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

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Pro-to-g'e-nēēs, [Gr. Πρωτογένης; Fr. PROTOGÈNE, pro'to'zhân'], a Greek painter of great celebrity, was a native of Caunus, in Caria. He flourished about 332 B.C., was a contemporary of Apelles, and lived mostly at Rhodes. The name of his master is not known. His advancement in fame and fortune was retarded by his modesty, until Apelles visited Rhodes and purchased, at the enormous price of fifty talents each, several of his pictures, which he proposed to sell as his own works. (See APELLES.) In the opinion of some, Protogenes carried the elaboration of his works to a fault; but Cicero speaks of his works as perfect in every respect. His master-piece was a picture of Ialysus, on which he is said to have expended seven years. One of the admirable parts of this picture was the foam at the mouth of a hound, "which," says Pliny, "he produced, after many vain efforts, by throwing a sponge at the place, under the impulse of vexation or despair."

See PLINY, "Natural History," book xxxv.; SUIDAS, "Protogenes;" K. O. MÜLLER, "Archäologie der Kunst."

Proudhon, proo'dôn', sometimes written **Prudhon**, (JEAN BAPTISTE VICTOR,) a French jurist, born in Franche-Comté in 1758. He was for many years professor of law at Dijon. He published, besides other works, an excellent treatise on the laws of Usufruct, etc., "Traité des Droits d'Usufruit, d'Usage, d'Habitation et de Superficie," (9 vols., 1823-25,) said to be the best work on that subject. Died in 1838.

See LORAIN, "Eloge historique de M. Proudhon," 1839; J. CURASSON, "Eloge de M. Proudhon," 1839.

Proudhon, (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a French socialist and political writer, born at Besançon in 1809. In 1848 he became editor of "The Representative of the People," and was elected to the Constituent Assembly. He made a motion which a large majority of the Assembly rejected as "an odious attack on public morality and subversive of the rights of property." He published several works on social and political economy. In his essay entitled "What is Property?" ("Qu'est-ce que la Propriété?") he affirms that "property is robbery," ("La propriété, c'est le vol.") Died in 1865.

See J. VRAU, "Proudhon et son Économie politique," 1853; QUÉRAUD, "La France Littéraire," "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for March, 1849.

Proust, proo, (LOUIS JOSEPH,) a French chemist, born at Angers about 1760. He was admitted into the Institute in 1816. He contributed many memoirs on chemistry to various periodicals, and distinguished himself as a supporter of the theory of equivalents or definite proportions. Died in 1826.

Prousteau, proo'tō', (GUILLAUME,) a French jurist, born at Tours in 1628. He founded a public library at Orléans, and wrote legal works. Died in 1715.

Prout, FATHER, the assumed name of FRANCIS MAHONEY. (See MAHONEY.)

Prout, prōwt, (SAMUEL,) a skilful English painter of architecture, scenery, etc., was born at Plymouth in 1783. He published about 1816 "Views in the North and West of England," "Rudiments of Landscape," and other successful works. He acquired distinction as a painter in water-colours, a delineator of mediæval architecture, and a lithographer. After a tour on the continent, he published lithographic "Fac-Similes of Sketches made in Flanders and Germany," and "Sketches in France, Switzerland, and Italy," (1839.) Died in 1852. Ruskin pronounces him "a very great man, who, though, partly by chance and partly by choice, limited in range of subject, possessed for that subject the profoundest and noblest sympathy. . . . In reality he is to be numbered among the true masters of the nobler picturesque." ("Modern Painters.")

See J. RUSKIN, "Memoir of S. Prout," in the "Art Journal," 1849.

Prout, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English chemist and physician, was born in 1786. He practised in London, and was probably the first physician who applied the doctrines of chemistry to the explanation of the phenomena of disease. Among his important works are one "On the Nature and Treatment of Stomach and Renal Diseases; being an Inquiry into the Connection of Diabetes, Calculus, etc. with Indigestion," and

"Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Function of Digestion considered with Reference to Natural Theology." The latter is one of the "Bridgewater Treatises." Died in London in 1850.

Provana, pro-vā'nā, (ANDREA,) an Italian admiral, born in Piedmont in 1511; died in 1592.

Provenzale, pro-vên-zā'lā, (MARCELLO,) an Italian painter in mosaic, born at Cento in 1575. Among his works is a portrait of Paul V. Died in 1639.

Provoost, pro'vōst, ? (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American divine, born in New York in 1742, was chaplain to the Continental Congress and subsequently to the United States Senate. He was elected Bishop of New York in 1786. Died in 1815.

Provostaye, de la, deh lā pro'vō'stā', (FERDINAND HERVÉ,) a French natural philosopher, born at Redon in 1812. He has written on optics, heat, etc.

Proyart, pro-wā'yār', (Abbé LIÉVIN BONAVENTURE,) a French historian, born at Arras in 1743, published, besides other works, a "History of Stanislas, King of Poland," (2 vols., 1782,) which is commended. Died in 1808.

Prudence. See PRUDENTIUS.

Prudent, prü'dōn', (ÉMILE,) a French composer and pianist, born at Angoulême in 1817. Among his works is "Fantaisie sur Lucie," (1842.)

Prudentius, pru-dên'she-us, or **Prudence**, SAINT, a learned bishop, born in Spain. He became Bishop of Troyes about 846. He wrote against Erigena on predestination. Died in 861.

See LE CLERC, "Vie de Saint-Prudence," 1689; BREYER, "Vie de Saint-Prudence," 1725.

Prudentius (pru-dên'she-us) [Fr. PRUDENCE, prü'dōnss'] **Clem'ens**, (AURELIUS,) a Latin Christian poet, was born in Spain in 348 A.D. He practised law, and became a judge of a civil and criminal court. He wrote, in barbarous or unclassical Latin, hymns, and other religious poems, which procured for him a high reputation in the middle ages and are admired by some modern critics. He visited Rome about 405, and passed his latter years in Spain. Erasmus thought that his piety and learning entitled him to a place among the doctors of the Church.

See LUDEWIG, "Dissertatio de Vita A. Prudentii Clementis," 1692; TILLEMONT, "Mémoires ecclésiastiques."

Prudhomme, prü'dom', (LOUIS MARIE,) a French revolutionist, born at Lyons in 1752. He issued an ultra-republican journal in Paris in 1789. Among his works is a "History of the French Revolution," (6 vols., 1796,) which is of little value. Died in 1830.

Prudhon, (JEAN BAPTISTE VICTOR.) See PROUDHON.

Prud'hon, prü'dōn', (PIERRE PAUL,) a French historical painter, was born at Cluny (Saône-et-Loire) in 1758. Having studied in Rome, he settled in Paris in 1789, and obtained a high reputation. Among his works are "Venus and Adonis," "The Abduction of Psyche," and "Justice and Divine Vengeance pursuing Crime." The gracefulness of his style has procured for him the surname of "the French Correggio." Died in 1823.

See ARSÈNE HOUSSAYE, "Philosophers and Actresses," vol. ii.; VOIART, "Notice historique sur la Vie de Prud'hon," 1824; QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Notice sur P. P. Prud'hon," 1824; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Prunelle, prü'nêl', (CLÉMENT FRANÇOIS VICTOR GABRIEL,) a French physician, born at La Tour du Pin (Isère) in 1777. He lectured at Montpellier from 1807 to 1819, and published several medical works. Died in 1853.

See A. F. F. POTTON, "Le Docteur Prunelle," 1855.

Pruner, proo'ner, (FRANZ,) a German physician and ethnologist, born in Bavaria in 1808. He became chief physician of Abbas Pasha of Egypt in 1847, before which he had visited Syria and other parts of the Levant. He afterwards returned to Europe. Among his works is "Man in Space and Time," ("Der Mensch im Raum und in der Zeit," 1859.)

Prusias, prü'she-as, [Gr. Πρωσίας,] I, King of Bithynia, was a grandson of Nicomedes I. He began to reign about 228 B.C., and gained a great victory over the Gauls in 216. He aided Philip of Macedon in his first war

ε as ê; ç as s; ĝ hard; ĝ as j; G, H, K, guttural; N, nasal; R, trilled; S as z; ð as in this. (See Explanations, p. 23.) VOL. II. U B

against the Romans, but became the ally of the latter about 190 B.C. The power and prosperity of the kingdom were increased by his ability as a ruler. He lacked the virtue or courage to refuse when the Romans demanded the surrender of Hannibal, who had taken refuge in his dominions.

See POLYBIUS, "History;" APPIAN, "Syriaca."

Prusias II of BITHYNIA was the son and successor of the preceding. He began to reign about 180 B.C. He was neutral in the war between the Romans and Perseus, his brother-in-law. In 156-154 he waged war against Attalus of Pergamus. Having rendered himself odious by his cruelty, he was killed by his subjects in 149 B.C.

Prutz, **próots**, (ROBERT ERNST,) a German poet and prose writer, born at Stettin in 1816. He became professor of literary history at Halle in 1849. Among his works are "Poems," (1841,) "Political and Literary Essays," (2 vols., 1847,) and "Dramatic Works," (4 vols., 1847-49.)

Prynne, **prín**, (WILLIAM,) an English Puritan politician and antiquary, was born near Bath in 1600. He published in 1632 a scurrilous pamphlet, entitled "Histrio-Mastix, or a Scourge for Stage-Players," for which the court of the Star-Chamber sentenced him to pay a large fine, to be exposed in a pillory, to lose his ears, and to be imprisoned for life. He was released by a warrant from the Speaker of the Commons in 1641, and elected to the Long Parliament. He was an opponent of Cromwell's, and was ejected from the House of Commons by the army in 1648. He compiled several volumes of Records. Died in 1669.

See ANTHONY WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" DISRAELI, "Camelias of Authors."

Prý'or, (ROGER A.), an American general, born at Richmond, or in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, about 1826. He was editor of several papers issued at Petersburg and Richmond, and was elected to Congress in 1859. He challenged John F. Potter, M.C., in 1860, but refused to fight with the weapons which the latter selected. He fought against the Union, with the rank of brigadier-general, in the civil war.

Przypcovius, **pzhíp-ko've-us**, (SAMUEL,) a Polish Socinian writer, born about 1592; died in 1670.

Przybylski, **pzhíp-bíl'skee**, (HYACINTH,) a Polish writer and translator, born at Cracow in 1756. He produced versions of Homer, Milton, Virgil, Horace, etc. Died in 1819.

Psalmanazar, **sal-mā-nā'zar**, (GEORGE,) the assumed name of a literary impostor, born about 1670, probably in the south of France. He passed his youth as a vagabond, pretended to be a native of Formosa, and published in England a fictitious account of that island, (1704.) About the age of thirty-two he renounced his evil habits, became religious, and applied himself diligently to study. He obtained considerable success as an English author. He wrote for a work entitled "Universal History" nearly all of the ancient history except that of Rome, and left memoirs of his own life, (1765.) His proper name remains a secret. Died in London in 1753 or 1763.

See "Memoirs of ***," commonly known by the name of George Psalmanazar," 1765; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for November and December, 1764.

Psammenitus, **sam-me-ní'tus**, [Gr. Ψαμμήνιτος; Fr. PSAMMÉNITE, psá'má'nét',] King of Egypt, succeeded his father, Amasis, in 526 B.C. He was conquered and deposed in 525 B.C. by Cambyses. Soon after this event he was accused of inciting the Egyptians to revolt, and was put to death.

Psammetichus or **Psametik**. See PSAMMITICHUS. **Psammis**, **sam'mis**, [Gr. Ψάμμις,] King of Egypt, a son of Necho, reigned from 601 to 595 B.C., and was succeeded by his son Apries.

Psammitichus, **sam-mít'e-kus**, or **Psammetichus**, **sam-met'e-kus**, [Gr. Ψαμμίτιχος or Ψαμμήτιχος; Fr. PSAMMITIQUE, psá'mé'ték'; Egyptian, PSAMETIK,] a king of Egypt, and founder of the Saitic dynasty, began to reign about 670 B.C. According to Herodotus, he reigned fifty-four years. During his reign, which was an important epoch, the Greeks were first introduced into Egypt.

See HERODOTUS, "History;" GROTE, "History of Greece."

Psammitique. See PSAMMITICHUS.

Psellus, **sel'lus**, [Ψέλλος,] (MICHAEL,) a Greek scholar of the ninth century, was a native of Andros, and eminent for learning.

Psellus, (MICHAEL CONSTANTINUS,) a celebrated Greek writer, born at Constantinople in 1020 A.D. He is said to have been the most excellent scholar of his time. He wrote in prose and verse on various subjects, and received from several emperors the title of "Prince of Philosophers." He was living in 1105.

Psyche, **sí'ke**, [Gr. Ψυχή; Fr. PSYCHÉ, pse'ká',] the name given by ancient Greek poets and fabulists to a personification of the human soul. Having gained the affections of the god of Love, (Amor,) she lived happily with him until her curiosity to know who he was deprived her of his presence. Wandering in search of Amor, she entered the palace of Venus, who reduced her to slavery, from which she was finally liberated by the return of her first love. According to a beautiful allegory of Apuleius, Psyche was a daughter of a king, and her beauty excited the jealousy of Venus, who persecuted her. She was represented in works of art as a maiden with the wings of a butterfly.

See THORLACIUS, "Disquisitio mythologica de Psyche et Cupidine," 1801.

Psychristus, **sí-kris'tus**, or **Psycochristus**, **sí-kokris'tus**, (JACOBUS,) an eminent physician of the first century, was a native of Alexandria. He became physician to Leo the Great, who reigned at Constantinople from 457 to 474 A.D.

Ptolemæus. See PTOLEMY.

Ptolemæus and **Ptolemæer**. See PTOLEMY.

Ptolémée. See PTOLEMY.

Ptolemy, **tol'e-me**, [Gr. Πτολεμαῖος; Lat. PTOLEMÆ'US; Fr. PTOLEMÉE, ptó'lá'má'; Ger. PTOLEMÁUS, ptó-leh-má'us, plural PTOLEMÆER, ptó-leh-má'er; It. TOLOMEO, to-lo-má'ó, plural TOLOMEI, to-lo-má'ee,] I, surnamed SOTER, or "Saviour," the son of Lagos, was the founder of the dynasty of Greek kings of Egypt. It is supposed that he was a son of Philip II. of Macedonia, as his mother was a concubine of that king. He had a high command in the army of Alexander, and displayed great abilities as a general in India. He was one of the personal attendants of Alexander, who appears to have regarded him with great favour. At the distribution of provinces which followed the death of the king, (323 B.C.) Ptolemy obtained the government of Egypt. He raised a large army, and formed a secret alliance with Antipater against Perdiccas, who invaded Egypt in 321 and was defeated. As the ally of Cassander, Seleucus, and Lysimachus, he waged by sea and land a long war against Antigonus. This war began in 315, and was ended by the defeat of Antigonus at Ipsus, in 301 B.C. By his able administration Ptolemy rendered the kingdom prosperous and powerful. He promoted commerce, science, and literature, and invited many Greek philosophers and authors to his court. Historians generally represent him as eminent for political wisdom. He died in 283 B.C., and was succeeded by his son, Ptolemy Philadelphus.

See GRIER, "De Ptolemæi Lagidæ Vita et Scriptis;" ARRIAN, "Anabasis," books ii.-vii.; DIODORUS SICULUS, "History," books xvii.-xx.; DRUMANN, "Dissertatio de Rebus Ptolemæorum," 1821.

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) II, commonly called **Ptolemy Philadelphus**,* [Fr. PTOLEMÉE PHILADELPHÉ, ptó'lá'má' fe'lá'délf,] a son of the preceding, was born at Cos in 309 B.C. His mother was Berenice. The partial favour of his father secured the throne for him in preference to the eldest son, P. Ceraunus. He pursued a pacific policy, promoted foreign commerce, and employed his vast resources in the patronage of literature and science and the construction of public works. He founded a great library at Alexandria, and a museum which was the resort of eminent philosophers. He had received a learned education, and manifested a special interest in natural history. Among the celebrated

* *I.e.* "brother-loving," so called in irony, because he had excluded his brother Ceraunus from the throne and put to death two other of his brothers. Some writers, however, suppose that he received the surname (which may also mean "loving one's sister") from his having married his sister Arsinoë, to whom he appears to have been tenderly attached, and to whose memory he caused a temple to be erected after her death.

men whom he attracted to his court were the poet Theocritus, Hegesias the philosopher, Euclid the geometer, and Aratus the astronomer. According to a tradition which is credited by many, the Holy Scriptures were translated into Greek by his command. His dominions included Cyprus, Lycia, Caria, Cœle-Syria, and parts of Arabia and of Libya. During his reign Egypt was raised to a high degree of power and prosperity. He died in 247 B.C.

See JUSTIN, "History," books xvii. and xviii.; DROYSSEN, "Hellenismus;" GEORG GREEN, "Dissertatio de Ptolemæo (II.) Philadelpho," 1676; DRUMANN, "Dissertatio de Rebus Ptolemæorum," 1821.

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) III., surnamed EUER'GETES, (the "Benefactor,") [Fr. PTOLÉMÉE EVERGÈTE, pto'là'mà' á'vêr'zhâ't,] was a son of the preceding, whom he succeeded in 247 B.C. To avenge the death of his sister Berenice, he invaded Syria about 245 B.C., defeated Seleucus Callinicus, took Babylon, and subjected many large provinces of his enemy. His victorious career was interrupted by a sedition in Egypt, to which he returned about 243 B.C. He was distinguished as a patron of literature, and made large additions to the library of Alexandria. His reign was eminently prosperous. He died in 222 B.C. According to Justin, he was poisoned by his son, Ptolemy Philopator.

See JUSTIN, "History," book xxxiv.

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) IV., surnamed PHILOP'ATOR,* the eldest son of the preceding, began to reign in 222 B.C. He was greatly inferior to his predecessors in ability, and was notorious for cruelty and sensual vices. He put to death his mother and his brother Magas. His army defeated Antiochus the Great at Raphia, near Gaza, in 217 B.C. He died in 205 B.C., leaving one son, Ptolemy V.

See POLYBIUS, "History," books v., xiv., and xv.

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) V., surnamed EPIPH'ANES, (the "Illustrious,") succeeded his father in 205 B.C., when he was only five years old. During his minority Antiochus the Great conquered Cœle-Syria, Phœnicia, and Judea, but was checked in his encroachments by the intervention of the Romans. At his coronation, in 196 B.C., a decree was issued which has been preserved in the famous inscription of the Rosetta Stone. In his reign the power of the Egyptian monarchy declined rapidly. He died (it is said, by poison) in 181 B.C.

See POLYBIUS, "History," books xv., xvi., xvii., etc.

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) VI., surnamed PHILOM'ETOR, was an infant when he succeeded his father, Ptolemy V., in 181 B.C. His mother, Cleopatra, was regent until her death, in 173. Antiochus of Syria invaded Egypt in 171 B.C., reduced several cities, and took the young king prisoner. The title of king was then assumed by a younger brother, Ptolemy Euergetes or Physcon. Philometor was soon released, and reigned jointly with his brother for several years. Dissensions having arisen between them, about 164 B.C. Philometor invoked the mediation of the Roman senate, who restored him to the sole sovereignty of Egypt. As an ally of Demetrius II., he led an army into Syria, took Antioch, and defeated Alexander Balas, in 146 B.C. At this battle he was fatally injured by a fall from his horse.

See POLYBIUS, "History," books xvii.—xxxiii.

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) VII., surnamed EUER'GETES or PHYS'CON, obtained the throne in 146 B.C., and put to death Ptolemy Eu'pator, the infant heir of the late king. Provoked by his cruelty and vices, the people revolted, burnt his palace, and drove him out of Egypt in 130 B.C. He recovered the throne in 127, and died in 117 B.C.

See JUSTIN, "History," books xxxviii. and xxxix.

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) VIII., surnamed SO'TER II., and more frequently called LATH'YRUS, [Fr. PTOLÉMÉE LATHYRE, pto'là'mà' lâ'têr,] succeeded his father, Ptolemy VII., in 117 B.C. He reigned jointly with his mother, Cleopatra, until 107, when she procured his expulsion in order to raise to the throne her favourite son, Alexander. Ptolemy reigned in Cyprus until the death

* *I. e.* "father-loving," so styled ironically because he was suspected (though probably without sufficient grounds) of having poisoned his father.

of his mother, (89 B.C.) and was then restored to the throne of Egypt. He died in 81 B.C., leaving a daughter, Berenice, who succeeded him, and a natural son, Ptolemy Auletes.

The ALEXANDER mentioned in the preceding paragraph is styled Ptolemy IX. by some writers.

See JUSTIN, "History," book xxxix.

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) X., (sometimes called ALEXANDER II.), the son of Ptolemy VIII., was killed by the Alexandrians on account of his cruelty.

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) XI., surnamed AUL'ÈTES, (*i. e.* the "Piper,") [Fr. PTOLÉMÉE AULÈTE, pto'là'mà' ô'lâ't,] also surnamed NE'US DIONY'SUS, was a son of Ptolemy VIII. He began to reign in 80 B.C. He was one of the worst kings of the race of Ptolemies, and was dethroned by his subjects in 58 B.C. In 55 he was restored by the Roman proconsul Gabinius. He had two sons named Ptolemy, and a daughter, the famous Cleopatra. Died in 51 B.C.

See DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome."

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) XII. of Egypt was the eldest son of the preceding. According to his father's will, he reigned jointly with Cleopatra from 51 to 48 B.C. Dissensions between the minister Pothinus and the young queen resulted in her expulsion. Ptolemy was involved in war with Cæsar, who entered Egypt in 48 B.C., and he was drowned in a retreat from a fight with the Romans about the end of that year.

His brother PTOLEMY received from Cæsar the title of king in conjunction with Cleopatra; but his reign was merely nominal. He was put to death by Cleopatra in 43 B.C.

See CÆSAR, "Bellum Civile."

Ptolemy, (Ptolemæus), a nephew of Antigonus, King of Asia. He obtained in 315 B.C. command of one of the armies of Antigonus, and defeated the generals of Cassander in Asia Minor and Greece. He was put to death by Ptolemy Soter in 309 B.C.

Ptolemy, (Ptolemæus), a son of Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, born in 295 B.C., was a prince of great promise. He was left in charge of Epirus when his father led the expedition against Italy, in 280. He was slain in a combat against the Spartans, in 272 B.C.

Ptol'e-mÿ (Ptolemæus) Çe-rau'nus, [Gr. ὁ Κεραυνός,] King of Macedonia, was a son of Ptolemy I. of Egypt by his wife Eurydice. Having been disinherited by his father, he retired to Thrace. He murdered Seleucus of Macedonia, and usurped his throne, in 280 B.C. About a year later he was killed in battle by the Gauls, who had invaded Macedonia.

Ptol'e-mÿ (Ptolemæus) Clau'di-us, [Gr. Πτολεμαῖος Κλαύδιος; Fr. PTOLÉMÉE CLAUDE, pto'là'mà' klôd,] a celebrated Greek astronomer and geographer, was a native of Egypt, and lived at Alexandria. His mature life probably extended from 125 to about 160 A.D. Of his personal history we know nothing. He was the most celebrated, but not the greatest, astronomer of antiquity. His contemporaries and commentators usually added to his name the epithet "admirable" or "divine." He was also a great mathematician. His principal work is a treatise on astronomy, entitled Μεγάλη Σύνταξις τῆς Ἀστρονομίας, to which the Arabian translators gave the name of "Almagest," composed of the Arabic article *al* and the Greek *μεγίστη*, *i. e.* "greatest." In this work he availed himself of the observations and discoveries of Hipparchus, to whom he gives the credit with commendable candour. Indeed, it is chiefly through the medium of the "Almagest" that the merit of Hipparchus has been recognized by the moderns. Ptolemy maintained that the earth is a sphere, and that the sun and stars revolve daily around the earth, which is fixed in the centre of the universe. "We find in the Almagest," says Delambre, "a clear exposition of the system of the world, of the arrangement of the celestial bodies and their revolutions, a complete treatise of rectilinear and spherical trigonometry, and all the phenomena of diurnal motion explained and calculated with remarkable precision. . . . Such was the 'Syntaxis,' ('Almagest,') a monument of great value at the present day, since it alone contains the verified (*avéré*) history of the science,

and the whole astronomical knowledge of his times." His astronomical theory is called the Ptolemaic system. He also wrote a work on general geography, (*Γεωγραφικὴ Ὑφήγησις*), which for many ages was the chief authority on that subject, and did not become obsolete until the fifteenth century. He gave special attention to the determination of the latitudes and longitudes of places by mathematical processes, but neglected the descriptive part of geography.

See SCHAUBACH, "Ueber den Griechischen Astronomen C. Ptolemæus," 1825; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" HEEREN, "Commentatio de Fontibus Geographicorum Ptolemæi," etc., 1828; DR. HOFFER, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ptolemy Lagē, (or the son of Lagus.) See PTOLEMY I. SOTER.

Pub-lic'o-la, (L. GELLIUS), a Roman general, was elected consul in 72 B.C., and was defeated in battle by Spartacus. He supported Cicero in opposition to Catiline. Died soon after 55 B.C.

Publicola, (PUBLIUS VALERIUS), one of the founders of the Roman republic, was consul with Brutus in 509 B.C., and was author of laws which protected the liberties of the common people, who gave him the surname of PUBLICOLA, "the people's friend." He was re-elected consul in 508 and 507 B.C., and fought against Porsena, who attempted to restore the Tarquins. It is supposed that he was killed at the battle of Regillus, (496 B.C.)

See NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" CICERO, "De Republica."

Pub-lic'i-us, (VOL'ERO), a Roman, who effected a change in the constitution. He was tribune of the people in 472 B.C., and procured for the plebeians greater freedom in the election of tribunes.

Pub'li-us Sē'y'rus, an eminent mimographer, born in Syria, lived at Rome in the time of Julius Cæsar. He was a slave in his youth. At games exhibited by Cæsar in 45 B.C. Publius excelled all competitors as a composer of mimes. There is extant a collection of proverbs or moral sayings ascribed to him.

Pucci, poot'chee, [Lat. PUC'CIUS,] (FRANCESCO), an Italian theologian, born at Florence; died in 1600.

Puccinelli, poot-che-nel'lee, (PLACIDO), an Italian biographer, born in Tuscany about 1609; died in 1685.

Pucci. See PUCCI.

Pucelle, pū'sēl', (RENÉ), a French lawyer, born in Paris in 1655, was a nephew of Marshal Catinat. Died in 1745.

Pucelle d'Orléans. See JOAN OF ARC.

Puchta, pōōk'tā, (GEORG FRIEDRICH), a German jurist, born at Cadolzburg in 1798. He published an excellent work on Roman law, "Cursus der Institutionen," (3 vols., 1841-47,) and a "Manual of the Pandects," (5th edition, 1854.) Died at Berlin in 1846.

Puchta, (WOLFGANG HEINRICH), a German jurist, father of the preceding, was born near Erlangen in 1769; died in 1845.

Pückler-Muskau, pūōk'ler mōōs'kōw, (HERMANN LUDWIG HEINRICH), PRINCE OF, a German writer of travels, born at Muskau, in Lusatia, in 1785. He visited England, France, Northern Africa, and Asia, and gave an account of those countries in a work entitled "Letters of a Defunct," ("Briefe eines Verstorbenen," 1830.) This was followed by "Semilasso in Africa," (1836,) and other sketches of travel. Died in 1871.

See the "London Quarterly Review" for June, 1837; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for May, 1832, May, 1834, and July, 1836.

Puech-Dupont, pūsh dü'pōn', (LÉONARD), a French naturalist and anatomist, born at Bayeux in 1795; died in 1828.

Puffendorf, poo'fēn-dorf', written also **Puffendorf**, (ESAIAS), a German writer, born in 1628, was a brother of Samuel. He is supposed to be the author of a satirical work entitled "Anecdotes of Sweden." Died in 1689.

Puffendorf, (SAMUEL.) See PUFFENDORF.

Pū'fēn-dorf, [Ger. PUFENDORF, poo'fēn-dorf'; Lat. PUFENDORFIUS,] (SAMUEL) BARON, an eminent German jurist and publicist, born near Chemnitz, in Saxony, in 1632. He studied at Leipsic and Jena, giving his attention chiefly to the political works of Grotius and Hobbes. He published in 1660 his "Elements of Universal Jurisprudence," (in Latin,) which was received with general favour. Puffendorf was soon after appointed by the Elector-Palatine, Charles Louis, professor of the

law of nature and of nations at Heidelberg, that chair having been created expressly for him. He exposed the absurdities of the constitution of the Germanic empire in his work "De Statu Imperii Germanici," published under the name of "Severini de Mozambano," (1667,) which attracted great attention. On the invitation of Charles XI. of Sweden, he accepted a similar professorship at Lund in 1670. He brought out in 1672 his greatest work, entitled "On the Law of Nature and of Nations," ("De Jure Naturæ et Gentium.") This treatise is regarded as superior in some respects to that of Grotius. The new principles which he advocated were violently opposed by some of his contemporaries; but the work procured for him a durable European reputation. He was subsequently appointed historiographer to the King of Sweden, and made a baron. Died at Berlin in 1694.

See JENISCH, "Vita Pufendorfii," 1802; DANIEL MULLER, "Laudes Pufendorfii," 1723; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" SAX, "Onomasticon."

Pugatchef. See POGATCHEF.

Pugatschew. See POGATCHEF.

Puget, pū'zhā', (FRANÇOIS), a French painter and architect, was a son of Pierre, noticed below. He excelled in portraits. Died in 1707.

Puget, (HILARION PAUL FRANÇOIS BIENVENU), a French general, born in Paris in 1754. He had a high command in the campaign against Spain in 1793. Died in 1828.

Puget, (LOUIS), a French naturalist, born at Lyons in 1629. He gained distinction by researches on magnetism. Died in 1709.

Puget, (PIERRE), an eminent French sculptor, architect, and painter, born at Marseilles in 1622, was a pupil of Pietro da Cortona, with whom he worked at Rome. He worked as architect at Marseilles, where he also painted some historical pieces. About 1655 he renounced painting, on account of ill health, and devoted himself to sculpture, on which his celebrity is founded. At Genoa, where he passed some years, he executed an admirable statue of Saint Sebastian, a bas-relief of the Assumption, and other works. Having been invited by Colbert, he returned to France in 1669, after which he produced, as sculptor, "Alexander and Diogenes," and "Milo of Crotona," which is regarded as his master-piece. He has been called "the Michael Angelo of France." Died at Marseilles in 1694.

See CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura;" ÉMERIC-DAVID, "Vie de P. Puget, Peintre," etc., 1840; FÉRAUD, "Éloge historique de P. Puget," 1807; A. RABBE, "Éloge de P. Puget," 1807; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pughe, pū, (WILLIAM OWEN), a Welsh philologist and antiquary, born in Merionethshire in 1759. He published a "Welsh-and-English Dictionary," (1793-1803,) a collection of old Welsh poetry and chronicles, entitled "Myvyrian Archaology of Wales," (1801-07,) and "Cambrian Biography," (1803.) Died in 1835.

Pugin, pū'zhān', (AUGUSTUS), an eminent architectural draftsman, born in Normandy about 1765, emigrated to London in his youth. He published, besides other works, "Specimens of Gothic Architecture, selected from Various Ancient Edifices of England," (2 vols., 1821-23,) and "Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy," (1825-28.) Died in 1832.

Pu'gin, (AUGUSTUS NORTHMORE WELBY), an able English architect, born in London in 1811, was a son of the preceding. He was a zealous Roman Catholic, and an admirer of the mediæval Gothic style of architecture. He designed the Cathedral of Saint Marie at Derby, and a great number of Roman Catholic churches at Liverpool, Oxford, Cambridge, Reading, Newcastle, and other places. It appears that his zeal would not permit him to build a Protestant church. His writings, one of which is entitled "The True Principles of Pointed or Christian Architecture," (1841,) contributed much to the prevalence of the Gothic style of churches. He ruined his constitution by excessive labour, was sent to a lunatic-asylum, and died in 1852.

See B. FÉRREY, "Recollections of A. N. Welby Pugin and Augustus Pugin;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for December, 1861.

Pugin, (EDWARD WELBY), an architect, and a son of the preceding, was born in 1834. He designed several

large churches of Liverpool, and completed some works which his father had commenced. Died in 1875.

Puglio. See PULIGO.

Pugnani, poon-yá'nee, (GAETANO), an Italian composer, born at Turin in 1728; died in 1798.

Pugnet, pün'yá', (JEAN FRANÇOIS XAVIER), a French medical writer, born at Lyons in 1765, was chief physician of a hospital at Dunkirk from 1805 to 1821. Died in 1846.

Puibusque, de, deh pü-e'büsk', (ADOLPHE LOUIS), a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1801. He obtained a prize of the French Academy for his "Comparative History of the Spanish and French Literatures," (2 vols., 1843.)

Puisaye, de, deh pü-e'zá', (JOSEPH GENEVIÈVE), COUNT, a French royalist general, born in 1754. He commanded the army of emigrants and Chouans which was completely defeated at Quiberon in 1794. He died in England in 1827.

Puiseux, pü-e'züh', (VICTOR ALEXANDRE), a French mathematician, born at Argenteuil in 1820. He became in 1857 professor of astronomy at the Faculty of Sciences in Paris. He has written several memoirs on astronomy.

Puisieux, de, deh pü-e'ze-uh', (MADELEINE D'ARSANT), a French authoress, born in Paris in 1720, wrote "Les Caractères," and other works. Died in 1798.

Puisieux, de, (PIERRE BRULART), VICOMTE, Marquis de Sillery, a French diplomatist, born in Paris in 1583. He was employed in important missions in the reign of Louis XIII., with whom he had much influence. Died in 1640.

Puissant, pü-e'són', (LOUIS), a French mathematician, born near Châtelet (Seine-et-Marne) in 1769. He devoted himself chiefly to geodesy, in which he acquired eminence, and succeeded La Place in the Academy of Sciences in 1828. Among his works is a "Treatise on Geodesy," (1805.) Died in 1843.

Pujati, poo-yá'tee, (GIUSEPPE ANTONIO), an Italian physician, born in Friuli in 1701. He became professor at Padua in 1754. Died in 1760.

Pujol, pü'zhól', (ALEXANDRE DENIS ABEL), called ABEL DE PUJOL, a French historical painter, born at Valenciennes in 1785, was a pupil of David. He gained the first prize in 1811, and went to Rome with a pension. Among his best works are "Saint Stephen preaching the Gospel," "Cæsar on the Ides of March," and a large picture of the "Renaissance of the Arts," painted on a ceiling in the Louvre. He was chosen a member of the Academy in 1835. Died in 1861.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pujol, (ALEXIS), a French medical writer, born near Béziers in 1739. His best work is an "Essay on Chronic Inflammations of the Viscera," (1791.) Died in 1804.

Pujoulx, pü'zhoo', (JEAN BAPTISTE), a mediocr French *littérateur*, born in Gironde in 1762; died in 1821.

Pulaski, pü-las'ke, [Polish pron. poo-lás'kee,] (COUNT CASIMIR), a celebrated Polish officer, was born in 1747. He was a son of the patriotic Count Pulaski who formed the Confederation of Barr in 1768. Casimir took arms in that year against the Russian invaders, commanded in many battles and sieges, and performed many daring exploits. "Never was there a warrior," says Rulhière, "who possessed greater dexterity in every kind of service." He went into exile in 1772, and entered the service of the United States in 1777. Four days after the battle of Brandywine he was appointed commander of the cavalry, with the rank of brigadier-general. He resigned this command in March, 1778, and raised a body called Pulaski's Legion, which was ordered to South Carolina in February, 1779. He was killed in the autumn of that year, at the siege of Savannah.

See SPARKS, "American Biography," vol. iv. of second series.

Pul-che'ri-á, [Gr. Πουλχερία; Fr. PULCHÉRIE, pül'shá're'] Empress of the East, born in 399 A.D., was a daughter of Arcadius. She governed the empire in the name of her brother Theodosius from 414 until his death, in 450 A.D., and in her own name from that event until her death, in 453 A.D. She was canonized as a saint by the Greek Church.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" CONRUCCI, "Vita dell'Imperatrice Pulcheria," 1754.

Pulci, pool'chee, (BERNARDO), an Italian poet, born at Florence about 1425, was a brother of Luigi, noticed below. He translated Virgil's "Bucolics," (1481,) and wrote several elegies. He was living in 1494.

Pulci, (LUCA), an Italian poet, was a brother of the preceding. He wrote "Il Ciriffo Calvaneo," and other poems.

Pulci, (LUIGI), an Italian poet, was born at Florence in 1431. He lived on familiar terms with Lorenzo de' Medici, to whom his wit rendered him an agreeable companion. His principal work is "Morgante Maggiore," (1481,) a romantic poem, in which the serious and ludicrous are blended, and which contains some beautiful passages. It is sometimes styled a heroico-comic poem. He employed the idioms and niceties of the Tuscan language with much skill. His style was commended as a model by Machiavel. Died about 1487.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by REV. HENRY STEBBING; "North American Review" for October, 1824, article "Italian Narrative Poetry," (by PRESCOTT.)

Pulgar, del, dél pool-gár', (HERNANDO), a Spanish historian of high reputation, was born at Pulgar, near Toledo, about 1436. He was appointed in 1482 historiographer of Castile by Queen Isabella, whom he served as secretary and attended in various journeys and campaigns. He wrote a "History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella," (1565,) which, however, does not extend quite to the capture of Granada. Among his works is a collection of biographies, entitled "Claros Varones de España," ("Illustrious Men of Spain," 1524.) He died about 1490.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" PRESCOTT, "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. i. part i.; N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Puligo, poo-lee'go, or **Puglio,** pool'yo, (DOMENICO), an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1475; died in 1527.

Pul'us or **Pul'en,** (ROBERT), an English cardinal, noted as a promoter of learning. Died about 1150.

Pulmann, pööl'mán, [written in Dutch POELMANN,] (THEODOR), a German philologist, born in the duchy of Cleves about 1510; died about 1580.

Pulszky, pool'ske, (FRANCIS AURELIUS), a Hungarian writer and patriot, born at Eperies in 1814. Having made the tour of Great Britain and Ireland, he published in 1837 "Extracts from the Journal of a Hungarian travelling in Great Britain," (in German.) He took a prominent part in the revolution of 1848, and was appointed under-secretary of state for Hungary. After the defeat of the Hungarians he accompanied Kossuth as an intimate friend to America, and published in 1851 an account of the journey, entitled "Red, White, and Black," (in English,) in which his wife had a part. She was also a contributor to his "Tales and Traditions of Hungary," (3 vols., 1851.)

See the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1851.

Pulszky, (THERESA), an authoress, the wife of the preceding, was born in Vienna in 1815. She was married about 1845. She published "Memoirs of a Hungarian Lady," (in English, 2 vols., 1851.)

Pulteney, pült'ne, (RICHARD), an English botanist and physician, born in Leicestershire in 1730. He wrote a "General View of the Writings of Linnæus," (1782,) and "Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England," (2 vols., 1790.) Died in 1801.

Pulteney, (WILLIAM), Earl of Bath, an English statesman and orator, born in 1682, descended from an old family of Leicestershire. He began his public life as a Whig, entered Parliament about 1705, was appointed secretary at war on the accession of George I., in 1715, and became a brilliant debater in Parliament. He ceased to act with the ministry in 1725, after which he was a determined opponent of Walpole. As the leader of the opposition, or the "patriots," he enjoyed great popularity for a number of years. He contributed to "The Craftsman," edited by Lord Bolingbroke. "He became," says Lord Macaulay, "the greatest leader of opposition that the House of Commons had ever seen." Review of Thackeray's "Life of Chatham.") When Walpole was removed from power, in 1742, Pulteney

might have been his successor. The formation of a new ministry was intrusted to him, but, from timidity or some other reason, he declined the office of prime minister, and recommended the incompetent Lord Wilmington. At the same time he sacrificed his own popularity by accepting the title of Earl of Bath. The composition of the new cabinet was unsatisfactory to his party and to the public. His rival, Walpole, meeting him in the House of Lords, said, "Here we are, my lord, the two most insignificant fellows in England." "He was," says the "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1840, "one of the most accomplished debaters, perhaps one of the finest speakers, that ever appeared in our senate. . . . His style was correct and classical beyond that of all other men, and his unpremeditated compositions were as correct and elegant as his most prepared." He died in 1764, and left no issue.

See CHALMERS, "Biographical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pul'tock, (ROBERT), an English author of the eighteenth century. Very little is known of his life. He published in 1750 "The Life and Adventures of Peter Wilkins," a romance, which was praised by Southey.

Pulzone, pool-zo'nà, (SCIPIONE), a skilful Italian painter, born at Gaëta in 1550; died about 1590.

Pu-pi-e'nus Max'i-mus, (CLODIUS), a Roman officer, who was elected (238 A.D.) emperor with Balbinus. He was killed in 239 by his mutinous soldiers.

Purānā, pōo-rā'nā, a Sanscrit word, signifying "ancient," and applied to certain sacred books of the Hindoos, treating of the creation, destruction, and renovation of worlds, and of the history of gods and heroes. There are eighteen recognized as eminently sacred. The purānas are very voluminous, comprising, according to Professor Wilson, four hundred thousand stanzas.

See WILSON'S Preface to his translation of the Vishnu Purāna.

Purbach, poor'bāk, or **Peurbach**, poir'bāk, (GEORG), an eminent German astronomer, born at Peurbach, in Austria, in 1423. He studied at Vienna and subsequently in Italy, and, after his return, succeeded Gmunden as professor of astronomy at Vienna. He wrote an explanation of the first six books of the "Almagest" of Ptolemy, and a work entitled "New Theories of the Planets," ("Theoriæ novæ Planetarum,") which had a high reputation in his time. The celebrated Müller (Regiomontanus) was his pupil. Died in 1461.

Pür'cell, (HENRY), an eminent English musician and composer, born, probably in Westminster, in 1658, was a pupil of Captain Cook. He became organist of Westminster Abbey in 1676, and one of the organists of the chapel royal in 1682. His first compositions were anthems, which were greatly admired. He displayed greater genius in dramatic music and other secular music. In 1690 he produced the music of Lee's "Theodosius; or, The Force of Love," and that of the "Tempest" as altered by Dryden. He composed many songs, cantatas, sonatas, duets, glees, etc. Among his popular works are the song "Genius of England," "Britons, strike Home," (in "Bonduca,") the cantata of "Mad Bess," and several songs in Dryden's "King Arthur." He is considered by some critics the most excellent composer that England has produced. Died in November, 1695.

See BURNEY, "History of Music;" FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Purcell, (THOMAS), an English musician and composer, was an uncle of the preceding. He became a gentleman of the chapel royal in 1660. Died in 1682.

Pür'chas, (SAMUEL), an English compiler of travels, was born at Thaxted, in Essex, in 1577. He became rector of Saint Martin's, Ludgate, in London, and chaplain to Archbishop Abbott. He published "Purchas his Pilgrimage; or, Relations of the World and the Religions observed in all Ages and Places," etc., (1613,) and "Purchas his Pilgrimes," (1625,) which are collections of great research and some value. Died in 1628.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Puri, poo'ree or pü're', (DAVID), a Swiss philanthropist, born at Neuchâtel in 1709. He founded a hospital at his native town, to which he bequeathed about five million francs for charitable objects. Died in 1786.

Puricelli, poo-re-chel'lee, (FRANCESCO), an Italian poet, born at Milan about 1657; died in 1738.

Puricelli, (GIOVANNI PIETRO), an Italian scholar and priest, born in the Milanese in 1589. He published "Ambrosianæ Mediolanæ Basilicæ Monumenta," (1645.) Died in 1659.

Pürsh, (FREDERICK), a distinguished botanist, born at Tobolsk, in Siberia, in 1774. He resided in the United States from 1799 to 1811, and in the latter year went to England. He published a valuable work on the plants of North America, entitled "Flora Americæ Septentrionalis," (London, 1814.) Died at Montreal in 1820.

Pur'ver, (ANTHONY), an English linguist, born in Hampshire about 1702, was a minister of the Society of Friends. He studied Greek and Hebrew, and produced a new version of the Old and New Testament, which he published (1764) by the aid of Dr. Fothergill. Died in 1777. Purver's translation of the Bible has been pronounced superior to all others for "closeness to the original." (For an interesting account of Purver's life, see "Social Hours with Friends," New York, 1867, pp. 75-77.)

See "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," vol. i., 1839.

Puschkin. See POOSHKIN.

Pū'sey, (EDWARD BOUVERIE,) D.D., the founder of Puseyism, was born in 1800. His father, Philip Bouverie, was a brother of the Earl of Radnor, and assumed the name of PUSEY. He graduated at Oxford in 1822, became Fellow of Oriol College, canon of Christ Church, and Regius professor of Hebrew in 1828. In conjunction with John Henry Newman, he wrote "Tracts for the Times," (1833,) which produced great excitement. He was suspended from his pastoral functions on account of a sermon on the eucharist, which he preached in 1843. From 1846, when J. H. Newman joined the Roman Church, Dr. Pusey was the leader of the High Church party in England, opposed often but a ways respected. He died in September, 1882, after having been Regius professor of Hebrew in the university for fifty-four years.

Pusey, (PHILIP), an agriculturist, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1799. He inherited an estate in Berkshire, which county he represented in Parliament from 1834 to 1852. His political principles were conservative. He wrote several essays on agriculture, and edited the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society." Died in 1855.

Puteanus, pü-tä-ä'nus, (ERYCIUS,) originally HENDRIK van der Putten, (vân der püt'ten,) a Flemish antiquary and historian, born at Venloo in 1574. He became in 1606 professor of ancient literature at Louvain. Died in 1646.

Puthod, pü'tod', (JACQUES PIERRE MARIE LOUIS JOSEPH,) a French general, born in Bresse in 1769; died in 1837.

Putlitz, poot'lits, (GUSTAV HEINRICH GANS,) a German nobleman and *littérateur*, born in 1821, has published several dramas, and a collection of charming tales, entitled "What the Forest tells Itself," ("Was sich der Wald erzählt.")

Püt'nam, (ISRAEL,) a celebrated American general of the Revolution, born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1718. He distinguished himself in the French war by his reckless courage and adventurous spirit, and, being captured by the Indians in the neighbourhood of Ticonderoga in 1758, was only saved from being burned alive by the interposition of a French officer. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he embraced with ardour the cause of the patriots, and was conspicuous for his skill and bravery at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was made a major-general in 1775. In May, 1777, he was appointed commander of the army of the Highlands in New York. He superintended the construction of the fortifications at West Point. Died in 1790. Among his exploits was a fight with a wolf, which he followed into a dark cavern with a torch and killed with a gun. The aperture of the cavern being very small, he crept in head-foremost, and had a rope fastened to his legs, by which his companions drew him out. This occurred at Pomfret, Connecticut, where he resided. According to President Dwight, he was a "man whose generosity was singular, whose honesty was proverbial, who raised him-

self to universal esteem and offices of eminent distinction by personal worth and a useful life."

See "Essay on the Life of General Putnam," by D. HUMPHREYS; O. W. PRABODY, "Life of Israel Putnam," in SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. vii.; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.

Putnam, (RUFUS), an American general of the Revolution, born at Sutton, Massachusetts, in 1738, was one of the first settlers of the State of Ohio. In 1788, in company with a considerable number of colonists from New England, he founded the city of Marietta. He was appointed in 1796 surveyor-general of United States lands. Died in 1824.

Putnam, (WILLIAM LOWELL), an American officer, born in Boston in 1840, was a nephew of the poet James R. Lowell. He graduated at Harvard College, and gave promise of extraordinary genius. Having enlisted as a lieutenant, he was killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff, October, 1861.

Putschius, püt'ske-us, (ELIAS), a Flemish philologist, born at Antwerp about 1580. He published a valuable work on the ancient grammarians, entitled "Grammaticæ Latinæ Auctores antiqui," (1605.) Died at Stade in 1606.

Putte, van, (HENRY.) See DUPUY, (HENRY.)

Puttenham, püt'ten-am, (GEORGE), an English poet, born about 1533. He wrote "Partheniades," and "The Art of Poesie," (1589.) Died about 1600.

Pütter or **Puetter**, püt'ter, (JOHANN STEPHAN), a celebrated German publicist, born at Iserlohn, in Westphalia, in 1725. He became in 1757 professor of public law at Göttingen, where he lectured more than forty years. Among his numerous works are "Institutes of German Public Law," ("Institutiones Juris publici Germanici," 1770,) and a "Historical Development of the Constitution of the German Empire," (3 vols., 1786.) Died at Göttingen in 1807.

See "Pütters Selbstbiographie," 1793.

Puvis, pü'vess', (MARC ANTOINE), a French agriculturist, born at Cuiseaux (Saône-et-Loire) in 1776. He rendered important services by his experiments and writings on agriculture. Died in 1851.

Puy, du. See DUPUY.

Puymaurin, de, deh pü-e'mō'rān', (NICOLAS JOSEPH DE MARCASSUS), a French administrator and painter, born at Toulouse in 1718; died in 1791. His son, JEAN PIERRE CASIMIR, (1757-1841), was a useful member of the Chamber of Deputies, and wrote some scientific treatises.

Puységur, de, deh pü-e'zá'gür', (ANTOINE HYACINTHE ANNE), a French naval officer, born in 1752; died in 1809.

Puységur, de, (ARMAND MARIE JACQUES de Chastenot—deh shät'nä'), MARQUIS, a French general, born in 1751. He was a zealous advocate of animal magnetism, on which he wrote several works. Died in 1825.

Puységur, de, (JACQUES FRANÇOIS de CHASTENET,) MARQUIS, an able French general, born in Paris in 1656. He was sent to Spain in 1703, with the title of director-general of the troops, and was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1704. In 1734 he received a marshal's bâton. Died in 1743. He left a "Treatise on the Art of War." His father, JACQUES, born in 1602, was a general of some distinction. Died in 1682.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français."

Puzos, (NICOLAS), a French physician, born in Paris in 1686, excelled in obstetrics. Died in 1753.

Pyat, (FELIX), a French *littérateur*, born at Vierzon (Cher) in 1810. He is a radical in politics. He joined Ledru-Rollin in a seditious plot in June, 1849, after which he became an exile. He was one of the Communist leaders in 1871, and was condemned to death in 1873; but returned under the amnesty of 1880.

Pye, pi, (HENRY JAMES), an English poet, born in London in 1745. He translated Aristotle's "Poetics," and wrote many poems, among which are "The Progress of Refinement," (1783,) and "Alfred," an epic poem, (1802.) He became poet-laureate in 1790, and was a member of Parliament. Died in 1813.

Pye, (JOHN), an English engraver of landscapes, was born at Birmingham in 1782. He engraved with success

some pictures of Turner, among which is "Pope's Villa." He published a work entitled "Patronage of British Art," (1845.) Died in 1874.

Pyg-mā'ī-on, [Πυγμαλίων,] in Greek mythology, a king of Cyprus, who is said to have fallen in love with an ivory image of a young woman which he had formed, and which Venus at his request endowed with life.

Pygmalion, King of Tyre, and a son of Belus, is supposed to have lived about 800 B.C., and to have been the brother of Dido, who founded Carthage.

See VIRGIL'S "Æneid," book i.

Pygmées or **Pygmæi**. See PYGMIES.

Pÿg'mies, [Gr. Πυγμαῖοι; Lat. PYGMÆI, pig-mee'i; Fr. PYGMÉES, pèg'mà',] a fabulous nation of dwarfs, whom the ancients supposed to live near the sources of the Nile, or in India. According to Homer, they waged against the cranes a warfare which was annually renewed. Some writers relate that an army of pygmies once assailed Hercules when he was asleep.

Pylade. See PYLADES.

Pÿl'a-dēs, [Gr. Πυλάδης; Fr. PYLADE, pe'lād',] a son of Strophius, King of Phocis, was a cousin and intimate friend of Orestes, whose sister Electra he married. The friendship of Pylades and Orestes was proverbial. (See ORESTES.)

Pyle, pīl, (THOMAS), an English theologian, born in Norfolk in 1674. He was bendary of Salisbury, and vicar of Saint Margaret, at Lynn. He wrote paraphrases on the Acts, Epistles, and some other books of the Bible. Died in 1756.

Pÿm, (JOHN), an eminent British statesman and orator, born at Brymore, in Somersetshire, in 1584. He entered Broadgate Hall, now Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1599, and was elected to Parliament in 1614, after he had acquired financial skill by a service of some years in the Exchequer. He became a leader of the country party, and so strenuously opposed the measures of the court that King James I. stigmatized him as "a very ill-tempered spirit." He represented Tavistock in all the Parliaments held in the reign of Charles I. In 1626 he was one of the managers of an impeachment against the Duke of Buckingham, and made a speech for which he was imprisoned by the court. He was released on his election to the third Parliament. He was once a friend of Wentworth, who, having resolved to desert the popular cause, obtained a private interview with Pym and began to sound him in a set speech. Pym, understanding his drift, stopped him short with these words: "You need not use all this art to tell me that you have a mind to leave us; but, remember what I tell you, I will never leave you while your head is on your shoulders!" In the Parliament which met in April, 1640, Pym made a long and celebrated speech on grievances. "A more massive document," says Forster, "was never given to history." Pym and Hampden were the most eminent leaders of the popular party when the Long Parliament met, in November, 1640. He attacked Wentworth (now Earl of Strafford) in a powerful speech, which had such an effect that he was unanimously, and without delay, impeached of high treason. "The result," says Forster, "proved this to have been, what Pym anticipated, the master-stroke of the time. It struck instant terror into every quarter of the court, and left the king, for a time, powerless and alone." At the trial of Strafford he appeared as accuser. His influence is thus estimated by Clarendon: "I think Mr. Pym was at this time [1641] the most popular man, and the most able to do hurt, that hath lived in any time." On the 22d of November, 1641, he presented to the House the Grand Remonstrance, a final appeal to the people. In January, 1642, the king attempted to arrest Pym and four other members of the House; but they escaped. (See CHARLES I., and HAMPDEN.) Pym had received, through Lady Carlisle, timely notice of this attempt. At a conference of the two Houses on the subject of grievances, in the same month, Pym made a celebrated speech. He was nicknamed "King Pym" by the royalists. He was appointed lieutenant-general of the ordnance of the kingdom in November, 1643. He died in December of that year, leaving several children. Pym was a consummate master of parliamentary science and political tactics. He

was not extreme in his opinions, and did not partake of the Puritanic formality and rigorism which prevailed among the members of his party. "There is nothing more remarkable in the speeches of Pym," says Forster, "than what may be emphatically termed their *wisdom*. . . . The wisdom I have spoken of was, as it always is with the greatest men, a junction of the plain and practical with the profound and contemplative; to such an extent, however, in his case, and in such perfection, as may not be equalled in that of any other speaker of ancient or modern times, with the single exception of Burke."

See FORSTER, "Lives of Eminent British Statesmen;" CLARENDON, "History of the Rebellion;" HUME, "History of England."

Pym, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English physician, born in Edinburgh or in Warwickshire about 1775. He served as surgeon in the army, and was appointed inspector-general of the army hospitals about 1816. He wrote a "Treatise on the Yellow Fever," (1815.) Died in 1861.

Pynacker. See PYNAKER.

Pynaker or **Pynacker**, pī'ná'ker, (ADAM,) a skilful Dutch landscape-painter, born at Pynaker, between Delft and Schiedam, in 1621. He studied at Rome, and returned to Holland. "In his small compositions," says the "Biographie Universelle," "he shows himself a skilful artist. We distinguish the form and aspect of the different species of trees; his colour is always beautiful and true; his distances and skies are vapory," etc. Died about 1676.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Hollandais."

Pýn'chon, (WILLIAM,) an Anglo-American writer on theology, born about 1591. He emigrated from England in 1630, and was one of the first settlers of Springfield, Massachusetts. Died in Buckinghamshire in 1662.

Pyne, pīn, (JAMES B.,) an able English landscape-painter, born at Bristol in 1800. He became a resident of London about 1835, and visited Italy and Switzerland in 1846. In 1853 he published some beautiful landscapes in a volume entitled "The English Lake District." His style is vigorous and brilliant, but not free from mannerism. He was vice-president of the Society of British Artists for many years. Died in 1870.

Pyne, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an English painter and writer, born in London in 1770. He painted portraits and landscapes with some success, but gained more distinction by his publications, viz., "The Microcosm, or a Picturesque Delineation of the Arts, Manufactures, etc. of Great Britain," (1803,) a "History of the Royal Residences," (3 vols., 1819,) and "Wine and Walnuts," (1823.) Died in 1843.

See "Autobiography of William Jerdan," vol. iii. chap. vii.

Pýn'son, (RICHARD,) an early printer, who was born in Normandy, and lived in England about 1500. He was king's printer in the reign of Henry VII.

Pyot, pe'ó', (JEAN JACQUES RICHARD,) a French physician, born at Isomes (Haute-Marne) in 1792; died in 1841.

Pypers, pī'pers, (PIETER,) a Dutch poet, born at Amersfoort in 1749. He wrote several short poems, and produced many dramas, some of which were translated or imitated from the French. Died in 1805.

See VAN DER AA, "Biographisch Woordenboek."

Pyra, pee'râ, (JACOB EMANUEL,) a German poet, born in Lusatia in 1715. He wrote "The Temple of True Poetry," and other poems. Died in 1744.

Pýr'a-mus, [Fr. PYRAME, pe'râm'.] See THISBE.

Pyrard, pé râr', (FRANÇOIS,) a French voyager, born at Laval about 1570. He published a "Narrative of a Voyage to the East Indies," (1611,) which is highly commended. Died in 1621.

Pý-re'í-cus, a Greek painter of unknown period, is supposed to have lived after Alexander the Great. He painted low subjects with success.

Pyr-got'e-lēs, [Πυργότελης,] an excellent Greek engraver of gems, lived about 330 B.C. An edict of Alexander the Great designated him as the only artist who was permitted to engrave the royal seal-rings or gems. The extant works ascribed to him are probably forgeries.

Pyrker, pēēr'ker, (JOHANN LADISLAW,) a German poet, born at Langh, in Hungary, in 1772. He became Archbishop of Erlau in 1821. Among his poems is one entitled "Pearls of the Good Old Time," ("Perlen der heiligen Vorzeit," 1823.) Died in 1847.

Pý-rom'a-ehus, [Πυρόμαχος,] sometimes written **Phyromachus** or **Philomachus**, a Greek statuary, who is supposed to have flourished about 300 or 250 B.C. A famous statue of Asclepius is ascribed to him.

Pýr'ra, a daughter of Epimetheus and Pandora, was the wife of Deucalion. According to tradition, she and her husband were saved in an ark when mankind were generally drowned by a deluge. (See DEUCALION.)

Pýr'rho or **Pýr'rhon**, [Πύρρων,] a Greek philosopher and skeptic, was a native of Elis, and was born about 380 B.C. He was a pupil of Anaxarchus or Anaxandrus. It is said that he accompanied Alexander the Great to India. His writings, if he left any, are not extant. He had numerous disciples, and is regarded as the founder of a skeptical school, the doctrines of which are called Pyrrhonism. He recommended a suspension of judgment, and cultivated a habitual composure or tranquillity of mind, (ἀπαθεία.) After his return from India he became high-priest at Elis. Died about the age of ninety.

See C. MALET, "Études philosophiques," tome ii.; DIOGENES LAERTIUS; MÜNCH, "De Notione et Indole Scepticismi nominatim Pyrrhonismi," 1797; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pyrrhon. See PYRRHO.

Pyrrhus. See NEOPTOLEMUS.

Pýr'rhus, [Πύρρος,] King of Epirus, a son of King Æacides and Phthia, was born about 318 B.C. His father was killed in battle while Pyrrhus was a child. The young prince himself was expelled by the Epirotes at the age of seventeen, and then joined the army of Demetrius, who was his brother-in-law. He signaled his courage at the battle of Ipsus, (301 B.C.) Having raised a small army, he entered Epirus, and obtained the throne in 295 B.C. His courage and generosity rendered him very popular. Ambition appears to have been his ruling passion. In 291 B.C. he was involved in a war against Demetrius, his brother-in-law, for the possession of Macedonia, which he invaded in 287 B.C. The army which Demetrius led against him, impelled by admiration of the character of Pyrrhus, deserted to him in a body, and Demetrius fled from the kingdom. Pyrrhus divided his conquest with his ally Lysimachus, who soon made himself master of all Macedonia. An irresistible temptation was presented to the ambition of Pyrrhus by the Tarentines, who in 281 B.C. solicited his aid in a war against the Romans. His wise minister Cineas could not prevail on him to renounce his vast projects of foreign conquest. In 280 B.C. he crossed over to Italy with about 25,000 men and a number of elephants. The frivolous and unwarlike Tarentines failed to support him with the large army which they had promised. He encountered the superior numbers of the Romans on the river Siris, and defeated them after a long and obstinate contest. His victory was so dearly bought that he is reported to have said, "Another such victory, and I must return to Epirus alone." He made overtures of peace, which were rejected by the Roman senate.

In 279 B.C. another battle was fought, near Asculum, where the Romans lost 6000 and Pyrrhus 3500 men. Pyrrhus was unable to improve his victory, and, having received an invitation to aid the Greeks of Sicily against the Carthaginians, he concluded a truce with the Romans in 278 B.C. He remained two years in Sicily, and gained some victories, but failed to conquer the island. Having returned to Tarentum to renew the war against the Romans, he was defeated by M. Curius Dentatus near Beneventum. He retired from Italy to Epirus in 274 B.C., and invaded Macedonia, of which he soon became master in consequence of the desertion of the Macedonian army from Antigonus Gonatas. At the request of Cleonymus, he engaged in a new enterprise, a war against the Spartans, who repulsed his attack on their capital. He was killed in Argos, in battle, in 272 B.C., after having been stunned by a tile thrown from a house by a woman. He was the greatest general of his time, and Hannibal is reported to have said that he was the great-

est of any age. "He was reputed," says Plutarch, "to excel in military experience and personal prowess all the princes of his time. But what he gained by his achievements he lost by vain hopes; his desire of something absent never suffered him effectually to persevere in a present pursuit."

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Pyrrhus;" J. B. JOURDAN, "Histoire de Pyrrhus," 2 vols., 1749, and English version of the same; LIVY, "History of Rome," book xxxv.; JACOB ABBOTT, "History of Pyrrhus," 1853.

Pý-thag'o-ras, [Gr. Πυθαγόρας; Fr. PYTHAGORE, pe-tá'gor'; It. PITAGORA, pe-tá'go-rá,] one of the most celebrated philosophers of antiquity, was born in Samos about 600 B.C. Very little is known with certainty respecting his personal history. His father was Mnesarchus, a merchant, and generally believed to have been a foreigner, (not a native of Samos,) but whether a Phœnician or Pelagian is uncertain. He is said to have been first instructed in his own country by Creophilus, and afterwards by Pherecydes in Syros. There was a prevailing belief among the ancients that Pythagoras travelled very extensively, visiting Egypt, Babylon, and even India. That he visited Egypt seems very probable, and it is perhaps not improbable that he journeyed as far as Babylonia. The notion that he included India in his travels would seem to have no other ground than the circumstance that certain doctrines of his bear a striking resemblance to some of those held by the Indian Brahmans or Booddhists. He not only taught the doctrine of metempsychosis, (or transmigration of souls,) but, like the Hindoos, made this the ground for inculcating the duty of kindness and tenderness towards animals, and of abstinence from their flesh. It is related that on a certain occasion he interceded to prevent a dog from being beaten, saying that he recognized in its cries the voice of one of his friends who had died. Pythagoras attached a great importance to the study of mathematics. He is regarded as the inventor of several important geometrical theorems, among which may be named the following: that the three angles of a triangle are together equal to two right angles, and that in any right-angled triangle the square formed on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the two sides. He is said also to have been the inventor of stringed musical instruments.

It is said that Pythagoras first made use of the word philosopher, (Φιλόσοφος,) applying it to himself. He had, we are told, witnessed the various public games of Greece, and came at length to Phlius, in Achaia. Leon, the king of that country, was delighted with his ingenuity and eloquence, and asked him what art or profession he followed. He replied that he was a philosopher. Leon asked him wherein philosophers differed from other men. Pythagoras answered that as at the public games some were contending for glory and others were buying and selling for the sake of gain, but there was one class who came simply as spectators, so in human life there were those who, regarding as unworthy of a wise man the desire of fame or of gain, sought above all to become wise: those he called philosophers, or lovers of wisdom.

Pythagoras differed essentially from the other celebrated teachers of wisdom among the ancient Greeks, in that he combined the character of priest with that of philosopher. He appears to have given great attention to the means of acquiring influence over the minds of men, and for this purpose established a secret brotherhood among his disciples and followers. He had certain doctrines of which he spoke only to his chosen disciples, which, as being strictly limited to those *within* the

favoured circle, were called *esoter'ic*, (ἐσωτερικά.) Other doctrines were freely communicated to those *without*, or to the people at large: these were called *exoter'ic*, (ἐξωτερικά.) One of the necessary parts of the discipline of his pupils was the practice of absolute silence. According to some authorities, they were required to maintain silence for five years, and during that period were not allowed once to behold the face of Pythagoras; but this is probably an exaggeration.

So great was his authority with his disciples that when any one asked why they believed this or practised that, they were wont to answer, αὐτὸς ἔφη, (or ἔφα,) i.e. "he himself said so," (in Latin, *ipse dixit*;) which was regarded as the most efficient mode of silencing all cavils or doubts.

Pythagoras, on returning from his travels, settled at Crotona, in Italy, where for a time he seems to have possessed an almost boundless influence over the minds of the people. Many of the most wealthy and influential among the citizens of Crotona joined the brotherhood, which soon became the controlling power in the state. Its extraordinary success appears to have rendered its members so arrogant that they became objects of jealousy and bitter hatred to those who were not admitted to the favoured circle.—that is, to the large majority of the populace. An attack was made upon them while assembled in one of their general meetings. The building in which they met was set on fire, so that a great number of them perished in the flames: only the younger and more active, it is said, were able to escape. According to one account, Pythagoras himself perished with the others on this occasion, though some writers state that he died at Metapontum soon after the expulsion of his disciples from Crotona. A similar reaction took place in other parts of Italy; many of the Pythagoreans were killed, and many others were driven into exile. The brotherhood as an organization was completely suppressed. Amid the uncertainty which prevails in regard to the history of Pythagoras and his doctrines, we can form only an imperfect conjecture respecting the greater number of his religious and philosophic tenets. None of his writings are extant; and what we know of his philosophy is derived mainly from writers who understood it very imperfectly.

See ANDRÉ DACIER, "Vie de Pythagore," 1706; A. POSTELMAN, "Leven van Pythagoras," 1724; HAMBURGER, "Dissertatio de Vita et Symbolis Pythagoræ," 1678; EILSTOCK, "Historisch-kritisches Leben des weltweisen Pythagoras," 1756; TIEDEMANN, "Griechenlands erste Philosophen, oder Leben des Orpheus, Pythagoras," etc., 1780; HEINRICH RITTER, "Geschichte der Pythagoräischen Philosophie," 1826; REINHOLD, "Beitrag zur Erläuterung der Pythagoräischen Metaphysik," 1827; RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy."

Pýth'e-as [Gr. Πυθέας; Fr. PYTHÉE, pe-tá'] of Massilia, in Gaul, an ancient Greek navigator of unknown period. He probably lived between 350 and 200 B.C. He sailed to the western and northern parts of Europe, and wrote an account of his discoveries, which is not extant. He described a place called Thule, composed of a mixture of earth, sea, and air. His statements were credited by Hipparchus, but discredited by Strabo and others.

Pythée. See PYTHEAS.

Pýth'ia, the name of the priestess of Apollo at Delphi, where she uttered oracles.

Pythias. See DAMON.

Pýth'i-us, [Πύθιος,] a surname of Apollo, applied to him because he was worshipped at Delphi, the ancient name of which was Pytho.

Pý'thon, [Πύθων,] the name of a fabulous dragon of Delphi, killed by Apollo.

Q.

Quack'en-bos, (GEORGE PAYNE,) an American teacher and educational writer, born in New York in 1826, has published an "Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric," (1854), "Primary History of the United States," (1860), "English Grammar," (1862,) and other works.

Quade, kwá'deh, (MICHAEL FRIEDRICH,) a German philologist, born in Pomerania in 1628. He wrote much of what the Germans call *micrologie*,—i.e. treatises on minute or unimportant subjects. Died in 1757.

See OELRICHS, "Memoria M. F. Quade," 1758.

Quaden, kwá'den, (MATTHIAS,) a German geographer, born at Killenbach; died at Cologne in 1609.

Quad-rā'tus, [Gr. Κοδράτος,] an early Christian minister, who, according to Saint Jerome, was chosen Bishop of Athens in 125 A.D. He presented an Apology for the Christian religion to Adrian in 126 A.D.

Quadri, kwá'dree, (ANTONIO,) an Italian writer on statistics and political economy, was born at Vicenza in 1777. He obtained in 1815 the office of secretary of the government at Venice.

Quadri, (GIOVANNI LODOVICO,) an Italian architect and engraver, born at Bologna in 1700; died in 1748.

Quad-rí-gā'rí-us, (QUINTUS CLAUDIUS,) a Roman historian, lived about 80 B.C. He wrote Roman Annals, some extracts from which are preserved by Aulus Gellius.

Quadrio, kwá'dre-o, (FRANCESCO SAVERIO,) a learned Italian Jesuit and critic, born in Valtellina in 1695. He was employed as professor at Padua, Bologna, Venice, etc. He published, besides other works, a general history of poetry of all nations, ("Storia e Ragione d'ogni Poesia," 7 vols., 1739-59,) a work of great labour and some value. It contains extracts from a great number of poets. Died in 1756.

Quaglio, kwál'yo, (ANGELO,) an able scene-painter, was a brother of the following. Died in 1815.

Quaglio, (DOMENICO,) a painter, born at Munich in 1786, was surnamed THE GERMAN CANALETTO. He acquired a wide reputation as a painter of architecture. Among his works is a picture of the Ratisbon Cathedral. He contributed much to revive a taste for the architecture of the middle ages. Died in 1837. His father, GIUSEPPE, born in 1747, was a skilful scene-painter. Died at Munich in 1828.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Quaglio, (GIULIO,) an Italian fresco-painter, born at Laino, was the ancestor of several artists, noticed above and below. Died in 1800.

Quaglio, (LORENZO,) an architect, born at Laino in 1730, was a son of Giovanni Maria, an architect, who worked at Vienna. Lorenzo designed theatres at Mannheim and Frankfurt. He died at Munich in 1804. He was an uncle of Giuseppe, noticed above, and father of GIOVANNI MARIA, a painter of architecture and dramatic scenery, who was born in 1772.

Quain, (SIR JOHN RICHARD,) a judge of the court of queen's bench in England, born in 1820, died in 1876.

Quain, (JONES,) a skilful anatomist, born at Mallow, Ireland, studied in Paris. He distinguished himself as professor of anatomy and physiology in the London University, now called University College, and resigned this position in 1836. Died in 1865.

Quain, (RICHARD,) a younger brother of the preceding, and a distinguished anatomist and surgeon, was born at Mallow. He became professor of anatomy at University College, London, about 1836. He was appointed professor of clinical surgery at the University College Hospital in 1848. He published an excellent work entitled "The Anatomy of the Arteries of the Human Body," (1845.)

Quain, (RICHARD,) a cousin of the preceding, became a physician to the Consumption Hospital, Brompton, and invented an instrument called the Stethometer.

Quaini, kwí'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1611, was particularly successful in painting architectural views. Died about 1680.

Quaini, (LODOVICO,) a son of the preceding, was born at Bologna in 1643, and was a pupil of Carlo Cignani, whom he imitated. He is said to have painted the landscapes and architecture of some of Cignani's great works. He worked in partnership with Franceschini at Rome, Genoa, etc., and painted some historical pictures composed by himself. Died in 1717.

Quandt, kwánt, (JOHANN GOTTLÖB,) a German writer on fine arts, born at Leipzig in 1787, became distinguished as an amateur and collector of pictures. Among his works are "Excursions in the Domain of Art," and "Lectures on Aesthetics." Died in 1859.

Quanz, kwánt, (JOHANN JOACHIM,) a German composer, born near Göttingen in 1697; died in 1773.

Quarenghi, kwá-rén'gee, (GIACOMO IL CAVALIERE,) an Italian architect, born at Bergamo in 1744. Invited by the empress Catherine, he went to Saint Petersburg, and acquired a high reputation by works erected in that city. Among these are the Exchange, and the Theatre of the Hermitage. Died in 1817.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Quarin, kwá-reen', (JOSEPH,) a German physician, born at Vienna in 1733. He gained distinction by his writings on Fevers and Inflammations, (1774,) and became first physician to the emperor Joseph II. Died in 1814.

Quarles, kwðrlz, (FRANCIS,) a quaint but popular English poet, born in Essex in 1592. He was secretary to Archbishop Usher before 1641, and was then deprived of his situation by the Irish rebellion. In the civil war he favoured the royalist party. His most popular poem is entitled "Emblems," (1635,) and has been often reprinted. Among his other works are "Divine Poems," "Hadassa," and a "History of Samson." "We find in Quarles," says Headley, "original imagery, striking sentiment, fertility of expression, and happy combinations." Died in 1644.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. v., (1822;) Wood, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Quarles, (JOHN,) a son of the preceding, was born in Essex in 1624. He wrote several poems. Died in 1665.

Quarré, ká'rá', (ANTOINETTE SUZANNE,) a French poetess, born at Recey-sur-Ource in 1813; died at Dijon in 1847.

Quatrefages de Breau, ðe, ðeh kátr'fázh' ðeh brø, (JEAN LOUIS ARMAND,) a French naturalist, born in the department of Gard in 1810. He became professor of anatomy and ethnology at the Museum of Natural History, Paris. His favourite science is zoology. He has written numerous works, among which are "Souvenirs of a Naturalist," (2 vols., 1854,) and "Anatomical and Zoological Researches made during a Voyage to Sicily."

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "North British Review" for February, 1858; "Fraser's Magazine" for April, 1858.

Quatremère, kátr'mair', (ÉTIENNE MARC,) an eminent French Orientalist, born in Paris, July 12, 1782. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1815, and became professor of Hebrew, Syriac, etc. at the College of France in 1819. Among his principal works are "Researches on the Language and Literature of Egypt," (1808,) "Geographical and Historical Memoirs of Egypt," (2 vols., 1810,) and a "History of the Mongols of Persia," (1836.) Died in 1857. He had a library of about 50,000 volumes. His father was first-cousin to Quatremère de Quincy. "Few savants," says Ernest Renan, "can be compared to him for extent and accuracy of erudition."

See RENAN'S article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Quatremère de Quincy, kátr'mair' ðeh kán'se', (ANTOINE CHRYSOSTOME,) a French archaeologist and art-critic, was born in Paris in October, 1755. He pub-

lished the first volume of his "Dictionary of Architecture" in 1788. In 1791 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly, and in 1797 was condemned to deportation as a royalist; but he escaped. He was appointed intendant of arts and public monuments in 1815, and perpetual secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts in 1816. Among his works are "Letters to Canova on the Elgin Marbles," (1818), an "Essay on the Nature, Object, and Means of Imitation in the Fine Arts," (1823,) and a "History of the Life and Works of Raphael," (1824.) Died in 1849.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Quatremère-Disjonval, kâtr'mair' de'zhôn'vâl', (DENIS BERNARD,) a naturalist, born in Paris about 1754, was a brother of Quatremère de Quincy. He was very eccentric, and was confined for some years in an asylum for the insane. Died in 1830.

Quatremère-Roissy, kâtr'mair' rwâ'se', (JEAN NICOLAS,) a French writer of biography and tales, born in Paris in 1754, was an uncle of Étienne Marc, above noticed. Died in 1834.

Quattromani, kwât-tro-mâ'nee, (SERTORIO,) an Italian writer, born at Cosenza in 1541; died in 1611.

Queens'ber-rÿ, (WILLIAM DOUGLAS,) fourth DUKE OF, and Earl of March, a Scottish peer, born about 1724, was notorious for his vices. He became Duke of Queensberry about 1778, and inherited a large fortune. Died, without issue, in 1810.

See "Life of George Selwyn," by J. H. JESSE.

Queiros, de, dà kâ'e-rôs, or **Quiros, de**, dà kee'rôs, (PEDRO FERNANDEZ,) a Spanish or Portuguese navigator, born about 1560, commanded an exploring expedition sent from Callao in 1605. He discovered Tahiti, the New Hebrides, and other small islands of the Pacific, and wrote a narrative of his voyage. Died at Panama in 1614.

Quekett, kwêk'et, (JOHN,) an English microscopist, born in Somersetshire in 1815. He published a "Treatise on the Use of the Microscope," and "Lectures on Histology," (1854.) He succeeded Professor Owen as conservator of the Hunterian Museum in London. Died in 1861.

Quelen, de, deh keh'lôn', (HYACINTHE LOUIS,) a French prelate, born in Paris in 1778. He became Archbishop of Paris in 1821, and a member of the French Academy in 1824. Died in 1839.

See HENRION, "Vie et Travaux de M. de Quelen," 1840; BELLE-MARE, "M. de Quelen pendant dix Ans," 1840.

Quellinus. See QUELLYN.

Quellyn, kwêl-lin', (ARTUS,) a Flemish sculptor, born at Antwerp in 1630, was a nephew of Erasmus, noticed below. Died in 1715.

Quellyn, [Lat. QUELLI'NUS,] (ERASMUS,) an eminent Flemish painter of history and landscapes, born at Antwerp in 1607. His design, colour, and distribution of light and shade are commended. Among his works are a "Repose in Egypt," a "Last Supper," and "The Guardian Angel." Died in 1678.

Quellyn, (JAN ERASMUS,) a son of the preceding, was born at Antwerp in 1629 or 1630, and was a good painter of history. He worked in his native city and other towns of Flanders. A picture of "Christ healing the Sick" is called his master-piece. "Some of his works," says Descamps, "may be compared to those of Paul Veronese." Died in 1715.

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

Quenstedt, kwên'stêt, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) a German Lutheran theologian, born at Quedlinburg in 1617. He was professor of theology at Wittenberg, and published several works. Died in 1688.

Quental, do, do kên-tâl', (BARTHOLOMEU,) a Portuguese theologian, born in one of the Azores in 1626. He was the author of works which are said to be well written. Died in 1698.

Quentel or **Quentell**, kwên'tel, (HEINRICH,) a celebrated printer of Cologne, flourished in the fifteenth century.

Quentin, kôn'tân', (NICOLAS,) a French painter, born at Dijon, where he died in 1636.

Quer y Martinez, kair e mar-tee'nêth, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish botanist, born at Perpignan in 1695. He published a Flora of Spain according to the system of Tournefort,—*"Flora Española, o Historia de las Plantas que se crian en España,"* (6 vols., 1762-84.) He is said to have been the first Spaniard who published a work on Spanish plants. Died in 1764.

Quérard, kâ'râr', (JOSEPH MARIE,) a French bibliographer, born at Rennes in 1797. He published an important work on French bibliography, entitled "La France Littéraire, ou Dictionnaire bibliographique," (10 vols., 1826-42.) He left several unfinished works. Died about December 1, 1865.

See "Life and Works of J. M. Quérard," by O. HAMST, London, 1867; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire," tome xi.

Querbeuf, de, deh kêr'buf, (YVES MATHURIN MARIE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Landerneau in 1726; died about 1799.

Quercetanus, the Latin of DUCHESNE, which see.

Quercia, della, dêl'lâ kwêr'châ, (JACOPO,) an able Italian sculptor, born near Sienna about 1378. He decorated the Duomo or Cathedral of Florence with some bas-reliefs, and sculptured the ornaments of the door-way of San Petronio at Bologna. Died in 1442.

Querenghi, kwâ-rên'gêe, (ANTONIO,) an Italian poet, born at Padua in 1546. He was secretary of the Sacred College at Rome under five popes. He wrote verses in Latin and Italian. Died in 1633.

Querini, kwâ-rec'nee, or **Quirini**, kwe-rec'nee, [Lat. QUERI'NUS,] (ANGELO MARIA,) CARDINAL, an eminent Italian writer, born of a noble family at Venice in 1680. He published on the liturgy of the Greek Church a work entitled "Officium Quadragesimale Græcorum," (1721.) About 1722 he was made Archbishop of Corfu. He was translated to the see of Brescia in 1728, soon after which he became librarian of the Vatican. Among his works are "Specimen of Brescian Literature," ("Specimen Literaturæ Brixianæ," 1739,) and many Latin Epistles, (1742-49.) Voltaire dedicated his "Sémiramis" to Querini, who was remarkable for his amiable virtues. Died in 1755.

See his autobiography, "Commentarius de Rebus pertinentibus ad A. M. Querinum," 2 vols., 1749; BREITHAUPT, "Geschichte des Cardinal Querini," 1752; C. F. HOFFMAN, "Programma de Quirino glorioso," 1753; SAMBUCA, "Lettera intorno alla Morte del Cardinal Quirini," 1757; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Querlon, de, deh kêr'lôn', (ANNE GABRIEL MEUSNIER,) a French editor and compiler, born at Nantes in 1702. He edited the works of many ancient and modern authors, and was for twenty years editor of a journal entitled "Les Petites Affiches." Died in 1780.

Querno, kwêr'no, (CAMILLO,) an Italian poet, born at Monopoli about 1470. He wrote a Latin poem entitled "Alexias." Died at Naples in 1528.

Querouaille. See KEROUAL, DE, (LOUISE.)

Quesnay, kâ'nâ', (FRANÇOIS,) a French physician, distinguished as a political economist, was born at Mérei, near Montfort l'Amaury, in 1694. He was self-educated, and settled in Paris about 1737. He purchased the office of physician-in-ordinary to the king about 1745. He advocated the abolition of *corvées*, free trade in grain, and other reforms, which have been since adopted. Among his works was one entitled "Economic Picture," ("Tableau économique," 1758.) He was called the chief of the sect of *économistes*, whose favourite maxim was "Laissez faire et laissez passer," ("Let things take care of themselves.") Died in 1774. Turgot was one of his disciples.

See "Vie de Quesnay," prefixed to his works; GRANDJEAN DE FOUCHY, "Eloge de Quesnay;" ALBON, "Eloge historique de M. Quesnay," 1775; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Quesné, kâ'nâ', (JACQUES SALBIGOTON,) a French *littérateur*, born at Pavilly in 1778; died in 1859.

See "Confessions de J. S. Quesné," 3 vols., 1828-35.

Quesne, du. See DUQUESNE.

Quesnel, kâ'nêl', (FRANÇOIS,) a painter, of French origin, born at Edinburgh about 1544; died in Paris in 1619.

Quesnel, (FRANÇOIS JEAN BAPTISTE,) BARON, a French general, born at Saint-Germain-en-Laye in 1765; died in 1819.

Quesnel, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS), a French general, born in Paris in 1773. He distinguished himself in Spain, (1808-11.) Died in 1815.

Quesnel, (PASQUIER), a French Jansenist writer, born in Paris in 1634. He became a priest of the Oratory, from which he was expelled in 1684 because he refused to sign a formulary which condemned Jansenism. To escape persecution, he retired to Brussels in 1685, and published his work on the New Testament, called "Réflexions morales," etc., (1694,) which was condemned by the pope in the famous bull "Unigenitus," (1713.) Quesnel wrote other works, and, after the death of Arnauld, was regarded as the chief of the Jansenists. He died at Amsterdam in 1719.

See "Causa Quesnelliana," Brussels, 1704; MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Quesnel, (PIERRE), a French writer, born at Dieppe about 1699. He wrote a "History of the Jesuits," (4 vols., 1740,) in which he shows himself hostile to that society. Died about 1774.

Quesnoy, du. See DUQUESNOY.

Questel, (CHARLES AUGUSTE), a French architect, born in Paris in 1807. He obtained medals of the first class in 1852 and 1855.

Quetant, (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS), a French dramatic author, born in Paris in 1733; died in 1823.

Quetelet, (LAMBERT ADOLPHE JACQUES), a Belgian astronomer, born at Ghent in 1796. He became director of the Royal Observatory of Brussels in 1828, and perpetual secretary of the Royal Academy in 1834. Among his numerous works are "Criminal Statistics of Belgium," (1832,) "Elements of Astronomy," (4th edition, 1848,) and "Annals of the Royal Observatory," (14 vols., 1843-59.) He contributed many scientific articles to various journals.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Quetif, (JACQUES), a learned French Dominican monk, born in Paris in 1618. He wrote "Scriptores Ordinis Prædicatorum recensiti," (2 vols., 1719-21,) which contains notices of many Dominicans who were authors. Died in 1698.

Quevedo. See MAUZINHO.

Quevedo y Villegas, de, (FRANCISCO GOMEZ—go'méth), an eminent and original Spanish author and satirist, born in Madrid in September, 1580. He was brought up in the royal palace by his mother, who was a lady of the bed-chamber, and learned the ancient languages at Alcalá. He was distinguished for his gallantry, was an expert swordsman, and fought several duels. In the prime of life he was employed in important affairs at Naples by the viceroy, the Duke of Ossuña. He wrote in prose and verse a variety of works, which were very popular. Among his prose works are "Sueños," ("Visions," or "Dreams," 1649,) which are greatly admired for their wit and humour, and "Life of the Great Knave," ("Vida del gran Tacano,") a romance. He wrote dramas, (which are lost,) odes, sonnets, satires, etc. He is said to have resembled Voltaire in his talent for ridicule, his versatility, and the skill with which he arraigned abuses before the tribunal of public opinion. He suffered much political persecution, and was imprisoned several years. Died in 1645.

See DON PABLO ANTONIO DE TARSIA, "Vida de Don Fr. de Quevedo y Villegas," Madrid, 1663; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature," vol. ii.; BAENA, "Hijos de Madrid," vol. ii.

Queverdo, (FRANÇOIS MARIE ISIDORE), a French designer and etcher, born in Bretagne in 1740; died in 1808.

Quicherat, (JULES), a French antiquary, born in Paris in 1815, has written several works on French antiquities and on the history of Joan of Arc.

Quicherat, (LOUIS), a lexicographer, a brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1799. He published an excellent "Poetical Treasury of the Latin Language," ("Thesaurus poeticus Linguae Latinae," 1836,) and a Latin-French Dictionary, (1844,) which is said to be the best work of the kind published in France.

Quick, (JOHN), an English nonconformist minister, born at Plymouth in 1636. He wrote, besides other

works, "Synodicon in Gallia reformata," (1692.) He preached in London for many years. Died in 1706.

Quick, (JOHN), an English comedian, born in London in 1748; died in 1831.

Quien. See LEQUIEN.

Qui-e'tus, a Roman, who in 260 A.D. was supported by part of the army as emperor or partner of his brother Macrianus in imperial power. He was put to death in Asia by Odenatus in 262 A.D.

Quignones. See QUIÑONES.

Quillet, (CLAUDE), a French writer of Latin poetry, sometimes called CALVIDUS LÆTUS, was born at Chinon, in Touraine, in 1602. He wrote a poem entitled "On the Method of having Beautiful Offspring," ("Calli-pædia, seu de pulchræ Proli habendæ Ratione," 1655,) which was generally admired. Died in 1661.

Quilliard, (PIERRE ANTOINE), a French painter and etcher, born in Paris in 1711; died in Lisbon in 1733.

Quin, (JAMES), an eminent English actor, born in London in 1693, was a grandson of Mark Quin, a lord mayor of Dublin. He began to perform at Drury Lane about 1716, obtained great success in the rôle of "Falstaff" in 1720, and was the most popular actor of England until he was surpassed by Garrick. He taught elocution to Prince George, (afterwards George III.) On hearing that king's first speech from the throne, Quin exclaimed, "I taught the boy to speak." He once released the poet Thomson from prison by payment of the debt for which he was confined. He retired from the stage in 1748. Died at Bath in 1766.

See a "Life of Quin," anonymous, 1766.

Quinault, (JEAN BAPTISTE MAURICE), a French comic actor, born in Paris about 1690; died in 1744.

Quinault, (JEANNE FRANÇOISE), a comic actress, a sister of the preceding, was born about 1700; died in 1783.

Quinault, (PHILIPPE), a French dramatic poet, born in Paris in 1635. He produced in his youth several tragedies and comedies, among which is "La Mère Coquette," (1664,) and was admitted into the French Academy in 1670. His reputation is founded chiefly on his operas, the music of which was composed by Lulli. Between 1672 and 1686 Quinault and Lulli produced fourteen operas, among which "Armide" (1686) is the master-piece. Others are entitled "Cadmus," "Alceste," "Isis," "Persée," "Roland," etc. He is called by some the first writer of French operas. "What can be more beautiful, and even sublime," says Voltaire, "than this chorus in 'Alceste,' 'Tout mortel doit ici paraître?'" etc. Died in 1688.

See "Vie de Quinault" prefixed to his Works, 5 vols., 1739; CRAPELET, "Notice sur la Vie de Quinault," 1824; PERRAULT, "Les Hommes illustres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Quinault-Dufresne, (ABRAHAM ALEXIS), a popular French actor, born at Verdun-sur-le-Doubs in 1693. He performed in tragedy and high comedy. He was a brother of Jean B. M. Quinault, noticed above. Died in 1767.

Quin'bý, (ISAAC F.), an American general, born in New Jersey, graduated at West Point about 1843. He became a brigadier-general of volunteers early in 1862, and commanded a division of General Grant's army in the operations against Vicksburg in 1863.

Quincey, De. See DE QUINCEY.

Quinctilianus. See QUINTILIAN.

Quin'cý, (EDMUND), an American writer and opponent of slavery, a son of Josiah Quincy, noticed below, was born in Boston in 1808. He contributed to several newspapers and periodicals, and wrote "Wensley, a Story without a Moral," (1854.)

Quin'cý, (JOHN), an English medical writer, practised medicine in London. Among his works is "Lexicon Physico-Medicum." Died in 1723.

Quincy, (JOSIAH), an American orator and patriot, born in Massachusetts in 1744, was a son of Josiah Quincy, a merchant of Boston. He became a lawyer, and began, about 1767 to write political essays against the measures of the British ministry. He also rendered important services to the popular cause by his fervid

and powerful eloquence. His chief political work is "Observations on the Boston Port Bill, with Thoughts on Civil Government," etc., (1774). He gave proof of moral courage by defending Captain Preston and several soldiers in their trial for killing certain citizens in the Boston massacre of March, 1770. To promote the public welfare and the cause of liberty, he made a voyage to England in October, 1774. He heard and reported a celebrated speech made by Lord Chatham in defence of the Americans, January 20, 1775. He conferred with Dr. Franklin and other friends of the cause in England, and hastened to return with counsels and plans which it was not prudent to commit to writing; but before the end of his voyage he died at sea, April, 1775. He was deeply lamented by the public.

See a "Life of Josiah Quincy, Jr.," by his son JOSIAH, 1825.

Quincy, (JOSIAH), an eminent statesman and scholar, born in Boston on the 4th of February, 1772, was a son of the preceding. He graduated at Harvard College in 1790, and studied law. He joined the Federalist party, and represented Boston in Congress from 1804 to 1813. During this period he opposed the measures of the dominant party with great energy and decision. He made a celebrated speech against the bill for the admission of Louisiana in 1811, and opposed the war of 1812. "He was equal to the emergency," says R. W. Griswold, "and sustained himself on all occasions with manly independence, sound argument, and fervid declamation." He was a member of the Senate of Massachusetts from 1814 to 1820, became a judge of the municipal court of Boston in 1822, and served as mayor of Boston from 1823 to 1829. In 1829 he was elected president of Harvard University. He published, besides other works, a "Memoir of Josiah Quincy, Jr.," (1825,) a "History of Harvard University," (2 vols., 1840,) "Speeches in Congress and Orations," and a "Life of John Q. Adams," (1858.) He resigned the presidency of Harvard in 1845. In 1856 he publicly advocated the election of Colonel Fremont to the Presidency. He died in July, 1864, aged ninety-two.

See "Life of Josiah Quincy," by his son, EDMUND QUINCY; R. W. GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopaedia of American Literature," vol. i.

Quincy, de, deĥ kân'se', (CHARLES SEVIN—seh-vân'), MARQUIS, a French general and military writer, born near Meaux in 1666. He wrote a "Military History of the Reign of Louis XIV.," (8 vols., 1726.) Died in 1736.

Quincy, de, (QUATREMÈRE.) See QUATREMÈRE.

Quinet, ke'nâ', (EDGAR), a French writer and philosopher, born at Bourg (Ain) in 1803, became a friend of Michelet. He obtained in 1842 in the College of France a chair of southern literatures, (*littératures méridionales*.) He acted with the republicans (*extrême gauche*) in the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies of 1848-9. Among his various works are "Prometheus," a poem, (1838), "Germany and Italy: Philosophy and Poetry," (1839), "The Genius of Religions," (1843), and "The Revolutions of Italy," (3 vols., 1852.) He was banished from France in 1852.

See CHASSIN, "E. Quinet, sa Vie et son Œuvre," 1859; G. PLANCHE, "Portraits Littéraires;" BATAILLARD, "Œuvre philosophique et sociale d'E. Quinet," 1845; QUINET, "Histoire de mes Idées," 1858; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Quinette, ke'nêt', (NICOLAS MARIE), a French revolutionist, born at Soissons in 1762. He was elected to the Convention in 1792, and was one of the four commissaries sent to arrest Dumouriez, who seized and delivered them to the Austrians, (April, 1793.) He was minister of the interior for a short time in 1799. Died in 1821.

Quiñones, de, dà kên-yo'nês, sometimes written **Quignonez, (FRANCISCO),** a Spanish cardinal, born in the kingdom of Leon, became confessor to Charles V. He negotiated the release of Pope Clement VII., detained or besieged by the Spanish army, in 1527. He published "Breviarium Romanum," (1535.) Died in 1540.

Quinsonas, de, deĥ kân'so'nâs', (FRANÇOIS DUGAS), a French poet, born at Lyons in 1719, wrote epigrams against Voltaire. Died in 1768.

Quintana, kên-tâ'nâ, (MANUEL JOSÉ), an eminent Spanish poet and patriot, was born in Madrid in April, 1772. He studied law at Salamanca, where he formed a friendship with Melendez and Cienfuegos. He began to write verses about 1790. His "Ode to the Sea" (1798) is one of the most beautiful in the Spanish language. He wrote other excellent odes, one of which is "On the Battle of Trafalgar." In 1807 he published the first volume of the "Lives of Celebrated Spaniards," (3 vols., 1807-34,) which is highly commended. Between 1808 and 1814 he employed his talents and influence against the French invaders, and wrote several eloquent manifestoes for the national party. These services were rewarded with rigorous imprisonment for six years (1814-20) by Ferdinand VII., who was offended because Quintana advocated liberal principles. He propitiated the king by an ode in honour of his marriage in 1828, and was permitted to return to Madrid. In 1835 he was appointed director-general of public instruction, and became a senator. He directed the education of the young queen in 1840-43. He was publicly crowned with laurel by the queen in 1855. Died in March, 1857.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" KENNEDY, "Modern Poets of Spain;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Quinte-Curce. See QUINTUS CURTIUS.

Quin-til'i-an, [Lat. QUINTILIANUS or QUINTILIA'NUS; Fr. QUINTILIEN, kân'te'le-ân'], (MARCUS FABIUS), a celebrated Roman critic and teacher of rhetoric, was born probably between 40 and 50 A.D. Jerome states that he was a native of Calagurris, (Calahorra,) in the northern part of Spain; but some modern writers think he was born in Rome. He obtained a high reputation as a pleader, and was the first public instructor who received from the imperial treasury a regular salary. Among his pupils was the Younger Pliny. He taught rhetoric for twenty years, and retired from that profession in the reign of Domitian, who appointed him preceptor of his grand-nephews. His chief work is a treatise on the education of an orator, "Institutio Oratoria," divided into twelve books. This is the most complete and methodical treatise on rhetoric that has come down to us from antiquity. An entire copy of it was found by Poggio at Saint Gall in 1417. His style is clear, elegant, and highly polished. His practical ideas are good, but his criticisms are rather superficial. He gives judicious precepts for students, and interesting details of the education and classic studies of the ancients. His merit consists in sound judgment, propriety, and good taste, rather than in originality or elevation of mind. He is supposed to have died about 118 A.D. He wrote a work on the corruption or decadence of eloquence, "De Causis Corruptæ Eloquentiæ," which is not extant. His "Institutio" has been translated into English by Guthrie (1756) and Patsall, (1774.)

See RÜDIGER, "De Quintiliano Pedagogo," 1850; V. OTTO, "Quintilian und Rousseau," 1836; J. JANIN, "Plaine le Jeune et Quintilien," 1838; HUMMEL, "Quintiliani Vita," 1843; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Quintilianus. See QUINTILIAN.

Quintilien. See QUINTILIAN.

Quintinie, de la, deĥ lã kân'te'ne', (JEAN), an eminent French gardener and writer on gardening, was born at Chabanais (Angoumois) in 1626. He was appointed intendant of the fruit-gardens of the king at Versailles in 1673. He made much improvement in the cultivation of fruit-trees, and left a work which was for a long time the guide of French cultivators. It is entitled "Directions for Fruit and Kitchen Gardens," ("Instructions pour les Jardins fruitiers et potagers," 1690.) Died in 1688.

Quinto Curzio. See QUINTUS CURTIUS.

Quin'tus Cal'a-ber or Q. Smyr-næ'us, (smir-nee'us), [Fr. QUINTUS DE CALABRE, kân'tüss' deĥ kã-lãbr', or QUINTUS DE SMYRNE, kân'tüss' deĥ smêrn,] a Greek poet, known only as the author of one poem, is supposed to have lived about 500 A.D. He is called CALABER because a manuscript of his work was found in Calabria. According to his own statement, he was a native of Smyrna. He wrote a continuation of Homer's "Iliad," (*Ὀμήρου Παραλήπόμενα*), which contains some

beautiful passages. The subjects of it are those events of the Trojan war which are not related by Homer.

Quintus Claudius Quadrigarius. See QUADRIGARIUS.

Quin'tus Cur'tius (kur'shc-us) **Rū'fus**, [Fr. QUINTE-CURCE, kânt kürss; It. QUINTO CURZIO, kwèn'to koort'se-o,] a Roman historian of uncertain period, is supposed to have lived after the Augustan age. Nothing is known of his birthplace or personal history. We find in ancient writers no passage which certainly refers to him. He is the author of a "History of Alexander the Great," ("De Rebus Alexandri Magni Regis Macedonum,") in ten books, of which the first and second are lost. The merit of this history is variously estimated. His style is easy, clear, and rhetorical. He is deficient in critical judgment and in a knowledge of geography and military tactics. Among his modern admirers are Vossius, Bayle, Rapin, Tiraboschi, and La Harpe. His work has been translated into English by Brende and Digby.

See BUTTMANN, "Ueber das Leben des Geschichtschreibers Quintus Curtius Rufus," 1820; J. E. MÜLLER, "Programma de Q. Curtio Rufo," 1695; ADOLPH HIRT, "Ueber das Leben des Geschichtschreibers Q. Curtius Rufus," 1820; NIEBUHR, "Kleine Schriften," 1.

Quintus de Calabre or de Smyrne. See QUIN-TUS CALABER.

Quiot du Passage, ke'ó dü pã'sãzh', (JÉRÔME JOACHIM,) a French general, born at Alixan (Drome) in 1775; died in 1849.

Quirini. See QUERINI.

Quirinus, a surname of ROMULUS, (which see.)

Quiroga, ke-ro'gã, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish Jesuit, born in Galicia in 1707. About 1745 he was sent by the King of Spain to explore Patagonia. He wrote a journal of his voyage, which was inserted by Charlevoix in his "History of Paraguay." Died in 1784.

Quiros, kee'ròs, (LORENZO,) a Spanish painter, born in Estremadura in 1717. He worked at Seville, and imitated Murillo with success. Died in 1789.

Quiros, (PEDRO.) See QUEIROS.

Quirot, ke'ro', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French advocate, born in Franche-Comté about 1760, was a moderate member of the Convention, (1792-95.) In the trial of the king he voted for imprisonment. Died in 1830.

Quistorp, kwis'torp, (JOHANN,) a German Lutheran divine and biblical commentator, born at Rostock in 1584. He became professor of divinity in his native city in 1614. Died in 1648.

Quistorp, von, fon kwis'torp, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German jurist, born at Rostock in 1737, became professor of law at Bützow. Died in 1795.

Quita, kee'tã, (DOMINGOS DOS REIS,) a Portuguese poet, born in 1728. He wrote "Inez de Castro," and other tragedies. Died in 1770.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Quitman, (JOHN ANTHONY,) an American general and Democratic politician, born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1799. Appointed to the command of a brigade in 1846, he fought with distinction in the principal engagements of the Mexican war, and was subsequently elected Governor of Mississippi. He was chosen a member of Congress in 1855 and in 1857. Died in 1858.

See CLAIBORNE, "Life of J. A. Quitman," 1860.

R.

Rabanis, râ'bã'nèss', (JEAN,) a French historian, born about 1800. He wrote a "History of Bordeaux," (1st vol., 1837.)

Raban Maur. See RABANUS.

Rabanus Maurus Magnentius, râ-bã'nùs mǒw'rùs mâ-nèn'se-us, [Fr. RABAN MAUR, râ'bôn' mǒr,] a German theologian, born at or near Mentz about 786 or 776 A.D. He became Archbishop of Mentz in 847. He wrote commentaries on Scripture, and was regarded as one of the greatest scholars and writers of his time. Died in 856 A.D.

See "Gallia Christiana," "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rabaut, râ'bó', (PAUL,) an eminent French Protestant minister, born at Bédarieux in 1718. He preached many years at Nîmes, and was much persecuted. Died at Nîmes in 1794.

See J. PONS, "Notice sur P. Rabaut," 1808.

Rabaut-Pommier, râ'bó' po'me-ã', (JACQUES ANTOINE,) a French Girondist, born at Nîmes in 1744, was a son of the preceding. He was elected to the Convention in 1792, was proscribed in 1793, and imprisoned until the 9th Thermidor, 1794. In 1801 he became pastor of the Protestant Church of Paris. Some French writers claim for him the honour of the discovery of vaccination. Died in 1820.

See HAAG, "La France protestante."

Rabaut-Saint-Étienne, râ'bó' sãn'tã'te-èn', (JEAN PAUL,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Nîmes in 1743, and was a Protestant minister before the Revolution. He distinguished himself by his eloquence in the Constituent Assembly, (1789-92,) and voted against the death of the king in the Convention. Having taken side with the Girondists, he was outlawed in July, and executed in December, 1793. He left several able historical and political works.

See COLLIN DE PLANCY, "Notice de Rabaut-Saint-Étienne," prefixed to his works, 1826; HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rabbe, râb, (ALPHONSE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Riez, in Provence, in 1786. He was one of the editors of the "Biographie universelle des Contemporains," by Rabbe, Boisjolin, and Saint-Preuve. Died in 1830.

Rabel, râ'bél', (DANIEL,) a French painter of portraits and flowers, was born about 1578; died after 1630.

Rabel, (JEAN,) a painter and engraver, born at Beauvais, was the father of the preceding. He painted portraits of several kings and queens. Died in Paris in 1603.

Rabelæsius. See RABELAIS.

Rabelais, râ'bèh-lã' or râb'lã', [Lat. RABELÆSIUS,] (FRANÇOIS,) a famous and humorous French satirist, born at Chinon, in Touraine, in 1495, or, as some say, in 1483. At an early age he joined the order of Franciscans, but, finding the monastic life incompatible with his genial disposition, he quitted the convent without the consent of his superiors. He had made himself master of Greek, Latin, and other languages. He was also versed in several sciences. It is difficult or impossible to distinguish the real events of his life amidst the multitude of strange adventures and ludicrous anecdotes which are told respecting him. He began to study medicine at Montpellier about 1530, after which he practised at Lyons. In 1536 he accompanied to Rome the ambassador Cardinal Du Bellay, who had been his friend in early life. He obtained absolution from the pope for his neglect of the monastic vows, and took his degree in medicine at Montpellier in 1537. His chief work is a humorous romance, entitled "The Pleasant Story of the Giant Gargantua and his Son Pantagruel," ("Les Faits et Dicts du Géant Gargantua et de son Fils Pantagruel,") in which he satirizes all classes of society, especially the monks. He obtained from Francis I. in 1545 a privilege to print the third part of this work. The first part had been published anonymously in 1535. The work was denounced as heretical by the clergy and monks, but the author was protected by Francis I. He became curate of Meudon about 1545. Died about 1553.

"The most celebrated," says Hallam, "and certainly the most brilliant performance in the path of fiction that belongs to this age is that of Rabelais. Few books are less likely to obtain the praise of a rigorous critic; but few have more the stamp of originality, or show a more redundant fertility always of language and sometimes of imagination." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") "Beyond a doubt," says Coleridge, "he was among the deepest as well as boldest thinkers of his age. . . . I class Rabelais with the great creative minds, Shakspeare, Dante, Cervantes, etc."

A good edition of his chief work was published by Burgaud des Marets and Rathery, (2 vols., 1858.)

See DELÉCLUSE, "F. Rabelais," 1841; P. LACROIX, "Vie de Rabelais," 1859; E. NOËL, "Légendes Françaises; Rabelais," 1859; ALMQUIST, "Dissertatio de Vita et Scriptis F. Rabelasii," 1838; "Lives of the Most Eminent French Writers," by Mrs. SHALLEY; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1843; "British Quarterly Review" for November, 1849; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1839.

Rabener, rā'beh-ner, (GOTTLIEB WILHELM,) a popular German writer, born near Leipsic in 1714, was an intimate friend of Gellert. He published a collection of satires in the form of letters, (1751,) also "Friendly Letters." He was employed many years at Dresden as counsellor in the department of customs. Died in 1771.

See MURR, "An Rabeners Schatten," 1771; GERVINUS, "National-literatur."

Ra-bīr'ī-us, (CAIUS,) a Roman poet, was a contemporary of Virgil. He wrote a poem on the battle of Actium, fragments of which are extant.

Rabirius, (CAIUS,) a Roman, who was accused of complicity in the death of Saturninus. He was defended by Cicero (63 B.C.) in a speech, part of which is extant.

Raboteau, rā'bo'tō, (PIERRE PAUL,) a French poet, born at La Rochelle in 1765; died in 1825.

Rabou, rā'boō, (CHARLES,) a French novelist and journalist, born in Paris in 1803.

Rabuel, rā'bü-ēl' (CLAUDE,) a French mathematician, born at Ponte-de-Vesle in 1669; died at Lyons in 1728.

Rabus, rā'bus, (PIETER,) a Dutch poet, born at Rotterdam in 1660. He wrote "Britain Delivered," ("Verlost Britannie," 1689,) and some prose works. Died in 1702.

Rabutin. See BUSSY-RABUTIN.

Rabutin, de, deh rā'bü'tān', (FRANÇOIS,) a French historical writer, was a grandfather of Bussy-Rabutin. He wrote a "History of the War between Henry II. and Charles V.," (1555.) Died in 1582.

Racagni, rā-kān'ye, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian professor of physical sciences, born near Voghera in 1741. He wrote "Theory of Fluids," ("Teorica de' Fluidi," 1779.) Died at Milan in 1822.

Racan, de, deh rā'kōn', (HONORAT de Bueil—dēh bü' or bü'h'yē,) MARQUIS, a French poet, born in Touraine in 1589, was a friend of Malherbe. He wrote "Les Bergeries," ("Pastorals," 1628,) and other poems. "Racan had more genius than Malherbe," says Boileau, "but he was more negligent." He was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1670.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Racchetti, rāk-ke't'tee, (BERNARDO,) an Italian painter, born at Milan in 1639; died in 1702.

Rā'chel, [Heb. רָחֵל; It. RACHELE, rā-kā'lā,] a Hebrew matron, was a daughter of Laban, and the favourite wife of the patriarch Jacob.

See Genesis xxix., xxx., xxxi., and xxxv.

Rachel, rā'shēl' (ÉLISABETH RACHEL FÉLIX,) a French tragic actress, born in the canton of Argovie, Switzerland, in 1821, was a daughter of a Jewish pedlar. She made her début at the Théâtre Français of Paris in 1838, and performed parts in the tragedies of Corneille and Racine with great success. Her gait, attitudes, gestures, and voice concurred to produce powerful effects with a great simplicity of means. She was much applauded in the rôles of "Marie Stuart" and "Joan of Arc." In 1855 she performed in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. She died near Cannes (Var) in 1858.

See EUGÈNE DE MIRECOURT, "Mademoiselle Rachel;" L. BEAUVALLLET, "Rachel et le Nouveau-Monde," 1856; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rachel, rāk'el, (JOACHIM,) a German satirical poet, born at Lunden, Holstein, in 1618. He was rector of colleges at Norden and Sleswick, and wrote ten satires, (1664,) in which he imitated Juvenal and Persius with some success. Died in 1669.

See GERVINUS, "National-literatur."

Rachetti, rāk-ke't'tee, or **Raocchetti, rāk-ke't'tee,** (VINCENTO,) an Italian physician, born at Crema in 1777. He wrote a "Theory of the Physical Prosperity of Nations," (1802.) Died in 1819.

See CORNELIANI, "Elogio del Professore V. Rachetti," 1832.

Racine, rā'sèn' (BONAVENTURE,) a French Jansenist ecclesiastic, born in the diocese of Noyon in 1708, was a relative of the poet Racine. He published an "Ecclesiastical History," (13 vols., 1748-56.) Died in 1755.

Racine, ras'seen' or rā'sèn' (JEAN,) an excellent French dramatic poet, born at Ferté-Milon (Aisne) December 21, 1639. His parents, who were *bourgeois*, died before he was four years old. He studied at the College of Beauvais, and afterwards at the famous school of Port-Royal, in which he passed three years, (1655-58.) He became a good Latin and Greek scholar. He began his poetical career by "La Nymphé de la Seine," (1660,) an ode on occasion of the marriage of Louis XIV., which procured for him a small pension. Having become disgusted with the study of the theology, which an uncle had persuaded him to pursue, he went to Paris, and formed friendships with Boileau and Molière. He produced in 1664 the tragedy of "La Thébaïde, ou les Frères ennemis," which had some success. The first work which revealed the power and peculiar character of his genius was "Andromaque," (1667.) In 1668 he surprised the public by a comedy called "The Litigants," ("Les Plai-deurs,") which was very successful. He afterwards produced the tragedies of "Britannicus," (1669,) "Bérénice," (1670,) "Bajazet," (1672,) "Mithridate," (1673,) "Iphigénie," (1674,) and "Phèdre," (1677.) "I avow," says Voltaire, "that I regard 'Iphigénie' as the *chef-d'œuvre* of the stage." He was admitted into the French Academy in 1673.

At the age of thirty-eight he resolved to renounce dramatic composition. This resolution is variously ascribed to religious scruples, wounded sensibilities, or disgust excited by envious intrigues and malicious criticisms. He married in 1677 a pious young woman of Amiens, named Catherine Romanet, and was appointed historiographer by Louis XIV. In compliance with the wish of Madame de Maintenon, Racine wrote "Esther," a drama, (1689,) and "Athalie," (1691,) which was his last, and, in the opinion of Boileau, his best, drama. In the latter part of his life he was gentleman-in-ordinary to the king, who often conversed with him, and treated him with favour. Among his intimate friends were Boileau, La Fontaine, and La Bruyère. Racine wrote about 1695 a "History of Port-Royal," the style of which is so neat and perspicuous that it entitles him to rank in the list of those authors who have succeeded both in verse and prose. His natural disposition was rather melancholy and tender. During the last twenty years of his life he was a devout member of the Church. He died on the 21st of April, 1699.

It is usual to compare Racine with Corneille as a rival poet. "Voltaire, La Harpe, and in general the later French critics," says Hallam, "have given the preference to Racine. I presume to join my suffrage to theirs. Racine appears to me the superior tragedian; and I must add that I think him next to Shakspeare among all the moderns. The comparison with Euripides is so natural that it can hardly be avoided. Certainly no tragedy of the Greek poet is so skilful or perfect as 'Athalie' or 'Britannicus.' . . . The style of Racine is exquisite. Perhaps he is second only to Virgil among all poets. But I will give the praise of this in the words of a native critic: 'If we consider that his perfection in these respects may be opposed to that of Virgil, and that he spoke a language less flexible, less poetical, and less harmonious, we shall readily believe that Racine is, of all mankind, the one to whom nature has given the greatest talent for versification.' (La Harpe.)"

See "Memoirs of J. Racine," by his son LOUIS, 1747; LA HARPE, "Éloge de Racine," 1772; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" L. A. C. BEYLE, "Racine et Shakspeare," 2 vols., 1823-25; NAIGEON, "Notice sur la Vie de Racine," 1783; VILLEMANN, "Cours de Littérature;" "Lives of the Most Eminent French Writers," by Mrs. SHALLEY.

Racine, (LOUIS) the second son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1692, and was a poet and critic of considerable merit. Boileau advised him not to write verse; for, said he, "since the world began there has been no instance of two great poets related to each other as father and son." He wrote a poem entitled "La Grâce," (1720,) and another entitled "La Religion,"

(1742.) which was highly praised by J. B. Rousseau, and passed through sixty editions. He was employed for many years as clerk or collector of taxes, (*directeur des fermes.*) In 1755 his son was drowned at Cadiz by the earthquake which nearly destroyed Lisbon. Died in 1763.

See LE BEAU, "Éloge de Louis Racine," 1763; ADRIEN DE LA ROQUE, "Vie de L. Racine," 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rack, (EDMUND,) an English poet, born in Norfolk in 1735; died in 1787.

Racle, räkl, (LÉONARD,) a French architect, born in Dijon in 1736. He was employed at Ferney by Voltaire, who recommended him to the prime minister Choiseul. Died in 1791.

Raczynski, rä-chin'skee, (ATHANASIUS,) a Polish writer on art, born in 1788. He was Prussian minister at Copenhagen, Lisbon, and Madrid from 1840 to 1853. He wrote (in French) a "History of Modern Art in Germany," (3 vols., 1836-42,) which is a work of some merit.

Raczynski, (EDUARD,) a Polish count and writer, born at Posen in 1786, was a brother of the preceding. He presented to his native city a library of twenty thousand volumes. Among his publications are "Travels in the Ottoman Empire," (1821,) and a "Cabinet of Polish Medals," (4 vols., 1841-45.) He committed suicide in 1845.

Rad'bert, [Fr. pron. rä'd'ba'ir,'] (PASCHASE,) a French monk, born near Soissons. He wrote several works, one of which is "On the Eucharist." He advocated the dogma of transubstantiation. Died in 865 A.D.

Radcliffe or **Radclyffe**, rad'kliif, (ANN,) a popular English novelist, born in London in 1764. Her maiden name was WARD. She was married about 1786 to William Radcliffe, editor of the "English Chronicle." Her most successful works are "The Romance of the Forest," (1791,) and "The Mysteries of Udolpho," (1794.) The terrible, sombre, mysterious, and marvellous predominate in her compositions. Died in 1823.

See SIR WALTER SCOTT'S Miscellaneous Prose Works; MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from the Commencement of the Last Century," vol. ii., 1843; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1834; "Monthly Review" for May, 1792, and March, 1797.

Radcliffe, (JAMES.) See DERWENTWATER.

Radcliffe, (JOHN,) a successful English physician, born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, in 1650, was educated at Oxford. He settled in London in 1684, and soon obtained a large practice, to which his talent for pleasantry and witticisms is said to have contributed. He became chief physician to the princess Anne in 1686, after which date he was employed professionally by King William, whom he once offended by his rudeness or freedom of speech. He died in November, 1714. He bequeathed £40,000 to build or found a library at Oxford which bears his name, and other large sums for charitable uses.

See W. PITTS, "Radcliffe's Life and Letters," 1715; "Biographia Britannica."

Radcliffe or **Ratcliffe**, (THOMAS,) Earl of Sussex, an English statesman, born about 1526, was a son of Henry, Earl of Sussex. He was sent to Spain to negotiate the marriage between Queen Mary and Philip II., and on his return became lord deputy of Ireland. In 1569 he was appointed president of the North. He rendered important services in the suppression of the northern rebellion. He became lord chamberlain about 1572. Died in 1583.

Raddi, rä'd'dee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian botanist, born at Florence in 1770. He was associated in 1828 with Rosellini and Champollion in a mission to Egypt. When about to return home, he died at Rhodes in 1829.

See G. SAVI, "Alla Memoria di G. Raddi," 1830.

Radegunde, rä'deh-göön'deh, or **Radegonde**, rä'deh-gönd', a Thuringian princess, whom Clothaire I. made captive and forced to become his wife. She was noted for piety, and abounded in works of charity to the poor. She escaped from Clothaire about 544 A.D., became a nun, and founded a large convent at Poitiers. Died in 587 A.D.

See ED. DE FLEURY, "Vie de Sainte-Radegonde," 1843; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rademacher, rä'deh-mäk'er, or **Radermacher**, rä'deh-mäk'er, (J. C. M.,) a Dutch geographer, born in 1741. He founded the Society of Sciences at Batavia in 1778. Died at sea in 1783.

Rademacher, rä'deh-mäk'er, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a distinguished German physician, born at Hamm in 1772; died in 1849.

Rademacker. See RADEMAKER.

Rademaker, rä'deh-mak'er, written also **Rademacker**, (ABRAHAM,) a Dutch landscape-painter and engraver of high reputation, born at Amsterdam in 1675. He painted in oil and in water-colours. His landscapes are adorned with figures, ruins, and buildings. He produced after his own designs many engravings, which are highly prized. Died in 1735.

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

Rademaker or **Rademacker**, (GERARD,) an eminent painter of history and architecture, born at Amsterdam in 1673, is supposed to have been a brother of the preceding. He studied in Rome, and returned to Holland. He excelled in invention, in facility of execution, and in perspective. Died in 1711.

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

Rader, rä'der, [Lat. RADE'RUS,] (MATTHÄUS,) a learned Jesuit, born in the Tyrol in 1561. He wrote notes on Quintus Curtius and Martial, and several original works, among which is "Bavaria Sancta," (3 vols., 1625-27.) Died at Munich in 1634.

Ræder or **Ræder**, rä'der, (JACOB TODE,) a military writer, born in Norway in 1798. He wrote a "Military and Political History of Denmark," (3 vols., 1845-52.)

Raderus. See RADER.

Radet, rä'dä', (ETIENNE,) a French general, born at Stenay in 1762. He was made a general of brigade in 1800 by Bonaparte, who gave him the chief command of all the *gendarmérie*, (armed police.) In 1809 he was ordered to Rome. In July of that year he arrested the pope in his palace and conducted him to Florence. He received the title of baron, (1809,) and became a general of division in 1813. Died in 1825.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Radet, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French dramatist, born at Dijon in 1752. He wrote vaudevilles. Died in 1830.

Radetzky, rä-dët'skee, (JOSEPH WENZEL,) a celebrated field-marshal in the Austrian service, born in Bohemia in 1766. He served in the Turkish campaigns of 1788-89, and subsequently against the French on the Rhine and in Italy. For his distinguished bravery at the battle of Wagram he was made lieutenant-field-marshal, and he took an active part in the campaigns from 1813 to 1815. In the revolution of 1848 he effected a masterly retreat from Milan, then in open revolt against Austria, and, having soon after gained several advantages over the Sardinians under Charles Albert, signally defeated them at Novara in March, 1849. He next took possession of Venice, after an obstinate siege, and was appointed governor-general and military commander of Upper Italy. He had been created a field-marshal in 1836, and had received the order of Maria Theresa and the principal military orders of Europe. Died in 1858.

See GRAF RADETZKY, "Biographische Skizze nach den eigenen Dictaten," etc., Stuttgart, 1858; PRINCE TRUBETZKOI, "Les Campagnes de Radetzky," 1861; "Jahrbuch zum Conversations-Lexikon," 1860.

Rad'ford, (WILLIAM,) an American naval officer, born in Virginia. He entered the navy in 1825. He adhered to the Union in 1861, and commanded the Ironsides in the attack on Fort Fisher in December, 1864. He was appointed rear-admiral in July, 1866.

Radier, du. See DREUX DU RADIER.

Rad'nor, (WILLIAM PLEYDELL BOUVERIE,) EARL OF, an English peer, born in 1779. He acted with the Liberal party.

Radonvilliers, de, deh rä'dön've'ye-ä', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS LYSARDE,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1709. He became sub-preceptor of the princes in 1757, and was admitted into the French Academy in 1763. Among his works is a "Treatise on Grammar," (1768.) Died in 1789.

Radowitz, von, fon rä'do-wits', (JOSEPH,) a Prussian statesman and general, born at Blankenburg in 1797.

ä, ê, î, ô, ū, ŷ, *long*; ä, ê, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, î, ô, ū, ŷ, *short*; a, e, i, o, *obscure*; fär, fäll, fät; mêt; nôt; gööd; mōon;

became professor of mathematics at the military school at Cassel, and was subsequently appointed teacher to Prince Albert. He was minister-plenipotentiary to the Diet at Frankfort in 1836. He published several works on mathematics and military affairs. Died in 1853.

Radziwill, rád'ze-wíl, (CHRISTOPHER,) a Lithuanian general, born in 1855. He commanded a Polish army which held Gustavus Adolphus in check in Livonia and Courland. Died in 1640.

Radziwill, (GEORGE,) a Lithuanian general, born in 1480. He gained a number of victories over the Muscovites and Tartars, and in 1533 obtained the rank of grand general. Died in 1541.

Radziwill, (NICOLAS,) a Lithuanian nobleman, born about 1515. He was palatin of Wilna, and a zealous supporter of the Reformation. Died about 1565.

Rae, rá, (SIR WILLIAM,) a Scottish lawyer, born in 1772, was a son of Sir David Rae, a judge. He became a conservative member of Parliament, and lord advocate of Scotland. Died in 1842.

Raeburn, rá'burn, (SIR HENRY,) a British portrait-painter, born at or near Edinburgh in 1756. He studied in Italy, from which he returned to Edinburgh in 1787. He was afterwards the most eminent portrait-painter of that city or of all Scotland. In 1815 he was chosen a member of the Royal Academy of London. Among his works are portraits of Sir Walter Scott, Lord Jeffrey, and James Watt. The heads of his portraits are especially admired. Died in 1823.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Raeder. See RÄDER.

Ræmond. See RÉMOND.

Raepsaet, rãp'sãt, (JEAN JOSEPH,) a Belgian historian, born in 1750. He sat in the *corps législatif* of France from 1803 to 1813. His chief work is "An Analysis of the Origin and Progress of the Civil, Political, and Religious Laws of the Belgians and Gauls." Died in 1832.

See CORNELISSEN, "Notice sur M. Raepsaet," 1836.

Raethel. See RÄTHEL.

Raffaelle or Raffaello. See RAPHAEL.

Raffaelli, ráf-fã-el'lee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian advocate and jurist, born in Calabria in 1750. He succeeded Beccaria in the chair of public law at Milan in 1801. His chief work is "Nomotesia Penale," (5 vols., 1820-25.) Died at Naples in 1826.

Raffaellino dal Colle. See COLLE, DAL.

Raffaellino del Garbo, ráf-fã-él-lee'no del gar'bo, a painter, born at Florence in 1466. His style is said to have degenerated in consequence of the haste with which he worked after he began to be pressed with the care of a family. Died in 1524.

Raffei, ráf-fã'ee, (STEFANO,) an Italian antiquary, born in Tuscany in 1712; died in 1788.

Raffeneau-Delile, ráf'nõ' deh-lèl', (ALIRE,) a French botanist, born at Versailles in 1778. He was associated with the savants who accompanied the expedition to Egypt in 1798, and performed a scientific mission to the United States in 1803. He wrote a "Flora of Egypt," and other works. Died at Montpellier in 1850.

Raffenel, ráf'nèl', (ANNE JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French traveller, born at Versailles in 1809. He published "Travels in Western Africa, comprising the Exploration of the Senegal," (1846,) and a description of Soodan, entitled "New Journey in the Country of the Negroes," ("Nouveau Voyage dans le Pays des Nègres," 2 vols., 1856.) Died in Madagascar in 1858.

Raffenel, (CLAUDE DENIS,) a French *littérateur*, born in 1797; died at Athens in 1827.

Raffet, rá'fã', (DENIS AUGUSTE MARIE,) a French designer and painter, born in Paris in 1804. He published many lithographs of battles and other martial scenes. Died in 1860.

Raffles, raf'felz, (THOMAS,) D.D., LL.D., an English dissenting minister, born in London in 1788, was a cousin of Sir Stamford Raffles. He became minister of a Congregational church in Great George Street, Liverpool, about 1812, and acquired a wide reputation as a preacher. He continued to occupy that pulpit about fifty years. He published a number of sermons and lectures. Died in Liverpool in 1863.

See BALDWIN BROWN, "Life of Thomas Raffles," 1863.

Raffles, (SIR THOMAS STAMFORD,) an English naturalist and administrator, born at sea, off Jamaica, in 1781. He was appointed secretary of the government of the East India Company at Pulo-Penang about 1806, and became in 1811 lieutenant-governor of Java, to the capture of which he had greatly contributed. He made researches into the geography and natural history of that island, and published a "History of Java," (2 vols., 1817.) In 1818 he was appointed lieutenant-governor at Bencoolen, in Sumatra, in the zoology of which he made some discoveries. He made a large collection of animals, plants, etc., many of which, with his papers and drawings, were destroyed by fire on board of a ship, (1824.) His loss was estimated at £20,000. He resigned in 1824, and died in England in 1826.

See "Memoir of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles," by his wife, 1830; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "London Quarterly Review" for March, 1830; "Monthly Review" for August, 1818.

Rafinesque, rá'fe'nèsk', (C. S.,) born near Constantinople, of French parents, in 1784, became professor of botany and natural history at Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, and subsequently settled in Philadelphia. He published a book of travels and several botanical works. Died about 1840.

Raffort, rá'for', (ÉTIENNE,) a French painter, born at Châlons-sur-Saône about 1805. He painted landscapes, sea-ports, etc.

Rafn, ráfn, (CARL CHRISTIAN,) a Danish antiquary, distinguished as a lover of Icelandic literature, was born in the island of Fünen in 1796. He published "Heroic Traditions of the North," (3 vols., 1825-30,) "Nordlanda," (3 vols., 1829-30,) and "American Antiquities," ("Antiquitates Americanae," 1837,) which contains evidence that the Icelanders or Scandinavians discovered America in the tenth century. He resided at Copenhagen. Died in 1865.

See ERSLEW, "Udsigt over C. Rafn's Levnet," 1840, and "Forfatter-Lexicon."

Raggi, rád'jee, (NICOLAS BERNARD,) a sculptor, born at Carrara in 1791, worked at Paris. Among his works are statues of Henry IV., "Bayard dying," and "Metabus, King of the Volsci." Died in 1862.

Rag'lan, (JAMES HENRY FITZROY SOMERSET,) BARON, an English general, born in 1783, was a younger son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort. His mother was a daughter of Admiral Boscawen. He served as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1814, and at Waterloo, where he lost his right arm. In 1819 he became military secretary to the Duke of Wellington, whom he accompanied to the Congress of Vienna and that of Verona, (1822.) He was appointed master-general of the ordnance in 1852, and raised to the peerage as Baron Raglan. Before this promotion he was styled Lord Fitzroy Somerset. He commanded the British army in the Crimean war, which began in 1854, and co-operated with the French at Alma in September. His army suffered great disasters during the long siege of Sebastopol, (1854-55,) for want of provisions, etc. He was painfully affected by the repulses and losses of the allies, and died in the camp in June, 1855, leaving his title to his son, Richard Henry Fitzroy.

See E. TEXIER, "Les Hommes de la Guerre d'Orient: Lord Raglan," 1854; "Biographical Sketches," by H. MARTINEAU; "London Quarterly Review" for January, 1857.

Ragnar, rág'nar, (or **Ragnar Lodbrok**—lõd'brõk,) written also **Reg'ner**, a famous legendary hero of the Northmen, is supposed to have been the son of King Sigurd of Sweden, and to have lived about 800 A.D. Matthew Arnold calls him*

"No god, but of the hero troop the chief,—
Regner, who swept the northern sea with fleets,
And ruled o'er Denmark and the heathy isles;
* * * * *

A king whose fame then filled the vast of Heaven;
Now time obscures it, and men's later deeds."

He is regarded as the most striking type of the ancient vikings of the North. There is a legendary history of him, entitled "History of King Ragnar Lodbrok and his Sons," ("Saga af Ragnari Konungi Loðbrök ok Sonum hans,") which is supposed to have been written in the

* In the poem entitled "Balder Dead."

fourteenth century, although it contains many poems of an older date, belonging to the golden age of Skaldic literature,—that is, about the tenth century. (For an account of some of the principal events of the life of Ragnar, the reader is referred to Thorpe's "Northern Mythology," vol. i. pp. 108-113; see, also, the Introduction to Keyser's "Religion of the Northmen.")

Ragnaröck. See **LOKI**.

Ragon, *rā'gōn'*, (F.), a French historian, born about 1795. He published a "General History of Modern Times," (3 vols., 1846,) and other works.

Ragotzky. See **RÁKÓCZY**.

Ragueau, *rā'gō'*, (FRANÇOIS,) a French jurist, born at Bourges; died in 1605.

Raguenet, *rā'g'nà'*, (FRANÇOIS,) a French priest and *littérateur*, born at Rouen about 1660. He published a "Life of Cromwell," (1691,) "The Monuments of Rome," (1700,) and a "Life of Turenne," (1738.) Died in 1722.

Raguet, *rā'gá'*, ? (CONDY,) an American diplomatist and writer, born at Philadelphia in 1784, was appointed in 1822 consul at Rio Janeiro. He was the author of a treatise "On Currency and Banking," "Principles of Free Trade," and other works. Died in 1842.

Ragusa, **DUKE OF.** See **MARMONT**.

Ragusa, *rā-goo'sā*, (GERONIMO,) a learned Jesuit, born in Sicily in 1655; died about 1715.

Rahbek, *rā'bék*, (KNUD LYNE,) a Danish author and critic, born at Copenhagen in 1760. He became professor of æsthetics in his native city in 1790. He wrote dramas, tales, and lyric poems, and translated many English works. Among his best works is "The Danish Spectator," a periodical, (1791-1806.) He was a judicious and candid critic. His writings are said to have exerted a happy influence on Danish literature and the public taste. He resigned the chair of æsthetics in 1825. Died in 1830.

See his *Souvenirs*, "Erindringer af mit Liv," 4 vols., 1824-29; J. P. MYNSTER, "Ved Etatsraad Professor K. L. Rahbek's Jordefærd," etc., 1830; BEKEN, "Etatsraad Professor og Ridder K. L. Rahbek's," etc., 1838; ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon," HOWITT, "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe," vol. ii.; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for June, 1830, article "Danish and Norwegian Literature;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Rahl, *rāl*, (KARL,) a historical painter, son of the following, was born at Vienna in 1812.

Rahl, (KARL HEINRICH,) a German engraver, born near Heidelberg in 1779, was a member of the Academy of Arts at Vienna. Among his master-pieces are prints after Raphael's "Saint Margaret," Correggio's "Night," and the "Madonna" of Perugino. Died in 1843.

Rahn, *rān*, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a Swiss physician, born at Zurich in 1749, was noted for his beneficence. He published numerous works. Died in 1812.

See **USTERI**, "Denkrede auf Rahn," 1812.

Rahn, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a Swiss historian, born at Zurich in 1646. He wrote in German, besides other works, a "History of Switzerland," (1690.) Died in 1708.

Rāhu, *rā'hōō*, in the Hindoo mythology, a mighty giant, the son of Kasyapa and Diti, (or, according to some authorities, the son of Sinhikā,) was supposed to cause eclipses by swallowing the sun or moon. This fable is doubtless astronomical in its origin: *rāhu* signifies also the "ascending node."

See **MOOR**, "Hindu Pantheon," p. 282.

Raibolini. See **FRANCIA**.

Raidel, *rā'dél*, [LAT. RAIDELIUS,] (GEORG MARTIN,) a German savant, born at Nuremberg in 1702, wrote a work "On the Geography of Ptolemy," etc., ("De Ptolemæi Geographia ejusque Codicibus," 1737.) Died in 1741.

See A. GOTZ, "Vita Raidelii," 1741.

Raikes, *rāks*, (ROBERT,) an English philanthropist, born at Gloucester in 1735 or 1736, was a printer, and the editor of the "Gloucester Journal." He is noted as the founder of Sunday-schools. In 1781 he employed several women to teach a number of ragged children found in the streets of Gloucester. Died in 1811.

Rāim'baeh, (ABRAHAM,) an English line-engraver, born in London in 1776, was a pupil of J. Hall. He became an intimate friend of Wilkie, who employed him

to engrave a number of his paintings, among which are "The Village Politicians," "The Rent-Day," (1816,) and "Blindman's Buff." These engravings are highly prized. Died in 1843. He left an autobiography, published in 1843, entitled "Memoirs and Recollections."

Raimond. See **RAYMOND**.

Raimondi, *rī-mon'dee*, (ANNIBALE,) an Italian mathematician, born at Verona in 1505. He published a "Treatise on the Flow and Ebb of the Sea," ("Trattato del Flusso e Reflusso del Mare," 1589.)

Raimondi, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian Orientalist, born at Cremona about 1540. He was director of an establishment of Oriental typography at Rome, and printed in Arabic the Gospels (1591) and Euclid, (1594.) Died about 1610.

Raimondi, (MARCANTONIO,) an excellent Italian engraver, born at Bologna about 1475, or, as some say, in 1488. He studied design under Raibolini called Francia. He went to Rome about 1510, and formed a friendship or acquaintance with Raphael, who employed him to engrave some of his paintings. He engraved for that master "The Death of Lucretia," "The Judgment of Paris," "The Massacre of the Innocents," "Saint Cecilia," "The Last Supper," "Parnassus," "Saint Paul preaching at Athens," and other works. He was the first Italian engraver who acquired great celebrity. He was a correct designer, and rendered the outlines with fidelity. When Rome was taken and pillaged by the army of Constable Bourbon, in 1527, Raimondi lost his property and removed to Bologna, where he continued until his death, which is variously dated 1534 and 1546. One of his prints is dated 1539.

See **VASARI**, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; **DELESSERT**, "Notice sur la Vie de M. A. Raimondi," 1853; **N. BELLONI**, "Vita di M. Raimondi," 1815; **MALVASIA**, "Felsina Pittrice;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Raimund, *rī'mōōnt*, (FERDINAND,) a German *littérateur*, born at Vienna in 1791, published a number of dramatic works and poems. Died in 1836.

Rainaldi, *rī-nāl'dee*, (CARLO,) an Italian architect, born at Rome in 1611. He designed the old Académie de France at Rome, the church of Saint Agnes, the church of Santa Maria di Miracoli, and that of Santa Maria del Monte Santo. The last two are on the Piazza del Popolo at Rome. Died in 1691.

Rainaldi, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian Jesuit, born in the march of Ancona in 1600. He published "Food for the Soul," ("Cibo dell'Anima," 1637,) and other works. Died in 1677.

Rainaldi, (GIROLAMO,) an architect, born at Rome in 1570, was the father of Carlo, noticed above. Among his works were the ducal palace of Parma, and the Palazzo Pamfili (or Pamphili) at Rome. Died in 1655.

See **MILIZIA**, "Memorie degli Architeti."

Rainaldi, (ODERIC.) See **RINALDI**.

Rainaud. See **RAYNAUD**.

Raine, *rān*, (JAMES,) an English antiquary, born at Ovington, Yorkshire, in 1791, became rector of Meldon in 1822. He published a "History of North Durham," (1830-52.) Died in 1858.

Raine, (MATTHEW,) an English scholar, born in 1760, became preacher of Gray's Inn in 1809. Died in 1810.

Rainer, *rī'ner*, (JOSEPH JOHANN MICHAEL FRANZ HIERONYMUS,) Archduke of Austria, and seventh son of the emperor Leopold II., was born in 1783. He became Viceroy of Austrian Italy in 1818. On the breaking out of the insurrection at Milan in 1848, he left Lombardy for the Southern Tyrol, where he died in 1853. He had married in 1820 Elizabeth, sister of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia.

Rainolds, *rēn'oldz*, (JOHN,) an English theologian, born near Exeter in 1549. He was professor of divinity at Oxford, and favoured the Puritan doctrines. He was one of the persons who assisted in translating the Bible into English by order of James I. Died in 1607.

Rainolds, (WILLIAM,) a brother of the preceding, became a Fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1562. He was afterwards professor of Hebrew at Rheims, France. Died in 1594.

Rāins, (JAMES,) an American general, born in North Carolina, graduated at West Point in 1827. He com-

manded a division of the army of General Bragg, when he was killed at the battle of Stone River, which ended January 2, 1863.

Rainssant, rán'sôn', (PIERRE,) a French numismatist, born at Rheims about 1640. He became keeper of the royal cabinet of medals. Died in 1689.

Rais or **Retz**, de, deh râss, (GILLES de Laval—deh lâ'vâl'), LORD, a French baron, notorious for his prodigality and crimes, was born about 1406, and inherited a great estate. He entered the army, and became a marshal of France about the age of twenty-three. He was accused of sorcery and of sacrificing children in diabolical rites. He was executed in 1440.

See ARMAND GUÉRAUD, "Notice sur Gilles de Rais," 1855.

Raisson, râ'sôn', (HORACE NAPOLÉON,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1798. He published a "History of Napoleon," (10 vols., 1830,) and other works on recent French history. Died in 1854.

Raitch, rá'itch or ritch, a Servian historian, born at Slavovitz in 1726. He published a "History of the Slavonians and Servians," (4 vols., 1795.) Died in 1801.

Rákóczy, rá'kót-se, written also **Racoczi** and **Ragotzky**, (FRANZ LEOPOLD,) Prince of Transylvania, born near Patak in 1676. He commanded the Hungarian insurgents who revolted against Austria in 1703. He was defeated in a decisive action in 1708. Died in exile at Rodosto in 1735.

See HORN, "Fr. Rakoczy," Leipsic, 1854.

Râle or **Rasle**, râl, (SÉBASTIEN,) a French Jesuit and missionary, born in Franche-Comté in 1658. He was sent on a mission to the Indians of Canada in 1689, and laboured nearly thirty years at Norridgewock, on the Kennebec River. He gained great influence over the Indians, and, according to some authorities, instigated them to hostile acts against the English colonists of Massachusetts, who regarded him as their worst enemy. He was killed by a party of English soldiers who surprised the village at Norridgewock in 1724.

See CONVERS FRANCIS, "Life of Sebastian Rale," in SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. vii., new series.

Raleigh, raw'le, (CAREW,) a son of Sir Walter, was born in the Tower of London in 1604. He was educated at Oxford. After the accession of Charles I. an act was passed to "restore him in blood;" but he failed to obtain the paternal estate. He wrote a vindication of his father, (1645,) and a "Brief Relation of Sir Walter Raleigh's Troubles." In 1659 he was appointed Governor of Jersey. Died in 1666.

Raleigh or **Ralegh**, (Sir WALTER,) a famous English navigator, author, courtier, and commander, was born at Hayes, in Devonshire, in 1552. He was a son of Walter Raleigh, Esq., and Catherine Champignon, who by a former marriage was the mother of Sir Humphrey Gilbert. He studied for a short time at Oriel College, Oxford, and in 1569 joined a company of volunteers, with whom he fought for the Huguenots in France for five years. He took part in several great battles of that war. In 1580, as commander of a company, he served with distinction against the Irish insurgents. He is supposed to have gained the favour of Queen Elizabeth by an act of gallantry, of which we have no evidence but tradition. According to this tradition, the queen, in her progress from the royal barge to the palace, came to a spot where the ground was so wet that she hesitated. Raleigh immediately covered the place with his richly-embroidered cloak, on which she stepped with much complacency. It is stated that he received a grant of twelve thousand acres of forfeited land in Ireland soon after he attracted the notice of the queen. One of his biographers observes that "all the more important and interesting transactions and occurrences of his life are involved in obscurity or perplexed with doubt."

In 1584 he obtained a royal patent investing him with ample powers to colonize and govern any territories he might acquire in the unoccupied parts of North America. An exploring party in his service discovered in 1584 a region to which the queen gave the name of Virginia. He set out in 1585 a body of colonists who attempted to settle on or near Roanoke Island, but failed, and returned before the end of 1586. He renewed the enter-

prise in 1587; but this colony did not prosper, and those colonists who escaped disease and famine were killed by the natives. In 1589 he transferred his patent and colonial privileges to a company of merchants. According to some writers, he distinguished himself in several contests with the Spanish Armada in 1588, and rendered important services to the queen as a member of Parliament. The introduction of the potato and tobacco into Europe is generally attributed to him.

About 1590 he became intimate with the poet Spenser, and married privately a daughter of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton. She was a maid of honour to the queen, who showed her resentment by confining Raleigh in the Tower for several weeks. Being excluded from the royal favour through his marriage, his ambitious and adventurous spirit was attracted by a project for the discovery and conquest of El Dorado, a fabled paradise of gold-seekers, which was supposed to exist in South America. He sailed from Plymouth with five vessels in February, 1595, and ascended the Orinoco in boats about sixty leagues, but his farther progress is said to have been prevented by the sudden rise of the water. Having returned to England before the end of 1595, he published a rather fabulous narrative, entitled "The Discovery of the Large, Rich, and Beautiful Empire of Guiana."

Raleigh was restored to the royal favour soon after his return, and served as rear-admiral at the capture of Cadiz, in 1596, to which his skill greatly contributed. He had the chief command of the fleet which took Fayal in 1597. He was appointed Captain of the Guard and Governor of Jersey about 1597. It is stated by some of his biographers that he received large sums of money from the condemned partisans of the Earl of Essex, who bribed him to intercede for them with the queen. The death of Elizabeth terminated the prosperity of Raleigh, who had rendered himself very unpopular by his enmity to Essex and perhaps by his habitual haughty demeanour. It appears that James I. was prejudiced against him by the insinuations of his rival Cecil. Accused of complicity in Lord Cobham's treason, Sir Walter was arrested in July, 1602, and convicted, without sufficient proof, in 1603. During his trial the public sentiment was converted from hostility to warm sympathy and admiration.

In expectation of a speedy death, he wrote to his wife an affecting letter, which is praised by William Penn. Near the close of it he writes thus: "I can say no more: Time and Death call me away. The everlasting God, powerful, infinite, and inscrutable, God Almighty, who is goodness itself, the true light and life, keep thee and thine, have mercy on me, and send us to meet in his glorious kingdom." He was, however, reprieved, and confined in the Tower, where he remained thirteen years and wrote his chief work, "The History of the World," (from the creation to the year 150 B.C.) "The Greek and Roman story," says Hallam, "is told more fully and exactly than by any earlier English writer, and with a plain eloquence which has given this book a classical reputation in our language." Another eminent critic (Hume) pronounces Raleigh "the best model of our ancient style." He wrote several short poems, which are admired.

In 1615 he obtained his release by bribery and by an offer to open a mine of gold in Guiana. He conducted a fleet of thirteen vessels to Guiana in 1617, and sent an exploring party up the Orinoco. They encountered at Saint Thomas a body of Spaniards, in a fight with whom Raleigh's son Walter was killed; but their search for the gold-mine was unsuccessful. Raleigh sailed for Newfoundland, intending to refit and to obtain provisions; but he was forced by his mutinous crew to return to England, where he arrived in July, 1618. He was soon after arrested, and a demand was made by the Spanish court that he should be punished for the attack on Saint Thomas. The king at that time courted the alliance of the Spanish monarch, and sacrificed the required victim to promote his policy. He resolved to execute the sentence which had been passed on him in 1603, and for which pardon had never been granted. Raleigh was beheaded in October, 1618. His stature was tall, his features handsome, and his presence imposing. His

moral character seems to have been deformed by several vices. Impartial writers agree that truth and probity were not always his guiding principles.

"The name of Sir Walter Raleigh," says the "Edinburgh Review," "is unquestionably one of the most renowned and attractive, and, in some respects, the most remarkable, in English story. . . . His mind presents a surprising union of strength and versatility, of intellectual and practical power, and of an observing, reflective, and philosophical with a highly imaginative or poetical temperament."

An able French critic and geographer, M. Walckenaer, defends Raleigh from the charge of falsehood and exaggeration: "The details which he has published on his voyage [to Guiana in 1595] include nothing which has not been confirmed by subsequent explorers: they are definite, exact, important, and do honour to his sagacity as well as his truthfulness."

See MACVEY NAPIER, "Lord Bacon and Sir Walter Raleigh," 1853; EDWARD EDWARDS, "Life of Raleigh," 1868; ARTHUR CAYLEY, "Life of Sir W. Raleigh," 1805; W. OLDFYS, "Life of Sir W. Raleigh," 1740; MRS. A. T. THOMSON, "Memoirs of the Life of Sir W. Raleigh," 1830; P. FRASER TVTTLER, "Life of Sir W. Raleigh," etc., 1833; J. BARROW, "Memoirs of the Naval Worthies of Queen Elizabeth's Reign," 1845; CAMPBELL, "Lives of the British Admirals," DE THOU, "Histoire universelle," HUME, "History of England," particularly chaps. xiv. and xviii.; GARDINER, "History of England from 1603 to 1616," chap. ii.; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1840; "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1832; SOUTHEY, "Lives of British Admirals," vol. iv., 1837.

Ralph OF ESCURES, an English prelate, who was elected Archbishop of Canterbury in 1114. He had a high reputation for learning and virtue. Died in 1122.

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. ii. chap. iv.

Ralph, (JAMES,) an English pamphleteer and poetaster, born at Philadelphia. He emigrated to England in 1725 in company with Benjamin Franklin, and published a poem on "Night" in 1728, which was ridiculed by Pope in these lines of the "Dunciad":

"Silence, ye wolves, while Ralph to Cynthia howls
And makes night hideous; answer him, ye owls!"

He afterwards wrote several dramas and political pamphlets. His continuation of Guthrie's "History of England" (2 vols., 1744-46) is a work of some value. Died in 1762.

Rām. See RĀMA.

Ram, *de*, *deh* rōn, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS XAVIER,) a Belgian historian, born at Louvain in 1804, published "Synodicon Belgicum," (4 vols., 1828-58,) and other works.

Rāmā, *rā'mā*, often called **Rām** (*rām*) by the modern Hindoos, [a Sanscrit word signifying "pleasing," "dear," "beloved," from the verb *rām*, to "play,"] called also **Rāma Chāndrā**, (*chūn'drā*), in the Hindoo mythology, the name of the seventh avatar of Vishnu, who on this occasion appeared as a great hero and warrior. It is generally supposed that, with the exception of Krishna, this is the most glorious of all the manifestations of the preserving deity. The great Hindoo epic entitled *Rāmāyānā* (*rā-mā'ya-nā*) is chiefly occupied with the adventures and exploits of Rāma and his famous minister Hanumān, the monkey king. The consort of Rāma was *Sitā*, (see *tā*.) eminent for her purity and other virtues. Her deliverance from the power of the great giant Rāvana, and the triumphant issue of the ordeal by fire, by which her perfect virtue was completely established, form perhaps the most interesting portion of the great poem or romance above named. They are also among the most popular subjects for pictures among the Hindoos.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Ramage, *ram'ej*, (ADAM,) a distinguished mechanician, born in Scotland in 1770, settled in America. He was the inventor of a printing-press called by his name. Died in 1850.

Ramanuja or **Ramanoudja**, *rā-ma-noo'ja*, a Hindoo philosopher, a votary of Vishnu and adversary of Boodhism. He is supposed to have lived in the tenth century.

Rāmāyana. See RĀMA, and VĀLMIKI.

Ramazzini, *rā-māt-see'nec*, (BERNARDO or BERNARDINO,) an eminent Italian physician, born at Carpi in 1633. He became professor of medicine at Modena about 1680, and removed to Padua in 1700. He obtained the first chair of medicine at Padua in 1708. He

wrote, besides other works, a popular treatise "On the Diseases of Artisans," ("De Morbis Artificum," 1701,) which was often reprinted, and was translated into French by Fourcroy. Died in 1714.

See ETTMÜLLER, "Vie de B. Ramazzini," 1711; a "Memoir of Ramazzini," prefixed to his collected works ("Opera Omnia") by his nephew, BART. RAMAZZINI, London, 1716; FABRONI, "Vita Italorum doctrina excellentium;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Rambaldi, *rām-bāl'dee*, (CARLO,) an Italian painter of history, born at Bologna in 1680; died in 1717.

Ramberg, *rām'bērg*, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German painter and engraver, born at Hanover in 1763, studied in London under Sir Joshua Reynolds. He was afterwards appointed court painter at Hanover. He excelled in caricature, and produced, among other works, illustrations of "Reineke Fuchs." Died in 1840.

Rām'bhā' or **Rem'bhā'**, [modern Hindoo pronunciation *rūmb'hā'*,] sometimes incorrectly written **Rhemba**, [etymology obscure,] the name, in the Hindoo mythology, of a famous Apsarā, produced by the churning of the ocean. (See APSARĀ and KŪRMA.) *Rambhā* is sometimes identified with Lakshmi.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Rambouillet, *de*, *deh* rōn'boo'yā', (CATHERINE DE VIVONNE—*deh ve'von'*) MARQUISE, a French lady, born in 1588, became mistress of the Hôtel Rambouillet, in which she presided over a celebrated reunion of the *élite* of Paris, the first which in France united the aristocracy of rank and of genius in one circle. Her house was frequented by Malherbe, La Rochefoucauld, Voiture, Balzac, Corneille, and many other literati of successive generations. The court over which she presided was recognized as the arbiter of taste and propriety in language, manners, etc. Died in 1665. Her daughter, JULIA D'ANGENNES, (*dōn'zhēn'*) was celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments. She was married to the Duke of Montausier. (See MONTAUSIER.)

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rambour, *rōn'boor'*, (ABRAHAM,) a French Protestant minister, born at Sedan about 1590. He became professor of Hebrew at Sedan in 1620, and published several works. Died in 1651.

Rambuteau, *de*, *deh* rōn'bü'tō', (CLAUDE PHILIBERT BARTHELOT—*bār'tō'*), COUNT, a French administrator, born at Charnay in 1781. He was prefect of the department of Seine from 1833 to 1848.

Rameau, *rāmō'*, (JEAN PHILIPPE,) a celebrated French composer and writer on music, was born at Dijon in October, 1683. He received his first lessons in music from his father, and visited Milan in 1701. Having joined a company of itinerant actors or singers, he performed on the violin in various cities of France. He became organist of the cathedral of Clermont (Auvergne) about 1718, and settled in Paris in 1722. He established his reputation as a theorist by a "Treatise on Harmony," (1722,) and "New System of Theoretic Music," (1726,) in which he developed his theory of *basse fondamentale*. In 1733 he composed the music of the opera "Hippolyte et Aricie," which was very successful and produced a great excitement in the musical world. The partisans of Lulli were indignant at the innovations of Rameau. He produced in 1737 the opera of "Castor and Pollux," which is called his master-piece. Among his numerous operas are "Dardanus," (1739,) and "Zoroaster," (1749.) Died in 1764.

See MARET, "Eloge historique de Rameau," 1766; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ramée, *rāmā'*, (DANIEL,) an architect, born at Ham-burg in 1806, was a son of Joseph Jacques, noticed below. He restored the cathedrals of Noyon, Senlis, and Beauvais. He published a "Manual of the History of Architecture," (2 vols., 1843,) and other works.

Ramée, (JOSEPH JACQUES,) a French architect, born at Charlemont in 1764. He designed the Exchange of Hamburg, and Union College, at Schenectady, in the United States. Died near Noyon in 1842.

Ramée, *La*. See RAMUS.

Ramel. See NOGARET, DE, (JACQUES.)

Ramel, *rām'ēl'*, (JEAN PIERRE,) a French general, born at Cahors in 1768, was assassinated in August, 1815, at Toulouse, of which he was then the commandant.

Ramelli, rā-mel'lee, (AGOSTINO,) an Italian mechanic, born at Milan about 1530, served as engineer in the army of Charles V. Died in 1590.

Ramelli, (FELICE,) an Italian priest and painter in miniature, born in Piedmont in 1666. He worked at Rome. Died in 1740.

Ramenghi. See BAGNACAVALLLO.

Ram'e-sēē or **Ram'sēē**, written also **Rameses**, a name common to several kings of ancient Egypt. RAMESSES III. became king about 1550 B.C., and reigned nearly sixty years. He was succeeded by his son Rameses, (also called Amenophis II.,) who, according to some historians, was the father of Rameses the Great, otherwise called Sesostris.

See BUNSEN, "Egypt's Place in Universal History."

Ramey, rā'mā', (CLAUDE,) a French sculptor, born at Dijon in 1754. He gained the grand prize in 1782. Among his works are statues of Napoleon and Richelieu. Died in Paris in 1838. His son, ÉTIENNE JULES, born in 1796, was also a successful sculptor. He adorned the Louvre with several works, and was admitted into the Institute in 1829. Died in 1852.

Ramirez, rā-mec'réth, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish painter, born at Valencia in 1624; died in 1692.

Ramiro (rā-mee'ro) I., King of Asturias, was a son of Bermudez. He began to reign in 842 A.D., and defeated the Normans in 843. Died in 850.

Ramiro II., King of Asturias and Leon, began to reign about 930 A.D. He defeated a large army of the caliph Abderrahman III. in 939 A.D. on the plain of Simancas. Died in 950 A.D.

Ramler, rām'ler, (KARL WILHELM,) a German poet, born at Kolberg, on the Baltic Sea, in 1725. He was for many years professor of belles-lettres at Berlin. His works are chiefly lyrics, and are remarkable for elegance of language. His "Death of Jesus," one of his most esteemed pieces, was set to music by Graun. He also translated Horace, Martial, Catullus, and Sappho's odes. Died in Berlin in 1798.

See HEINSIUS, "Biographische Skizze Ramlers," 1798; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung;" HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ram'mo-hūn' Roy, a Hindoo reformer and linguist, was born in Bengal about 1776. His parents were Brahmans of high rank. He was master of Sanscrit, Persian, Arabic, Hindostanee, and English. At an early age he renounced the Brahmanical religion. He believed in Christ as a divine teacher, but held Arian or Unitarian views. He wrote several works against the prevailing superstitions of India, and published in 1820 "The Precepts of Jesus the Guide to Peace and Happiness," which consists of selections from the New Testament. In 1830 he was sent by the King of Delhi as ambassador to London. Died near Bristol in 1833.

See LANT CARPENTER, "Review of the Labours, Opinions, and Character of Rammohun Roy;" "Last Days in England of the Rajah Rammohun Roy," edited by MARY CARPENTER, London, 1867; "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1818.

Ramond de Carbonnières, rā'mōn' deĥ kār'bo'ne-air', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) BARON, a distinguished French savant and politician, born at Strasburg in 1755. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, and sat in the *corps législatif* from 1800 to 1806. He wrote several able scientific and descriptive works, among which is "Travels in the Pyrenees," (1801,) which treats of geology, etc. Died in 1827. Cuvier wrote a eulogy on him.

See, also, QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Ramondini, rā-mon-dee'nee, (VINCENZO,) an Italian naturalist, born at Messina in 1758, was professor at Naples. Died in 1811.

Ramorino. See REMORINO.

Ramos, rā'mōs, (ENRIQUE,) a Spanish writer, born at Alicante in 1738, was an officer of the army. He wrote successful tragedies, named "Guzman," (1780,) and "Pelagius" or "Pelayo," (1784.) Died in 1801.

Rampalle, rōn'pāl', (N.), a French poet, whom Boileau, in his "Art Poétique," mentions among authors who were no longer read in his time. Died about 1660.

Rampen, rām'pen, (HENDRIK,) a Flemish theologian, born at Hui in 1572; died at Louvain in 1641.

Rampinelli, rām-pe-nel'lee, (RAMIRO,) an Italian mathematician, born at Brescia in 1697; died at Milan in 1759.

Rampon, rōn'pōn', (ANTOINE GUILLAUME,) COUNT, a French general, born at Saint-Fortunat (Ardèche) in 1759. He distinguished himself as general of brigade at Montenotte, Roveredo, and Arcola, (1796.) For his services at the battle of the Pyramids and in Syria he was made general of division in 1800. Died in 1842.

Ramsay, ram'ze, (ALEXANDER,) born in England about 1760, emigrated to America, where he died in 1824. He published an "Anatomy of the Heart, Brain, etc.," (1813.)

Ramsay, ram'ze, (ALLAN,) a distinguished Scottish poet, born of poor parents in Lanarkshire in 1685. He was successively a barber and bookseller in Edinburgh. He published in 1721 a volume of poems, which were well received. His principal work is a pastoral poem called "The Gentle Shepherd," (1729,) which has been greatly admired. Died in 1758.

Ramsay, (ALLAN,) a portrait-painter, a son of the preceding, was born in Edinburgh in 1713. He became principal painter to George III. in 1767. Died in 1784.

Ramsay, (SIR ANDREW CROMBIE,) a Scottish geologist, was born at Glasgow in 1814. He was appointed director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain in 1845, and director-general of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom in 1875. Among his works are "The Geology of North Wales" and "Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain."

Ramsay, [Fr. pron. rōn'zā',] (ANDREW MICHAEL,) called CHEVALIER RAMSAY, was born at Ayr, in Scotland, in 1686. He was converted by Fénelon from skepticism to Roman Catholicism about 1709, and became tutor to the Prince de Turenne. He acquired distinction by his writings, which are in French and are admired for purity of style. His chief works are "Travels of Cyrus," ("Voyages de Cyrus," 1727,) which is an imitation of Fénelon's "Telemachus," a valuable "Life of Fénelon," (1723,) and a "Life of Turenne," (1735.) Died in France in 1743.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Biographia Britannica."

Ramsay, ram'ze, (DAVID,) an American historian and physician, born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1749. Having graduated in 1765 at Princeton College, he studied medicine in Philadelphia under Dr. Rush. He soon after removed to Charleston, and became a member of the legislature of South Carolina, and in 1782 was elected to the Continental Congress. He published in 1785 his "History of the Revolution in South Carolina," which was followed in 1790 by the "History of the American Revolution." His "Life of Washington" appeared in 1801. He also wrote a "Eulogium on Dr. Rush," and other works on various subjects. He was mortally wounded by a lunatic in the streets of Charleston in 1815. His work entitled "Universal History Americanized" was published after his death. He wrote "Memoirs of Martha Laurens Ramsay."

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Ramsay, (EDWARD BANNERMAN,) a Scottish writer, born about 1793. He became an Episcopal minister in Edinburgh in 1830. Among his works are "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character," (1857,) and "Thomas Chalmers, D.D., a Biographical Notice," (1867.) Died at Edinburgh in 1872.

Ramsay, (GEORGE AND JAMES.) See DALHOUSIE.

Ramsay, (JAMES,) a clergyman, born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1733. He published Sermons, and other works. Died in 1789.

Ramsay, (WILLIAM,) an eminent classical scholar, born at Edinburgh in 1806. He became professor of humanity in the University of Glasgow in 1831, and published, besides other works, a "Manual of Roman Antiquities," (1851.) He was one of the principal contributors to Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography." Died in 1865.

Ramsden, (JESSE,) an eminent English optician and maker of astronomical instruments, was born near

Halifax, Yorkshire, in 1735. He settled in London about 1755, married a daughter of Mr. Dollond, and became master of a manufactory of instruments about 1764. He improved the sextant, and invented a dividing machine for the graduation of instruments, for which he received a premium of six hundred and fifteen pounds from the board of longitude in 1777. Among his remarkable productions were telescopes erected at the Observatories of Blenheim, Paris, Gotha, and Dublin. He improved the theodolite, equatorial, micrometer, barometer, etc. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1786. Died at Brighton in 1800.

See THOMSON, "History of the Royal Society;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rameses. See RAMESES.

Ramus, *rā'mūs'*, (JOSEPH MARIUS,) a French sculptor, born at Aix in 1805. He obtained a first medal in 1839. His works are praised for elevation of style.

Ramus, *rā'mūs'*, (PETER,) or **Pierre de la Ramée**, *pe-air' deh lā rā'mā'*, a French philosopher and classical scholar, born in Vermandois in 1515, or, as others say, in 1502. He was a son of poor parents, who employed him to tend sheep in his boyhood. Prompted by a thirst of knowledge, he ran away from home and entered the College of Navarre, in Paris, as a servant. He showed his independence of mind at college by writing a thesis to prove that Aristotle was not infallible. He incurred much persecution from the partisans of Aristotle, and was accused of impiety. In 1543 he published a "Treatise on Logic," which obtained great success. He was appointed by the king professor of philosophy and eloquence in the College of France in 1551. About 1562 he avowed his attachment to the Reformed religion. He published many works on grammar, mathematics, philosophy, theology, etc., among which is "Dialectique," (1555.) His disciples, called Ramists, were numerous in France and England. He perished in the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, at Paris, in 1572. He is called the precursor of Descartes.

See WADDINGTON, "Ramus, sa Vie, ses Écrits et ses Opinions," 1855; LENTZ, "Historia P. Rami," 1713; TENNEMANN, "Geschichte der Philosophie;" BREITHAUP, "Dissertatio de tribus Logicæ Restauratoribus, Ramo, Verulamio et Cartesio," 1712; E. SAISSET, "Les Précurseurs de Descartes," 1862; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ramusio, *rā-moo'se-o*, or **Rannusio,** *rān-noo'se-o*, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian compiler and translator, was born at Treviso in 1485. He was for many years secretary to the Venetian Council of Ten. He published a valuable collection of narratives of voyages and discoveries made in ancient and modern times, entitled "Collection of Navigations and Journeys," ("Raccolta di Navigazioni e Viaggi," 3 vols., 1550-59.) He translated into Italian those narratives which were written in other languages, and inserted some prefaces and discourses written by himself. Died in 1557.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" DE THOU, "Éloges."

Ran. See CEGIR.

Ranc, *rōn*, (JEAN,) a French painter, born at Montpellier in 1674. He was patronized by Philip V. of Spain. Died at Madrid in 1735.

Rancé, *de, deh rōn'sā'*, (ARMAND JEAN le Bouthillier—*lēh boo'te'ye-ā'*), a French abbé, born in Paris in 1626, was noted as the reformer of the monks of La Trappe. He subjected them to the practice of great austerities and the endurance of extreme privations. Died in 1700.

See LE NAIN de TILLEMONT, "Vie de Rancé," 1719; MARSOLIER, "Vie de l'Abbé de Rancé," 1703; CHATEAUBRIAND, "Vie de Rancé," 1844; CHARLES BUTLER, "Lives of A. J. le Bouthillier, Thomas a Kempis," etc.

Ranchin, *rōn'shān'*, (FRANÇOIS,) a French physician, born at Montpellier in 1564; died in 1641.

Ranconet, *de, deh rōn'ko'nā'*, (AIMAR,) a learned French jurist, born at Périgueux about 1498, was a Greek and Latin scholar. He wrote "Treasure of the French Language," ("Trésor de la Langue Française," 1606.) Died at Paris in 1559.

Randa, *rān'dā*, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna, painted sacred history. Died in 1650.

Ran'dall, (JOHN,) an English divine, born in Bucks. He was chosen a Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1587, after which he preached in London. He published Sermons and other works. Died in 1622.

Ran'dolph, (EDMUND,) a son of John Randolph, (who left the country with Lord Dunmore at the breaking out of the Revolution,) was elected Governor of Virginia in 1786, and was a member of the Convention which formed the Federal Constitution in 1787. In 1789 he was appointed attorney-general. He was a political friend of Jefferson, whom he succeeded as secretary of state in January, 1794. Having been accused of bribery and a corrupt intrigue on the evidence of an intercepted despatch from Fauchet, the French envoy, he resigned in August, 1795, and published a vindication of his course. Died in 1813.

Randolph, (GEORGE W.), an American politician, born in King George county, Virginia, about 1812, was a son of Governor Thomas M. Randolph. He was a lawyer before the civil war, took arms against the Union in 1861, and became a brigadier-general. He was secretary of war of the Confederate States from March to November, 1862. Died in 1867.

Ran'dolph, (JOHN,) an English prelate, born in 1749, was a son of Thomas, (1701-83.) He became Bishop of Oxford in 1799, of Bangor in 1807, and of London (or York) in 1809. Died in 1813.

Randolph, (JOHN,) OF ROANOKE, an American orator, born at Cawsons, in Chesterfield county, Virginia, in June, 1773, was a son of John Randolph. He claimed to be a descendant of Pocahontas the Indian princess. He studied at Princeton and Columbia College, New York, for short periods. In 1799 he was elected a member of Congress to represent the Charlotte district. He was a Democrat, a partisan of State rights, and a political friend of Jefferson. He was re-elected many times to Congress, and gained a high reputation as a debater. About the end of 1804 he was appointed chief manager to conduct the trial of Judge Chase, who was impeached before the Senate. He became estranged from Jefferson about 1806, separated from his political associates, tried to defeat the election of Madison, and opposed the war of 1812. He was defeated at the next election, (1813,) but was again elected in 1814 or 1815. He opposed the charter of the United States Bank in 1816. In a letter dated September, 1818, he says, "When I speak of my country, I mean the commonwealth of Virginia." He spoke against the Missouri Compromise bill of 1820, because it prohibited the extension of slavery north of the line 36° 30'. At the same time he stigmatized the Northern members who voted for it as "dough-faces," a term which has since come into general use in the United States. He was elected a Senator of the United States in December, 1824, to fill a vacancy for two years. In a speech against the President in 1826, he insulted Mr. Clay by allusion to a "combination of the Puritan with the blackleg." His apologist Garland admits that "he indulged in language of the grossest personal insult." He was challenged by Mr. Clay, and a duel ensued. Randolph's pistol went off before the word, Clay fired without effect, and his adversary then threw away his fire. He was defeated in the election of Senator in 1827. In a letter dated May 27, 1828, he wrote, "The country is ruined, thanks to Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Ritchie." He supported General Jackson for the Presidency in 1828, and was appointed minister to Russia in 1830. He returned home, in very feeble health, in the autumn of 1831. He sympathized with the nullifiers of South Carolina, and in December, 1832, denounced the proclamation of President Jackson, which he called "the ferocious and bloodthirsty proclamation of our Djeddar Pacha." He died, in 1833, in Philadelphia, to which he went to take passage for Europe. He was never married. He owned about three hundred slaves, whom he manumitted by his last will. In 1803, as chairman of a committee of Congress, he reported against the introduction of slaves into Indiana, as not calculated to promote the prosperity of the territory. He was a man of decided genius, and was distinguished for his ready wit, which, joined to his mastery of the weapons of sarcasm and invective, rendered him a formidable opponent in debate. "He was

like an Ishmaelite," says Garland,—“his hand against every man, and every man's hand against him.”

See HUGH A. GARLAND, “Life of John Randolph,” 2 vols., 1850; JAMES PARTON, “Famous Americans of Recent Times,” 1867; “National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans,” vol. iv.; “Edinburgh Review” for October, 1807; “North American Review” for July, 1866.

Randolph, (PEYTON,) an American jurist and statesman, born in Virginia in 1723, was first president of the American Congress which met in 1774. He was re-elected president of that body in May, 1775. Died in Philadelphia, October, 1775.

Randolph, (Sir THOMAS,) an able British diplomatist, born in Kent about 1525. He performed many missions to Scotland, France, and Russia in the reign of Elizabeth, and was an adept in political intrigues. He married a sister of Walsingham. Died in 1590. His Letters, which are of great historical importance, are preserved in the British Museum, and are largely quoted by Froude in his “History of England.”

Randolph, (THOMAS,) an English poet, born in Northamptonshire in 1605. On leaving college he became a resident of London and a friend or protégé of Ben Jonson. He wrote, besides other poems, several dramas, among which is “The Muses' Looking-Glass,” (1638.) His habits were dissipated. Died in 1634.

See “Retrospective Review,” vol. vi., (1822.)

Randolph, (THOMAS,) an English theologian, born at Canterbury in 1701. He became professor of divinity at Oxford in 1768. He published several works on theology, among which is “Christian Faith,” (1744.) Died in 1783.

Randon, rôn'dôn', (CHARLES JOSEPH,) Comte de Pully, a French general, born in Paris in 1751; died in 1832.

Randon, (JACQUES LOUIS CÉSAR ALEXANDRE,) COUNT, a French general, born at Grenoble in 1795. He became a colonel in 1838, served in Algeria, and obtained the rank of general of division in 1847. He was appointed minister of war in January, 1851, and Governor-General of Algeria in December of that year. In 1856 he was made a marshal of France. He was minister of war from 1859 to 1867. Died in 1871.

Randon-Dulauloy, rôn'dôn' dü'lô'wâ', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) COUNT, a French general, born at Laon in 1764. As general of division, he distinguished himself at Eylau, Friedland, Lutzen, and Dresden. Died in 1832.

Rangabé. See RIZO RANGABÉ.

Ranieri, râ-ne-â'ree, (ANTONIO,) an Italian writer, born at Naples in 1806. He wrote “Ginevra,” a tale, (1838,) and a “History of Italy from Theodosius to Charlemagne,” (1841.)

Ranieri-Biscia, râ-ne-â'ree bee'shâ, (LUIGI,) an Italian poet, born in Tuscany in 1744. He wrote a poem “On the Cultivation of Anise,” (1772,) and other works. Died about 1824.

Rank, rânk, (JOSEPH,) a German writer of tales, born near Neumark, Bohemia, in 1815. He wrote, besides other works, “Aus dem Bohmerwalde,” (3 vols., 1851,) and “Florian,” (1853.)

Ranke, rânk'eh, (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH,) a distinguished Protestant theologian and preacher, brother of the historian Leopold, was born in 1797. He became professor of dogmatics at Erlangen in 1840.

Ranke, (KARL FERDINAND,) a brother of the preceding, was born in 1802. He published several educational and philological works.

Ranke, (LEOPOLD VON,) one of the most eminent German historians of recent times, was born in Thuringia in 1795. He published in 1824 a “History of the Roman and German People from 1494 to 1535,” and was appointed the following year professor-extraordinary of history at Berlin. To this succeeded his “Princes and Nations of Southern Europe in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries,” (1827,) “The Servian Revolution,” (1829,) and “The Conspiracy against Venice in 1688,” (1831.) His “Popes of Rome, their Church and State in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries,” (3 vols., 1834,) and “German History during the Reformation,” (5 vols., 1839-43,) are among his most popular works, and have become widely known by the admirable trans-

lations of Mrs. Austin. Besides the above-named, he published “Nine Books of Prussian History,” (3 vols., 1847,) which has been translated by Sir Alexander and Lady Duff Gordon, a “History of France in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries,” (1852,) “A History of England, principally in the 17th Century,” (translation 1875,) and other similar works. Ranke was appointed historiographer of Prussia in 1841. His “History of the Popes” is highly commended by Macaulay. He died in 1886.

Rankine, (WILLIAM JOHN MACQUORN,) F.R.S., a British civil engineer, distinguished as a writer on heat, elasticity, mechanics, etc. He became professor of civil engineering and mechanics at Glasgow about 1855. Among his works are a “Manual of Applied Mechanics,” (1858,) and “On Energetics.” He died at Glasgow in 1872.

Rannequin, rân'neh-kin, Ren'kin, or Rennequin, (SWALM,) a hydraulic engineer, born at Liege in 1644. He constructed the machine of Marly, near Versailles, in France. Died in 1708.

Ran'som, (THOMAS EDWARD GREENFIELD,) a brave and skilful American general, born at Norwich, Vermont, in November, 1834. He was a civil engineer in Illinois before the civil war. In July, 1861, he became a lieutenant-colonel, and in February, 1862, he was severely wounded at Fort Donelson. He commanded a regiment at Shiloh in April, 1862, obtained the rank of brigadier-general in January, 1863, and served under General Banks in the Red River expedition. He was disabled by a wound at Sabine Cross-Roads, Louisiana, in April, 1864. He joined the army of Sherman after his wound had healed, and took command of a division or corps just before the capture of Atlanta, (September 2.) He died at Rome, Georgia, in October, 1864.

See TENNEY, “Military History of the Rebellion,” p. 793; “Sherman and his Campaigns,” by COLONELS BOWMAN and IRWIN.

Ransonnette, rôn'son'net', (CHARLES NICOLAS,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1797. He engraved plates for several books of travel.

Rantoul, ran'tool, (ROBERT,) a distinguished statesman of the Democratic party, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1805. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1827, and was elected in 1834 to the legislature, in which he advocated the abolition of capital punishment. In 1845 he was appointed a district attorney of the United States by the President, and in 1851 succeeded Daniel Webster as Senator of the United States for a short term. Having avowed himself a decided opponent of the extension of slavery, he was elected to Congress by the united votes of the Democrats and Free-Soilers. Died in August, 1852.

See “Mémoir” prefixed to a volume of his speeches, published by L. HAMILTON in 1854; “Democratic Review” for October, 1850, (with a portrait.)

Rantzau de de, rôn'tsô', (JOSIAS,) COUNT, a marshal of France, born in Denmark in 1609. He commanded a French army with success in Flanders from 1642 to 1649. Died in 1650.

Rantzau von, fon rân'tsôw, (JOHANN,) COUNT, a German general, born in 1492. He entered the service of the Duke of Holstein, (afterwards Frederick I. of Denmark,) for whom he conquered Denmark about 1525. Died in 1565.

Ranzani, rân-zâ'nee, (CAMILLO ABBATE,) an eminent Italian naturalist, born at Bologna in 1775. He was appointed professor of natural history in the university of his native city in 1803. About 1810 he visited Paris, where he was treated with much attention by Cuvier. He began in 1819 to publish a great work entitled “Elements of Zoology,” which he was not able to finish. About twelve volumes of it have been published. Died in 1841.

See CORRADO POLITI, “Elogio di C. Ranzani,” 1842; TIPALDO, “Biografia degli Italiani illustri.”

Raoul, ră'ool', or Rodolphe, ro'dolf', [Lat. RADULFUS,] Duke of Burgundy, married Emma, a daughter of Robert, Duke of France. In 923 he was chosen king by the barons who deposed Charles III. He waged war against the Normans under Rollo. Died in 936.

Raoul. See ROLLO.

Raoul-Rochette. See ROCHETTE.

Raoux, rā'oo', (JEAN,) a French painter, born at Montpellier in 1677. He obtained some vogue as a portrait-painter. Died in 1734.

Raoux, (SCIPION EDOUARD,) a Swiss *littérateur*, born at Mens (Isère) in 1817, became professor at Lausanne.

Rapetti, rā-pet'tee, (LOUIS NICOLAS,) a distinguished jurist and biographer, born at Bérghamo in 1812. He wrote for the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale" a notice of Napoleon I., and other articles. He lectured on Roman law in the College of France from 1841 to 1848.

Raphael (rā'fā-el or rā'fā-el) [It. RAFFAELLE, rāf-fā-el'lā] **Sanzio, sán'ze-o,** (RAFFAELLO,) the most illustrious of modern painters, was born at Urbino, in the Papal States, April 6, 1483. He was the only son of Giovanni di Santi (or Sanzio) and Magia Ciarla. After he had received the first lessons in design from his father, who was a painter of moderate talents, he became about 1495 a pupil of Perugino, whom he imitated so well that when that master and Raphael worked on the same canvas the result seemed to be the product of one hand. Among his earliest works are a "Holy Family," (1500), the "Adoration of the Magi," "The Coronation of the Virgin," (now in the Vatican,) and "The Marriage of the Virgin," ("Sposalizio,") dated 1504, which is now at Milan. "The Virgin," says Lanzi, "is a model of celestial beauty." In the autumn of 1504 he visited Florence, where he painted several works and formed friendships with Fra Bartolommeo and Ridolfo Ghirlandajo. During the period from 1505 to 1508, which he passed at Perugia and Florence, he produced a Christ in glory, the "Madonna del Gran Duca," and other Madonnas. These works show that his style had been modified by his studies in Florence.

Having received from Julius II. an invitation to ornament the Vatican, he went to Rome in 1508. Here he studied the remains of Grecian genius, associated with eminent scholars, among whom were Bembo, Ariosto, and Sadoletto, and entered into a rivalry with Michael Angelo. Raphael painted in the Vatican (in fresco) the large and noble composition called "Disputa del Sacramento," the admirable "School of Athens," "Parnassus," (1511), "The Miracle of Bolsena," "Attila repelled from Rome," and other frescos. "In the composition and execution of the 'School of Athens,'" says Quatremère de Quincy, "Raphael had recovered, so to speak, the long-lost thread of the manner and taste of antiquity, and had at length connected with the eternal models of the true and beautiful the chain of modern inventions." He also painted in oil numerous works, among which are the "Madonna di Foligno," (1511,) and a portrait of Julius II. Soon after his arrival at Rome he adopted what is called his third style.

Like all great painters of the sixteenth century, Raphael was a skillful architect. In 1515 the pope appointed him chief architect of Saint Peter's Church, in compliance with the dying request of Bramante. Raphael made a model or design for this edifice; but it was not executed. He designed the Pandolfini palace at Florence, of which an able critic remarks, "There is not in architecture a palatial design more noble, of a purer style, of a more judicious distribution." About 1515 he produced the celebrated Cartoons, ten designs for the tapestry of the pope's chapel, seven of which are now at Hampton Court, England. They represent "The Charge to Peter," "Saint Paul preaching at Athens," and other scenes from sacred history.

Among his later oil-paintings are "Saint Cecilia," (at Bologna,) the "Madonna del Pesce," (or "del Pez,") (at the Escorial,) the "Madonna di San Sisto," (the glory of the gallery of Dresden,) and the "Transfiguration," which some consider his master-piece, and which is now in the Vatican. His great power was in the expression of passion and character. He also excelled in composition, invention, and design; but as a colorist he was inferior to Titian and others. It is asserted that in all his endless inventions a single repetition of himself is not to be found. He died at Rome on the 6th of April, 1520, at the age of thirty-seven. He was never married. He had a delicate constitution, brown

hair and eyes, regular and handsome features. His modest, amiable, and noble character rendered him a general favourite.

"The bent of his genius," says Lanzi, "led him to that ideal beauty, grace, and expression, the most refined and difficult province of painting. . . . Raffaello is by common consent placed at the head of his art." "Raffaello was solely a painter," says Hazlitt; "but in that one art he seemed to pour out all the treasures and various excellence of nature,—grandeur and scope of design, exquisite finishing, force, grace, delicacy, the strength of man, the softness of woman, the playfulness of infancy, thought, feeling, invention, etc. He received his inspiration from without, and his genius caught the lambent flames of peace, of truth and grandeur, which are reflected in his works with a light clear, transparent, and unfading." "If Michael Angelo is the first of draughtsmen," says Quatremère de Quincy, "Raphael is the first of painters. . . . His 'Galatea' is a work which explains, far better than any language of ours, the diversity between Michael Angelo and Raphael, manifesting the exquisite refinement of the latter, and his tendency towards that pure, noble, graceful manner which constituted the beau-ideal of the ancient Greeks." Among the numerous eminent pupils of Raphael were Giulio Romano, Penni called Il Fattore, Perino del Vaga, Pellegrino da Módena, Garófalo, and Polidoro da Caravaggio.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" DUPPA, "Life of Raphael," 1815; PASSAVANT, "Raphael d'Urbino," 1839; G. C. BRAUN, "Raphael Sanzio's Leben," 1815; QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vie de Raphael," 1824, (translated into English by HAZLITT, 1846.) VON WOLZGEN, "Raphael Santis Leben," (an English version of which was published in 1866;) NAGLER, "Raphael als Mensch und Künstler;" LONDON, "Vie et Œuvres de Raphael;" C. F. VON RUMOUR, "Ueber Raphael von Urbino;" PUNGHELEONI, "Elogio storico di Raffaello," 1829; BALDINUCCI, "Notizie;" ADOLPH SIREY, "Raphael et Rubens," 1849; CARLO FEA, "Notizie intorno Raffaello Sanzio," 1822; F. REHBERG, "Raphael Sanzio aus Urbino," 2 vols., 1824; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Raphael and his Times," in the "London Quarterly Review" for April, 1870.

Raphael of Volterra. See MAFFEI, (RAPHAEL.)

Raphaël, rā'fāl, (MORRIS JACOB,) a Jewish rabbi and theological writer, born at Stockholm, in Sweden, in 1798. He studied in Germany, and subsequently resided many years in England, where he edited in 1834 "The Hebrew Review, or Magazine of Rabbinical Literature." Having removed to New York in 1849, he became rabbi-preacher of the first Anglo-German Hebrew congregation in that city. He published "Post-Biblical History of the Jews," (1856,) and other works, and made translations from the Hebrew. Died in 1868.

Rapheleng, rā'feh-léng', Rapheling, rā'feh-ling', written also **Raulengien,** (FRANCIS,) a learned printer, born near Lille in 1539, was a son-in-law of Plantin. He worked at Antwerp, taught Hebrew at Leyden, and published an Arabic Lexicon. Died in 1597.

Rapheling. See RAPHELENG.

Rapin, rā'pān', (NICOLAS,) a French poet, born at Fontenay-le-Comte about 1540. He fought for Henry IV. against the League, and wrote part of the famous "Satire Ménippée." (See LEROY, (PIERRE,) and DURANT.) He produced, in Latin and French, a number of odes, epigrams, elegies, etc., which were admired. Died in 1608.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rapin, (RENÉ,) a French Jesuit, distinguished as a Latin poet, was born at Tours in 1621. He composed, besides many other works, a series of "Parallels of Great Men of Antiquity," (Homer, Virgil, Demosthenes, Cicero, Plato, and Aristotle,) (1669-71.) His chief production is an ingenious Latin poem "On Gardens," ("Hortorum Libri IV.," 1665,) which was translated into English by Evelyn. "For skill in varying and adorning his subjects," says Hallam, "for a truly Virgilian spirit of expression, for the exclusion of feeble, prosaic, or awkward lines, he may perhaps be equal to any poet,—to Sannazarius himself." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe,") Died in Paris in 1687.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" BOUHOURS, "Vie de Rapin," in his "Poemata," 1723; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rapin, de, *dèh rap'in* or *râ'pân'*, (PAUL) Sieur de Thoyras, a French historian, born of a Protestant family at Castres in 1661. He entered the service of William, Prince of Orange, with whom he went to England in 1688. He served as captain in the war in Ireland about 1690. In 1724 he published, in French, a "History of England from the Roman Conquest to the Death of Charles I.," (8 vols.), a work of considerable merit. According to Voltaire, it was the best history of England that had then appeared. It was translated into English by Tindal, who also wrote a continuation of Rapin's work. (See TINDAL.) Died at Wesel in 1725.

See HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rapoport, *râ'po-port'*, (SOLOMON JEHUDAH,) a Jewish scholar and rabbi, born at Lemberg, in Germany, in 1790. He published, in Hebrew, a number of historical and antiquarian treatises, and translated Racine's "Esther" into Hebrew.

Rapp, (GEORGE,) the founder of the sect of Harmonists or Rappites, born at Würtemberg, Germany, in 1770. He emigrated in 1803 to the United States, and founded a community at Economy, Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Died in 1847.

Rapp, râp, (JEAN,) COUNT, an able French general, born at Colmar in 1772. He was aide-de-camp of Desaix at Marengo, and on his death became an aide to Bonaparte, whose confidence he acquired. For his services at Austerlitz (1805) he was raised to the rank of a general of division. He received his ninth wound at Golymin, (1806,) obtained the chief command at Dantzic in 1807, and distinguished himself at Essling in 1809. He received four wounds at the battle of Moskwa, (1812.) In 1815 he was appointed by Napoleon commander of the army of the Rhine, and fought several actions against the allies. He is said to have been noted for his humanity and moderation. Died in Paris in 1821.

See "Memoirs of General Count Rapp, First Aide-de-Camp to Napoleon, by himself;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rârey, (JOHN S.), a celebrated American horse-tamer, born at Madison, Franklin county, Ohio, about 1825. He was very successful in subduing the most vicious animals by substituting kindness and scientific skill for the harshness usually employed on such occasions. Died in 1866.

Rasario, *râ-sâ're-o*, [Lat. RASARIUS,] (GIAMBATISTA,) an Italian physician, born in the province of Novara in 1517. He was professor of Greek and rhetoric at Venice for twenty-two years. He translated from Greek into Latin some works of Pachymeres, Oribasius, and Galen. Died at Pavia in 1578.

See GHILINI, "Teatro d'Uomini letterati."

Rasarius. See RASARIO.

Rascas, *râs'kâs'*, (PIERRE ANTOINE,) Sieur de Bagaris, a French antiquary, born at Aix about 1567. He was keeper of the cabinet of Henry IV., and wrote a treatise on medals. Died in 1620.

Rasche, *râsh'èh*, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German numismatist, born near Eisenach, in Saxony, in 1703. He published, besides other works, "Lexicon of the Monetary Affairs of the Ancients," ("Lexicon universæ Rei numariæ Veterum," 6 vols., 1785-94.) Died in 1805.

Raschi, *râs'kee*, ? (RABBI SOLOMON,) an eminent Jewish writer, born at Troyes, in France, in 1040. He wrote commentaries on the Pentateuch and Talmud. Died in 1105.

Raschid, Al. See HARÛN-AL-RASCHID.

Rasheed-Eddeen or **Raschid-Eddin**, *râ-sheed'ed-deen'*, a Persian historian, born at Hamadan in the thirteenth century. Died about 1320.

Rasis. See RAZES.

Rasis or **Rases**. See RAZEE.

Rask, *râsk*, (RAMUS or RASMUS CHRISTIAN,) an eminent Danish linguist, was born near Odense, in the isle of Fünen, in 1787. He gave much attention to comparative philology, in the prosecution of which study he visited Russia, Persia, India, etc., (1817-21.) He became professor of literary history at Copenhagen in 1825, and professor of Oriental languages at the same university in 1828. Among his works are an "Anglo-Saxon

Grammar," (1817,) "Researches on the Origin of the Icelandic Language," (1818,) and "On the Age and Authenticity of the Zend-Avesta," (1826.) He possessed a rare talent for linguistic researches. Died in 1832.

See P. L. MOELLER, "R. K. Rask;" ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rasmussen, *râs'moos'sen*, (JANUS LASSEN,) a Danish Orientalist, born at Vestenkov in 1785. He published a "History of the Kingdoms of the Arabs," ("Historia Arabum Regnorum," 1817,) "Annals of the Moslems," ("Annales Islamicæ," 1825,) and other works. Died about 1828.

Rasori, *râ-so'ree*, (GIOVANNI,) an eminent Italian physician, born at Parma in 1766 or 1767. He became professor at Pavia about 1796, and settled at Milan in 1800. He was author of a new medical doctrine, called "theory of the Counter-Stimulus," and wrote several medical works. He died in 1837.

See G. PERINI, "Cenni sulla Mente di G. Rasori," 1837; CHIAPPA, "Della Vita di G. Rasori," 1833; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Raspail, *râs'pâl'* or *râs'pâ'ye*, (FRANÇOIS VINCENT,) an able French chemist and politician, born at Carpentras in 1794. He took arms against Charles X. in 1830, and became a leader of the republicans. In 1831 he published the first volume of his able "Course of Agriculture and Rural Economy." At the revolution of February, 1848, he proclaimed a republic at the Hôtel de Ville before the formation of a provisional government. In March, 1849, he was condemned to six years' imprisonment for conspiracy against the new régime. Among his works is a "New System of Organic Chemistry," (2d edition, 3 vols., 1838,) which has been translated into English, and "The Natural History of Health and Disease of Plants and Animals, especially Man." He was elected to the *corps législatif* in 1869. In 1875 he underwent a year's imprisonment, being at the time eighty-one years old. He died in 1878.

See CHARLES MARCHAL, "Biographie de F. V. Raspail," 1848.

Raspe, *râs'pèh*, (RODOLPH ERIC,) a German antiquary, born at Hanover in 1737; died in Ireland in 1794.

Rasponi, *râs-po'nee*, (CESARE,) an Italian cardinal and negotiator, born at Ravenna in 1615; died in 1675.

Ras'tall or **Ras'tell**, (JOHN,) an English printer, was a native or citizen of London. One of the first books which he printed is dated 1517. He was converted to the Protestant religion by J. Frith. He was the reputed author of "Chronicle of the Kings of England," ("Anglorum Regum Chronicon," 1529.) Died in 1536.

His son WILLIAM, born in 1508, was a printer and lawyer. He emigrated to Louvain in 1558, and died there in 1565.

Rast-Maupas, *râs-mô'pâ'*, (JEAN LOUIS,) a French rural economist, born at La Voulte in 1731. He founded the *Condition des Soies*, and made several useful inventions. Died at Lyons in 1821.

Rastopchin. See ROSTOPCHIN.

Rastrelli, *râs-trel'lee*, (JOSEPH,) a German composer and musician, born at Dresden in 1799. He composed "Salvator Rosa," (1832,) and other operas.

Rataller, *râ-tâl'ler*, (GEORGE,) a Dutch philologist and jurist, born at Leeuwarden in 1528. He translated into Latin verse Hesiod's great poem and the tragedies of Sophocles. He became president of the council at Utrecht about 1570. Died in 1581.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Ratazzi. See RATTAZZI.

Ratcliffe, (THOMAS,) Earl of Sussex. See RADCLIFFE.

Ratdolt. See RATHOLD.

Râthel or **Raethel**, *râ'tel*, (WOLFGANG CHRISTOPH,) a German scholar, born at Selbitz in 1663; died in 1729.

Ratherius. See RATHIER.

Rathery, *rât're'*, (EDME JACQUES BENOÎT,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1807. He became assistant keeper of the Imperial Library in 1859. He has contributed to the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and other periodicals.

Rathier, *râ'te-â'*, [Lat. RATHIERIUS,] a learned ecclesiastic, was born at Liege. He became Bishop of Verona in 931 A.D. Died about 974 A.D.

Rathold, rât'holt, written also **Ratdolt**, (ERHARD,) a German printer, born at Augsburg. He settled at Venice in 1475, where he published excellent editions of Applan, Euclid, and other classics. Died about 1516.

Rât'i, written also **Reti**, [modern Hindoo pron. rût'i,] a Sanscrit word signifying "passion," "sexual desire," and forming, in the Hindoo mythology, the name of the consort of Kâmadêva, or the Indian god of love.

See WILSON, "Sanskrit Dictionary."

Ratier, râ'te-â', (FÉLIX SÉVERIN,) a French medical writer, was born in Paris in 1797. He published numerous works.

Ratramne, râ'trâm', [Lat. RATRAM'NUS,] a learned French monk of the ninth century, belonged to the abbey of Corbie. He wrote a treatise "On the Body and Blood of the Lord," ("De Corpore et Sanguine Domini,") which was printed in 1532 and 1712. He is sometimes called BERTRAM. Died after 868 A.D.

Ratramnus. See RATRAMNE.

Ratschky, râtsh'kee, (JOSEPH FRANZ,) a German poet, born in Vienna in 1757. He published a volume of poems in 1785, which were somewhat popular. He became a councillor of state. Died in Vienna in 1810.

Rattazzi, râ'tât'see, or **Ratazzi**, (URBANO,) an Italian minister of state, born at Alessandria about 1810. He gained distinction as an advocate, was elected to the Chamber of Deputies at Turin in 1848, and became a leader of the democratic party. About the end of 1848 he was intrusted with the formation of a new ministry, which was dissolved in consequence of the disastrous battle of Novara, March, 1849. He was appointed minister of justice in 1854, was prime minister a short time in 1859, and succeeded Ricasoli as prime minister about March 1, 1862. His opponents denounced him as subservient to the policy of the French emperor. He went out of power about December 1, 1862, and became prime minister again in April, 1867. He resigned in October, 1867. Died in 1873.

See "Westminster Review" for January, 1863; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ratte, de, deh rât, (ÉTIENNE HYACINTHE,) a French astronomer, born at Montpellier in 1722. He wrote scientific articles for the "Encyclopédie," and observed the transit of Venus in 1761. Died in 1805.

See J. POITEVIN, "Éloge d'É. H. de Ratte," 1805.

Ratti, râ'ttee, (NICCOLA,) an Italian antiquary, born at Rome in 1759, published several biographies and antiquarian treatises. Died in 1833.

Rau, (CHRISTIAN.) See RAVIUS.

Rau, rôw, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German physician, born at Baden, in Suabia, in 1668, was a successful lithotomist. He became professor of anatomy at Leyden in 1713. Died in 1719.

Rau, (KARL HEINRICH,) a German political economist, born at Erlangen in 1792, became in 1822 professor of political economy and financial science at Heidelberg. His principal work is a "Manual of Political Economy," (3 vols., 1826-32,) which is highly commended. Died in 1870.

Rau, (SEBALD,) a German Orientalist, born at Herborn in 1724. He obtained the chair of Oriental languages at Utrecht in 1749. Died about 1810.

Rau, (SEBALD FOULQUES JAN,) an Orientalist, a son of the preceding, was born at Utrecht in 1765. He became minister of a church at Leyden in 1788. Died in 1807.

See TEISSÈDRE L'ANGE, "Vie de Rau," 1810.

Rauch, rôwk, (CHRISTIAN,) one of the most eminent German sculptors, born at Arolsen, in the principality of Waldeck, in 1777. He studied for a time under Professor Ruhl, at Cassel, and in 1804 was enabled to visit Rome, where he was patronized by W. von Humboldt and acquired the friendship of Thorwaldsen. While at Rome he executed the bas-reliefs of "Hippolytus and Phædra," and "Mars and Venus wounded by Diomed," also a colossal bust of the King of Prussia, a life-size bust of his queen Louise, and a portrait bust of Raphael Mengs. In 1813 he completed the monument of the Queen of Prussia, at Charlottenburg, which is esteemed one of the most admirable works of the kind. During a second visit to Rome he executed statues of Generals Scharnhorst and Bülow, and a great number of busts of

celebrated persons. After his return to Prussia he produced two colossal bronze statues of Marshal Blücher, a statue of Goethe, regarded as the most perfect resemblance to that great writer, a monument to Albert Dürer, and statues of Luther, Schiller, and other eminent Germans. In 1851 he finished his monument to Frederick the Great, with an equestrian statue, at Berlin, upon which he was employed more than ten years, and which is esteemed his greatest work. Died in 1857.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Jahrbuch zum Conversations-Lexikon," 1859.

Raulengien. See RAPHELENG.

Raulin, rô'lân', (FÉLIX VICTOR,) a French geologist, born in Paris in 1815. He has written several treatises on geology.

Raulin, (JEAN,) a French professor of theology at Paris, born at Toul in 1443; died in 1514.

Raulin, (JOSEPH,) a French physician, born near Auch in 1708. He became physician to the king, and wrote several able medical works. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in Paris in 1784.

Raumer, von, fon rôw'mer, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG GEORG,) an eminent German historian, born near Dessau in 1781. He studied law and financial science at Halle and Göttingen, and in 1819 became professor of history and political economy at Berlin. He published in 1810 a treatise "On the British System of Taxation," and in 1813 a "Manual of Remarkable Passages from the Latin Historians of the Middle Ages." His "History of the Hohenstaufen and their Times" (6 vols., 1823) was very well received, and is esteemed a standard work. Among his other productions may be named a "History of Europe from the End of the Fifteenth Century," (1832), "England in 1835," which was translated by Mrs. Austin, and "The United States of North America," (1845.) Died in 1871.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" "London Quarterly Review" for July, 1835; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1829, and April, 1833.

Raumer, von, (GEORG WILHELM,) a German jurist and historical writer, born at Berlin about 1790; died in 1856.

Raumer, von, (KARL GEORG,) a German geologist, born at Wörlitz in 1783, became professor of natural history and mineralogy at Erlangen. He was a brother of the eminent historian. Died in 1865.

Raumer, von, (RUDOLF,) son of the preceding, was born at Breslau in 1815. He was professor of the German language and literature at Erlangen in 1852.

Raupach, rôw'pâk, (ERNST BENJAMIN SOLOMON,) a popular dramatic poet, born near Liegnitz, in Silesia, in 1784. After residing several years in Russia as a teacher, he became professor of German literature at Saint Petersburg in 1817. His works, which are very numerous and include both tragedy and comedy, were published in 18 vols., 1830-44. Died in 1852.

See PAULINE RAUPACH, "Raupach; biographische Skizze," 1854; "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1838.

Rauter, rôw'ter or rô'tair', (JACQUES FRÉDÉRIC,) a French jurist, born at Strasburg in 1784. He was professor of law in his native city. Died in 1854.

Rauwolf, rôw'wôlf, (LEONHARD,) a German botanist, born at Augsburg. He visited the Levant in 1573, in order to study and identify the plants noticed by Pliny, Galen, Dioscorides, etc. After his return he published a valuable "Narrative of a Journey in Syria, Judea, Arabia, Mesopotamia," etc., (1582.) Died in 1596.

See M. ADAM, "Vita Medicorum;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ravaillac, râ'vâl'yâk' or râ'vâ'yâk', (FRANÇOIS,) a French assassin and fanatic, born at Angoulême in 1578. He approached the royal carriage, which was stopped in the street by a number of wagons, and stabbed Henry IV. mortally, in May, 1610. At his examination he denied that he had any accomplice. He was executed in May, 1610.

Ravaisson, râ'vâ'sôn', (JEAN GASPARD FÉLIX,) a French philosopher, born at Namur in 1813. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1849, and became a member of the imperial council of public instruction in 1852. He wrote an "Essay on the Metaphysics of Aristotle," (2 vols., 1837-46.)

Rāvānā,* rā'vā-nā, or **Ravauen**, in the Hindoo mythology, the name of a famous many-headed giant, King of Ceylon, who was killed by Rāma. (See RĀMA.)

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Ravenel, rāv'nél', (JULES AMÉDÉE DÉSIÉ), a French bibliographer, born in Paris in 1801. He became keeper of the printed works of the Royal Library in 1848.

Ravenet, rāv'ná', (SIMON FRANÇOIS), an eminent French engraver, born in Paris about 1708, removed to England in 1750. Died in 1774.

Ravenet, (SIMON FRANÇOIS), an engraver, born in London about 1755, was a son of the preceding. He went to Parma, and engraved the works of Correggio. Died about 1812.

Ravenna, da, dā rā-ven'nā, (MARCO), an able Italian engraver, born at Ravenna about 1496, was a pupil of Raimondi. He engraved some works of Raphael. Died at Rome in 1527.

Ravenna, di, de rā-ven'nā, (GIOVANNI MALPAGHINO), an Italian classical scholar, born at Ravenna. He was employed by Petrarch as a copyist, and afterwards taught the classics at Florence. Died about 1420.

Rā'vens-croft, (JOHN STARK), born in Prince George county, Virginia, in 1772, was elected in 1823 Bishop of the diocese of North Carolina. Died in 1830.

Rā'vens-croft, (THOMAS), an English composer, born in 1592. He published in 1611 a collection of songs called "Melismata, Musical Phantasies," etc., and in 1621 "The Whole Book of Psalms, composed into Four Parts by Sundry Authors to such Several Tunes as are usually sung in England," etc. He was the composer of some of these tunes.

Ravesteyn, van, vān rā'veh-stīn', (HUBERT), a Dutch painter, born at Dort about 1645, painted fairs, interiors of shops, etc.

Ravesteyn, van, (JAN), a Dutch portrait-painter, born at the Hague about 1575. His works are highly praised by Descamps and others. Died at the Hague in 1657. His son ARNOLD (1615-67) was a portrait-painter.

See CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Ravesteyn, van, (NIKOLAAS), a relative of the preceding, was born at Bommel in 1661. He painted portraits and history with success. Died at Bommel in 1750.

Ravignan, de, deh rā'ven'yōn', (GUSTAVE FRANÇOIS XAVIER DELACROIX), a French Jesuit, noted as a pulpit orator, was born at Bayonne in 1795. He preached in Notre-Dame, Paris, for ten years, (1837-48), and wrote a book in defence of the Jesuits, (7th edition, 1855.) Died in 1858.

See P. DE PONLEVOY, "Le Père de Ravignan," 2 vols., 1850; H. DE SAINT-ALBIN, "Vie du Père de Ravignan."

Ra-vis'f-us Tex'tor, the Latin name of JEAN TIXIER DE RAVIST, (te'se-ā' deh rā've'ze'), a French classical scholar, born in Nivernais about 1480. He published "Latin Epithets," ("Epitheta Latina," 1518), and other works. Died in 1524.

Ravius, rā've-ūs, Rave, rā'veh, or Rau, rōw, (CHRISTIAN), a German Orientalist, born at Berlin in 1603, or, as others say, in 1613. He went to the Levant in 1639, and studied the Turkish, Persian, Italian, Modern Greek, etc. at Smyrna. In 1644 he obtained the chair of Oriental languages at Utrecht, and in 1651 became professor of Arabic at Upsal. Among his works are a Latin version of part of the Koran, "Primæ tredecim Partium Alcorani," etc., (1646), and a "Grammar of the Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, and Chaldaic Languages," (1650.) Died in 1677.

See BURMANN, "Trajectum eruditum;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ravizza, rā-vèt'sā or rā-vit'sā, (DOMENICO), an Italian writer, born in the Abruzzi in 1707; died in 1767.

Rawdon, LORD. See HASTINGS, MARQUIS OF.

Rawle, rawl, (WILLIAM), a distinguished American jurist, born in Philadelphia in 1759, was appointed by Washington district attorney of Pennsylvania. He drew up the new civil code of Pennsylvania, and wrote several legal works. Died in 1836.

Rawleigh. See RALEIGH.

Rawley, (WILLIAM), an English clergyman, born at Norwich about 1588. He became chaplain to Lord Bacon and to Charles I. He wrote a "Life of Bacon,"

and edited the works of Bacon, (1657.) Di d in 1667.

Rawlins, (JOHN A.), an American general, born in 1831. He became secretary of war in March, 1869. Died in 1869.

Rawlinson, (CHRISTOPHER), an English antiquary, born in Essex in 1677. He published an edition of King Alfred's Saxon version of Boethius "De Conolatione Philosophiæ," (1698.) Died in 1733.

Rawlinson, (Rev. GEORGE), an English scholar, born about 1815, was educated at Oxford, and was chosen a Fellow of Exeter College in 1840. He became professor of ancient history at Oxford in 1861. He published a translation of Herodotus, in which he was assisted by his brother Sir Henry, "The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World," "The Sixth Great Oriental Monarchy," (Parthia), in 1873, "The Seventh Great Oriental Monarchy," Sassanau Empire, in 1876, and a "His ory of Ancient Egypt" in 1881.

Rawlinson, (Sir HENRY CRESWICKE), an English Orientalist, a brother of the preceding, was born in Oxfordshire in 1810. He entered the military service of the East India Company about 1826, and served in Persia some years, during which he studied the Persian cuneiform inscriptions with success. In 1843 he became political resident, or agent, at Bagdad. He deciphered the cuneiform inscriptions at Nineveh, and wrote "An Outline of the History of Assyria as collected from the Inscriptions," etc., (1852); in 1855 he was knighted. He was sent as British ambassador to the court of Persia in 1859. He sat for some years in Parliament as a liberal, was twice a member of the India council, and is one of the trustees of the British Museum.

Rawlinson, (RICHARD), an English antiquary, born in London about 1690. He published a "Life of Anthony Wood," and "The English Topographer." Died 1755.

Rawlinson, (Sir ROBERT), an English engineer, was born at Bristol in 1810. He was a member of the sanitary commission sent out in 1855 in the Crimean war, and in 1863 he organised the relief works in Lancashire. In 1883 he was knighted.

Rawlinson, (THOMAS), a brother of Richard, noticed above, was born about 1680. He was noted as a collector of books. Died in 1725.

Raw'son, (Sir WILLIAM), an English surgeon and oculist, born in Cornwall. His family name was ADAMS, which he exchanged for Rawson when he became heir to a person of that name. He settled in London in 1810. Died in 1829.

Raxis, rāk'sèss', (GAÉTAN), Comte de Flassans, a French publicist, born at Bedouin in 1760. He published, besides other works, a "History of French Diplomacy," (6 vols., 1808.) Died in Paris in 1845.

Rāy, (ISAAC) M.D., an American physician, born at Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1807, was appointed in 1841 superintendent of the State Insane Hospital at Augusta, Maine, and in 1845 of the Butler Hospital for the Insane at Providence, Rhode Island. He has published "Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity," (1838,) which is highly commended.

Rāy or Wray, (JOHN), an eminent English botanist and zoologist, born near Braintree, in Essex, on the 29th of November, 1628, was the son of a blacksmith. He studied in Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became Greek lecturer at the age of twenty-three. In 1660 he published a "Catalogue of Plants growing around Cambridge." He was ordained as a priest, but declined to subscribe to the Act of Uniformity of 1662, and never performed clerical functions. He found a friend and patron in Francis Willoughby, in company with whom he made scientific excursions in France, Germany, and Italy in 1663-66. In 1667 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. He published a "Catalogue of the Plants of England," ("Catalogus Plantarum Angliæ," 1670 or 1677,) and in 1682 a "New Method of Plants," ("Methodus Plantarum Nova,") in which he proposed a new method of classification. Of this work Cuvier and Du Petit-Thouars ("Biographie Universelle") remark, "We find the natural families of

* He is called RAVENEN in SOUTHEY'S "Curse of Kehama."

plants better defined, and the grand division of monocotyledons and dicotyledons fully established; he gave the characters of many classes with much precision, and introduced several technical terms which are very useful; finally, he established many principles and general laws of classification which have since been adopted." His principal or largest botanical work is "Universal History of Plants," ("Historia Plantarum Universalis," 3 vols., 1686-1704.) Ray is said to have been the first modern zoologist who made use of comparative anatomy. He published in 1693 "Synopsis of Quadrupeds and Serpents," ("Synopsis Animalium Quadrupedum et Serpentina Genis.") "His works on zoology," says Cuvier, "are even more important than those on botany, for their utility has been more durable. They may be considered as the foundation of all modern zoology. . . . His distribution of the classes of quadrupeds and birds has been followed by the English naturalists almost to our own days." He wrote other works. Died in 1705.

See DR. DERHAM, "Select Remains of J. Ray," 1760; "Memoirs of J. Ray," by EDWIN LANKESTER, 8vo, 1844; "Biographia Britannica;" DR. HOFFER's article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Ray, (JOSEPH), an American mathematician, born in 1807. He was an eminent teacher, employed in various places, and published several works on algebra and arithmetic. Died in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1855.

Ray, (WILLIAM), an American poet, born at Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1771; died in 1827.

Rayner, *rā'yā'*, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS OLIVE), a French physician, born at Saint-Sylvain (Calvados) in 1793. He practised in Paris, and in 1852 was comprised in the medical service of the household of the emperor. He published several works. Died in 1867.

Rā'ymond (or **Raimond**) I., Count of Toulouse, succeeded his brother Fredelon in 852 A.D. Died in 864 or 865.

Raymond (or **Raimond**) II. succeeded his father, Eudes, in 918. He gained a victory over the Normans in 923 A.D. Died the same year.

Raymond III., called **RAYMOND PONS**, a son of the preceding, began to reign in 923. His dominions included the large territory extending from the Loire to the Pyrenees and eastward to the Rhone. Died about 950.

Raymond IV., called **RAYMOND DE SAINT-GILLES**, became Count of Toulouse about 1090, about the age of forty-five. He was one of the most powerful princes of Southern Europe, and was a famous leader in the first crusade. In 1096 he led a large army (about 100,000 men) by land to Asia. Jerusalem was taken in 1099 by the crusaders, who appreciated so highly the talents and merit of Raymond that they offered him the throne; but he declined it. He died at Tripoli in 1105, and was succeeded by his son Bertrand.

See MOLINE DE SAINT-YON, "Histoire des Comtes de Toulouse," 4 vols., 1862; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Raymond V., a grandson of the preceding, born in 1134, became Count of Toulouse in 1148. He married Constance, a sister of Louis VII. of France. Henry II. of England invaded his dominions and besieged Toulouse about 1160, but Raymond, aided by Louis of France, made a successful resistance. Died in 1194.

Raymond VI., Count of Toulouse, born in 1156, succeeded his father, Raymond V., in 1194. His reign was disturbed by wars and crusades instigated by the pope in order to exterminate the Albigenses, who were very numerous in Provence. Raymond was disposed to protect or tolerate these subjects, and was excommunicated several times. His dominions were invaded by a large army of crusaders under Simon de Montfort in 1210. Raymond opposed them bravely in several battles, but was decisively defeated in 1213, and lost his throne. He was restored in 1217. Died in 1222.

See MOLINE DE SAINT-YON, "Histoire des Comtes de Toulouse," 4 vols., 1862; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Raymond, the last Count of Toulouse, a son of the preceding, made peace with the pope and became a persecutor of the Albigenses. Died in 1249.

Raymond, *rā'mōn'*, (GEORGE MARIE), a meritorious teacher and writer, born at Chambéry, in Savoy, in 1769.

He published a variety of works on education, morality, etc., and wrote many articles for the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1839.

Rā'ymond, (HENRY JARVIS), an able American journalist, born in Livingston county, New York, in 1820. He became associate editor of the "New York Courier and Enquirer" in 1843, and in 1851 founded the "New York Times." He was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State in 1854, and, as a leader of the Republican party, favoured the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860. The "New York Times," which he continued to edit until his death, was very successful. In 1864 he was elected a member of Congress by the Republican voters of New York City. He published "The Life, Public Services, and State Papers of Abraham Lincoln," (1865.) He took a prominent part in the National Convention of the friends of Andrew Johnson which met in Philadelphia in the summer of 1866 for the purpose of forming a new political party, and wrote the address to the people of the United States which that convention issued. This enterprise proved a complete failure. Died in June, 1869.

See "Henry J. Raymond and the New York Press for Thirty Years," by AUGUSTUS MAVERICK, 1870.

Raymond, *rā'mōn'*, (JEAN ARNAUD), a French architect, born at Toulouse in 1742, was a member of the Institute. Died in 1811.

Raymond, (JEAN MICHEL), a French chemist, born at Saint-Vallier (Drôme) in 1766. He was professor of chemistry at Lyons. About 1810 he discovered a colour called *bleu-Raymond*, for which he received a present of 8000 francs from the government. Died in 1837.

Raymond, (MICHEL JOACHIM MARIE), an able French general, born near Auch in 1755. He entered the service of the Nizâm of Deccan about 1786, and fought against the English and Mahrattas. Died at Hyderabad in 1798.

Raymond, (ROBERT), LORD, an English judge, born about 1673, was chief justice of the king's bench in the reign of George I., and a privy councillor. His "Reports" were published in 3 vols. Died in 1733.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Chief Justices."

Raymond, (XAVIER), a French journalist, born in Paris in 1810 or 1812. He became an editor of the "Journal des Débats" about 1838, and published works entitled "L'Afghanistan," (1843), and "L'Inde," (1845.)

See the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1863.

Raymond-Bérenger. See BÉRENGER.

Raymond Lulli. See LULLI.

Raymond (**Raimond**, *rī-mōnd'*, or **Ramon**, *rā-mōn'*) **de Peñafort**, (**Pegnafort**), *dā pān'yā-for't'*, a Spanish canonist and Dominican, born at Barcelona in 1175 or 1186. He compiled the "Decretals." Died in 1275.

Raymond. See RAIMONDI.

Raynal, *rā'nāl'*, (GUILLAUME THOMAS FRANÇOIS), L'ABBÉ, a French philosopher and historian, born at Saint-Geniez, in Rouergue, in 1711. He was a priest in his youth, but renounced that profession soon after his removal to Paris, (1747.) He published several mediocre histories, and became intimate with Helvetius and Baron Holbach. He acquired temporary celebrity by a "History of the Colonies planted by Europeans in America and India, and of their Influence on the Political Condition, Commerce, and Prosperity of Europe," ("Histoire philosophique et politique des Établissements et du Commerce des Européens dans les deux Indes," 4 vols., 1770.) It is said that Diderot wrote some of the ablest passages of this work, which abounds in declamations against the political and religious institutions of France. The Parliament in 1781 ordered the book to be burnt and the author to be arrested; but he escaped, and passed about six years in exile. Died in Paris in 1796.

See A. JAY, "Notice biographique sur Raynal," 1821; CHERHAL-MONTRÉAL, "Éloge philosophique de Raynal," 1796; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Raynal, *dē*, *dēh* *rā'nāl'*, (LOUIS HECTOR CHAUDRU), a French historian of the present age. His chief work is a "History of Berri," (4 vols., 1844-47.)

Raynaud, *rā'nō'*, (written also **Rainaud** and **Rainaud**, *rī-nōw'do*), (THÉOPHILE), an Italian Jesuit,

born in the county of Nice in 1583. He wrote many works on theology, which obtained success, though they are said to be trivial and prolix. Died in 1663.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Rayneval, de, *dèh rān'vāl'*, (ALPHONSE GÉRARD,) a French diplomatist, born in Paris in 1813. He was appointed to represent the French government at the court of Pius IX. after his flight to Gaëta, (1849,) and entered Rome with the army which restored the pope. He was raised to the rank of ambassador in 1851, and remained at Rome in that capacity six years. Died in 1858.

Rayneval, de, (FRANÇOIS MAXIMILIEN GÉRARD,) the father of the preceding, was born in 1778. He was sent as ambassador to Vienna in 1829, and to Madrid in 1832. Died at Madrid in 1836.

His father, JOSEPH, (1746-1812,) was author of a "Treatise on the Law of Nature and of Nations," (3d edition, 1832,) and "On the Liberty of the Seas," (2 vols., 1811.)

Raynolds. See RAINOLDS.

Raynouard, *rā'noo-ār'*, (FRANÇOIS JUSTE MARIE,) a French author and philologist, born at Brignoles (Provence) in 1761. He practised law in his youth, was imprisoned as a Girondist in 1793, and became a resident of Paris about 1800. He produced in 1805 a tragedy (in verse) entitled "The Templars," ("Les Templiers,") which was very successful, and opened to him the doors of the French Academy, (1807,) of which he became perpetual secretary in 1817. He was a member of the legislative body from 1806 to 1813. He wrote other dramas, and philological treatises, among which is a "Dictionary of the Language of the Troubadours," (6 vols., 1838-44.) Died in 1836.

See C. LABITTE, notice of Raynouard in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," February 1, 1837; REIFFENBERG, "A la Mémoire de F. J. M. Raynouard," 1839; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Razee or **Razi**, *Al, āl-rā'zee* or *ar-rā'zee*, [written in Latin RA'ZIS, RA'SIS, or RA'SES], (Ahmed-Ibn-Mohammed-Ibn-Moosa, (or -Mūsa), āh'med'ib'n-mo-hām'med'ib'n moo'sā,) an Arabian historian, born at Córdoba, in Spain, about 866 A.D. He wrote a "History of the Conquest of Spain by the Arabs." Only portions of his works are extant. There appears to have been another Arabian or Moorish historian bearing the same name.

See AL-MAKKARI, "History of the Mohammedan Dynasties in Spain," translated by GAVANGOS, vol. i. p. 314.

Ra'zes, Rha'zes, or Ra'sis, Latin forms of the surname RĀZEE, *rā'zee*, (or, rather, AR-RAZEE or AR-RAZI,) of a celebrated Arabian physician, whose proper name was MOHAMMED-IBN-ZAKARIA-ABOO-BEKR, (mo-hām'med'ib'n zā-kā-ree'ā ā'boō bēkr'.) He was born in Irāk-Ajemeé about the middle of the ninth century. He practised at Bagdad, and travelled into several foreign countries. Among his numerous works are "Al-Hawi," or "Continens," and a treatise on the smallpox and measles. He is said to have been the first who described the smallpox accurately. Died about 930 A.D.

See IBN-KHALLIKAN, "Biographical Dictionary;" SPRENGEL, "Geschichte der Medicin;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Razis. See RĀZEE.

Razoomofski or **Razoumovski**, *rā-zoo-mof'skee*, written also **Razumowski**, (GREGORY,) a Russian savant, published in French several works on mineralogy, and "Coup-d'Œil géognostique sur le Nord de l'Europe," (1816.) Died in Moravia in 1837.

Razout, *rā'zoo'*, (JEAN NICOLAS,) a French general, born at Paris in 1772. He distinguished himself as general of division at Borodino (1812) and at Dresden, (1813.) Died in 1820.

Razzi, *rāt'see*, or **Bazzi**, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) CAVALIERE, surnamed IL SODOMA, (èl so-do'mā,) an able Italian painter, born at Vercelli, in Piedmont, or at Vergelli, near Sienna, about 1479. He painted in the Vatican some works which were effaced by order of Julius II. to make room for those of Raphael. The palace called Farnesina, at Rome, contains his picture of "The Marriage of Roxana." He afterwards worked at Sienna. A picture of "The Scourging of Christ" (at Sienna) is called his master-piece. Died about 1550.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Razzi, (GIROLAMO,) afterwards called **Silvano**, *sèl-vā'no*, an Italian monk and writer, born at Florence about 1530. He produced several dramas and biographies. Died in 1611.

Re, *rā*, (FILIPPO,) an Italian agriculturist, born at Reggio in 1763. He published in 1798 an excellent work on agriculture, "Elementi d'Agricoltura," (2 vols.,) and became professor of agriculture at Bologna in 1803. He was author of other works on rural economy, etc. Died in 1817.

See A. FAPPANI, "Elogio del Conte F. Re," 1820.

Re, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) an Italian botanist and physician, born near Susa in 1773. He published a "Flora of Susa," (1805,) and a "Flora of Turin," (2 vols., 1825,) both in Latin. Died at Turin in 1833.

Reach, (ANGUS BETHUNE,) a Scottish author and journalist, born at Inverness in 1821. He wrote a novel entitled "Clement Lorimer," and contributed to various periodicals. Died in 1856.

Rēad, (ABNER,) an American naval officer, born in Ohio about 1820. He served in the civil war with distinction, and gained the rank of commander. He was killed near Donaldsonville, Louisiana, in July, 1863.

See TENNEY, "Military History of the Rebellion," p. 763.

Rēad, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish medical writer, graduated at Oxford in 1620; died about 1680.

Read, (GEORGE,) an American patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence, born in Maryland in 1734. He was elected to the Congress of 1774, and was subsequently a member of the Convention which framed the United States Constitution, and chief justice of the supreme court of the State of Delaware. Died in 1798.

Read, (JOHN MEREDITH,) an American lawyer, born in Philadelphia in 1797, was a grandson of the preceding. He was called to the bar in 1818, and became a district attorney of the United States. In 1851 he was associated with Thaddeus Stevens as counsel for the defence in the celebrated trial of C. Hanway for constructive treason. About 1854 he began to advocate the principles of the Republican party by his speeches and writings. About 1860 he was elected a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania.

Read, (NATHAN,) an American mechanic, born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, in 1759. He invented a machine for cutting nails which formed heads on the nails by the same operation. In 1800 he was elected a member of Congress. He made some improvements in the steam-engine about 1790. Died in Maine in 1849.

Read, (THOMAS BUCHANAN,) a distinguished American poet and artist, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1822. He visited Italy in 1850, and subsequently spent some time in England, where he published a collection of poems, which were very favourably received. He afterwards resided several years at Florence and Rome, whence he returned in 1858. Among his works may be named his prose romance "The Pilgrims of the Great Saint Bernard," and his poems of "The House by the Sea," "The New Pastoral," (1855,) "Sylvia, or the Lost Shepherd," etc., (1857,) and "The Wagoner of the Alleghenies, a Poem," (1862.) His group of "Longfellow's Children" is esteemed one of his best pictures. He died in 1872.

Reade, (CHARLES,) a popular English novelist, born in 1814, graduated at Magdalene College, Oxford, in 1835. He established his reputation by "Peg Woffington," (1852.) In 1856 he published "Never too Late to Mend." Among his other novels are "Love me Little, Love me Long," (1859,) "The Cloister and the Hearth," (1861,) "Very Hard Cash," (1863,) "Griffith Gaunt," (1866,) "Foul Play," (1868,) (written conjointly with Boucicault,) and "Put Yourself in his Place," (1870.) He also wrote plays, the last being "Drink," founded on Zola's "L'Assommoir." He died in April, 1884.

Reading, *rēd'ing*, (JOHN,) an English clergyman, born in Buckinghamshire in 1588. He was chaplain to Charles I., and favoured the royalist cause in the civil war. He wrote several works on theology. Died in 1667.

Reagan, *ree'gan*, ? (JOHN H.), an American politician, born in Sevier county, Tennessee, in 1818. He emi-

grated to Texas, and became a member of Congress in 1857. He was re-elected in 1859. He was postmaster-general of the Confederate States from March, 1861, to April, 1865.

Réal, de, deḡ rá'áil', (GASPARD,) Seigneur de Curban, a French publicist, born at Sisteron in 1682. He wrote an able work "On the Science of Government," (8 vols., 1751-64.) Died at Paris in 1752.

Réal, de, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) COUNT, a French politician and lawyer, born near Paris about 1760. He was a partisan of Danton in 1793, and contributed actively in 1799 to the success of Bonaparte, who appointed him a councillor of state and gave him in 1808 the title of count. Died in 1834.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Réal, Saint. See SAINT-RÉAL.

Realino, rà-á-lee'no, (BERNARDINO,) a learned Italian Jesuit, born at Carpi in 1530. He wrote notes on Catulus and other ancient authors. Died in 1616.

Réaumur, de, deḡ rá'ó-mür', (RENÉ ANTOINE FERCHAULT,) a celebrated French natural philosopher and entomologist, born at Rochelle in February, 1683. He inherited an easy or independent fortune, and became a resident of Paris in 1703. By some memoirs on geometry he obtained admission into the Academy of Sciences in 1708. His favourite studies were general physics, natural history, and the industrial arts. He made important discoveries or improvements in the fabrication of steel, and published in 1722 a "Treatise on the Art of Converting Iron into Steel," for which he received a pension of 12,000 livres. He made successful experiments on the artificial incubation of eggs and on the manufacture of tin wares. His most important contribution to general physics was the thermometer, which he invented in 1731. He divided the interval between the freezing and boiling points of water into eighty degrees. "The most remarkable of the works of Réaumur," says Cuvier, "are his 'Memoirs Illustrating the History of Insects,' ('Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Insectes,' 6 vols., 1734-42.) The author here exhibits the highest degree of sagacity in the observation and discovery of all those instincts, so complicated and so constant in each species, which maintain these feeble creatures. He constantly excites our curiosity by new and singular details. . . . Unfortunately, it is not quite finished." Died in 1757.

See HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rebecque. See CONSTANT.

Rebecqui, reh-bà'ke', (FRANÇOIS TROPHIME,) a French Girondist, born at Marseilles about 1760. He was a member of the Convention, was proscribed in June, 1793, and escaped to Marseilles. Having learned the fate of his colleagues, he drowned himself in the sea in June, 1794.

Rebentisch, rà'ben-tish', (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German botanist, born at Landsberg in 1772. He published a Catalogue of Plants growing near Berlin, (1805.) Died in 1810.

Réber, rà'bair', (NAPOLÉON HENRI,) a French musician and composer, born at Mulhouse in 1807. He composed melodies for a single voice, and comic operas, entitled "Christmas Eve," (1848,) and "Le Père Gaillard," (1852,) which are highly commended.

Rebkow or Repkow, von, fon rēp'ko, [Lat. REPKOVIVUS,] (EYKE,) a German jurist, born in Thuringia, flourished about 1210-40. He compiled a code or collection of laws, entitled "Speculum Saxonicum," which was extensively used in Germany. His German translation of it, called "Sachsenspiegel," was printed in the fifteenth century.

Rebolledo, de, dà rà-bol-yá'do, (BERNARDINO,) COUNT, a Spanish poet and commander, born at Leon in 1597. He distinguished himself at the capture of Nice, (1626,) commanded a corps of lancers in Flanders in 1632, and was the leader of a force sent in 1636 to aid the emperor Ferdinand II., who rewarded his services with the title of count of the empire. He was sent as ambassador to the court of Denmark about 1650 or 1648. He showed respectable talents as a poet in his "Military and Political Groves,"? ("Selvas militares y

politicas," 1652,) "Selvas Danicas," (1655,) and "Selvas sagradas," (1657.) Died at Madrid in 1676.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" BOUTERWEK, "Geschichte der Poesie."

Reboul, reh-bool', (HENRI PAUL IRÉNÉE,) a French savant, born at Pézénas in 1763. He assisted Lavoisier in his scientific labours, and wrote several treatises on geology and other sciences. He was appointed administrator of Lombardy by Bonaparte about 1798. Died in 1839.

Reboul, (JEAN,) a French poet, born at Nîmes in 1796. He produced in 1828 a poem called "The Angel and the Infant," which was much praised. He afterwards wrote other successful poems. Died in 1864.

See COLLOMBET, "Étude biographique sur Reboul," 1839.

Reboulet, reh-boo'lá', (SIMON,) a French historian, born at Avignon in 1687. He wrote a mediocre "History of the Reign of Louis XIV.," (3 vols., 1742-44.) Died in 1752.

Rebuffi, reh-bü'fe', (PIERRE,) an eminent French jurist, born near Montpellier in 1487. He lectured on law at Bourges and Paris, and published several works. Died in Paris in 1557.

Récamier, rà'ká-me-á', (JEANNE FRANÇOISE JULIE ADÉLAÏDE BERNARD,) a beautiful and accomplished French lady, born at Lyons in 1777. She was married to M. Récamier, a rich banker, in 1793, after which she became an intimate friend of Madame de Staël. She was courted in vain by Napoleon in 1805. In consequence of the bankruptcy of her husband, (1806,) she went to reside with Madame de Staël at Coppet. There she captivated the heart of Prince August of Prussia, and gave him a promise of marriage; but her compassion for her first husband, who was living, prevailed on her to break the engagement. In 1811 she was banished from Paris by Napoleon, on account of her intimacy and sympathy with Madame de Staël and other enemies of the emperor. Having returned to Paris after the restoration, she lived in intimate relations with Châteaubriand until his death. Her salon at L'Abbaye-aux-Bois was the most celebrated of those which flourished between 1815 and 1840. There was a remarkable disproportion between the modesty of her life and the greatness of her fame. Died in 1849. "We think with infinite respect of one who, having an unequalled influence over the hearts and wills of men, scorned to ask a favour, and endured poverty . . . and exile, which fell with tenfold severity on one so beloved and admired, without the smallest sacrifice of dignity and independence." ("Edinburgh Review" for January, 1860.)

See "Memoirs and Correspondence of Madame Récamier," translated from the French and edited by MISS LUYSTER, Boston, 1867; an eloquently-written article on "Madame Récamier and her Friends," in the "Christian Examiner" for May, 1867; "Atlantic Monthly" for October, 1864; W. H. ADAMS, "Famous Beauties and Historic Women;" "London Quarterly Review" for April, 1860; "Fraser's Magazine" for September, 1849.

Récamier, (JOSEPH CLAUDE ANTHELME,) a French physician, born near Belley (Ain) in 1774. He was physician (médecin ordinaire) at the Hôtel-Dieu, Paris, for forty years, (1806-46,) and succeeded Laennec as professor at the College of France in 1827. He was deprived of this place by the revolution of 1830. Died in 1852.

See SACHAÏLE, "Les Médecins de Paris."

Recchi, rek'kee, (NARDO ANTONIO,) an Italian botanist and physician, born at Montecorvo, lived about 1550-80. He prepared an abridgment of the manuscripts left by Hernandez. After the death of Recchi this work was published under the title of "Treasury of the Materia Medica of New Spain," ("Rerum medicinalium Novæ Hispaniæ Thesaurus," 1651.)

Receveur, res-vur', (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH XAVIER,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Longeville (Doubs) in 1800. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Church from its Foundation until the Pontificate of Gregory XVI.," (8 vols., 1840-47.) Died in 1854.

Rechberger, rēk'bērc'er, (FRANZ,) an eminent German designer, landscape-painter, and etcher, born in Vienna in 1771. His etchings of landscapes are said to be beautiful and spirited. Died about 1842.

Recke, von der, fon der rĕk'keh, (ELISABETH CHARLOTTE CONSTANTIA,) a German authoress, born in Courland in 1754. She was for a time a believer in Cagliostro's pretensions of holding intercourse with the dead, but subsequently wrote a work entitled "Cagliostro Unmasked," (1787.) She also published "Travels in Italy," and several poems. Died in 1833.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Reclam, rĕk'lām, (FRIEDRICH,) a German painter and engraver, born at Magdeburg in 1734; died in 1774.

Reclam, (PIERRE CHRÉTIEN FRÉDÉRIC,) a Protestant minister, of French origin, born at Magdeburg in 1741. He became minister of a church in Berlin in 1767. Died in 1789.

Reclus, (JEAN JACQUES ELISÉE,) a French geographer, was born at Sainte-Foy-la-Grande in 1830. The greatest of his works are "La Terre" and the "Géographie Universelle." He took part with the Commune in 1871, and was afterwards banished.

Recordé, (ROBERT,) an eminent British mathematician, born in Pembrokeshire about 1500. He studied at Oxford, and took the degree of M.D. at Cambridge in 1545. He also taught mathematics at Oxford, and published "The Ground of Arts, teaching the Work and Practice of Arithmetic," (1540,) and "The Castle of Knowledge," (1556.) The latter treats on astronomy. He was physician to Edward VI. and to Queen Mary. He is said to have invented the sign of equality in algebra. Died in 1558.

Recupero, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian numismatist, born at Catania about 1740. Died in 1803.

Recupero, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian mineralogist, born in 1720, was a brother of the preceding. He wrote a "Natural History of Etna," (1815.) Died in 1778.

Recurt, (ADRIEN BARNABÉ ATHANASE,) a French physician and republican, born at Lassalle (Hautes-Pyrénées) in 1797. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1848, and became minister of the interior on the 11th of May. He was minister of public works from June to October, 1848.

Redding, (CYRUS,) an English journalist and poet, born at Penryn about 1785. He was associated with the poet Campbell in the editorship of the "New Monthly Magazine" from 1820 to 1830. He published, besides other works, a "History of Modern Wines," (1833,) "Literary Reminiscences and Memoirs of Thomas Campbell," (2 vols., 1859,) and "Past Celebrities whom I have known," (2 vols., 1865.) Died in 1870.

Reden, von, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM OTTO LUDWIG,) BARON, an eminent German writer on statistics, was born in Lippe-Detmold in 1804. Among his works are "General and Comparative Statistics of Finances" and "Statistics of the Products and Commerce of Prussia." Died in 1857.

Redern, von, (SIGISMUND EHRENREICH,) COUNT, a Prussian diplomatist, born in Berlin in 1755. He became a partner of Saint-Simon, the French socialist, in speculations. Died in 1835.

Redesdale, (JOHN FREEMAN MITFORD,) BARON, an English lawyer, born in 1748. As solicitor-general, he conducted the state trials in 1794. He became attorney-general in 1799, and Speaker of the House of Commons in 1801. Died in 1830.

Redesdale, (JOHN THOMAS FREEMAN MITFORD,) EARL OF, son of the preceding, was born in 1805. He was elected chairman of committees of the House of Lords in 1871. He strenuously opposed the law of divorce and the dis-establishment of the Irish Church. He was advanced to an earldom in 1876.

Redfield, (WILLIAM C.,) an American geologist and meteorologist, born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1789. He contributed articles on meteorology to several periodicals, and wrote on steam-navigation. Died in February, 1857.

Redgrave, (RICHARD,) an English painter of landscapes, domestic scenes, etc., was born in London in 1804. He exhibited in 1837 a successful picture of "Gulliver on the Farmer's Table." His favourite subjects in a subsequent period were illustrations of the trials

of the poor, such as "The Sempstress" and "The Poor Teacher." He was elected a Royal Academician in 1851. Among his works are "The Country Cousins," "Ophelia," "Little Red-Riding-Hoo," "Tianquil Waters," and "The Heir come of Age."

Redi, rā'dee, (FRANCESCO,) an eminent Italian naturalist and poet, born at Arezzo in 1626. He practised medicine at Florence with a high reputation, and wrote poetry with success. In philosophy he belonged to the school of Galileo. He is ranked among the greatest observers of his age. Among his works are "Experiments on the Generation of Insects," (1668,) a poem on the wine of Tuscany, called "Bacchus in Tuscany," ("Bacco in Toscana," 1685,) and "Letters on Philosophy, Natural History," etc., (2 vols., 1724-27.) "Few have done so much in any part of science," says Hallam, "who have also shone so brightly in the walks of taste. The sonnets of Redi are esteemed; but his famous dithyrambic 'Bacco in Toscana' is admitted to be the first poem of that kind in modern language." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died at Pisa about 1695.

See GORANI, "Elogj di due illustri Scrittori, (Redi e Bandini,)" 1786; A. FABRONI, "Vitæ Italarum illustrium;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" G. V. M. FABRONI, "Elogio storico di F. Redi," 1796; TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Redi, (TOMMASO or GIUSEPPE,) an Italian painter of history and portraits, born at Florence in 1665, was a pupil of Carlo Maratta. Died in 1726.

Reding, von, fon rā'ding, (ALOYS,) a Swiss officer, born in 1755. He commanded the Swiss troops that checked the French army at Morgarten in May, 1798, and was elected Landammann in 1801. He was the chief of the *confédérés*, the aristocratic and anti-Gallican party. Died in 1818.

Red Jack'et, or **Sa-go-ye-wat-ha**, ("Keeper-Awake,") a celebrated Indian chief of the Senecas, born in Western New York about 1759. He was noted for his eloquence, and earnestly opposed the treaty between the Six Nations and the United States for the cession of lands. General Washington bestowed upon him a silver medal. Died in 1830.

See the "Life and Times of Sa-go-ye-wat-ha, or Red Jacket," 1841, by WILLIAM L. STONE.

Red'man or Red'mayne, (JOHN,) an English divine, born in Yorkshire in 1499. He was chosen master of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1547, and became archdeacon of Taunton. He wrote several works on theology. Died in 1551.

Red'man, (JOHN,) an American physician, born in Philadelphia in 1722, graduated at Leyden. He acquired a high reputation in his profession, and was the first president of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Died in 1808.

Redmayne. See REDMAN.

Redouté, rĕd-doo'tā', (PIERRE JOSEPH,) an eminent French painter of flowers, born at Saint-Hubert, near Liege, in 1759. He worked mostly in Paris, and received the title of painter of the cabinet of Queen Marie Antoinette. He published an admirable "Monography of the Roses," ("Monographie des Roses," 3 vols., 1817-24.) In 1832 he became professor of iconography at the Jardin des Plantes, Paris. Died in 1840.

See BOUCHARD, "Notice sur la Vie et les Travaux de M. Redouté," 1840; M. BONAFOUS, "Notice historique sur P. J. Redouté."

Redschid. See RESHEE PASHA.

Redwitz, rĕd'wīts, (OSKAR,) BARON, a German poet and *littérateur*, born near Anspach in 1823. He became in 1851 professor of literary history at Vienna. Among his principal works are the poem of "The Amaranth," and "Tales of the Forest-Brook and Fir-Tree," (1850.)

Reed, (ANDREW,) D.D., an English dissenter and philanthropist, born in London in 1787. He was sent on a mission to the churches of the United States in 1834 by the Congregationalists. He preached at Wycliffe Chapel, Stepney, for fifty years, and founded two orphan-asylums and a hospital for incurables. Died in 1862.

See "Memoirs of the Life, etc. of Andrew Reed," London, 1863.

Reed, (HENRY,) a distinguished American scholar and writer, born in Philadelphia in 1808. He graduated

in 1825 at the University of Pennsylvania, became assistant professor of moral philosophy in 1831, and in 1835 professor of rhetoric and English literature, in that institution. In 1854 he visited Europe, and, having embarked in the steamship *Arctic*, was lost on the voyage home. He was the author of "Lectures on English Literature from Chaucer to Tennyson," (1855), "Lectures on the British Poets," (2 vols., 1857), "Lectures on English History," etc., and the "Life of Joseph Reed" in Sparks's "American Biography." He also prepared editions of Graham's "English Synonyms," Arnold's "Lectures on Modern History," Lord Mahon's "History of England," and the "Poetical Works of Thomas Gray."

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Reed, (ISAAC), an English editor, critic, and biographer, born in London in 1742. He wrote biographical notices for Dodsley's "Collection," (6 vols., 1782), contributed to the "Gentleman's Magazine," and edited, among other works, "Biographia Dramatica," (1782), and Shakspeare's Works, (10 vols., 1785.) Died in 1807.

Reed, (JOSEPH), an English dramatist and miscellaneous writer, born at Stockton-upon-Tees in 1723. Among his works are "Dido," a tragedy, (1767), and "Tom Jones," an opera, (1769.) Died in 1787.

Reed, (JOSEPH), an American officer of the Revolution, born at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1741. He was president of the first provincial convention held in Pennsylvania, (1775), and was subsequently aide-de-camp and secretary to General Washington. He was made adjutant-general in 1776, and in 1778 became president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania. He died in 1785. His Life, written by his grandson, Professor Henry Reed, is included in Sparks's "American Biography."

Respecting President Reed's character as a man and a patriot, very different opinions have prevailed from his own time to the present day. See, on this subject, BANCROFT'S "History of the United States," vols. viii. and ix.; a pamphlet by WILLIAM B. REED, entitled "President Reed of Pennsylvania, a Reply to Mr. George Bancroft and Others," February, 1867, and MR. BANCROFT'S rejoinder,—"Joseph Reed, a Historical Essay," 1867. See, also, REED, (WILLIAM B.), in ALLIBONE'S "Dictionary of Authors."

Reedtz, rāts, (HOLGER CHRISTIAN), a Danish minister of state, born at Odense in 1800. He was minister of foreign affairs from August, 1850, to December, 1851. Died in 1857.

Rees, reess, (ABRAHAM), an English encyclopædist, born in North Wales in 1743. He became minister of a dissenting congregation in London about 1768. He edited "Chambers's Cyclopædia," (4 vols., 1778-85,) and used that as the basis of a more extensive and extremely valuable work published under the title of "Rees's Cyclopædia," (45 vols., 1802-20.) Died in 1825.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for August, 1825.

Reeve, reev, (CLARA), an English authoress, born at Ipswich in 1725. She produced in 1778 a romance called "The Old English Baron," which was often reprinted. Among her works is "The Progress of Romance through Times, Countries, and Manners," (2 vols., 1785.) Died in 1803.

Reeve, (LOVELL), an English conchologist, born about 1814. He published "Conchologia Systematica, or a Complete System of Conchology," (London, 2 vols. 4to, 1842,) and "Conchologia Iconica, or Figures and Descriptions of the Shells of Molluscous Animals, with Critical Remarks," etc., (1856.) Died in 1865.

Reeve, reev, (TAPPING), an eminent American lawyer, born on Long Island in 1744. He began to practise at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1772. In 1792 he opened a law school at Litchfield. He became a judge of the superior court in 1798. Died in 1823.

Reeves, (JOHN), an English lawyer, born in London in 1752. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of English Laws," (1783.) He was a determined opponent of reform. Died in 1829.

Reeves, (SIMS), an English tenor singer, born at Woolwich in 1821.

Reeves, (WILLIAM), an English clergyman, born in 1668. He was vicar of Saint Mary's, Reading. Several volumes of his sermons were published. Died in 1726.

Rega, rā'gā or rā'hā, (HENRI JOSEPH), a Flemish physician, born at Louvain in 1690. His reputation is founded on a work "On Sympathy," ("De Sympathia," 1721.) Died at Louvain in 1754.

See MARTENS, "Notice sur la Vie de H. J. Réga," 1840; MALCORPS, "Réga, sa Vie et ses Ecrits," 1846.

Reganhac, de, deḥ rēh-gā'nāk', (GÉRAUD VALET), a French lyric poet, born at or near Cahors in 1719; died in 1784.

Reggio, DUKE OF. See OUDINOT.

Reggio, rēd'jo, (FRANCESCO), an Italian astronomer, born at Genoa in 1743. He wrote several memoirs on astronomy, and aided in the triangulation of Northern Italy, finished in 1794. Died in 1804.

Reggio, da, (LUCA.) See FERRARI.

Regillo. See PORDENONE.

Re-gi'no, [Fr. RÉGINON, rá zhe'nón',] a learned monk of the ninth century, was Abbot of Prum, in the diocese of Treves. He wrote a chronicle, which has been printed. Died in 915 A.D.

Regio, rā'jo, (RAFFAELLO), an Italian classical scholar, born at Bérigamo; died in 1520.

Regiomontan. See REGIOMONTANUS.

Re-gi-o-mon-tā'nus or **Regiomontan**, rā'ge-o-mon-tān', a celebrated German astronomer, whose proper name was JOHANN MÜLLER, (mül'ler), was born in June, 1436, probably near Königsberg, (Saxe-Hildburghausen.) The Latin name Regiomontanus is derived from Königsberg. Doppelmayer and others give Königshofen, in Franconia, as the place of his birth. He wrote his own name sometimes JOHANNES GERMANUS DE REGIOMONTE. About the age of fifteen he began to study astronomy under Purbach, in the University of Vienna. In 1462 he went to Rome, where he studied Greek and bought or copied Greek manuscripts on his favourite science. He passed several years in Rome, Padua, and Venice, whence he returned to Vienna and became professor of mathematics. About 1471 he removed to Nuremberg, where, by the liberal aid of a rich citizen, Bernard Walter, he was enabled to construct instruments, and made a series of observations. He published there, with his own press, his "Ephemerides" for thirty years, (1475-1506,) and other works, among which was a "New Calendar" ("Kalendarium Novum") for the years 1475, 1494, and 1513. This is supposed to have been the first almanac published in Europe. Pope Sixtus IV. invited him to Rome to reform the calendar, and offered him the bishopric of Ratisbon. About a year after his arrival in Rome he died there, in 1476. "He was a man of great sagacity and enterprise," says Delambre, "by whose premature death astronomy sustained a loss which for a long time was not repaired." A treatise "On Triangles, Plane and Spherical," ("De Triangulis Planis et Sphericis Libri V.") composed about 1464, but not published until more than fifty years after his death, is pronounced by Delambre his most interesting work.

See E. RHEINHOLT, "Oratio de J. Regiomontano," 1549; PANZER, "Bruchstücke zu J. Regiomontan's Leben," 1796.

Regis, rā'jess, (FRANCESCO), an Italian professor of Greek, born near Mondovì. He produced a good Italian version of Xenophon's "Cyropædia," (1809.) Died at Turin in 1811.

Régis, rá zzhess', (JEAN BAPTISTE), a French Jesuit, born about 1665, was a missionary to Peking, in China. He spent several years in executing a map of China for the emperor. Died in China in 1737.

Régis, (JEAN FRANÇOIS), a French Jesuit, born in the diocese of Narbonne in 1597. He gave to the poor large sums of money which he collected by begging. Died in 1640. He was canonized in 1737.

See D'AUBENTON, "Vie de Saint-François-Régis," 1716; A. BONNET, "Vita J. F. Regis," 1692.

Régis, (PIERRE), a French physician, born at Montpellier in 1656; died at Amsterdam in 1726.

Régis, (SYLVAIN, or JEAN SYLVAIN), a French Cartesian philosopher, was born near Agen in 1632. He propagated the doctrines of Descartes by lectures at Toulouse and Paris. His chief work is a "System of Philosophy according to the Principles of Descartes," (3 vols., 1690.) Died in Paris in 1707. "No one has left," says Hallam, "so comprehensive a statement and

defence of Cartesianism as Jean Sylvain Régis." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Régis."

Regius. See LEROY.

Regnard, reh-nâr', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a popular French comic poet, born in Paris in 1655, was a son of a merchant, who left him a handsome fortune. On a voyage between Civita Vecchia and Toulon, Regnard and a lady whom he loved were captured in 1678 by Algerine pirates, who sold them as slaves. They were ransomed after a captivity of two years. It is said he was on the point of marrying the lady when the fact transpired that her first husband was living. In 1681 and 1682 he performed a tour through Sweden and Lapland as far as the Frozen Ocean. Having returned to Paris, he purchased the office of treasurer, (*trésorier de France*.) He was much addicted to the vice of gambling. "Regnard," says Hallam, "is always placed next to Molière among the comic writers of France in this, and perhaps in any, age. The plays, indeed, which entitle him to such a rank are but few. Of these the best is acknowledged to be 'The Gambler,' ('Le Joueur,' 1696.) Regnard, taught by his own experience, has here admirably delineated the character of an inveterate gambler." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Among his most admired works are "The Absent-Minded," ("Le Distrait," 1697), and "The Universal Legatee," (1703.) His comedies are characterized by an inexhaustible fund of humorous sallies. Died in September, 1709.

See GILBERT, "Éloge de Regnard," 1857; "Atlantic Monthly" for June, 1865; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" LA HARPE, "Cours de Littérature;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Regnaud, reh-nô', (PIERRE ÉTIENNE,) a French political writer, born in Paris in 1736, was a constant adherent of the Bourbons. Died about 1820.

Regnaud (or **Regnault**) **de Saint-Jean-d'Angély**,* reh'nô' deh sân zhôn dô'n'zhâ'le', (AUGUSTE MICHEL ÉTIENNE,) COUNT, a French general, born in Paris in 1794. He served as a volunteer in the Morea in 1828, became general of brigade in 1841, and general of division in July, 1848. He commanded the imperial guard at the battle of Magenta, June 4, 1859, and on the next day was made a marshal of France. Died in December, 1869.

Regnaud (or **Regnault**) **de Saint-Jean-d'Angély**, (MICHEL LOUIS ÉTIENNE,) COUNT, the father of the preceding, was born at Saint-Fargeau (Yonne) in 1762. He was a moderate member of the Assembly in 1790, and became a member of the council of state in 1800. He was employed in important affairs during the empire as procureur-général and secretary *de l'état* of the imperial family. In 1803 he was chosen a member of the French Academy. Died in 1819.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Regnauldin or **Regnaudin**, reh'nô'dân', (THOMAS,) a French sculptor, born at Moulins in 1627. He executed some works for Louis XIV. at Versailles. Died in 1706.

Regnault. See REGNAUD.

Regnault, reh-nô', (ÉLIAS,) a French historian, born in Paris about 1802. He published, besides other works, a "History of Napoleon," (4 vols., 1847.)

See the "London Quarterly Review" for October, 1850.

Regnault, (HENRI VICTOR,) a distinguished French chemist and natural philosopher, was born at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1810. He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1840, and obtained a chair of physics in the College of France in 1841. He has written memoirs on the compressibility of elastic fluids, on the elastic forces of aqueous vapour at different temperatures, and on the laws and numerical data which enter into the calculations respecting the construction and power of steam-engines. He published a good "Elementary

* Authorities are divided in regard to the proper mode of writing this name; formerly it was universally written ANGÉLY, but at present many respectable works systematically omit the accent, and some say that the *e* should be suppressed in pronunciation. (See note under PETION (or PÉTHION) DE VILLENEUVE.)

Treatise on Chemistry," (4 vols., 1849,) which has been translated into English.

Regnault, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) BARON, a French painter of history, born in Paris in 1754. He gained the first prize in 1776. Among his best works are a "Descent from the Cross," and the "Education of Achilles," (1783.) He was a member of the Institute. Died in 1829.

See C. BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Regnault, (JEAN BAPTISTE ÉTIENNE,) a French physician, born at Niort in 1759, was consulting physician to Louis XVIII. Died in 1836.

Regnault, (NOËL,) a French natural philosopher and Cartesian, born at Arras in 1683. He wrote a popular work entitled "Conversations of Ariste and Eudoxe on Philosophy," ("Entretiens physiques d'Ariste," etc., 3 vols., 1729.) Died in 1762.

Regnault-Warin, reh-nô' vâ'rân', (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH,) a mediocre French *littérateur*, born at Bar-le-Duc about 1772. He wrote "Memoirs of La Fayette," (1824,) and many other works. Died in 1844.

Regner. See RAGNER.

Regner van Oosterga, reh'ner vân ôs-têr'gâ, (or ôs-têr'hâ,) (CYPRIAN,) a Dutch jurist, born in Friesland in 1614; died at Utrecht in 1687.

Regnier, reh-ne-â', (CLAUDE AMBROISE,) Duc de Massa, (mă'să'), a French minister of state, born at Blamont, in Lorraine, in 1736. As a member of the Council of Elders, he supported Bonaparte on the 18th Brumaire, 1799. During the consulate he was one of the rédacteurs of the Civil Code. He was appointed *grand juge* (minister of justice) in 1802, and received the title of Duc de Massa in 1809. Died in 1814.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Regnier, (EDME,) a French mechanician, born at Sémur-en-Auxois in 1751. He invented a number of machines or instruments. Died in Paris in 1825.

Regnier, GENERAL. See REYNIER.

Regnier, (JACQUES AUGUSTE ADOLPHE,) a French philologist, born at Mentz in 1804. He became in 1843 preceptor of the Count de Paris, whom he followed into exile in 1848. He was admitted into the Institute in 1855. Among his works are a "German Dictionary," (1841,) in which he was aided by Shuster, and the "Prâ-ticâkya" of the "Rig-Veda," Sanscrit text, with French version, (3 vols., 1856-58.) He died in 1884.

Regnier, (JACQUES AUGUSTIN,) a French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1787.

Regnier, (LOUIS,) Sieur de la Planche, a French Huguenot, noted as a negotiator and writer. He wrote a "History of France in the Reign of Francis II.," (1576,) which is commended. Died about 1580.

Regnier, (MATHURIN,) a French satirical poet, born at Chartres in 1573, was a nephew of the poet P. Desportes. He obtained a canonicate at Chartres in 1604, but he was licentious in morals. His works consist of sixteen satires, and some elegies, odes, etc., the first edition of which was dated 1608. He imitated Horace, Juvenal, and Martial. His style is natural and remarkable for facility. "The satires of Regnier," says Hallam, "have been highly praised by Boileau,—a competent judge, no doubt, in such matters. Some have preferred Regnier even to himself, and found in this old Juvenal of France a certain stamp of satirical genius which the more polished critic wanted." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died at Rouen in 1613.

See BROSETTE, "Notice sur Regnier," prefixed to an edition of his works, 1729; MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Tableau de la Poésie Française;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Regnier-Desmarais, reh-ne-â' dâ'mă'râ', (FRANÇOIS SÉRAPHIN,) a French poet and grammarian, born in Paris in 1632. He was appointed prior of Grammont by the king in 1668, and admitted into the French Academy in 1670. He was one of the principal authors or editors of the Dictionary of the French Academy. Among his works are a good "Treatise on French Grammar," (1705,) and "Poems in French, Italian, Spanish, and Latin," (1707.) Died in 1713.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Histoire des Membres de l'Académie Française."

Regnier-Destourbet, řeh-ne-á' dá'toor'bá', (HIPPO-LYTE FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Langres in 1804, wrote dramas, tales, etc. Died in Paris in 1832.

Reg'ulus, (MARCUS ATILLIUS,) a Roman general, distinguished in the first Punic war. He was consul for the second time in 256 B.C., and gained a naval victory over the Carthaginians. Having invaded Africa, he defeated the enemy and advanced nearly to Carthage. He was defeated in turn, and taken prisoner, in 255. The victors sent him with some ambassadors to Rome to negotiate a peace, on condition that he should return if the Roman senate should reject their terms. He advised the senate not to make peace, and returned to Carthage. This act of patriotism was much celebrated by ancient writers, according to whom Regulus died a victim to the cruelty of his captors.

See ERNESTI, "Dissertatio de M. A. Regulo," 1684; NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" J. REV, "Dissertation sur Regulus," 1836; CICERO, "De Officiis."

Rehberg, rá'bërg, (AUGUST WILHELM,) a German publicist, born at Hanover in 1757; died in 1836.

Rehfues, von, fon rá'fús, (PHILIPP JOSEPH,) a German writer and journalist, born at Tübingen in 1779. He was for a time associate editor of the "Morgenblatt." He published in 1813 his work on Spain, which was translated into French by Guizot. Died in 1843.

Rehm, rām, (FRIEDRICH,) a German historian, born in Hesse in 1792. He wrote a "History of the Middle Ages," (8 vols., 1820-38.) Died in 1847.

Rehnskjöld, rán'chöld, (CARL GUSTAV,) COUNT OF, a Swedish general, born at Stralsund in 1651. He gained a victory over the King of Poland at Frauenstadt, (1703,) and accompanied Charles XII. in the invasion of Russia. After Charles was wounded at Pultowa, (1709,) Rehnskjöld took command of the army, and was made a prisoner. Died in 1722.

Re-ho-bo'am, [Heb. רְהוֹבוֹאִם; Fr. ROBOAM, ro'bo'ón',] King of Judah, succeeded his father Solomon in 975 B.C. By his rash and ungracious answer to a petition that he would lighten the yoke which his father had imposed, he provoked ten tribes to revolt. He waged a long war against Jeroboam, the leader of the ten tribes. His reign lasted seventeen years.

See I. Kings xii. and xiv.; II. Chronicles x., xi., and xii.

Reicha, rí'ká, (ANTON,) a German composer and eminent writer on music, was born at Prague in 1770. He produced a symphony which was performed with success at Paris in 1799. About 1802 he went to Vienna, where he became intimate with Haydn and Beethoven, and composed, besides other works, thirty-six fugues for the piano. He resided in Paris from 1808 until his death. His reputation is founded chiefly on his "Treatise on Melody," ("Traité de Mélodie," 1814,) and his "System of Harmony," ("Traité complet et raisonné d'Harmonie pratique," 1818.) Died in 1836.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" DELAIRE, "Notice sur Reicha, Musicien," 1837.

Reichard, rí'kárt, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB,) a German geographer, born at Schleiz in 1758. He published a number of valuable maps and charts, among which we may name the "Chart of the World according to Mercator's Projection," and "Chart of Gaul" for the explanation of Cæsar's writings. Died in 1837.

Reichard, (HEINRICH AUGUST,) a German *littérateur*, born at Gotha in 1751. He wrote dramas, political treatises, descriptive works, and a "Traveller's Guide" for Europe, (1793,) which was very successful. Died in 1828.

Reichard, (HEINRICH GOTTFRIED,) a German philologist, born at Schleiz in 1742. He produced a Latin version of the New Testament, (1799,) the style of which is praised for purity. Died in 1801.

Reichardt, rí'kárt, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German composer and writer on music, was born at Königsberg in 1751. He was patronized by Frederick the Great, who appointed him chapel-master at Berlin on the death of Graun. Among his master-pieces is a funeral hymn (*Trauercantate*) for Frederick the Great. Died in 1814.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Reichenbach, rí'ken-bák', (ANTON BENEDICT,) a German naturalist, a brother of the following, was born at Leipsic in 1807. He has published several works on animals, etc.

Reichenbach, (HEINRICH GOTTLIEB LUDWIG,) professor of natural history in the Surgical Academy at Dresden, was born at Leipsic in 1793. He published a "Flora Germanica," (in 15 vols., 1853,) and the first part of a great work devoted to birds and mammalia.

His son GUSTAV, born in 1822, a botanist, aided in the composition of the "Flora Germanica."

Reichenbach, von, fon rí'ken-bák', (GEORG,) a German mechanician, born at Durlach in 1772. He established at Munich a great manufactory of telescopes and other optical and philosophical instruments of superior quality. Fraunhofer was his assistant or partner. Died in 1826.

Reichenbach, von, (KARL,) BARON, a German chemist, born at Stuttgart in 1788. He discovered paraffin and creosote, and wrote, besides other works, "Geological Researches in Moravia," (1834.) He maintained the existence of an imponderable agent, which he calls *Od*, and which he supposes to be widely diffused in nature. Died in 1869.

Reichstadt, rík'stát, DUKE OF, (NAPOLÉON II.,) King of Rome, the only son of Napoleon I. and Maria Louisa, was born in Paris on the 20th of March, 1811. His full name was NAPOLÉON FRANÇOIS CHARLES JOSEPH. In 1814 Napoleon I. abdicated in favour of his son; but Louis XVIII. was preferred by the senate, and the young Napoleon was taken to Austria by Maria Louisa. He received the title of Duke of Reichstadt from the Emperor of Austria in 1818. He entered the Austrian army, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1831. His physical organization was feeble, but his intellect was active, and he is said to have possessed a rare aptitude for the acquisition of languages. Died near Vienna in July, 1832.

See DE MONTBEL, "Le Duc de Reichstadt," 1832; FR. LE-COMTE, "Histoire de Napoléon II.," 1842; J. DE SAINT-FÉLIX, "Histoire de Napoléon II.," 1856.

Reid, reed, (DAVID BOSWELL,) M.D., a Scottish chemist and writer, born in Edinburgh in 1805. He began to lecture on chemistry in Edinburgh in 1833. He invented an improved method of ventilation, and was employed about five years in the ventilation of the new Houses of Parliament. He published, besides other works, a "Text-Book for Students of Chemistry," (1834.) About 1856 he removed to the United States. Died in Washington in April, 1863.

Reid, reed, (MAYNE,) a novelist, born in the north of Ireland in 1818. He began about 1838 a tour in Mexico, Texas, etc., and passed some months among the savages. In 1846 and 1847 he fought as captain in the army of the United States against the Mexicans. He wrote several successful novels, among which are "The Rifle Rangers," (1849,) and "The War-Trail," (1857.) Died in 1884.

Reid, reed, (SAMUEL CHESTER,) CAPTAIN, an American naval officer, born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1783. He commanded the brig General Armstrong in a fight against three British vessels at Fayal in September, 1814. Died at New York in 1861.

Reid, (THOMAS,) a Scottish divine and eminent writer on mental philosophy, was born at Strachan, in Kincardineshire, in April, 1710. He studied at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and became minister of New Machar in 1737. In 1752 he was appointed professor of moral philosophy at King's College, Aberdeen. He succeeded Adam Smith as professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow in 1763, and published an "Inquiry into the Human Mind," (1764,) which was designed to neutralize the skeptical doctrines which Hume had advocated as deductions from the ideal system of Berkeley. His other principal works are "Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man," (1785,) and "Essays on the Active Power of the Human Mind," (1788.) Died at Glasgow in October, 1796. In reply to some writers who are disposed to deny the name of philosopher to Reid, Mackintosh observes, "As there are too many who seem more wise than they are, so it was the more uncommon fault of Reid to appear less a philosopher than he really was."

In another place he calls Reid "a patient, modest, and deep thinker." Hume himself appears to have entertained a similar estimate of Reid, although differing from him so widely in his philosophical views.

See a "Life of Dr. Reid," by DUGALD STEWART, prefixed to a posthumous edition of his "Essays;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" MACKINTOSH, "View of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy," in his preliminary remarks on Dugald Stewart; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Monthly Review" for May and July, 1764, and February, 1804; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1804; "British Quarterly Review" for May, 1847.

Reid, (SIR WILLIAM,) MAJOR-GENERAL, F.R.S., a British engineer and scientific writer, born in Fifeshire in 1791. He served as an officer of engineers in Spain, America, etc., became Governor of Bermuda in 1833, and commanding engineer at Woolwich in 1849. He published a work entitled "An Attempt to Develop the Law of Storms by Means of Facts arranged according to Place and Time," (1838,) which attracted much attention. In 1849 he produced "The Progress of the Development of the Law of Storms," etc. He was Governor of Malta from 1851 to 1858. Died in London in October, 1858.

Reiffenberg, *de*, *deh* rī'fen-bêrc', (FRÉDÉRIC AUGUSTE FERDINAND THOMAS,) BARON, a Belgian *littérateur*, born at Mons in 1795. He wrote a "History of the Order of the Golden Fleece," (1830,) and several works on the history of Flanders. Died in 1850.

See LUTHEREAU, "Notice sur M. le Baron de Reiffenberg," 1850; QUETLET, "Notice sur F. A. F. T. Baron de Reiffenberg," 1852.

Reigny, *ran'ye'*, (LOUIS ABEL BEFFROI,) called COUSIN JACQUES, an eccentric French writer of plays and burlesque works, was born at Laon in 1757; died in 1810.

Reil, *rīl*, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a Dutch or German physician, born at Rauden, in East Friesland, in 1758. He became professor of therapeutics at Halle in 1788. He published a number of esteemed medical works. Died in 1813.

Reille, *rāl* or *rā'ye'*, (HONORÉ CHARLES MICHEL JOSEPH,) COUNT, a French general, born at Antibes (Var) in 1775. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Jena, (1806,) soon after which he became a general of division, and aide-de-camp to Napoleon. He contributed to the victory at Friedland, (1807,) distinguished himself at Wagram, (1809,) and obtained command of the army of Portugal in 1812. In 1815 he fought for Napoleon at Waterloo, where he commanded a corps-d'armée. He became a marshal of France in 1847. Died in 1860.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Reimar. See REIMARUS.

Reimarus, *rī-mā'rūs*, [FR. REIMAR, *rā'mār'*] (HERMANN SAMUEL,) a German philologist, born at Hamburg in 1694, became professor of Hebrew and mathematics in his native city. He was the author of the celebrated "Wolfenbüttel Fragments," a series of essays published by Lessing in 1777. (See LESSING.) Reimarus was a son-in-law of J. A. Fabricius, whom he assisted in several of his philological works. He also wrote a treatise "On the Principal Truths of Natural Religion," (1754,) and "Observations on the Instinct of Animals," (1762.) Died in 1765 or 1768.

See J. G. BÜSCH, "Memoria Reimari," 1769; HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Reimarus, (JOHANN ALBRECHT HEINRICH,) a German philosopher and economist, born at Hamburg in 1729, was a son of the preceding. He practised medicine at Hamburg, and wrote several works on commerce and political economy. Died in 1814.

See EBELING, "Memoria Reimari," 1815; and "Autobiography," 1814.

Reimer, *rī'mēr*, (GEORG ANDREAS,) a German bookseller, born at Greifswalde in 1776, founded at Berlin, in 1800, a publishing-house which rose to be one of the most important in Germany. Among the works issued from this establishment were the writings of Jean Paul, Novalis, W. von Humboldt, Niebuhr, Ranke, Lachmann, and other Germans most eminent in literature and science, to which we may add Schlegel's translation of Shakspeare. Died in 1842.

Reimmann, *rīm'mân*, (JAKOB FRIEDRICH,) a German bibliographer, born at Groningen in 1668. He became minister of a church at Hildesheim in 1717. Among his works are "An Essay of an Introduction to Literary History," (6 vols., 1703-13,) and "Idea of the Literary System of Antiquity," ("Idea Systematis Antiquitatis literariæ," 1718.) Died in 1743.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" REIMMANN, *Autobiographie*, ("Eigene Lebensbeschreibung," etc.) 1745.

Reina, *ra'ē-nā'*,? (FRANCESCO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born in the province of Como in 1772. He edited the works of Ariosto, Zanotti, and other Italian authors. Died in 1826.

Reinagle, *rīn'a-gēl'*,? (GEORGE PHILIP,) an excellent English marine painter, born in London about 1802, was a son of R. Ramsay Reinagle. Among his works is "The Battle of Navarino." He witnessed this action. Died in 1833 or 1835.

Reinagle, (PHILIP,) an able English painter of landscapes, hunting-scenes, and animals, born about 1750, was a pupil of Allan Ramsay. He was elected a member of the Royal Academy in 1811. Among his works is the "Sportsmen's Cabinet." Died in 1833 or 1834.

Reinagle, (RICHARD RAMSAY,) a son of the preceding, born about 1772, painted portraits and landscapes with success. He was elected Royal Academician in 1822.

Reinaud, *rā'nō'*, (JOSEPH TOUSSAINT,) a French Orientalist, born at Lambesc (Bouches-du-Rhône) in 1795. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1832, and succeeded Silvestre de Sacy as professor of Arabic at Paris in 1838. In 1854 he became keeper of the Oriental manuscripts of the Imperial Library. Among his works is "The Invasions of the Saracens in France, Savoy, and Piedmont in the Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Centuries," (1836.) Died in June, 1867.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Reinbeck, *rīn'bēk*, (JOHANN GUSTAV,) a German Lutheran divine, born at Zell in 1683. He became first minister of the church of Saint Peter, Berlin, (or at Cologne on the Spree,) in 1717. He wrote, besides other works, "Considerations on the Divine Truths contained in the Confession of Augsburg," (4 vols., 1731-41.) Died in 1742.

Reindel, *rīn'dēl*, (ALBRECHT,) a German engraver, born at Nuremberg in 1784, numbered among his pupils Wagner, Müller, and other distinguished artists. He was professor in the Academy of Fine Arts of Nuremberg. Died in 1853.

Reineccius. See REINECK.

Reineccius, *rī-nēt'se-ūs*, (CHRISTIAN,) a German theologian, born in the principality of Anhalt-Zerbst in 1668. He wrote, in Latin, a "Hebrew Key (*Jama*) to the Old Testament," (1733.) Died in 1752.

Reineck, *rī'nēk*, [LAT. REINECCIVS,] (REINER,) a German historian, born at or near Paderborn in 1541. He taught belles-lettres at Frankfurt and Helmstedt. Among his works is "Syntagma heroicum, continens Historiam Chaldaeorum, Assyriorum," etc., (3 vols., 1594,) which treats of the history of the Chaldeans and Assyrians. Died in 1595.

See HÄBERLIN, "De Reineccii Meritis," etc., 1746; TEISSIER, "Éloges."

Reinecke, *rī'nēk-keh*, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a noted German actor, born at Helmstedt in 1747; died in 1787.

Reineggs, *rī'nēgs* or *rī'nēks*, (JAKOB,) a German physician, born at Eisleben in 1744. He practised at Tiflis, in Georgia, and wrote a "Description of Caucasus." Died at Saint Petersburg in 1793.

Reiner, *rī'ner*, (WENZEL LORENZ,) a German painter, born at Prague in 1686. He painted history and landscapes with success, both in oil and fresco. His design and colour are much praised. Died at Prague in 1743.

Reinesius, *rī-nā'ze-ūs*, (THOMAS,) a German physician and scholar, born at Gotha in 1587, was styled by Haller "a miracle of learning." He was for several years public physician at Altenburg, and subsequently removed to Leipsic. About the same time he was made a councillor by the Elector of Saxony. Among his numerous works may be named "On the Syrian Gods," (1623,) "Syntagma of Ancient Inscriptions," (1682,)

"Critical Dissertation on the Sibylline Oracles," (1702,) and "Observations on Suidas," (all in Latin.) He also wrote an account of his life, (in German.) Died in 1667.

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

Reinhard, rīn'hârt, (CHRISTIAN TOBIAS EPHRAIM,) a German physician, born at Camenz in 1719; died in 1792.

Reinhard, (FRANZ VOLKMAR,) a Protestant theologian and distinguished pulpit orator, born at Vohenstrauß, in Bavaria, in 1753. He became professor of theology at Wittenberg in 1782, and in 1792 chief court preacher at Dresden. He died in 1812, leaving a number of sermons and religious treatises. His "System of Christian Morality" (5 vols., 1788-1815) is regarded as a valuable and profound work.

See KARL AUGUST BÖTTIGER, "F. V. Reinhard," etc., 1813; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" PÖLITZ, "Reinhard nach seinem Leben und Wirken," 1813.

Reinhard, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a diplomatist, born in Württemberg in 1761. He became French minister of foreign affairs in July, 1799, and was employed in several missions by Bonaparte from 1800 to 1814. He owed his promotion to the favour of Talleyrand. Died in Paris in 1837.

Reinhard, von, fon rīn'hârt, (ADOLF FRIEDRICH,) a German philosopher, born at Strelitz in 1726. He wrote a treatise "On Optimism," (1755,) and other works. Died at Wetzlar in 1783.

Reinhardt, rīn'hârt, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German landscape-painter and engraver, born at Hof in 1761. Some of his best pictures are to be seen in the Massimi palace at Rome. His "Landscape in a Storm," one of his master-pieces in engraving, was dedicated to Schiller. Died in 1847.

Reinhold, rīn'holt, (CHRISTIAN ERNST GOTTLIEB JENS,) a philosopher, a son of Karl Leonhard, noticed below, was born at Jena in 1793. He became professor of logic and metaphysics in his native city, and wrote, besides other works, a "History of Philosophy," (2 vols., 1828-29.) Died in 1855.

Reinhold, [Lat. REINHOLDUS,] (ERASMUS,) a German astronomer, born at Saalfeld, in Thuringia, in October, 1511. He taught astronomy and mathematics for some years at the University of Wittenberg, from which he removed in 1552. He published a "Commentary on Purbach's New Theory of Planets," ("Commentarius Theoricæ novæ Planetarum G. Purbachii," 1542,) and tables formed from the observations of Copernicus compared with those of Hipparchus and Ptolemy, "Tables of the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies," ("Prutenicæ Tabulæ Cælestium Motuum," 1551,) in which he clearly explains the equation of time. Died in 1553. His son, ERASMUS, was a physician and astronomer.

See DELAMBRE, "Astronomie moderne."

Reinhold, (KARL LEONHARD,) a German philosopher, born at Vienna in 1758. Having married the daughter of Wieland, he became associated with him as editor of the "Deutschen Mercur." In 1794 he became professor of philosophy at Kiel. He was the author of "Letters on the Philosophy of Kant," and other works. Died in 1823.

Reinick, (ROBERT,) a German painter and poet, born at Dantzic in 1805; died in 1852.

Reinkens, (JOSEPH HABERT,) a German theologian and one of the leaders of the "Old Catholic" party, was born at Bartschied in 1821.

Reinoso, rà-e-no'so, (ANTONIO GARCIA,) a Spanish painter, born at Cabral in 1623, was also an architect. He died at Córdoba in 1677.

Reinsberg, von, fon rīns'bërg, (IDA von Düringsfeld—fon dü'rings-fëlt') BARONESS, a German authoress, born in Silesia in 1815. She has written many tales and novels, which are said to display a rich imagination and much knowledge of human nature. Among them are "Sketches of the Great World," (1845,) "Antonio Foscarini," (1850,) and "Clotilda," (1855.)

Reinwardt, rīn'wârt, (CASPAR GEORG CARL,) a naturalist, born at Lüttringhausen, in Germany, in 1772.

He wrote "Observations on the Gold-Mines and Natural History of the Moluccas." Died at Leyden in 1854.

Reisch, rīsh, (GEORG,) a German savant and ecclesiastic, lived in the second half of the fifteenth century. He was confessor to the emperor Maximilian I. He wrote "Margarita philosophica," ("Philosophic Pearl," 1496,) often reprinted.

Reisen, rī'zen, (CHARLES C.) an able engraver of gems, born in London about 1695, was the son of a Danish artist. Died in London in 1725.

Reiser, (ANTON.) See MORITZ, (KARL PHILIPP.)

Reiset, de, deh rà'zâ', (MARIE ANTOINE,) VICOMTE, a French general, born at Colmar in 1775. He distinguished himself at the battle of Dresden, (1813.) Died in 1836.

See "Notice sur Jacques et Antoine de Reiset," 1851.

Reisig, rī'zig, (KARL CHRISTIAN,) a German philologist, born at Weissensee in 1792. He was professor of ancient literature at Halle. He wrote "Vorlesungen über Lateinische Sprachwissenschaft," ("Prælections on Latin Philology.") Died at Venice in 1829.

Reiske, rīs'keh, (JOHANN,) a German teacher and writer on various subjects, born at Gera in 1641; died in 1701.

Reiske, [Lat. REIS'KIUS,] (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German physician and Orientalist, born near Leipsic in 1716. At the University of Leipsic he devoted himself chiefly to the study of Arabic, and subsequently visited Leyden, where he was patronized by Burmann and other learned men. On his return to Leipsic he obtained the title of professor of Arabic, and became rector of the College of Saint Nicholas. Among his works are Latin translations of the "Geography" of Abulfeda, the "Moslem Annals" of the same writer, and a German translation of the poems of Mootenabee, (Motenabbi,) (unpublished,) also editions of Theocritus, (1766,) "The Greek Orators," (12 vols., 1770-75,) Plutarch's Works, (12 vols., 1774-79,) Dionysius of Halicarnassus, (6 vols., 1774-77,) and other Greek and Latin classics. Died in 1774.

His wife, ERNESTINE CHRISTINE MÜLLER, born near Wittenberg, was distinguished for her love of learning, and rendered him important assistance in his literary labours. After his death she completed several of his works. She also published a work entitled "Hellas," (2 vols., 1778.) Died in 1798, aged about sixty-three.

See Reiske's Autobiography, Leipsic, 1783; S. F. N. MORUS, "Vita Reiskii," 1777; MEUSEL, "Gelehrtes Deutschland;" HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Reiskius. See REISKE.

Reissiger, rī'sig'er, (KARL GOTTLIEB,) a German musician and composer, born near Wittenberg in 1798. He was appointed first chapel-master at Dresden in 1827. He composed religious music, and a number of operas, among which are "Didone," (1823,) and "Turandot." Died in 1859.

Reiz, rīts, (FRIEDRICH WOLFGANG,) a German philologist, born at Windsheim, Franconia, in 1733. He became professor of Greek and Latin at Leipsic in 1782, and edited some works of Aristotle, Persius, and other classics. Died in 1790.

Reiz or **Reitz**, rīts, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German philologist, born at Braunfels in 1695; died at Utrecht in 1778.

Reland, rā'lānt, [Lat. RELAN'DUS,] (ADRIAAN,) an eminent Dutch Orientalist, born at Ryp, near Alkmaar, in 1676. He was versed in Greek and Roman antiquities, as well as in many Oriental languages. He became professor of Oriental languages and ecclesiastical history at Utrecht in 1700. His principal works are an "Account of the Moslem Religion," ("De Religione Mohammedica Libri duo," 1705,) and "Palestine illustrated by Monuments," ("Palestina ex Monumentis veteribus illustrata," 2 vols., 1714,) which is highly commended. He died at Utrecht in February, 1718.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" PAQUOT, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" SERRURIER, "Oratio in Obitum A. Relandi," 1718.

Reland, (PIETER,) a brother of the preceding, was a magistrate of Haarlem. He wrote a work entitled

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, i, ö, ü, ŷ, short; ȧ, e, ĩ, o, obscure; fär, fäll, fät; mêt; nôt; gōöd; mōön;

"Consular Calendars," ("Fasti Consulares,") published in 1715. He died before that date.

Relandus. See RELAND.

Relhan, rêl'an, (RICHARD,) an English botanist, born about 1755. He became rector of Hunningsby, Lincolnshire, in 1791. He wrote a "Flora Cantabrigensis," (1785.) Died in 1823.

Relstap, rêl'stâp, (LUDWIG,) a German *littérateur*, born at Berlin in 1799, published romances, dramas, and critical essays. Died at Berlin in 1860.

See the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1837.

Rem-ber'tus, [Ger. pron. rê-m-bêr'tûs,] Archbishop of Hamburg, born in Flanders, was a disciple of Ansgar. He laboured as a missionary in Denmark. Died in 888.

Rembhâ. See RAMBHÂ.

Rembrandt van Ryn or **Rijn,** rê-m'brânt vãn rîn, or **Rembrandt Gerritz,** rê-m'brânt hêr'rits, (PAUL,) a celebrated Dutch painter of history and portraits, was born on the Rhine, near Leyden, June 15, 1606. He was a son of a miller named Hermann Gerritz. His masters in design were P. Lastmann and Jacob Pinus, to whom some add George Schooten. He became a citizen of Amsterdam in 1630, and soon acquired celebrity by the originality of his style, formed by the study of nature. In 1632 he painted "The Lecture on Anatomy of Dr. Tulp." He married in 1634. He became the master of a numerous school, and, it is said, sold the copies painted by his pupils as original works, after he had retouched them. His biographers represent him as avaricious, and some of them affirm that he contracted the habits of a miser; but this charge is not substantiated. He derived a very large income from the sale of his etchings, the fees of his pupils, and the sale of copies of his works made by his pupils; yet he became insolvent in 1656.

Rembrandt was a brilliant colorist, and a consummate master of chiaroscuro. He imitated the effects of light with great success, but was deficient in design and taste. He neglected or despised the antique. Among his celebrated pictures are "Tobit and the Angel Raphael," "The Woman taken in Adultery," "The Round of the Night," "The Syndics of the Merchant Drapers," and a portrait of himself with his wife. His portraits are by some critics considered more admirable than his historical works. He produced a great number of etchings, some of which command enormous prices, (100 guineas each.) As an engraver in aquafortis he has never been surpassed. Among his engravings are a "Descent from the Cross," "Christ healing the Sick," "The Raising of Lazarus," and portraits of Van Coppenol and Van Thol. He died at Amsterdam in October, 1669.

See a "Life of Rembrandt," by J. BURNET, 1848; P. SCHELTEMA, "Redevoering over het Leven en de Verdiensten van Rembrandt van Rijn," 1853; DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.; J. IMMENZEEL, "Lofrede op Rembrandt," 1841; NAGLER, "Leben und Werke des Malers Rembrandt von Ryn," 1843; J. RENOUVIER, "Des Types et des Manières des Maîtres-Graveurs," HOUBRAGEN, "Vies des Peintres," DAULBY, "Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of Rembrandt," 1796; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rembrantz, rê-m'brânts, (THERRY,) a Dutch astronomer, born near the Zuyderzee about 1615; died after 1677.

Remer, râ'mer, (JULIUS AUGUST,) a German historian, born at Brunswick in 1736. He published a "Manual of Universal History," (3 vols., 1783,) which was received with favour. Died in 1803.

Remi, râ'me, or **Re-mig'i-us,** Archbishop of Rheims, converted Clovis to Christianity. Died in 533 A.D.

Remi or **Remigius,** a French prelate, was Archbishop of Lyons. Died in 875 A.D.

Remi (or **Remigius**) of AUXERRE, a French monk, who wrote on theology and grammar. He is said to have been the first doctor who taught publicly in Paris. Died about 908.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rémi, râ'me', (JOSEPH HONORÉ,) a French *littérateur*, born at Remiremont in 1738; died in Paris in 1782.

Remigio, rà-mee'jo, (FIORENTINO,) an Italian Dominican and writer, born at Florence about 1518. He translated Ovid's "Heroic Epistles," and Cornelius Nepos. Died in 1580.

Remigius. See REMI.

Remilly, reh-me'ye', (OVIDE,) a French politician, born at Versailles in 1800. He was elected mayor of Versailles seven times between 1837 and 1855, and was a member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1839 to 1848. He was a moderate republican in the Constituent Assembly of 1848.

Rémond, rà'môn', (FRANÇOIS,) a French Jesuit and Latin poet, born at Dijon in 1558; died at Mantua in 1631.

Rémond, de, deh rà'môn', written also **Ræmond,** (FLORIMOND,) a French historian, born at Agen about 1540. He wrote a "History of the Rise and Progress of Heresy in this Century," (1605.) Died in 1602.

Rémond de Sainte-Albine, rà'môn' deh sânt âl'bèn', (PIERRE,) a French critic, born in Paris in 1699. He wrote a work entitled "Le Comédien," (1747.) Died in 1778.

Rémond de Saint-Mard, rà'môn' deh sânt mâr', (TOUSSAINT,) a mediocre French writer, born in Paris in 1682; died in 1757.

Remondini, rà-mo-dee'nee, (BALDASSARE MARIA,) an Italian antiquary, born at Bassano in 1698, was Bishop of Zante. He wrote a work "On the Antiquities of Zante," (1756.) Died in 1777.

Remorino, rà-mo-ree'no, (GIOVANNI PIETRO,) sometimes improperly written **Ramorino,** (JEROME,) an Italian general, born at Genoa about 1790. He commanded a division of the Sardinian army at Novara in 1849. He was tried for disloyalty by a military court, and shot, in May, 1849.

Re'mus, one of the founders of Rome, was a brother of ROMULUS, which see.

Rémusat, rà'mü'zâ', (JEAN PIERRE ABEL,) an eminent French Orientalist, born in Paris in September, 1788. He studied medicine in compliance with the wish of his father, and learned the Chinese language without a teacher. In 1811 he published an "Essay on the Chinese Language and Literature." He obtained an exemption from the conscription of 1813 by the influence of his friend Silvestre de Sacy, and became professor of Chinese in the College of France in 1814. In 1822 he founded the Asiatic Society of Paris. Among his chief works are "Researches into the Tartar Languages," (1820,) and "Elements of the Chinese Grammar," (1822.) "This vast and important work," says Henri Thiers, "is the true monument of the reputation acquired by Abel Rémusat." He wrote articles for the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1832.

See SILVESTRE DE SACY, "Éloge d'Abel Rémusat," AMPÈRE, "Notice sur Abel Rémusat" in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," November 1, 1832, and November 15, 1833; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rémusat, de, deh rà'mü'zâ', (AUGUSTE LAURENT,) COUNT, a French politician and advocate, born in Provence in 1762. He became first chamberlain of Napoleon in 1804. Died in 1823.

Rémusat, de, (CHARLES,) COUNT, a French philosopher and minister of state, born in Paris in 1797, was a son of the preceding. He was elected in 1830 to the Chamber of Deputies, in which he acted with the conservatives. He was minister of the interior from March to October, 1840. In 1842 he published "Essays on Philosophy," which were received with favour. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1846, in place of Royer-Collard. In the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies of 1848 and 1849 he voted with the friends of order, (*droite modérée.*) He has been a frequent contributor to the "Revue des Deux Mondes." Among his works is a "Treatise on German Philosophy," (1845,) "Abelard," (2 vols., 1845,) and "Bacon, sa Vie, son Temps," etc., (1858.) Died in 1875.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Derniers Portraits," "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rémusat, de, (CLAIRE ÉLISABETH JEANNE,) COUNTESS, the mother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1780. She was a companion (*dame du palais*) of the empress Josephine, and wrote an "Essay on the Education of Women," (1824.) Died in 1821.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits des Femmes célèbres."

Remy, reh-me', (JULES,) a French traveller and naturalist, born near Châlons-sur-Marne in 1826. He spent several years in the exploration of Brazil, Peru,

Chili, the Sandwich Isles, California, Utah, etc. He has published, besides other works, a "Journey to the Country of the Mormons," (2 vols., 1860), and a "History of the Sandwich Isles," (1862.)

Renan, reh-nōn', (ERNEST,) an eminent French writer, Orientalist, and critic, born at Tréguier (Côtes du Nord) in 1823. He began to study for the priesthood, but renounced that profession because he doubted the truth of the orthodox creed. He displayed much learning in his "General History of the Semitic Languages," (1855), was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1856, and was sent to Syria in 1860 to search for relics of ancient learning and civilization. Soon after his return he was appointed professor of Hebrew in the College of France, but he was suspended in 1862, in deference to the will of those who considered him unsound in faith. He admits the excellence of the Christian religion, but discredits its supernatural origin and rejects the miracles. Among his works is a "Life of Jesus," (1863), the success of which is attributed partly to the perfection of his style. It has been denounced as impious by several French prelates. Among his later works is "Histoire des Origines de Christianisme," "The Apostles," ("Les Apôtres," 1866,) "Vie de Saint-Paul," (1869,) and "Souvenirs d'Enfance et de Jeunesse," (1883.) He was elected to the French Academy in 1878, and became its director in 1881. In 1883 he was appointed manager of the Collège de France. "It is not easy," says M. de Pressensé, "to grasp the Hegelian atheism athwart the sensibilities, the lyric and mystic effusions, the prayers to the Celestial Father, which abound in M. Renan's books; but under this unctuous surface is soon perceived the hollow void, the abyss whence we have emerged, the impersonal ideal of which the name of God is a heavy and vulgar translation."

See SCHERER, "Mélanges;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale"

Renard, reh-nâr', (JEAN AUGUSTIN,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1744. He studied in Rome, and was patronized by the king. Among his works was the glass roof (*comble*) of the Salon d'Exposition of the Louvre. Died in 1807.

Renard, (JEAN BAPTISTE BRUNO,) a Belgian military writer, born at Tournai in 1804. Among his works is a "Political and Military History of Belgium," (2 vols., 1847-51.)

Renard, (SIMON,) a diplomatist, born at Vesoul, in France, entered the service of Philip II. of Spain, who employed him as an ambassador. He was an enemy of Cardinal Granvelle. Died at Madrid in 1575.

Renata. See RENÉE.

Renatus. See RENÉ.

Renau d'Élicagaray, reh-nō' dâ'le'sâ'gâ'râ', (BERNARD,) a French naval officer and military engineer, born in Béarn in 1652. He made improvements in the construction of vessels, and invented bomb-vessels or mortar-boats, (*galioles*), with which Algiers was bombarded in 1680. He directed the siege of Gibraltar in 1704, in the service of Philip V. of Spain. He published a "Théorie de la Manœuvre des Vaisseaux," (1689.) Died in 1719.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV.;" FONTENELLE, "Éloges;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Renauđ. See REGNAUD.

Renaudie, de la, deh lâ reh-nō'de', (GODEFROI,) a French Huguenot, was the leader of a conspiracy against the family of Guise, called "the conspiracy of Amboise." The design having been betrayed, he was killed in a fight with the partisans of the Guises, in 1560.

See DAVILA, "The Civil Wars of France;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Renaudière, La. See LA RENAUDIÈRE.

Renaudin, reh-nō'dân', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French admiral, born in Saintonge in 1757. He distinguished himself as captain of Le Vengeur in a battle against the English on the 1st of June, 1794. His ship was sunk in this action. Died in 1809.

See VAN TÉNAC, "Histoire de la Marine;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Renaudin, (LÉOPOLD,) a French Jacobin, born in Lorraine in 1749, was a partisan of Robespierre. He was guillotined with Fouquier-Tinville in 1795.

Renaudot, reh-nō'do', (CLAUDE,) a French historian, born at Vesoul about 1730, wrote "The Revolutions of Empires," (2 vols., 1769,) and other works. Died about 1780.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Renaudot, (EUSÈBE,) ABBÉ, a French Orientalist and writer on the history of the Eastern Church, a grandson of Théophraste, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1646. He was versed in the Syriac and Arabic languages. In 1689 he was chosen a member of the French Academy. Among his principal works are a "History of the Patriarchs of Alexandria," (1713,) which is said to be the most complete work on the ecclesiastic history of Christian Egypt, and a "Collection of Oriental Liturgies," (2 vols., 1716.) Died in 1720.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Renaudot, (THÉOPHRASTE,) a French physician and journalist, born at Loudun in 1584, was the grandfather of the preceding. He founded in 1631 the "Gazette de France," the first of French newspapers, which he continued to publish in Paris until his death, in 1653. After his death it was published by his sons, Eusèbe and Isaac.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Renaudin, reh-nō'dân', (LÉOPOLD JOSEPH,) a French physician, born at Nancy in 1775. He served as physician in the army during the empire, and was one of the consulting physicians of King Louis Philippe. He wrote articles for the "Biographie Universelle," and a "Sketch of the History of Medicine," (1812.) Died in 1859.

See SACHAILE, "Les Médecins de Paris."

Renazzi, rà-nât'sec, (FILIPPO MARIA,) an Italian jurist, born at Rome in 1742. He was professor of criminal law at Rome about thirty-four years. He published "Elements of Criminal Law," (3 vols., 1773-81,) which was highly esteemed and often reprinted. Died in 1808.

See MONTANARI, "Elogio dell'Avvocato F. M. Renazzi," 1836; CANCELLIERI, "Elogio di F. M. Renazzi," 1819.

Ren'del, (JAMES MEADOWS,) an English civil engineer, born near Dartmoor, in Devonshire, in 1799. He was distinguished as a constructor of bridges, docks, harbours, and hydraulic works. He settled in London in 1838. Among his works are the harbours of Holyhead and Portland, and the docks at Birkenhead. In 1855 he was employed by the senate of Hamburg to protect the port of that city from the accumulation of sand. Died in November, 1856.

Rendu, rōn'dü', (AMBROISE MARIE MODESTE,) a Frenchman, noted as the organizer of primary instruction in France, was born in 1778. He was appointed a member of the council of the university in 1809, and was for many years superintendent of primary schools. He wrote several works on education, morals, etc. Died in 1860.

See EUGÈNE RENDU, "Ambroise Rendu et l'Université de France," 1861; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rendu, (EUGÈNE,) a publicist, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1824. He has written on education, and on the political relations of France, Italy, and Germany.

Rendu, (JEANNE MARIE,) called SISTER ROSALIE, a French nun and philanthropist, born at Comfort in 1787. She lived in Paris, and was eminent for her charitable deeds. Several sovereigns selected her as the dispenser of their alms. Died in 1856.

See EUGÈNE RENDU, "Notice sur la Sœur Rosalie Rendu," 1856; VICOMTE DE MELUN, "Vie de la Sœur Rosalie," 1857; BESSIE R. PARKES, "Twelve Biographical Sketches;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rendu, (LOUIS,) a French prelate and writer, born at Meyrin in 1789, was a first-cousin of the preceding. He became Bishop of Annecy in 1843. He wrote several scientific works, and a "Treatise on the Influence of Laws on Morals, and of Morals on Laws," (1833.) Died in 1859.

Rendu, (VICTOR,) a French writer on rural economy, born in Paris about 1800, is a son of Ambroise Marie,

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, ì, ö, ŭ, ŷ, short; ą, ę, ĭ, q, obscure; fâr, fáll, fât; mêt; nôt; gōöd; mōön;

noticed above. He wrote "Nouveau Spectacle de la Nature," (10 vols., 1839.)

René, reh-nà', [Lat. RENA'TUS,] OF ANJOU, Duke of Anjou and Lorraine, King of Naples, etc., called "the good King René" by his subjects, was born in 1409. He was a son of Louis II., Duke of Anjou and Count of Provence. He succeeded his brother, Louis III., in 1434, and by the will of Queen Joanna, who died in 1435, he became heir to the throne of Naples. This throne, however, was claimed by Alfonso of Aragon, who drove René out of Naples in 1442 and remained master of that kingdom. René was an ally of Charles VII. of France in his war against the English. He found recreation in art and literature; he was a painter and a poet. His daughter Margaret was the wife of Henry VI. of England. He died in 1480, after which Provence was annexed to France.

See M. DE VILLENEUVE-BARGEMONT, "Histoire de René d'Anjou," 3 vols., 1825; CORDELLIER-DELANOUE, "René d'Anjou," 1851; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Reineaulme, reh-nôm', (MICHEL LOUIS,) a French botanist, born at Blois about 1675. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences, and was charged by his colleagues to revise and publish the manuscripts of Tournefort, but appears not to have performed that task. Died in 1739.

Reineaulme, de, deh reh-nôm', (PAUL,) a French botanist and physician, born at Blois about 1560. He published "Specimen of the History of Plants," ("Specimen Historiæ Plantarum," 1611.) Died in 1624.

Renée, [It. RENATA, rà-nà'tà,] or **Renée de France**, reh-nà' deh frânss, a daughter of Louis XII., was born in 1510, and was married in 1527 to the Duke of Ferrara. She was eminent for talents and learning, and was a liberal patron of literary men. She was converted to Protestantism by Calvin about 1535. After the death of her husband (1559) she resided in France, at Montargis, where she displayed firmness and courage in protecting the persecuted Huguenots. Died in 1575 or 1576.

See CATTEAU-CALLEVILLE, "Vie de Renée de France," 1781; MÜNCH, "Renée von Est," 1831; "Memorials of Renée of France, Duchess of Ferrara," London, 1859.

Renée, reh-nà', (AMÉDÉE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Caen in 1808. He became librarian of the Sorbonne in 1849, and chief editor of the "Constitutionnel" in 1857. He wrote articles for the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," and published several works, one of which is entitled "The Nieces of Mazarin," (2 vols., 1856.) Died in November, 1859.

Reni, (GUIDO.) See GUIDO.

Renier, reh-ne-à', (CHARLES ALPHONSE LÉON,) a French antiquary, born at Charleville (Ardennes) in 1809. He became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1856. His researches in Latin inscriptions were so successful that a chair of Roman antiquities and epigraphy was founded for him at Paris in 1861. In 1855 he was elected president of the Imperial Society of Antiquaries.

Renier, rà-ne-air', (STEFANO ANDREA,) an Italian naturalist, born at Chioggia, near Venice, in 1759. He obtained the chair of natural history at Padua in 1806. He wrote "Tables of Zoology," a "Catalogue of Shell-Fish," (1802,) and "Elements of Mineralogy," (1825-28.) Died in 1830.

See CALCAGNO, "Elogio storico di S. A. Renier," 1830.

Renieri, rà-ne-à'ree, (VINCENZO,) an Italian astronomer, was born at Genoa. He was a pupil of Galileo, who, when his sight failed in 1637, committed to his care some observations on the satellites of Jupiter. Renieri published these, under the title of "Tabulæ Mediceæ universales," (2 vols., 1639-47.) Died at Pisa in 1648.

Renkin, (SWALM.) See RANNEQUIN.

Rennefort, deh, deh rén'for', (URBAIN SOUCHU,) a French traveller, born about 1630. He published a "Narrative of a Voyage to Madagascar," (1668,) and a "History of the East Indies," (1688.)

Rennel. See RENNELL.

Ren'nell or **Ren'nel**, (JAMES,) a British engineer and eminent geographer, was born near Chudleigh, in Devonshire, in 1742. As an engineer of the East India

Company, he served in the campaigns of Lord Clive, obtained the rank of major, and became surveyor-general of Bengal. Having returned to England about 1782, he published an excellent map of Hindostan, accompanied by a Memoir, (1783.) He was elected about 1783 a Fellow of the Royal Society. His reputation was widely extended by "The Geographical System of Herodotus Examined and Explained," (1800,) a work of great merit. Among his other works are "Illustrations, chiefly Geographical, of the History of the Expedition of the Younger Cyrus from Sardis to Babylon, and the Retreat of the Ten Thousand," (1816,) and a "Treatise on the Comparative Geography of Western Asia," with an Atlas, (1831.) Died in London in 1830.

See WALCKENAER, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de M. Rennel," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for December, 1800.

Rennell, (THOMAS,) an English portrait-painter, born in Devonshire in 1718; died in 1788.

Rennell, (THOMAS,) an eloquent English preacher, born in 1753. He became Dean of Winchester in 1805. It is said that William Pitt called him the "Demosthenes of the pulpit." A volume of his sermons was published. Died in 1840.

Rennell or **Rennel**, (THOMAS,) a learned English theologian, born at Winchester in 1787. He became vicar of Kensington in 1816, and prebendary of Salisbury in 1823. He wrote several works on theology. Died in 1824.

Renneville, de, deh rén'vel', (RENÉ AUGUSTE CONSTANTIN,) a French *littérateur*, born at Caen about 1650. He was confined in the Bastille from 1702 to 1713, on a charge that he was a spy. He wrote a "History of the Bastille," (1715,) and several poems. Died in 1723.

Rennie, ren'ne, (GEORGE,) a civil and mechanical engineer, born in Surrey in 1791, was a son of John, noticed below. He formed a partnership with his brother John. They built docks at Deptford, Chatham, and Plymouth, the East and West India Docks at London, the harbour of Liverpool, and other harbours. They constructed steam-engines for many vessels-of-war and for the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company. Among their works are several iron ships, the dock-gates of Sebastopol, and a number of railroads. George Rennie wrote treatises "On the Friction of Solids," and "On Hydraulics." Died in 1866.

Rennie, (JOHN,) a distinguished British civil engineer, architect, and mechanic, born at Phantassie, in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, in June, 1761. He removed to London about 1782, and was first employed in the fabrication of steam-engines and other machinery. About 1800 he erected a fine bridge at Kelso. He was afterwards employed as engineer of many public works, among which are the Kennet and Avon Canal, the Southwark Bridge over the Thames, the London Docks, the pier at Holyhead, and Waterloo Bridge, which was finished about 1817. Died in 1821.

Rennie, (Sir JOHN,) F.R.S., a younger son of the preceding, was born about 1796. He was architect of London Bridge, which was finished in 1831. He ceased to be a partner with his brother in 1845, after which he devoted his time to architecture. Among his more important works are Sheerness Dockyard, the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard at Plymouth, and the drainage of the Lincolnshire Fens. He died in 1874.

Ren'ni-ger, written also **Rhanger**, (MICHAEL,) an English clergyman and Latin poet, born in Hampshire in 1529. He was one of the chaplains of Queen Elizabeth, and Archdeacon of Winchester. Died in 1609.

Re'no, (JESSE L.,) an American general, born in Virginia in 1825, graduated at West Point in 1846. He served as an officer in the Mexican war, (1846-47,) and became a captain in 1860. He commanded a brigade of the Union army at Roanoke Island and at Newbern, March, 1862. He served with the rank of major-general at the second battle of Bull Run, August 29 and 30 of the same year. He rendered important services at South Mountain, where he was killed, September 14, 1862.

Renou, reh-noo', (ANTOINE,) a French painter and versifier, born in Paris in 1731. He translated Dufres-

noy's Latin poem on Painting, (1789), and Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." Died in 1806.

Renouard, reh-noo'är', (ANTOINE AUGUSTIN,) a French bibliographer, born in Paris in 1765, was a bookseller. He published, besides other works, "Annals of the Printing-Press of Aldus, or a History of the Three Manutii and their Editions," (1803,) and a "History of the Family of Estienne (Stephanus) and of their Editions," (1838.) Died in 1853.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Renouard, (AUGUSTIN CHARLES,) an advocate, a son of the preceding, was born in 1794. He became a peer of France in 1846. He published a "Treatise on the Rights of Authors in Literature," etc., (2 vols., 1838,) and other works.

Renouard, (NICOLAS,) a French translator, born in Berry, lived about 1615-40. He produced a version of Ovid's "Metamorphoses," (1615,) which was very popular.

Renouvier, reh-noo've-ä', (CHARLES BERNARD,) a French writer on politics and philosophy, born in 1815, joined the radical party. Among his works are a "Manual of Ancient Philosophy," (2 vols., 1844,) and "Essays of General Criticism," ("Essais de Critique générale," 1854.)

Renouvier, (JULES,) a French archæologist, born at Montpellier in 1804. He was a republican member of the Constituent Assembly of 1848, and an opponent of Louis Napoleon in 1850. He wrote, besides other works, "Notes on the Gothic Monuments of Pisa, Florence, Rome, and Naples," (1841,) and a valuable treatise on engraving, entitled "Des Types et des Manières des Maîtres-Graveurs," (4 parts, 1853-56.) Died in Paris in 1860.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ren'shaw, (WILLIAM B.,) an American naval officer, born in New York State, entered the navy in 1831. He became a lieutenant in 1841, and a commander in 1861. In the latter part of 1862 he obtained command of a squadron which blockaded Galveston. He blew up his ship, which had run aground near Galveston, rather than surrender it, and was killed by the explosion, in January, 1863.

See TENNEY, "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion."

Renti or Renty, de, deh rôn'te', (GASTON JEAN BAPTISTE,) BARON, a French ascetic, born near Bayeux in 1611, was noted for piety. Died in 1648.

See P. DE SAINT-JURE, "Vie de M. de Renty," 1651. (This was abridged by JOHN WESLEY.)

Renty, de. See RENTI, DE.

Renucci, rà-noot'chee, (FRANCESCO OTTAVIANO,) an Italian historian, born in Corsica in 1767. He wrote a "History of Corsica from 1789 to 1830," (1834.) Died in 1842.

Renusson, de, deh reh-nü'sôn', (PHILIPPE,) a French jurist, born at Mans in 1632; died in 1669. The French biographer who gives the dates as above says, "At the age of forty-nine he passed for one of the ablest jurists."

Ren'wick, (JAMES,) a Scottish preacher, called a martyr of the Covenant, was born in Dumfries-shire about 1662. He was an active and uncompromising promoter of the cause of the Covenanters. He was executed in 1688.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Ren'wick, (JAMES,) LL.D., an American savant, born in 1792, became in 1820 professor of chemistry and physics at Columbia College, New York. He published "Treatise on the Steam Engine," (1830,) "Outlines of Natural Philosophy," (1832,) "Outlines of Geology," (1838,) a "Memoir of De Witt Clinton," (1840,) and Lives of Robert Fulton, David Rittenhouse, and Count Rumford, in Sparks's "American Biography." Died in New York in 1863.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Renzi, rên'zee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian scholar and critic, born at Castelsalfi in 1780. He edited the works of Dante, Ariosto, and Petrarch. Died in 1823.

Repelaer van Driel, rà'pèh-lâ'r' vân dreel, (OKKER,) a Dutch statesman, born at Dort in 1759; died in 1832.

Repfold, rēp'folt, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German mechanician, born in the kingdom of Hanover in 1770, became noted for the excellence of his astronomical and other instruments. Died in 1830.

Repnin, rēp-nèn' or rēp-need', written also **Repnine**, (NICHOLAS VASILIEVITCH,) PRINCE, a Russian general and diplomatist, born in 1734, was a nephew of Count Panin. He was sent as ambassador to Poland in 1764, and gave much offence to the Poles by his arrogance and by his efforts to destroy their nationality. In 1774 he signed with the Turkish vizier the treaty of Koutchouk-Kainardji. Having obtained command of the army of the Ukraine, he defeated the Turks at Matzin in 1791. He was raised to the rank of field-marshal in 1796. Died in 1801.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Repp, rēp, (THORLEIF GUDMUNDSSON,) an Icelandic linguist, born at Reykiadal in 1794. He was versed in nearly all the modern languages of Europe, and in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. About 1825 he became under-librarian of the Advocates' Library of Edinburgh. He removed to Copenhagen in 1837. Among his works are a "Historical Treatise on the Trial by Jury," in English, (1832,) and "Dano-Hungarian Discoveries," (1843.)

See ERSLEW, "Fofatter-Lexicon."

Rep'ton, (HUMPHRY,) an English landscape-gardener, born at Bury Saint Edmund's in 1752. He was a merchant in his youth, but, having failed in business, he adopted the profession of landscape-gardener, in which he found little or no competition. He was author of "Sketches and Hints on Landscape-Gardening," (1795,) and other professional works. Died in 1818.

See the "Monthly Review" for July, 1804.

Requeno y Vives, rà-kä'no e vee'vès, (VINCENCIO,) a Spanish antiquary and writer on fine arts, was born at Granada about 1730. (Another writer says he was born at Calatrabo in 1743.) He became a resident of Rome about 1767. He produced a treatise on ancient painting, entitled "Essay on the Restoration of Ancient Art," ("Saggio sul Ristabilimento dell'antica Arte," etc., 1784.) Died about 1805.

Requesens, rà-kä-sèns', (LUIS DE ZUFIGA—thoon-yee'gä,) a Spanish commander, born in 1522. He distinguished himself as lieutenant of Don John of Austria at the battle of Lepanto, and succeeded the Duke of Alva in 1573 as Governor of the Netherlands, the people of which were then in arms against the Spanish domination. His army gained a victory over Louis of Nassau near Nymwegen; but this advantage was neutralized by a mutiny of the Spaniards. While his army was besieging Ziriczee, he died, in 1576. He was an able general, and inclined to moderation in the use of power.

See MOTLEY'S "History of the Dutch Republic," vol. ii.

Requier, reh-ke-ä', ? (AUGUSTUS JULIAN,) an American politician and writer, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1825. On the secession of Alabama, in 1861, he was appointed district attorney for the southern district of that State. He has written several poems and dramas.

Requier, reh-ke-ä', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French writer and translator, born at Pignans in 1715; died in 1799.

Requin, reh-kän', (ACHILLE PIERRE,) a French medical writer, born at Lyons in 1803; died in Paris in 1855.

Resesby, reers'be, (SIR JOHN,) an English loyalist and member of Parliament, wrote "Memoirs containing several Private and Remarkable Transactions from the Restoration to the Revolution inclusively," (1734.)

See "Mémoires de Sir John Resesby," Paris; "Monk's Contemporaries," by Guizot; "Retrospective Review," vol. viii., (1823.)

Resbecq, de, deh rēs'bèl', (ADOLPHE CHARLES THÉODOSE FONTAINE,) a French writer, born at Lille in 1813. He published many juvenile books.

Reschid. See RESHEED.

Resende, de, dà rà-sèn'dä, (GARCIA,) a Portuguese historian, born at Evora about 1470. He wrote a "History of John II.," (1545.) Died in 1554.

Resende, de, (L. ANDREA,) a Portuguese antiquary and poet, born at Evora in 1498. He wrote, besides other works, "Antiquities of Portugal," ("Antiquitates Lusitaniæ," 1593.) He opened a school at Evora, in

which many eminent scholars were educated. According to M. Weiss, he was "the restorer of learning in Portugal." Died in 1573.

Resenius, rà-sà'nè-ùs, (JOHAN PAUL), a Danish theologian, born in Jutland about 1560. He was professor of theology at Copenhagen, and translated the Bible into Danish. Died in 1638.

Resenius, (PETER), a grandson of the preceding, was born at Copenhagen in 1625. He obtained a chair of law in the University of that city in 1662. He published "Copenhagen Inscriptions, Latin, Danish, and German," ("Inscriptiones Hafnienses, Latinae, Danicae et Germanicae," 1668), and some legal works. Died in 1688.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Resheed (or **Reschid**) **Pasha**, rēh-sheed' pā'shā', called also **Mustafa** (mōōs'tā-fā) **Resheed**, a Turkish grand vizier and reformer, born at Constantinople about 1800, was a brother-in-law of Alee Pasha. He obtained the rank of pasha in 1834, and was sent as ambassador to Paris and London. He was grand vizier for a short time in 1837, and was appointed minister of foreign affairs in 1839, and afterwards ably and constantly promoted the political and social reforms begun by Mahmood II. Died in 1858.

Resnel du Bellay, du, dū rā'nèl' dū bā'lā', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) ABBÉ, a French poet and translator, born at Rouen in 1692, became canon of a church in Paris in 1724. He produced poetical versions of Pope's "Essay on Criticism" (1730) and "Essay on Man," (1737), in which, it is said, he was aided by Voltaire. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1742. Died in 1761.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Restaurand, rēs'tō'rōn', (RAYMOND,) a French medical writer, born at Pont Saint-Esprit about 1627; died in 1682.

Restaut, rēs'tō', (PIERRE,) a French grammarian and advocate, born at Beauvais in 1696. He wrote an elementary "Treatise on French Grammar," (1730), which the University adopted as classic. Died in 1764.

Restout, rēs'too', (JEAN,) a French painter, born at Rouen in 1692, was a pupil and nephew of Jouvenet. His works were more admired by his contemporaries than they are now. Died in 1768.

Restout, (JEAN BERNARD,) a painter, born in Paris in 1732, was a son of the preceding. He gained the first prize in 1758, after which he studied at Rome. Died in 1796.

Rethel, rā'tèl', (ALFRED,) an eminent German historical painter, born at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1816. He studied at the Academy of Dusseldorf, and there painted "Daniel in the Lions' Den," and a picture of "Nemesis," both of which were greatly admired. About 1840 he removed to Frankfort. Among his chief works are a series of frescos at Aix-la-Chapelle, representing the exploits of Charlemagne, and "The Passage of the Alps by Hannibal." He was an excellent designer. His last years were passed at Rome, where he died in 1859.

Reti. See RATI.

Rétif or **Restif de la Bretonne**, rà'tèf dèh lā brèh-ton', (NICOLAS EDME,) a prolific and licentious French writer of fiction, born near Auxerre in 1734; died poor, in Paris, in 1806.

Rettberg, rēt'bèrg, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German theologian and professor of theology at Marburg, born at Celle in 1805. His principal work is an "Ecclesiastical History of Germany," (1846.) Died in 1849.

Retz, ràss, (N.) a French medical writer, born at Arras. He obtained the title of physician to the king about 1790. Died about 1810.

Retz, de, dèh ràss, (ALBERT de Gondi—dèh gōn'de'), a French courtier and general, born at Florence in 1522, was a grandfather of Cardinal de Retz. He became a favourite of Charles IX., and was one of the instigators of the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, (1572.) Died in 1602.

See BRANTÔME, "Grands Capitaines;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Retz, de, (GILLES.) See RAIS.

Retz, rêts, de, [Fr. pron. dèh ràss,] (JEAN FRANÇOIS PAUL DE GONDI,) CARDINAL, an ambitious French prelate, distinguished for his talents and factious intrigues,

was born of a noble family at Montmirail in 1614. He attempted, by debaucheries and scandalous actions, to frustrate the purpose of his family, who destined him for the church. He studied, however, with ardour, gained distinction as a disputant, and courted popularity by profuse donations to the poor. In 1643 he was nominated coadjutor of the Archbishop of Paris, who was his uncle. The civil war of the Fronde, which began in 1649, afforded him an opportunity to gratify his ambition to be the chief of a party. He became the master-spirit of the Frondeurs, but is said to have opposed the more violent tendencies of that faction. He was nominated a cardinal by the queen-regent, who wished to conciliate him. Mazarin having recovered his power in Paris, De Retz was arrested in December, 1652, and confined at Vincennes. He was transferred to the château of Nantes, from which he escaped in 1654. He went to Rome and took part in the election of a new pope. After he had passed some years in the Low Countries, he was permitted to return to France. He paid his debts, which were very large, and spent the rest of his life in retirement. It appears that his moral character was somewhat reformed after his imprisonment. He died in 1679, leaving some interesting "Mémoires," (1717), which have been translated into English. "Their animated style," says Hallam, "their excellent portraits of character, their acute and brilliant remarks, distinguish their pages as much as the similar qualities did their author." "They are written," says Voltaire, "with an air of greatness, an impetuosity, and an inequality which are the image of his life."

See "Mémoires du Cardinal de Retz," first printed in 3 vols., 1717; VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV.;" MUSSET-PATHAY, "Recherches historiques sur le Cardinal de Retz," 1807, and 4 vols., 1859; English translation of Retz's "Mémoires," 1723; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" MICHELET, "Histoire de France;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Retzius, rêt'se-ùs, (ANDERS JOHAN,) a Swedish naturalist, born at Christianstadt in 1742, was a pupil of Linnæus. He became professor of natural history at Lund in 1777, and published a good work on the plants of Sweden, Norway, etc., entitled "Floræ Scandinaviæ Prodrromus," (1779.) His treatise on botany, "Observationes botanicæ," (1779-91,) is called his capital work. Died in 1821.

See GEZELIUS, "Biographiskt-Lexicon."

Retzius, (ANDERS OLOF or ADOLF,) a Swedish physician, born at Lund in 1796, was a son of the preceding. He became professor of anatomy at Lund about 1824. He wrote important works on medicine and natural history. Died at Stockholm in 1860.

Retzius, (MAGNUS CHRISTIAN,) an able medical writer, a brother of the preceding, was born at Lund about 1794. He became professor of chemistry at Stockholm about 1820.

Retzsch, rêtsh, (MORITZ,) an eminent German designer and painter, born at Dresden in 1779. He studied at the Academy of Arts in that city, where he became professor of painting in 1824. His etchings illustrating Goethe's "Faust," published in 1812, established his reputation both in Germany and other countries. They were followed by illustrations of Schiller and Shakspeare, of Bürger's "Lenore" and "Ballads," and other popular works. As a portrait-painter, also, Retzsch is highly esteemed. He was pre-eminent as an original designer in outline among the artists of his time: his illustrations of Goethe's "Faust," in particular, have probably never been surpassed by any works of the kind. Died at Dresden in 1857.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexicon;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for June, 1828, October, 1833, and October, 1836.

Reubell. See REWBELL.

Reu'ben, [Heb. רְבִּינָן; Fr. RUBEN, rü'bōn'] the eldest son of the Hebrew patriarch Jacob, was the ancestor of one of the twelve tribes of Israel.

See Genesis xxix. 32, xxxv. 22, and xxxvii.

Reuchlin, roik-leen', [Lat. REUCHLI'NUS,] Hellenized as **Capnio**, káp'ne-o, (JOHANN,) an eminent German writer, born at Pforzheim in 1455. He became an excellent Greek and Latin scholar, and studied law at

Orléans. He was patronized by Eberhard, Duke of Württemberg, who employed him as secretary. Having accompanied Eberhard to Rome, he became acquainted with Politian and other eminent Italian literati. He resided mostly at Stuttgart, where he was appointed assessor of the supreme court about 1484. He was subjected to persecution because he opposed a proposition to burn all Hebrew books except the Bible, and was involved in a long controversy with the monks and bigots on this subject. He defended his opinions in relation to Hebrew books in his "Ocular Mirror," ("Speculum Oculare," 1511.) Between 1518 and 1522 he taught Hebrew and Greek at Ingolstadt and Tübingen. He published a "Hebrew Lexicon," and several other works. He contributed much to the revival of classical learning. Died at Stuttgart in 1522.

See MELANCHTHON, "Historia Reuchlini," 1552; J. H. MAJUS, "Vita Reuchlini," 1687; MAYERHOFF, "Reuchlin und seine Zeit," 1830; LANEY, "Johann Reuchlin," 1855; F. BARHAM, "Life and Times of Reuchlin," 1843; GABLER, "Dissertatio de J. Reuchlino," 1822; M. ADAM, "Vita Philosophorum;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Reuchlinus. See REUCHLIN.

Reully, ruh'ye', (JEAN,) a French traveller, born in Picardy in 1780. He published "Travels in the Crimea in 1803," (1806.) Died at Pisa in 1810.

Reumont, von, fon roi'mont, (ALFRED,) a German diplomatist and *littérateur*, born at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1808, was employed on missions to Florence and Rome. He wrote several works on Italian history and art, among which are "Roman Letters," ("Römische Briefe," 4 vols., 1840-44,) and "Benvenuto Cellini," (1846.)

Reusner, rois'ner, [Lat. REUSNERUS,] (NIKOLAUS,) a German poet and jurist, born at Lemberg, in Silesia, in 1545. He was professor of law at Strasburg and at Jena. He published numerous poems and treatises on law. Died at Jena in 1602.

See JOHANN WEITZ, "Vita N. Reusneri," 1603; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Reuss, roiss, (EDUARD WILHELM EUGEN,) a Protestant theologian, born at Strasburg. He wrote a "History of Christian Theology in the Apostolic Age," (in French,) and other works.

Reuter, roi'ter, (FRITZ,) a distinguished German poet, born at Stavenhagen, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, November 7, 1810. He studied jurisprudence at Rostock, and in 1832 went to Jena, where he joined the *Burschenschaft*,* (the association of German students,) and the next year was arrested in Prussia and condemned to death; but the sentence was commuted to thirty years' imprisonment. He was, however, released in 1840, having been included in the general amnesty. He has written, in the Low German (*Plattdeutsch*) dialect, various poems, comedies, and novels, which are much admired. Among his works are "Läuschen un Riemels," (1853; 3d edition, 1856,) "Polterabendgedichte," (1855,) "Reise na Bellingen," (1855,) a poetical romance, "Blücher in Treptow," etc., (1857,) a comedy, "Kein Hüsung," (1858,) a poem, and "Olle Kamellen," (1860,) a novel. He died in 1874.

Reuter, (PAUL JULIUS,) BARON, a German, born about 1815, gained distinction as the institutor of a telegraphic system. He was the first who furnished telegrams of political or general news to the public journals of Europe. He established his office in London in 1851. In 1871 the Duke of Coburg-Gotha created him a baron.

Reuterdahl, roi'ter-dål', (HENRIK,) a Swedish theologian, born at Malmö in 1795. He was appointed professor of theology at Lund in 1844. Among his works are an "Introduction to Theology," (1837,) and a "History of the Swedish Church," (1838 *et seq.*)

Reuven, ruh'ven, (PIETER,) a Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1650; died in 1718.

Reuvens, roi'vens, (CASPAR JACOB CHRISTIAN,) a Dutch antiquary, born at the Hague in 1793. He became professor of history and archæology at Leyden

in 1818, and wrote several antiquarian treatises. Died in 1837.

See LEEEMANS, "Epistola de Vita Reuvensii," 1838.

Reuvens, (JAN EVERAARD,) an eminent Dutch jurist, born at Haarlem in 1763, was the father of the preceding. He became a counsellor of the supreme court at Paris about 1810, and was author of the criminal code of Holland. Died in 1816.

Revay, rä'voi, (NICHOLAS,) a Hungarian poet and philologist, born in 1751. He was professor of literature at Pesth. Died in 1807.

Réveillé-Parise, rà'vâ'yâ' pã'rèz', (JOSEPH HENRI,) a French medical writer, born at Nevers in 1782. He practised in Paris, and wrote, besides other works, "Researches on the Physique, Habits, and Diseases of Literary Men," (1834,) which gained the Montyon prize in 1835 and is called a model treatise. Died in 1852.

See CALLISEN, "Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon."

Revel, reh-vêl', (GABRIEL,) a French painter, born at Château-Thierry in 1643; died in 1712.

Rev'e-ley, (WILLEY,) an English architect and antiquary. According to several authorities, he completed the "Antiquities of Athens," left unfinished by Stuart. Died in 1799.

Reveillère-Lépaux. See LARÉVEILLÈRE.

Rever, reh-vâ', (MARIE FRANÇOIS GILLES,) a French antiquary, born at Dol in 1753; died in 1828.

Reverchon, reh-vêr'shôn', (JACQUES,) a French Jacobin, born in 1746, was a member of the Convention, (1792-95,) of the Council of Five Hundred, and of the Council of Elders. Died in 1828.

Revere, rà-vã'rã, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian writer, born at Trieste in 1812. He published between 1829 and 1840 four dramas, which were popular, and one of which is entitled "Lorenzo de' Medici." He has also written some sonnets.

Revere, re-veer', (PAUL,) an American patriot of the Revolution, and one of the earliest American engravers, was born at Boston in 1735. Among his best prints are "The Seventeen Rescinders," and "The Boston Massacre." He took an active part in the destruction of the tea in Boston harbour, and was conspicuous for his patriotism in the political movements of the time. His midnight expedition to Concord, to give notice of the intended attack of General Gage, forms the subject of one of the poems in Longfellow's "Wayside Inn." Died in 1818.

Revere, (PAUL JOSEPH,) COLONEL, an officer, born in Boston in 1832, was a grandson of the preceding. He was severely wounded at Antietam, September, 1862, and was killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

See P. C. HEADLEY, "Massachusetts in the Rebellion," p. 634.

Reveroni, rà-vã-ro'nee, (JACQUES ANTOINE,) a French military engineer, born at Lyons in 1767. He wrote several dramas, novels, and military works. Died in 1828.

Reves, ðe, ðeh rà'vê's, [Lat. REVIVUS,] (JAKOB,) a Dutch Protestant divine, born at Deventer in 1586. He became professor of theology at Leyden about 1640, and wrote several works. Died in 1658.

Rev'ett, (NICHOLAS,) an English antiquary and architect, was born in Suffolk in 1722. In company with James Stuart, he went to Greece about 1750 and spent two years in exploring and delineating the ruins of Athens. He was a partner of Stuart in the important work entitled the "Antiquities of Athens," (3 vols., 1762, 1790, 1794.) He also produced, with Chandler, "Ionian Antiquities," (1769.) After his return to England he practised as an architect. Died in 1804.

Reviczky, rà'vits-ke,? (KARL EMERICH,) COUNT OF, a Hungarian linguist and diplomatist, born in 1737. He published an edition of Petronius, (1784,) and a Catalogue of his own library, (Berlin, 1784.) Died in 1793.

Revius. See REVES, (JAKOB.)

Revoil, reh-vwãl', (PIERRE HENRI,) a French painter of history and genre, born at Lyons in 1776, was a pupil of David. He was professor of design in the Academy of Lyons. He composed songs and other verses with some success. Died in 1842.

Rewbell or **Reubell,** ruh'bêl', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French republican and Director, born at Colmar, near

* The Burschenschaft was very obnoxious to the government on account of its political character, and also on account of some of its overt acts. It was as a member of the Burschenschaft that Sand assassinated Kotzebue, who had shown himself a determined enemy of the association.

the Rhine, about 1746. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly and of the Convention, in which he mostly voted with the radicals; but after the 9th Thermidor he became an opponent of the Jacobins. In 1795 he was chosen a member of the Directory, and assumed control of foreign affairs. He acted with the victorious party in the *coup d'état* of 18th Fructidor, 1797, and was dismissed from office by lot in May, 1799. Died in 1807.

See DE BARANTE, "Histoire du Directoire;" THIERS, "History of the French Revolution."

Rey, rà, (ANTOINE GABRIEL VENANCE,) a French general, born in Rouergue in 1768. He became a general of division in 1793 or 1794, and commanded with success in several actions in Spain between 1808 and 1813. Died in 1836.

Rey, (GUILLAUME), a French medical writer, born in 1687, practised in Lyons. Died in 1756.

Rey, (JEAN), a French physician and chemist, born at Bugue, in Périgord. He published in 1630 "Essays to ascertain the Cause why Tin and Lead increase in Weight when they are calcined." He maintains that this increase is the result of a combination of the metal with atmospheric air. Died about 1645.

Rey, (JEAN), a French writer and manufacturer, born at Montpellier in 1773. He substituted the forms of flowers for the fantastic designs of the Orientals in the fabrication of Cashmere shawls. Among his works is a "Histoire des Châles," (1823.) Died in 1849.

Rey, (JEAN BAPTISTE), a French composer, born in 1734, became director of the emperor's chapel in 1804. Died in 1810.

Rey, (JOSEPH AUGUSTE), a French writer on law, education, etc., was born at Grenoble in 1794. Among his works is "Theory and Practice of Social Science," (3 vols., 1842.)

Reybaud, rà'bõ', (CHARLES,) a French *littérateur*, born at Marseilles in 1800, was a brother of Marie Roch Louis, noticed below.

Reybaud, (HENRIETTE Arnaud), a French novelist, born at Arles about 1800, became the wife of the preceding.

Reybaud, (MARIE ROCH LOUIS), a popular French author, born at Marseilles in 1799. He began life as a merchant, and settled in Paris about 1830. In 1841 he gained the Montyon prize of the French Academy (5000 francs) for his "Studies on Modern Reformers or Socialists," (2 vols., 1840-43.) His most original and popular work is a novel called "Jérôme Paturot in Search of a Social Position," (3 vols., 1843.) He has written other novels.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "London Quarterly Review" for September, 1848; "Fraser's Magazine" for September, 1843.

Reyher, rî'ër, (SAMUEL,) a German professor of law and mathematics, was born in Saxony in 1635. He published "Mathesis Mosaico-Biblica," (1678,) and other works. Died at Kiel in 1714.

Reyn, de, deh rin, (JEAN,) a Flemish painter, born at Dunkirk about 1610, was a pupil of Van Dyck, whom he is said to have imitated with success. He worked in England for Van Dyck; but after the death of the latter he returned to Dunkirk. "The majority of his pictures," says Périès, "have often passed for the works of his master." Died in 1678.

Reyna, de, dà rà'nâ or rà'e-nâ, (CASSIODORUS,) a Spanish translator of the Bible, born at Seville, is said to have been a Protestant. His version of the Bible, printed at Bâle in 1569, was the first in the Spanish language. Died at Frankfort in 1594.

Reyraud, rà'nõ', (ANTOINE ANDRÉ LOUIS,) BARON, a French mathematician, born in Paris in 1771. He was employed about thirty years in the Polytechnic School as teacher and examiner. He published a number of standard works on geometry and algebra, which were introduced as text-books into public schools. Died in 1844.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Reyraud, (JEAN ERNEST), a French philosopher, born at Lyons in 1806. In 1836 he became associated with Pierre Leroux as editor of the "Encyclopédie Nouvelle." He was a moderate democrat in the Assembly

of 1848, and supported Cavaignac. His chief work, entitled "Earth and Heaven," ("Terre et Ciel," 1854,) had great success.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Reyneau, rà'nõ', (CHARLES RENÉ,) a French geometer, born at Brissac, in Anjou, in 1656. He was professor in a college at Angers. He published "Analysis Demonstrated," (1708,) and "Elements of Mathematics," (1714.) Died in 1728.

Reyner, rà'ner, (EDWARD,) an English Puritan minister, born in Yorkshire in 1600. He preached at Lincoln. Died about 1670.

Reynier, rà'ne-à', (AUGUSTIN BENOÏT,) a Belgian poet, born at Liege in 1759; died at Cologne in 1792.

Reynier, rà'ne-à', (JEAN LOUIS,) a French general, was born at Lausanne in 1771. As chief of the staff of Moreau, he displayed skill at Rastadt, Friedberg, Biberach, and in the famous retreat of 1796. He commanded at the siege of Acre in the temporary absence of Bonaparte, and is said to have decided the victory at Heliopolis, (1799.) In 1807 he had command of the army of Joseph, King of Naples. He was taken prisoner at Leipsic, (1813.) Died in 1814.

Reynier, rà'ne-à', (JEAN LOUIS ANTOINE,) a Swiss naturalist, born at Lausanne in 1762, was a brother of the preceding. He accompanied the expedition to Egypt in 1798. Among his works are "Egypt under the Domination of the Romans," (1807,) and "Treatises on the Public and Rural Economy of the Celts and Germans," (1808,) of the "Arabs and Jews," (1820,) of the "Persians and Phœnicians," (1829,) etc. Died in 1824.

See LA HARPE, "Notice sur L. Reynier," 1825; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Reynold de Chauvancy, de, deh rà'no' deh shõ'-võn'se', (CHARLES,) a French naval officer, born at Pont de Veyle (Ain) in 1810. He produced a work on maritime signals, entitled "Code de Signaux, Télégraphie nautique polyglotte," (1856,) which has been adopted by seventeen maritime powers.

Reynolds, rà'nõ'lz, (ALEXANDER W.), an American officer in the Confederate service, born in Virginia, was made a brigadier-general in 1861.

Reynolds, rà'nõ'lz, (EDWARD,) an English bishop, born at Southampton in 1599. He favoured the Presbyterians during the civil war, and took the Covenant. In 1648 he became Dean of Christ Church and vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford. He was ejected from these positions about 1650, after which he preached in London. He was appointed Bishop of Norwich in 1660. He published a number of religious works, which are highly esteemed. Died in 1676.

Reynolds, (JOHN.) See RAINOLDS.

Reynolds, (JOHN FULTON), an American general, born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1820, graduated at West Point in 1841. He served as first lieutenant in the Mexican war, (1846-47,) and obtained the rank of captain in 1855. He commanded a brigade in the Seven Days' battles near Richmond in June, 1862, and for his services there received brevets as colonel and brigadier-general in the regular army. In January, 1863, he was appointed a major-general of volunteers. His corps formed the vanguard of the army at Gettysburg, where he was killed on the 1st of July, 1863.

See TENNEY, "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion," p. 760.

Reynolds, (JOHN HAMILTON), an English poet, born in 1795, was a member of the legal profession. He wrote a poem called "Safie." Died at Newport in 1852.

Reynolds, (SIR JOSHUA), the most celebrated portrait-painter that England has produced, was born at Plympton, in Devonshire, on the 16th of July, 1723. He was a son of the Rev. Samuel Reynolds. At the age of eighteen he became a pupil of Hudson in London, with whom he remained about two years. He afterwards worked at Plymouth as a portrait-painter until 1746, when he settled in London. About 1750 he visited Rome, Florence, Venice, and other cities of Italy. When he first saw the works of Raphael in the Vatican, he felt much disappointment,—which he attributed to his own ignorance. The works of Titian and Tintoretto contributed more to the formation of his style than those

of the Roman school. He returned to England in the autumn of 1752, soon after which he acquired a high reputation by a portrait of Commodore Keppel. In 1760 he raised his price to twenty-five guineas for a head, and one hundred guineas for a whole-length portrait. He painted in 1762 a picture of "Garrick between Tragedy and Comedy."

In 1764 Mr. Reynolds and Dr. Johnson, who had become intimate friends, founded the Literary Club, composed of twelve members, among whom were Burke and Goldsmith. He was chosen president of the Royal Academy in 1768, and was knighted on that occasion. He delivered before the Academy a series of "Lectures on Painting," which were generally admired and were translated into several languages. In 1784 he produced a beautiful allegorical portrait of "Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse," and received the title of principal painter to the king. He painted for the Empress of Russia a picture of "The Infant Hercules strangling the Serpents," (1786,) which is one of his best historical works. He was never married. His career was a remarkable instance of continual prosperity. He died in February, 1792, leaving an estate of about £80,000.

Sir Joshua is considered as the founder or the head of the British school of painting. He obtained powerful effects by a rich and harmonious colour and by his distribution of light and shade. His historical pieces indicate that he was deficient in the grand style of design. "Sir Joshua Reynolds is the most invulnerable man I know," says Dr. Johnson,—"the man with whom if you should quarrel, you will find the most difficulty how to abuse." "Reynolds, swiftest of painters, was gentlest of companions," says Ruskin; "so, also, Velasquez, Titian, and Veronese."

See JAMES NORTHCOTE, "Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds," 1818; MALONE, "Life of Sir J. Reynolds;" THOMAS REYNOLDS, "Life of Sir J. Reynolds," by his son, 2 vols., 1839; "Life of Sir J. Reynolds," commenced by C. R. LESLIE and completed by TOM TAYLOR, 2 vols., 1865; "Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds," by JOSEPH FARRINGTON, London, 1819; "London Quarterly Review" for April and July, 1866; "Edinburgh Review" for August, 1820.

Reynolds, (RICHARD), an English benefactor, born in Bristol in 1735, was a member of the Society of Friends. He married Hannah Darby in 1757, and became a partner in the iron and coal works at Ketley. In 1763 he removed to Coalbrook Dale, where he superintended a large manufactory of iron. He is said to have been the first who employed iron instead of wood in the construction of railways. His business afforded him a large income, a great part of which he expended in deeds of charity. He removed to Bristol in 1804. Died in 1816.

See "Letters of Richard Reynolds, with a Memoir of his Life," by his granddaughter, HANNAH MARY RATHBONE, Philadelphia, 1855.

Reynolds, (SAMUEL WILLIAM) an eminent English engraver in mezzotint, was born in 1774. He engraved many portraits and historical pieces after Sir Joshua Reynolds, also Rubens's "Chapeau de Paille," and a number of the works of Horace Vernet. Died in 1835.

Reynoso. See REINOSO.

Reyrac, de, dèh rà'yák', (FRANÇOIS PHILIPPE DULAURENS,) a French poet and priest, born in Limousin in 1734. He wrote "Rural Poems," and a "Hymn to the Sun," (1777,) in poetical prose, which was often reprinted. Died in 1782.

See BÉRENGER, "Eloge de Reyrac," 1783.

Reyre, rair, (Abbé JOSEPH,) a French teacher and writer of juvenile books, was born in Provence in 1735; died in 1812.

Reys, dos, dôs rās, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese priest and Latin poet, born near Santarem in 1690; died in 1738.

Rezzano, rê't-sá'no, (FRANCESCO,) a mediocre Italian poet, born at Como in 1731; died in 1780.

Rezzonico, rê't-so-nee'ko, (ANTONIO GIUSEPPE,) Count de la Tour, (or della Torre, del'la tor'rà,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Como in 1709, became an officer in the Spanish army. His chief work is "Researches into the Life and Writings of Pliny," ("Disquisitiones Plinianæ," 2 vols. in fol., 1763-67,) which is praised as a model of criticism. Died at Parma in 1785.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Rezzonico, (CARLO.) See CLEMENT XIII.

Rezzonico, (CARLO GASTON DELLA TORRE,) COUNT, an Italian poet and prose writer, born at Como in 1742, was a son of Antonio Giuseppe, noticed above. Among his works is a poem entitled "The Ruin of Como," which is admired. Died at Naples in 1796.

See G. B. GIOVIO, "Della Vita di G. Rezzonico," 1802.

Rhadamante. See RHADAMANTHUS.

Rhad-a-man'thus, [Gr. Ραδάμανθος; Fr. RHADAMANTE, rà'dá'mònt',] a son of Jupiter and Europa, and a brother of Minos. According to tradition, he married Alcmena, the mother of Hercules, was eminent for his justice, and after death became one of the chief judges of the lower world, or Elysium.

Rhalls, ràl'lis, (GEORGE ALEXANDER,) a modern Greek jurist, born at Constantinople in 1804. He became minister of justice of Greece in 1841, and afterwards president of the Areopagus, or court of cassation. He published several legal works.

Rham, râm, (Rev. WILLIAM LEWIS,) an eminent writer on agriculture, born at Utrecht in 1778. He was educated at Edinburgh and at Cambridge University, and became rector of Fersfield, Norfolk. He wrote many articles for the "Penny Cyclopædia," which were published separately under the title of "Dictionary of the Farm." Died in 1843.

Rhangabé. See RIZO RANGABÉ.

Rhe'a, [Gr. Ρεία, Ρέα, Ρείν, or Ρήν; Fr. RHÉA, rà'á',] a goddess of classic mythology, whom the Romans called Ops or Cybele. According to Hesiod, she was a daughter of Uranus and Ge, or Cælus and Terra, the wife of Cronus, (Saturn,) and the mother of Jupiter, Neptune, Pluto, Juno, Ceres, and Vesta. She was called "the Great Mother," and "the Mother of the Gods." The principal seat of her worship was Pessinus, in Galatia. (See CYBELE.)

See SMITH'S "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology."

Rhe'a Sil'vī-a, or Il'y-a, [Fr. RÉA (or RHÉA) SILVIA, rà'á' sèl've'á', or ILIE, e'le',] in Roman mythology, was a daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus, whose father was supposed to be Mars. The king Amulius had compelled her to become a vestal virgin to prevent her from having offspring, and after the birth of her sons he drowned her in the river. The poets feigned that she was changed into a goddess and became the wife of the Anio.

Rheede, van, vãn rà'dèh, (HENDRIK ADRIAAN Draakenstein—drá'kèn-stin'), a Dutch naturalist, who became Governor-General of the Malabar coast. He collected materials for a costly work on the plants of India, entitled "Hortus Indicus Malabaricus," (12 vols., 1670-1703,) in which he was aided by Caserius, Commelin, and others. He died about 1700.

Rhegas. See RHIGAS.

Rheinek, rí'nèk, (CHRISTOPH,) a German musical composer, born at Memmingen in 1748, was author of several operas. Died in 1796.

Rheita, von, fon rí'tá, (ANTON MARIA SCHYRLÉ,) a German astronomer, born in Bohemia about 1597. He constructed a telescope with four lenses. Died at Ravenna in 1660.

Rhenanus, (BEATUS.) See BEATUS.

Rhenferd, rên'fèrt, (JAKOB,) a German Orientalist, born in 1654. He became professor of Oriental languages at Franeker. Died in 1712.

Rhese, rees, ? (JOHN DAVID,) M.D., a philologist, born in the island of Anglesey in 1534. He taught school in Italy, and published a number of works in the Italian language. Died in 1609.

Rhet'í-cus, [Ger. pron. rà'te-kùs,] the surname of an astronomer, whose proper name was GEORGE JOACHIM. He was born at Feldkirch, near the Rhine, in 1514. He became a pupil and assistant of Copernicus in 1539 or 1540, and advocated the Copernican system in his "Narratio de Libris Revolutionum Copernici," (1540.) In 1541 he obtained a chair of mathematics at Wittenberg. He left a work of great labour, entitled "Opus Palatinum de Triangulis," (1596,) which contains, besides a treatise on trigonometry, a table of sines, cosines, tangents, etc. Died in 1576.

Rhett, (ROBERT BARNWELL,) an American politician, born at Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1800. Being elected in 1833 attorney-general of the State, he acted with the Nullification party, and in 1850 became a United States Senator. On the election of Mr. Lincoln, in 1860, he was a member of the State Convention which passed an ordinance of secession, and drew up the address giving reasons for this measure.

Rhî-ā'nus, a Greek poet, born in Crete, lived about 250 or 225 B.C. He wrote five or more poems, two of which are entitled "Heracleia" and "Thessalica." Fragments of his works are extant.

Rhigas, *ree'gās*, written also **Rhegas** and **Rigas**, a modern Greek patriot and writer, born in Thessaly about 1760. He formed in early life a design to liberate Greece from the Turkish yoke, and, in order to promote this design, organized a secret society, wrote popular songs, founded a journal, published educational works, etc. All these were in the modern Greek language. In 1798 he was arrested at Trieste, delivered by the Austrians to the Turks, and drowned in the Danube by the latter.

See REYBAUD, "Mémoires sur la Grèce;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rhin'thon, [*Pivθων*], a Greek dramatic poet, born at Syracuse or Tarentum, lived about 300 B.C. His works are not extant.

Rhizos Rhangavis. See RIZO RANGABÉ.

Rho, *ro*, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian jurist, born at Milan in 1543; died in 1627.

Rhode, *ro'deh*, or **Rhodi**, *ro'de-üs*, (JOHANN,) a Danish medical writer and antiquary, born at Copenhagen about 1587; died at Padua in 1659.

Rhode, *ro'deh*, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German Orientalist of Breslau, was noted for his researches in the antiquities and natural history of India. Died in 1827.

Rhodes, *röd*, (ROBERT E.,) an American general, born at Lynchburg, Virginia, commanded a division of General Lee's army at Gettysburg, July, 1863. He was killed at the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864.

Rhodes, *de*, *deh rod*, (ALEXANDRE,) a French missionary, born in 1591. He preached in Cochinchina and Tonquin. He published a "History of Tonquin," (1650,) and other works. Died in Persia in 1660.

Rhodiginus, *ro-de-jee'noos*, (CÆLIUS,) an Italian philologist, whose family name was RICCHERI (*rèk-ke-ā'ree*) or RICCHERI (*rèk-kā'ree*), was born at Rovigo about 1450. He became professor of Greek and Latin at Milan in 1515. His chief work is "Ancient Readings," ("Antiquæ Lectiones," 1516.) Died in 1525.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Rhodi. See RHODE, (JOHAN.)

Rhodomann. See RHODOMANNUS.

Rhodomannus, *ro-do-mān'nūs*, or **Rhodomann**, *ro'do-mān'*, (LAURENTIUS,) a German Hellenist, born at Sassawerf, in Saxony, in 1546. He was professor of Greek at Jena, and afterwards lectured on history at Wittenberg. He wrote Greek verse with facility, and is called one of the restorers of the Greek language in Germany. Among his works are a "Life of Luther, in Greek Verse," (1579,) and "Christian Poem on Palestine," ("Poesis Christiana Palestinæ," 1589.) Died in 1606.

Rhymer, Thomas the, or **Thomas of Ercildoune**, a Scottish poet, flourished between 1250 and 1300. He had the reputation of a prophet.

Rhyne, Tøn, (WILLEME,) a Dutch naturalist, born at Deventer about 1640. He practised medicine at Batavia, explored the plants of Java, and aided Van Rheede in composing his "Hortus Malabarius."

Rhys, (JOHN,) a scholar of Celtic, born in Wales in 1840. In 1877 he was appointed professor of Celtic at Oxford. He is the author of "Lectures on Welsh Philology," and other works.

Rhyzelius, *re-zā'le-us*, (ANDREAS,) a Swedish antiquary, born in Westgothland in 1677. He became Bishop of Linköping, and wrote several works on Swedish antiquities. Died about 1758.

Riancey, de, *deh re'ōn'sā'*, (HENRI LÉON CAMUSAT,) a French historian, born in Paris in 1816. He

published, besides other works, a "History of the World," (4 vols., 1838-41.) In 1852 he became chief editor of "L'Union," a journal.

Rianzares, DUKE OF. See MUÑOZ, (FERNANDO.)

Riario, *re-ā're-o*, (GIROLAMO,) Seigneur of Forlì and Imola, a nephew of Pope Sixtus IV., was born about 1442. He was an enemy of Lorenzo de' Medici and of the family of Colonna. He was assassinated by his own guards in 1488.

Riario, (PIETRO,) CARDINAL, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1445. He was a corrupt favourite of Sixtus IV., who appointed him Archbishop of Florence. He had great influence at the papal court, and was notorious for his debauchery. Died in 1474.

Ribadeneira, *re-bā-dā-nā'e-rā*, (PEDRO,) a Spanish Jesuit and biographer, was born at Toledo in 1527. He gained some distinction as a preacher, and was employed by Loyola to propagate Jesuitism in Flanders and Spain. He wrote, besides other works, a "Life of Loyola," ("Vida de San Ignacio," 1570.) He is said to have been deficient in judgment. Died at Madrid in 1611.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ribalta, *re-bāl'tā*, (FRANCISCO,) an eminent Spanish painter, born at Castellon de la Plana in 1551. He studied the works of Raphael and Sebastian del Piombo in Rome, and settled in Valencia. His design, colour, and composition are highly commended. Among his works are a "Last Supper," a "Holy Family," and "The Entombment of Christ." He was a skilful anatomist. Died in 1628.

Ribalta, de, *dā re-bāl'tā*, (JUAN,) a son of the preceding, was born at Valencia in 1597. He was a painter of great promise, and died prematurely in 1628.

Ribas, de, *deh ree'bās*, (JOSEPH,) born at Naples about 1735, entered the service of Russia, and became an admiral. He commanded a fleet which operated against the Turks in 1790.

Ribault or **Ribaut**, *re'bō'*, (JEAN,) a French Protestant navigator, born at Dieppe about 1520. He commanded a party sent by Coligni in 1562 to explore and colonize some parts of North America. He explored Port Royal, South Carolina, built a fort there, and returned to France. In 1565 he obtained command of a fort and colony which the French had planted on the Saint John's River, Florida. He had seven vessels under his command. The French were attacked by a Spanish fleet just after the arrival of Ribault. He was about to bring his vessels into action, when a storm drove them ashore. Ribault and his men escaped to land, but were massacred by the Spaniards. "John Ribault," says Sparks, "was the pioneer of a great enterprise; . . . and, although he was assisted by brave and able associates, yet his energy and zeal were the chief springs of the whole."

See SPARKS, "Life of Ribault," in the seventh volume of his "American Biography," second series; HILDRETH, "History of the United States," vol. i. chap. iii.

Ribault, *re'bō'*, (J. F.,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1767; died in 1820.

Ribbing von Leuven, *rib'bing fon loi'ven*,? (ADOLPH LUDWIG,) a Swedish conspirator, born at Stockholm in 1764. He was an accomplice of those who killed Gustavus III., and was banished for life. Died in Paris in 1843.

Ribeiro or **Ribeyro**, *re-bā'e-ro*, (BERNARDIN,) a Portuguese pastoral poet of the sixteenth century, was born at Torrão, in Alemtejo. He is pronounced by Longfellow "one of the best poets of Portugal, and the first Portuguese writer who gained a high reputation as a pastoral poet."

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Ribeiro dos Santos, *re-bā'e-ro dōs sãn'tōs*, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese poet of the present century, has published, among other works, an "Ode to the Infante Dom Henrique," which is greatly admired.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Ribera. See SPAGNOLETTO.

Ribera, *re-bā'rā*, (CARLOS LUIS,) a Spanish painter, the son of a distinguished artist, was born in Rome about 1812.

Ribera, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish Jesuit and commentator, born in Segovia in 1537. He wrote Commentaries on the minor prophets and on the Gospel of John. Died at Salamanca in 1591.

Ribera, de, dà re-bā'rā, (ANASTASIO PANTALEON,) a Spanish wit and burlesque poet, born at Saragossa in 1580. He was assassinated at Madrid in 1629.

Ribes, rèb, (FRANÇOIS,) a French surgeon, born at Bagnères de Bigorre in 1770. He succeeded Desgenettes as chief physician at the Hôtel des Invalides in 1837. He wrote on anatomy, etc. Died in 1845.

Ribes, de, dèh rèb, (ANNE ARNAUD,) a French officer of engineers, born in 1731; died in 1811.

Ribeyro. See RIBEIRO.

Riboud, re'boo', (THOMAS PHILIBERT,) a French *littérateur* and judge, born at Bourg-en-Bresse in 1755. He was a member of successive legislative bodies between 1791 and 1814. Died in 1835.

Riboutté, re'boo'tà', (FRANÇOIS LOUIS,) a French dramatist, born at Lyons in 1770; died in 1834.

Ricard, re'kār', (DOMINIQUE,) a French abbé and translator, born at Toulouse in 1741. He translated Plutarch's "Moral Works," (17 vols., 1783-95,) and his "Parallel Lives," (13 vols., 1798-1803.) He wrote a poem on the Sphere. Died in 1803.

Ricard, (ÉTIENNE PIERRE SILVESTRE,) a French general, born at Castres in 1771. He won the rank of general of division at Borodino in 1812. Died in 1843.

Ricard, (JEAN MARIE,) an eminent French jurist, born at Beauvais in 1622; died in Paris in 1678.

Ricardo, re-kar'do, (DAVID,) an eminent political economist, born in London in April, 1772, was a son of a Jewish broker. He became a member of the Stock Exchange in London, and a partner of his father. In consequence of his marriage with a Christian, in 1793, this partnership was dissolved. He published in 1809 a pamphlet called "The High Price of Bullion a Proof of the Depreciation of Bank-Notes." His reputation is founded on "The Principles of Political Economy and Taxation," (1817,) which is highly esteemed. He was elected to Parliament in 1819, and spoke frequently on financial subjects. Died in September, 1823.

See J. R. McCULLOCH, "Life of Ricardo," prefixed to Ricardo's Works, 1846; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1818; "Monthly Review" for December, 1820.

Ricardo, (JOHN LEWIS,) an English writer on international law, born in 1812. He was elected a member of Parliament in 1841, and greatly promoted the successful operation of the electric telegraph. Among his works is a "History and Anatomy of the Navigation Laws." Died in London in 1862.

Ricardos, re-kār'dòs, (DON ANTONIO,) a Spanish general, born at Seville in 1727. He commanded the army which opposed with some success the French invaders in 1793, and he was promoted to be captain-general in 1794. Died in 1794.

See J. M. HERVAS DE ALMENARIA, "Elogio historico del General A. Ricardos," 1798.

Ricardus Corinensis. See RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER.

Ricasoli, re-kā'so-lee, (Baron BETTINO,) an eminent Italian statesman, born of an ancient noble family in Tuscany about 1805. He was a prominent advocate of the independence and unity of Italy in 1848, and acted as dictator of Tuscany in 1859. In June, 1861, he succeeded Cavour as prime minister of Italy. The policy of his administration was similar to that of Cavour. He resigned about the 1st of March, 1862, and was succeeded by Ratazzi. In June, 1866, he again assumed the direction of the government as president of the council and minister of the interior. He retired from office about April 7, 1867. Died in 1880.

See F. DALL'ONGARO, "Bettino Ricasoli;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ricaut. See RYCAUT.

Riccalton or **Riccalton**, rik'al-ton,? (ROBERT,) a Scottish divine, born near Jedburgh in 1691. He preached for many years at Hobkirk, and wrote several able and suggestive religious works, among which is the "Sober Inquiry," etc. Died in 1769.

Riccati, di, de rèk-kā'tee, (JACOPO FRANCESCO,) COUNT, an Italian mathematician, born at Venice in 1676, was the father of Vincenzo, noticed below. Died in 1754.

His son GIORDANO, born in 1709, was a mathematician and writer. Died in 1790.

See TIFALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Riccati, di, (VINCENZO,) an Italian mathematician, born at Castel-Franco in 1707; died in 1775.

Ricchieri, (LODOVICO.) See RHODIGINUS.

Ricci, rèt'chee, (ANTONIO,) called BARBALUNGA, (bar-bā-loon'gā,) an Italian painter, born at Messina in 1600; died in 1649.

Ricci, (BARTOLOMEO,) an Italian Latinist, born at Lugo in 1490. He wrote, besides other works, a Dictionary of the Latin language, entitled "Apparatus Latinæ Locutionis," (1533.) Died in 1569.

See G. DELLA CASA, "Discorso sulla Vita di B. Ricci," 1834.

Ricci, (CAMILLO,) an Italian painter, born at Ferrara in 1580; died at Ferrara in 1618.

Ricci, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, born at Novara in 1545. He was employed by Pope Sixtus V. in the Vatican and Quirinal. Died at Rome in 1620.

Ricci, (LORENZO,) an Italian Jesuit, born at Florence in 1703, was elected general of the order of Jesuits in 1758. He opposed the proposition to reform that order, which was suppressed by Pope Clement XIV. in 1773. Died in prison at Rome in 1775.

See SAINTE-FOI, "Vie du Père Ricci;" CARACCIOLI, "Vie du Père Ricci," 1776.

Ricci, (MARCO,) a painter, born at Belluno in 1676. He worked some years as assistant of his uncle Sebastian in England. According to the "Biographie Universelle," he was one of the most skilful landscape-painters of the Venetian school. Died at Venice about 1728.

Ricci, (MATTEO,) an Italian Jesuit, born at Macerata in 1552. He was one of the first missionaries who went to China, (1583.) In 1600 he was admitted into Peking, where he gained the favour of the emperor. He wrote interesting Memoirs and Letters on China. Abel Rémusat calls him the founder of the mission of China. Died in Peking in 1610.

See D'ORLÉANS, "Vie de M. Ricci," 1693; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ricci, (MICHELANGELO,) an Italian cardinal and mathematician, born at Rome in 1619; died in 1682.

Ricci or **Ricchi**, rèk'kee, (PIETRO,) an Italian painter, born at Lucca in 1606, worked at Milan and Venice. Died in 1675.

Ricci, (SCIPIONE,) an Italian reformer, born at Florence in 1741. He became Bishop of Pistoia and Prato in 1780, and co-operated with the grand duke Leopold in his projects of religious reform. He was opposed to monastic orders, to indulgences, and other practices of the Church of Rome. In consequence of the riotous demonstrations of the populace against him, he resigned in 1790. Died in 1810.

See DE POTTER, "Vie et Mémoires de Scipion Ricci," 4 vols., 1825, (translated into English by THOMAS ROSCOE, 1829;) "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ricci or **Rizzi**, rèt'see, (SEBASTIANO,) an Italian painter, born at Cividale di Belluno (Venetia) in 1660. He worked at Rome, Vienna, Florence, and London, to which he was invited by Queen Anne. Having passed ten years in England, he returned to Venice, and practised his art with success. He was a skilful imitator of the styles of many masters. Among his remarkable works are "The Abduction of the Sabines," at Rome, and "The Assumption of the Virgin." Died at Venice in 1734.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" Ticozzi, "Dizionario."

Ricciardi, rèt-char'dee, (FRANCESCO,) Count de Camaldoli, an Italian statesman, born at Foggia in 1758. He was minister of justice under Murat from 1809 to 1815. He made some reforms in the penal code. Died in 1842.

See CEVA-GRIMALDI, "Elogio storico del Conte F. Ricciardi," 1834.

Riociardi, (IRENE,) an Italian poetess, a sister of Joseph Napoleon Ricciardi. She was married in 1831 to a composer named Capecelatro.

Ricciardi, (JOSEPH NAPOLEON,) an Italian poet and politician, a son of Francesco, noticed above, was born in Naples in 1808. A liberal in politics, he has lived in exile since 1848. He has written a "History of the Italian Revolution," (1850,) and several political poems.

Riociarelli. See VOLTERRA, DE, (DANIELE.)

Riccio, (BARTOLOMMEO.) See NERONI.

Riccio, (DAVID.) See RIZZIO.

Riccio, (FELICE,) an eminent painter of the Venetian school, surnamed BRUSASORCI, ("Rat-Burner,") was born at Verona in 1494. His father invented a rat-trap and burned rats: hence the surname. He studied the works of Titian, and perhaps was his pupil. He painted in the Palazzo Ridolfi, in Venice, a fresco called the "Cavalcade of Clement VII. and Charles V.," (in Bologna.) Died in 1567.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" RIDOLFI, "Vite degli illustri Pittori Veneti;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Riccio, (FELICE,) a son of the preceding, born at Verona in 1540, was a skilful painter, especially of portraits. Died in 1605.

Riccioli, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian astronomer and Jesuit, born at Ferrara in 1598. He was professor of philosophy, theology, etc. at Bologna and Parma. His superiors authorized him to devote himself to astronomy, that he might confute the Copernican system. This he attempted to do in his "Almagestum Novum," (2 vols., 1651.) According to his theory, the sun, moon, Jupiter, and Saturn revolve around the earth, while Mercury, Venus, and Mars are satellites of the sun. He also published an able treatise on mathematical geography and hydrography, (1661,) and "Improved Astronomy," ("Astronomia Reformata," 1665.) Died in 1671.

See FABRONI, "Vite Italorum doctrina excellentium;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Riccoboni, (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a son of Luigi, noticed below, was born at Mantua in 1707, and lived in Paris. He wrote an ingenious work called "Theatrical Art," ("L'Art du Théâtre," 1750.) Died in 1772.

His wife, MARIE JEANNE LABORAS DE MÉZIÈRES, born in Paris in 1714, was a successful novelist. Among her novels are "The Letters of Julia Catesby," (1758,) "Ernestine," and "Sophie de Vallière," (1771.) M. Weiss calls her one of the most *spirituelle* women of her time. Died in 1792.

Riccoboni, (ANTONIO,) an Italian philologist, born at Rovigo in 1541. He translated into Latin Aristotle's "Rhetoric," "Ethics," and "Poetica," (1579,) and wrote several works. Died in 1599.

Riccoboni, (LUIGI,) an Italian comic writer and actor, born at Modena about 1675. Among his works is a poem "On Representative Art," ("Della Arte rappresentativa," 1728.) Died in Paris in 1753.

Rice, (LUTHER,) an American Baptist divine and missionary, born at Northborough, Massachusetts, in 1783. He was one of the founders of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, and assisted in the establishment of the Columbian College, at Washington, District of Columbia. Died in 1836.

Rich, (CLAUDIUS JAMES,) an Orientalist and traveller, born at Dijon, in France, in 1787, was educated at Bristol. He learned Arabic, Syriac, Persian, etc. in his early youth, became an excellent linguist, and entered the service of the East India Company in 1803. In 1808 he married a daughter of Sir James Mackintosh, at Bombay, and was appointed the East India Company's resident at Bagdad. He collected in that vicinity many Oriental manuscripts, medals, and coins, and wrote a "Memoir on the Ruins of Babylon," which he had visited in 1811. A second edition of it was issued in 1839. He visited the ruins of Nineveh and Persepolis, and made an excursion into Koordistan. He died of cholera, at Shirâz, in October, 1821, leaving a "Narrative of a Residence in Koordistan," (1836.)

See a brief notice of his life, prefixed to the work last named.

Rich, (RICHARD,) BARON, an English judge, born in London about 1498. He became solicitor-general in 1533, and lord chancellor in 1547. He united with Protector Somerset in measures for the conviction and execution of Lord Seymour. In 1551 he resigned his office on pretext of ill health. Died in 1568. According to Lord Campbell, he was "a very consistent character in all that was base and profligate." One of his sons became Earl of Warwick.

See LORD CAMPBELL'S "Lives of the Lord Chancellors," vol. ii.

Rich'ard [Lat. RICARDUS; It. RICARDO, re-kar'do] I., King of England, surnamed CŒUR DE LION, (KUR dèh le'òN'), was the third or second son of Henry II. and his queen Eleanor. He was born at Oxford in 1157, and was invested in the duchy of Guienne. He united with his brother Henry in a revolt against his father in 1173. On the death of Prince Henry, in 1183, Richard became the heir-apparent to the throne. He formed in 1188 a secret alliance with Philip, King of France, the enemy of Henry II., and openly revolted against the latter in 1189. The allies waged war with success against Henry in France, and induced him to accept their terms of peace. At this juncture Henry died, in July, 1189. Richard showed compunction for his undutiful conduct, and chose for his ministers the faithful servants of his father. Having agreed a short time before his accession to join the King of France in a crusade, he appointed his mother regent of the kingdom. "Impelled more by the love of military glory than by superstition," says Hume, "he acted from the beginning of his reign as if the sole purpose of his government had been the relief of the Holy Land and the recovery of Jerusalem from the Saracens."

The combined army of Richard and Philip, amounting to 100,000 men, began to march in 1190. They embarked on ships at Marseilles and Genoa, and sailed to Sicily, where they passed the winter, during which serious dissensions arose between Richard and Philip, who regarded each other with jealous rivalry. Richard married Berengaria, Princess of Navarre, at Cyprus, in 1191, and in the summer of that year arrived at Acre, which had been besieged by the crusaders for two years and was still defended by Saladin. The French and English kings were incited by emulation to extraordinary acts of valour at this siege. "Richard in particular," says Hume, "animated with a more precipitate courage than Philip, . . . acquired a great and splendid reputation." Acre surrendered in July, 1191, soon after which Philip returned to France. In September, Richard defeated Saladin in a great battle, in which "he performed," says Hume, "the part both of a consummate general and gallant soldier."

Having concluded a truce with Saladin for three years, three months, three weeks, and three days, he sailed homeward in October, 1192, and was wrecked on the coast of Istria. Attempting to pass through Germany in disguise, he was arrested by Leopold of Austria, who transferred him to the emperor, Henry VI., who was an enemy of the captive prince. He was confined in a dungeon, and subjected to many insults, until February, 1194, when he obtained his liberation by paying a large ransom. In the mean time his brother John had attempted to usurp the royal power, but was resisted with success. The rivalry between Richard and Philip afterwards involved them in several wars, the results of which were insignificant. Hostilities were suspended in 1198 by a truce of five years. At the siege of the castle of one of his vassals near Limoges, Richard was mortally wounded by an arrow, in March, 1199. He left no lawful issue, and was succeeded by his brother John. "Of an impetuous and vehement spirit," says Hume, "he was distinguished by all the good as well as the bad qualities incident to that character: he was open, frank, generous, sincere, and brave; he was revengeful, domineering, ambitious, haughty, and cruel." Richard I. forms a prominent and brilliant character in Scott's novel of "Ivanhoe."

See P. J. BRUNS, "De Rebus gestis Richardi Angliæ Regis," 1780; J. WHITE, "Adventures of Richard Cœur de Lion," 3 vols., 1791; G. P. R. JAMES, "Life of Richard I.," 1843; HUME, "History of England," chap. x.; W. E. AVTOUN, "Life of Richard I. of England," 1840.

Richard II, King of England, born at Bordeaux in 1366, was a son of Edward the Black Prince. He succeeded his grandfather, Edward III., in June, 1377. Among the remarkable events which occurred during his minority was the rebellion of Wat Tyler, (1381,) which was provoked partly by the tax imposed to support a war against France. The insurgents, who were peasants or common people, entered London, massacred many persons of the higher class, among whom was the Archbishop of Canterbury, and committed other outrages. Richard acted with much presence of mind, and persuaded the rioters to disperse. A great number of them were afterwards executed. Edward III. had left the kingdom involved in wars against the French and the Scotch. In 1385 Richard invaded Scotland and reduced to ashes Edinburgh, Perth, Dundee, etc. The Scots offered no resistance, but at the same time made a successful raid into England. The power of Richard, who was indolent and incapable, was nullified for a time by his uncle the Duke of Gloucester, who put to death the king's favourites and ministers in 1388. The wars against France and Scotland were conducted with little vigour, and suspended by frequent truces. In 1396 Richard concluded a long truce with the French court, and was affianced to Isabella of France, who was seven years of age. In 1398 he banished the Dukes of Hereford and Norfolk, who had met to fight a duel. Hereford (who at the death of his father became Henry, Duke of Lancaster) had gained the favour of the people by his conduct and abilities. Taking advantage of the absence of Richard, who was in Ireland, Henry landed in England in July, 1399, raised a large army, and made himself master of the kingdom without serious opposition. The troops which Richard brought from Ireland nearly all deserted. "His personal character had brought him into contempt," says Hume. He was deposed by Parliament, which recognized his rival as King Henry IV., and ordered or advised that Richard should be imprisoned in some secret place. He died mysteriously in the thirty-fourth year of his age. "It is more probable," says Hume, "that he was starved to death in prison." He left no posterity. Richard II. gives name to one of Shakspeare's tragedies.

See J. EVESHAM, "Historia Richardi II.," 1729; HUME, "History of England," chap. xvii.; "Life and Reign of Richard II.," London, 1681; R. HOWARD, "History of the Reigns of Edward III. and Richard II.," 1690.

Richard III, King of England, a younger son of Richard, Duke of York, and a brother of Edward IV., was born in Northamptonshire on the 2d of October, 1452, and was styled the Duke of Gloucester. He took part in the battle of Tewksbury, in 1471, and, according to a report which obtained currency, was instrumental in the death of Henry VI. In 1472 he married Lady Anne Nevil, a daughter of the Earl of Warwick. He became regent or protector at the accession of his nephew, Edward V., who was a minor, (April, 1483.) "His exorbitant ambition," says Hume, "unrestrained by any principle either of justice or humanity, made him carry his views to the possession of the crown itself." By dissimulation and professions of loyalty he obtained possession of the king's person. He arrested and executed the Earl of Rivers, Edward's maternal uncle and tutor, with other friends of the young king. About the end of June, 1483, he usurped the royal power openly and without resistance. Soon after this date Edward V. and his brother were put to death in the Tower by the order of Richard. His authority was recognized by a Parliament which met in 1484. "But the crimes of Richard were so horrid and so shocking to humanity that the natural sentiments of men, without any political or public views, were sufficient to render his government unstable." (Hume.) Many nobles and malcontents assembled in Brittany and offered their services to Henry, Earl of Richmond, who was regarded by the Lancastrians as the rightful heir to the crown. Henry landed at Milford Haven in August, 1485, with a small army, which was increased to 6000 men. The rivals met at Bosworth on the 21st of August. In number of men Richard had the advantage; but, soon after the battle began, Lord Stanley, whose conduct had been equivocal,

joined Richmond with about 7000 men and decided the victory. Richard fought with the energy of despair, and was slain as he was rushing forward to attack Henry in person. Richard was of small stature, humpbacked, and had a disagreeable countenance. Several modern writers have appeared as his apologists. Richard III. furnishes the name to one of Shakspeare's most popular dramas.

See SIR GEORGE BUCK, "Life of Richard III.;" JESSE, "Life of Richard III.," 1860; BEALE, "Richard III. and his Times," 1844; SIR THOMAS MORE, "History of Edward V. and the Duke of York," 1641; HUME, "History of England," chap. xxiii.; HORACE WALPOLE, "Historic Doubts on Richard III.," 1768; J. REY, "Essais historiques et critiques sur Richard III.," 1818.

Richard (re'shâr') I., Duke of Normandy, surnamed SANS PEUR, ("without fear,") was born about 933; died in 996.

Richard II, Duke of Normandy, was the son of the preceding, whom he succeeded. He died in 1027 or 1026, and was succeeded by his son, Richard III., who died in 1028.

Richard, a native of Normandy, was a friend of Thomas à Becket, whom he succeeded as Archbishop of Canterbury in 1174. Died in 1184.

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. ii. chap. viii.

Richard, a learned and liberal prelate, whose family name was FITZ-RALPH. He became Archbishop of Armagh in 1347, and denounced the superstition and licentious habits of the mendicant friars. For this offence he was arraigned before Pope Innocent VI., and condemned. Died at Avignon in 1360.

Richard, re'shâr', (ACHILLE,) a French botanist, born in Paris in 1794, was a son of Louis Claude Marie, noticed below. He wrote many monographs, and contributed greatly to popularize the science of botany. His "Elements of Botany and Vegetable Physiology" (1819; 7th edition, 1846) is highly commended as a textbook for students. It has been translated into many languages. Died in 1852.

See BOUCHARDOT, "Éloges de Royer-Collard et d'A. Richard," 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Richard, (CHARLES LOUIS,) a French theologian, born in Lorraine in 1711. He published a "Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Sciences," (6 vols., 1760.) Died in 1794.

Richard, (FLEURY FRANÇOIS,) a French historical painter, born in Lyons in 1777. He received the title of painter to Charles X. about 1824.

Richard, (FRANÇOIS,) called RICHARD LENOIR, a French manufacturer, born in Calvados in 1765. He and his partner Lenoir introduced the manufacture of fine cotton stuffs into France about 1795. Died in 1839.

See his autobiographic "Mémoires," 1837.

Richard, (FRANÇOIS MARIE CLAUDE,) BARON, a French physician, born in the eighteenth century. He was the author of "Observations on the Medicine of the Military Hospitals," ("Observations de Médecine des Hôpitaux militaires," 1766.) He died in the reign of Louis XVI.

Richard, (JEAN,) a French moralist and religious writer, born at Verdun in 1638. His chief work is "Universal Science of the Pulpit, or Moral Dictionary," ("La Science universelle de la Chaire, ou Dictionnaire morale," etc., 5 vols., 1700-12.) Died in 1719.

Richard, (JOSEPH CHARLES,) a French revolutionist, born at La Flèche in 1752, was a moderate member of the Convention. He was specially excepted from the operation of the law which exiled regicides in 1816. Died in 1834.

Richard, (LOUIS CLAUDE MARIE,) an eminent French botanist, born at Versailles in 1754. He passed about eight years (1781-89) in exploring the botanical and other productions of Guiana and the Antilles. After his return he was admitted into the Institute, and was professor of botany in the École de Médecine, Paris. He was a good observer, and was versed in various branches of natural history. He wrote, besides several memoirs or monographs, an excellent "Analysis of the Fruit, considered in general," (1808.) Died in 1821.

See CUVIER, "Éloge de L. C. M. Richard.;" KUNTH, "Notice sur L. C. M. Richard," 1824; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; â, ê, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, ī, ö, ü, ȳ, short; a, e, i, o, obscure; fâr, fáll, fât; mêt; nôt; gōöd; mōön;

Richard, (RENÉ,) a French historian, born at Saurmur in 1654, obtained the office of royal censor, (of books.) Died in 1727.

Richard, (THÉODORE,) a French landscape-painter, born at Milhau (Aveyron) about 1805.

Richard de Bury, an English prelate and patron of learning, whose family name was RICHARD ANGERVILLE or ANGARVILLE, was born at Bury Saint Edmund's in 1237. He was tutor to Prince Edward, (afterwards Edward III.) Having been sent on a mission to the pope, he formed a friendship with Petrarch, was appointed Bishop of Durham in 1333, and chancellor of England in 1334. He collected a great number of books, which he bequeathed to a company of scholars at Oxford. It is stated that he owned more books than all the other English bishops together. He was eminent for learning. Died in 1345.

See an account of his life in his "Philobiblon," an English version of which was published in London, 1832.

Richard de Saint-Victor, re'shãr' deh sân vèk'tor', a mystical theologian and philosopher, born in Scotland, was a pupil of Hugh de Saint-Victor. He became prior of the abbey of Saint-Victor, at Paris, in 1164. He was an eloquent and celebrated writer on theology, ethics, etc. An edition of his works was published by John of Toulouse in 1650. Died in 1173.

See JOANNES DE TOLOSA, "Vita Richardi," prefixed to the edition of his works, 1650.

Richard of Cirencester, (sis'e-ter,) an English historian and monk, called RICAR'DUS CORINEN'SIS, or THE MONK OF WESTMINSTER. He entered a monastery at Westminster in 1350. He wrote, besides several works on Saxon and British history, a celebrated "Description of Britain," ("De Situ Britanniaë,") the manuscript of which was first found in 1747 by Charles Julius Bertram, of Copenhagen. The authenticity of this work is doubted by many critics.

Richard of Hexham. See ROGER.

Richard Plantagenet. See YORK, third DUKE OF.

Richard Plan-tag'e-net, Earl of Cornwall, a son of John, King of England, was born in 1208. "His ruling passion was to amass money,—in which he succeeded so well as to become the richest subject in Christendom," (Hume.) According to Michaud, he fought as a crusader in Palestine about 1240. He was elected King of the Romans in 1256. "He was tempted," says Hume, "to expend vast sums of money on his election." Though he was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, his reign was only nominal. He died in England in 1272.

Richardot, (FRANÇOIS,) Bishop of Arras, a learned French prelate, born in 1507; died in 1574.

Richards, (BRINLEY,) an English composer and pianist, was born in 1819. He is the composer of the song "God bless the Prince of Wales." Died in 1885.

Richards, (WILLIAM,) an American missionary, born at Plainfield, Massachusetts, in 1792. He sailed in 1822 to the Sandwich Islands, where he became interpreter and chaplain to the king, and in 1845 was appointed minister of public instruction. Died in 1847.

Richardson, (BENJAMIN WARD,) an English physician, was born at Somerby in 1828. He for some years edited the *Journal of Public Health* and the *Social Science Review*, and he is the author of popular works on medical subjects. He is a strong advocate of temperance.

Rich'ard-son, (CHARLES,) an eminent English lexicographer, born in 1775. He published in 1805 "Illustrations of English Philology," in which he advocated the philological opinions of Horne Tooke. His chief work is a "Dictionary of the English Language," (2 vols. 4to, 1835-37, reissued in 1838, 1839, 1844, 1849, and 1855; with Supplement, 1856 and 1859,) which is very highly esteemed. It was pronounced by Dean Trench the best dictionary in the language. Died in 1865.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Rich'ard-son, (ISRAEL B.,) an American general, born at Burlington, Vermont, about 1818, graduated at West Point in 1841. He served with distinction in the Mexican war, became a captain in 1851, and resigned his commission in 1855. He commanded a division in

the Chickahominy campaign, (May-July, 1862,) was appointed a major-general in July, and rendered important services at Antietam, September 17, 1862. He received in this battle a wound of which he died, November, 1862.

See TENNEY, "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion."

Richardson, (JAMES,) an English traveller, born in Lincolnshire in 1806. He engaged in an expedition to Lake Tchad, in Africa, and departed from Tripoli in 1850 with Barth. He died at Ungouratona in March, 1851, leaving a "Narrative of a Mission to Central Africa," (1853.)

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Richardson, (JOHN,) a learned English theologian, born at Chester. He became Bishop of Ardagh, Ireland, in 1633. Died in London in 1654.

Rich'ard-son, (Sir JOHN,) a British naturalist and traveller, born at Dumfries, Scotland, in 1787. He served as surgeon to Captain Franklin's expedition to the Arctic Ocean in 1819, and to the second expedition of that navigator in 1825. He published "Zoology of the Northern Parts of British America," ("Fauna Boreali-Americana," 3 parts, 1829-37,) in which he was assisted by William Swainson and William Kirby. In 1848 he conducted an expedition sent to search for Sir John Franklin. His route was through the lakes of British America to Slave Lake, and thence down the Mackenzie River, the mouth of which he reached in August, 1848. After his return he published a "Journal of a Boat-Voyage through Rupert's Land to the Arctic Sea," etc., (1851.) Died in 1865.

See "Life of Sir John Richardson," London, 1868; "Biographical Sketches," by H. MARTINEAU.

Richardson, (JOHN PETER,) an American statesman, grandson of Richard, noticed below, was born in Sumter district, South Carolina, in 1801. He was a prominent leader of the Union party in the Nullification contest of 1835, was elected to Congress in 1836, and became Governor of the State in 1841. Died in 1850.

Richardson, (JONATHAN,) an English portrait-painter and writer on art, was born about 1665. He painted heads with great success, but failed in attitudes, draperies, and backgrounds. After the death of Kneller he was considered the foremost portrait-painter of England. His durable reputation is founded on an "Essay on the Whole Art of Criticism as it relates to Painting, and an Argument in behalf of the Science of a Connoisseur," (1719,) which is highly commended. Died in 1745.

Richardson, (JOSEPH,) an English poet, born in Northumberland. He studied law, and was called to the bar in 1784. He was one of the writers of the satires of the "Rolliad" and the "Probationary Odes." Died in 1803.

Richardson, (RICHARD,) an American soldier and patriot, born near Jamestown, Virginia, in 1704, served in the Revolutionary war, and was made a brigadier-general. Died in 1780.

Richardson, (SAMUEL,) an eminent English novelist, born in Derbyshire in 1689, was a son of a joiner. At the village school which he attended he began to display his faculty for invention. He has informed us that in his boyhood he was a favourite of young women, who availed themselves of his talents in the composition of letters to their lovers. About the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to a printer of London, named Wilde. He served as foreman in the printing-office about five years, and then became a master-printer in Fleet Street. He married Miss Wilde, a daughter of his former master. In 1740 he published his first novel, "Pamela," which was very popular and opened a new era in English romantic literature. Fielding's novel "Joseph Andrews" was an avowed burlesque of "Pamela." Richardson acquired a European reputation by his "History of Clarissa Harlowe," (1748,) which is considered his capital work. "His personages have all the reality possible," says Diderot; "his incidents are realized in the manners of all polished nations. What fertility in the invention of personages! what variety in the delineation of characters!" He afterwards produced the novel of "Sir Charles Grandison," (1753,) which was less successful. Richardson was prosperous in

business. By the favour of Speaker Onslow he obtained the lucrative privilege of printing the Journals of the House of Commons. He wrote No. XCVII. of the "Rambler" of Dr. Johnson, who was his friend and a warm admirer of his works. Died on the 4th of July, 1761.

See FRANCIS JEFFREY, "Swift and Richardson," 1853; DIDEROT, "Éloge de S. Richardson," 1762; MRS. BARBAULD, "Life of S. Richardson," prefixed to his "Correspondence," 6 vols., 1803; SIR WALTER SCOTT, "Memoirs of Eminent Novelists," E. MANGIN, "Life and Writings of S. Richardson," 1811; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors," "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1804; "Blackwood's Magazine" for March, 1869, article "Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II.;" "Westminster Review" for January, 1869; "Monthly Review" for January, 1805.

Richardson, (SIR THOMAS,) an English judge, born in Norfolk in 1569. He was elected Speaker of the Commons in 1621, and became chief justice of the court of common pleas in 1625 or 1626. He decided that torture was an illegal mode of obtaining evidence when it was proposed to apply it to Felton the assassin, (1628.) In 1631 he was appointed chief justice of the king's bench. He was a noted jester. Died in 1635.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Chief Justices;" Foss, "The Judges of England."

Richardson, (WILLIAM,) an English clergyman, born near Bedford in 1698. He became chaplain to the king in 1746. Some of his sermons were published. Died in 1775.

Richardson, (WILLIAM,) a British writer and critic, born in Perthshire in 1743. He was professor of humanity at Glasgow from 1773 to 1814, and was a contributor to the "Mirror." Among his works are "Anecdotes of the Russian Empire," and "Essays on the Characters of Shakspeare," (3 vols., 1775,) which was received with favour. Died in 1814.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Riche, rêsh, (CLAUDE ANTOINE GASPARD,) a French naturalist, born in Beaujolais in 1762. He was a coadjutor of Vicq d'Azyr in the "Encyclopédie Méthodique." He accompanied as a naturalist the expedition which was sent in search of La Pérouse in 1791. On their arrival at Java, in 1793, the collections and journal of Riche were seized by the Dutch. He died in 1797, leaving many memoirs on natural history. He was a brother of De Prony, the great engineer and geometer.

See CUVIER, "Éloge du Citoyen Riche," 1798.

Riché, re'shâ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) President of Hayti, was born at Cap-Haïtien about 1780. He served as a general under Christophe, and became President in March, 1846. Died in February, 1847.

Riche de Prony. See PRONY, DE.

Richelet, rêsh'lâ', (PIERRE,) a French grammarian, born at Cheminon in 1631. He published, besides other works, a "Dictionary of the French Language," (1680,) the success of which was promoted by many satirical remarks contained in it. Died at Paris in 1698.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Richelieu, de, deh rêsh'le-uh', (ALPHONSE LOUIS DU PLESSIS—dû plâ'se'), called CARDINAL DE LYON, born in Paris in 1582, was a brother of the great statesman. He became Archbishop of Lyons in 1628, and cardinal in 1629. He meddled little with the intrigues of the court. Died in 1653.

See ABBÉ DE PURE, "Vie de Richelieu, Cardinal de Lyon."

Richelieu, de, (ARMAND EMANUEL DU PLESSIS,) DUKE, a statesman, born in Paris in 1766, was a grandson of Marshal Richelieu, (1696-1788.) He emigrated in 1789 or 1790, entered the Russian army, and became governor of Odessa in 1803. Having returned to France in 1814, he was appointed minister of foreign affairs and president of the council (*i.e.* prime minister) in September, 1815. He negotiated with the allies a treaty which secured the territorial integrity of France. He resigned office about the end of 1818, and was recalled to the presidency of the council February 20, 1820. In November, 1821, he retired because the majority of the Chamber opposed his policy. He was a man of estimable character. Died in May, 1822.

See L. F. DE BAUSSET, "Notice sur M. le Duc de Richelieu," 1822; LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration;" GUIZOT, "Mémoires," tome i.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Richelieu, rêsh'ê-loo, de, [Fr. pron. deh rêsh'le-uh'], (ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS,) CARDINAL, a celebrated and ambitious French statesman, born at Paris or in Poitou on the 5th of September, 1585, was a son of François du Plessis and Susanne de la Porte. He studied at the College of Navarre and that of Lisieux, and chose the clerical profession. In 1607 he was consecrated at Rome as Bishop of Luçon. Having been selected by the States-General to harangue the king in 1614, he acquitted himself so well that he was appointed almoner to the queen-regnant. He was secretary of state for a short time in 1616, and acted as mediator between the king and his mother, Marie de Médicis, by whose influence he obtained the dignity of cardinal in 1622. About two years later he was admitted into the royal council, which he entered as a master rather than an adviser. Even the king was overawed by the intensity of his imperious will. Richelieu soon became prime minister, and pursued a policy which tended to humble the powerful nobility, to centralize the administration, to render the monarchy absolute, and to restore the balance of power in Europe, which the ascendancy of the House of Austria had disturbed. His most powerful opponents were Marie de Médicis and the king's brother Gaston, who incited an armed revolt, which was suppressed without difficulty. Among the important achievements of Richelieu was the subjection of the Calvinists, who had attempted to gain their independence or defend their rights by arms, and whose head-quarters were at Rochelle. He directed in person the siege of this city, which surrendered in 1628 on condition that a general pardon should be granted, with religious toleration to the Protestants. A contest for ascendancy between Richelieu and Marie de Médicis ended in the exile of the latter in 1630. He maintained the independence of the civil power against the usurpations of the Romish Church. He exhibited excessive severity in the execution of Marillac, Montmorency, Cinq-Mars, and other noblemen, who were implicated in a conspiracy against him. The first two of these were executed in 1632.

In the pursuance of his design to reduce the power of Austria, he supported with a subsidy the Protestants of Germany, who were waging war against the emperor, and used his influence to defeat the negotiations for peace. He also ordered a large body of French troops to co-operate with the Swedes on the Rhine in 1635. About this time his armies opposed the Spaniards in Flanders and Italy, but without much success. In 1635 he founded and endowed the French Academy, the most splendid literary institution of Europe. In the same year he made a treaty with Holland, which became his ally in a war against Philip IV. of Spain. The French gained several victories in Germany and Italy in 1640-42. During his administration Alsace, Artois, and Roussillon were annexed to France. Richelieu detected a dangerous conspiracy formed by Cinq-Mars and Gaston of Orléans, the former of whom was executed in September, 1642. He died in Paris on the 4th of December, 1642. The people expressed by bonfires their joy for his death.

Richelieu had some literary taste, and was a liberal patron of authors, artists, etc. He was the reputed author of several works, among which are "Mémoires du Cardinal de Richelieu," first printed in 1823, and his "Political Testament," ("Testament politique") the authenticity of which was discredited by Voltaire and defended by Foncemagne. Although Richelieu was a great and successful statesman, he is not a general favourite with the French, like Henry IV. or Louis XIV. Many modern French writers argue that his policy did not conduce to the real and durable prosperity of the nation. His system is severely criticised by De Tocqueville, (in his "Ancien Régime et la Révolution,") by Quinet, and by Charles de Rémusat.

See AUBERV, "Mémoires du Cardinal de Richelieu," 1660; JAY, "Histoire du Ministère de Richelieu;" CAPPELLE, "Richelieu et Mazarin," 1836; HENRI MARTIN, "Histoire de France;" MICHELET, "Histoire de France;" VIOLART, "Histoire du Ministère de Richelieu," 1649; J. CALLET, "L'Administration en France sous Richelieu," 2 vols., 1861; "Life of Cardinal Richelieu," by WILLIAM ROBSON, 1854; SULLY, "Mémoires;" CARDINAL DE RETZ, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

â, ê, î, ô, û, ÿ, long; à, è, ô, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, î, ö, ü, ÿ, short; a, e, i, o, u, obscure; fâ, fâll, fât; mêt; nôtt; gôödt; möödt;

Richelieu, de, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS ARMAND DU PLESSIS), a brilliant and profligate courtier, born in 1696, was a grand-nephew of Cardinal Richelieu. He was a son of Armand Jean Vignerod, Duc de Richelieu. His intrigues and libertinism caused him to be thrice confined in the Bastille. He obtained the favour of Louis XV., and distinguished himself as a general at Fontenoy in 1745. About 1748 he was made a marshal of France. He disgraced himself by his cupidity, arrogance, and scandalous vices. Died in 1788.

See FAUR, "Vie privée du Maréchal de Richelieu," 1790; SOULAVIE, "Mémoires du Maréchal de Richelieu," VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance générale," SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires," CAPEFIGURE, "Le Maréchal de Richelieu," 1857; DANGEAU, "Journal," "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Richemont, de, *dèh rèsh'môn'*, (LOUIS AUGUSTE CAMUS), a French general, born in 1770; died in 1853.

Richepanse or Richepanse, *rèsh'pônss'*, (ANTOINE), a French general, born at Metz in 1770. He became a general of brigade in 1796, and a general of division in 1799. Having obtained command of a division of the army of Moreau, he contributed to the victory of Hohenlinden, (1800.) Died at Guadeloupe in 1803.

See NOLLET-FABERT, "Le Général Richepanse," 1853.

Richer, re'shâ', [Lat. RICHERUS,] a French chronicler, who flourished about 980-1000. He wrote (in Latin) a history of the period from 888 to 995, which is highly prized. The manuscript of this work was discovered in 1833 by Pertz and Boehmer.

Richer, (ADRIEN), a French biographer and historian, born at Avranches in 1720. He wrote "The Lives of Celebrated Mariners," (13 vols., 1780-86,) and other works. Died at Paris in 1798.

Richer, (CLAUDE), a French mathematician, born at Auxerre in 1680; died in 1756.

Richer, (EDMOND), a French canonist, born in Champagne in 1559 or 1560. He became an adherent of Henry IV. about 1590, and syndic of the Faculty of Theology at Paris in 1608. He defended the privileges of the Gallican Church, and published a work "On Ecclesiastical and Political Power," (1611,) which subjected him to persecution. Died in 1631. "His fame," says Hallam, "has risen in later times."

See BAILLET, "Vie de Richer," 1714; PÉRAU, "Vie d'E. Richer," 1748; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Richer, (ÉDOUARD), a French author, born in La Vendée in 1792. He produced a poem entitled "Victor et Amélie," (1816,) and a "History of Brittany," (1821,) which is commended. Having been converted to the doctrines of Swedenborg, he published a work called "The New Jerusalem," (8 vols., 1832-36.) Died at Nantes in 1834.

See PIET, "Mémoires sur la Vie de Richer," 1836.

Richer, (FRANÇOIS), a French jurist, a brother of Adrien, noticed above, was born at Avranches in 1718. He wrote a "Treatise on Civil Death," ("De la Mort civile," 1755,) and "Celebrated Trials," (22 vols., 1772-88.) Died in 1790.

Richer, (HENRI), a mediocre French writer, born at Longueil in 1685. Among his works are "Fables in Verse," (1729,) and a "Life of Mæcenas," (1746.) Died in 1748.

Richer, (JEAN), a French astronomer, was sent to Cayenne in 1671 to observe the parallax of the sun. Died in 1696.

Richer d'Aube, re'shâ' dôb, (FRANÇOIS), a French jurist, born at Rouen in 1686, was a nephew of Fontenelle. Died in 1752.

Richerand, rèsh'rôn', (ANTHELME), an eminent French physician and surgeon, born at Belley, in Bugey, in 1779. He published "Elements of Physiology," (1801; 10th edition, 1832,) which had great success, and became professor in the Faculty of Medicine in Paris in 1806. He wrote articles for the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1840.

See DUBOIS D'AMIENS, "Éloge de Richerand," 1851; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Richerus. See RICHER.

Richier, re'shè-â', (LIGIER), a skilful French sculptor, born in Lorraine about 1500. He studied in Rome,

and returned to Lorraine while he was still young. Died about 1572.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Richmann, rik'mân, or **Richman, rik'mân**, (GEORG WILHELM,) born in Livonia in 1711, became professor of natural history at Saint Petersburg in 1745. He was killed by lightning, while repeating the experiment of Dr. Franklin, in 1753.

Rich'mond, (CHARLES GORDON LENNOX), DUKE OF, born in London in 1791, was a son of Charles Lennox, (1764-1819.) He was a member of the privy council, and of the cabinet formed by Earl Grey in 1831. Died in 1861.

Richmond, (CHARLES HENRY GORDON LENNOX), DUKE OF, an English peer, born in 1818, was educated at Oxford. He was appointed president of the poor-law board in 1859, resigned the same year, and succeeded his father as duke in 1860. He was president of the board of trade in 1867 and 1868. In 1870 he became leader of the Conservatives in the House of Lords. He was lord president of the council 1874-80, and again president of the board of trade for a few weeks in 1885, resigning in order to accept the newly created office of secretary for Scotland.

Richmond, (CHARLES LENNOX), DUKE OF, born in 1672, was a son of Charles II. and the Duchess of Portsmouth. He served in the army under William III. in Flanders. He died in 1723.

Richmond, (CHARLES LENNOX), DUKE OF, a British general, born in 1735, was a grandson of a natural son of King Charles II. He was a man of superior talents. In 1778 he proposed to recognize the independence of the revolted American colonies. He became master of the ordnance in 1782. Died in 1806.

Richmond, (CHARLES LENNOX), DUKE OF, a British peer, born in 1764. He entered the army in his youth. In 1806 he inherited the dukedom at the death of his uncle. He was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1808, and governor-general of the British possessions in North America about 1816. He died in Canada, of hydrophobia, in 1819, and was succeeded by his son Charles.

Richmond, EARL OF. See HENRY VII.

Richmond, (GEORGE), an English portrait-painter, born about 1809. He became popular as a painter in water-colours in London. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1857, and afterwards a royal academician. His portraits are very numerous.

Richmond, (JAMES STUART), fourth DUKE OF, born in 1612, was a nephew of Ludovic Stuart, noticed below. He inherited the title of duke about 1641. He was a devoted adherent of Charles I. in the civil war. Died in 1655.

Richmond, (LEIGH), an English clergyman, born in Liverpool in 1772. He was educated at Cambridge, and obtained a curacy in the Isle of Wight, from which he removed to London in 1805 and became chaplain of the Lock Hospital. He was presented to the rectory of Turvey, in Bedfordshire, about 1808. He published "Annals of the Poor," containing "The Dairyman's Daughter" and other narratives, which obtained a wide circulation; also, "The Fathers of the English Church," (8 vols., 1807-11.) Died in 1827.

See "Memoir of the Rev. Leigh Richmond," by REV. T. S. GRIMSHAW.

Rich'mond and Len'nox, (LUDOVIC STUART), second DUKE OF, born in 1574, was a son of the first Duke of Lennox, and a cousin of James I. of England. He gained the favour of that king, who created him Duke of Richmond in 1623. He died, without issue, in 1624.

Richomme, re'shom', (JOSEPH THÉODORE), an eminent French engraver, born in Paris in 1785. He gained the grand prize in 1806 or 1816. He engraved a number of works after Raphael. Died about 1850.

Richter, rik'ter, (ADOLPH), a German painter, born at Thorn in 1813.

Richter, (ADRIAN LUDWIG), an eminent German painter and engraver, born at Dresden in 1803. His works are chiefly landscapes representing German and Italian scenes.

Richter, (ÆMILIUS LUDWIG,) professor of canon law at Marburg, born at Stolpen in 1808, published a "Manual of Catholic and Evangelical Canon Law," (1841.)

Richter, (AUGUST GOTTLÖB,) a German surgeon, born in Saxony in 1742. He was professor of surgery at Göttingen for more than forty years, and wrote several works on that subject. Died in 1812.

Richter, (GEORG GOTTLÖB,) a German physician, born at Schneeberg, in Misnia, in 1694. He became professor of medicine at Göttingen in 1736, and published many medical treatises. Died in 1773.

Richter, rik'ter, (HENRY,) an English painter of genre and occasionally of history, born in 1772, was of German extraction. He resided mostly in London, where he died in 1857. His most important historical work is "Christ Restoring Sight to the Blind," now in a church at Greenwich, England.

Richter, (HERMANN EBERHARD,) a German physician, born at Leipsic in 1808, published a number of medical and botanical works.

Richter, (JEAN PAUL FRIEDRICH,) commonly called **Jean Paul**, a popular, quaint, and original German author, born at Wunsiedel, near Baireuth, (Bavaria,) on the 21st of March, 1763. His father was a subaltern teacher in the gymnasium of that place, and afterwards a clergyman. His early education was defective. He had, however, made good progress in Latin and Greek when he entered the University of Leipsic, in 1780. He was destined for theology, but a strong predilection for poetry and philosophy caused him to neglect, and at length to abandon, his appointed profession. During his attendance at the university he was reduced to extreme indigence. To supply his urgent want of funds, he wrote a work entitled "Greenland Lawsuits," (1783,) which but slightly improved his pecuniary affairs. He also wrote a "Selection from the Papers of the Devil," ("Auswahl aus des Teufels Papieren," 1788.) He quitted Leipsic in 1785, after which he lived some time with his mother at Hof. He was afterwards a tutor in a family of rank, and in 1793 became teacher of a school at Schwarzenbach. He produced in 1793 "The Invisible Lodge," ("Die unsichtbare Loge,") which was received with favour. His "Hesperus," a novel, (4 vols., 1794,) was greatly admired. "By degrees," says Carlyle, "Jean Paul began to be considered, not a strange crack-brained mixture of enthusiast and buffoon, but a man of infinite humour, sensibility, force, and penetration." He changed his residence frequently, living successively at Leipsic, Weimar, Meiningen, etc. In 1798 he published "The Valley of Campan, or a Discourse on the Immortality of the Soul," ("Das Campanerthal, oder die Unsterblichkeit der Seele.") He married Caroline Mayer, of Berlin, in 1801, soon after which he settled at Baireuth. The prince-primate Carl von Dalberg granted him in 1809 an annual pension of 1000 florins. According to Carlyle, he received a pension from the King of Bavaria in 1802. Richter is represented as having been eminently happy in his domestic relations. Died at Baireuth in November, 1825.

Among his principal works are novels entitled "Quintus Fixlein," (1796,) "Parson in Jubilee," ("Der Jubel Senior," 1797,) "Titan," (1800-03,) and "Flegeljahre," (which may be translated "Wild Oats," 1805.) "Titan," which he considered his master-piece, has been translated into English, (1863.) He also wrote two works of high order, entitled "Introduction to Æsthetics," ("Vorschule der Æsthetik," 3 vols., 1804,) and "Levana," (1807,) a profound philosophical essay on education. He left an autobiography, "Wahrheit aus Jean Paul's Leben, (8 vols., 1826-33,) the last part of which was written by Dr. Otto. "Except by name," said Carlyle in 1827, "Richter is little known out of Germany. The only thing connected with him, we think, that has reached this country is his saying imported by Madame de Staël and thankfully pocketed by most newspaper critics: 'Providence has given to the French the empire of the land, to the English that of the sea, and to the Germans that of—the air!' Of this last element, indeed, his own genius might easily seem to have been a denizen. His thoughts, his feelings, the creations of his spirit,

walk before us embodied under wondrous shapes, in motley and ever-fluctuating groups; but his essential character, however he disguised it, is that of a philosopher and moral poet, . . . whose delight and best endeavour are with all that is beautiful and tender and mysteriously sublime in the fate or history of man." As a humourist, he is pre-eminent among the Germans.

See CARLYLE, "Essays," vols. i. and ii.; E. FORSTER, "Life of Jean Paul Richter," 1863; DÖRING, "Leben und Charakteristik J. P. Richters," 1830; R. O. SPAZIER, "Jean Paul Richter; ein biographischer Commentar zu seinen Werken," 5 vols., 1833; Z. FUNCK, "Notice sur Jean Paul Richter," 1839; L. BOERNE, "Denkrede auf J. P. F. Richter," 1826; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" ELIZA LEE, "Life of J. P. F. Richter," Boston, 1842; "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1827; "British Quarterly Review" for November, 1847; "Blackwood's Magazine" for July, 1847, and September, 1863.

Richter, (JEREMIAS BENJAMIN,) a Prussian chemist, born at Hirschberg, in Silesia, in 1762. He published, besides other works, "Rudiments of the Art of Measuring Chemical Elements," (4 vols., 1792-94.) It is stated that he discovered the law of multiple proportions. Died in 1807.

See MEUSEL, "Gelehrtes Deutschland."

Richter, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German Orientalist, born at Freyberg in 1773; died in 1806.

Richter, von, fon rik'ter, (OTTO FRIEDRICH,) a Russian traveller, born in 1792. He visited Egypt, Syria, etc. Died at Smyrna in 1816 or 1817.

Ric'ti-mer, an ambitious general of the Roman army, was a Gothic chief. He deposed Avitus about 457 A.D., and raised to the throne Majorian, whom he put to death in 461. He obtained imperial power, though he did not assume the title of emperor. In 472 A.D. he captured Rome, and caused Anthemius to be killed. He died the same year.

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

Rick'etts, (JAMES B.,) an American general, born in the city of New York. He graduated at West Point in 1839, and became a captain in 1852. He commanded a division at the battle of Antietam, September, 1862, and at that of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864. He was disabled by a severe wound at the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864.

Rickman, (GEORG WILHELM.) See RICHMANN.

Rick'man, (JOHN,) F.R.S., an English statistician, born in 1771, was assistant clerk of the House of Commons. Died in 1841.

Rickman, (THOMAS,) an English architect and eminent writer on Gothic architecture, was born at Maidenhead in 1776. He became a clerk in the service of an insurance-broker of Liverpool about 1808, after which he began to study design in his leisure hours. Having adopted the profession of architect, he removed to Birmingham, and published "An Attempt to discriminate the Styles of Architecture in England," (1817,) which is esteemed a standard work. He was the architect of many Gothic churches erected at Bristol, Birmingham, Carlisle, Liverpool, etc. Among his best works is the New Court of Saint John's College, Cambridge. Died in 1841.

Ricord, re'kor', (PHILIPPE,) a skilful physician, of French parentage, born at Baltimore, United States, in 1800. He became chief surgeon of the Hôpital du Midi, Paris, in 1831, and gave special attention to venereal diseases, on which he has written with great success. His practice is said to have been immense. Among his works are "Letters on Syphilis," (1854.) In 1869 he was appointed consulting surgeon to Napoleon III.

Ri'der, (JOHN,) a Protestant bishop, born in Cheshire about 1562. He became Bishop of Killaloe, in Ireland, in 1612. Among his works is "An English-Latin and Latin-English Dictionary," (1589.) Died in 1632.

Rider, (Rev. WILLIAM,) an English historian, published a "History of England." Died in 1785.

Ridg'ley, (THOMAS,) a dissenting minister, born in London about 1666. He succeeded Thomas Gouge in London about 1700, and became tutor in an academy of the Independents in 1712. He published a "Body of Divinity," (1731.) Died in 1734.

Ridinger. See RIEDINGER.

Rid'ley, (GLOUCESTER,) an English clergyman, born at sea, on board the "Gloucester" East Indiaman, in 1702. He wrote a "Life of Dr. Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London," (1763,) and several poems, one of which was called "Psyche," (1782.) Died in 1774.

Ridley, (JAMES,) a son of the preceding, was a chaplain in the army. He wrote "Tales of the Genii," often reprinted. Died prematurely in 1765.

Ridley, (NICHOLAS,) an eminent English Reformer and martyr, born in Northumberland near the beginning of the sixteenth century. He was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, and obtained a high reputation as a preacher. About 1540 he became chaplain to the king. He was appointed Bishop of Rochester in 1547, and succeeded Bonner as Bishop of London in 1550. He assisted Cramer in composing forty-one or forty-two articles of faith in 1551, attempted to convert the princess Mary, and induced King Edward to found several hospitals in London. On the death of Edward VI. he advocated the claim of Lady Jane Grey. He was committed to the Tower by Queen Mary in July, 1553, and was removed in 1554 to Oxford, where he took part in a disputation on the questions which divided the Protestants from the Roman Catholics. Having been condemned as a heretic, he suffered death by fire with fortitude on the 16th of October, 1555.

See GLOUCESTER RIDLEY, "Life of Bishop Ridley," 1763; HUME, "History of England;" "Monthly Review" for December, 1763, and January, 1764.

Ridley, (Sir THOMAS,) an English civilian, born at Ely. He wrote a "View of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law." Died in 1629.

Ridolfi, re-dol'fee, (CARLO,) an able painter of the Venetian school, was born at or near Vicenza about 1598. He avoided the degenerate style which prevailed among his contemporaries. A "Visitation" which he painted for a church in Venice is especially admired. He wrote "The Lives of the Venetian Painters," (2 vols., 1648,) which is a work of much literary and critical merit. Died about 1660.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Ridolfi, (CLAUDIO,) an Italian painter, born at Verona in 1560, was a pupil of Paul Veronese. He is said to have been a good colorist. Died in 1644.

Ridolfi, (LORENZO,) a popular Florentine statesman, who in 1425 rendered an important service to the republic by inducing the Venetians to form an alliance with Florence against the Duke of Milan.

Ridolfi, di, de re-dol'fee, (COSIMO,) MARQUIS, an Italian agriculturist, born at Florence in 1794. He founded an agricultural school at Meleto, and wrote articles for the "Journal of Agriculture," founded by himself and a few others in 1827. He was minister of the interior and president of the council for a short time in 1847 and 1848. Died in 1864.

Riedel, ree'del, (AUGUST,) a German painter, was born at Baireuth in 1800. He worked some years in Rome.

Riedel, (FRIEDRICH JUSTUS,) a German *littérateur*, born near Erfurt in 1742. Among his works are Satires, (3 vols., 1786.) Died in Vienna in 1785.

Riedesel, ree'deh-zel', (JOSEPH HERMANN,) a German traveller, born in 1740. He published an account of his travels in Greece, etc., ("Remarques d'un Voyageur au Levant," 1773.) Died in 1785.

Riedesel, von, fon ree'deh-zel', (FREDERIKA,) BARONESS, a German lady, born at Brandenburg in 1746. She went to the United States in 1777 with her husband, an officer in the British service. She wrote Letters on the campaign which she witnessed in New York. Died in Berlin in 1808.

See the "North American Review" for January, 1828.

Riedesel, von, (FRIEDRICH ADOLPH,) BARON, a German officer, born in 1738, was the husband of the preceding. He served in the British army against the Americans, (1777-82,) and obtained the rank of general. Died in 1800.

See "Memoirs, Letters, and Journals of Major-General Riedesel," translated from the German by WILLIAM L. STONE, (New York, 1868.)

Riedinger or **Ridinger**, ree'ding-er, (JOHANN ELIAS,) an eminent German designer and engraver, born at Ulm in 1695. His delineations of animals, especially wild ones, are unsurpassed for accuracy and fidelity to nature. Among his master-pieces are "Observations on Wild Animals," (40 copper-plates,) "Fables of Animals," (16 plates,) and "Paradise," (12 plates.) He worked mostly at Augsburg. Died in 1767.

See NÄGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Riegger, von, fon reeg'ger, (JOSEPH ANTON,) a German jurist and writer on canon law. He became professor of law at Vienna in 1764. Died in 1795.

Riego y Nuñez, del, dél re-á'go e noon'yéth, a Spanish general and patriot, born in Asturias about 1785. He was a leader of the insurgents who in January, 1820, took arms for the Constitution of 1812. He was afterwards appointed Captain-General of Asturias, or of Aragon, and president of the Cortes. He resisted the French army of intervention in 1823, was taken prisoner, and executed in November of that year.

See MIGUEL RIEGO, "Memoirs of the Life of Riego," 1823; NARD Y PIRALA, "Vida militar y política de Riego," 1844; ED. BURCKHARDT, "Riego und Mina," 1835.

Riem, reem, (JOHANN,) a German rural economist, born at Frankenthal, on the Rhine, in 1739. He wrote on the methods of raising bees and obtaining honey. Died in 1807.

Riemer, ree'mer, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German scholar and writer, born at Glatz in 1774. He was employed as a tutor in the family of W. von Humboldt, and subsequently in that of Goethe. He became first librarian at Weimar in 1828. He published a "Greek-German Hand-Lexicon," and a number of poems. Died in 1845.

Riencourt, de, deh re-án'kooor', (SIMON,) a French historian, born about 1605, in Paris, published a "History of the French Monarchy under the Reign of Louis XIV.," (2 vols., 1688,) and a "History of Louis XIII.," (1695.) Died in 1693.

Rienzi, re-én'ze, or **Rienzo**, re-én'zo, (NICOLA GABRINI,) called COLAS DI RIENZI, ko'lás dee re-én'zee, an eloquent Roman tribune, was born probably at Rome. He received a liberal education, and became a friend of Petrarch about 1340. At that period anarchy prevailed in Rome, the citizens of which were robbed and outraged by barons who occupied fortified castles. Rienzi was a colleague of Petrarch in a deputation sent by the Romans to Avignon in 1342 to persuade the pope to return to Rome. In 1347, by the popular favour, he obtained power, with the title of tribune, and made some reforms. He soon became elated with success, and disgusted the people by his vain pomp and extravagance. "He degenerated," says Gibbon, "into the vices of a king." He was driven out of the city about the end of 1347, after he had been anathematized as a rebel and a heretic by the legate of the pope. Having passed seven years as a fugitive in Germany, etc., he was arrested and taken to Avignon, as a captive or culprit, in 1352. In 1354 he was sent to Rome, with the title of senator, by the pope, who proposed to use the talents and influence of Rienzi for the restoration of order in that capital. Before the end of the year he was killed in a tumult fomented by the barons. "Never, perhaps," says Gibbon, "has the energy and effect of a single mind been more remarkably felt than in the sudden though transient reformation of Rome by the tribune Rienzi. . . . More eloquent than judicious, more enterprising than resolute, the faculties of Rienzi were not balanced by cool and commanding reason." Byron apostrophizes Rienzi as the

"Redeemer of dark centuries of shame,—
The friend of Petrarch,—hope of Italy,—
Rienzi! last of Romans!"

Childe Harold, canto iv. stanza cxiv.

The history of Rienzi forms the basis of one of Bulwer's most popular novels.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," vol. iv. chap. lxx.; SCHILLER, "History of Rebellions;" "Life of Rienzi," in French, by DU CERCEAU, 1733; GABRINI, "Osservazioni sulla Vita di Rienzo," 1806; ZEFIRINO RE, "La Vita di Rienzi," 1828; PAPENCORDT, "Rienzi et Rome à son Époque," 1841; "The Life and Times of Rienzi," Philadelphia, 1836; F. BENEDETTI, "Vita di Rienzi," 1831; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "London Quarterly Review" for March, 1842.

Rienzo. See RIENZI.

Riepenhausen, re'pen-hōw'zen, (FRANZ,) an eminent German painter of history, and engraver, born at Göttingen in 1786. He went to Rome about 1807 with his brother Johann. They produced several oil-paintings, and designs to illustrate the poems of Goethe and Schiller; also a "History of Painting in Italy," (3 vols., 1820, with twenty-four engravings after Italian masters.) He died at Rome in 1831.

Riepenhausen, (JOHANN,) a painter and engraver, a brother of the preceding, was born at Göttingen in 1788. He worked many years at Rome. After the death of Franz, he published a series of engravings illustrative of the life of Raphael, under the title of "Vita di Raffaello," (1834.)

Ries, reess, (FERDINAND,) a German composer and pianist, born at Bonn in 1784, was a pupil of Beethoven. He visited Paris, Stockholm, Saint Petersburg, and London, and in the last-named city was received with distinguished favour. His compositions include symphonies, instrument pieces, and operas; also an oratorio called "David." Died in 1838.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Rieter, ree'ter, (HENRI,) a Swiss landscape-painter, born at Winterthur in 1751. He worked at Berne, and painted Swiss scenery with success. He published coloured engravings of the same subjects. Died in 1818.

Rietschel, reet'shel, (ERNST,) an eminent German sculptor, and professor in the Academy of Arts at Dresden, was born at Pulsnitz in 1804. He studied under Rauch at Berlin, and subsequently in Italy. Among his master-pieces we may name "Mary Kneeling over the Dead Body of Christ," a bust of Luther, a "Ceres," colossal statues of Goethe and Schiller, (at Weimar,) and the "Christ-Angel." Died at Dresden in 1861.

See "Biographie Universelle."

Rietschoof, reet'skōf, (HENDRIK,) a skillful Dutch painter of marine views, was born in 1678.

Rietschoof, (JAN KLAASZ,) a Dutch painter of marine views, born at Hoorn in 1652, was father of the preceding. Died in 1719.

Rieux, de, deh re-uh', (JEAN,) a marshal of France, who was born in 1342. He served with distinction under Charles VI., and became marshal in 1397. Died in 1417.

Rieux, de, (PIERRE,) a French general, a son of the preceding, was called MARÉCHAL DE ROCHEFORT, and was born at Ancenis in 1389. He fought for Charles VII. against the English. Died in 1438.

Riffault, re'fō', (JEAN RENÉ DENIS,) a French chemist, born at Saumur in 1752. He improved the method of making gunpowder, and wrote, besides other works, a "Manual of Chemistry," (1825.) Died at Paris in 1826.

Riffaut or Riffault, re'fō', (ADOLPHE PIERRE,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1821. He obtained a medal of the first class in 1855. Died in 1859.

Rigal, re'gāl', (JEAN JACQUES,) a French surgeon and writer, born at Cussac in 1755; died in 1823.

Rigaltius. See RIGAULT.

Rigas. See RHIGAS.

Rigau or Rigaud, re'gō', (ANTOINE,) a French general, born at Agen in 1758. He commanded the department of the Marne when Napoleon returned from Elba. Having been condemned to death for his defection from the cause of the Bourbons in 1815, he escaped to the United States. He died in 1820.

Rigaud, (HYACINTHE,) an eminent French portrait-painter, born at Perpignan in 1659, was a pupil of Ranc and of other masters. He painted Philip V. of Spain in 1700, and Louis XIV. in 1701, soon after which he received the title of court painter. Among his works are portraits of Bossuet and Lebrun. His touch is bold and free and his design correct. He has been called "the French Van Dyck." His portraits have been engraved by Edelinck and Audran. Died in 1743.

See FONTENAY, "Dictionnaire des Artistes;" C. BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Rigaud, (PIERRE AUGUSTIN, often called AUGUSTE,) a French fabulist and merchant, born at Montpellier in 1760. He published, besides several poems, a volume of Fables, (1823,) by which he is said to have acquired a durable reputation. Died in 1835.

Rigaud, re'gō',? (STEPHEN PETER,) F.R.S., an able English astronomer, born at Richmond, Surrey, in 1774. He became Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford in 1810. In 1827 he was appointed director of the Radcliffe Observatory, and Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. He wrote papers for several scientific periodicals on astronomy and other physical sciences, and edited the "Miscellaneous Works and Correspondence of Bradley," (1831.) He was eminent as a mathematical antiquary. Died in 1839.

Rigault, re'gō', (ANGE HIPPOLYTE,) an able French *littérateur*, born at Saint-Germain-en-Laye in 1821. He became an editor of the "Journal des Débats" in 1853. He wrote a "Histoire de la Querelle des Anciens et des Modernes," (1856,) which gained the prize of the French Academy. Died in December, 1858.

Rigault, [Lat. RIGALTIUS,] (NICOLAS,) a French philologist and able critic, born in Paris in 1577. He succeeded Casaubon as keeper of the King's Library about 1610, and obtained the office of procureur-général at Nancy after 1633. He edited Martial, Juvenal, and Tertullian. Among his works are an ingenious satire called "Funus Parasiticum," (1601,) and a continuation of the "History" of De Thou, (1620.) Died in 1654.

Rigault de Genouilly, (CHARLES,) a French admiral, born in 1807. He served in the Crimean war. He commanded the naval division which co-operated with the British in the capture of Canton in 1857. Died in Paris in 1874.

Rig'by, (EDWARD,) an English physiologist, born at Norwich in 1747. He produced, besides other works, an "Essay on the Theory of the Production of Animal Heat," (1785.) Died in 1821.

Rigg, (JAMES HARRISON,) an English Wesleyan, was born at Newcastle in 1821. In 1878 he was elected president of the Wesleyan Conference. Among his numerous works are "The Principles of Wesleyan Methodism," (1850,) and "Discourses and Addresses on Leading Truths of Religion and Philosophy," (1880.)

Righini, (VINCENZO,) an able Italian composer, born at Bologna about 1758. Died in 1812.

Rigny, de, (HENRI GAUTHIER,) COMTE, an able French admiral, born at Toul in 1782. He commanded the French fleet which defeated the Turks at Navarino in October, 1827. He became minister of the marine in March, 1831, and was minister of foreign affairs from April, 1834, to March, 1835. Died in 1835.

Rigoley de Juigny, re'gō'lā' de zhū'ven'ye', (JEAN ANTOINE,) a mediocre French *littérateur*, wrote "On the Decadence of Letters and Morals since the Times of the Greeks and Romans," (1787.) Died in 1788.

Rigollot, re'gō'lō', (MARC JÉRÔME,) a French antiquary and physician, born at Doullens in 1796, wrote several treatises on French antiquities. Died in 1854.

Rigord, re'gor', [Lat. RIGOR'DUS,] a French chronicler, born in Languedoc, wrote a history of the reign of Philip Augustus of France. Died in 1207.

Rigord, (JEAN PIERRE,) a French antiquary, born at Marseilles in 1656; died in 1727.

Ri'ley, (JAMES,) an American sea-captain, born at Middletown, Connecticut. He was wrecked on the western coast of Africa in 1815, and afterwards published a "Narrative" of his captivity among the Arabs, which enjoyed a great popularity. Died in 1840.

See the "London Quarterly Review" for January, 1817.

Ri'ley, (JOHN,) an English portrait-painter, born in London in 1646, took Van Dyck as his model. He was patronized by Charles II., James II., and William III. He is considered the best English portrait-painter before Sir Joshua Reynolds. Died in 1691.

Rileyef, re-lā'ef, written also Rylejew, Rilieff, and Rileef, (KONRAD,) a Russian poet and republican, was a leader of a secret society formed about 1820 to liberate Russia from absolute power. He was hung in 1826.

See the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for May, 1832.

Rilieff. See RILEYEF.

Rimfaxi or Rimfaxe. See NÖRVI.

Riminaldi, re-me-nāl'dee, (DOMENICO,) an Italian sculptor in wood, was born at Pisa in 1595; died in 1637.

Riminaldi, (ORAZIO,) an Italian painter of sacred history, born at Pisa in 1598, was a promising artist when he died, in 1630.

Rinaldi, re-nâl'dee, (ODERICO,) an Italian ecclesiastical historian, born at Treviso in 1595. He wrote a continuation of Baronius's "Ecclesiastical Annals," to which he added ten volumes, (1646-77,) extending the narrative to 1564. Died in 1671.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Rinck or **Rink**, rink, (FRIEDRICH THEODOR,) a German Orientalist, born at Slave in 1770; died in 1811.

Rincon, del, dêl rên-kôn', (ANTONIO,) a Spanish painter, born at Guadalaxara about 1446. He abandoned the Gothic style, promoted a revolution in Spanish art, and was considered the best Spanish painter of his time. He was court painter to Ferdinand the Catholic. Died at Seville in 1500. His son FERNANDO was also a skilful painter.

See PALOMINO, "El Museo pictorico."

Ring, (JOHN,) an English surgeon and writer, born near Salisbury in 1751. He published a "Translation of the Works of Virgil," partly original and partly altered from Dryden and Pitt, (1820.) Died in 1821.

Ring, van, vãn ring, (PIETER,) a Dutch painter of still life, flourished about 1650.

Ringelbergh, van, vãn ring'el-bêrc', [Lat. RINGELBERGIUS,] (JOACHIM STERCK or JOACHIM FORTIUS,) a Flemish philosopher and professor of Greek, born at Antwerp about 1500. He was the author of various well-written works. Died in 1536.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Ringelbergius. See RINGELBERGH.

Ringgöld, (Major SAMUEL,) an American officer, born in Washington county, Maryland, in 1800, served with distinction in the Mexican war. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Palo Alto, (May 8, 1846,) and died a few days after.

Ringli, ring'lee, written also **Ringly** and **Ringgli**, (GOTTHARD,) a Swiss painter and engraver, born at Zurich in 1575, passed most of his life at Berne. His works are highly commended. Died in 1635.

Ringwaldt, ring'wâlt, (BARTHOLOMÄUS,) a German preacher and sacred poet, born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1530; died in 1598.

Rink or **Rinck**, rînk, (EUCHARIUS GOTTLIEB,) a German biographer and numismatist, born in Saxony in 1670. Among his works are a treatise "On the Value and Quality of Ancient Money," ("De veteris Numismatis Potentia et Qualitate," 1701,) and a "Life of Leopold the Great," (1708.) Died in 1745.

See HEUMANN, "Lebensbeschreibung E. G. Rinkens," 1749.

Rink, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN HEINRICH,) a German organist and composer, born in the duchy of Saxe-Gotha in 1770. He became court organist at Darmstadt in 1813. His reputation is founded on his compositions for the organ. Died in 1846.

Rinmann, rin'mân, (SVEN,) a Swedish mineralogist, wrote a "History of Iron," (1782,) and other works. Died in 1792, aged seventy-three.

Rintoul, rin'tool, (ROBERT STEPHEN,) a British editor, born near Perth in 1787, became a resident of London about 1825. He was the founder and editor of the "Spectator," a liberal journal. Died in 1858.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1858.

Rinuocini, re-noot-chee'nee, (ALAMANNO,) an Italian scholar and translator of Greek authors, was born at Florence in 1426; died in 1504.

Rinuocini, (OTTAVIO,) an Italian poet, born at Florence about 1565. He was one of the inventors of the lyrical drama, and excelled in the anacreontic verse. Among his works are pastorals or operas entitled "Euridice," (1600,) and "Arianna," (1608.) Died in 1621.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Rio, di, de ree'ò, (NICCOLÒ,) COUNT, an Italian geologist, born in 1765. He was president of the Faculty of Philosophy in the University of Padua. Died in 1845.

See SAINT-MAURICE-CABANY, "Le Comte N. de Rio," 1845.

Rioja, de, dà re-o'hâ, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish poet, born at Seville in 1600. He was librarian to the Duke

of Olivares while he was prime minister. He wrote a number of short poems which are regarded as models of elegance. Died in 1658.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Rioja, de, (PEDRO SOTO,) a Spanish poet, born at Granada about 1590, was a friend of Lope de Vega. Died in 1658.

Riolan, re'o'lôn', (JEAN,) a learned French physician and writer, born at Amiens in 1539. He practised in Paris. Among his works is a "Compendium of Universal Medicine," ("Universæ Medicinæ Compendium," 1598.) Died in 1606.

Riolan, (JEAN,) an able anatomist and medical writer, born in Paris about 1578, was a son of the preceding. He was chief physician to Queen Marie de Médicis. He wrote, besides other works, "Anatomy of the Human Body," ("Anatome Corporis humani," 1610,) and was an adversary of the doctrine of the circulation of the blood. Died in 1657.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Rions, de, deh re'ôn', (FRANÇOIS HECTOR D'ALBERT,) COMTE, a French naval officer, born at Avignon in 1728; died in 1802.

Rioomantsof or **Rjumanzow**, ryoo-mân'tsof, sometimes written **Rioumiantzof**, **Romanzof**, and **Romantzof**, (ALEXANDER,) a Russian diplomatist, born in 1680, was a favourite of Peter I. Died in 1749.

Rioomantsof or **Romanzof**, (written in Polish RUMIANCOW,) (NICHOLAS,) a minister of state and patron of learning, born in 1754, was a son of the following. He became minister of foreign affairs in 1807. At his expense Kotzebue sailed on a scientific and exploring expedition in 1815-18. Died in 1826.

Rioomantsof-Zadoonaiski, ryoo-mân'tsof zâ-doo-ni'skee, written also **Rioumiantzof** (or **Rumiancov**-) **Zadunaiski**, (PETER,) COUNT, a Russian general, born in 1725, was surnamed THE RUSSIAN TURENNE. He gained a great victory over the Turks on the Kagool in 1770, and negotiated the famous treaty of Koutchouk-Kainardji. Died in 1796.

See "Vie du Comte Rioumiantzof," Moscow, 1803.

Rioumiantzof. See RIOOMANTSOV.

Rios, de los, deh lôs ree'ôs, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a Flemish bibliographer, born at Antwerp in 1728. He published notices of rare books in a work called "Bibliographie instructive," etc., (Lyons, 1777.) Died in 1820.

Rios y Rosas, de los, dà lôs ree'ôs e ro'sâs, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish politician and minister of state, born at Ronda in 1812. He opposed Espartero and the progresistas. He became minister of the interior in 1856.

Riouffe, re'oo', (HONORÉ,) BARON, a French politician, born at Rouen in 1764, was a member of the Tribunat, (1800-1804.) Died in 1813.

See PARISSET, "Notice sur Riouffe;" BERR, "Notice sur le Baron Riouffe," 1823.

Riout, re'oo', (LOUIS ÉDOUARD,) a French painter, born at Montdidier in 1790; died in 1855.

Ripamonte, re-pâ-mon'tâ, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian historian, born at Tignone in 1573; died in 1641.

Ripault. See DESORMEAUX.

Ripault, re'pô', (LOUIS MADELEINE,) a French littérateur and Orientalist, born at Orléans in 1775, was a nephew of Desormeaux. He was a member of the scientific commission of Egypt in 1798, and wrote "An Abridged Description of the Monuments of Upper Egypt," (1800,) also a "History of Marcus Aurelius," (4 vols., 1820.) Died in 1823.

Ripert. See MONCLAR, DE.

Rip'ley, (ELEAZAR WHEELLOCK,) an American officer, born at Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1782, served with distinction in the war of 1812, and was a major-general. Died in 1839.

Rip'ley, (GEORGE or GREGORY,) an English poet and alchemist, wrote "A Compound of Alchemie." Died in 1490.

Ripley, (GEORGE,) an able American editor and scholar, born at Greenfield, Massachusetts, in 1802. Among his publications are "Edited Specimens of Foreign Standard Literature," (14 vols., 1838-42,) and "Hand-Book of Literature and the Fine Arts," (1852-

54.) conjointly with Bayard Taylor. In 1849 he became literary editor of the New York "Tribune." He was associated as chief editor with Mr. C. A. Dana in the publication of Appleton's "New American Cyclopædia," (16 vols. large 8vo, 1858-63.) He died in 1880.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Ripley, (HENRY JONES,) D.D., an American Baptist divine, born at Boston in 1798, became professor of biblical literature at the Newton Theological Institution, Massachusetts. He published "Notes on the Four Gospels," and other theological works. Died in 1875.

Ripon, (FREDERICK JOHN ROBINSON,) first EARL OF, an English minister of state, born in London in 1782, was a younger son of Lord Grantham. He began public life as a moderate Tory. He became a member of the board of admiralty in 1810, and vice-president of the board of trade in 1812. In January, 1823, he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer. When Canning became prime minister, in 1827, he obtained the office of colonial secretary, and entered the House of Lords, with the title of Lord Godeich. He was prime minister from the death of Canning, August, 1827, to January, 1828. In the Whig ministry formed in 1830 he was colonial secretary and lord privy seal. He was created Earl of Ripon about 1833, and resigned office in 1834. In 1841 he accepted the presidency of the board of trade from Sir Robert Peel, who appointed him president of the Indian board in 1843. He resigned with Peel in 1846. Died in 1859.

Ripon, (GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL ROBINSON,) MARQUIS OF, was born in London in 1827. He entered parliament in 1852, and after filling subordinate posts in the ministry, became, in 1863, secretary for war; this office he resigned in 1866 for that of secretary for India. In 1868-73 he was lord president of the council. In 1880 he was sent out to India as governor-general, to carry out the changes desired by the Liberal ministry. In 1874 he joined the Roman Catholic church, resigning his office of grand master of the Freemasons of England. His earldom was exchanged for a marquise in 1871.

Ripperda, de, deh rip-pêr'dâ, (JAN WILLEM,) DUKE, an adventurer and diplomatist, was born at Groningen (Holland) in 1680. He served in the Dutch army, and attained the rank of colonel. About 1715 he was sent as envoy to Madrid to negotiate a commercial treaty. Having acquired the favour of Alberoni and the King of Spain, he abjured the Protestant religion in 1718, and was appointed director of the royal manufactories. He negotiated a secret treaty between the King of Spain and the emperor Charles VI. in 1725, and was rewarded with the title of duke. He was prime minister of Spain for a few months in 1726-27, and his next step was into prison, from which he escaped about 1729. He entered the service of the King of Morocco about 1732. Died at Tetuân in 1737.

See "Vie du Duc de Ripperda," par P. M. B., 1739, which was translated into English by JOHN CAMPBELL, 1739; "Vida del Duque de Ripperda," Madrid, 1740; G. MOORE, "Lives of Cardinal Alberoni and the Duke de Ripperda," 1806.

Rippingill, rip'ing-gil, ? (EDWARD VILLIERS,) an English painter, born at King's Lynn in 1798; died in 1859.

Riquet. See CARAMAN, DE.

Riquet, re'kâ', (PIERRE PAUL,) Baron de Bonrepos, a French engineer, born at Béziers in 1604, was a relative of the famous Mirabeau. He acquired honourable distinction as the projector and engineer of the great canal of Languedoc, which extends from the Garonne to the Mediterranean. It was commenced in 1667 and finished about 1680. Died in 1680.

See ANDREOSSY, "Histoire du Canal du Midi;" DECAMPE, "Éloge de P. Riquet," 1812.

Riquetti. See MIRABEAU.

Risbeck, ris'bêk, (CASPAR,) a German publicist, born near Mentz in 1749 or 1750. His reputation is founded on "Letters of a French Traveller about Germany," (2 vols., 1783,) in which he exposed with ability the political and social evils which prevailed in that country. Died in 1786.

See J. PREZL, "Biographisches Denkmal J. C. Risbeck's," 1786; HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Ris'don, (TRISTRAM,) an English topographer, born in Devonshire in 1580; died in 1640.

Rish'î, a Sanscrit word, signifying "saint" or "sage," and applied in the Hindoo mythology to certain sages or demi-gods, among whom Kasyapa, Viswâmîtra, and Gautama are perhaps the most worthy of mention.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Ris'ley, (THOMAS,) an English Puritan preacher, born near Warrington in 1630. He was ejected as a nonconformist in 1662. Died in 1716.

Risso, rê's'ô, (ANTONIO,) a distinguished Italian naturalist, born at Nice in 1777. He made discoveries in the zoology of the Mediterranean, and published, besides other works, "The Ichthyology of Nice," (1810,) and a "Natural History of the Principal Productions of Southern Europe," etc., (5 vols., 1826,) both in French. Died in 1845.

Rist, rist, (JOHANN,) a once popular German poet, born near Hamburg in 1607. He wrote dramas and religious poems, which are said by a French critic to be elegant in style but devoid of sentiment. Died in 1667.

Ristori, rês-to'ree, (ADELAÏDE,) a celebrated Italian actress, born in Venetia in 1821. She has performed with great applause both in tragedy and comedy. She visited the United States in September, 1866. "In according to Ristori the highest order of dramatic genius, we merely allow what has long since been decided beyond appeal by the critical tribunals of France, Italy, Germany, England, and Spain." ("Atlantic Monthly" for April, 1867.) She retired from the stage in 1873, and is married to the Marquis del Grillo.

Risueño, re-swan'yo, written also **Risvenno**, (JOSE,) a Spanish painter and sculptor, born at Granada in 1652, was a pupil of Alonzo Cano. Died in 1721.

Ritchie, ritc'h'e, originally **Ogden**, (MRS. ANNA CORA MOWATT,) an American authoress and actress, born in Bordeaux, France, of American parents, about 1822. She was married first to a Mr. Mowatt, and afterwards to Mr. W. Ritchie, an editor, of Richmond, Virginia, about 1854. She published, besides other works, "Pelayo, or the Cavern of Covadonga," a poem, a comedy entitled "Fashion," (1845,) and "Armand," a drama, (1847.) She made her debut as an actress about 1845. Died in 1870.

See "Autobiography of an Actress," by ANNA C. RITCHIE; GRISWOLD, "Female Poets of America."

Ritchie, ritc'h'e, (JOSEPH,) an Englishman who accompanied Captain Lyon in an expedition to Central Africa. He died during the journey, in 1819.

Ritchie, ritc'h'e, (LEITCH,) a British journalist and novelist, born at Greenock about 1800. Among his novels are "Schinderhannes, or the Robber of the Rhine," (1848,) "The Game of Life," (1851,) and "The Magician," (3 vols., 1853.) He contributed to several London journals and magazines. In the latter part of his life he was an editor of "Chambers's Journal" of Edinburgh. Died in 1865.

Ritchie, (THOMAS,) an American journalist and politician of the Democratic party, was born at Tappahannock, Virginia, in 1778. In 1804 he became editor of the "Richmond Enquirer," over which he continued to preside for forty years, and which, under his editorship, was, for a time, the most influential journal of his party. Died in 1854.

Rit'ner, (JOSEPH,) an American Governor, born near Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1780. He served in the legislature of that State from 1820 to 1827, and was nominated for the office of Governor by the Anti-Masonic party in 1829, but was not elected. In 1835 he was chosen Governor for three years. He was an efficient promoter of common schools, and was distinguished for his opposition to slavery. Died in 1869.

Ritschl, ritsh'l, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German philologist, and professor of classical literature at Bonn, was born in Thuringia in 1806. He published several critical treatises on the classics, and a number of antiquarian works. His edition of Plautus (3 vols., 1848-53) is highly praised.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rit'son, (ISAAC,) an English writer, born near Penrith in 1761, resided in London. Died in 1789.

Ritson, (JOSEPH,) an English antiquary and poetical critic, born at Stockton (Durham) in 1752, resided mostly in London. He published many works, among which are "Observations on (Warton's) History of English Poetry," (1782,) "Ancient Songs from the Time of Henry III. to 1688," (1790,) and "Robin Hood," (1795.) Died in 1803.

See SIR N. HARRIS NICOLAS, "Life and Letters of J. Ritson," 1833; HASLEWOOD, "Life of J. Ritson," 1824; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1806; "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1834; "Monthly Review" for September, 1803.

Rit'ten-house, (DAVID,) an eminent American astronomer and mathematician, born at Germantown, near Philadelphia, on the 8th of April, 1732. He worked on his father's farm in his early youth, learned to make clocks without instruction, and made himself master of Newton's "Principia" about 1750. It is stated that he discovered the method of fluxions before the age of nineteen. He learned Latin after he was nineteen or twenty years old. He worked for some years at the trade of clock-maker at Norriton, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. About 1767 he constructed an orrery, which was purchased by Princeton College. He also made mathematical instruments of a superior quality. His first communication to the American Philosophical Society was a calculation of the transit of Venus which occurred on the 3d of June, 1769, and which he observed with success. In 1764 he married Eleanor Colston. He was elected treasurer of Pennsylvania in 1777, and continued to fill that office until 1789. During this period he was employed to determine the boundaries of Pennsylvania. He was chosen president of the American Philosophical Society in 1791, and became first director of the Mint, at Philadelphia, in 1792. In 1795 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Having lost his first wife, he married Hannah Jacobs, of Philadelphia, about 1774. On account of ill health, he resigned in 1795 the direction of the Mint, which he had organized by arduous and successful efforts. He contributed numerous scientific treatises to the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society." Died in Philadelphia, June, 1796. "Were we called upon," says Renwick, "to assign him a rank among the philosophers whom America has produced, we should place him, in point of scientific merit, as second to Franklin alone. . . . He had shown himself the equal, in point of learning and skill as an observer, to any practical astronomer then living."

See JAMES RENWICK, "Life of David Rittenhouse," in SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. vii.; W. BARTON, "Life of David Rittenhouse," 1813; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.

Ritter, rit'ter, (HEINRICH,) a German philosopher and historian, born at Zerbst in 1791. He became professor of philosophy at Berlin about 1824, and removed to Göttingen in 1837. He published a number of works on philosophy, etc. His principal work is a "History of Philosophy," ("Geschichte der Philosophie," 12 vols., 1829-53,) which is highly esteemed. It has been well translated into English by A. J. W. Morrison, (4 vols. 8vo, 1838-46.) Ritter is called an Eclectic philosopher.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Rit'ter, (HENRY,) an artist, born at Montreal, in Canada, about 1815, studied painting at Hamburg and Dusseldorf. Among his principal works may be named "Indians Flying from a Burning Prairie." Died in 1853.

Ritter, (JOHANN DANIEL,) a German scholar and writer on Roman antiquities, etc., was born near Breslau in 1709; died at Wittenberg in 1775.

Ritter, (JOHANN WILHELM,) a German natural philosopher, born at Samitz, in Silesia, in 1776. He wrote "Memoirs on Physics and Chemistry," (3 vols., 1806,) and an autobiography, (2 vols., 1810.) Died at Munich in 1810.

Ritter, (JOSEPH IGNAZ,) a German Catholic theologian, born near Grüneberg in 1787. He became in 1823 professor of ecclesiastical history at Bonn. Died in 1857.

Ritter, (KARL,) an eminent German geographer, born at Quedlinburg in 1779. Having travelled in Switzerland, France, and Italy, he succeeded Schlosser as professor of history at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1819. His

"Portico of a History of the European Nations before Herodotus" came out in 1820. In 1822 he published the first volume of the second and enlarged edition of his "Geography in Relation to the Nature and History of Man," ("Die Erdekunde im Verhältniss zur Natur und zur Geschichte des Menschen," 13 vols., 1822-59,) which is esteemed his greatest work. Among his other productions we may name "A Glance at Palestine and its Christian Population," "The Colonization of New Zealand," (1842,) and "The Jordan and the Navigation of the Dead Sea," (1850.) Ritter was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin, and of the Royal Society of London. He has been called the founder of the science of comparative geography. Died in Berlin in 1859.

See W. L. GAGE, "Life of Karl Ritter," New York, 1867; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1837; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rittershuys, rit'ters-hois', or **Rittershausen**, rit'ters-hôw'zen, [Lat. RITTERSHU'SIUS,] (CONRAD,) a German jurist and able critic, born at Brunswick in 1560. He became professor of law at Altorf. He was a good classical scholar, and wrote commentaries on Phædrus, Oppian, and other authors. Died in 1613.

See "Vita C. Rittershusii," by his son GEORG; M. ADAM, "Vita Germanorum Jurisconsultorum."

Rittershuys, (NIKOLAUS,) a son of the preceding, was born at Altorf in 1597. He wrote "Genealogy of Emperors, Kings," etc., ("Genealogia Imperatorum, Regum, etc., 1400-1664," 1674.) Died in 1670.

Ritzio. See RIZZIO.

Rivail. See RIVAULT.

Rivallius. See RIVAULT.

Rivalz, re'vâl', (ANTOINE,) a French painter and engraver, born at Toulouse in 1667; died in 1735.

His father, JEAN PIERRE, born in 1625, was a painter at Toulouse, where he died in 1706.

Rivard, re'vâr', (DENIS,) a French surgeon and lithotomist, born at Neufchâteau, practised at Lunéville. Died in 1746.

Rivard, (DOMINIQUE FRANÇOIS,) a French mathematician, born at Neufchâteau in 1697. He was professor in the College of Beauvais for forty years, and published several valuable works on geometry and mathematics. Died in Paris in 1778.

Rivarol, re'vâ'rol', (ANTOINE,) a witty and satirical French writer, born at Bagnols, in Languedoc, in 1753, assumed the title of Count de Rivarol. He was celebrated for his colloquial powers, and abounded in that ready wit which goes far to justify all pretensions and to excuse all excesses of audacity. He produced in 1784 an able "Essay on the Universality of the French Language," and a free translation of Dante's "Inferno," which had a great success. His talent for satire, irony, and persiflage was displayed in a series of lampoons against living authors, entitled "Little Almanac of Great Men," ("Petit Almanach des grands Hommes," 1788.) He also gained distinction as a journalist. He married an English lady named Flint. Having identified himself with the royalist party, he emigrated in 1792. Died in Berlin in 1801.

See CUBIÈRES-PALMÉZEAUX, "Vie de Rivarol," 1803; IMBERT DE LA PLATIERE, "Vie de Rivarol," 1808; LÉONCE-CURNIER, "Rivarol, sa Vie et ses Ouvrages," 1838; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome v.; LESCURE, "Rivarol, sa Vie et ses Ouvrages," 1862; "Notice sur Rivarol," by his wife, 1802; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rivarol, (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Bagnols in 1762. He was a captain in the army, and a royalist emigrant in 1791. Having returned to Paris as a secret agent of the Bourbons, he was imprisoned twenty-two months, (1795-97.) He wrote dramas, verses, etc. Died in 1848.

Rivarola, re-vâ-ro'lâ', (ALFONSO,) a promising Italian painter, born at Ferrara in 1607, was a pupil of Carlo Bononi. Among his works is "The Brazen Serpent." Died in 1640.

Rivas de, DUKE. See SAAVEDRA.

Rivaud de la Raffinière, re'vô' deh lâ râ'fe'ne-air', (OLIVIER MACOUX,) a French general, born in Poitou in 1766. He served with distinction at Marengo and Austerlitz. Died in 1839.

Rivault, re'vô', [Lat. RIVAL'LIUS,] (AYMAR,) written also **Rivall**, a French jurist, born about 1490. He was counsellor to the parliament of Grenoble, and wrote a "History of the Civil or Roman Law," ("Historia Juris civilis," 1527.)

Rivault, (DAVID,) a French writer, born at Laval about 1571. He was appointed preceptor to the young king Louis XIII. in 1612. He published, besides other works, "Minerva Armed, or the Union of Literature and Arms," ("Minerva armata, sive de Coniungendis Literis et Armis," 1610,) and "Archimedis Opera," (1615.) Died in 1616.

Rivaz, de, deh re'vâ', (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a Swiss mechanist and inventor, born at Saint Gingolph, on the Lake of Geneva, in 1711; died in 1772.

Rive, rêv, (JOSEPH JEAN,) a French bibliographer, born at Apt in 1730. He wrote numerous works, and was librarian to the Duc de la Vallière. Died in 1791.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rive, de la, (AUGUSTE.) See LA RIVE, DE.

Rivera, re-vâ'râ, (JOSÉ FRUCTUOSO,) a South American general, born about 1790, was a Gaucho. He was elected president of the republic of Uruguay in 1830 for four years. Died in 1854.

Riverius. See RIVIÈRE.

Riv'ers, (ANTHONY WOODVILLE or WYDEVILLE,) EARL OF, an accomplished English peer, born in 1442, was a brother of the queen of Edward IV. After the death of that king he had charge of the young heir to the throne. He was beheaded by Richard III., without a form of trial, in 1483. He left some original poems and translations from the classics, which are commended. (Cunningham's "History of England," vol. i.)

Riv'ers, (WILLIAM J.,) born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1822, became professor of Greek literature at South Carolina College in 1856. He has published several works, in prose and verse.

Rives, reevz, (JOHN C.,) an American editor, born in Kentucky about 1796. With F. P. Blair, he founded at Washington "The Congressional Globe" about 1830. He continued to publish that journal until his death, in 1864.

Rives, (WILLIAM C.,) an American Senator, born in Nelson county, Virginia, in May, 1793. He studied law, and was elected a member of Congress in 1823. He was sent as minister to France in 1829, returned in 1832, and was then elected to the Senate of the United States by the legislature of Virginia. Having resigned his seat in 1834, he was re-elected in 1835. In 1840 he was elected a Senator for a third term. He was minister to France again from 1849 to 1853. He published the "Life and Times of James Madison," (3 vols., 1859-68, unfinished.) He was a member of the Confederate Congress from February, 1862, until the end of the rebellion. Died in April, 1868.

See the "Democratic Review" for January, 1838, (with a portrait.)

Rivet, re'vâ', [Lat. RIVET'US,] (ANDRÉ,) a French Protestant minister and biblical critic, born at Saint-Maxent in 1572 or 1573. He became professor of theology at Leyden in 1620, and was governor of the young Prince of Orange, (William III. of England.) He wrote several works on theology. Died at Breda in 1651. "Rivet," says Hallam, "was the highest name among the Calvinists," (*i.e.* in the department of sacred criticism.)

See DAUBER, "Oratio funebris in Excessum A. Riveti," 1651; HAAG, "La France protestante."

Rivet de Champvernon, re'vâ' deh shôn'vêr'nôn', (GUILLAUME,) a Protestant minister, born at Saint-Maxent in 1580, was a brother of the preceding. He wrote on theology. Died in 1651.

Rivet de la Grange, re'vâ' deh lâ grânzh, (ANTOINE,) a learned French Benedictine, born at Confolens in 1683. He was punished for opposition to the bull "Unigenitus" by confinement in a monastery at Mans. He projected a great work entitled "The Literary History of France," of which he composed 9 vols., (1733-50.) He died in 1749. His work was continued by Clémencet and others.

See C. L. TAILLANDIER, "Eloge historique de Dom Rivet," in the ninth volume of the "Literary History of France."

Rivière, (BRITON,) an English painter of animals, born in London in 1840. He was elected A.R.A. in 1878.

Rivière, re-ve-air', [Lat. RIVE'RIVUS,] (LAZARE,) a French medical writer, born at Montpellier in 1589. His "Praxis Medica" ("Medical Practice," 1640) was often reprinted. Died in 1655.

Rivière, de, deh re'vé-air', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS de Riffardeau—deh re'fâr'dô'), DUC, a French royalist officer, born at Ferté-sur-Cher in 1763. He was sentenced to death as an accomplice of Pichegru in 1804, but his life was saved by the empress Josephine. Died in 1828.

Rivière, de la, deh lâ re'vé-air', (ROCH LE BAILLIF, rosh leh bâl'yêl'), SIEUR, a French physician, born at Falaise; died in Paris in 1605.

Rivieren, van, vãn re-ve'ren, [Lat. RIV'IVUS,] (JEAN,) a Belgian monk, born at Louvain in 1599. He wrote a "Life of Saint Augustine," (1646.) Died in 1665.

Riv'ing-ton, (JAMES,) an English printer and bookseller, born in London about 1724, emigrated to America, and founded in New York a journal entitled the "New York Gazetteer, or the Connecticut, New Jersey, Hudson's River, and Quebec Weekly Advertiser." In consequence of his denunciations of the patriots, his press was destroyed in 1775 by a party of American soldiers. He subsequently resumed the publication of his journal, under the title of the "Royal Gazette." After the evacuation of New York by the British he changed the name of his paper to "Rivington's New York Gazette and Universal Advertiser." Died in 1802.

See DUVCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.

Rivinus, re-vee'nus, (ANDREAS,) a German philologist and physician, born at Halle in 1600 or 1601. His proper name was BACHMANN. He was professor of poetry and medicine at Leipsic. Died in 1656.

See KROMAYER, "Programma ad Funus A. Rivini," 1656.

Rivinus, (AUGUST QUIRINUS,) an eminent botanist and anatomist, son of the preceding, was born at Leipsic in 1652. He became professor of physiology and botany in his native city in 1691. His chief work is "General Introduction to Botany," ("Introductio generalis in Rem Herbariam," 1690,) in which he proposed a classification of plants founded on the form of the corolla. Died in 1723.

See G. F. JENICHEN, "Programma in A. Q. Rivini Obitum," 1724; "Biographie Universelle;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Biographie Médicale."

Rivius. See RIVIEREN.

Rivoli, DUKE OF. See MASSENA.

Rizi, re-thee',? (FRANCISCO,) DON, a Spanish painter, born in Madrid in 1608, was a pupil of Carduccio. He became first painter to Philip IV. about 1656. He had great fertility of invention and facility of execution, but contributed to the decline of art by his superficial habits. Died in 1685.

Rizi, (JUAN,) a Spanish painter, born at Madrid in 1595, was a brother of the preceding. Died in 1675.

Rizo-Rhangabé, ree'zo rân'gâ-be, (ALEXANDER,) also written **Rhizos-Rhangavis**, an eminent Greek poet, orator, and statesman, was born about 1810. He published in 1837 a collection of poems, among which is a drama called "The Eve," (*Ἡ Παρουσία*), and in 1842 "Hellenic Antiquities," ("Antiquités Helléniques," in French. In 1845 he was appointed professor of archæology at Athens. He was minister of foreign affairs from April, 1856, to June, 1859. The second volume of "Hellenic Antiquities" appeared in 1855. He was appointed minister to the United States in 1867.

Rizzio or **Ritzio**, rit'se-o, written also **Riccio**, (DAVID,) an Italian musician, born in Piedmont about 1540. He went to Edinburgh about 1563, in the train of the ambassador from Savoy, and gained the favour of Mary Queen of Scots, who employed him as her French secretary. "He became," says Froude, "the queen's inseparable companion in the council-room and the cabinet. She kept late hours, and he was often alone with her till midnight. He had the control of all the business of the state." The same historian, alluding to the injurious influence of Rizzio over Mary Stuart, says, "The counsels of David Ritzio were worth an army to English liberty." ("History of England," vol. viii. chap.

â, ê, î, ô, û, *long*; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, î, ö, ü, *short*; a, e, i, o, *obscure*; fâr, fäll, fât; mêt; nô; gôod; mōon;

ix.) He was dragged from the queen's presence and assassinated by Lord Darnley and others, in 1566.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. iv. chaps. xliii. and xlv.; ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland."

Robbia, della, del'la rob'be-à, (ANDREA), an Italian sculptor, born at Florence in 1444. He worked in marble and enamelled terra-cotta. Died in 1527.

His son GIOVANNI, born in 1470, was a sculptor. Another son, GIROLAMO, went to France, and was employed by Francis I. He made a marble statue of Catherine de Médicis at Saint-Denis.

See BARBET DE JOUY, "Les Della Robbia, Étude."

Robbia, della, (LUCA), a famous sculptor and worker in enamelled terra-cotta, born at Florence about 1390 or 1400, was a brother or an uncle of Andrea. He adorned with bassi-rilievi the Campanile of the Cathedral of Florence, and made a bronze door for the sacristy of the same. He invented the enamelled terra-cotta, and acquired a European reputation by the fabrication of figures of this material, which are called "della Robbia" ware. Died in 1463, or, as some say, 1482.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters and Sculptors;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rob'bins, (ASHUR), an American lawyer and statesman, born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1757, settled in Rhode Island, and was elected to the United States Senate in 1825. He served in the Senate fourteen years. Died in 1845.

Roberjot, ro'bêr'zho', (CLAUDE), a French diplomatist, born at Mâcon in 1753, was a republican member of the Convention, (1793.) With Bonnier and Debry, he represented France at the Congress of Rastadt, in 1799. He was assassinated by Austrian soldiers just after he departed from Rastadt, in April of that year.

Rob'ert of BAVARIA, born in 1352, was elected Emperor of Germany in 1400. He attempted to conquer the Milanese, but was defeated by Visconti in 1401. Died in 1410.

Rob'ert [Fr. pron. ro'baîr'; Lat. ROBERTUS; It. ROBERTO, ro-bêr'to] I., King of France, was the second son of Robert the Strong, Duke of France. After the death of his brother Eudes, 898 A.D., the throne was obtained by Charles the Simple. In 922 the malcontent barons revolted against Charles, and proclaimed Robert as his successor. In 923 the army of Robert gained a victory over that of his rival; but Robert was killed in the action.

Robert II., King of France, born at Orléans in 971, was a son of Hugh Capet, whom he succeeded in 996. He was reputed to be very devout, but was excommunicated by the pope for his marriage with a cousin in the fourth degree. In 1024, he refused the imperial crown, offered to him by the Italians. His reign was pacific. He died in 1031, and left the throne to his son Henry.

See RAOUL GLABER, "Chronique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Robert of ANJOU, King of Naples, born about 1275, was a son of Charles II. He began to reign in 1309, and waged war against the emperor Henry VII. He was the judge selected to decide whether Petrarch was qualified to receive the crown of poet-laureate. Died in 1343.

Robert I. of SCOTLAND. See BRUCE, (ROBERT.)

Rob'ert II., King of Scotland, born in 1316, was the first king of the House of Stewart or Stuart. The family name was originally ALLAN, or ALAN. (See STUART FAMILY.) His mother, Marjory, was a daughter of Robert Bruce, and his father, Walter Allan, was the high steward of Scotland. He acted as regent from 1338 to 1341, and again while David II. was held as a prisoner by the English, (1346-57.) He succeeded David II. in 1371. Among the important events of his reign were a war against the English, and the battle of Otterburne, (1388.) Died in 1390.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. iii. chap. xxvi.

Robert III., King of Scotland, born about 1340, was a son of Robert II. His baptismal name was John; but John Baliol (called "King John") had rendered this so unpopular that it was changed to Robert. He began to reign in 1390. Hostilities were renewed between the

Scotch and English in 1399, and the former were defeated at Homildon Hill, in 1402. Robert died in 1406, leaving the throne to his son, James I.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," chap. xxvi.

Robert [Fr. pron. ro-bair'] I., Duke of Normandy, surnamed LE DIABLE, leh de'âbl', ("the Devil,") was a son of Richard II. He succeeded his brother, Richard III., in 1027. In 1035 he made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, on his return from which he died at Nicæa in July, 1035. He was succeeded by his son, William the Conqueror of England.

See DEPPING, "Histoire de Normandie;" A. DEVILLE, "Notice historique sur Robert le Diable," 1836.

Robert II., Duke of Normandy, surnamed CURT-HOSE or SHORT-SHANKS, born about 960, was the eldest son of William I. surnamed the Conqueror. He was brave, but imprudent and unstable. He obtained the dukedom of Normandy in 1087. In 1096 he went to Palestine as a leader of the first crusade. He distinguished himself at the siege of Antioch and at the battle of Dorylæum, (1097,) and returned home in 1100. In his absence his younger brother, Henry, obtained possession of the throne of England, left vacant by the death of William Rufus. In the war that ensued between Robert and Henry, the former was defeated and taken prisoner in 1106. He was confined at Cardiff until his death, in 1134.

See DEPPING, "Histoire de Normandie;" ORDERICUS VITALIS, "History of Normandy."

Robert I., Count of Artois, born in 1216, was a son of Louis VIII. of France. He accompanied his brother, Saint Louis, in a crusade against the Saracens, and was killed at Mansourah in 1250.

His son ROBERT, born in 1250, gained a victory over the English near Dax in 1296, and over the Flemings at Furnes in 1297. He was killed in battle in 1302.

Robert III., Count of Artois, a grandson of the preceding, was born in 1287. He was banished by Philip VI. of France in 1332, and entered the service of Edward III. of England. Died in 1343.

Robert, ro'baîr', (CÉSAR ALPHONSE), a French surgeon and medical writer, born at Marseilles in 1801. He became a resident of Paris.

Robert, (CLAUDE), a French ecclesiastical historian, born near Bar-sur-Seine in 1564 or 1565. His chief work is "Christian Gaul," ("Gallia Christiana," 1626,) which was continued by the Benedictines and extended to thirteen volumes, (1785.) Died in 1637.

See E. SOCARD, "Notice historique sur Claude Robert."

Robert, ro'bêrt, (ERNST FRIEDRICH LUDWIG), a German *littérateur*, of Jewish extraction, born at Berlin in 1778, was a brother of Rahel Varnhagen von Ense. He was the author of poems, tales, and dramas. Died in 1832.

Robert, (FRANÇOIS), a French geographer, born near Châlons-sur-Saône in 1737. He published, besides other works, a "Geographical Dictionary," (1818.) Died in 1819.

Robert, (HUBERT), an excellent French painter of architecture, etc., was born in Paris in 1733. He studied in Rome, and passed twelve years in Italy, (1753-65.) He painted views of the monuments and ruins of Rome. After his return to Paris he was appointed keeper of the royal cabinet and *dessinateur* of the royal gardens. Died in Paris in 1808.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Robert, (LOUIS LÉOPOLD), an eminent painter, born at Chaux-le-Fonds, in the canton of Neuchâtel, in 1794. He was a pupil of Girardet and of David. In 1818 he went to Italy, in which he passed the remainder of his life. He represented Italian life and scenery with fidelity in numerous works, among which are "The Neapolitan Improvisator," (1824,) "The Vintage in Tuscany," "The Reapers of the Pontine Marshes," and "The Departure of the Fishermen of the Adriatic," (1835.) He committed suicide at Venice in 1835. This act is ascribed to a passion for Charlotte, a daughter of Joseph Bonaparte.

See E. DELÉCLUZE, "Notice sur la Vie de L. Robert," 1838; FEUILLET DE CONCHES, "L. Robert, sa Vie et ses Œuvres," 1848; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Robert, (LOUIS VALENTIN ÉLIAS,) a French sculptor, born at Étampes about 1818.

Robert, (NICOLAS,) a French miniature- and flower-painter, born at Langres about 1610. He commenced a work called "Recueil de Velins." Died in Paris in 1684.

Robert, (PAUL PONCE ANTOINE,) a French painter and engraver, born near Rheims in 1686; died in 1733.

Robert, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a French regicide, born at Ginnée in 1763, was a friend of Danton. He married Mademoiselle de Keralio, the authoress. Died in 1826.

Robert de Courtenay, ro'baïr' deh koort'ná', a French prince, a son of Pierre de Courtenay, became Latin Emperor of Constantinople in 1220. Died in 1228.

Robert de Vaugondy, ro'baïr' deh vō'gōn'de', (DIDIER,) a French geographer, born in Paris in 1723. He published an "Atlas of France and Europe," (1785,) and other works. Died in 1786.

Robert de Vaugondy, (GILLES,) a French geographer, born in Paris in 1688, was the father of the preceding, and a grandson of Nicolas Sanson. He produced a "Universal Atlas," (1758.) Died in 1766.

Robert of Avesbury, an English chronicler, author of an unfinished "History of the Reign of Edward III.," which comes down to 1356. Died about 1360.

Robert of Bavaria. See RUPERT, PRINCE.

Robert of Geneva, (Anti-Pope,) born in 1342, was elected pope in 1378, in opposition to Urban VI. He took the name of Clement VII., reigned at Avignon, and was recognized by the French and Spaniards. Died in 1394.

Robert of Gloucester, an English chronicler of the thirteenth century. He wrote, in verse, a chronicle or history of England from fabulous times down to the death of Henry III. De Quincey speaks of this chronicle as "the very earliest of all English books."

See the interesting account of De Quincey's interview with George III., in his "Autobiographical Sketches."

Robert the Strong, [Fr. ROBERT LE FORT, ro'baïr' leh for,] Count of Anjou and Duke of France, was noted as a military chief. He was killed in a fight with some Normans, led by the famous sea-king Hastings, in 866 A.D. He was great-grandfather of Hugh Capet.

Robert Grossetete. See GROSSETESTE.

Robert-Fleury, ro'baïr' fluh're', (JOSEPH NICOLAS,) a popular French historical painter, was born at Cologne in 1797. He was elected a member of the Institute in 1850. Among his works are "Benvenuto Cellini" and "Charles V. at the Monastery of Saint Just." About 1855 he became professor in the École des Beaux-Arts.

Roberti, ro-bêr'tee, (ALBERT,) a Belgian painter, born at Brussels in 1811.

Roberti, ro-bêr'tee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a mediocre Italian poet and essayist, born at Bassano in 1719. He was professor of philosophy at Bologna. Died in 1786.

Roberti, (JEAN,) a learned Belgian Jesuit, born at Saint-Hubert in 1569; died in 1651.

Roberto, the Italian for ROBERT, which see.

Rob'erts, (BENJAMIN S.,) an American general, born at Manchester, Vermont, about 1811, graduated at West Point in 1835. He was serving with the rank of major in New Mexico when the civil war began. In July, 1862, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers in the Union army. He died in 1875.

Rob'erts, (DAVID,) an eminent British painter of landscapes and architecture, was born at Stockbridge, Edinburgh, in 1796. Between 1838 and 1840 he travelled in Egypt and Syria, in which he sketched many scenes which he afterwards reproduced on canvas. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1841. Among his works are "Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives," (1841,) "Pyramids of Ghizeh," (1844,) "Ruins of the Great Temple of Karnak," "The Destruction of Jerusalem," (1849,) and "Rome," (1855.) The splendid work entitled "The Holy Land, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, and Nubia" (4 vols., 1842) is illustrated by lithographs of his sketches. Died in 1864.

See WILLIAM JERDAN, "Men I have known," London, 1866; "Biographical Sketches," by HARRIET MARTINEAU.

Roberts, (EMMA,) an English authoress, wrote "Memoirs of the Rival Houses of York and Lancaster," and "Oriental Scenes, Sketches, and Tales." Died at Poonah, in India, in 1840.

Roberts, (FRANCIS,) an English Puritan minister and writer, born in Yorkshire in 1609, became rector of Wrington in 1649. He wrote "Key to the Scriptures," ("Clavis Bibliorum," 1649,) "The True Way to the Tree of Life," (1673,) and other works. Died in 1675.

Roberts, (Sir FREDERICK SLEIGH,) an English general, was born in 1832, and educated at Eton. He won the Victoria Cross in the Indian Mutiny and served with distinction in the Abyssinian campaign of 1868, but his name is famous for his celebrated march to Candahar in 1880. Leaving Cabul with 9,000 picked men he reached Candahar after three weeks' march through an almost impassable country, and there inflicted a decisive defeat on Ayoub Khan. On his return home he received the thanks of Parliament and was created a baronet. He has recently (1885) been appointed commander-in-chief of the Indian army.

Roberts, (WILLIAM,) an English writer, born in 1768. Among his works is a "Life of Hannah More." Died in 1849.

Robertson, (ÉTIENNE GASPARD ROBERT,) a Belgian aeronaut and natural philosopher, born at Liege in 1763. Died in 1837.

Robertson, (FREDERICK WILLIAM,) an eloquent minister and original thinker of the Anglican Church, was born in London on the 3rd of February, 1816. He was the eldest son of Captain Frederick Robertson, of the royal artillery. After preparatory studies at Edinburgh, he entered Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1836. In 1842 he married Miss Helen Denys. He served as curate at Cheltenham about four years, and became incumbent of Trinity Chapel, Brighton, in August, 1847. Three series of his sermons have been published, and have passed through about eight editions. He delivered several "Lectures and Addresses on Literary and Social Topics," which have been printed. He died August 15, 1853, and was buried at Brighton.

See STOFFORD A. BROOKE, "Life and Letters of F. W. Robertson," 2 vols., 1865; "Blackwood's Magazine" for January, 1866.

Robertson, (GEORGE,) an English landscape-painter, born in London about 1742; died in 1788.

Rob'ert-son, (JAMES,) called RABBI ROBERTSON, was born at Cromarty, in Scotland. He became professor of Oriental languages at Edinburgh in 1751. Died in 1795.

Robertson, (JAMES,) D.D., a Scottish divine, born in 1803. He became professor of ecclesiastical history at Edinburgh. Died in 1860.

Robertson, (Rev. JOSEPH,) an English writer, born in 1726. He wrote an "Essay on Punctuation," and translated "Telemachus," (1795.) Died in 1802.

Robertson, (PATRICK,) a Scottish judge, versifier, and lawyer, noted for his wit and humour, was born in 1794. He was elected Dean of the Faculty of Advocates in 1842. Died in 1855.

Robertson, (THOMAS,) an English grammarian, born at or near Wakefield. He became a Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford, in 1532, and Dean of Durham about 1557. Died about 1560.

Rob'ert-son, (WILLIAM,) an Irish divine, born in Dublin in 1705, is reputed to have been an Arian or Unitarian. He wrote "An Attempt to Explain the Words Reason, Substance, Person, Creed, Orthodoxy," etc. Died in 1783.

Robertson, (WILLIAM,) often called PRINCIPAL ROBERTSON, a celebrated Scottish historian, was born at Borthwick, in Edinburghshire, (Mid-Lothian,) September 19, 1721. His father, the Rev. William Robertson, was minister at Borthwick when his son was born. He afterwards removed to Edinburgh. Young Robertson manifested an ardent devotion to literature from a very early age. He began to preach before he was twenty years old. He was presented to the living of Gladsmuir, in East Lothian, in 1743, and acquired a high reputation as an eloquent pulpit orator. He took a prominent part in the debates of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and obtained great influence in ecclesiastical

affairs. He was the leader of what was called the moderate party, and was more inclined to liberality and tolerance than many other members of his church. He has, however, been charged, perhaps not without reason, with preferring the interests of literature to those of religion. In 1759 he published a "History of Scotland during the Reigns of Mary and of James VI. till his Accession to the Crown of England," which was received with great and general favour. It was extolled by Hume, Burke, and other eminent critics. He removed to Edinburgh about 1759, became one of the king's chaplains in 1761, and principal of the University of Edinburgh in 1762. His reputation was increased by his "History of the Emperor Charles V., with a Sketch of the Political and Social State of Europe," etc., (3 vols., 1769,) which is considered his capital work. He afterwards published a "History of America," (2 vols., 1777.) He is generally accurate and impartial in the narration of events and judicious in the estimation of character. His style is elegant, clear, and vigorous, with occasional passages of great beauty. As a writer he is remarkable for a sustained unimpassioned dignity of manner, which, however, too often approaches monotony. In politics he was a Whig, with a strong leaning towards republicanism. He died in June, 1793.

See DUGALD STEWART, "Account of the Life and Writings of W. Robertson," 1801; STUART, "Notice sur la Vie et les Écrits de Dr. Robertson," "Mémoires of Adam Smith, W. Robertson, and Thomas Reid," 1811; BISHOP GLEIG, "Memoir of W. Robertson," prefixed to his works; BROUGHTAM, "Men of Letters in the Time of George III.;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Monthly Review" for July and August, 1769.

Roberval, de, də ro'bĕr'vāl', (GILES Personne—pĕr'son', or Personier, pĕr'so'ne-ā'), a French mathematician, was born at Roberval, near Senlis, in 1602. He removed to Paris in 1627, and formed an intimacy with Mersenne. About 1632 he obtained the chair of mathematics founded by Ramus at the Collège de France. He discovered about 1636 a method to determine the area of a cycloid, and a method to determine the direction of a tangent at any point of a curve line. Among his works are a "Treatise on Indivisibles," ("Traité des Indivisibles,") and "On the World's Motions and Parts, according to the System of Aristarchus the Samian," ("Aristarchi Samii de Mundi Systemate Partibus et Motibus," 1644.) It is related that, having been asked how he liked a dramatical performance which he had just witnessed, he answered, "Qu'est-ce que cela prouve?" ("What does that prove?") Died in Paris in 1675.

Robespierre, ro'bĕs'pe-air', (AUGUSTIN BON JOSEPH,) called THE YOUNG, a brother of the dictator, was born at Arras in 1764. He was elected to the National Convention in 1792. When the Convention ordered the arrest of his brother, he exclaimed, "Include me with him; I partake his crimes!" He was executed July 28, 1794.

Robespierre, ro'bĕs'pe-air', [Fr. pron. ro'bĕs'pe-air',] (MAXIMILIEN MARIE ISIDORE,) a French demagogue and Jacobin, was born at Arras on the 6th of May, 1758. He was sent to the College of Arras, from which he passed in 1770 to the Collège Louis-le-Grand, in Paris. His habits at college were studious and regular. He studied law, acquired some distinction as an advocate at Arras, and was sent to the States-General in May, 1789, as one of the sixteen representatives of the province of Artois. He was a person of small stature, and had nothing attractive or imposing in his aspect. His voice was weak, his complexion "sea-green," his disposition reserved and timid, and his moral habits temperate and regular. According to M. Étienne Dumont, he had a sinister aspect, and a continual blinking (*clignotement*) of the eyes. In political opinions he was a radical democrat. He spoke often in the Constituent Assembly and in the Jacobin Club, over which he soon acquired a predominant influence. While men of greater talents wasted their energies in vain efforts to reform the old régime by half-way measures and temporizing expedients, he seems to have perceived the necessity of a radical revolution. "He will go far," says Mirabeau; "for he believes all he says."

In the Constituent Assembly he maintained a position somewhat independent of party. He defended with zeal the interests of the inferior clergy, advocated the abolition of the death-penalty, (May, 1791,) and made a vehement speech against the re-election of the members of the Constituent Assembly to the Legislative Assembly, on which question he differed from the other chiefs of the *gauche*. On critical occasions he usually presented himself to the people as a resigned and devoted victim whom nefarious persons designed to immolate because he loved the people too well. Thus, after he had denounced the king, the ministry, etc., June 21, 1791, he said, "I know that I sharpen against myself a thousand daggers; but if in the first stage of the Revolution, when I was scarcely known in the National Assembly, I offered my life as a sacrifice to truth, now that the approbation of my fellow-citizens has rewarded me for this sacrifice, I should receive almost as a benefit a death which shall prevent me from witnessing the public calamities which I foresee to be inevitable." In December, 1791, he opposed in a speech the declaration of war against the Emperor of Germany which was proposed by the Girondists. Although not a great orator, he was always plausible, and more logical than the most of his competitors. He never took an active or open part in the violent acts and outrages of the populace, such as the attack on the Tuileries, August, 1792.

In September, 1792, he was elected to the Convention as a deputy from Paris. A few days after the session began, several Girondist deputies accused him of aspiring to a dictatorship, and cast on him the responsibility of the recent massacre in the prisons of Paris. These charges were repeated by Louvet in a long speech, (October 29,) to which Robespierre read an artful and successful defence. The result of this affair was that Robespierre became the accepted chief of the Mountain and the implacable enemy of the Girondists. The first victim of his unscrupulous policy was the king, whom the Girondists wished to save. He said, (December 2, 1792,) "I pronounce with regret this fatal truth; but Louis must die that the country may live," ("Louis doit mourir parcequ'il faut que la patrie vive.") Aided by the commune of Paris and the mob, he triumphed over the Girondists about June 1, 1793. Then began the Reign of Terror, during which, as president of the committee of public safety, (or salvation,) Robespierre exercised almost unlimited power. Two of his partisans, Couthon and Saint-Just, were associated with him in the triumvirate of Robespierre. It is just to admit that they defended France with great vigour and ability against the allied armies of nearly all Europe and the Vendean royalist insurgents.

In March, 1794, Hébert and the Hébertists were guillotined as *exagérés* or ultra-revolutionary. It is stated that when the committee of public safety determined to destroy Danton and his friends, Robespierre at first opposed the measure; but he supported, by a speech in the Convention, Saint-Just's motion for their arrest, and Danton, with Desmoulins and others, was executed in April, 1794. But the death of a powerful rival did not render his own position secure. His statesmanship was not adequate to solve the enigma of the Revolution. He presided as a high-priest and pronounced an oration at a public ceremony called the Festival of the Supreme Being, in June, 1794. In the mean time, multitudes of innocent persons, of both sexes, perished daily by the guillotine. This excessive cruelty provoked against him a combination of various parties, afterwards called "Thermidorians," including Tallien, Barras, Billaud-Varennes, Fouché, and Carnot. The Convention ordered the arrest of Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor. His partisans rallied in the night and released him from arrest. He was then declared an outlaw by the Convention, and was guillotined, with twenty of his partisans, on the 10th Thermidor, (28th of July,) 1794. He was surnamed "the Incorruptible," because he was proof against pecuniary temptations. "Robespierre," says Macaulay, in his article on Barère, "was a vain, envious, and suspicious man, with a hard heart, weak nerves, and a gloomy temper. But we cannot with truth deny that he was, in the vulgar sense of the word, disinterested, that

his private life was correct, or that he was sincerely zealous for his own system of politics and morals."

See LODIEU, "Biographie de Robespierre;" VILATE, "Causes secrètes de la Révolution du 9 Thermidor," 1796; PROYART, "Vie de Robespierre," 1794; GEORGE H. LEWES, "History of Maximilian Robespierre," 1849; LAMARTINE, "Histoire des Girondins;" ERNEST HAMEL, "Histoire de Robespierre," 3 vols., 1867; CARLYLE, "History of the French Revolution;" P. F. L'ESOT, "Histoire de Robespierre," 2 vols., 1844; OPITZ, "Robespierre's Triumph and Sturz," 1850; MIGNET, "Histoire de la Révolution Française;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "London Quarterly Review" for September, 1835.

Robilant, de, *dèh* ro'be'lôn', ? (ESPRIT BENOÎT NICOLAS,) an engineer and writer on metallurgy, etc., born at Turin in 1724. He was a son of Count Joseph Robilant, author of an able work on Strategy, (1744.) Died in 1801.

Robin, ro'bân', (CHARLES PHILIPPE,) a French anatomist and microscopist, born at Jafferon (Ain) in 1821. He became professor of anatomy at Paris (*professeur agrégé à la Faculté*) in 1847. He applied the microscope to the study of anatomy and the intimate structure of tissues. He published a number of professional works, among which is "Traité de Chimie anatomique et physiologique, normale et pathologique," (1852.)

Robin, (JEAN,) a French botanist, born in Paris in 1550. He was patronized by Henry IV., and planted a garden which was the finest in Paris. He published a work on the plants which grow near Paris, "Catalogus Stirpium tam indigenarum quam exoticarum," etc., (1601.) The genus *Robinia* was named in his honour. Died in 1629.

See HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica."

Robin, (VESPASIEN,) a botanist, born in Paris in 1579, was a son of the preceding. He succeeded his father in the title of *arboriste du roi*, and lectured on botany at the Jardin Royal. Died in 1662.

Robin Hood. See HOOD, (ROBIN.)

Robineau. See BEAUNOIR.

Robinet, ro'be'nâ', (EDMOND,) a French *littérateur*, born at Saint-Pol-de-Léon in 1811. He wrote several historical works.

Robinet, (JEAN BAPTISTE RENÉ,) a French writer on various subjects, born at Rennes in 1735; died in 1820.

Robinet, (STÉPHANE,) a French chemist, born in Paris in 1796.

Rob'inś, (BENJAMIN,) an eminent English mathematician, born at Bath in 1707, is called the founder of the science of gunnery. He was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society at the age of twenty. His chief work is "New Principles of Gunnery," (1742.) He was appointed chief engineer of the East India Company in 1749, and died at Madras in 1751.

See DR. WILSON, "Life of Benjamin Robins;" "Biographia Britannica," (Supplement.)

Robins or **Robyns**, (JOHN,) an English astronomer, born in Staffordshire about 1500. He was canon of Windsor, and chaplain to Henry VIII. He left in manuscript several treatises on the Fixed Stars. Died in 1558.

Rob'in-son, (ANASTASIA,) an English singer, who was married to the Earl of Peterborough before 1735. Died in 1750.

Rob'in-son, (EDWARD,) an eminent American biblical scholar, born at Southington, Connecticut, in 1794. He graduated at Hamilton College, New York, in 1816, and went to Europe in 1826, after which he studied Oriental languages at Paris and Halle. About 1828 he married a daughter of Professor Jacobi or von Jakob, of Halle. He began to edit the "Biblical Repository" in 1831, was appointed professor of biblical literature in the Union Theological Seminary, in the city of New York, in 1837, and travelled in Palestine in 1838. In 1841 he published his principal work, "Biblical Researches in Palestine, Mount Sinai, and Arabia Petraea," (3 vols.) which is considered the best that had then been published on that subject. "The work was recognized," says R. W. Griswold, "as one of the most learned and judicious produced in the world in this century." He received for this work the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society of London. Among his other works is "The Harmony of the Four Gospels," in Greek, (1845,) and "Bibliotheca Sacra." Died in New

York in January, 1863. "The names of Edward Robinson and Moses Stuart," says R. W. Griswold, "stand at the head of the catalogue of learned men who have cultivated biblical literature in America." ("Prose Writers of America," p. 382.)

See the "London Quarterly Review" for December, 1841; "North American Review" for April, 1851.

Robinson, (FREDERICK JOHN.) See RIPON, EARL OF.

Robinson, (HENRY CRABB,) an English lawyer and writer, born at Bury Saint Edmund's, was an intimate friend of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and other eminent persons of his time. He died in London in 1867, at the age of ninety-one, leaving a very interesting "Diary, Reminiscences, and Correspondence," (3 vols., London, 1869.)

See the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1869; "British Quarterly Review" for October, 1869; "Fraser's Magazine" for October, 1869; "Macmillan's Magazine" for August, 1869, (by PROFESSOR MAURICE.)

Robinson, (JOHN,) an English dissenting minister, born in 1575, was educated at Cambridge. To escape from persecution, he emigrated to Holland with the congregation of which he was pastor, in 1608. He and they settled at Leyden, where they remained eleven years. A portion of his society emigrated to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620, in the Mayflower. He intended to follow them, but was prevented by death. He was an Independent, and a man of superior talents. He wrote several religious works. Died at Leyden in 1625.

Robinson, (JOHN,) an English prelate, born in Yorkshire in 1650. He became Bishop of Bristol in 1710, and was one of the plenipotentiaries who formed the treaty of Utrecht, (1713.) He was transferred to the see of London in 1714. Died in 1723.

Robinson, (JOHN C.), an American general, born at Binghamton, New York, in 1817. He was appointed a brigadier-general about April, 1862, and served at the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, and at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. He commanded a division at the battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863, and at that of the Wilderness, May, 1864. In the advance from the Wilderness to Spottsylvania Court-House he was severely wounded, May 7.

Robinson, (JOHN H.), an able English line-engraver, born at Bolton, Lancashire, in 1796. He engraved a portrait of Sir Walter Scott, after Lawrence, Leslie's "Mother and Child," Murillo's "Flower-Girl," etc.

Robinson, (MARY or MARIA,) an English poetess and actress, born at Bristol in 1758. Her maiden name was DARBY. She was a mistress of the Prince of Wales, (afterwards George IV.) Died in 1800.

See "Autobiography of Mrs. Robinson," London, 1827; "Monthly Review" for September and December, 1801.

Robinson, (RICHARD,) Archbishop of Armagh, and Baron Rokeby, was born in Yorkshire in 1709. He founded a public library and a school at Armagh. Died in 1794.

Robinson, (ROBERT,) an English Baptist minister, born at Swaffham, in Norfolk, in 1735. He preached at Cambridge from 1759 to 1773, and then removed to Chesterton. He was an eloquent preacher. In the latter part of his life he adopted Socinian doctrines. He wrote, besides other religious works, a "History of Baptism," (1790.) Died in 1790.

See GEORGE DYER, "Life of R. Robinson," 1796.

Robinson, (TANCRED,) an English physician and writer, received the title of physician-in-ordinary to George I. Died in 1748.

Robinson, (THERESE ALBERTINE LOUISE,) wife of Dr. E. Robinson, noticed above, was born at Halle, Germany, in 1797. She published a collection of tales under the signature of TALVI, and translated a number of poems from the Servian language, entitled "Volkslieder der Serben." She has also translated into German Pickering's treatise "On the Indian Tongues of North America." Among her other works may be named a "Historical View of the Languages and Literature of the Slavic Nations, with a Sketch of their Popular Poetry."

Robinson, (Rev. THOMAS,) an English naturalist, wrote an "Essay toward the Natural History of Westmoreland and Cumberland." Died in 1719.

Robinson, (THOMAS,) an English divine, born at Wakefield in 1749. He preached at Leicester for many years, and published "The Christian System Unfolded." Died in 1813.

See EDWARD T. VAUGHAN, "Life of T. Robinson."

Robiquet, ro'be'kâ', (PIERRE JEAN,) a French chemist, born at Rennes in 1780. He was professor of chemistry and materia medica in Paris, and succeeded Chaptal in the Academy of Sciences in 1833. Died in Paris in 1840.

See "Biographie Universelle."

Rob't-son, (JOHN,) a Scottish mathematician and natural philosopher, born at Boghall, county of Stirling, or at Rosehall, near Glasgow, in 1739. He succeeded Dr. Black as professor of chemistry at Glasgow in 1767, and was appointed professor of natural philosophy at the University of Edinburgh in 1774. His principal work is "Elements of Mechanical Philosophy," (4 vols., 1822.) Died in Edinburgh in 1805.

See DAVID BREWSTER, "Notice of J. Robison," prefixed to the work above named; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Roboam. See REHOBOAM.

Robortello, ro-bor-tel'lo, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian philologist and antiquary, born at Udine in 1516. He was professor of rhetoric at Venice, and taught Greek and Latin at Padua. Among his works are "Annotations of Various Passages," ("Variorum Locorum Annotationes," 1543,) and "De Facultate historica," (1548.) Died in 1567.

See GHILINI, "Teatro d'Uomini letterati;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Rob Roy, a Scottish adventurer, whose original name was MACGREGOR, born about 1660, was a partisan of the Pretender in the rebellion of 1715. The Duke of Montrose having seized his lands, Rob Roy carried on a war of reprisals for many years, and became widely celebrated for his exploits. He is the hero of one of Sir Walter Scott's most popular novels. Died in 1743.

See K. MACLEAY, "Historical Memoirs of Rob Roy," 1818; "Blackwood's Magazine" for October, November, and December, 1817.

Rob'son, (FREDERICK,) an English comic actor, born at Margate in 1821. He performed in London and Dublin with success. Died in 1864.

Robson, (GEORGE FENNEL,) an English landscape-painter, born at Durham, worked in London. Died in 1833.

Robusti. See TINTORETTO.

Robusti, ro-boos'tee, (DOMENICO,) a painter, sometimes called TINTORETTO, born at Venice in 1562, was a son and pupil of the great painter Tintoretto. He painted history and portraits with success. Among his works are an "Annunciation" and a "Nativity of Christ." Died in 1637.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Robusti, (MARIETTA,) an excellent Italian portrait-painter, born in 1560, was a daughter of Tintoretto. She died in 1590.

Ro'b'y, (JOHN,) an English writer of prose and verse, born in Lancashire, became a banker of Rochdale. He wrote "Sir Bartram," a poem, (1815,) and "Traditions of Lancashire," (2 vols., 1829.) He perished in the wreck of the Orion, in June, 1850.

Rocaberti, de, dà ro-kâ-bêr'tee, (JUAN TOMMASO,) a Spanish prelate, born at Perelada about 1625. He advocated the infallibility of the pope in his work "On the Authority of the Roman Pontiff," ("De Romani Pontificis Auctoritate," 1693.) Died in 1699.

Rocca, rok'kâ, (ANGELO,) an Italian scholar, born at Rocca Contrata in 1545. He founded at Rome a public library called Bibliotheca Angelica. Died in 1620.

Roch, rok, SAINT,) born at Montpellier, in France, in 1295, was renowned for his charity and his humane attentions to the sick. Died in 1327.

See DE SAINT-ALBAN, "Vie de Saint-Roch," 1849; COFFINIÈRES, "Saint-Roch, Etude historique," 1855; MRS. JAMESON, "History of Sacred and Legendary Art."

Rochambeau, de, dèh ro'shôn'bô', (DONATIEN (dô-nâ'se-ân') MARIE JOSEPH de Vimeur—dèh ve'mur'), VICOMTE, a French general, born near Vendôme in

1750. He went to Saint Domingo with Leclerc, at whose death, in 1802, he became commander-in-chief. He was killed at Leipsic in 1813.

Rochambeau, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE DONATIEN DE VIMEUR,) a French marshal, born at Vendôme in 1725, was the father of the preceding. He served with distinction in Minorca, at Crevelt, and at Minden, (1759.) He commanded an army of six thousand men sent to the United States in 1780, and contributed to the victory at Yorktown in October, 1781. In 1791 he obtained the bâton of marshal. He commanded an army against the Austrians in 1792, but resigned in the same year. Died in 1807.

See "Mémoires de Rochambeau," by himself, 1809; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle."

Roche, rosh, (ACHILLE,) a French political and historical writer, born in Paris in 1801, was a republican. He wrote "Albert Renaud," (4 vols., 1825,) and a "History of the French Revolution," (1825.) Died in 1834.

Roche, (CHARLES LOUIS,) a French medical writer, born at Nevers in 1790. Among his works is "Elements of Medico-Surgical Pathology," (5 vols., 1825-28.)

Roche, rôch,? (MARIA REGINA,) an English novelist, born in 1764. She wrote "The Children of the Abbey," and other tales. Died in 1845.

Roche-Aymon de, (ANTOINE CHARLES ÉLIENNE,) MARQUIS, a French general and writer on the art of war born in Paris about 1775. Died in 1862.

Rochefort, (GUILLAUME,) Chancellor of France, was noted for wisdom. Died in 1492.

Rochefort, (HENRI,) Vicomte de Luçay, a French republican agitator, born in 1830. He became editor of the "Lanterne," in which he so violently assailed the imperial policy that he was banished. Having returned to Paris, he began to issue a journal called the "Marseillaise," and was elected a member of the legislative body in 1869. In 1870 he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for lampooning Napoleon III. He became a member of the provisional government of 1870, and for his connection with the Communists was in 1871 court-martialled and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He was transported to New Caledonia, but escaped in 1874 to Switzerland. He returned to Paris on the amnesty of 1880 and edited "L'Intransigeant."

Rochefort, de, dèh rosh'for', (GUILLAUME DUBOIS,) a French writer and translator, born at Lyons in 1731. He wrote against the Materialists, and translated Homer's "Iliad" (1770) and "Odyssey," (1777,) also the works of Sophocles, (1788.) Died in 1788.

Rochefort, de, (HENRI LOUIS D'ALOIGNY,) MARQUIS, a French general, who became marshal of France in 1675. Died in 1676.

Rochefoucauld, de la, dèh lâ rosh'foo'kô', (FRANÇOIS,) Prince de Marsillac, (mar'se-yâk'), a French Huguenot leader, was a brother-in-law of the Prince of Condé. He fought at Chartres and Jarnac, (1569.) He perished in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, in Paris, August 24, 1572.

Rochefoucauld, de la, (FRANÇOIS,) DUC, Prince de Marsillac, a celebrated French moralist and courtier, born in December, 1613. He married Mademoiselle de Vivonne about 1637. In his youth he was engaged at court as the confidential agent of the queen in intrigues against Richelieu. He formed in 1646 a *liaison* with Madame de Longueville, and in the war of the Fronde was one of the chiefs of the party which opposed the court. He was severely wounded at the battle near Paris in 1652, after which he renounced intrigues and factious enterprises. He produced in 1665 his "Maxims," ("Réflexions, ou Sentences et Maximes morales,") which, according to Voltaire, is one of the works which contributed most to form and rectify the national taste. The essential principle of this book is that self-love or interest is the chief motive of human actions. In his latter years he enjoyed the friendship of Madame de La Fayette and Madame de Sévigné. Died in 1680.

See his autobiographic "Mémoires," 1662; SUARD, "Notice sur La Rochefoucauld," 1782; MADAME DE SÉVIGNÉ, "Lettres;" SAINT-BEUVE, "Études sur La Rochefoucauld," 1853; G. B. DEPPING, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de La Rochefoucauld," 1822; "Lives of the Most Eminent French Writers," by MRS. SHELLEY.

Rochefoucauld, de la, (FRÉDÉRIC CHARLES,) Earl of Lifford, a French general, born in 1633, was a zealous Protestant. Died at Bath, England, in 1690.

Rochefoucauld, de la, (LOUIS ALEXANDRE,) Duc de la Roche-Guyon, (dèh lă rosh gē'ôn'), a French patriot, born in 1743. He favoured the popular cause in the Revolution, and was an active member of the States-General in 1789. He was massacred at Gisors in 1792.

Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, de la, (FRANÇOIS ALEXANDRE FRÉDÉRIC,) Duc, a liberal French peer and philanthropist, born in 1747, was a cousin of the preceding. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly in 1789-90, and went into exile in 1792, after which he travelled in the United States. He returned to Paris in 1799. He founded the school of Arts et Métiers, (at Châlons,) and the first saving-fund in France. He published "Travels in the United States of America," (8 vols., 1800.) Died in 1827. His son, FRÉDÉRIC GAËTAN, Marquis de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, born at Liancourt in 1779, is author of several poems, dramas, and historical works.

See GAËTAN DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, "Vie du Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt," 1827; "Biographie Universelle."

Rochejaquelein, de la, (HENRI DU VERGER—dū vēr'zhă'), COUNT, a French royalist chief of the Vendean war, was born in Poitou in 1772. He took command of a band of peasants in 1793, and was victorious in several small battles. He said to his men, "If I advance, follow me; if I retreat, kill me; if I die, avenge me." In October, 1793, he was appointed general-in-chief of the insurgents. He gained a victory at Entrames, October 27, but was defeated with great loss at Mans, December 13. He was killed in battle at Nouaillé in March, 1794.

See THÉODORE MURET, "Vie populaire de H. de la Rochejaquelein," 1845.

Rochejaquelein, de la, (LOUIS,) a brother of the preceding, was born in 1777. He was an officer in the army, and served against the negroes in Hayti. In May, 1815, he raised a body of Vendéans to fight for Louis XVIII. He was killed in an action at Pont des Mathis in June of that year.

See MADAME DE LA ROCHEJAQUELEIN, "Mémoires;" "London Quarterly Review" for April, 1816.

Rochejaquelein, de la, (MARIE LOUISE VICTOIRE DE DONNISSAN—dèh do'ne'sôn'), MARQUISE, was born at Versailles in 1772. She married in 1790 the Marquis de Lescure, who was killed at the battle of Chollat. About 1800 she became the wife of Louis de la Rochejaquelein, noticed above. She wrote "Mémoires" of her own life and of the exploits of those whose name she bore, (1815.) Died in 1857.

See ALFRED NETTEMMENT, "Vie de Madame de la Rochejaquelein," 1859; "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1816.

Rochers, Des. See DESROCHES.

Roches, Des. See DESROCHES.

Rochester. See HYDE, (LAWRENCE.)

Rochester, BISHOP OF. See FISHER.

Roch'es-ter, (JOHN WILMOT,) EARL OF, a witty and profligate English courtier, born in Oxfordshire in 1647, was a son of Henry, Earl of Rochester. He became a favourite of Charles II., and indulged in debauchery and drunkenness to such excess that his constitution was eventually ruined. In 1665 he entered the navy, and signalized his courage in several actions. He wrote a number of songs, satires, etc. He died in 1680, professing penitence for his sins.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets;" BURNET, "Some Passages of the Life and Death of John, Earl of Rochester," 1681.

Rochet, ro'shâ', (LOUIS,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1817.

Rochette, ro'shêt', (DÉSIRÉ RAOUL,) an eminent French archæologist, born at Saint-Amand (Cher) in 1790. He married a daughter of Houdon the sculptor, and succeeded Guizot as professor of modern history in 1815. He became professor of archæology in Paris in 1826, and acquired much popularity as a lecturer. In 1838 or 1839 he was elected perpetual secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts. He published, besides other works, a "Critical History of the Greek Colonies," (4 vols., 1815,) and "Memoirs of Comparative Archæology,

Asiatic, Greek, and Etruscan," (1848.) He left unfinished a "History of Ancient Art." Died in 1854.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle."

Rochlitz, rok'lits, (FRIEDRICH,) a German *littérateur*, born at Leipsic in 1769 or 1770, published a number of tales and musical treatises, among which is "Blicke in das Gebiet der Künste." Died in 1842.

Rochon, ro'shôn', (ALEXIS MARIE,) a French astronomer and navigator, born at Brest in 1741. He was appointed astronomer of the marine in 1766, and made a voyage to the East Indies, of which he published an account, (3 vols., 1791.) He wrote an "Essay on Ancient and Modern Coins," (1792,) treatises on optics, etc. Died in 1817.

See DELAMBRE, "Notice sur Rochon," 1818; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rochon de Chabannes, ro'shôn' dèh shă'băn', (MARC ANTOINE JACQUES,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1730. He wrote some successful comedies. Died in 1800.

Rochow, von, fon ro'ko, (GUSTAV ADOLF ROCHUS,) a Prussian statesman, born in Rathenow in 1792, became minister of the interior and of the police in 1834. Died in 1847.

Rockingham, rok'ing-am, (CHARLES WATSON WENTWORTH,) second MARQUIS OF, an English Whig statesman, was born in 1730. He succeeded to the marquise in 1750, and inherited a large fortune, which, joined with an honourable character, rendered him a person of great influence. He became prime minister in July, 1765, and took Edmund Burke into his service as private secretary. The notorious Stamp Act was repealed by this ministry, which by the enmity of the king was driven from power in July, 1766. He opposed the measures by which Lord North provoked the American colonies to revolt. When North resigned, (in March, 1782,) the king was reduced to the painful necessity of accepting a Whig ministry, of which Lord Rockingham was premier. He died July 1, 1782, leaving no issue.

See LORD ALBEMARLE, "Memoirs of the Marquis of Rockingham," 2 vols., 1852; LORD MAHON, "History of England;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1852.

Rock'well, (JAMES OTIS,) an American poet, born in Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1807. He became associate editor of the Boston "Statesman," and in 1829 assumed charge of the "Patriot," a journal published at Providence. He died in 1831, of an illness caused chiefly, it is supposed, by pecuniary embarrassment. Among his poems we may name "The Lost at Sea," and lines "To the Ice-Mountain." The former is of remarkable beauty and pathos. Rockwell was a friend of Whittier, who has written an eloquent tribute to his memory.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America."

Rocoles, de, dèh ro'kol', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French historian, born at Béziers in 1620. He changed sides three or four times in religion, being a Catholic in France and a Protestant in Holland. Died in 1696.

Rode, ro'dèh, (CHRISTIAN BERNHARD,) a German painter and engraver, born at Berlin in 1725. He painted history and portraits. Among his prints are illustrations of Gellert's "Fables." Died in 1797.

Rode, rod, (PIERRE,) a French violinist and composer, born at Bordeaux in 1774. He composed concertos, which are much admired. Died in 1830.

Rod'er-ic or Roderick, [Fr. RODRIGUE, ro'drèg'; Lat. RODERICUS,] King of the Visigoths in Spain, rebelled against Witiza and usurped the throne in 709 or 708 A.D. Soon after this event his dominions were invaded by an army of Arabs or Berbers, under Tarik, whose aid was perhaps solicited by the sons of Witiza. Roderic was defeated and killed by these invaders in 711. He was the last of the Visigoths that reigned in Spain. His story forms the subject of one of Southey's most popular poems, entitled "Roderick the Goth."

See CONDE, "Historia de la Dominacion de los Arabes;" MASDEU, "Historia critica."

Rodericus. See SANCHEZ DE AREVALO, and RODRIGUEZ.

Rodg'ers, (JOHN,) an American commodore, born in Maryland in 1771. Being appointed to the command of

a squadron on the breaking out of the war of 1812, he captured seven British merchantmen. He was afterwards president of the board of navy commissioners, and commander of the squadron in the Mediterranean. Died in 1838.

Rodgers, (JOHN,) a brave American commodore, born in Maryland about 1809. He entered the navy in 1825. He served with distinction at the battle of Port Royal, in November, 1861. In May, 1862, he attacked Fort Darling, or Drury's Bluff, on the James River, with the iron-clad Galena and other gun-boats, but was repulsed. He commanded the Weehawken in the attack on Fort Sumter in April, 1863, and captured the iron-clad Atlanta near Savannah in June of that year. He was complimented by the secretary of the navy "for these heroic and serviceable acts." In 1870 he was raised to the rank of rear-admiral.

See HEADLEY, "Farragut and our Naval Commanders," p. 542.

Rodman, (ISAAC PEACE,) an American general, born at South Kingston, Rhode Island, in 1822. He served as captain at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and as colonel at the capture of Roanoke Island and at Newbern, North Carolina. He became a brigadier-general in 1862, commanded a division at Fredericksburg, and was killed at the battle of Antietam, in September of the same year.

See TENNEY, "Military History of the Rebellion," p. 737.

Rodney, (CÆSAR,) one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence, was born at Dover, in Delaware, about 1730. He became a member of the Continental Congress of 1774, and in 1777 was elected President of the State of Delaware. Died in 1783.

See "Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence."

Rodney, (GEORGE BRYDGES,) LORD, a British admiral, born at Walton-upon-Thames in 1718. He obtained the rank of rear-admiral in 1759, and that of admiral of the white in 1778. He defeated a Spanish fleet near Cape Saint Vincent in 1780. Having been raised to the rank of vice-admiral of England, he gained an important victory over the French admiral De Grasse in the West Indies, April 12, 1782. He was raised to the peerage, as Baron Rodney. Died in 1792.

See MUNDY, "Life of Lord Rodney." CAMPBELL, "Lives of the British Admirals."

Rodolph OF HAPSBURG. See RUDOLPH.

Rodolphe, the French for RUDOLPH, which see.

Rodon, de. See DERODON.

Rodrigues, ro'drêg', (BENJAMIN OLINDE,) a French socialist, born at Bordeaux in 1794. He became a favourite disciple of Saint-Simon, who bequeathed to him his manuscripts. Died in 1850.

Rodriguez, ro-dree'gêth, [Lat. RODERICUS,] (ALFONSO,) a Spanish theologian, born at Valladolid in 1526. He wrote a work on "Christian Perfection," (1614,) which was often reprinted and translated. Died in 1616.

Rodriguez, (VENTURA,) an eminent Spanish architect, born at Cienpuzuelos in 1717. He designed or constructed churches, palaces, and colleges at Saragossa, Toledo, Malaga, Granada, etc. He became professor of architecture at Madrid in 1752. Died in 1785.

See Ponz, "Viage de España."

Roe, ro, (AZEL STEVENS,) an American novelist, born in New York in 1798. Among his principal works are "The Star and the Cloud," "A Long Look Ahead," "Time and Tide, or Strive and Win," (1852,) and "True to the Last," (1859.)

Roe, ro, (Sir THOMAS,) an English ambassador, born in Essex about 1580. He was sent on an embassy to the Great Mogul in 1614, and to Constantinople in 1621. Died in 1644.

Rõe'buck, (JOHN,) an English chemist and iron-master, born in Sheffield in 1718, practised medicine in Birmingham. He invented a method of procuring sulphuric acid at a greatly-reduced cost, and about 1760 established at Carron extensive iron-works, in which he improved the method of smelting iron. He was connected with James Watt in his early experiments on the steam-engine. Died in 1794.

Roebuck, (JOHN ARTHUR,) a British politician, a grandson of the preceding, was born at Madras in 1801. He was elected member of Parliament for Bath in 1832,

and again in 1841. After 1849 he represented Sheffield in the House of Commons until he was defeated in 1868. He originated the motion on the conduct of the Crimean war which resulted in the defeat and removal of the Aberdeen ministry. He displayed a violent hostility to the United States and sympathy with the slaveholding Confederacy during the great civil war. Died in 1879.

See the "London Quarterly Review" for July, 1852; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1846, (article "Contemporary Orators.")

Roederer, rô'dêh-rêr or rà'dêh-rair', (JEAN GEORGES,) a French physician, born at Strasburg in 1726. He became professor of midwifery at Göttingen in 1751. He published "Elements of the Obstetric Art," ("Elementa Artis obstetriciæ," 1752,) "On Mucous Disease," ("De Morbo mucoso," 1762,) and other works. Died in 1763.

See "Biographie Medicale."

Roederer, (PIERRE LOUIS,) COMTE, a French statesman, was born at Metz in 1754. As a member of the National Assembly, (1790,) he advocated liberty and equality. He was elected a member of the Institute in 1796, promoted the accession of Bonaparte to power in 1799, and became a senator in 1802. In 1806 Joseph Bonaparte appointed him minister of finance in Naples. He held no office under the Bourbons. He wrote an able "Memoir on Polite Society in France," (1835.) Died in 1835.

See MIGNET, "Roederer, sa Vie et ses Travaux," 1838; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," and "Le Comte de Roederer," 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Roelas, ðe las, dà lãs ro-ã'lãs, (JUAN,) an excellent Spanish painter, born at Seville about 1560, was called EL CLERIGO ROELAS. He worked for some time in Madrid, and removed to Olivares about 1624. The churches of Seville are adorned with many of his works. Among his master-pieces are "El Transito" of San Isidoro, a "Holy Family," and "Santiago." Died in 1625.

See CEAN-BERMUDEZ, "Diccionario Historico."

Roell. See RÖLL.

Roemer. See RÖMER.

Roenne. See RÖNNE.

Roepel, roo'pêl, (CONRAD,) a Dutch painter of flowers and fruits, born at the Hague in 1679; died in 1748.

Röer or **Roer**, rô'er, (HANS HEINRICH EDUARD,) a German Orientalist, born at Brunswick in 1805. In 1839 he visited Calcutta, and became in 1846 one of the secretaries of the Asiatic Society. About the same time he founded the "Bibliotheca Indica," to which he contributed a number of translations from the Sanscrit, Arabic, and Persian.

Roestraten, roos'trà'tên, (PIETER,) a Dutch painter of portraits and still life, born at Haarlem in 1627. He worked for some years in London, where he died in 1698.

Roetscher. See RÖTSCHER.

Roffensis. See FISHER, Bishop of Rochester.

Rog'er, [It. RUGGIERO, rood-jã'ro,] Count of Sicily, born in Normandy in 1031, was an enterprising warrior. He conquered Sicily from the Saracens. Died in 1101.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Roger I, King of Sicily, born about 1096, was a son and successor of the preceding. At the death of his cousin, Duke of Apulia, he obtained possession of Apulia and Calabria, (1127.) He took arms against Pope Innocent II., and made him prisoner, in 1139. By recognizing Roger as King of Sicily, etc., the pope obtained his liberty. Roger was an able and powerful prince. Died in 1154.

See MURATORI, "Annali d'Italia;" ORDERICUS VITALIS, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rog'er, Bishop of Salisbury, a powerful English prelate, became prime minister of Henry I. about 1107. Died in 1139.

Roger, ro'zhã', (ADOLPHE,) a French painter of history, born at Palaiseau (Seine-et-Oise) about 1797.

Roger, (GUSTAVE HIPPOLYTE,) a French vocalist, born in Paris in 1815. His voice is a pure tenor.

Roger, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French dramatist, born at Langres in 1776. He produced "The Lawyer," ("L'Avocat," 1806,) and other successful comedies. In 1816 he became secretary-general of the post-office. He

was admitted into the French Academy in 1817. Died in 1842.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Roger, (PIERRE.) See CLEMENT VI.

Roger (or **Richard**) of **Hexham**, an English chronicler, was prior of a convent at Hexham about 1150.

Roger of Hovenden. See HOVENDEN, DE.

Roger of Wendover, an English chronicler, wrote "Flowers of History," ("Flores Historiarum,") which commences at the creation. Died in 1237.

Rog'ers, (BENJAMIN,) an English composer of sacred music, born at Windsor; died about 1698.

Rogers, (CHARLES,) an English antiquary, born in Westminster in 1711; died in 1784.

Rogers, (CHARLES,) THE REV., a Scottish genealogist and author, born at Dunino, Fifeshire, in 1825.

Rogers, (DANIEL,) an English scholar and diplomatist, born at Aston about 1540, was a pupil of Melancthon. He was employed by Queen Elizabeth in embassies to Germany, etc. Died in 1590.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Rogers, (GEORGE,) an English theological writer, born in 1741. He was rector of Sproughton for about fifty years. Died in 1835.

Rogers, (HENRY,) a distinguished English essayist, born at Saint Alban's in 1806, was an Independent minister in early life. He contributed to the "Edinburgh Review" a number of essays and biographical notices, which were republished in 1850. He is author of "The Eclipse of Faith," (1852,) and of other works, some of which are designed to prove that philosophy and revealed religion are in accordance with each other. He became principal of an Independent College near Manchester in 1857. In 1866 he published "Reason and Faith, with other Essays."

Rog'er's, (HENRY DARWIN,) an eminent American geologist, born at Philadelphia in 1809. He made a survey of the State of New Jersey, of which he published a report, and a geological map, in 1835. His report on the geology of Pennsylvania came out in 1858, (2 vols. 4to.) It enjoys a high reputation for thoroughness and accuracy. He was appointed in 1857 regius professor of geology and natural history at Glasgow, Scotland. He also became associate editor of the "New Philosophical Journal," Edinburgh, and contributed to various other periodicals. Died in Glasgow in May, 1866.

Rogers, (JAMES BLYTHE,) M.D., an American physician, brother of the preceding, was born in Philadelphia in 1803. He was appointed in 1847 professor of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania. He was author of several valuable scientific treatises. Died in 1852.

Rogers, (JOHN,) an English martyr, was in his youth a Roman Catholic priest. Having been converted at Antwerp, he settled at Wittenberg as pastor of a Protestant church. He returned to England in the reign of Edward VI., and became prebendary of Saint Paul's. He was committed to prison in 1553 or 1554, condemned as a heretic by Bonner and Gardiner, and burned at Smithfield in 1555, refusing to save his life by apostasy from the truth.

See CHESTER, "Life of John Rogers."

Rogers, (Rev. JOHN,) an English writer on theology, born at Ensham, in Oxfordshire, in 1679, lived some time in London. He published a "Discourse of the Visible and Invisible Church of Christ," (1719,) and other controversial works. Died in 1729.

See SAMUEL MILLER, "Memoirs of John Rogers."

Rogers, (JOHN,) an American sculptor, born at Salem, Massachusetts. Among his works are the "Slave Auction," "The Returned Volunteer," "The Picket Guard," "The Wounded Scout," "The Union Refugees," and other spirited illustrations of the war of 1861-65, and of common life.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Rogers, (ROBERT EMPIE,) M.D., brother of Henry Darwin, noticed above, was born at Baltimore in 1814. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, where he became in 1852 professor of chemistry. He was subsequently appointed dean of the medical faculty in that institution.

Rogers, (SAMUEL,) an eminent English poet, born at Newington Green, a suburb of London, on the 30th of July, 1763. He was the third son of Thomas Rogers, a London banker. After leaving school he became successively a clerk and a partner in his father's banking-house. He published in 1786 a volume entitled "An Ode to Superstition, and other Poems," which attracted little notice. In 1792 he produced his "Pleasures of Memory," a beautiful and highly-finished poem, which was received with much favour. He removed in 1803 to a fine house in Saint James Place, in which he passed the rest of his long life. This house was celebrated as a resort of eminent literary and political characters, including Scott, Byron, Moore, Wordsworth, Southey, and Coleridge. He retired from business in the prime of life, with an ample fortune, of which he made a generous use. He gave liberally to artists and literary men who were in pecuniary distress. His reputation was fully maintained, or perhaps increased, by "Human Life," a poem, (1819.) In 1822 he produced the first part of an admirable poem, entitled "Italy," which is his most extensive work. It is stated that he spent £10,000 in the illustration of this poem, the complete edition of which, with engravings after Prout and Turner, appeared in 1836. He was never married. Died in December, 1855, over ninety-two years of age.

See "Recollections of the Table-Talk of Samuel Rogers," 1856; JEFFREY, "Miscellanies;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1813, and March, 1819; "London Quarterly Review" for March, 1813; "Fraser's Magazine" for April, 1856; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "North British Review" for August, 1856; "Biographical Sketches," by H. MARTINEAU.

Rogers, (THOMAS,) an English theologian, entered a college at Oxford in 1568. Died in 1616.

Rogers, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an American Baptist divine, born at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1751. He was appointed in 1778 a chaplain in the Continental army, and in 1792 became professor of English and oratory in the University of Pennsylvania. Died in 1824.

Rogers, (WILLIAM BARTON,) brother of Henry Darwin, noticed above, born in Philadelphia in 1805, was appointed professor of natural philosophy and geology in the University of Virginia. He has published, among other works, "Elements of Mechanical Philosophy," (1852,) and has contributed to various scientific journals, both American and foreign.

Rogers, (WOODS,) CAPTAIN, an English navigator and buccaneer, commanded an expedition against the Spaniards in the South Sea about 1709. Died in 1732.

Rogét, ro'zhà', (PETER MARK,) F.R.S., an English physiologist and physician, of French extraction, born in 1779, graduated as M.D. at Edinburgh in 1798. He settled in London, and was secretary to the Royal Society. His reputation is founded on an able work entitled "Animal and Vegetable Physiology," (1834,) which is one of the "Bridgewater Treatises." He is author of other scientific works, and of a "Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases," (1853.) Died in September, 1869.

See "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1834.

Roggeveen, rog'geh-wân', (JACOB,) a Dutch navigator, born in Zealand in 1669. He commanded an exploring expedition sent from Holland to the South Sea in 1721. Died in 1733.

Roghman, rog'mân', (ROLAND,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born at Amsterdam in 1597. He painted Dutch and German scenery. He also produced some fine etchings of landscapes. Died in 1686.

Rogier, ro'zhe-à', (CHARLES LAOUR,) a Belgian statesman, was born at Saint-Quentin in 1800. He was a prominent member of the provisional government formed in 1830. In 1832 he was appointed minister of the interior, and in 1840 minister of public works. He became again in 1847 minister of the interior in a cabinet of which the king confided to him the formation. Having retired in 1852, he was reappointed to the same office in 1857, and became minister of foreign affairs in 1861. He was a leader of the Liberal party. Died 1885.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Rogier, par un Homme de Bien," 1843.

Rognetta, rôn-yêt'tà', (FILIPPO,) an Italian medical writer, born about 1805, practised in Paris. Died at Naples in 1857.

Rogniat, ron'yē-zā', (JOSEPH,) BARON, a French general of engineers, born at Saint-Priest in 1776. He was chief engineer of the grand army in 1812. Died in 1840.

Rohan, de. See SOUBISE.

Rohan, de, deh ro'ōn', (ANNE,) a French Protestant lady, distinguished for her piety and learning, born in 1584, was a sister of Henri, Duc de Rohan. She was mistress of the Hebrew and other ancient languages. Died in Paris in 1646.

Rohan, de, (HENRI,) DUC, Prince de Leon, an able French Huguenot chief, born in Brittany in 1579, was a son of Renée, noticed below. He married in 1605 Marguerite de Béthune, daughter of the Duc de Sully. He commanded an army which fought for religious liberty in the civil war which began in 1621, was suspended by a treaty in 1623, renewed in 1627, and ended in 1629. Having retired to Venice, he was appointed general-in-chief of the Venetian army in 1630, and was chosen by Cardinal Richelieu to direct the war in the Valtelline. He defeated the Imperialists in 1635 at Luveno and Tirano. He was mortally wounded at Rheinfelden, where he fought for his friend Bernard of Saxe-Weimar, in 1638. He left Memoirs of events which occurred in France from 1610 to 1629, and a treatise on war,—“Le parfait Capitaine,” (1636.)

See COURTILZ DE SANDRAS, “Histoire secrète du Duc H. de Rohan,” 1697; HAAG, “La France protestante;” BAZIN, “Histoire de Louis XIII.,” “Nouvelle Biographie Générale.”

Rohan, de, (LOUIS,) PRINCE, a Frenchman, noted for his gallantry and intrigues, was born about 1635. He was a son of Louis de Rohan, Prince de Guéméné. Having engaged in a conspiracy against Louis XIV., he was executed in 1674.

Rohan, de, (LOUIS RENÉ ÉDOUARD,) PRINCE CARDINAL, was born in Paris in 1734. He was sent as ambassador to Vienna in 1772, but, having offended Maria Theresa, he was recalled in 1774. He became a cardinal in 1778. He was a patron of Cagliostro, and was scandalously implicated in the affair of the “Diamond Necklace,” (1784,) in which he was the dupe of Madame La Motte, who, by forged letters, signed “Marie Antoinette,” persuaded the cardinal to buy a necklace as a present to the queen. For this he was tried and acquitted. Died in 1803.

See “Nouvelle Biographie Générale.”

Rohan, de, (MARIE,) See CHEVREUSE, DE.

Rohan, de, (RENÉE,) VICOMTE, Sieur de Pontivy et de Frontenay, a French Protestant, born in 1550, was one of the most valiant captains of his time. He married the celebrated Catherine de Parthenay-Larchevêque. Died in 1586.

See BAYLE, “Historical and Critical Dictionary;” HAAG, “La France protestante.”

Rohault, ro'ō', (JACQUES,) a French natural philosopher, born at Amiens in 1620, was a teacher of Cartesian philosophy. He wrote a “Treatise on Physics,” (“Traité de Physique,” 1671,) which was for a long time a standard work on that subject. Died in 1675.

See MORÉRI, “Dictionnaire Historique.”

Rohault de Fleury, ro'ō' deh flu'h're', (CHARLES,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1801. The government committed to him the construction of the Museum of Natural History about 1830.

Rôhîni, ro'hî-nee', [etymology obscure,] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of one of the daughters of Daksha, said to be the favourite wife of Chandra, (or the moon.)* She is the bright star in the bull's eye, called in Arabic Aldebarân, (or Al Dabarân.) Other stars regarded as the sisters of Rôhîni are also numbered among the wives of Chandra.

See MOOR, “Hindu Pantheon.”

Rohmann, ro'mân, (JÖRGEN LINDEGAARD,) a Danish historian and poet, born in the island of Seeland in 1797. He published several works on Danish history, and became Bishop of Fünen. Died in 1855.

Röhr or Roehr, rör, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German theologian, born near Naumburg in 1777. He was identified with the rationalistic school, and published

several works on theology. He resided at Weimar, where he died in 1848.

Rohrbacher, ro'r'bā'shair', (RENÉ FRANÇOIS,) a French ecclesiastical writer, born at Langatte in 1789. He wrote a “General History of the Catholic Church,” (29 vols., 1849-53.) Died in 1856.

Rojas or Roxas, de, dà ro'hás, (FERNANDO,) a celebrated Spanish author, who flourished about 1500. His dramatic romance “Celestina” obtained great popularity. The first edition of it was dated 1500.

Rojas or Rojas-Zorilla, de, dà ro'hás tho-rèl'yá, (FRANCISCO,) an eminent Spanish dramatist, born at Toledo in 1601. Among his dramas are “García del Castañar,” “El Desden vengado,” (“The Insult Avenged;”) “Progney Filomena,” and “Entre Bobos anda el Juego.”

Rokes, ro'kès, (HENRY,) called ZORG, a skillful Dutch painter, born at Rotterdam in 1621, was a pupil of David Teniers. Died in 1682.

Rokitansky, ro-ke-tân'ske, (KARL,) a distinguished physician and pathologist, born at Königgrätz, in Bohemia, in 1804. He became in 1844 professor of pathological anatomy at Vienna, and subsequently a member of the Academy of Sciences and rector of the University in that city. He was the projector of the great Vienna Hospital. He has published a “Manual of Pathological Anatomy,” (5 vols., 1842,) which is regarded as a standard work and has been translated into English.

Rokmeny. See RUKMINÍ.

Ro'land, [Lat. RUTLAN'DUS; It. ORLANDO or ROLANDO,] a hero celebrated in the romances of chivalry, was supposed to have been a nephew of Charlemagne. He was killed at the battle of Roncesvalles, in 778 A. D.

See ARISTOTO, “Orlando Furioso.”

Roland, ro'lōn', a brave and able leader of the French Camisards, was born in Gard in 1675. He gained several victories about 1702 over the royal forces, who could not capture him until he was betrayed by one of his party. He was shot in 1704.

Ro'land, [Fr. pron. ro'lōn',] MADAME, (originally MARIE JEANNE PHILIPON (fl'e'pōn') or PHILIPON, (fe-le'pōn'),) also called MANON PHILIPON,) one of the most noble and highly-gifted women that France has produced, was born in Paris, March 17, 1754. She was the only child of an engraver, and was liberally educated. Latin and music were included in the list of her studies. She was fond of books in early childhood, and received a lasting influence from Plutarch, who was her favourite author when she was nine years of age. In youth she was an enthusiastic devotee of the Catholic Church, and about the age of twelve persuaded her parents to send her to a convent for one year. Her mature opinions about religion are thus indicated in a passage of her Memoirs: “I can still attend with interest the celebration of divine worship when it is conducted with dignity. I forget the quackery of the priests, their ridiculous fables, and their absurd mysteries. . . . The woes of mankind, the consoling hope of an all-powerful Remunerator, occupy my thoughts; all other fancies vanish; the sense of duty is quickened,” etc. After she had arrived at womanhood, though her faith in the Church was shaken, she preferred studious retirement to the hollow and frivolous pleasures of the gay world. She rejected many successive suitors, whom her beauty attracted in such numbers that she compared them to a *levée en masse*, and resolved to marry none but a philosopher.

About 1775 she was introduced to M. Roland, whom she characterizes as “un véritable homme de bien,” (“a truly good man.”) He took several years to consider the subject, and when he offered his hand her father refused his consent, although he (M. Philipon) was recently ruined in fortune by his dissipated habits. Before this time, it appears, she had lost her mother, who was an excellent woman. Her father's house having ceased to be a desirable, or even tolerable, residence, she retired to the convent in Paris in which she had formerly passed a year. After she had lived here five months, M. Roland renewed his offer, which was accepted. They were married in 1780, after which they resided successively at Paris, Amiens, and Lyons. She visited England with her husband in 1784, and Switzerland in 1787. She was an enthusiastic votary of republican liberty, and in

* The moon in Sanscrit (as in German) is masculine,—not feminine, as in the languages of Greece and Rome.

the first stage of the Revolution enlisted in the cause with ardour, although she expressed a presentiment that she would be placed in the forlorn hope of the army. By her fascinating manners, commanding genius, and great conversational powers, she acquired such an influence in the councils of the Girondists that she has been called the "inspiring soul" of that party. She assisted M. Roland in his official duties while he was minister of the interior, in 1792. He found that the literary success of his reports, etc. was in an exact ratio to the part that she took in their composition, and people were surprised at the amount of work which he despatched. She composed the important letter addressed by her husband to Louis XVI. in May, 1792.

About this time she became deeply interested—too deeply for her own peace—in Buzot, a young Girondist of noble character and handsome person, to whom she alludes in this passage of her "Mémoires": "I honour and cherish my husband as a sensible girl loves a virtuous father, to whom she would sacrifice even her lover; but I have found a man who might be this lover; and, remaining faithful to my duties, my ingenuity has failed to conceal the feelings or passion which for the sake of duty I subdued." She adds that her husband became jealous, and they were both unhappy.

M. Roland, having been proscribed by the Jacobins, retired to the country in May, 1793; but his wife preferred to remain in Paris, and was committed to prison about the 1st of June. She seems to have considered the prison as an asylum from the suspicion of a jealous husband, and her imprisonment as a relief from the struggle of passion against duty. In a letter to Buzot she says, "I owe to my persecutors the possibility of combining love and duty. Ah! do not pity me! Others may admire my courage,—you alone can appreciate my joy." She improved her time in prison by writing her "Mémoires," which are enlivened by many anecdotes and portraits of eminent persons. Her style is admirable and graceful in the highest degree. "I never heard any woman," said Count Beugnot, "speak with so much accuracy and elegance." In the passage from the prison to the scaffold she had a full view of the house in which she had spent many happy years in youth. There was the window from which she had often gazed on the sun setting behind the distant hills. Her last words, according to a popular statement, were, "O Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name!" She was beheaded on the 9th of November, 1793. She left one child, Eudora, born in 1781.

"According to our modern notions," says the "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1865, "she was neither gentle, nor pious, nor delicate, nor even virtuous. . . . But, viewed by that strange light of her own times, she stands out in noble and lofty pre-eminence. Of her greatness, if heroism is greatness, there can be no doubt."

See C. A. DAUBAN, "Étude sur Madame Roland et son Temps, suivie des Lettres de Madame Roland à Buzot," 1864; "Mémoires de Madame Roland écrites durant sa Captivité," nouvelle édition, revue et complétée par M. P. FAUGÈRE, 1864; LOUISE COLLET, "Charlotte Corday et Madame Roland," 1842; "Mémoires de Madame Roland," édition entièrement conforme au manuscrit autographe, etc., publiée avec des notes par C. A. DAUBAN, 1864; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits," "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1865; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "Mémoires de Madame Roland," by M. M. BEUVILLE and BARRIÈRE; "Appeal to Impartial Posterity," by MADAME ROLAND; "Lives of the Most Eminent French Writers," by MRS. SHELLEY.

Roland, (PHILIPPE LAURENT,) an able French sculptor, born at Marcq-en-Barœul (Nord) in 1746. He was a member of the Institute of Paris, and was commissioned by the government to make statues of Homer, Solon, and Malesherbes. Died in Paris in 1816.

Roland d'Erceville. See ROLLAND.

Roland de la Platière, ro'lôn' deh lâ plâ'te-ajr', (JEAN MARIE,) a French Girondist minister of state, was born near Villefranche (Beaujolais) in 1734. He was inspector-general of manufactures before the Revolution. His house in Paris was the head-quarters of the party of the Gironde in 1791-92. He became minister of the interior in March, 1792, but was dismissed from office in June of the same year, in consequence of a famous letter addressed to the king. This letter was composed by his wife. (See ROLAND, MADAME, noticed above.) He

again acted as minister of the interior from August 10, 1792, to January 23, 1793, when he resigned, having vainly striven against the reign of anarchy and violence. He retired to Rouen in May, and, on hearing of the death of his wife, committed suicide, in November, 1793.

See MADAME ROLAND, "Mémoires," LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists," "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rolander, ro-lân'der, (DANIEL,) a Swedish naturalist, born in Småland, explored the botany and zoology of Surinam in 1755, and returned home in 1756. He died soon after, before he could publish his manuscripts.

Rolandino, ro-lân-dee'no, an Italian chronicler, born at Padua about 1200. He wrote a Latin chronicle of events which occurred from 1200 to 1260. Died in 1276.

Rolando, ro-lân'do, (LUIGI,) an eminent Italian anatomist, born at Turin in 1773, became professor of anatomy in the university of that city about 1814, and wrote several able works, etc. Died in 1831.

See CARLO BELLINGERI, "Elogio storico del Professore L. Rolando," "Biographie Universelle."

Roldan, rol-dân', (PEDRO,) a Spanish sculptor, born at Seville in 1624, worked at Rome, Madrid, and Seville, where he died in 1700.

Rolewinck, ro'leh-wînk', (WERNER,) a German monk, born in 1425, wrote a popular history of the world, called "Fasciculus Temporum," (1474.) Died in 1502.

Rolfe, (R. MONSEY.) See CRANWORTH, LORD.

Rolfink, rol'fînk, (WERNER,) a German medical writer, born at Hamburg in 1599; died at Jena in 1673.

Röll or **Roell**, rôl, (HERMANN ALEXANDER,) a German Protestant divine, born at Doelberg in 1653. He was professor of theology at Utrecht, (1704-18,) and wrote several commentaries on Scripture. Died in 1718.

Rolland (or **Roland**) d'Erceville, ro'lôn' dêrss'vèl', (BARTHÉLEMI GABRIEL,) a French writer and judge, born in 1734, was an adversary of the Jesuits. He was executed by the terrorists in 1794.

Rolle, rol', (DENIS,) M.P., an opulent Englishman, born in Devonshire in 1725. He purchased a large tract in Florida, and there planted a colony, (about 1766,) which was soon abandoned. Died in England in 1797.

Rolle, (HENRY,) an English judge, born in Devonshire in 1589. He compiled a digest, which was published with the title of "Rolle's Abridgment." In 1648 he was appointed chief justice of the king's bench by the Parliament, which he had supported in the civil war. He refused to preside at the trial of Charles I. Died in 1656. "He was," says Sir Matthew Hale, "a person of great learning in the common law, profound judgment, great moderation, justice, and integrity." (Preface to "Rolle's Abridgment.")

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Chief Justices," vol. i.; FOSS, "The Judges of England."

Rolle, rol'leh, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German composer of church music, born at Quedlinburg in 1718. He succeeded his father as director of music at Magdeburg in 1752. Among his principal works are the oratorios of the "Death of Abel" and "Abraham on Mount Moriah." Died in 1785.

Rolle, (JOHN,) LORD, an English Tory politician, born in Devonshire in 1751. He was raised to the peerage in 1796. He is said to have used a large fortune liberally, and to have been the subject of "The Rolliad," a political satire, written by several Whigs. Died in 1842.

Rolle, rol, (MICHEL,) a French mathematician, born at Ambert in 1652; died in Paris in 1749. "He rendered," says Fontenelle, "great service to science."

Rolle, (PIERRE NICOLAS,) a French writer, born at Châtillon-sur-Seine in 1770, was author of "Researches into the Worship of Bacchus," (3 vols., 1824.) Died in 1855. His son, JACQUES HIPPOLYTE, born at Dijon in 1804, became an able journalist of Paris.

Rollenhagen, rol'leh-hâ'gen, (GEORG,) a German fabulist and didactic poet, born at Bernau in 1542; died in 1609.

Rolli, rol'lee, (PAOLO ANTONIO,) an Italian poet, born in 1687. He went to England about 1725, and taught Italian to the princesses of the royal family. He translated "Paradise Lost" into Italian verse, (1729,) and wrote some original poems, which were popular. Died in Italy in 1767.

Rollin, ro'l'lin or ro'lân', (CHARLES), an eminent French historian and professor of belles-lettres, was born in Paris in January, 1661. He became professor of rhetoric at the Collège du Plessis in 1687, and obtained the chair of eloquence at the Collège de France in 1688. He was rector of the University about two years, (1694-96.) He revived the study of Greek, and made reforms in the system of education. In 1726 he published a good work on the Study of Belles-Lettres, ("Traité de la Manière d'étudier et d'enseigner les Belles-Lettres.") He also wrote a "History of Rome," (1738,) and an "Ancient History," ("Histoire ancienne," 12 vols., 1730-38,) which enjoyed much popularity, especially with the young. It has been translated into English. According to Voltaire, Rollin was one of the first French authors who wrote a good style in prose. His character was amiable and virtuous. Died in 1741.

See GUÉNEAU DE MUSSY, "Vie de Rollin;" TROGNON, "Éloge de Rollin," 1818; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome vi.; BOUSSON DE MAIRET, "Essai sur la Vie de Rollin;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rollin, (Ledru.) See LEDRU-ROLLIN.

Rol'lo, Rou, roo, or Hrolf, [Fr. ROLLON, ro'lôn', and RAUL, ră'ool',] first Duke of Normandy, born about 860 A.D. He was originally a Norwegian viking or pirate, and was noted for strength and martial prowess. In the reign of Charles the Bald he ascended the Seine and took Rouen, which he kept as a base of operations. He gained a number of victories over the Franks, and extorted from Charles III. in 912 the cession of the province since called Normandy. By the famous treaty which Charles and Rollo signed at this time the latter agreed to adopt the Christian religion. Died about 930.

Rol'lock, (ROBERT,) a Scottish divine and scholar, born near Stirling in 1555. He was the first principal of the University of Edinburgh, founded about 1582. He wrote commentaries on Scripture. Died in 1598.

Rolph, (JOHN A.,) an English artist and engraver of landscapes, born in Essex in 1798. He emigrated to the United States in 1833, and worked in New York city. Died in Brooklyn in 1862.

Rolt, (SIR JOHN,) an English lawyer, was called to the bar in 1837, and became attorney general in 1866 in succession to Sir H. Cairns. He was appointed a lord justice of appeal in 1867. Died in 1871.

Rölt, (RICHARD,) an English writer of history, biography, etc., was born in 1724 or 1725. Among his works is a "History of the General War" which ended in 1748, 4 vols., and "Cambria," a poem, (1749.) Died in 1770.

Romagnosi, ro-mân-yo'see, (GIOVANNI DOMENICO), an eminent Italian jurist and publicist, born near Piacenza in 1761. He published in 1791 an able work on penal legislation, "Genesis of Penal Law," ("Genesi del Diritto penale.") About 1806 he and other jurists formed a new Italian criminal code at Milan. He wrote numerous legal works, and lectured on law at Milan for many years. Died in 1835.

See CANTÙ, "Notizia di G. D. Romagnosi," 1835; FERRARI, "Vita di Romagnosi," 1835; G. SACCHI, "Biografia di G. D. Romagnosi," 1835; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Romain. See ROMANUS.

Romain, ro'mân', (ADRIAN), a Flemish geometer and physician, born at Louvain in 1561. He wrote on geometry, etc. Died at Mentz in 1615.

Romain, (JULES,) the French name of GIULIO ROMANO.

Romain de Hooghe. See HOOGE.

Romaine, ro-mân', (WILLIAM), an eminent English Calvinistic theologian of the Anglican Church, born at Hartlepool in 1714. He became a popular preacher in London, married a Miss Price in 1755, and was appointed rector of Blackfriars' in 1764. He preached at this place about thirty years. Among his most popular works are "The Walk of Faith," (1771,) and "The Triumph of Faith," (1795.) Died in 1795.

See W. B. CADOGAN, "Life of W. Romaine," 1796; THOMAS HAWIES, "Life of the Rev. W. Romaine," 1797.

Roman, ro'môn', (JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS), a French statuary, born in Paris in 1792, gained the grand prize in 1816. Died in 1835.

Roman, ro'mân, (JOHAN HELMICH), a Swedish musician and composer, born at Stockholm in 1694; died in 1758.

Romana, de la, dà là ro-má'ná, (DON PEDRO CARO Y SUREDA—kâ'ro e soo-rá'dá,) MARQUIS, a Spanish general, born in Majorca in 1761. He served with distinction in the war against the French, (1793-95 and 1809-10.) Died in 1811.

Romanelli, ro-mâ-nel'lee, (DOMENICO), an Italian antiquary, born in the Abruzzi in 1756; died in 1819.

Romanelli, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO), an eminent painter of the Roman school, born at Viterbo in 1617, was a pupil of Pietro da Cortona. He was employed at Paris by Louis XIV. and Cardinal Mazarin. He also adorned several churches of Rome with his works. Died in 1663. His son URBANO, born in 1652, was a painter. Died in 1682.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Romanet, ro'mã'nã', (ANTOINE LOUIS), a French line-engraver, born in Paris in 1748. He engraved successfully some works of Raphael and Titian. Died in 1807.

Romani. See ROMANINO, (GIROLAMO.)

Romanino, ro-mâ-nee'no, (GIORGIO), an able Italian painter, born at Rome about 1500. He was invited to France, and painted some frescos in the Louvre. His design and colour are highly praised.

Romanino or **Romani**, ro-mã'nee, (GIROLAMO), an Italian painter, born at Brescia about 1490, imitated Titian, and was a good colorist. He painted some frescos in the Louvre, Paris. Died about 1560.

Romano. See GIULIO ROMANO.

Romano, da, dà ro-mã'no, (EZZELINO, êt-sà-lee'no, or ECCELINO, êt-châ-lee'no), an able commander and a famous Ghibeline leader, remarkable for his reckless courage and for his cruelty, was born in 1194. As an ally or partisan of the emperor Frederick II., he fought against the Marquis d'Este, and captured Padua in 1237. He was excommunicated by the pope about 1252, and a league was formed against him by several cities and princes of Lombardy. He died, or was killed in battle, in 1259.

Romanof, Romanov, or Romanow, ro-mã'nof, (MICHAEL FEODOROVITCH), the founder of the reigning dynasty of Russia, was a son of the Metropolitan of Rostof. He was elected Czar or emperor in 1613, when he was only fifteen or sixteen years old. He made peace with the Swedes by the cession of Ingria and Karelia, and afterwards waged against the Poles a defensive war, which ended in 1619. He promoted the civilization of his subjects, and made reforms in the laws. He died in 1645, and was succeeded by his son Alexis.

See WICHMANN, "Urkunde über die Wahl Michael Romanows," etc., 1819.

Ro-mã'nus I, Emperor of the East, called LECA-PENUS, [Fr. ROMAIN LÉCAPÈNE, ro'mân' là'kã'pãn',] was a native of Armenia, and father-in-law of Constantine VII., who made Romanus his colleague in the empire in 919. Died in 948.

Romanus II, a grandson of the preceding, and son of Constantine VII., was born in 939. He poisoned his father and obtained the throne in 959. Died in 963.

Romanus III, Argy'rus, [Fr. ROMAIN ARGYRE, ro'mân' âr'zhèr',] was born about 968. He married Zoe, a daughter of Constantine IX., whom he succeeded in 1028. He was poisoned by Zoe, his wife, in 1034.

Romanus IV, Diogenes, obtained the throne by marriage with Eudocia, the widow of Constantine Ducas, in 1067 or 1068. He gained several victories over the Turks in Asia Minor, but was defeated by Alp Arslân in Armenia. He was deposed by Michael VII., by whose order he was put to death about 1072.

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

Romanus, (ÆGIDIUS.) See COLONNA, (EGIDIO.)

Ro-mã'nus, [Fr. ROMAIN, ro'mân',] POPE, born near Civita Castellana, in Italy. He was elected pope in September, 897 A.D. Died in 898.

Romanzof. See RIOOMANTSOFF.

Romberg, rom'bèrg, (ANDREAS), a German violinist and composer, born in 1767, became director of music

at Gotha in 1815. He produced several sacred pieces and operas, and set to music Schiller's "Song of the Bell" and other poems. Died in 1821.

Romberg, (BERNHARD,) a cousin of Andreas, born at Bonn in 1770, was celebrated for his performance on the violoncello. He was appointed professor at the Conservatory of Music in Paris in 1801. Died in 1841.

Rombout, rom'bōwt, (J.,) a Dutch landscape-painter, lived about 1670.

Rombouts, rom'bōwts, (THEODORE,) an excellent Flemish painter of history, born at Antwerp in 1597, was a pupil of A. Janssens. He worked in Rome and Florence, from which he returned to Antwerp in 1625. Among his works are "The Sacrifice of Abraham," "The Oath of Hannibal," and a "Descent from the Cross." Died in 1637.

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

Romé de Lisle, (or *de l'Isle*), ro'mà' dèh lèl', (JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS,) a French mineralogist, born at Grai in 1736. He visited India and China, and returned to France in 1764. He wrote a work on "Crystallography," (4 vols., 1783,) and "Métrologie," (1789.) Died in 1790. "He first ascertained the important fact of the constancy of the angles at which the faces of crystals meet, and, observing further that many of them appear in several different shapes, first conceived the idea that these shapes might be reducible to one, appropriated in a peculiar manner to each *substance* and modified by strict geometrical laws." (Sir John F. W. Herschel, "Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy.")

See LA MÉTHÉRIE, "Éloge de Romé de Lisle," 1790; "Biographie Universelle."

Romegas, ro'mà' gās', (MATHURIN D'AUX-LESCOUT, mā'tū'rān' dō'lès'koō'), a brave French knight of the order of Malta, which he joined in 1547. He distinguished himself in battle against the pirates and the Turks. He was appointed commander of the galleys, and lieutenant-general. Died in 1581.

Römer or **Roemer**, rō'mēr, (OLAF or OLAUS,) a Danish astronomer, born at Aarhus on the 25th of September, 1644. He went to Paris in 1672, and aided Picard, who procured for him the office of tutor to the dauphin. In 1675 he made (at Paris) the important discovery of the velocity of light by observations of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites. He became professor of mathematics in the University of Copenhagen in 1681. He first applied the epicycloidal curve in the formation of the teeth of wheels. Römer held several high civil offices. Died in 1710.

See a notice of Römer prefixed by HORREBOW to Römer's "Basis Astronomiæ," 1735; NYERUP, "Litteraturlexicon;" DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie moderne;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Römer or **Roemer**, von, fon rō'mēr, (FRIEDRICH,) a German statesman, born in the Würtemberg Alps in 1795. He was appointed minister of justice for Würtemberg in 1848, and resigned office in October, 1849. Died in 1861.

Romey, ro'mə', (CHARLES OCTAVE,) a French historian, born in Paris in 1804. He produced, besides other works, a "History of Spain," 10 vols., (1838-48.)

Romeyn, ro'mīn, (THEODORIC D.,) an influential minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, was born at New Barbadoes, New Jersey, in 1744. He preached many years at Schenectady, New York, to which he removed in 1784. He is said to have been the principal founder of Union College, Schenectady. Died in 1804.

Romieu, de, dèh ro'me-uh', (MARIE,) a French poetess and prose writer, lived at Viviers. Died after 1584.

Romiguières, ro'mē'gē-air', (JEAN DOMINIQUE JOSEPH LOUIS,) a French advocate, born at Toulouse in 1775, was a constant adherent of the liberal party. Died in Paris in 1847.

Romilly, ro'mē'ye', (JEAN EDMÉ,) a Swiss Protestant minister, born at Geneva in 1739, was a friend of Rousseau. Died in 1779. His father, JEAN, born in 1714, was a skilful watchmaker. Died in Paris in 1796.

Rom'il-lŷ, (JOHN,) BARON, an English lawyer, a son of Sir Samuel Romilly, was born in London in 1802. He was elected to Parliament as a Liberal in 1832, was appointed solicitor-general in 1848, and attorney-general

in 1850. In 1851 he became master of the rolls, and was raised to the peerage, as Baron Romily, in 1866. He died in 1874.

Romilly, (Sir SAMUEL,) a celebrated English lawyer and statesman, born in London on the 1st of March, 1757. He was a son of Peter Romilly, a jeweller, whose father was a French Protestant exiled for his religion. His education at school was defective, but he studied Latin after he was fifteen years of age, and became a good self-taught scholar. He entered himself at Gray's Inn as a student of law in 1778, and was called to the bar in 1783. In 1784 he became acquainted with the famous Mirabeau, who introduced him to a Mr. Vaughan. By the favour of the latter, Romilly made the acquaintance of Lord Lansdowne, in whom he found a friend and patron. He obtained an extensive practice in the court of chancery. In politics he was a Whig and advanced liberal. In 1806 he was elected to Parliament and appointed solicitor-general. He acquired great reputation by his eloquent speech against the slave-trade. In 1807 he was removed from office in consequence of the dissolution of the Whig ministry. He afterwards directed his efforts to the reform of the penal code, which at that period was very severe. Nearly three hundred crimes of various grades were punishable by death. He procured the passage of a bill, about 1809, to repeal the statute which made stealing from the person a capital crime. In this enterprise he encountered strong opposition from ignorance, prejudice, and party spirit. He made an unsuccessful effort in 1810 to repeal the statute which punished with death the crime of stealing from a shop goods valued at five shillings. He opposed in an eloquent speech the declaration of war against Napoleon on his return from Elba in 1815. He was a zealous advocate of Roman Catholic Emancipation. In his profession he is said to have been more successful and more distinguished than any other Englishman of his time. Although his style was remarkable for plainness and simplicity, the impressiveness of his speeches was, we are told, almost unparalleled. In 1818 he was returned, at the head of the poll, by the voters of Westminster. His wife died in October, 1818. In a fit of delirium or insanity, he put an end to his own life in November, 1818. He was author of "Observations on the Criminal Law of England," (1810.)

See "The Life of Sir Samuel Romilly, written by himself," edited by his sons, 3 vols., 1840; BENJAMIN CONSTANT, "Éloge de Sir Samuel Romilly," 1810; ROSCOE, "Lives of Eminent British Lawyers;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1812; "Westminster Review" for June, 1840; "London Quarterly Review" for September, 1840.

Romme, rom, (CHARLES,) a French geometer, born at Riom about 1744. He wrote several useful works on navigation, etc. Died in 1805.

Romme, (GILBERT,) a brother of the preceding, born at Riom in 1750, was a Jacobin and an active member of the Convention. Having been condemned to death by the Thermidoriens, he killed himself in 1795.

Rommel, rom'mel, (DIETRICH CHRISTOPH,) a German historian, born at Cassel in 1781, became in 1815 professor of history at Marburg. He wrote a "History of Hesse since the Peace of Westphalia," (1853.) Died in 1859.

Rom'ney, (GEORGE,) an eminent English historical and portrait painter, was born at Dalton, in Lancashire, in December, 1734. In his youth he worked in the shop of his father, a cabinet-maker. He married Mary Abbot in 1756. After he had studied and practised painting at Kendal for five years, he settled in London in 1762, but left his wife and children in the country, where they remained neglected while he was prosperous and famous. He obtained rapid success in his profession, and became the rival of Reynolds. He passed about two years (1773-75) in visits to several cities of Italy. At Rome he painted a "Wood Nymph," which was greatly admired. He gradually raised his price for a portrait to thirty-five guineas for a head and sixty guineas for a whole-length. Among his works are "Milton and his Daughters," "Nature unveiling herself to Shakspeare," and portraits of Cowper the poet, Warren Hastings, Lord Chatham, and William Pitt. About 1798 he was compelled to desist from work by ill health and nervous

dejection. He removed in 1799 to Kendal, where he was nursed by his patient and forgiving wife until he died, in November, 1802.

See HAYLEY, "Life of G. Romney," 1809; J. ROMNEY, (his son,) "Memoirs of the Life and Works of G. Romney," 1830; ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of British Painters;" "London Quarterly Review" for November, 1809.

Romney, (HENRY SIDNEY,) EARL OF. See SIDNEY. **Rom'u-lus**, called also **Qui-rí-nus**, the founder of Rome, a semi-fabulous personage, supposed to have lived about 750 B.C. According to tradition, Romulus and Remus were the twin sons of Mars and Rhea Silvia, who was a daughter of Numitor, King of Alba. Amulius dethroned Numitor and ordered the young twins to be exposed to destruction; but they were suckled by a wolf and educated by Faustulus, a shepherd of the king. After they were grown up and informed of the secret of their birth, they killed Amulius, restored Numitor, and founded the city of Rome. Remus was punished with death by Romulus for jumping, in derision, over the wall of the new city, and Romulus became the first and sole king of Rome, the population of which was increased by exiles, outlaws, and fugitive slaves invited from adjacent states. The deficiency of wives was remedied by the abduction of Sabine maidens who assembled at Rome as spectators of a public festival. The Sabines waged war against Rome on this account, but peace was restored by the mediation of the Sabine wives, and the Romans and Sabines were united into one state, which Romulus and the Sabine Tatius ruled jointly. Romulus reigned about thirty-seven years, and, after death, was worshipped under the name of Quirinus. According to tradition, he disappeared mysteriously during a thunder-storm which occurred as he was reviewing his army in the Campus Martius, and the opinion prevailed that he was carried up to heaven.

See NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" TANNEGVY-LEFÈVRE, "Discours sur Romulus," 1666; PLUTARCH, "Life of Romulus;" J. GRONOVIVS, "Oratio de Origine Romuli," 1684.

Romulus Augustulus. See AUGUSTULUS.

Roncaglia, ron-kál'yá, (CONSTANTINO,) an Italian writer on theology, etc., born at Lucca in 1677; died in 1737.

Roncalli, ron-kál'lee, (CRISTOFORO,) called POMERANCIO or POMARANCIO, an excellent painter of the Florentine school, born at Pomerance in 1552, was a pupil of N. Circignani. He worked at Rome, Genoa, etc., and painted the cupola of the church of Loretto. Died at Rome in 1626.

Rondani, ron-dá'nee, (FRANCESCO MARIA,) an Italian painter, born at Parma about 1490, was a pupil of Correggio. Died about 1548.

Rondel, dú, dü rón'dél', (JACQUES,) a French philosopher, born about 1630, was professor of Greek at Sedan from 1664 to 1681. He published a "Life of Epicurus," (1679,) and other works. Bayle, who was his friend, calls him (under the article "Epicurus") a good poet and a good Greek scholar. Died at Maestricht in 1715.

See HAAG, "La France protestante."

Rondelet, rón'dlâ' or rón'deh-lâ', (GUILLAUME,) a French naturalist, born at Montpellier in 1507. He practised medicine and lectured in that city. He published a treatise "On Sea-Fish," ("De Piscibus marinis," 1554,) and several medical works. Died in 1566.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" SAINTE-MARTHE, "Éloges;" "Biographie Médicale."

Rondelet, (JEAN,) a French architect, born in Lyons in 1734, or, as some say, in 1743. He was a pupil of Soufflot, and became in 1781 his successor as architect of the Panthéon, or church of Sainte-Geneviève, at Paris. He built the dome of this edifice. He published an important treatise on architecture, "Traité de l'Art de Bâtir," (5 vols., 1802-17,) which is called a classical work. Died in Paris in 1829.

See VAUDOYER, "Discours sur la Tombe de J. Rondelet," 1829.

Rondet, rón'dâ', (LAURENT ÉTIENNE,) a French writer on religion and morality, born in Paris in 1717; died in 1785.

Rondot, rón'do', (NATALIS,) a French economist and editor, born at Saint-Quentin in 1821.

Ronge, rong'eh, (JOHANNES,) a celebrated reformer among the Catholics, born in Silesia in 1813. He was ordained a Catholic priest in 1840; but he was soon after suspended for his heretical opinions, and in 1844 published a letter denouncing the exhibition of the "holy coat," which Arnoldi, Bishop of Treves, had just proclaimed. Although excommunicated by the chapter of Breslau, Ronge rapidly gained adherents, and in 1845 a German Catholic Church, independent of that of Rome, was founded. In the revolution of 1848 he took refuge in England, and many of the new societies were suppressed. He died in 1887.

See "Vindication of J. Ronge," translated from the German by ROBERT TAYLOR, 1845; EDUARD DULLER, "J. Ronge und die freie Kirche," 1849; "Autobiography of J. Ronge," translated from the German by JOHN LORD, London, 1846; "Westminster Review" for December, 1845, (article "German Theology.")

Rönne or **Roenne**, von, fon rön'neh, (LUDWIG MORITZ PETER,) a German jurist, born in Holstein in 1804. He became about 1843 a judge or councillor in Berlin. Among his important works is "The Political Law of the Prussian Monarchy," (1st vol., 1850.)

See "Jahrbuch zum Conversations-Lexikon," 1857.

Ronsard, de, deh rón'sâr', (PIERRE,) an eminent French poet, born in the Vendômois in 1524. He learned to speak English, German, and Italian, and was instructed in Greek by Dorat and Turnèbe. He wrote odes, epigrams, hymns, eclogues, etc., and was considered the most popular poet of his time. Malherbe and Boileau, however, did not appreciate him highly. Ronsard conceived the idea of grouping seven French poets, including himself, into a constellation called the *Pléiade*. The other six were his imitators. Died in 1585.

See CLAUDE BINET, "Vie de Ronsard," 1586; GUILLAUME COLLETET, "Vie de Ronsard," prefixed to an edition of his works, 1854; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" E. GANDAR, "Ronsard considéré comme Imitateur d'Homère et de Pindare," 1854; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ronsin, rón'sân', (CHARLES PHILIPPE,) a French Jacobin and dramatist, born at Soissons in 1752. He became a general in 1793, and was one of the most violent agents of his party. He was executed with Hébert in 1794.

Ron'tho, (MATTHEW,) a monk and Latin poet, born in Greece, translated Dante's "Divina Commedia" into Latin verse. Died at Sienna in 1443.

Roodtseus, rôt'se-üs, (JAN ALBERT,) a Dutch portrait-painter, born at Hoorn in 1615 or 1617; died in 1674.

Rooke, rook, (SIR GEORGE,) an English admiral, born near Canterbury in 1650. He obtained the rank of post-captain about 1680, and that of vice-admiral of the blue in 1692. In this year he burnt ten or more French ships at La Hogue. He was appointed "vice-admiral and lieutenant of the admiralty" by Queen Anne in 1702. Sir George Rooke and Sir Cloudesley Shovel captured Gibraltar in July, 1704. He commanded the combined English and Dutch fleets in the war of the Spanish succession, which began about 1702. Died in 1709.

See CAMPBELL, "Lives of British Admirals;" "Biographia Britannica."

Rooke, (LAWRENCE,) an English mathematician and astronomer, born at Deptford in 1623, was one of the original Fellows of the Royal Society. He became professor of astronomy at Gresham College, London, in 1652. Died in 1662.

Roo'ker, (MICHAEL ANGELO,) an English landscape-painter and engraver, born in London in 1743, was a son of Edward Rooker, an engraver. Died in 1801.

Rook'wood, (AMBROSE,) an accomplice in the Gunpowder Plot, was the head of an old and wealthy English family. He was induced by his friendship for Catesby and by his sectarian zeal to take part in that conspiracy. He was put to death in 1606, aged about twenty-eight.

Roome, room, (EDWARD,) an English lawyer and satirist. He offended Pope by a satire entitled "Pasquin," and wrote "The Jovial Crew," a drama. Died in 1729.

Roomofski, Roumovsky, or Rumowsky, room-ofskee, (STEPHEN,) a Russian astronomer, born in Vladimir in 1734. He became professor of astronomy at Saint Petersburg in 1763, and vice-president of the Academy of Sciences in 1800. He published several

mathematical works, and translated the "Annals" of Tacitus into Russian, (1808.) Died about 1814.

Roon, von, fon rōn, (ALBRECHT THEODOR EMIL,) a Prussian general and writer, born at Kolberg about 1803. He became a major-general in 1856, and minister of war in 1859. He rendered important services by the reorganization of the army, and ably assisted Von Moltke in the war of 1870-1. He published several valuable treatises on geography and ethnology. He died in 1879.

Roorda van Eysinga, rōr'dā vān ī'sing-ā, (PIETER THEODORE,) a Dutch Orientalist, born at Leeuwarden about 1790. He published, besides other works, a Dutch-Japanese Dictionary, (1855.) Died in 1860.

Roore, de, deĥ ro'reĥ, (JACOB,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1686, was a pupil of Van Opstal. Among his works are "The Capitol besieged by Brennus," and "The History of Pandora." Died in 1747.

Roos, rōs, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a celebrated German painter of landscapes and animals, and a skilful engraver, born at Otterndorf in 1631. Both his prints and paintings command high prices. Died at Frankfort in 1685.

Roos, (JOHANN MELCHIOR,) a painter of landscapes and animals, born at Frankfort in 1659, was a son of the preceding. He was not equal to his brother Philip Peter. Died in 1731.

Roos, (PHILIP PETER,) surnamed ROSA DA TIVOLI, a skilful painter of animals and landscapes, born at Frankfort about 1655, was a son of Johann Heinrich, noticed above. He worked many years at Tivoli: hence his surname. He painted with great facility. His touch is said to be broad and mellow. Among his works are many pastoral landscapes. His backgrounds and skies are admirable for fidelity to nature. Died at Rome in 1705.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" "Biographie Universelle."

Roos, (THEODOR,) a German painter, born at Wesel in 1638, was a brother of Johann Heinrich, noticed above. He painted portraits and landscapes. Died in 1698.

Roose. See LIEMAECCKER, (NIKOLAAS.)

Roose, ro'zeh, (THEODOR GEORG AUGUST,) a German medical writer, born at Brunswick in 1771. He published "Principles of Legal Medicine," (1802,) and other works. Died in 1803.

Roostam, Roostem, Roostum, Rustem, or Rostam, rōōs'tem, written also **Roustem, Roustam,** and **Rostam,** the most illustrious of Persian heroes, is supposed to have lived about 600 years B.C. He was the son of the celebrated warrior Zāl or Zālzer and an Indian princess named Rudāba. The exploits of Rōostam form the favourite theme of the Persian poets and romance-writers; and it is difficult to determine what is historical and what is fiction in the accounts of him which have come down to us. Sir William Jones says, "Rostam was certainly a commander under Cyrus, [the Great.]" Rōostam forms the most prominent figure in Firdousee's great epic, the "Shāh Nāmeĥ," or "Book of Kings."

See "A Short History of Persia" in volume v. of SIR W. JONES'S Works; J. ATKINSON, "Abridgment of the Shāh Nāmeĥ of Firdausi," London, 1832; "Memoirs of Celebrated Characters," by LAMARTINE, 1856.

Roostam- (Roustam- or Rustam-) Pasha, rōōs'tam pā'shā', an able and unscrupulous Turkish minister of state, became grand vizier under Solymán the Magnificent, who reigned from 1520 to 1566.

Root, (ERASTUS,) an American politician, born at Hebron, Connecticut, in 1772. He removed to Delhi, New York, about 1796, and was elected a member of Congress four times between 1802 and 1817. He was a political friend of De Witt Clinton. Died in 1846.

Ro'per, (WILLIAM,) an English biographer, married in 1528 Margaret, a daughter of Sir Thomas More, a learned and accomplished lady. He wrote a "Life of Sir Thomas More," which is commended.

Roque, de la, deĥ lā rok, (ANTOINE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Marseilles in 1672, edited the "Mercure de France" from 1721 until 1744. Died in 1744.

Roque, de la, (GILLES ANDRÉ,) a French genealogist, born near Caen about 1598. Among his works is a valuable "Treatise on the Nobility," ("Traité de la Noblesse," 1678.) Died in 1686.

Roque, de la, (JEAN,) a French traveller, born at Marseilles in 1661, was a brother of Antoine, noticed above. He published several books of travels in Arabia, Palestine, and Syria, (1716, 1717, 1722.) Died in 1745.

Roquefort, de, deĥ rok'fōr', (JEAN BAPTISTE BONAVENTURE,) a French philologist and antiquary, born at Mons in 1777. He published an "Etymological Dictionary of the French Language," (1829.) Died in 1834. See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Roquelaure, de, deĥ rok'lōr', (ANTOINE,) BARON, a French marshal, born in 1544, was a constant adherent of Henry IV. He was in the carriage with that king when the latter was killed, (1610.) Died in 1625.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" L'ESTOILE, "Journal."

Roquelaure, de, (GASTON JEAN BAPTISTE,) DUC, a son of the preceding, was born in 1617. He served in the army, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-general. He was noted for his facetious sayings. Died in 1683. His son ANTOINE GASTON JEAN BAPTISTE, born in 1656, became marshal of France. Died in 1738.

Roqueplan, rok'plōn', (CAMILLE JOSEPH ÉTIENNE,) an eminent French painter of landscapes and genre, born at Marlemort in 1802, was a pupil of Gros and Abel de Pujol. He obtained a medal of the first class in 1828. Many of his works are illustrative of Rousseau's "Confessions" and Sir Walter Scott's Novels. Died in 1855.

Roqueplan, (LOUIS VICTOR NESTOR,) a littérateur, a brother of the preceding, was born at Marlemort in 1804. He became editor of the "Figaro" about 1827, and was director of the Opera of Paris from 1847 to 1854. Died in 1870.

Roques, rok, (PIERRE,) a French Protestant writer, born at La Caune in 1685. He became pastor of a church at Bâle in 1710, and published, besides other works, "The Evangelical Pastor," (1723,) and a new edition of Moréri's "Dictionary," (6 vols., 1731.) Died in 1748.

See FREY, "Vie de Pierre Roques," 1784.

Roquette, de, deĥ rok'kêt', (GABRIEL,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Toulouse in 1623, became Bishop of Autun in 1666. He was notorious as the prototype of Molière's "Tartuffe." Died in 1707.

Rorario, ro-rā're-o, [Lat. RORARIUS,] (GIROLAMO,) an Italian ecclesiastic and writer, born at Pordenone in 1485. He wrote a curious treatise "That Brutes often reason better than Man." Died in 1556.

Rosa, (CARL,) a violinist and operatic performer, was born in Hamburg in 1842.

Rosa, ro'sā, (CRISTOFORO,) a painter of the Venetian school, born at Brescia. He excelled in perspective, and painted the architecture in some works of Titian. Died in 1576.

Rosa, (PIETRO,) a son of the preceding, was a favourite pupil of Titian. He was a good colorist. He died young, in 1576.

Rosa, (SALVATOR,) [Anglicized in pronunciation as sāl-vā'tor ro'zā,] a famous Italian painter of history, landscapes, and battles, was born at Arenella, near Naples, on the 20th of June, 1615. He received lessons in art from F. Francanzani, his brother-in-law, and was a diligent student of nature. About 1635 he went to Rome, where he worked and attained a high reputation. In 1647 he took part in the revolt at Naples, and fought for Masaniello. After the final defeat of the insurgents, Salvator escaped to Florence, where he was patronized by the grand duke. He was partial to wild, romantic, and desolate scenery. His imagination was morbid, gloomy, and extravagant. After he had worked at Florence for several years, he returned to Rome, where he exhibited some pictures in 1663. He produced at Rome his "Conspiracy of Catiline," which is accounted his master-piece. He made for himself enemies at Rome by his poetical satires. Died in March, 1673. "Salvator possessed real genius," says Ruskin, "but was crushed by misery in his youth. . . . In heart disdainful, in temper adventurous, conscious of power, impatient of labour, . . . he fled to the Calabrian hills, seeking not knowledge, but freedom. . . . He had not the sacred sense,—the sense of colour: all the loveliest hues of the Calabrian air were invisible to him. He saw only what was gross and terrible. . . . I see in him,

notwithstanding his baseness, the last traces of spiritual life in the art of Europe."

See CANTÙ, "Salvator Rosa," 1844; LADY MORGAN, "Life of Salvator Rosa," London, 2 vols., 1824, which is said to be a romance, or romantic biography; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy"; RUSKIN, "Modern Painters"; PASSERI, "Vite de' Pittori"; DOMENICI, "Vite de' Pittori Napoletani"; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale"; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1824.

Rosa da Tivoli. See ROOS, (PHILIP PETER.)

Rosa, de la, (F. MARTINEZ), See MARTINEZ.

Rosalba Carrieri, ro-sâl' bâ kâr-re-â-râ, a famous Italian portrait-painter, often called simply ROSALBA, was born at or near Venice about 1674. She is said to have been the most excellent artist of her time in the use of the crayon or pastel. Her Madonnas were much admired. She visited Paris in 1720, and obtained there great success. About 1746 she became blind. Died in 1757.

Rosamel, de, deh ro'sâmél', (CLAUDE CHARLES MARIE DUCAMPE—dû'kônpe'), a French admiral, born at Trenchy in 1774. He was minister of marine from September, 1836, to March, 1839. Died in 1848.

Ros'a-mond, [Fr. ROSEMONDE, roz'mônd', or ROSAMONDE, ro'zâ'mônd',] often called THE FAIR ROSAMOND, was a daughter of Walter, Lord Clifford. She became a favourite of Henry II. of England, and mother of two sons, William Longsword, and Jeffery, Archbishop of York. Died in 1177.

Rosapina, ro-sâ-pee'nâ, or **Rosaspina,** ro-sâ-spee'nâ, (FRANCESCO), an Italian engraver, born at Bologna about 1762. Among his chief works is "La Pinacoteca," a series of seventy-two engravings of the finest pictures of the gallery of Bologna. Died in 1841.

Rosas, de, dà ro'sâs, (JUAN MANUEL ORTIZ—ORTÊTH') a South American dictator, born in Buenos Ayres in 1793. He lived as a Gaucho in his youth, and was an active partisan of the Federals in the civil war against the Unitarians. In 1829 he was elected Governor of the Argentine Republic, or Buenos Ayres. He became dictator in 1835. By some writers he is represented as a monster of cruelty. His administration, however, was beneficial in respect to trade and finance. He was defeated in battle by an army under General Urquiza in February, 1852, after which he lived in exile.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1852; "Democratic Review" for May, 1846.

Roscelin, ros'lân', written also **Ruzelin,** [Lat. ROSCELLINUS or ROSCELLINUS,] a famous French theologian and schoolman, born at or near Compiègne. He was a Nominalist, and was for some time regarded as the inventor of Nominalism. In 1092 he was condemned as a heretic by a council at Soissons. Died about 1122.

See B. HAURÉAU, "De la Philosophie scolastique;" CHLADEN, "De Vita et Hæresi Roscelini," 1756.

Roscelinus or Roscellinus. See ROSCELIN.

Roscher, rosh'er, (WILHELM), a German political economist, born at Hanover in 1817. He became professor of political science, etc. at Leipsic in 1848. He published, besides other works, "The Life and Times of Thucydides," (1842), and "Geschichte der National-ökonomie in Deutschland" (1874.)

Röschlaub or Roeschlaub, rôsh'lôwp, (ANDREAS,) a German medical writer, born in 1768; died in 1835.

Roscius, rosh'e-us, (QUINTUS), a celebrated Roman actor, was born near Lanuvium. He amassed a large fortune by his performance on the stage. His name was so proverbial for excellence that Garrick was styled "the British Roscius." An oration which Cicero pronounced for Roscius in a civil suit is extant. Died about 60 B.C.

Ros'cöe, (HENRY), an English lawyer and writer, born in 1800, was a son of the historian. He wrote a "Life of William Roscoe," (1833) and "The Lives of Eminent British Lawyers," in Lardner's "Cyclopædia." Died in 1836.

Roscoe, (JAMES), an English poet and lawyer, born about 1791. He resided at Knutsford, Cheshire, for nearly fifty years. He contributed to "Blackwood's Magazine" and other periodicals. Died in May, 1864.

Roscoe, (ROBERT), a barrister, a brother of Henry, noticed above, was born about 1790. He wrote poems of some merit. Died in 1850.

Roscoe, (THOMAS), an English author and translator, a brother of the preceding, was born about 1790. He produced several poems and tales, and a "Tour in the Isle of Wight." Among the works translated by him are Sismondi's "Literature of Southern Europe," and Silvio Pellico's "Memoirs." He died in 1871.

Roscoe, (WILLIAM), an eminent English historian and poet, born at or near Liverpool on the 8th of March, 1753. He practised as an attorney in his early life, and married Miss Griffiths in 1781. He wrote several pamphlets against the slave-trade, and a poem on the same subject. His reputation is chiefly founded on his "Life of Lorenzo de' Medici, called the Magnificent," (2 vols., 1796), which was very successful and was translated into French, German, and Italian. He retired from business as an attorney about 1800, became partner in a banking-house, and purchased an estate in land. In 1805 he published an interesting and popular work, "The Life and Pontificate of Leo X." He became a Whig member of Parliament (for Liverpool) in 1806. He was the principal founder of the Royal Institution of Liverpool. In 1816 the banking-house with which he was connected failed, and he was under the necessity of parting with his magnificent library. He died in June, 1831, leaving four sons, noticed in this work. As a historian, Roscoe has been censured by some critics for a too great indulgence shown to the character of Leo X. and to the vices of his court, and particularly for his defence of Lucretia Borgia. (See, on this subject, the "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1806; also Dr. Hoefler's article on ALEXANDRE VI, in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale.")

See HENRY ROSCOE, "Life of William Roscoe," 2 vols., 1833; "Lives of Distinguished Northerns," by HARTLEY COLERIDGE; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1833; "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1832, (with a portrait.)

Roscoe, (W. S.), an English poet, born in 1781, was a son of the preceding. He was author of a volume of poems. Died in 1843.

Ros-com'mon, (WENTWORTH DILLON), EARL OF, an English poet, born in Ireland about 1633, was the son of James Dillon, third Earl of Roscommon, and a Roman Catholic. His mother was a sister of the famous Earl of Strafford. When the latter was impeached, young Dillon was sent to study at Caen, under Bochart. He returned to England about 1660, became master of the horse to the Duchess of York, and married Frances, a daughter of the Earl of Burlington. He wrote odes, prologues, epilogues, and an "Essay on Translated Verse," (1680.) He also translated Horace's "Art of Poetry" into blank verse, (1680.) Died in 1684.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets."

Röse, (GEORGE), a British politician, born at Brechin, Scotland, in 1744, was noted for business talents and practical sagacity. He was secretary of the treasury from 1782 to 1801, and was a constant adherent of Mr. Pitt, who in 1804 appointed him joint paymaster-general of the forces. In 1807 he became treasurer of the navy. He was a grandfather of General Sir Hugh Henry Rose. Died in 1818.

See "Diaries and Correspondence of George Rose," 3 vols., 1860; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1860.

Rose, roz, [Lat. ROSSÆUS,] (GUILLAUME), a French prelate, notorious for his factious violence, was born at Chaumont about 1542. He was a partisan of the League against Henry III. and Henry IV. Died in 1602.

Rose, ro'zêh, (GUSTAV), a distinguished German mineralogist, a brother of Heinrich, noticed below, was born at Berlin in 1798. He became (1822) keeper of the mineral collection and professor of mineralogy (1839) at Berlin. He wrote "Elements of Crystallography," and contributed the geognostic and mineralogical part to the "Journey to the Ural and Altai Mountains," etc., which he made with Humboldt and Ehrenberg in 1829. He died in 1873.

Rose, (HEINRICH), son of Valentin the Younger, born at Berlin in 1795, was a pupil of Berzelius at Stockholm. He became, after his return, professor of chemistry in his native city, in 1835. His principal work, entitled "Manual of Analytical Chemistry," (2 vols., 1851,) has

been translated into several languages. As a practical analyst in the department of inorganic chemistry he was highly distinguished. He discovered in 1844 the substance called Niobium. He died in 1864.

Rose, (SIR HUGH HENRY,) an able British general, born in 1803. His father, Sir George H. Rose, was British minister at Berlin. He commanded a division in India, (1857-60,) and helped to suppress the mutiny. In 1866 he was created Baron Strathnairn. He became a field-marshal in 1877. Died in 1885.

Rose, (HUGH JAMES,) an English divine and voluminous writer, born in Surrey in 1795. He became vicar of Horsham in 1821, and rector of Hadleigh in 1830. In 1836 he was appointed principal of King's College, London. He published numerous sermons and controversial works, and a new edition of Parkhurst's "Greek Lexicon." He projected the "Biographical Dictionary" which bears his name, but did not live to finish it. Died at Florence in 1838.

Rose, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French priest and writer on morals, born in Franche-Comté in 1714; died in 1805.

Rose, (SAMUEL,) an English lawyer and biographer, born at Chiswick in 1767. He wrote a "Life of Oliver Goldsmith." Died in 1804.

Rose, (VALENTIN,) THE ELDER, a German pharmacist, born at Neu-Ruppin in 1735, was assessor of the medical college at Berlin. Died in 1771.

Rose, (VALENTIN,) THE YOUNGER, a son of the preceding, was born at Berlin in 1762. He studied chemistry under Klaproth, and was author of several useful chemical treatises. Died in 1807.

Rose, (WILLIAM STEWART,) a distinguished scholar and translator. He was the author of a "Naval History of the Late War," and translated "Amadis de Gaul" from the French, and the "Orlando Innamorato" and "Orlando Furioso" from the Italian. Died in 1843.

Rosebery (ARCHIBALD PHILIP PRIMROSE,) EARL OF, was born in London in 1847 and took his seat in the House of Lords in 1868. He was under secretary for the home department August, 1881, to 1885, and took office with Mr. Gladstone in 1886 as secretary for foreign affairs. He was elected lord rector of the university of Aberdeen in 1878, and lord rector of the university of Edinburgh in 1880.

Rosecrans, (WILLIAM STARK,) an American general, born at Kingston, Delaware country, Ohio, in 1819. In the summer of 1861 he was appointed a brigadier-general and sent to Western Virginia. He defeated the insurgents at Rich Mountain in July, 1861, after which he commanded in West Virginia for several months. He obtained command of the army of the Mississippi in June, 1862, and gained a decisive victory at Corinth (October 4) over Van Dorn and Price. He commanded the Union army at the great battle of Stone River, near Murfreesboro', which ended on the 2d of January, 1863. General Bragg retreated by night, leaving Rosecrans master of the field. The Union loss was 1533 killed and 7245 wounded. General Rosecrans in June moved his army southeastward in pursuit of Bragg, who retired into Georgia, and the Union army occupied Chattanooga about the 9th of September. Bragg, having been reinforced, turned back and attacked Rosecrans on the 19th and 20th of September at Chickamauga. This battle was disastrous to the Union army, which retreated to Chattanooga. Rosecrans was relieved from the command about the 20th of October, 1863, and was appointed commander of the district of Missouri in January, 1864. He was sent as minister to Mexico in July, 1868, but was recalled a few months later.

See "The Army of the Cumberland;" TENNEY, "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion," 1865.

Roseingrave, ro'zin-grāv, ? (THOMAS,) an Irish musician, went to Rome to study in 1710. He became organist of the church of Saint George, London, in 1725. Died in 1750.

Rösel or **Roesel**, rō'zel, (AUGUST JOHANN,) a German painter and naturalist, born near Arnstadt in 1705. He received the title of VON ROSENHOF. He published a periodical on insects, with good figures, (4 vols., 1746-61.) Died in 1759.

Roselli, ro-šel'lee, or **Rosselli**, (COSIMO,) an eminent Florentine painter, born at Florence in 1439. He painted frescos in the Sistine Chapel at Rome, which gained the prize offered by the pope, when among his competitors were Perugino and Ghirlandaio. He succeeded by a profuse use of gold and ultramarine, although he was inferior to his competitors. Died in 1506.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" BALDINUCCI, "Notizie."

Roselli or **Rosselli**, (MATTEO,) an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1578, was a pupil of Pagani. He opened at Florence a school, in which several able artists were formed. Died in 1650.

Rosellini, ros-el-lee'nee or ro-šël-lee'nee, (IPPOLITO,) CAVALIERE, an eminent Italian antiquary and writer on Egyptian antiquities, born in August, 1800. He became professor of Oriental languages at Pisa in 1824. In 1827 he was commissioned by the Grand Duke of Tuscany to explore the monuments of Egypt, assisted by six companions, some of whom were artists. He co-operated with Champollion, who at the same time was sent to Egypt by the French government. They returned in 1830, and Champollion having died in 1832, the results of their researches were published by Rosellini in a capital work entitled "The Monuments of Egypt and Nubia Explained and Illustrated," ("I Monumenti dell'Egitto e della Nubia," etc., 10 vols., 1832-40.) He obtained the chair of universal history at Pisa in 1840. Died in June, 1843.

See BARDELLI, "Biografia del Professore I. Rosellini," 1843; G. DEL, "Biografia del Professore I. Rosellini," 1843; C. CAVEDONI, "Biografia d'I. Rosellini," 1845.

Rosemonde. See ROSAMOND.

Rosen, ro'zen, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a celebrated German Orientalist and philologist, born at Hanover on the 2d of September, 1805. He was educated at the University of Leipsic and that of Berlin, the latter of which he entered in 1824. He gave special attention to Sanscrit and the Semitic languages, and published an important work entitled "Sanscrit Roots," ("Radices Sanscritæ," 1827.) In 1828 he became professor of Oriental languages in the University of London, since called University College. He was appointed secretary to the Oriental Translation Committee, and in the latter part of his life was professor of Sanscrit in the college above named. He wrote the articles relating to Oriental literature for the "Penny Cyclopædia." Among his numerous publications is "Rig-Vedæ Specimen," (1830,) and a valuable fragment of the "Rig-Veda," "Sanhita Liber primus, Sanscritæ et Latine," (1838, unfinished.) He died prematurely in September, 1837.

See "Biographie Universelle," (new edition.)

Rosen, (GEORG,) a German Orientalist, born at Detmold in 1821.

Rosen, ro'zen, (NIKOLAUS,) a Swedish medical writer, born near Gothenburg in 1706. He was ennobled in 1762, and his name was then changed to ROSENSTEIN. Died in 1773.

Rosen von, ro'zen, (GEORGE,) BARON, a Russian poet, born in Saint Petersburg about 1805, was an intimate friend of Pooshkin. He produced, besides other poems, "Ivan the Terrible," (1833,) and "Basmanof," (1836.) Died in 1860.

Rosenblut, ro'zen-blōōt', (HANS,) sometimes called ROSENER, a German poet and dramatic writer of the fifteenth century.

Rosenkranz, (JOHANN KARL FRIEDRICH,) professor of philosophy at Königsberg, was born at Magdeburg in 1805. He published a number of works in favour of Hegel's philosophy. Among his works is a "General History of Poetry," (3 vols., 1833,) a "Life of Hegel," (1841,) and an interesting autobiography (1873.) He died in 1879.

Rosenmüller, ro'zen-mūl'ler, (ERNST FRIEDRICH KARL,) an eminent German Orientalist, born near Hildburghausen in 1768. He studied at Leipsic, where he became in 1813 professor of Oriental literature. He was the author of "Scholia on the Old Testament," ("Scholia in Vetus Testamentum," 23 vols., 1788-1835,) "Manual for the Literature of Biblical Criticism and Exegesis," (4 vols., 1797-1800,) "Institutes of the Arabic

Language," (1818,) and "Manual of Biblical Antiquities," (4 vols., 1823.) Died at Leipsic in 1835.

See "Biographie Universelle," (new edition.)

Rosenmüller, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a distinguished anatomist, a brother of the preceding, was born at Hesseberg in 1771. He became professor of anatomy and surgery at Leipsic, and prosector at the Anatomical Theatre. He published several anatomical and scientific works. Died in 1820.

Rosenmüller, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German Protestant theologian and pulpit orator, born at Ummerstädt in 1736, he the father of the preceding. He became successively professor of theology at Erlangen, at Giessen, and at Leipsic. He published "Scholia in Novum Testamentum," (6 vols., 1777-1807,) and a "History of the Interpretation of the Sacred Books in the Christian Church from the Age of the Apostles to the Restoration of Letters," (in Latin, 5 vols., 1795-1814;) also several religious treatises in German. Died at Leipsic in 1815.

See CHR. DOLZ, "J. G. Rosenmüller's Leben," 1816; "Biographie Universelle."

Rosenstein. See ROSEN, (NIKOLAUS.)

Rosenthal, ro'zen-tâl, (FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN,) a German anatomist and writer, born at Greifswalde in 1779. He published several professional works. Died in 1829.

Rosenvinge, ro'zen-ving'eh, (JANUS LARS ANDREAS Kolderup—kol'der-ôop'), a Danish jurist, born at Copenhagen in 1792. He published "Elements of the History of Danish Law," (1823.)

Rosetti. See ROSSETTI.

Rosetti, ro-šet'tee, (CONSTANTINE,) a poet, born at Bucharest (Wallachia) about 1816. He was democratic or liberal in politics, was exiled about 1848, and took refuge in Paris. He died in 1885.

Rosetti, ro-šet'tee, (DOMENICO,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Venice about 1690. He is chiefly known as an engraver.

Roshd, (or **Roshed**), **Ibn**. See AVERROËS.

Rosier, ro'ze-â', (N.) a French dramatic author, born in Paris about 1805. Among his works is a comedy called "Le Mari de ma Femme," (1830.)

Rosin. See ROSINUS.

Rosini, ro-šee'nee, (CARLO MARIA,) an Italian archæologist and bishop, born at Naples in 1748. He deciphered and published some manuscripts of Herculaneum, and wrote other works. Died in 1836.

See PROSPERO DELLA ROSA, "Vita di C. M. Rosini," 1837.

Rosini, (GIOVANNI,) a distinguished Italian poet and novelist, born at Lucignano, in Tuscany, in 1776. He was professor of Italian literature at Pisa from 1803 until 1849. Among his numerous works are "Luisa Strozzi," (4 vols., 1833,) "Torquato Tasso," a drama, (1835,) and a "History of Italian Painting," (7 vols., 1838-54.) He wrote an "Essay on the Life and Works of Canova," (1825,) and published a good edition of Tasso's works, (30 vols., 1820-30.) Died in 1855.

See POZZOLINI, "Vita di G. Rosini," 1855; ALFRED VON REUMONT, "G. Rosini's Leben," 1860; "Biographie Universelle," "Foreign Quarterly Review" for August, 1829.

Ro-si-nus, [Ger. pron. ro-zee'nûs; Fr. ROSIN, ro-zân',] (JOHANN,) a German antiquary, whose proper name was ROSSFELD or ROSZFELD) was born at Eisenach in 1551. He published a "Complete Body of Roman Antiquities," ("Antiquitatum Romanorum Corpus absolutissimum," 1583.) Died in 1626.

Rosin, ros-lee'n', (ALEXANDER,) a Swedish portrait-painter, born at Malmö about 1718. He worked for many years in Paris, where he obtained great success. He was admitted into the French Academy of Art in 1753. Died in Paris in 1793.

Rosmini, de', dà ros-mee'nee, (CARLO,) an Italian biographer, born at Roveredo in 1758. He published, besides other works, a "Life of Ovid," (1789,) a "Life of Seneca," (1793,) a "Life of Victorino da Feltrò," (4 vols., 1801,) and a "History of Milan," ("Storia di Milano," 4 vols., 1820.) His works are commended as accurate and impartial. Died at Milan in 1827.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" A. M. MENECHHELLI, "Rosmini e sue Opere," 1827.

Rosmini-Serbati, ros-mee'nee sêr-bâ'tee, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Italian ecclesiastic and philosopher, born at Roveredo in 1787 or 1797. He produced "New Essay on the Origin of Ideas," ("Il nuovo Saggio sull'Origine delle Idee," 1830,) and propounded a new system of philosophy. He wrote numerous other works, on ethics, theology, education, etc. Died in 1855.

See V. GIOBERTI, "Degli Errori filosofici di A. Rosmini-Serbati," 3 vols., 1844; "Biographie Universelle."

Rosny, de. See SULLY.

Rospigliosi. See CLEMENT IX.

Ross, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish theologian, born about 1570, became minister at Aberdeen in 1636. He was an adversary of the Covenanters. Died in 1639.

Ross, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish divine and writer, born at Aberdeen in 1590. He was a zealous partisan of Charles I. in the civil war, (1642-49.) Among his numerous works are a "View of All Religions," and "Virgillii Evangelizantis Christias," (1634.) Died in 1654.

Ross, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish poet and teacher, born at Aberdeenshire in 1699. He wrote "Helenore, or the Fortunate Shepherdess," (1768.) Died in 1784.

Ross, (ALEXANDER MILTON,) a Canadian ornithologist, born at Belleville, Ontario, in 1832.

Ross, (FREDERICK AUGUSTUS,) a Presbyterian minister, born at Richmond, Virginia, in 1796. He became pastor of a church at Huntsville, Alabama, in 1855, and published "Slavery ordained of God," (1857.)

Ross, (GEORGE,) an American patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at New Castle, Delaware, in 1730. He was a member of Congress from 1774 until 1777. He was appointed in 1779 a judge of the court of admiralty for the State of Pennsylvania, and died the same year.

Ross, (Sir JAMES CLARK,) ADMIRAL, F.R.S., an eminent English Arctic navigator, born in London in April, 1800. He served his uncle, Sir John Ross, as midshipman in his first voyage in search of a Northwest Passage, (1818.) Between 1819 and 1825 he made three voyages under Captain E. Parry. He took a prominent part in Sir John Ross's second voyage, (1829-33,) and was raised to the rank of post-captain in 1834. In 1839 he was appointed commander of an expedition sent with two vessels, the Erebus and Terror, to explore the Antarctic regions with special reference to the science of magnetism. He reached the seventy-eighth degree of south latitude, and discovered an ice-bound continent, to which he gave the name of Victoria Land, and the coast of which his party traced for seven hundred miles. After a highly successful voyage of four years, he arrived at England in September, 1843. He published a "Voyage of Discovery and Research in the Southern and Antarctic Regions," etc., (2 vols., 1847.) He was raised to the rank of rear-admiral in 1856. Died in 1862.

See WILLIAM JERDAN, "Men I have known," London, 1866; "Edinburgh Review" for March, 1819, and July, 1835; "London Quarterly Review" for January, 1819, July, 1835, and June, 1847; "North British Review" for November, 1847.

Ross, (Sir JOHN,) REAR-ADMIRAL, a famous Arctic navigator, born at Balsarroch, (county of Wigton,) Scotland, in 1777, was an uncle of the preceding. He served as an officer in several naval actions against the French and Spaniards between 1800 and 1814. In 1818 he was appointed commander of the first expedition sent to search for a Northwest Passage. Lieutenant Parry was the second in command. He passed through Baffin's Bay to Lancaster Sound, where he imagined he saw a barrier of mountains interposed, and he returned home in the same year. (See PARRY, CAPTAIN.) In 1829 he renewed the enterprise in the Victory, entered Prince Regent Inlet, and was frozen up in the Gulf of Boothia in October, 1829. His party passed about four years of privation and peril in the Arctic seas, and abandoned the Victory in 1832. Captain Ross discovered in 1831 a point which he believed to be the Northern Magnetic Pole. He and his party returned by boats to Lancaster Sound, where they were rescued by a whaling-vessel, and arrived home in September, 1833. He published in 1835 a narrative of his second voyage. Died in 1856.

Ross, written also **Rouse** and **Rows**, (JOHN,) known as "the Antiquary of Warwick," wrote "History of the Kings of England," (in Latin, 1716.) Died in 1491.

Ross, (JOHN,) Bishop of Exeter, an English writer, born in Herefordshire. He edited Cicero's "Familiar Letters," ("Epistolæ Familiæres," 1749.) Died in 1792.

Ross, (JOHN,) [called *Koo'wēs-koo'wē* in the Cherokee language,] a noted half-breed Indian, and head chief of the Cherokees, was born in Georgia about 1790; died at Washington in 1866.

Ross, (LEONARD FULTON,) an American officer, born in Fulton county, Illinois. He served in the Mexican war, and was made brigadier-general of Union volunteers in 1862.

Ross, (LUDWIG,) a German antiquary, born in Holstein in 1806, became in 1837 professor of archæology in the Otto University at Athens, in Greece. He subsequently filled the same chair at Halle.

Ross, (SIR WILLIAM CHARLES,) R.A., a popular English miniature-painter, born in London in June, 1794, was a nephew of Anker Smith, the engraver. In the early part of his career he painted history and portraits. He excelled in miniature, and became in this department the most fashionable artist of his time. In 1837 he was appointed miniature-painter to the queen. He gained a prize of £100 for a picture of "The Angel Raphael discoursing with Adam," (1843.) Died in 1860.

Rossæus. See ROSE, (GUILLAUME.)

Rosse, ross, (WILLIAM PARSONS,) third EARL OF, an eminent English practical astronomer, born in June, 1800, was educated at the University of Oxford. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1831, and succeeded his father in the peerage in 1841. He acquired a wide reputation by the construction of a telescope which was finished about 1844 and is unrivalled in dimensions and space-penetrating power, and by his discoveries in sidereal or nebular astronomy. This telescope, which has an aperture of six feet and a length of fifty-six feet, is located near Parsonstown, Kings county, Ireland. He was elected president of the Royal Society in 1849. Died in October, 1867.

Rossel, de, deĥ ro'sêl', (ÉLISABETH PAUL ÉDOUARD,) CHEVALIER, a French navigator, born at Sens in 1765. He accompanied D'Entrecasteaux in his expedition in search of La Pérouse, and succeeded to the chief command in 1794. He was taken prisoner by the English in 1795, and released about 1802. In 1809 he published the "Voyage of D'Entrecasteaux in Search of La Pérouse," (2 vols.,) containing a good treatise on nautical astronomy. Died in 1829.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rosselli. See ROSELLI.

Rossellino, ros-sêl-lee'no, or **Rossellini**, ros-sêl-lee'nee, (ANTONIO,) an able Italian sculptor, whose family name was GAMBARELLI, was born at Florence about 1427. Among his works are several statues of the Madonna. Died in 1490.

Rossellino or **Rossellini**, (BERNARDO,) an architect and sculptor, born at Florence in 1409, was a brother of the preceding. He was patronized by Pope Nicholas V., and designed or restored several churches of Rome. Died about 1470.

Rosset, ro'sâ', (JOSEPH,) a French sculptor, born at Saint-Claude in 1706; died in 1786.

Rossetti, ros-set'tee, (CHRISTINA,) an English contemporary poetess, sister of Dante Gabriel, noticed below, has written "Goblin Market," (1862,) "The Prince's Progress," (1866,) "A Pageant and other Poems," (1881,) and other works.

Rossetti, (DANTE GABRIEL,) an English painter and poet, born in London about 1828, a son of Gabriel Rossetti, noticed below. He was the leader of the movement called Pre-Raphaelitism, an attempt to revive the style of Italian painters who preceded Raphael. He preferred religious subjects, and finished his works with great minuteness. In 1862 he produced "The Early Italian Poets, from Cuillo d'Alcamo to Dante, (1100-1200-1300,) in the Original Metres, together with Dante's 'Vita Nuova,' translated by D. G. Rossetti." "Ballads and Sonnets" (1880) is perhaps equal to any other of Rossetti's works. He died in 1882.

Rossetti or **Rosetti**, (GABRIEL,) an Italian poet and critic, born in 1783. He became professor of Italian in King's College, London, and well known as a commentator on Dante. Died in 1854.

Rossetti, (WILLIAM M.,) an English writer, a son of the preceding, was born in London. He wrote an article on "English Opinion on the American War" for the "Atlantic Monthly" for February, 1866. He contributed to the "Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography." Among his works are a "Life of Percy Bysshe Shelley," (2 vols., 1869,) and "Lives of Famous Poets," (1878.)

Kosshirt, ros'hœrt, (KONRAD FRANZ,) a German jurist, born at Bamberg in 1793, was professor of law at Heidelberg. He wrote a number of legal works.

Rossi, ros'see, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, born at Zoldo about the end of the fourteenth century. He is said to have been the first master of Titian.

Rossi, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna about 1700; died about 1750.

Rossi, (FRANCESCO.) See SALVIATI.

Rossi, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian architect, born at Rome in 1616. Among his works are the Palazzo Rinuccini, and the church of San Pantaleon, Rome. Died in 1695.

Rossi, [Lat. ERYTHRE'US,] (GIOVANNI VITTORIO,) an Italian scholar, noted as a Latinist, was born at Rome in 1577. Among his works is "Pinacotheca Imaginum illustrium Virorum," ("Gallery of Portraits of Illustrious Men," 1643-48.) Died in 1647.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Rossi, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian historian, born at Ravenna in 1539. His Latin name was RUBEUS or DE RUBEIS. He wrote, in Latin, a good "History of Ravenna," (1572.) Died in 1607.

Rossi, ros'see, (JOHN CHARLES FELIX,) an English sculptor, born at Nottingham in 1762, was of Italian origin. He gained the gold medal at London in 1784, after which he studied at Rome, and returned in 1788. He became sculptor to William IV. His best works are monuments of Lord Cornwallis, Lord Heathfield, Captain Riou, Captain Faulkner, and Lord Rodney, in Saint Paul's Cathedral. Died in 1839.

Rossi, (LUIGI,) an Italian musician, born at Naples about 1590. He composed cantatas, etc. Died after 1640.

Rossi, (OTTAVIO,) an Italian writer, born at Brescia in 1570. Among his works is "Brescian Memoirs," ("Memorie Bresciane," 1616.) Died in 1630.

Rossi, (PASQUALE.) See PASQUALINO.

Rossi, (PELLEGRINO LUIGI ODOARDO,) COUNT, an Italian orator, minister of state, and writer on law, was born at Carrara in 1787. As a partisan of the French régime and of Murat, he was exiled in 1815. He became professor of Roman law at Geneva in 1819, and established his reputation as a jurist by his "Treatise on Penal Law," (Paris, 3 vols., 1825.) In 1832 he was appointed professor of political economy in the Collège de France, Paris. He was nominated a peer of France in 1839, and sent as ambassador to Rome in 1845. In September, 1848, he was appointed chief minister of state by the pope. He was assassinated, November 15, 1848, by his political enemies.

See J. GARNIER, "Notice sur la Vie de Rossi," 1849; HUBER-SALADIN, "M. Rossi en Suisse de 1816 à 1833," 1849; MIGNET, "Notice historique sur la Vie de M. Rossi," 1849; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rossi, de', dà ros'see, [in Latin, DE RU'BEIS,] (BERNARDO MARIA,) a learned Italian monk, born in Friuli in 1687. He wrote, besides other works, "On the Life, Writings, and Doctrine of Thomas Aquinas," ("De Gestis et Scriptis ac Doctrina Thomæ Aquinatis," 1750.) Died in 1775.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium."

Rossi, de', (GIOVANNI BERNARDO,) an Italian Orientalist, born in Piedmont in 1742. Among his numerous works is "Various Readings of the Old Testament," ("Variæ Lectiones Veteris Testamenti," 4 vols., 1784-88.) He was for many years professor of Oriental languages at Parma. Died in 1831.

Rossi, de', (GIOVANNI GHERARDO), an Italian writer and antiquary, born in Rome in 1754. He displayed imagination, learning, and taste in numerous works, among which are several comedies, a "Life of G. Piker," (1792,) and "Poetical and Pictorial Sports," ("Scherzi poetici e pittorici," 1795.) Died in 1827.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Rossi, de', (PROPERZIA), a skilful Italian sculptor and musician, born at Bologna about 1490. Her masterpiece is a bas-relief of "Joseph rejecting the Overtures of Potiphar's Wife." She made beautiful cameos of peach-stones. Died in 1530.

Rossi, de', (Rosso.) See ROSSO.

Rossignol, ro'sên'yoł', (JEAN ANTOINE,) a French Jacobin, born in Paris in 1759. He obtained command of an army sent against the Vendéans in 1793, but was removed for incapacity in 1794. He was banished in 1801, and died on the African island of Anjouan in 1802.

Rossignol, (JEAN JOSEPH), a French Jesuit and writer, born in 1726. He wrote several scientific works. Died at Turin in 1817.

Rossignol, (JEAN PIERRE), a French scholar, born at Sarlat about 1805. He became a member of the Institute in 1853, and professor of Greek in the Collège de France in 1855. He produced, besides other works, "Virgile et Constantin le Grand," (1846,) and a Latin poem called "Scholastic Life," ("Vita Scholastica," 1836.)

Rossini, ros-see'nee, (GIOACCHIMO,) the most celebrated composer of music of the present time, was born at Pesaro, in the Papal States, on the 29th of February, 1792. His father was a horn-blower, and his mother an actress or singer, in an itinerant opera-company. He received some instruction in music from Padre Mattei, of Bologna; but he formed his style chiefly by the study of Mozart and Haydn. In 1812 he produced "The Fortunate Deceit," ("L'Inganno felice,") and several other operas. His first famous work was the opera of "Tancredi," (1813,) which, performed first at Venice, was received with great enthusiasm and announced the advent of a new epoch in dramatic music. In 1815 he was engaged for a term of seven years as musical director of the theatre of San Carlo at Naples. He produced many operas in rapid succession. In 1816 appeared "The Barber of Seville," ("Il Barbiere di Seviglia,") which is perhaps the most popular of all his works, and has been performed in many languages and in every theatre of the civilized world. His "Mosè in Egitto" (1818) was performed with success. He married Made-moiselle Colbran or Colbrand, a singer, about 1822, and left Italy in 1823. He was director of the Italian Opera in Paris from 1824 to 1830. In 1829 he produced the original and incomparable opera of "William Tell," which, says Dr. Hoefler, "was pronounced by all connoisseurs the most beautiful of all the works of Rossini." It was also his last, except the "Stabat Mater," (1842.) He resolved to compose no more, saying, "Another success would add nothing to my celebrity, and a failure might impair it." The revolution of 1830 deprived him of the office of director or intendant-general in Paris, for which his indolence rendered him incompetent. In 1836 he returned to Italy, and resided for many years at Bologna. After 1855 he lived in Paris, where he died in November, 1868.

See BEVLE, (or STENDAHL,) "Vie de Rossini," 2 vols., 1823, and English version of the same, 1824; "Life of Rossini," by H. S. EDWARDS, 1869; ADOLPHE ADAM, "Derniers Souvenirs d'un Musicien," 1859; L. DE LOMÉNIÉ, "M. Rossini, par un Homme de Rien," 1842; FÉLIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" DR. HOEFER, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "British Quarterly Review" for July, 1869.

Rosslyn, EARL OF. See WEDDERBURN.

Rosslyn, (JAMES SAINT CLAIR ERSKINE,) EARL OF, a general, born about 1762, was a son of General Harry Erskine, and a nephew of A. Wedderburn, Earl of Rosslyn. He became a major-general in 1798, and lieutenant-general in 1805, after which he served in Portugal, Holland, etc. He inherited the title of earl in 1805. In 1829 he was appointed keeper of the privy seal. He was president of the council in the cabinet of Peel from December, 1834, to April, 1835. Died in 1837.

Rossmässler or Rossmuessler, ross'méss'ler, (EMIL ADOLF,) a German naturalist, born at Leipsic in 1806. He has published "Iconography of the European Land and Fresh-Water Mollusks," (with sixty plates, 1835.)

Rosso, del, dêl ros'ò, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian architect, born in Rome in 1760, lived for many years in Florence. He published many works on architecture. Died in 1831.

Rosso, del, (PAOLO), an Italian writer, born at Florence, was author of "Physics," ("La Fisica," 1578,) a poem. Died in 1569.

Rosso, Il, èl ros'sò, or **del Rosso, dêl ros'ò,** or **Rossi, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA),** an eminent Italian painter, born at Florence in 1496, was called by the French MAÎTRE ROUX. He studied the works of Michael Angelo. About 1535 he went to France. He was patronized by Francis I., and adorned the palace of Fontainebleau with his works. His style is remarkably bold. Died in France in 1541.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rossotto, ros-sot'tò, (ANDREA,) an Italian biographer, born at Mondovi in 1610, wrote "Index of Piedmontese Writers," ("Syllabus Scriptorum Pedemontii," 1667.) Died in 1667.

Rost, rost, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM EHRENFRIED,) a German philologist, born at Budissin in 1768. He became rector of the "Thomasschule" at Leipsic, and published several critical works on the Greek and Latin classics. Died in 1835.

Rost, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH), a German *littérateur*, born at Leipsic in 1717, published a number of tales, poems, and satires. Died in 1765.

Rost, (VALENTIN CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH), a German lexicographer, born near Gotha in 1790. Among his principal works are a "Greek Grammar," a "Greek-German Dictionary," and a "German-Greek Dictionary," (1832.) Died in 1862.

Rostan, ros'tôn', (LOUIS LÉON), a French medical writer, born at Saint-Maximin (Var) in 1790. He became professor of medicine in Paris in 1833. Died 1886.

Rostgaard, de, dêh rost'gôrd or rost'gaur, (FREDERIC,) a learned Danish writer, born at Kraagerup in 1671. He held several high civil offices. He published, besides other works, "Beauties of the Danish Poets," ("Deliciæ Poetarum Danorum," 2 vols., 1693.) Died in 1745.

See KRAFT OG NVERUP, "Litteraturrexicon."

Rostolan, de, dêh ros'tò'lon', (LOUIS), a French general, born at Aix in 1791. He served in several campaigns in Algeria, and distinguished himself at the siege of Rome in 1849. Died in 1862.

Rostoptchin, ros-top-chên' or ros-top-cheen', written also **Rastoptchin and Rostoptschin, (FEODOR VASILIEVITCH),** COUNT, a Russian general, born in the province of Orel in 1765. He was minister of foreign affairs for a short time under Paul I. In May, 1812, he was appointed governor of Moscow. According to the French accounts, he was the author of the conflagration of that city. He disclaimed his responsibility for that event, and affirmed that it was burned partly by the French and partly, perhaps, by some Russians acting without orders. He was removed from the office of governor in 1814. He published, besides other works, "Memoirs of Count Rostoptchin, written in Ten Minutes," (in French,) and "Truth about the Burning of Moscow," (1823.) Died in 1826.

See GENERAL SCARROW, "Notice sur le Comte Rostoptchine," 1854; GLINKA, "History of Russia," (in Russian;) "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rosweide or Rosweyde, ros'wî'dêh, (HERIBERT,) a Dutch Jesuit, born at Utrecht in 1569. He wrote, besides other works, "Lives of the Fathers," etc., ("Vitæ Patrum, sive Historia eremitica," 1615,) and planned the "Acta Sanctorum," which was continued by Bolland and others. Died in 1629.

See FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica."

Rosweyde. See ROSWEIDE.

Roswitha. See HROTSVITHA.

Roszfeld. See ROSINUS.

Rota, ro'tá, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian poet, born at Naples in 1509. He wrote Latin elegies, Italian sonnets in imitation of Petrarch, and eclogues of the sea, entitled "Piscatorie," (1560.) Died in 1575.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Rota, (MARTIN,) a skilful engraver and designer, born at Sebenico, in Dalmatia, flourished between 1550 and 1590. He worked at Rome and Venice. He engraved some works of Titian and Raphael, and "The Last Judgment," after Michael Angelo. Bryan says he was born about 1540.

Rota, (VINCENZO,) an Italian poet, born at Padua in 1703; died in 1785.

See F. FANZAGO, "Memorie intorno all'Abbate V. Rota," 1798.

Rotari, ro-tá'ree, (PIETRO,) COUNT, an Italian painter of history and portraits, born at Verona in 1707. He worked at Vienna, Dresden, and Saint Petersburg. Died about 1762.

Rotembourg, ro'tón'boor', (HENRI,) BARON, a French general, born at Phalsbourg in 1769. He served with distinction at Lutzen, Bautzen, and Dresden, with the rank of general of brigade, in 1812-13. Died in 1857.

Rotgans, rot'gáns or rot'háns, (LUCAS,) an eminent Dutch poet, born at Amsterdam in 1645. He wrote "The Life of William III.," in verse, and some other poems. Died in 1710.

See CHALMOT, "Biographisch Woordenboek."

Roth, rôt, (JOHANN RUDOLF,) a German naturalist, born at Nuremberg in 1815, travelled in Syria and Hindostan, and subsequently accompanied Harris's expedition to Abyssinia. He contributed the botanical, geological, and zoological portions to "The Highlands of Ethiopia," published by Major Harris. He died in Palestine in 1858, while on another journey to the East.

Roth'a-ris, King of the Lombards, began to reign in 636 A.D. He conquered Genoa and Liguria. Died in 652.

Rothelin, de, deh rot'lán', (CHARLES D'ORLÉANS,) ABBÉ, a French antiquary, noted as a collector of medals and manuscripts, born in Paris in 1691; died in 1744.

Rottenhamer. See ROTTENHAMMER.

Roth'er-am, (JOHN,) a minister of the Anglican Church, was born in Cumberland. He wrote several religious works. Died in 1788.

Rotheram, (JOHN,) an English physician, wrote a "Philosophical Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of Water." Died in 1737.

Rotherham, roth'er-am, alias **Scott**, (THOMAS,) Archbishop of York, was born in 1423. He became lord chancellor of England in 1474. Died in 1500.

Roth'er-mel, (PETER F.) an eminent American painter, born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1817. Among his principal works are "De Soto discovering the Mississippi," "Columbus before Isabella the Catholic," "Christabel," and the "Christian Martyrs," finished in the early part of 1864, and exhibited at the great Sanitary Fair held in Philadelphia in June and July of that year. He was employed by the legislature of Pennsylvania to paint a grand historical piece, the "Battle of Gettysburg," (finished in 1871.)

Roth'say or **Rothesay**, (DAVID,) first DUKE OF, born in 1378, was the eldest son of Robert III. of Scotland. He contracted profligate and disorderly habits. His uncle the Duke of Albany procured from the aged king an order for his confinement in prison, where he died in 1402. It is supposed that he died of starvation.

Roth'say, DUKE OF, one of the titles of the Prince of Wales. See ALBERT EDWARD.

Rothschild, ros'child, [Ger. pron. rôt'shilt,] (MAYER (or MEYER) ANSELM,) a famous Jewish banker, and the founder of the great monetary house of Rothschild, was born at Frankfort in 1743. He commenced business on a small scale as an exchange-broker, and acquired a high reputation for probity. He died in 1812, leaving five sons,—ANSELM, who was born in 1773, settled at Frankfort, and died in 1855; SOLOMON, who was born in 1774, became banker at Vienna, and died in 1855; NATHAN MAYER, (see separate article;) CARL, who was born in 1788, and died at Naples in 1855; and JAMES,

born in 1792, died in November, 1868. These brothers operated as members of one firm.

See "Notice sur la Maison Rothschild," Paris, 1831.

Rothschild, (NATHAN MAYER or MEYER,) an eminent financier and millionaire, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1777. He settled in London about 1800, and after the death of his father was the head of the house of Rothschild. He engaged in large financial operations, was very successful as negotiator of loans for various European powers, and became the foremost capitalist of the world. He died in 1836, and was succeeded by his eldest son, LIONEL NATHAN, Baron de Rothschild, born in 1808. Lionel was elected several times a member of Parliament for London, but was not admitted to a seat until 1858, because the oath administered to members was such as a Jew could not take.

See TRESKOW, "Biographische Notizen über Nathan Meyer Rothschild," 1837; MICHAUD et VILLENAVE, "Histoire de Saint-Simonisme et de la Famille de Rothschild," 1847.

Rotrou, de, deh ro'troo', (JEAN,) a popular French dramatic poet, born at Dreux in 1609, is styled "the founder of the French theatre." He produced numerous successful tragedies and comedies, and was patronized by Cardinal Richelieu. His tragedy of "Venceslas" was highly commended by Voltaire. Among his other works are "Cosroès" and "Antigone." He was a friend of Corneille, who called Rotrou his master. Died in 1650.

See BLIN DE SAINTMORE, "Essai sur la Vie de J. Rotrou," 1805; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rötscher or **Roetscher**, röt'sher, (HEINRICH THEODORE,) a German dramatic poet and critic, born in the duchy of Brandenburg in 1804. He published, besides other works, "Dissertations on the Philosophy of Art," (4 vols., 1837-42.)

Rotteck, von, fon rot'têk, (KARL,) an eminent German historian, statesman, and jurist, born at Freiburg in 1775. He studied in his native town, where he became in 1798 professor of history. In 1819 he represented his university in the first chamber of the States of Baden, where he distinguished himself by his liberal views and his eloquent advocacy of political reform. Having excited the hostility of the conservative party, he was forbidden by the government to edit any newspaper for five years, and to lecture in the university. The persecution to which he was exposed hastened his death, which occurred in 1840. Rotteck's "Universal History" (9 vols., 1827) is perhaps the most popular work of the kind that has yet appeared, and in 1841 had reached fifteen editions. It was translated into the principal languages of Europe, and a continuation, in two volumes, was published by Hermes in 1841. Rotteck also wrote a number of valuable treatises on legal, historical, and political subjects.

See MÜNCH, "Carl von Rotteck geschildert," etc., 1831; BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" "Life of Rotteck," (in German,) by his son HERMANN, 1842.

Rottenhammer, rot'ten-hâm'mer, written also **Rothenhamer**, (JOHANN,) a celebrated German painter, born at Munich in 1564. He studied for a time under Tintoretto at Venice, and afterwards visited Rome, where he produced several historical pieces of great excellence. Among his master-pieces is "The Feast of the Gods," painted for the emperor Rudolph II. Died about 1620.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Rottmann, rot'mân, (KARL,) a distinguished German landscape-painter, born near Heidelberg in 1798. He adorned with frescos the arcades of the Hofgarten at Munich, and painted several works for the Pinakothek. His "Field of Marathon" is much admired. Died in 1850.

Rou, roo, (JEAN,) a French Protestant writer, born in Paris in 1638, lived in England and Holland. He became in 1689 secretary and interpreter to the States-General. He published, besides other works, "Seduction Avoided," ("La Séduction éludée,") a series of letters exchanged between Bossuet, on the one hand, and De Villac and Rou on the other. Died in 1711. He left "Mémoires," which were first published in 2 vols., 1857.

See HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Roubaud, roo'bō', (PIERRE JOSEPH ANDRÉ,) a French writer on grammar and history, was born at Avignon in 1730. Among his works is "New French Synonyms," ("Nouveaux Synonymes Français," 4 vols., 1785,) which is commended. Died in 1791.

Roubiliac, roo'be'le-āk', sometimes written **Roubillac**, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French sculptor, born at Lyons in 1695. He passed a large part of his life in England, where he worked with great success. Among his works, which are remarkable for minuteness of finish, are a statue of Sir Isaac Newton, at Cambridge, the monument of the Nightingale family, in Westminster Abbey, and a statue of Shakspeare, executed for Garrick and given by him to the British Museum. Died in London in 1762.

See ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of Painters," etc.; WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting."

Roubillac. See ROUBILIAC.

Roucher, roo'shā', (JEAN ANTOINE,) a French poet, born at Montpellier in 1745. He published a poem entitled "On the Months," ("Des Mois," 1779.) He was imprisoned in Paris for seven months, and guillotined, with his friend André Chénier, in July, 1794.

See RIGAUD, "Éloge de Roucher," 1807; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rouelle, roo'êl', (GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS,) a French chemist, born near Caen in 1703, was the father-in-law of J. Darcet. The celebrated Lavoisier was one of his pupils. He contributed greatly to popularize chemistry by his lectures in Paris, and exerted, says Dr. Hofer, a great influence on the progress of that science. He was professor or *démonstrateur* at the Jardin du Roi. Died in 1770.

See "Biographie Universelle;" PAUL ANTOINE CAP, "Biographie Chimique; Rouelle," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" HOFER, "Histoire de la Chimie."

Rouelle, (HILAIRE MARIN,) a French chemist, born in 1718, was a brother of the preceding, whom he succeeded in 1768 at the Jardin du Roi. Died in 1779.

Rougé, de, deh roo'zhā', (OLIVIER CHARLES CAMILLE,) a French archaeologist, born in Paris in 1811. He distinguished himself as an Egyptologist, and was admitted into the Institute in 1853. Among his works is "Chrestomathie Égyptienne." He became professor of Egyptian archæology, etc. in the College of France in 1860.

Rouget, roo'zhā', (GEORGES,) a French painter of history and portraits, born in Paris in 1781. He gained a medal of the first class in 1855.

Rouget de Lisle, (or **Delisle**), roo'zhā' deh lèl, (CLAUDE JOSEPH,) a French poet and musician, born at Lons-le-Saulnier in 1760. He was an officer of engineers in the army when the Revolution began. Just after the declaration of war in April, 1792, he dined with the mayor of Strasbourg, where a wish was expressed that some poetical inspiration might respond to, or appeal to, the national enthusiasm. In the ensuing evening he composed for this purpose the famous war-song called the "Marseillaise." He was imprisoned during the reign of terror, and wounded at Quiberon, in 1795. He was author of numerous ballads, musical airs, etc. Died near Paris in 1836.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" MIRAMONT, "Biographie de Rouget-Delisle," 1842; FÉLIX PYAT, "La Marseillaise, avec une Notice littéraire sur Rouget-Delisle," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rougier, roo'zhe-ā', (LOUIS AUGUSTE,) a French medical writer, born at Lyons in 1793. He published several valuable medical works. Died in 1863.

Rougier de la Bergerie, roo'zhe-ā' deh lā bërzh're', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French writer on agriculture, was born at Beaulieu in 1757. Among his numerous works are "French Georgics," a poem, (2 vols., 1804,) and a "History of the Ancient Agriculture of the Romans," (1834.) Died in 1836.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rougnon, roon'yōn', (NICOLAS FRANÇOIS,) a French medical writer, born in Franche-Comté in 1727; died in 1799.

Rouher, roo'ā', (EUGÈNE,) an eloquent French advocate and minister of state, born at Riom in 1814.

Having made profession of republican principles, he was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1848. He succeeded Odillon-Barrot as minister of justice in October, 1849, and retired from office in October, 1851. He was afterwards vice-president of the council of state, and in February, 1855, was appointed minister of agriculture, commerce, and public works. In June, 1863, he exchanged that office for the position of president of the council. He became minister of state October 19, 1863, and as such had precedence of all the other ministers. In January or February, 1867, he was appointed minister of finance. Rouher was the chief organ of the government in the *corps législatif*. In July, 1869, he became president of the senate, which was abolished in September, 1870. On the fall of the Empire he followed Napoleon III. to England. He was afterwards returned to the National Assembly for Corsica in 1872 and to the Chamber of Deputies for Riom in Corsica in 1876. He died in 1884.

Rouillé, (PIERRE,) Seigneur de Mrebut, a French diplomatist, born in Paris in 1657. He was sent as ambassador to Portugal in 1697. In 1709 he was sent to Holland to treat secretly for a general peace; but he failed in this mission. Died in 1712.

Rouillé, (PIERRE JULIEN,) a French Jesuit, born at Tours in 1681. He was one of the authors or compilers of the "Mémoires de Trévoux." Died in 1740.

Roujoux, de, deh roo'zhoo', (PRUDENCE GUILLAUME,) BARON, a French historian, born at Landerneau in 1779. He published, besides other works, a translation of Lingard's "History of England," (14 vols., 1825-31.) Died in 1836.

Rouland, roo'lōn', (GUSTAVE,) a French minister of state, born at Yvetot in 1802. He was appointed advocate-general of the court of cassation in 1847, and was minister of public instruction and worship from August, 1856, to June, 1863.

Roulin, roo'lān', (FRANÇOIS DÉSIRÉ,) a French naturalist, born at Rennes in 1796. He contributed to several scientific journals, and was one of the editors of a new edition of Cuvier's "Règne animal."

Roulet, roo'lā', (JEAN LOUIS,) a French engraver, born at Arles in 1645. He engraved after the Italian masters. Died in Paris in 1699.

Roulliard, roo'le-ār', (SÉBASTIEN,) a French lawyer and pedantic writer, was born at Melun. He died in Paris, at an advanced age, in 1639.

Rouquette, roo'kêt', (ADRIAN,) an American poet, born at New Orleans about 1808, has published poems in French and English. His brother, François Dominique, has written a work on the Choctaw nation, and a number of poems.

Rourik. See RURIK.

Rous or **Rouse**, (FRANCIS,) an English republican legislator and writer on theology, was born at Halton in 1579. He was a friend of Pym, the great orator, and was a member of several Parliaments. He became a supporter of Cromwell, and obtained a seat in the House of Lords in 1657. Died in 1659.

Rouse, (JOHN.) See ROSS.

Roussat, roo'sā', (JEAN,) a French patriot, born at Langres in 1543, was noted for his devotion to Henry IV. and his hostility to the League. Eighty letters written to him by that king are extant, and were printed in 1816. Died in 1613.

Rousseau, roo'sō', (GEORG LUDWIG CLAUDE,) a German chemist, born near Würzburg in 1724, was professor of chemistry at Ingolstadt. Died in 1794.

Rousseau, roo'sō', (JACQUES,) a French painter and engraver, born in Paris in 1630, was a Protestant. He worked some years for Louis XIV. at Versailles and Saint-Cloud; but after the revocation of the edict of Nantes (1685) he went into exile. Died in London in 1693 or 1694.

Rousseau, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French lyric poet of great eminence, was born in Paris on the 6th of April, 1670. He was the son of a shoemaker, by whom he was liberally educated. His first productions were comedies, which were not successful. About 1698 he served Marshal Tallard as secretary in his embassy to London. His reputation is founded on his odes, sacred and pro-

fane, epigrams, and cantatas. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1701. He made many enemies by his satires and couplets. In 1712 he was banished for life for anonymous satires against La Motte and Saurin. It seems that he was convicted on circumstantial evidence only. He passed the rest of his life in exile at Brussels, Vienna, London, etc., and found powerful patrons, among whom was Prince Eugene. About 1717 he declined the offer of a pardon from the French court, and insisted on a formal recognition of the injustice of his sentence. He died at Brussels in March, 1741. By some critics he is considered the greatest lyric poet of France. According to the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," his reputation has declined since the eighteenth century. "Rousseau is extremely skilful in versification," says Fournel, "a very adroit artisan of lyrical strophes. It was by calculation and not by inspiration that he became a lyrical poet." ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale.")

See SEGVY, "Notice sur la Vie et les Œuvres de J. B. Rousseau," 1743; AMAR-DURIVIER, "Nouvel Essai sur la Vie et les Ecrits de J. B. Rousseau," prefixed to his works, 5 vols., 1820; "Vie de J. B. Rousseau," 1748, attributed to VOLTAIRE; VALMONT-BOUREY, "J. B. Rousseau; Etude littéraire," 1852; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits littéraires."

Rousseau, (JEAN FRANÇOIS XAVIER,) a French diplomatist, born at Ispahan in 1738. He was consul at Bagdad, and was employed in negotiations with the Persian court. Died at Aleppo in 1808.

His son, **JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS JACQUES,** born in 1780, was an Orientalist. He wrote a "Historical Notice of Persia," (1818), and other works. Died at Tripoli in 1831.

Rousseau, (JEAN JACQUES,) a celebrated Swiss philosopher and eloquent writer, born at Geneva on the 28th of June, 1712, was a son of Isaac Rousseau, a watchmaker. His mother, whose maiden name was Bernard, and who is said to have been amiable and highly gifted, died during the infancy of the subject of this article, who was not fortunate in his education. His favourite author in childhood was Plutarch, to whose influence Rousseau ascribed his own republican tendencies and his love of independence. Jean Jacques had one brother, who in early youth went to seek his fortune in a foreign country and was never heard of afterwards. In consequence of a quarrel with a military officer, Isaac Rousseau fled or removed to Nyon in 1722, leaving his son at Geneva in the care of his uncle, M. Bernard. About 1726 he was placed as an apprentice with an engraver, named Ducommun, a coarse man and harsh master, by whom he was so ill treated that in March, 1728, he ran away in the direction of Savoy. He was received as a guest at the house of Madame de Warens, of Annecy, a benevolent and frail lady, to whom he formed a lasting attachment. Having become an outcast and wanderer in a strange country and without resources, he changed his religion by a formal abjuration at Turin. He was employed for a short time at Turin as a servant of the Countess de Vercellis and the Count de Gouvon; but his success was hindered by irregular habits and instability. He returned and became a second time an inmate in the house of Madame de Warens, who procured for him a situation as clerk in the bureau of the *cadastre*. Finding this employment uncongenial, he soon abandoned it, and adopted the profession of a teacher of music, (of which he was very fond,) although he was scarcely qualified to teach it. He obtained, however, a number of pupils.

In the summer of 1736 Rousseau and Madame de Warens removed to a rural residence called Charmettes, near Chambéry, where they passed two or three years, which, he informs us, were among the happiest of his life. His early career presents a series of bizarre adventures, absurd vagaries, and surprising vicissitudes, of which he has given an extremely candid and unreserved narrative in his "Confessions." He was subject to hypochondria and morbid imaginations even in his youth. Having invented a system of musical notation by figures, (*chiffres*,) which he hoped would promote his interest and reputation, he went to Paris in the autumn of 1741, with only a few silver coins in his purse. He was presented to the Academy of Sciences by Réaumur, and

read a memoir on his system of notation to that body, which decided that it was neither new nor practicable. He lived in great indigence until he obtained, in 1743, the place of secretary to M. de Montaigu, French ambassador to Venice, whom Rousseau represents as an incompetent and villainous person. After he had passed about eighteen months at Venice, Rousseau returned to Paris in 1745, and formed intimacies with Diderot, Grimm, Madame d'Épinay, and Thérèse Le Vasseur. The last was an illiterate woman, of low birth, whom he married after they had lived together as husband and wife for many years. They had five children, whom Rousseau sent to the foundling-hospital. He received a small legacy from his father, who died in 1747, after which he served as secretary to Madame Dupin of Paris, and her son, M. de Francueil, receiver-general of finances. In 1750 he gained the prize offered by the Academy of Dijon for an essay on the question whether the progress of the sciences and arts had contributed to corrupt morals. He took the affirmative; and never was a paradox supported with greater eloquence.

Rousseau's physical infirmities, his fondness for paradox, and his hostility to conventional maxims and usurpation, combined to render him eccentric and singular in his manners and mode of living. He simplified his costume, renounced fashionable and convivial parties, and affected a stern and sententious tone. According to his own confession, a peculiar contempt for the riches and pleasures of the world was one of the prominent traits of his character. About 1750 he was appointed cashier to M. de Francueil; but he soon resigned that place, because it seemed fatal to his health and incompatible with his principles,—“for with what grace could the cashier of a receiver-general preach disinterestedness and poverty?” He afterwards earned a scanty subsistence by copying music. In 1752 he produced his opera "Le Devin du Village," which was performed before the king at Fontainebleau and had a great success. The king expressed a wish to see the author; but the timidity of Rousseau caused him to decline the honour.

He produced in 1753 a "Discourse on the Origin of Inequality among Men," in which he maintains that all men are born equal. "He was the father of modern democracy," says Professor Lowell, in the "North American Review" for July, 1867, "and without him our Declaration of Independence would have wanted some of those sentences in which the immemorial longings of the poor and the dreams of solitary enthusiasts were at last affirmed as axioms in the manifesto of a nation, so that all the world might hear." He offended the national vanity by his "Letter on French Music," (1753,) but in many respects he was a typical Frenchman. In 1754 he visited Geneva, where he was received with honour and was formally admitted into the Protestant communion. He passed seven days in a tour or promenade, by means of a boat, around Lake Geneva.

In 1756 he was persuaded by Madame d'Épinay to occupy the Hermitage, a rural residence which she built for him in the valley of Montmorency, near Paris. He resided there about two years, and began to write a novel entitled "Julie, or the New Heloise," ("Nouvelle Héloïse," 1760,) which was greatly admired for its eloquence and sensibility. Before this work was finished he became enamoured of Madame d'Houdetot, who was a sister of Madame d'Épinay and was a married woman. He was alienated from Diderot, Grimm, and other friends, whom he accused of perfidious intrigues against his peace and reputation. "It was not so much my literary celebrity as my personal reformation that excited their jealousy. They could not pardon me for giving, in my conduct, an example which seemed to testify against them." (Rousseau, "Confessions.") It appears certain that Grimm became a malevolent calumniator of Rousseau. His next important works were "The Social Contract," ("Du Contrat social, ou Principes du Droit politique," 1762,) and "Émile, ou de l'Éducation," (4 vols., 1762,) which, considered as a speculative philosophical treatise, is a work of a high order. It produced some useful reforms in the treatment of young children; but its tendency was considered so dangerous that it was burned at Geneva, and the Parliament of Paris issued an order for

the arrest of Rousseau, who escaped by flight. He found refuge in the principality of Neuchâtel, the governor of which, Lord Keith, received him with kindness. In 1765 David Hume, who was then in France, offered the exiled author of "Émile" an asylum in England. Rousseau accepted the invitation, arrived in London in January, 1766, and went to reside at Wootton, in Staffordshire. He was annoyed by an offensive and libellous letter published in the journals with the signature of the King of Prussia; but the real author of it was Horace Walpole.

Having become possessed by a suspicion that Hume was not his true friend, he returned to France in May, 1767. It is stated by M. Morin in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale" that Hume avowed, in a letter published in 1820, that he co-operated in the redaction of the forged letter from the King of Prussia. Rousseau married Thérèse Le Vasseur in 1768, resided in Paris from 1770 until 1778, and was always on the verge of poverty. Among his later works were a "Dictionary of Music," (1767,) and his autobiographic "Confessions," which he began to write about 1766 and which were not published before 1782. Botany was one of his favourite pursuits when in the country. In the spring of 1778 he removed to Ermenonville, where he died on the 2d of July in the same year. He was a man of middle stature and well proportioned. "It was perhaps his sensibility to the surrounding atmosphere of feeling and speculation which made Rousseau more directly influential on contemporary thought (or perhaps we should say sentiment) than any other writer of his time." ("Rousseau and the Sentimentalists," in the "North American Review" for July, 1867, written by Professor Lowell.) The same critic observes, "There was a faith and an ardour of conviction in him that distinguish him from most of the writers of his time. Nor were his practice and his preaching always inconsistent. He contrived to pay regularly, whatever his own circumstances were, one hundred livres a year to a maternal aunt who had been kind to him in childhood." "Though I see," says Hume, "some tincture of extravagance in all his writings, I also think I see so much eloquence and force of imagination, such an energy of expression, and such a boldness of conception, as entitle him to a place amongst the first writers of his age." (Quoted in the "Encyclopædia Britannica.")

See BARRUEL-BEAUVERT, "Vie de J. J. Rousseau," 1789; HENNING, "Rousseau," Berlin, 1797; MUSSET-PATHAV, "Histoire de la Vie et des Ouvrages de J. J. Rousseau," 2 vols., 1821; LORD BROUGHAM, "Voltaire and Rousseau," 1845; G. H. MORIN, "Essai sur la Vie et le Caractère de J. J. Rousseau," 1851; P. H. AZAÏS, "Jugement philosophique sur J. J. Rousseau," etc., 1817; ZOLLER, "Pestalozzi und Rousseau," 1851; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi"; BROCKERHOFF, "J. J. Rousseau," (in German,) 3 vols., 1863; "Lives of the Most Eminent French Writers," by MRS. SHELLY; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1822; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1843; "Westminster Review" for October, 1859; "North American Review" for July, 1822, (by A. H. EVERETT.)

Rousseau, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS EMMANUEL,) a French naturalist, born at Belleville (Seine) in 1788.

Rousseau, roo'sô', (LOVELL H.,) an American general, born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, about 1820. He was a lawyer, and a resident of Louisville before the civil war. He commanded a brigade of the Union army at Shiloh, April, 1862, and a division at the battle of Stone River, which ended January 2, 1863. He became a member of Congress about 1865. Died in January, 1869.

Rousseau, (PHILIPPE,) a French landscape-painter, born in Paris about 1808. He obtained a medal of the first class in 1848.

Rousseau, (SAMUEL,) an English Orientalist, born in London in 1765. He published "The Flowers of Persian Literature, in Prose and Verse," (1801,) and other works. Died in 1820.

Rousseau, (THÉODORE,) an excellent French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1812. He gained a medal of the first class in 1849. His works are commended for harmony of colour and for the transparency of the skies. Died in 1867.

Roussel, roo'sèl', [Lat. RU'FUS,] (GÉRARD,) written also **Ruffi**, a French Protestant Reformer, born near Amiens. He became in 1526 chaplain to Marguerite, a sister of Francis I., and in 1536 Bishop of Oléron. He

wished to propagate Reformed doctrines without a separation from the old Church. Died in 1550.

See CH. SCHMIDT, "Gérard Roussel," 1845; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Roussel, (GUILLAUME,) a French Benedictine and writer, born at Conches in 1658. He produced a French version of the "Letters of Saint Jerome," (3 vols., 1704-07.) Died in 1717.

Roussel, (HENRI PIERRE ANSELME,) a French medical writer, born near Domfront in 1748; died at Caen in 1812.

Roussel, (NAPOLÉON,) a French Protestant minister, born about 1805. He preached for many years at Saint-Etienne, from which he removed to Paris. He published numerous works on theology.

Roussel, (PIERRE,) a French physician and able writer, born at Aqs, near Foix, in 1742. He produced in 1775 "The Physical and Moral System of Woman," which passed through many editions. He explained the organization of woman with great penetration and subtlety. "Roussel writes with elegance and interest," says La Harpe: "his observations are truly philosophic." Died in 1802.

See ALIBERT, "Éloges de Spallanzani, Galvani, Roussel et Bichat," 1806; "Biographie Médicale."

Roussellet. See CHÂTEAU-REGNAUD.

Rousselin. See SAINT-ALBIN.

Rousselot de Surgy, roos'lo' dèh sùr'zhe', (JACQUES PHILIBERT,) a French *littérateur*, born at Dijon in 1737, obtained the office of royal censor at Paris.

Roussel de Missy, roo'sa' dèh m'e'se', (JEAN,) a French historical writer, born at Laon in 1686, was exiled for his religion (Protestantism) and settled in Holland about 1705. He published numerous mediocre works, among which are "Memoirs of the Reign of Peter the Great," (4 vols., 1726.) Died in 1762.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Roussin, roo'sân', (ALBIN REINE,) BARON, a French admiral, born at Dijon in 1781. He was ambassador at Constantinople from 1832 to 1839, and was minister of marine from March to October, 1840. Died in 1854.

Roustan, roo'stân', (ARON JEAN BAPTISTE PIERRE,) a French jurist, born in Paris in 1804. He obtained a chair of Roman law in Paris in 1855. Died in 1856.

Roustan, a Mameluke, born probably in Georgia in 1782. Having rendered some service to Napoleon in Egypt, the latter brought him to France. He became a favourite personal attendant of Napoleon. Died in 1845.

Roustan, (ANTOINE JACQUES,) a Swiss Protestant minister and writer, born at Geneva in 1734. He was minister of a Swiss church in London for twenty-six years, (1764-90.) He was author of an "Abridgment of Universal History." Died at Geneva in 1808.

Routh, (EDWARD JOHN,) an English mathematician and teacher, born at Quebec in 1831. In 1854 he graduated at Cambridge as senior wrangler. He is the author of a treatise on "Rigid Dynamics," and of other mathematical works, and he has been for many years the leading "coach" in mathematics at Cambridge.

Routh, rōwth, (REV. MARTIN JOSEPH,) an English scholar and writer, born near Beccles, in Suffolk, in September, 1755, was educated at Oxford. He became president of Magdalene College in 1791, and rector of Tylehurst, near Reading, in 1810. In 1814 he published a work of superior merit on the fragments of authors of the second and third centuries, most of whose writings are lost, entitled "Sacred Relics," etc., ("Reliquiæ Sacræ," etc., 3 vols.) Died in 1854, aged ninety-nine.

Rouvière, roo've-air', (PHILIBERT,) a French painter and actor, born at Nîmes in 1809.

Roux, roo, (AUGUSTIN,) a learned French physician, born at Bordeaux in 1726, settled in Paris about 1750. He obtained the chair of chemistry in the Faculty of Medicine in 1770, and published "Typographic Annals; or, Account of the Progress of Human Knowledge," ("Annales typographiques, ou Notice du Progrès des Connaissances humaines," 10 vols., 1758-62,) which is a work of merit. Died in 1776.

See J. DARCEY, "Éloge de Roux," 1777.

Roux, (JOSEPH PHILIBERT) an eminent French surgeon, born at Auxerre in April, 1780, was a favourite pupil of Bichat. He published in 1812 a "Treatise on Resection," ("Traité sur la Résection,") and invented in 1819 an operation called Staphyloraphy. In 1820 he obtained the chair of pathology at the École de Médecine in Paris, and in 1835 succeeded Dupuytren at the Hôtel-Dieu. He was author of several surgical treatises. Died in 1854.

See SACHAÏLE, "Les Médecins de Paris;" "Biographie Médicale;" MALGAIGNE, "Éloge de M. Roux," 1855; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Roux, MAÎTRE. See ROSSO, IL.

Roux de Fazillac, roo dèh fã'ze'yãk', (PIERRE), a French revolutionist, born at Excideuil in 1743. He was a member of the Convention, and voted for the death of Louis XVI. He wrote a "History of the War in Germany in 1756," (2 vols., 1803.) Died in 1833.

Roux-Lavergne, roo lã'vèrã', (PIERRE CÉLESTIN), a French publicist, born at Figeac in 1802. He aided M. Buchez in the "Parliamentary History of the French Revolution," (40 vols., 1833-38.)

Roux, Le. See LEROUX.

Rovelli, ro-vèl'lee, (GIUSEPPE) MARQUIS, an Italian historian, born at Como in 1738. He published a "History of Como," (5 vols., 1789 *et seq.*) Died in 1813.

Rovere, de la. See SIXTUS IV. and JULIUS II.

Rovere, della, del'lã ro'vã-rã, (FRANCESCO MARIA), Duke of Urbino, an Italian general, born in 1490, was a nephew of Pope Julius II. He commanded the papal army, and took several towns from the French, in 1512. Having been appointed captain-general of the Venetian armies about 1526, he displayed great military skill in the war against Charles V. Died in 1538.

See DENNISTOUN, "Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino," 1851; UGOLINI, "Storia dei Conti e Duchi d'Urbino," 2 vols., 1859; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rovere, della, (FRANCESCO MARIA), born in 1548, was a grandson of the preceding, and was eminent as a patron of learning. He was the last Duke of Urbino. He died in 1631, when Urbino was annexed to the Papal States.

See UGOLINI, "Storia dei Conti e Duchi d'Urbino," 1859.

Rovigo, de, Duc. See SAVARY.

Row, ro, (JOHN), a Scottish divine, born near Stirling about 1526. He was agent of the Scottish clergy at the Vatican, Rome, in 1550, and afterwards became a Protestant minister. He was one of the six ministers who composed the Scottish Confession and "First Book of Discipline." Died in 1580.

Row, (JOHN), a son of the preceding, was born at Perth in 1568. It is stated that he could read the Old Testament in Hebrew at the age of seven. He was minister of the parish of Carnock for about fifty years, and wrote a "History of the Kirk of Scotland from 1558 to 1637." Died in 1646.

Row, (JOHN), a Hebrew scholar, born at Carnock about 1598, was a son of the preceding. He was a Covenantanter in the civil war, and, while Cromwell was in power, held the office of principal of King's College, Aberdeen. He published a Hebrew Grammar in 1644. Died about 1672.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Rowan, ro'an, (STEPHEN C.), a rear-admiral, born in Ireland. He came to the United States in early youth, and entered the navy in 1826. He gained the rank of commander about 1855. In February, 1862, he defeated and destroyed six gunboats near Elizabeth City, North Carolina. He commanded the fleet which co-operated with General Burnside in the capture of Newbern, March 14, 1862. In July, 1863, Captain Rowan took command of the New Ironsides, which performed a prominent part in the operations against the defences of Charleston harbour, August-September, 1863. It is stated that the New Ironsides was hit ninety-four times in the actions of September 7 and 8. He was raised to the rank of rear-admiral in July, 1866, and that of vice-admiral in 1870.

See J. T. HEADLEY, "Farragut and our Naval Commanders."

Rowe, rō, (ELIZABETH SINGER), an English authoress, born at Ilchester in 1674, became in 1709 the wife of

Thomas Rowe, noticed below. She wrote several works, in prose and verse, one of which is entitled "Friendship in Death," (1728.) Died in 1737.

Rowe, (NICHOLAS), an English dramatic poet, born at Little Beckford, in Bedfordshire, in 1673. He studied law in the Middle Temple, but did not practise. In 1698 he produced "The Ambitious Step-Mother," and in 1702 the tragedy of "Tamerlane," which was very popular. His other chief works are "The Fair Penitent," (1703), "Ulysses," (1706), "The Royal Convert," (1708), "Jane Shore," (1714), and "Lady Jane Grey," (1715.) He was under-secretary of state for three years while the Duke of Queensberry was secretary of state. Rowe produced a version of Lucan's "Pharsalia," which was praised by Dr. Johnson, and an edition of Shakspeare's works, with a life of the author, (1709.) He became poet-laureate in 1714. Died in 1718.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets;" BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Rowe, (THOMAS), an English poet and historian, born in 1687, married Elizabeth Singer, an authoress. He wrote a Supplement to Plutarch's "Lives," (1728.) Died in 1715.

Rowe, (THOMAS), an English nonconformist minister, born in Devonshire, wrote "The Christian's Work." Died about 1698.

Rowlands, (HENRY), a Welsh antiquary, born in Anglesey. He published an account of that island, called "Mona Restored," ("Mona Restaurata.") Died in 1722.

Rowland-son, (THOMAS), an English artist, noted as a caricaturist, was born in London in 1756. Among his works are the plates of "Doctor Syntax." Died in 1827.

Rowley, rōw'le, (Sir JOSIAS), a British admiral, born in Ireland in 1765; died in 1842.

Rowley, rōw'le, (WILLIAM), an English dramatist, who flourished in the reign of James I. and was a contemporary of Shakspeare. Among his plays are a "Match at Midnight," and "The Birth of Merlin."

Rowley, (WILLIAM), an English physician, born in London in 1743, wrote "New School of Universal Medicine," ("Schola Medicinæ universalis nova," 1793.) Died in 1806.

Row'ning, (Rev. JOHN), an English mathematician, born in 1699. He wrote on philosophy and mathematics. Died in 1771.

Rox-ã'na, [Fr. ROXANE, rok'sãn'] a beautiful Bactrian or Persian princess, was captured by the Macedonians in 327 B.C. Soon after this date she became the wife of Alexander the Great. She had a son, Alexander, (born in 323,) who was recognized as one of the heirs of the king. She procured the death of Statira, one of the wives of Alexander, and was put to death by Cassander in 311 B.C.

See JUSTIN, books xii.-xv.; ARRIAN, "Anabasis," books iv., vi., and vii.

Roxane. See ROXANA.

Roxas. See ROJAS.

Roxas or Rojas, de, dà ro'hãs, (DOMINGO), a Spanish Protestant, was originally a Dominican monk. Having been condemned to death by the Inquisition, he was burned at an auto de fé in Valladolid in 1559.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vol. i. book ii.

Roxburgh, DUKE OF. See KER, (JOHN.)

Roxburgh, rox'bür-eh, (WILLIAM), an eminent botanist, born in Scotland in 1759, was employed for many years as a physician in the service of the East India Company. He introduced the culture of coffee, the nutmeg, the breadfruit-tree, etc. into India. He was superintendent of the botanic garden of Calcutta from 1793 to 1814. His chief works are entitled "Coromandel Plants," and "Flora Indica," (3 vols., 1832.) Died in 1815.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Roy, rwã, (ANTOINE) COUNT, a French financier and legislator, born at Savigny (Haute-Marne) in 1764. He became a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1815, and was minister of finance from November,

1819, to December, 1821. He obtained the same office in January, 1828, and resigned in August, 1829. Died in 1847.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Roy, (PIERRE CHARLES,) a French dramatic poet of little merit, born in Paris in 1683; died in 1764.

Roy, (RAMMOHUN.) See RAMMOHUN ROY.

Roy, (Major-General WILLIAM,) F.R.S., a British surveyor, who acquired distinction by a trigonometrical survey of Great Britain. He received the Copley medal in 1785 for his measurement of a base on Hounslow Heath. He directed the triangulation by which a portion of the British arc of the meridian was measured in 1788. He wrote "The Military Antiquities of the Romans in North Britain," (1793.) Died in 1790.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Roy, de, deĥ rwā, [Lat. RE'GIUS,] (HENRI,) a Dutch writer on medicine and philosophy, born at Utrecht in 1598. He published "Principles of Physics," ("Fundamenta Physices," 1648,) and other works. Died in 1679.

Roy, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a Flemish painter of landscape and cattle, born at Brussels in 1759; died in 1839.

Roy, Le. See LE ROY, (JULIEN DAVID.)

Roy, Le, leĥ rwā, [Lat. RE'GIUS,] (LOUIS,) a French scholar, who became professor of Greek at Paris in 1570. He wrote a "Life of Budæus." Died in 1577.

Roye, de, deĥ rwā, (GUY,) a French prelate, born near Soissons about 1345. He became Archbishop of Rheims, and founded the College of Rheims at Paris. Died in 1409.

Royen, van, vān roy'en, (ADRIAN,) a Dutch botanist, born in 1705. He succeeded Boerhaave as professor of botany at Leyden, and published "Floræ Leidensis Prodromus," (1740.) Died in 1779.

Royer, rwā'yā', (ALPHONSE,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1803. He produced, besides other works, "The Constable Bourbon," (2 vols., 1838,) "Don Pasquale," an opera, (1843,) "The Janissaries," (2 vols., 1844,) and several comedies.

Royer, rwā'yā', (LOUIS,) a Belgian or Dutch sculptor, born at Malines in 1793. He became director of the Royal Academy of Amsterdam.

Royer, de, deĥ rwā'yā', (PAUL HENRI ERNEST,) a French minister of state, born about 1808. He studied law, and became a partisan of Napoleon III., who appointed him procureur-général to the court of cassation in 1853, and minister of justice in November, 1857.

Royer-Collard, rwā'yā' ko'lār', (ALBERT PAUL,) a French jurist, born in Paris in 1797, was a nephew of the eminent statesman of that name. He obtained the chair of the law of nations in Paris in 1829.

Royer-Collard, (ANTOINE ATHANASE,) an able French physician, born at Sompuis in 1768, was a brother of Pierre Paul, noticed below. He founded in 1803 the "Bibliothèque Médicale," a periodical. In 1806 he was placed at the head of the institution for the insane at Charenton. He became professor of legal medicine in Paris in 1816, and physician-in-ordinary to Louis XVIII. He wrote some able treatises on insanity, etc. Died in 1825.

See PHILIPPE, "Royer-Collard," 1861; "Biographie Médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Royer-Collard, (HIPPOLYTE LOUIS,) a French physician, born in Paris in 1802, was a son of the preceding. He succeeded Desgenettes as professor of hygiene in 1838. Died in 1850.

See BOUCHARDOT, "Éloges de Royer-Collard et d'A. Richard," 1853.

Royer-Collard, (PIERRE PAUL,) an eminent French philosopher and statesman, born at Sompuis (Marne) on the 21st of June, 1763. His father's family name was Royer, to which he joined the name of his wife, Mademoiselle Collard. He chose the profession of an advocate, and favoured the popular cause in the Revolution, but was always a moderate royalist. From 1790 to 1792 he acted as a clerk (*secrétaire-greffier*) of the municipality of Paris. He retired for safety to the country in June, 1793, and remained in privacy during the reign of terror. About 1810 he was appointed professor of philosophy in the University of France. He adopted an eclectic system of philosophy, and became the founder of a school

called the *Doctrinaire*. His system of philosophy is the same as the Spiritualism of Reid. Jouffroy and Cousin were his most eminent disciples.

In 1815 he was appointed president of the commission of public instruction, and elected to the Chamber of Deputies, in which he supported liberal measures. He preferred a moderate and middle course between that of the ultra-royalists and that of the Bonapartists and democrats. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1827, and was elected president of the Chamber of Deputies in 1828. In 1830 he presented to Charles X. the address of two hundred and twenty-one deputies who protested against the arbitrary measures of the court. He died in September, 1845, leaving a fair reputation for integrity, firmness, and civic virtues. His last words were, "There is nothing solid or substantial in this world except religious ideas."

See BARANTE, "Vie politique de Royer-Collard," 2 vols., 1861; PHILIPPE, "Royer-Collard," 1861; DE RÉMUSAT, "Éloge de Royer-Collard;" M. DE LACOMBE, "Vie de Royer-Collard," 1863; GENTY DE BUSSY, "Mémoires sur Royer-Collard;" L. DE LOMÉNIÉ, "M. Royer-Collard, par un Homme de Bien," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "North British Review" for August, 1863.

Royle, roil, (JOHN FORBES,) M.D., an English botanist, born at Cawnpore about 1799. He was educated at Edinburgh, and entered the service of the East India Company as assistant surgeon. He made a large collection of the plants of Hindostan. Having returned to England about 1831, he published an important work entitled "Illustrations of the Botany and other Branches of Natural History of the Himalaya Mountains," (2 vols., 1839.) He was professor of materia medica in King's College, London, and published a "Manual of Materia Medica." Died near London in 1858.

Royou, rwā'yoo', (JACQUES CORENTIN,) a French historian and advocate, born at Quimper about 1745. He published a "Roman History," (4 vols., 1806,) a "History of France," (6 vols., 1819,) and other histories; also the "Fault-Finder," ("Frondeur,") a comedy, (1819.) Died in 1828.

Royou, (THOMAS MAURICE,) ABBÉ, a journalist, born at Quimper about 1740, was a brother of the preceding. He was professor of philosophy at the Collège Louis-le-Grand for twenty years, and editor of the "Ami du Roi," a royalist journal of Paris, (1790-92.) Died in 1792.

Roze, roz, (NICOLAS,) a French philanthropist of Marseilles, born in 1671, was a merchant in his youth. His name was rendered memorable by his devoted and courageous conduct during the prevalence of the plague at Marseilles in 1720. Died in 1733.

Roze, (NICOLAS,) ABBÉ, a French composer of sacred music, born at Bourg-Neuf in 1745. He was appointed *maître de chapelle* to the First Consul, but declined the office because he was an ecclesiastic. Died in 1819.

Rozée, ro'zā', MADEMOISELLE, a Dutch artist, born at Leyden in 1632. She produced landscapes, portraits, etc. embroidered with silk floss. Died in 1682.

Rozet, ro'zā', (CLAUDE ANTOINE,) a French geologist, born at Chauvart (Marne) in 1798. He published, besides other works, "Travels in Algeria," (3 vols., 1833.) Died in 1858.

Rozier, ro'ze-ā', (FRANÇOIS,) ABBÉ, a French botanist and writer on agriculture, born at Lyons in 1734. He edited at Paris the "Journal de Physique" for ten years, (1771-80.) His principal work is a treatise on agriculture, "Cours complet d'Agriculture théorique et pratique," (9 vols., 1781-93,) which was highly esteemed. He was killed in his house by a bomb during the siege of Lyons, in September, 1793.

See A. DE BOISSIEU, "Éloge de F. Rozier," 1832; COCHARD, "Notice historique sur M. l'Abbé F. Rozier," 1832; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rozière, de la, deĥ lā ro'ze-air', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS CARLET—KĀR'lā'), MARQUIS, a French general and writer on military tactics, was born near Charleville in 1735. He served in the Seven Years' war with distinction, became maréchal-de-camp in 1781, and emigrated in 1791, after which he fought against the French republic. He wrote, besides other works, "The Campaign of the Prince of Condé in Flanders in 1674," (1765.) Died at Lisbon in 1808.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rozoi, de, deh ro'zwâ', (BARNABÉ FARMAIN,) a mediocre French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1743, was a royalist in the Revolution. He was guillotined in 1792.

Rozoir, du. See DU ROZOIR.

Rualdus. See RUAULT.

Ruar, roo'âr, [Lat. RUA'RUS,] (MARTIN,) a learned German controversial writer, born in Holstein in 1588, was a Protestant minister. Died near Dantzic in 1657. "His 'Epistles,'" says Hallam, "throw much light on the theological opinions of the age." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Ruarus. See RUAR.

Ruault, rü'ô', [Lat. RUAL'DUS,] (JEAN,) a French classical scholar, born at Coutances about 1575. He was twice elected rector of the University of Paris, and he became professor of belles-lettres at the Collège Royal in 1629. He published a good edition of Plutarch, (1624.) Died in 1636.

Rubbi, roob'bee, (ANDREA,) an Italian scholar and mediocre poet, born at Venice in 1738. He edited "Parnasso Italiano," (56 vols., 1784-91,) which is a collection of Italian poetry. Among his best works is a "Dictionary of Sacred and Profane Antiquities," (16 vols., 1793-1805.) Died in 1817.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Rubeis or Rubeus. See ROSSI.

Ruben, the French of REUBEN, which see.

Ruben, roo'bën, (CHRISTOPH,) director of the Academy of Arts at Vienna, was born at Treves in 1805. He studied painting under Cornelius.

Rubens, roo'benz, [Fr. pron. rü'bôn',] (ALBERT,) an antiquary, born at Antwerp in 1614, was a son of the great painter. He wrote "On the Clothing Material of the Ancients," ("De Re Vestiarum Veterum," 1665,) which was edited by Grævius. Died in 1657.

Rubens, (PETER PAUL), the most celebrated of the Flemish painters, was born at Siegen (not, as often stated, at Cologne) in 1577. His birth is variously dated in May and on the 29th of June. He was the son of John Rubens, a lawyer, and Mary Pypeling, both natives of Antwerp, to which, after the death of John Rubens, his widow returned with her children in 1587. His early masters in art were A. van Noort and Otto van Veen, (or Otto Venius.) In 1600 he went to Italy, where he passed about eight years at Venice, Mantua, Rome, Florence, and Genoa, and painted numerous works. He returned to Antwerp in 1608, was appointed court painter to the archduke Albert, and married Isabelle Brant or Brandt in 1609. Soon after this date he produced his "Descent from the Cross," which is considered by many his master-piece and is now in the cathedral of Antwerp. He rose rapidly to fame and affluence, and was employed in diplomatic missions by the Flemish court. In 1629 he was sent as ambassador to England, where he painted for Charles I. the allegorical picture of "War and Peace." He succeeded in his mission, the object of which was to restore peace between England and Spain. Having lost his first wife, he married Helena Forman or Fourment, (1630,) who was only sixteen years of age. He received the honour of knighthood in 1630 from Charles I. of England, and also from Philip IV. of Spain. He was simple and temperate in his habits. Rising early, he went in the morning to church to hear mass. In the evening he often took a ride on horseback.

Rubens painted history, portraits, landscapes, and animals with equal success. He was a magnificent colorist, was unsurpassed in technical skill and facility of execution, but was deficient in a taste for form. Among his famous productions are "The Last Judgment," at Munich, "The Battle of the Amazons," "The Rape of the Sabines," and "The Judgment of Paris," in London. It is stated that the gallery of Munich contains no less than ninety-five of his works. He died at Antwerp in May, 1640. His principal pupils were Van Dyck, Jordaens, Van Thulden, Diepenbeck, and Quellyn. "Rubens," says Ruskin, "was an honourable and entirely well-intentioned man. He is a healthy, worthy, kind-hearted, courtly-phrased—Animal,—without any clearly per-

ceptible traces of a soul, except when he paints children. . . . We saw how Veronese painted himself and his family as worshipping the Madonna. Rubens also painted himself and his family in an equally elaborate piece. But they are not *worshipping* the Madonna: they are *performing* the Madonna and her saintly entourage." ("Modern Painters.")

See A. VAN HASSELT, "Histoire de Rubens," 1840; G. ALVIN, "Vie de Rubens," 1840; WAAGEN, "P. P. Rubens, sein Leben und Genius," 1840, (translated into English by R. R. NOEL.); A. MICHELS, "Rubens et l'École d'Anvers," 1854; G. PLANCHE, "Rubens, sa Vie et ses Œuvres," 1854; A. SIRET, "Raphael et Rubens," 1849.

Rubens, (PHILIP), a Flemish philologist, born at Cologne in 1574, was a brother of the preceding. He was appointed secretary of state by the senate of Antwerp in 1609. Died in 1611.

Rubini, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA), a popular Italian vocalist, born at Romano, near Bergamo, in 1795. He performed with great success in Paris and London, and was reputed the first Italian tenor of his time. Died in 1854.

Rubini, (PIETRO) an Italian medical writer, born at Parma in 1760. He was professor of medicine at Parma. Died in 1819.

Rubinstein, (ANTHONY), a celebrated Russian pianist and composer, born in 1829. He appeared on the stage at the age of eight years. Among his productions are "Paradise Lost," an oratorio, "The Macabees," a sacred drama, and "Ivan Kalashnikoff."

Rubio, roo'be-o, (LUIGI), an Italian painter of history, born at Rome in 1797. He settled at Geneva about 1857.

Rubruquis, de, deh rü'brü'këss', (GUILLAUME,) sometimes called **De Ruysbroek** (rois'brook) or **Rysbruck,** (ris'bröök,) a mediæval traveller and missionary, born in Brabant about 1220 or 1230. In 1253 he and two other friars were sent to Tartary by Louis IX. of France, who charged them to propagate Christianity among the Tartars, to search for Prester John, and to visit Sartach, a Tartar chief who was reported to be a Christian. Rubruquis performed this arduous enterprise bravely, and, returning through Persia and Asia Minor, reached home in August, 1255. He wrote a narrative, in which the Caspian Sea is correctly described.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rucellai, roo-chêl-li', [Lat. ORICELLA'RIVUS,] (BERNARDO,) an Italian writer, born of a noble family at Florence in 1449. He married Nannina, a sister of Lorenzo the Magnificent. He was a liberal patron of the Platonic Academy. His chief work is entitled "On the City of Rome," ("De Urbe Roma,") written in elegant Latin. Died in 1514.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Rucellai, (GIOVANNI), an eminent poet, born at Florence in 1475, was a son of the preceding, and a cousin-german to Pope Leo X. He wrote "Rosmunda," a drama, (1525,) and a poem on bees, ("Le Api,") which is regarded as his finest production. It was printed in 1539. He was sent as nuncio to France by Leo X. Died in 1525.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Ruchat, rü'shâ', (ABRAHAM,) a Swiss writer, born about 1680, taught theology at the Academy of Lausanne. He published a "History of the Reformation of Switzerland, 1516-56," (6 vols., 1727-40.) Died in 1750.

Ruchel, von, fon röö'k'el, (ERNST FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a Prussian general, born in Pomerania in 1754. He commanded a division at the battle of Jena, (1806.) Died in 1823.

Ruchrath, röö'k'rât, (called JOHANN VON WESEL—fon wê'zel,) a German Reformer, born at Ober-Wesel, on the Rhine, about 1410. He became a professor of divinity at Erfurt, and afterwards preached at Worms for seventeen years. He wrote a "Treatise against Indulgences," and a work "Concerning the Authority, Duty, and Power of Pastors." He was accused of heresy, tried before the Inquisition in 1479, and, to escape death or torture, recanted. Died in 1481.

See HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867.

Rückert, rük'kert, (FRIEDRICH,) a popular German lyric poet and Oriental scholar, born at Schweinfurt in 1789. He studied at Jena, and in 1818 visited Rome. In 1826 he became professor of Oriental languages at Erlangen. His "German Poems" came out in 1814, and were followed by "Napoleon; a Political Comedy," (1816), "The Crown of the Time," (1817), and "Eastern Roses," (1822.) He also published "Legends and Tales of the East," (1837), "Brahman Tales," (1839), and a translation of Hareeree's (Hariri's) "Makamat," under the title of "Metamorphoses of Abu-Seid." His poems are remarkable for beauty of versification as well as the great variety of forms of which he is a master, and he resembles in glowing fancy and inventive power the Eastern poets whom he made his study. He was professor in the University of Berlin from 1840 to 1849. Died in 1860.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Atlantic Monthly" for July, 1866; G. PFIZER, "Umland und Rückert; kritischer Versuch," 1837; "Biographie Universelle."

Rückert, (HEINRICH,) a German historian, son of the preceding, was born at Coburg in 1823. He published "Annals of German History," (1850,) and other works.

Rudbeck, rood'bék, [Lat. RUDBECKIUS,] (JOHAN,) a learned and meritorious Swedish prelate and Reformer, born at Oerebro about 1580. He was chaplain to Gustavus Adolphus, and Bishop of Westerås. Died in 1646.

Rudbeck, [Lat. RUDBECKIUS,] (OLAUS OR OLAF,) an eminent Swedish anatomist and botanist, born at Westerås in 1630, was a son of the preceding. He discovered the lymphatic vessels about 1650, after which he became professor at Upsal. His principal works are "Atlantica," (4 vols., 1675-98,) in which, with great learning and ingenuity, he maintains that Sweden is the "Atlantis" of Plato, and a botanical treatise called "Elysian Fields," ("Campi Elysii," 2 vols., 1701.) He was remarkable for versatility and activity of mind. The genus Rudbeckia was named in his honour. Died in 1702.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" SAX, "Onomasticon;" "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män."

Rudbeck, (OLAUS,) THE YOUNGER, a naturalist and philologist, born at Upsal in 1660, was a son of the preceding. He succeeded his father as professor of botany and anatomy at Upsal, and published some works on botany, etc. He assisted his father in writing the "Campi Elysii." Died in 1740.

See C. R. BERCH, "Olaus Rudbeck's Lefvernesbeskrifning," 1798.

Rudberg, rood'bérg, (FREDRIK,) a Swedish natural philosopher, born at Norrkjöping in 1800. He became professor of physics at Upsal about 1828. He was the author of a number of able treatises on philosophy, and ascertained the rate of the expansion of air by heat. Died in 1839.

Rüd'borne or Rod'burne, (THOMAS,) an English prelate and skilful architect. He was chaplain to Henry V., and became Bishop of Saint David's in 1433. He built the tower and gateway of Merton College, Oxford. Died about 1442.

Rudder, de, deh rü'dair', (LOUIS HENRI,) a French painter of history, born in Paris in 1807. He gained a medal of the second class in 1848.

Rüd'di-man, (THOMAS,) an eminent Scottish grammarian and critic, born in the parish of Boyndie, county of Banff, in October, 1674, was educated at King's College, Aberdeen. He published in 1714 his "Rudiments of the Latin Tongue," a popular school-book. Among his other works is "Institutes of Latin Grammar," ("Grammaticæ Latinae Institutiones," 1725-32.) Died in 1757.

See GEORGE CHALMERS, "Life of Ruddiman," 1794; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Rude, rüd, (FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French sculptor, born at Dijon in 1784. He went to Rome in 1812 to pursue his studies, and returned to Paris about 1827. He adorned with some figures the Arc de l'Étoile at Paris. At the Exposition of 1855 he gained the grand medal of honour. Among his works are a marble

statue of Joan of Arc in the Luxembourg, and bronze statues of Monge and Marshal Ney. Died in 1855.

See "Rude, sa Vie, ses Œuvres," etc., (anonymous,) Paris, 1856; "Biographie Universelle."

Rudel, rü'dél', (GEOFFROI,) a French poet of the latter part of the twelfth century, was Prince of Blaye and a favourite of Geoffrey Plantagenet.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Rudelbach, roo'del-bák', (ANDREAS,) a Danish theologian, born at Copenhagen in 1792. He published a number of dogmatic works, in which he advocates the orthodox Lutheran creed. He became superintendent at Glauchau, Saxony, in 1829. Died in 1862.

Rüdiger, rü'dig-er, (FEODOR VASILIEVITCH,) COUNT, a Russian general, born about 1790. He commanded a division in the war against the Turks in 1828, and gained several victories over the Poles in 1831. Having obtained command of a corps-d'armée in the Hungarian war, he defeated Görgei, who surrendered to him at Vilagos in August, 1849. Died in 1856.

Ru'ding, (REV. ROGERS,) an English antiquary and numismatist, born at Leicester in 1751. He became vicar of Maldon, in Surrey, in 1793. He published an important work, entitled "Annals of the Coinage of Britain and its Dependencies," (4 vols., 1817.) Died in 1820.

Rudolf. See RUDOLPH.

Rudolph or Rudolf of EMS, a mediæval German poet or minnesinger, born in Switzerland, flourished between 1220 and 1250. His works are highly extolled by some critics.

Ru'dolph (or Ru'dolf) [Lat. RUDOLPHUS; It. RUDOLFO, re-dol'fo] of HABSBURG, [Fr. RODOLPHE DE HABSBOURG, ro'dol'f deh häbs'boor',] Emperor of Germany, and founder of the Austrian empire, was born in 1218. He was the son of Albert IV., Count of Habsburg, and at an early age fought under Frederick II. in Italy. In 1255 he assisted Ottocar, King of Bohemia, in his crusade against the pagans of Prussia. On the death of his father, in 1240, he had succeeded to his possessions, and was involved in many contests with the feudal barons of the country, in which he was generally victorious. His high reputation for courage and love of justice caused him to be elected in 1273 Emperor of Germany, and he was soon after crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle. He procured from Pope Gregory X. the ratification of his right, which had been contested by Alfonso of Castile and Ottocar of Bohemia; and, after a war with the latter, a treaty was concluded by which Rudolph confirmed him in the possession of Bohemia and Moravia. He had previously given two of his daughters in marriage to Albert, Duke of Saxony, and the Count Palatine Louis of Bavaria. Having secured himself on the throne, he gave his attention to various reforms in the government and to restraining the power of the turbulent nobles, nearly seventy of whose castles in Thuringia he is said to have destroyed. He afterwards gave one of his daughters in marriage to Wenzel, the young king of Bohemia. He died in 1291, having been unable to secure the election of his son Albert as emperor, and was succeeded by Adolphus of Nassau.

See J. J. FISCHER, "Biographie Rudolph's I. von Habsburg," 1784; HUNKLER, "Rodolphe de Habsbourg Empereur," etc., 1843; E. M. VON LICHNOWSKY, "Geschichte des Hauses Habsburg," 8 vols., 1836-42; L. MEISTER, "Kaiser Rudolph von Habsburg," 1783; MAILLATH, "Histoire d'Autriche;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rudolph (Rudolf) II., Emperor of Germany, born in 1552, was the son of Maximilian II., and was educated at the Spanish court. He ascended the throne in October, 1576, and, through the influence of the Jesuits, prohibited the exercise of the Protestant religion and gave all the principal offices to the Catholics. He was an intolerant and incapable ruler. Absorbed in the study of astrology and alchemy, he neglected the affairs of his empire, which was subject to much disorder during his reign. To protect themselves against persecution, the Protestant princes of Germany formed in 1608 a confederation, of which the Elector Palatine Frederick IV. was the head. Between 1608 and 1611 his brother Matthias extorted from Rudolph successively the sovereignty of Austria, Moravia, Hungary, Bohemia, etc.

He died, without issue, in January, 1612, and was succeeded by Matthias.

See P. SANTORIO, "Vite di Ridolfo II. e Mattias Imperatori," 1664; F. S. KURZ, "Oesterreich unter Rudolph," 1821; IMMANUEL WEBER, "Dissertatio de Rudolpho II.," 1707.

Rudolph von Rothenberg, roo'dolf fon ro'ten-bêrg, a German soldier and minnesinger, lived under the reign of the emperor Frederick II.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Rudolphi, roo-dol'fee, (CARL ASMUND,) an able Swedish naturalist and physiologist, born at Stockholm in 1771. He became professor of anatomy and physiology at Berlin in 1810. Among his numerous works are "The Anatomy of Plants," (1807,) "The Natural History of Entozoa," (2 vols., 1808-10,) and "The Principles of Physiology," (3 vols., 1821-28.) Died in Berlin in 1832.

See J. MÜLLER, "Gedächtnissrede auf C. A. Rudolphi," 1837; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rudrā, rōōd'ra, [etymology uncertain,] in the Hindoo mythology, a name of Siva, also applied to certain manifestations of Siva in his character of fate or destiny. The eleven Rudras appear to correspond in the main, though not in number, to the Parçæ of the Romans and the Moiræ (Moipai) of the Greeks. (See SIVA.)

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon;" WILSON, "Sanskrit Dictionary."

Rüd'yard, (Sir BENJAMIN,) an English gentleman and elegant scholar, born in 1572. He became an influential and eloquent member of the Long Parliament, in which he acted with Hampden and Pym. In the civil war which began in 1642 he was a moderate partisan of the Parliament, and often raised his voice for peace. Some of his speeches and poems have been published. Died in 1658.

See "Memoirs of Sir Benjamin Rudyard," by J. A. MANNING, 1841.

Rue, de la, (CHARLES.) See LA RUE.

Rue, de la, deh lâ rü, (CHARLES,) a French Benedictine and eminent scholar, born at Corbie, Picardy, in 1684. He published a good edition of the works of Origen, (3 vols., 1733.) Died in Paris in 1739. His nephew, VINCENT DE LA RUE, born in 1707, published the 4th volume of Origen in 1759. Died in 1762.

Rue, de la, (GERVAIS.) See DELARUE.

Rueda, de, (LOPE.) See LOPE DE RUEDA.

Ruediger. See RÜDIGER.

Ruehle von Lilienstern. See RÜHLE.

Ruel, rü'el', [Lat. RUEL'LIUS,] (JEAN,) a French physician and botanist, born at Soissons in 1479. He was physician to Francis I., and wrote, besides other works, "On the Nature of Plants," ("De Natura Stirpium," 1536.) Died in Paris in 1537.

Ruellius. See RUEL.

Rueppell. See RÜPPELL.

Rüte or Ruete, rü'teh, (CHRISTIAN GEORG,) a German medical writer and oculist, born near Bremen in 1810. He settled at Leipsic in 1852.

Ruffhead, (OWEN,) an English barrister and writer, born in Westminster about 1723. Among his works is a "Life of Alexander Pope." Died in 1769.

Ruffi or Ruffy, de, deh rü'fe', (ANTOINE,) a French historian, born at Marseilles in 1607, wrote a "History of Marseilles," (1643.) Died in 1689.

Ruffi or Ruffy, de, (LOUIS ANTOINE,) a historian, a son of the preceding, was born at Marseilles in 1657; died in 1724.

Ruffin, rü'fän', (FRANÇOIS,) COUNT, a French general, born at Bolbec in 1771. He served with distinction at Austerlitz in 1805, and at Eylau. He became a general of division about 1808, after which he was employed in Spain. He was mortally wounded near Cadiz in 1811.

Ruffin, [Lat. RUFFI'NUS,] (PIERRE JEAN MARIE,) a diplomatist and linguist, of French extraction, born at Salonica, in Turkey, in 1742. He became interpreter to the king for Oriental languages at Paris in 1774, and chargé-d'affaires at Constantinople in 1798. Died in 1824.

See BIANCHI, "Notice historique sur M. Ruffin," 1825.

Ruffini, roof-fee'nee, an Italian patriot, known under the pseudonym of LORENZO BENONI, was born at Genoa

about 1800. In 1833 he took refuge in England, where he wrote interesting Memoirs. He was appointed ambassador to Paris by Charles Albert in 1848.

See the "London Quarterly Review" for April, 1854; "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1853; "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1853.

Ruffini, (PAOLO,) an Italian mathematician, born at Valentano (Papal States) in 1765. He was professor of mathematics and medicine at Modena, and author of several works on algebra, which were highly esteemed. Died at Modena in 1822.

See LOMBARDI, "Notizie sulla Vita di P. Ruffini," 1824.

Ruffinus. See RUFINUS, and RUFFIN.

Ruffo, roof'fo, (DIONIGI FABRIZIO,) an Italian cardinal and general, born at Naples, or in Calabria, about 1744. He raised in Calabria a large body of royalists, called the army of the Holy Faith, which, under his command, expelled the French and republicans from the country in 1799 and restored King Ferdinand IV. to the throne. He took at Naples a number of republican chiefs as prisoners of war, who were treacherously put to death by order of the king. Died in 1827.

See LACCHINELLI, "Memorie sulla Vita di F. D. Ruffo," 1836; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ruffo, (FABRIZIO,) Prince of Castelcicala, an Italian diplomatist, born at Naples about 1755. He was accessory to the judicial murder of the republicans who were taken prisoners and executed in 1799. He was Neapolitan ambassador at Paris from 1815 until his death, which occurred in 1832.

Ruffy. See RUFFI.

Rufin. See RUFINUS.

Rufino, roo-fee'no, (CASIMIR RUFINO RUIZ,) a Spanish economist, born at Soto de Cameros in 1806. He published, besides other works, "The Universal History of Commerce," ("La Historia mercantil universal," 2 vols., 1852-53.)

Ru-fin'us, [Fr. RUFIN, rü'fän',] an ambitious Roman courtier, born at Elusa, in Gaul, about 335 A.D. He gained the favour of the emperor Theodosius at Constantinople, and became in 394 chief minister. He rendered himself odious by his cruelty, and engaged in a disloyal intrigue with Alaric the Visigoth, in order to thwart Stilico, who was his rival. He was assassinated in 395 by a soldier, at the instigation of Gainas, a friend of Stilico. He was the subject of Claudian's poem "In Rufinum."

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

Rufinus, surnamed TORA'NIUS, TORA'NUS, TYRAN'NIUS, or TURRA'NIUS, a theologian and monk, born about 350 A.D. He is supposed to have been a native of Aquileia. In early life he was a friend of Saint Jerome. He went to Palestine in 377, and built a monastery on Mount Olivet, where he passed many years, and translated some works of Origen, whose doctrines he favoured. On this subject he was involved in a controversy with Saint Jerome, who denounced him with extreme animosity. Rufinus wrote, besides other works, an "Explanation of the Apostles' Creed," and translated into Latin several works of the Greek Fathers. He was an able writer. Died in 410.

See FONTANINI, "Historia literaria Aquilejensis;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rufinus, (LICINIUS,) a Roman jurist, who flourished about 215 A.D.

Ru'fus or Ru'phus, an ancient Greek medical writer of Ephesus, called RUFUS APHESIUS, of whom little is known. According to Suidas, he lived in the reign of Trajan, (98-117 A.D.) He wrote, besides other works, an interesting treatise on anatomy, entitled "On the Names of the Parts of the Human Body," which is extant and was printed at Paris in 1554.

See SPRENGEL, "Histoire de la Médecine."

Rufus, (M. Coelius,) a Roman orator, born at Puteoli in 82 B.C., was a friend of Cicero, who calls him "adulescentem illustri ingenio." In the year 56 he was accused of an attempt to poison Clodia, a woman of depraved morals. He was defended by Cicero and acquitted. He became tribune of the people in 52 B.C., and supported

Milo against Clodius. In 49 B.C. he was a partisan of Cæsar. Died in 48 B.C.

See CICERO, "Oratio pro M. Cælio."

Rufus, (RUTILIUS), a Roman orator, who became consul in 105 B.C. and was banished unjustly in 92 B.C.

Rufus Fes'tus or **Sex'tus Ru'fus**, a Latin historian, lived between 350 and 400 A.D. He wrote an Abridged History of Rome, ("Breviarium de Victoriis et Provinciis Populi Romani.")

Ruge, roo'geh, (ARNOLD,) a German scholar and journalist, born at Bergen, on the island of Rügen, in 1802, studied at the University of Jena. During a five years' imprisonment to which he was condemned for his liberal opinions, he translated the "Œdipus in Colonos" of Sophocles. After his release he became associated with Echtermeyer as editor of the "Hallischen Jahrbücher," which was suppressed in 1843. In 1848 he published at Leipzig a radical journal entitled "Reform," and represented Breslau in the Frankfort Parliament. In 1850 he repaired to London, where he wrote a German translation of the "Letters of Junius" and the works of P. Courier.

Rugendas, roo-gên'dás, (GEORG PHILIPP,) one of the greatest battle-painters of Germany, was born at Augsburg in 1666. He visited Rome and Venice, and after his return became director of the Academy of Augsburg in 1710. He also produced a number of engravings, among which is "The Siege of Augsburg," of which he was an eye-witness. Died in 1742.

See J. C. FÜSSL, "Leben Georg Philipp Rugendas," 1758; C. BLANG, "Histoire des Peintres;" NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Rugendas, (GEORG PHILIPP,) a painter and engraver, born at Augsburg in 1701, was a son of the preceding. Died in 1774.

Rugendas, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a skilful engraver, born at Augsburg in 1708, was a brother of the preceding. Died in 1781.

Rugendas, (JOHANN MORITZ,) a German painter and designer, a relative of the preceding, was born at Augsburg about 1800. He spent many years in South America, and published in 1827 "A Painter's Journey in Brazil." His collection of nearly three thousand pictures and designs was purchased by the Bavarian government. Died in 1858.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Ruggieri, rood-já'ree, (CONSTANTIN,) an Italian philologist and antiquary, born near Ravenna in 1714; died in 1766.

Rug'gle, (GEORGE,) an English dramatist, born at Lavenham in 1575, was a Fellow of a college at Cambridge. He wrote a satirical play entitled "Ignoramus," (1614.) Died in 1622.

Ruggles, rug'gêlz, (DANIEL,) an American general in the Confederate service, born in Massachusetts about 1814.

Ruhl, rool, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German sculptor and painter, born at Cassel in 1764; died in 1842.

Ruhl, rül, (PHILIPPE JACQUES,) a French Jacobin and member of the Convention, was born near Strasburg. He killed himself in May, 1795.

Rühle von Lilienstern, rüh'leh fon lee'le-en-stêrn', (JOHANN JAKOB OTTO AUGUST,) a Prussian general and distinguished writer, born at Berlin in 1780, served in the campaigns of 1813-15. He published several military and historical works, among which is a "Historical Sketch of the Prussian Nation," (1837.) Died in 1847.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Ruhmkorff, rööm'korf, (N.) a mechanician, born in Germany. He settled in Paris, and gained distinction as a maker of electro-magnetic apparatus, coil-machines, etc.

Ruhnken, roön'ken, or **Ruhnken**, roo'neh-ken, [Lat. RUHNKE'NIUS,] (DAVID,) an eminent German philologist and critic, born at Stolpe, in Pomerania, in 1723. He studied history, law, and classical literature at Wittenberg. Through the influence of his friend the celebrated Hemsterhuys, he was appointed in 1757 lector of the Greek language in the University of Leyden, and in 1761 succeeded Oudendorp as professor of history, eloquence, and antiquities in that city. Among his numerous and valuable works are editions of the

"Lexicon of Timæus," of Velleius Paterculus, Homer's "Hymn to Ceres," with a Latin translation and commentary, (1780,) and the works of Muretus, (4 vols., 1789.) He also wrote several Latin essays of remarkable elegance, among which we may name his "Epistolæ Criticæ," (1751,) "Eulogy on Hemsterhuys," (1768,) and "Dissertation on the Life and Writings of Longinus," (1776.) He died at Leyden in 1797, with the reputation of one of the first critics and Latin writers of the eighteenth century.

See D. WYTTENBACH, "Vita Ruhnkenii," 1799; RINK, "T. Hemsterhuys und D. Ruhnken," 1801; MEUSEL, "Lexikon;" HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ruhnkenius. See RUHNKEN.

Rühs or **Ruehs**, rüs, (CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH,) a German historian, born in Pomerania in 1780, became professor of history in Berlin. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of Sweden," (5 vols., 1803-13,) which is commended, and a "Manual of Mediæval History," (1816.) Died in 1820.

Ruinart, rü-e'när', (THIERRI,) DOM, a learned French writer and Benedictine monk, born at Rheims in 1657. He became a pupil and coadjutor of Mabillon. In 1689 he published the "Acts of the First Martyrs," ("Acta primorum Martyrum.") He took a large part in the composition of Mabillon's "Acta Sanctorum," (1700.) Died in 1709.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ruisch or **Ruysch**, roisk, (FREDERIC,) an eminent Dutch anatomist, born at the Hague in 1638. He was professor of anatomy at Amsterdam from 1665 until his death. He discovered a mode of preserving dead bodies for many years. He made several discoveries in anatomy, and published an "Anatomical Treasury," ("Thesaurus anatomicus," 1701-15,) which is said to be a capital work. Peter the Great purchased his anatomical collection for 30,000 florins. Died in 1731.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Ruisch;" SCHREIBER, "Vita F. Ruisch," 1732; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Ruisch or **Ruysch**, (RACHEL,) a skilful Dutch flower-painter, born in Amsterdam in 1664, was a daughter of the preceding. She married a painter named Juriaen Pool in 1695. Her works command high prices. Died in 1750.

Ruisdael. See RUYSDAEL.

Ruiter, de. See RUYTER, DE.

Ruiz, roo-éth', (JUAN,) Archpriest of Hita, a Spanish poet and satirist, born probably at Alcalá de Henares. He was imprisoned thirteen years, (1333-47.) One of his principal poems is entitled "Praise of Little Women."

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Rukmeni. See RUKMINI.

Rukmīni, rōōk'mī-nee', written also, but less correctly, **Rokmeny** and **Rukmeni**, [*i.e.* "golden" or "possessing gold," in allusion perhaps to Lakshmi being the goddess of riches,] the name of an avatar of Lakshmi, who under this form was the favourite wife of Krishna, (an avatar of Vishnu.)

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Ruland, roo'lánt, (MARTIN,) a German physician and philologist, born at Freisingen in 1532; died in 1602.

Rulhière, de, deh rü'le-air', (CLAUDE CARLOMAN,) a French historian, was born at Bondy, near Paris, in 1735. He accompanied the Baron de Breteuil to Russia as secretary of embassy in 1760, and wrote "Anecdotes of the Revolution of Russia in 1762," (1797.) In 1787 he was admitted into the French Academy. His chief work is a "History of the Anarchy of Poland and of the Partition of that Republic," (4 vols., 1807.) Died in 1791.

See DAUNOU, "Notice sur Rulhière;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rullière, rü'le-air', (JOSEPH MARCELLIN,) a French general, born in Haute-Loire in 1787. He commanded an army in Algeria in 1838, and was minister of war from December, 1848, until October, 1849.

Rumancow. See RIOMANTOSF.

Rum'bold, (Colonel RICHARD,) an English republican, was implicated in the Rye-House Plot, (1683,) and was owner of the building from which that plot derived

its name. He escaped to Holland, and in 1685 followed Argyll in his expedition to Scotland, where he was mortally wounded, and, after a hurried trial, executed.

Rumford, (BENJAMIN THOMPSON,) COUNT, a celebrated natural philosopher and economist, born at Woburn, Massachusetts, March 26, 1753 or 1752. His mother was named Ruth Simonds. After he left school, about the age of fourteen, he was employed for a short time as a clerk by a merchant in Salem. In 1770 he attended lectures on experimental philosophy at Harvard University. He was school-master at Rumford, (now Concord,) New Hampshire, for about two years, (1770-72.) In 1772 he married a rich widow of Rumford, named Mrs. Rolfe, and removed with her to Woburn. He was a person of tall stature, a model of manly beauty in form and feature, and had the manners of a courtier. According to Renwick, he fought at Lexington, and applied for a commission in the Continental army in 1775, but his services were rejected. Renwick speaks of his "loyalty, manifested by actual service at the battle of Lexington," but does not say on which side he fought. His arguments, however, seem designed to prove that Rumford would have fought for independence if prejudice and persecution had not driven him into the ranks of the royalists. He was regarded as a tory by his fellow-citizens, and was pursued by a mob with threats of violence. Having resorted for safety to the royalist camp at Boston, he was sent to England in the autumn of 1775 as a bearer of despatches to Lord George Germain, who appointed him a clerk in the foreign office. In the course of four years he rendered such services that he obtained in 1780 the important position of under-secretary of state. He returned to the United States in 1781 or 1782 with a commission as major or lieutenant-colonel in the British army, but never took part in any action of the war.

The next scene of his eventful and prosperous career opens at Munich, whither he went in 1784. He soon became aide-de-camp and chamberlain to the reigning prince of Bavaria. Having reformed the military establishment and rendered important public services, he was rewarded with the rank of major-general, and appointed a councillor of state. Rising by rapid gradations, he became successively lieutenant-general, commander-in-chief, minister of war, and in 1790 a count of the Holy Roman Empire. On this occasion he assumed the title of Rumford, from the town where he resided in early life. He suppressed mendicity at Munich by the establishment of work-houses in which beggars were compelled to earn their subsistence. In devising the means to warm and clothe the poor with economy, he was led to experiments on heat and light which resulted in important discoveries. He proved that gases are non-conductors, and fluids very imperfect conductors, of heat,—explained that heat is propagated in liquids only by convection, or the continuous transposition of the particles of the liquid, and that a flame in open air gives but little heat except to bodies placed above it. He made improvements in the construction of chimneys and in the apparatus for heating and lighting houses. In 1795 he visited London, where he published some essays on the subjects above mentioned. He returned to Munich in 1796, and was appointed ambassador to London in 1798; but the English court would not receive him in that capacity, because he was a British subject. He formed the plan of the Royal Institution of London, founded about 1800. His power and influence at the court of Munich having ceased, in consequence of the death of the Elector, in 1799, he removed to France. His first wife, whom he left in the United States when he first crossed the Atlantic, was no longer living. He married the widow of Lavoisier, the great chemist, in 1805; but they soon separated, from mutual repulsion. He died at Auteuil in August, 1814. His "Essays, Political, Economical, and Philosophical," were published in 3 vols., (1798-1806.) The Rumford medal of the Royal Society derives its name from him.

"It is a matter of just national pride that the two men who first demonstrated the capital propositions of pure science, that lightning is but a case of common electricity, and that heat is but a mode of motion,—who first

converted these conjectures of fancy to facts of science,—were not only Americans by birth and education, but men eminently representative of the peculiarities of American character,—Benjamin Franklin and Benjamin Thompson." (Edward L. Youmans, "The Correlation and Conservation of Forces.")

See CUVIER, "Éloge de Rumford;" JAMES RENWICK, "Life of Count Rumford," in SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. v., second series; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1804.

Rumford, de, deĥ rūn'for', (MARIE ANNE PIERRETTE PAULZE—pe'ā'rēt' pōlz,) COUNTESS, a French lady of superior talent, was born at Montbrison in 1758. She was married to Lavoisier, the chemist, in 1771. She aided him in experiments, and, having learned the art of engraving, she engraved plates for his treatise on Chemistry. In 1805 she became the wife of Count Rumford, from whom she separated in 1809. Died in 1836.

See GUIZOT, "Madame de Rumford," 1841, and his article in the "Biographie Universelle."

Rumiantzov or **Rumiantzow**. See RIOOMANTSOF. **Rümker**, rüm'ker, (KARL,) a German astronomer, born at Stargard in 1788. He made observations at Paramatta, in Australia, from 1822 to 1831, and was afterwards director of the Observatory at Hamburg for many years. Among his works is a "Manual of Navigation," (5th edition, 1850.) Died in 1862.

Rumohr, roo'mōr, (KARL FRIEDRICH LUDWIG FELIX,) a German writer on art, born near Dresden in 1785, was a pupil of Fiorillo, a painter. He made the tour of Italy in 1804, and revisited that country in 1816 and 1828. His "Italian Researches" (3 vols.) came out in 1827. It is a critical history of the origin and development of modern painting, composed from original documents, and is esteemed a standard work. He likewise published a "History of the Royal Collection of Engravings at Copenhagen," (1835,) and other treatises on art; also a number of poems and prose essays on various subjects. Died at Dresden in 1843.

See H. W. SCHULZE, "C. F. von Rumohr, sein Leben, und seine Schriften," 1844; BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Rumowsky. See ROOMOFSKI.

Rumph, rōmf, [Lat. RUMPHIUS,] (GEORG EVERARD,) a German naturalist, born at Hanau in 1637. He passed some years at Amboyna, where he was consul or counsellor to the Dutch East India Company. He was author of a botanical work entitled "Herbarium Amboinense," (7 vols., 1741-55.) Died in 1706.

Rumphius. See RUMPH.

Rūm'sey, (JAMES,) an American mechanic, born in Cecil county, Maryland, in 1743, was the inventor of a steamboat, which he exhibited on the Potomac in 1786. A company called by his name was formed in Philadelphia for the purpose of promoting his projects. In 1792 he made a successful trial of his steamboat on the Thames, and was preparing for another, when he died in December of the same year.

Rūn'ci-mān, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish historical painter, born in Edinburgh in 1736. Among his works are "The Ascension," "King Lear," and a series of pictures of scenes from Ossian. His style is extravagant. Died in 1785.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Runeberg, roo'neh-bērg', (JOHAN LUDWIG,) a very popular Swedish poet, born at Jacobstad, in Finland, in 1804. He was educated at the University of Åbo. About 1840 he became a teacher of Greek at Borgå, (or Borgo.) Among his principal productions are "Nadeschda," a poetical tale, (1841,) "Kung Fialar," (1844,) and "Stories of Ensign Stål," ("Fänrik Ståls Sägner.") An edition of his collected works appeared in 1852.

See HOWITT, "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe."

Runge, rōong'ēh, (OTTO PHILIPP,) a German painter, born in the latter part of the eighteenth century, furnished illustrations to "Ossian." His son, Otto Siegmund, studied sculpture under Thorwaldsen at Rome.

Runius, roo'ne-ūs, (JOHAN,) a popular Swedish poet, born in West Gothland in 1679; died in 1713.

Runjeet Singh, rūn-jeet' sing, (or sing'h,) called MAHA RAJAH, mā-hā' rā'jā, (i.e. "Great Rajah,") an am-

bitious East Indian prince, born at Gugarânwâla, in the Punjab, in 1780, is called the founder of the Sikh empire. By a series of aggressions against feeble and unwarlike chiefs he extended his dominions. He received the province of Lahore as a gift from the Shah of Afghanistan in 1799, and obtained Cashmere by conquest in 1819. In 1809 he made a treaty with the British, with whom he always maintained peaceful relations. Died in 1839.

See H. T. PRINSEP, "Origin of the Power of the Sikhs and the Political Life of Runjeet Singh," 1839; W. L. MACGREGOR, "Runjeet Singh: History of the Sikhs;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Run'ning-ton, (CHARLES,) an English lawyer and writer, born in Hertfordshire in 1751. He edited some legal works of Hale, Gilbert, etc. Died in 1821.

Rupert, roo'pért, [Ger. RUPRECHT, roo'prêkt,] PRINCE, sometimes called ROBERT OF BAVARIA, son of the Elector Palatine Frederick V. and Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England, was born at Prague in 1609. Having previously served against the Imperialists in the Thirty Years' war, he entered the royalist army in England, and was appointed by his uncle, Charles I., commander of a regiment of cavalry. He distinguished himself by his energy and headlong courage at Worcester and Edgehill, and took Bristol; but he was signally defeated at Marston Moor in 1644. Being made general of all the royal forces, he commanded the left wing at Naseby in 1645. Owing to his rash pursuit of a part of Cromwell's army while the main body remained on the field, the day was lost, and he soon after surrendered Bristol, after a short defence. He was, in consequence, deprived of his command by the king; but in 1648 he obtained command of the fleet, and assisted Lord Ormond on the coast of Ireland. In 1649 he was blockaded in the harbour of Kinsale by the parliamentary squadron under Blake. Having forced his way out, he steered for Portugal, where he was protected by the king of that country. In 1651 Blake attacked his fleet and destroyed all but five of his vessels. Rupert subsisted for some time by piracy in the West Indies. After the restoration of 1660, he served as admiral against the Dutch. Died in 1682.

See "Historical Memoirs of Prince Rupert," London, 1683; E. WARBURTON, "Memoirs of Prince Rupert," 3 vols., 1849; CLAR-ENDON, "History of the Great Rebellion;" HUME, "History of England;" "Lives of the Warriors of the Civil Wars of France and England," by SIR EDWARD CUST, London, 1867.

Ru-per'tus or **Ruprecht**, roo'prêkt, called also **Rhodbert**, one of the early apostles of Christianity in Germany, was Bishop of Worms, and lived in the seventh century.

Rüppell or **Rueppell**, rüpp'pel, (WILHELM PETER EDUARD SIMON,) a German naturalist, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1794. He visited Arabia, Nubia, and other parts of Africa, and published in 1829 "Travels in Nubia, Kordofân, and Arabia Petraea." He also gave an account of the birds of Northern and Eastern Africa, and made valuable contributions to the Senkenberg Museum, at Frankfort.

Rupprecht, rôpp'prêkt, (FRIEDRICH KARL,) a German landscape-painter and etcher, born near Anspach in 1779; died in 1831.

Ruprecht. See RUPERT.

Rurik, roo'rik, [Fr. ROURIK, roo'rêk',] the founder of the Russian empire, was originally a Scandinavian. He invaded Russia about 862 A.D., defeated the natives, who were commanded by Vadim, and selected Novogorod as his capital. He died in 879, leaving a son, Igor, a minor.

Rusbroek. See RUYSBROEK.

Rusca, roos'ká, (CARLO FRANCESCO,) an Italian portrait-painter, born at Lugano in 1701; died in 1769.

Rusca, rüs'káz', (F. DOMINIQUE,) born near Nice in 1761, became a general in the French army. He contributed to the victory at Lodi, and was made a general of division in 1796. He was commander of Elba from 1802 to 1805. He was killed at Soissons in 1814.

Rusca, (GIOVANNI ALESSANDRO,) a learned Italian monk and writer, born at Turin about 1600; died in 1680.

Ruscelli, roo-shel'lee, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian scholar and prolific writer, born at Viterbo. Among his works are "On the Art of making Verse," ("Del Modo di

comporre in Versi," 1559), and "Illustrious Enterprises," ("Imprese illustri," 1566.) Died at Venice in 1566.

Ruschenberger, roo'shen-ber'ger, (WILLIAM S. W.,) M.D., an American physician and naturalist, born in Cumberland county, New Jersey, in 1807, was appointed in 1843 superintendent of the United States Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, New York. He has published a "Voyage round the World, including an Embassy to Muscat and Siam," (1838,) also "Elements of Natural History," (1850,) and other scientific works.

Ruscheweyh, rôosh'eh-wî', (FERDINAND,) an eminent German engraver, born at Mecklenburg, commenced his studies about 1802, and went to Rome in 1808. He engraved some works of Raphael, Giulio Romano, Overbeck, and others.

Rusconi, roos-ko'nee, (CAMILLO,) a skilful Italian sculptor, born at Milan about 1658. Among his works is the mausoleum of Gregory XIII. in Saint Peter's at Rome. Died in 1728.

Rush, (BENJAMIN,) an eminent American physician and philanthropist, born near Philadelphia, December 24, 1745. He graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1760, and afterwards studied medicine in Edinburgh, London, and Paris. He was elected professor of chemistry in the Medical College of Philadelphia in 1769. He was an active supporter of the popular cause in the Revolution, was elected a member of Congress in 1776, and signed the Declaration of Independence. In the same year he married Julia Stockton, a daughter of Judge Richard Stockton, of New Jersey.

In 1777 he was appointed surgeon-general and physician-general of the army. He acquired distinction as a writer on medicine, philosophy, political affairs, etc. He voted for the adoption of the Constitution of the United States in the State convention which met in 1787. In 1789 he became professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the medical college of Philadelphia. He was appointed professor of the institutes of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania in 1791, when the medical college was united with the University. He was a popular lecturer, and was eminently qualified as a teacher of medical science by his fluency of expression as well as his profound learning. His reputation was increased by his successful treatment of cases of yellow fever, which prevailed in Philadelphia in 1793. It is stated that he visited and prescribed for one hundred patients in one day. His remedies for yellow fever were purging and bleeding. He was treasurer of the Mint during the last fourteen years of his life, was president of the society for the abolition of slavery, and vice-president of the Bible Society of Philadelphia. He was distinguished for his industry, benevolence, and piety. In 1811 the Emperor of Russia sent him a diamond ring as a testimonial of respect for his medical skill. Among his writings are "Medical Inquiries and Observations," (2 vols., 1788-93,) and a "Treatise on Diseases of the Mind," (1812.) He died in Philadelphia in April, 1813, leaving about nine children, among whom was Richard Rush, the statesman.

See THACHER, "Medical Biography;" S. D. GROSS, "Lives of American Physicians," 1861; DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

Rush, (JACOB,) LL.D., an American jurist, born in 1746, was a brother of the celebrated Dr. Rush. He was president of the court of common pleas for Philadelphia. Died in 1820.

Rush, (JAMES,) a son of Dr. Benjamin Rush, born in Philadelphia in 1786, was author of a treatise entitled "Philosophy of the Human Voice," (1827; 6th edition, 1867,) which has been highly commended, and of other works. About 1840 he married Miss Ridgway, daughter of Jacob Ridgway, a noted millionaire. He died in 1869, leaving by his will about one million dollars for the purpose of establishing a free public library in Philadelphia.

Rush, (RICHARD,) an American statesman, born in Philadelphia in August, 1780, was a son of Dr. Benjamin Rush. He graduated at Princeton College in 1797, studied law, and was appointed comptroller of the treasury by President Madison. He was attorney-general of the United States from February, 1814, to March, 1817.

€ as ê; ç as s; ĝ hard; ĝ as j; G, H, K, guttural; N, nasal; R, trilled; ã as z; ð as in this. (See Explanations, p. 23.)

See also
der
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In the latter year he was sent to England by President Monroe as minister-plenipotentiary. After he had negotiated several important treaties, he returned in 1825. He served as secretary of the treasury from March, 1825, to March, 1829. He was nominated for the Vice-Presidency by the friends of John Quincy Adams in 1828, and received eighty-three electoral votes, but was not elected. In 1836 he was sent to England as a special agent or commissioner by the President. He was appointed minister to France in 1847, and was the first of the foreign ministers at Paris to recognize the French republic formed in 1848. He resigned his office in 1849, and retired from the public service. He published in 1833 "Memorials of a Residence at the Court of Saint James," another volume on the same subject in 1845, and "Washington in Domestic Life," (1857.) Died in Philadelphia in July, 1859.

See the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1833; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1833, article "Richard Rush at the Court of London;" "Democratic Review" for April, 1840.

Rush'ton, (EDWARD,) an English Roman Catholic priest, born in Lancashire, graduated at Oxford in 1572. He published Sanders's work "On the Anglican Schism," ("De Schismate Anglicano," 1585,) with additions. Died at Louvain in 1586.

Rush'worth, (JOHN,) an English lawyer, distinguished as a compiler of materials for history, was born in Northumberland about 1607. He was assistant clerk to the House of Commons during the Long Parliament. He diligently pursued the practice of taking notes of public transactions, and reported, in short-hand, the speeches of members of Parliament. He served Sir T. Fairfax as secretary from 1645 to 1650, during which period Fairfax was commander-in-chief. He published "Historical Collections of Private Passages of State, Weighty Matters in Law," etc., (8 vols., 1659-1701.) Died in 1690.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Rusk, (THOMAS J.,) an American officer and politician, born in South Carolina in 1803. He removed to Texas about 1835, was the first secretary of war of the republic of Texas, and commanded the army after General Houston was wounded at San Jacinto, April, 1836. In 1845 he was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Texas. He was re-elected Senator about 1851. Died at Nacogdoches in 1856.

Rus'kin, (JOHN,) an English artist and eloquent writer on art and nature, was born in London in February, 1819. He was the only child of a wine-merchant, and inherited an ample fortune. "The first thing which I remember as an event in life," says he, "was being taken by my nurse to the brow of Friar's Crag on Derwentwater." In his childhood he enjoyed other excursions to the country, on which subject he remarks, "In such journeys, whenever they brought me near hills, and in all mountain ground and scenery, I had a pleasure, as early as I can remember, and continuing till I was eighteen or twenty, infinitely greater than any which has been since possible to me in anything. . . . Although there was no definite religious sentiment mingled with it, there was a continual perception of sanctity in the whole of nature, from the slightest thing to the vastest,—an instinctive awe mixed with delight; an indefinable thrill such as we sometimes imagine to indicate the presence of a disembodied spirit." ("Modern Painters," vol. iii. chap. xvii.) He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, gained the Newdigate prize in 1839 for an English poem entitled "Salsetto and Elephanta," and graduated in 1842. He received lessons in drawing and painting from Copley, Fielding, and J. D. Harding, and became an ardent admirer of Turner. To defend Turner from hostile critics, he wrote the first volume of his "Modern Painters," (1843, by a Graduate of Oxford.) This work, which was expanded into a treatise on art, nature, etc. and extended to five volumes, established his reputation as the greatest art-critic of England, although many of his opinions are paradoxical. It displays a rare faculty of observation, a rich imagination, and great mastery of language. He discusses many questions of ethics and philosophy in an earnest but rather impulsive and wayward spirit. He devoted sev-

eral years to the study of art in Italy, especially in Venice. In 1849 he produced "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," and afterwards an eloquent and brilliant work on "The Stones of Venice," (3 vols., 1851-53.) He advocated the cause of the Pre-Raphaelites in a pamphlet entitled "Pre-Raphaelitism," (1851.) In 1854 he published "Lectures on Architecture and Painting," (delivered at Edinburgh.) In 1860 he contributed to the "Cornhill Magazine" a series of essays on political economy. Among his recent works are "Sesame and Lilies," (1864,) "The Ethics of the Dust: Ten Lectures to Little Housewives on the Elements of Crystallization," (1865,) "The Crown of Wild Olive: Three Lectures on Work, Traffic, and War," (1866,) and "The Queen of the Air: being a Study of the Greek Myths of Cloud and Storm," (1869.) He built a number of model houses for the poor, in London. He was elected Slade professor of art at Oxford in 1869, and re-elected in 1876. In 1880 he published a series of letters entitled "Essays of the Chace."

"Mr. Ruskin," said Charlotte Brontë, "seems to me one of the few genuine writers, as distinguished from book-makers, of this age. . . . He writes like a consecrated priest of the Abstract and Ideal."

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for September, 1851, and November, 1856; "London Quarterly Review" for April, 1856.

Rüss, (JOHN DENISON,) M.D., an American physician and philanthropist, born at Essex, Massachusetts, in 1801. He was appointed in 1832 superintendent of the New York Institution for the Blind. He was also one of the vice-presidents of the New York Prison Association, and was connected with various other charitable institutions.

Russ, rööss, (KARL,) a German historical painter, born in Vienna in 1779, was patronized by the archduke John of Austria. He etched some of his own pictures. Died in 1843.

Rüs'sell, (ALEXANDER,) F.R.S., a Scottish physician and naturalist, born in Edinburgh. He was appointed physician to the English Factory at Aleppo in 1740. In 1754 he returned to England, and published a "Natural History of Aleppo," (1755,) which was received with favour. He afterwards practised in London. Died in 1768.

See "Essay on the Character of Alexander Russell;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Rüs'sell, (BENJAMIN,) an American journalist of the Revolution, was born at Boston in 1761. In 1784 he founded the "Columbia Centinel," a leading journal of the Federal party. Died in 1845.

Russell, (DAVID A.,) an American general, a son of David Russell, M.C., of Salem, New York, was born about 1822. He graduated at West Point in 1845, served in the Mexican war, and became a captain in 1854. He commanded a division at Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, and at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864. He was killed at the battle of Opequan Creek, near Winchester, in September, 1864.

See TENNEY, "Military History of the Rebellion," p. 790.

Rüs'sell, (EDWARD,) Earl of Orford, an English admiral, born in 1651, was a nephew of the first Duke of Bedford. He was a prominent Whig chief in the revolution of 1688. About 1690 he was appointed commander of the combined navies of England and Holland; but, not satisfied with this honour, he is said to have secretly conspired to restore James II. In 1692 he gained a great victory over the French off La Hogue. He became first lord of the admiralty in 1693, after which he commanded with success in the Mediterranean. He was created Earl of Orford and Viscount Barfleur in 1697. Died in 1727.

See MACAULAY, "History of England."

Russell, (FRANCIS,) seventh Duke of Bedford, born in 1788, was a brother of Lord John (Earl) Russell. He was an active supporter of the Whig measures in Parliament. He devoted much attention to agriculture, in which he is said to have made important improvements. Died in 1861.

Russell, (GEORGE,) an English poet and parson, born in Minorca in 1728; died in 1767.

Russell, (Sir HENRY,) an English judge, born in 1751. He was appointed chief justice of Bengal in 1797. Died in 1836.

Russell, (JOHN,) first Earl of Bedford, obtained a high position at court in 1505. He served with distinction in the expedition which Henry VIII. led against France in 1513, and was rewarded with lands attached to the abbey of Tavistock and the monastery of Woburn. He was appointed lord high admiral and created Earl of Bedford in 1550. Died in 1555.

See J. H. WIFFEN, "Historical Memoirs of the House of Russell," 1833.

Russell, (JOHN,) fourth Duke of Bedford, an English statesman, born in 1710, succeeded to the dukedom in 1732. He became secretary of state in 1748, and negotiated in 1762 a treaty of peace with France. He was president of the council in the Grenville ministry, (1763-65.) He was a man of good intentions, but was misled by a set of political jobbers, called the "Bloomsbury gang." Died in 1771.

See DAVID ROSS, "Sketch of the History of the House of Russell," 1848.

Russell, (Lord JOHN,) afterwards EARL RUSSELL, an eminent British Whig statesman, born in London on the 18th of August, 1792. He was the third son of the sixth Duke of Bedford. His mother was a daughter of the fourth Viscount Torrington. He studied first at the Westminster School, from which he passed to the University of Edinburgh, where he attended the lectures of Dugald Stewart and Thomas Brown and was a pupil of Playfair. He was elected to Parliament for Tavistock in 1813, and began his career as a member of the Whig party, which was then in the opposition. He soon became a zealous advocate of Parliamentary reform, and made motions for the suppression of rotten boroughs, which he repeated year after year. In 1821 he published "An Essay on the History of the English Government and Constitution," and in 1822 "Don Carlos, or Persecution," a tragedy. He procured in 1828 the repeal of the Test acts which subjected Protestant dissenters to civil disabilities. On the accession of the Whig party to power in 1830, Lord John was appointed paymaster of the forces, and a member of the committee of four by which the celebrated Reform bill was prepared. Russell is reputed to be the principal author of this bill, which was introduced in March, 1831, and was rejected by a small majority. The ministers, having dissolved Parliament and appealed to the country, obtained a large majority in the new House of Commons, and, after a long and violent crisis, caused by the hostility of the House of Lords, the Reform bill became a law in 1832. Lord John was the leader of the Whig party in the House of Commons after 1834, and was appointed secretary for the home department by Lord Melbourne in April, 1835. He married in 1835 Adelaide, the widow of Lord Ribblesdale and the daughter of Thomas Lister. He represented Stroud in Parliament from 1834 to 1841, and was secretary for the colonies from August, 1839, to September, 1841. In the latter year he was chosen one of the members for the city of London, and resigned office with his colleagues. He contributed in 1845 to the repeal of the Corn Laws. The Whig party having been restored to power by the defeat of Sir Robert Peel, Russell became prime minister in July, 1846. He resigned office in February or March, 1852, and in December of that year entered the ministry of Lord Aberdeen as secretary for foreign affairs. Having retired from this position in February, 1853, he was president of the council from April or June, 1854, to January, 1855. He served under Palmerston as colonial secretary for a short time in 1855.

On the formation of a new ministry by Lord Palmerston in June, 1859, Lord John was appointed secretary for foreign affairs. In July, 1861, he was raised to the peerage, as Earl Russell of Kingston-Russell, and passed into the House of Lords. During the civil war in America he pursued a policy of neutrality and non-intervention. Like many other European statesmen, he hastily judged that the Union was doomed to a premature dissolution. In October, 1865, he was called by public opinion and the will of the queen to the office of prime minister, vacated by the death of Lord Palmerston. The

cabinet on this occasion was reorganized by the admission of a few new members. His principal colleagues were W. E. Gladstone, chancellor of the exchequer, Lord Clarendon, secretary for foreign affairs, Lord Granville, president of the council, the Duke of Somerset, first lord of the admiralty, Edward Cardwell, secretary for the colonies, and Milner Gibson, president of the board of trade. In the early part of the session of 1866 the ministry introduced a bill for the extension of the elective franchise, with which they pledged themselves to stand or fall. A long and excited debate followed. Although the professed Liberals were a large majority of the House, the bill was defeated by a majority of eleven, June 18, 1866, and the ministry resigned. The closing years of his life were spent in retirement at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park. Died in 1878.

Russell, (JOHN SCOTT,) F.R.S., a British engineer and naval architect, was born in the Vale of Clyde, in Scotland, in 1808. He settled in London in 1844. He distinguished himself by his experiments to ascertain the form of ships which will encounter the least resistance, and adopted the theory that a ship should resemble in form a "wave of translation." The Great Eastern is constructed according to his system. One of his greatest engineering works was the dome of the Exhibition Building in Vienna (1873). He was the author of numerous works and pamphlets, among which may be mentioned the "Modern System of Naval Architecture for Commerce and War," and "Systematic Technical Education for the English People." Died in 1882.

Russell, (MICHAEL,) LL.D., Bishop of Glasgow, an able writer, born in Edinburgh in 1781. He became incumbent of Saint James's Chapel, Leith, about 1810. His principal work is "The Connection of Sacred and Profane History," (3 vols., 1821-27,) which is highly esteemed. He became Bishop of Glasgow in 1837. Died in 1848.

Russell, (PATRICK,) M.D., born in Scotland in 1726, was a brother of Alexander, noticed above. He succeeded his brother in 1754 as physician at Aleppo, where he witnessed the prevalence of the great plague of 1760. He published in 1791 an excellent "Treatise on the Plague." Died in 1805.

Russell, (Lady RACHEL Wriothlesley—rot'es-le,) born about 1636, was a daughter of the Earl of Southampton, and one of the most lovely and noble of women. Her first husband was Lord Vaughan. In 1669 she was married to Lord William Russell, at whose trial she served him as amanuensis. Her conduct on this occasion excited general admiration and sympathy. Died in 1723.

See "Letters of Lady Russell;" "Lady Russell: an Historical Study," translated from the French of GUIZOT, whose work is entitled "L'Amour dans le Mariage," 8th edition, 1862; "Some Account of the Life of Rachel Wriothlesley, Lady Russell;" "Memoirs of Eminent Englishwomen," by LOUISA S. COSTELLO, 1844.

Russell, (WILLIAM,) fifth EARL, and afterwards Duke of Bedford, born about 1614, inherited the earldom at the death of his father, in 1641. He was an adherent of the Parliament in the beginning of the civil war, but became a royalist in 1643. He was the father of Lord William Russell who was beheaded in 1683. In 1694 he was created Duke of Bedford. Died in 1700.

Russell, (WILLIAM,) LORD, an English patriot, son of the preceding, was born in 1639. He entered Parliament in 1660, and married in 1669 the widow of Lord Vaughan, (see RUSSELL, LADY,) with whom he passed many happy years. By his honourable character and high rank he acquired great political influence, which he employed in defence of civil and religious liberty. He was appointed by Charles II. a member of a new council of ministers formed in 1679. In 1680 he and his friends procured the passage of a bill for the exclusion of the Duke of York from the throne because he was a papist. The bill was rejected by the peers. A conspiracy against the king, called the Rye-House Plot, was formed by some inferior partisans. This plot having been detected, Lord Russell was accused of complicity in it, and unjustly condemned to death. He was beheaded on the 22d of July, 1683. He left a son, who became Duke of Bedford. "He had given such proofs of an undaunted courage and

unshaken firmness," says Burnet, "that no man of that time had so entire a credit in the nation as he had."

See LORD JOHN RUSSELL, "Life of William Lord Russell," 1819; J. H. WIFFEN, "Memoirs of the House of Russell," 2 vols., 1833; "Lord Russell's Case, with Observations upon it," by HENRY LORD DE LA MÈRE; BURNET, "History of his Own Time;" D. ROSS, "Sketch of the History of the House of Russell," 1848; "Monthly Review" for March, 1820.

Russell, (WILLIAM, LL.D.), a British historian, born in the county of Selkirk in 1741. He became a resident of London in 1767, and published various works in prose and verse. His most popular work is a "History of Modern Europe," (5 vols., 1779-84.) Died in 1793.

Russell, (WILLIAM HOWARD,) an Irish writer, noted as correspondent of the "Times," was born in Dublin in 1821. He accompanied the British army to the Crimea in 1854, and wrote letters on the Crimean war, which attracted great attention, and were collected in two volumes (1856.) In 1861 he was sent to the United States to report for the "Times" the progress of the rebellion, and again in 1866 he joined the Austrian army just before the battle of Königgrätz. In the war of 1870 he accompanied the army of the Crown Prince, and was present at the battle of Sedan and at the siege of Paris. Among his descriptive works is an account of "The Prince of Wales' Tour in India" in 1877.

Rust, (GEORGE,) an English divine, born at Cambridge. He became Bishop of Dromore in 1667, and published several religious works. Died in 1670.

Rüstow (Colonel WILHELM,) an eminent German military writer, born in 1821. Died by his own hand in 1878.

Rustici, roos'tee-chee, (FRANCESCO,) an able Italian painter, born at Sienna about 1595. He died prematurely in 1625.

Rustici, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) a skilful Italian sculptor, born at Florence about 1460 or 1470, was a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci. He executed three colossal bronze statues—Saint John, a Pharisee, and a Levite—for the baptistery of Florence. He removed to France about 1528. In the latter part of his life he worked in Paris for Francis I. Died about 1550. "He was without an equal for the casting of works in metal," says Vasari, who also praises his character in high terms.

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

Rüt'gers, (Colonel HENRY,) an American patriot, born about 1746, fought in the Revolutionary war, and was afterwards a citizen of New York City. He was very rich, and gave large sums for charity. Died in 1830.

Rutgers, rüt'gers or rüt'hers, (JOHN,) an able Dutch critic, born at Dort in 1589, was a brother-in-law of Daniel Heinsius. He was appointed a councillor of state by the King of Sweden in 1614, after which he was employed by Gustavus Adolphus in diplomatic missions. Among his works are "Variæ Lectiones," (1618,) and an autobiography, (1646.) Died in 1625.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Ruth, [Heb. רוּת,] a Moabite woman, who was married to Mahlon, a Hebrew, and afterwards to Boaz. She was a great-grandmother of King David. Her story is the subject of the canonical book of Ruth.

Rüth'er-ford, (DANIEL,) a Scottish physician and botanist, born in Edinburgh in 1749. He is regarded as the discoverer of nitrogen, on which he wrote a thesis, "De Aere mephitico," (1772.) He became professor of medicine and botany at Edinburgh in 1786. Died in 1819.

Rutherford, (SAMUEL,) a Scottish minister and Covenantor, born in the parish of Nisbet, Roxburghshire, about 1600, was an eloquent and zealous preacher. He was ordained minister at Anworth in 1627, and became professor of divinity at Saint Andrew's in 1639. He wrote against the divine right of kings, in a work entitled "Law is King," ("Lex Rex.") Among his works are "The Trial and Triumph of Faith," (1645,) and religious "Letters." Died in 1661.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" CHARLES THOMSON, "Letters and Life of the Rev. Samuel Rutherford," 2 vols., 1846.

Rüth'er-forth, (THOMAS,) D.D., F.R.S., an English writer, born in Cambridgeshire in 1712. He became rector of Barley and Archdeacon of Essex. He wrote several works on religion, philosophy, etc. Died in 1771.

Rüth'er-furd, (ANDREW,) a learned and able Scottish lawyer and judge, born in 1791, was an intimate friend of Lord Jeffrey. He was appointed lord advocate of Scotland in 1839, retired from that office in 1841, and was restored in 1846. In 1851 he became a lord of session. Died in 1854.

Ruthven. See GOWRIE, EARL OF.

Ru-til'Y-us Lu'pus, a Roman rhetorician of an uncertain epoch. He was author of a work "On the Figures of Sentences and Elocution," ("De Figuris Sententiarum et Elocutionis,") which is accounted valuable. Some suppose he was a son of Rutilius Lupus who was tribune of the people about 55 B.C.

Rutil'ius Numat'ius, (nu-ma-she-ā'nus,) (CLAUDIUS,) a Roman poet, born in Gaul about the end of the fourth century, was a pagan. He became *praefectus urbi* at Rome, and described a journey from Rome to Gaul in a poem called "Itinerarium," which is a work of much merit. Nearly half of it is lost.

Rüt'land, (CHARLES CECIL JOHN MANNERS,) DUKE OF, eldest son of John Henry Manners, fifth Duke of Rutland, was born in 1815. He was styled Marquis of Granby before he succeeded to the dukedom, in 1857. He is a conservative in politics.

Rutland, (CHARLES MANNERS,) fourth DUKE OF, was the eldest son of the general, Marquis of Granby. He succeeded his grandfather, the third duke, in 1779. He was a personal and political friend of William Pitt, and was a patron of the poet Crabbe. He was eminent for generosity and benevolence. Died in 1878.

Rutland, EARL OF, an English peer, whose family name was MANNERS, was a favourite of Henry VIII. He held important offices in the reign of that king, and was created Earl of Rutland in 1525. One of his descendants, JOHN MANNERS, the tenth earl, was created Marquis of Granby and Duke of Rutland about 1702.

Rut'ledge, (EDWARD,) an American jurist, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1749. At the age of twenty-five he was elected to the Congress of 1774, and in 1798 became Governor of South Carolina. He enjoyed a high reputation as a lawyer and orator. Died in 1800.

Rutledge, (JOHN,) an American jurist and orator, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1739, was a brother of the preceding. He became in 1774 a member of the General Congress, in which he was a bold and prominent supporter of independence. He was elected president of South Carolina in 1776, and Governor of that State in 1779. In 1787 he was a member of the National Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, the adoption of which he afterwards advocated. He was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the United States in 1789, and chief justice of South Carolina in 1791. He was nominated chief justice of the United States in July, 1795, but was rejected by the Senate in December of that year. He was an eloquent orator, and a man of eminent talents. Died in July, 1800.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.

Rut'ty, (JOHN,) a physician and writer, born in Dublin in 1698, was a member of the Society of Friends. He practised in Dublin, and wrote, besides some medical works, a "History of the Rise and Progress of the People called Quakers in Ireland," (1751,) and a "Spiritual Diary and Soliloquies," (2 vols., 1776.) Died in 1775.

Ruvigny, de, deh rü'ven'ye', (HENRI de Massue—deh mās'sü,) MARQUIS, a French Huguenot general and able diplomatist, born in 1610, was an uncle of the excellent Lady Rachel Russell. He fought for the king in the war of the Fronde. Having been sent by Louis XIV. on a mission to Charles II. in 1675, he induced the latter for a pecuniary consideration to become subservient to the designs of the French king. He emigrated to England in 1686, and died in 1689, leaving a son, who was a famous general. (See GALWAY, EARL OF.)

See HAAG, "La France protestante."

Rüx'ton, (GEORGE FREDERICK,) an English traveller, born in 1820, became a lieutenant in the British army. He wrote "Adventures in the Rocky Mountains and

Mexico," and "Life in the Far West." Died at Saint Louis, Missouri, in 1848.

Ruysbroek. See RUBRUQUIS.

Ruysbroek, de, *dēh rois'brook*, (JAN,) called THE ECSTATIC DOCTOR, a Flemish mystic and writer, born about 1294; died in 1381.

See ENGELHARDT, "Richard von St. Victor und Jan Ruysbroek," 1838.

Ruysch. See RUISCH.

Ruysdael, Ruysdaal, or Ruisdael, *rois'dāl*, (JACOB,) a Dutch landscape-painter of high reputation, was born at Haarlem about 1630. His birth is variously dated 1625, 1630, and 1635. He was a friend of Nicholas Berghem, from whom perhaps he received instruction in art. He imitated nature with fidelity. His favourite subjects were sylvan scenes, cascades, and marine views. Among his master-pieces is "The Stag-Hunt," in the gallery of Dresden. Died in 1681.

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

Ruysdael, (SOLOMON,) a painter, born at Haarlem in 1616, was a brother of the preceding. He invented a composition which was a good imitation of variegated marble. Died in 1670.

Ruyter or Ruiter, de, *dēh rī'ter*, [Dutch pron. *dēh roī'ter*,] (MICHAEL ADRIAANZON,) a celebrated Dutch admiral, born at Flushing in 1607. He obtained the rank of rear-admiral in 1645, and fought an indecisive battle against the English near Plymouth in 1652. In 1653 he distinguished himself in a great battle between the Dutch, under Van Tromp, and the English, under Blake. In the service of the King of Denmark he defeated the Swedes in 1659. He sailed up the Thames in 1667 and destroyed the shipping at Sheerness. In 1671 he commanded a fleet which the combined fleets of England and France were not able to defeat. He was mortally wounded in a fight against the French admiral Duquesne in the Mediterranean in 1675.

See G. BRANDT, "Leven en Bedrijf van M. van Ruiter," 1687; OTTO KLOPP, "Leben und Thaten des Admirals de Ruiter," 1852; LAST, "Leven van M. A. de Ruyter," 1842; "Life of M. A. de Ruyter," London, 1687; BRAND, "Hulde aan den Admiraal de Ruyter," 1827.

Ruyven, van, vān roi'ven, (PETER,) a Dutch historical painter, born in 1650, was a pupil of Jordaens. Died in 1718.

Ruzeea- (or Razia-) Begum, *rūz-ee'ā bā'gūm*, the eldest daughter of Altmish Shems-ōōd-Deen, ascended the throne of Delhi in 1236. On one occasion her father had appointed her regent during his absence on a distant campaign. When asked by his officers why he preferred his daughter to any of his sons, he replied that his older sons gave themselves up to wine and every excess,—that she, though a woman, was better than twenty such sons. At first she ruled the empire with great prudence as well as ability. But her partiality to one of her officers, who was an Abyssinian, greatly offended her nobles, in consequence of which she was dethroned and put to death in 1239, after a reign of only three years and six months. "She was," says Ferishta, "possessed of every good quality which usually adorns the ablest princes; and those who scrutinize her actions most severely will find in her no fault but that she was a woman." Ruzeea-Begum was a half-sister of the able but eccentric Mahmood-Nasir-ood-Deen.

See FERISHTA, "History of the Mahomedan Power in India," translated by BRIGGS, vol. i. pp. 214-222.

Rybaud or Ribaut, *re'bō'*, (PAUL,) an excellent French Protestant minister, born near Montpellier in 1718. He lived in caves and huts in the forest, where he preached for many years while the law denounced death as the penalty of preaching the Protestant doctrines. He had great influence, and restrained his people from rash and desperate measures. Died in 1795.

Rycaut or Ricaut, *re'kō'*, ? (SIR PAUL,) F.R.S., an English diplomatist and historical writer, born in London, graduated at Cambridge in 1650. He was secretary of embassy at Constantinople from 1661 to 1669. He published "The Present State of the Ottoman Empire," (1670,) a "History of the Turkish Empire from 1623 to 1677," (1680,) and other works. In 1690 he was appointed resident at the Hanse Towns. Died in 1700.

Ryckaert, rik'ärt, (DAVID,) a skilful Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1615. He painted interiors, fairs, rustic gatherings, musical parties, etc. Died in 1677.

Ryckaert, (MARTIN,) a landscape-painter, born at Antwerp in 1591, was the father of the preceding. He studied in Italy, and returned to Antwerp. Died in 1636.

Rycke, de, *dēh rī'keh*, [Lat. RIC'QUIUS or RYC'QUIUS,] (JOSSE,) a Flemish poet and antiquary, born at Ghent in 1587. Among his works are "Two Books of Odes," ("Odorum Libri duo," 1614,) and "On the Roman Capital," ("De Capitolio Romano," 1617.) Died in 1627.

Rycke, van, vān rī'keh, (THEODORE,) a Dutch critic, born at Arnhem in 1640. He was professor of history at the University of Leyden, and published an edition of Tacitus, (1687.) Died in 1690.

Rycquius. See RYCKE.

Ry'der, (SIR DUDLEY,) an English judge, born in London in 1694. He became attorney-general in 1737, and lord chief justice of the king's bench in 1754. He was an ancestor of the Earl of Harrowby. Died in 1756.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Chief Justices;" Foss, "The Judges of England."

Ryder, (HENRY,) D.D., an English prelate, born in 1777, was a younger son of the Earl of Harrowby. He became Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1824. Died in 1836.

Rydgqvist, rid'kwīst, (JOHAN ERIK,) a Swedish critic and writer, born at Gothenburg in 1800. He published, besides other works, "The Laws of the Swedish Language," (2 vols., 1852-57.)

Ryer, Du. See DU RYER.

Ry'er-son, (ADOLPHUS EGERTON,) D.D., LL.D., a Canadian Methodist divine, born in Upper Canada in 1803. He was appointed in 1844 superintendent of public schools in Upper Canada.

Ryk, rik, (JULIUS CONSTANTINE,) a Dutch naval officer, born in Amsterdam in 1787. He became a rear-admiral in 1838, minister of the marine in 1842, and vice-admiral in 1844.

Ry'land, (JOHN,) an eminent English Baptist minister, born at Warwick in 1753, was a son of Rev. J. C. Ryland, principal of the Enfield Academy. He became pastor of the Broadmead Chapel, Bristol, in 1793, and wrote a "Life of Andrew Fuller," (1816.) Died in 1825.

Ry'land, (JOHN,) a Baptist minister, preached at Northampton. He wrote "The Christian Student and Pastor," and other works, and was principal of an academy at Enfield, where he died in 1792.

Ryland, (WILLIAM WYNNE,) an able English engraver, born in London in 1732, was a pupil of Le Bas, of Paris. He was appointed engraver to George III. with a pension of £200 per annum, and engaged in business as a dealer in prints. He introduced the chalk or stipple method into England. He was convicted of forgery of a bill of £210 on the East India Company, and was executed in 1783. He asserted his innocence to the last. He excelled in the use of the graver and needle combined.

Ryle, (JOHN CHARLES,) Bishop of Liverpool, was born near Macclesfield in 1816. He was ordained deacon in 1841, and consecrated bishop in 1880. He is the author of "Expository Thoughts on the Gospels," and other works, besides numerous tracts.

Ry'mer, (THOMAS,) an English antiquary and editor, born in Yorkshire in 1638 or 1639, was a son of Ralph Rymer, who was executed for insurrection in 1663. He was appointed historiographer to William III. in 1692, with a salary of £200, and was charged to collect and edit, under the auspices of Lord Somers and Mr. Montagu, the documents relating to transactions between England and foreign powers. The first volume of this important work, called "Rymer's Fœdera," appeared in 1703, and was followed by sixteen other volumes. Died in 1714.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Rysbrack, ris'brāk, written also **Rysbraeck,** (MICHAEL or JOHN MICHAEL,) an eminent Flemish sculp-

ε as ê; ç as j; ĝ hard; ğ as j; G, H, K, guttural; N, nasal; R, trilled; s̄ as z; th as in this. (See Explanations, p. 23.)

tor, born at Antwerp about 1694, was a son of Peter, noticed below. He settled in London in 1720, and soon became the most popular or successful sculptor in England except Roubiliac. Among his best works are a monument to Sir Isaac Newton in Westminster Abbey, and a monument to the Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim. Died in 1770.

Rysbrack, Rysbraeck, or Rysbraech, sometimes written **Rysbrechts**, (PETER,) an able landscape-painter, born at Antwerp in 1657, was the father of the preceding. He imitated the style of N. Poussin with success. He excelled in colouring and in boldness and freedom of touch. Died in 1716.

Rysbraeck. See RYSBRACK.

Rysbrechts. See RYSBRACK.

Ryves, rivz, (BRUNO,) a minister of the Anglican Church, born in Dorsetshire, became chaplain of Mag-

dalene College, Oxford, in 1616. He was afterwards chaplain to Charles I., and was persecuted during the civil war. Died in 1677.

Ryves, (Sir THOMAS,) an English civilian, became a Fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1598, and a master in chancery in 1618. He was in the civil war a zealous partisan of Charles I., whom he assisted in the treaty of the Isle of Wight. He wrote "Ancient Naval History," ("Historia navalis antiqua,") and other works. Died in 1651.

Rzewuski, Rzewusky, zhâ-woos'ke, written also **Rzewiesky**, (WENCESLAS,) a Polish general and nobleman, born in 1705, was noted for his literary attainments. He was imprisoned six years at Smolensk and Kalouga for his opposition to the election of Stanislas Ponia-towski, in 1767. He wrote poems, dramas, etc. Died in 1779.

S.

Saa, de, dà sâ, (EMANUEL,) a Portuguese Jesuit, born in 1530, became professor of divinity at Rome, and was employed by Pius V. to superintend a new edition of the Vulgate. Died in 1596.

Saa de Miranda. See MIRANDA.

Sa da Bandeira, de, dà sâ dà bân-dâ'e-râ, (BERNARDO,) a Portuguese soldier and statesman, born in 1796, fought against the French in the Peninsular war, and subsequently became a partisan of Dom Pedro, who made him a peer and minister of the marine.

Saad-ed-Deen or Saad-Eddin, sâ'ad ed-deen', (Mohammed Effendi, mo-hâm' med ef-fen'dee,) an eminent Turkish historian, born in 1536, was educated at the court of the Sultan Selim I. He became professor of theology and jurisprudence in the college attached to the mosque of Saint Sophia, and in 1573 was appointed by Selim II. khoja or preceptor to his son, Amurath III. He also enjoyed the favour of Mohammed III., the successor of Amurath, and in 1598 was raised to the dignity of grand mufti. He had previously been appointed by Amurath imperial historiographer, — an office created expressly for him. His principal work, entitled "The Crown of Histories," ("Tâj-al-Towârikh,") is regarded by the Turks as a model of elegance in style, and is highly commended by Sir William Jones. It was translated into Italian by Vincenzo Bratutti. Died in 1599.

Saadee, Saadi, or Sâdi, sâ'a-dee or sâ'dee, (Muslih-ed-Deen,* (or -eddin,)) mōs'liit ed-deen',) a celebrated Persian poet, born at Shirâz about 1184. He early manifested a remarkable spirit of devotion, and he is said to have made during his life no fewer than fifteen pilgrimages to Mecca, besides which he visited in his travels Bagdad, Damascus, Jerusalem, Morocco, Egypt, Abyssinia, Hindostan, and other countries. Among his other adventures, he was taken prisoner in battle with the crusaders, by whom he was held for some time in captivity. On his return from his extended peregrinations he took up his abode in his native city, where, chiefly on account of his religious character, he appears to have been regarded with the highest respect and veneration. Princes and nobles are said often to have visited him, bringing him presents. He died in 1291, having, it is said, attained the extraordinary age of one hundred and seven years, or, as the Moslem writers state it, of one hundred and ten (lunar) years. After his death he was regarded as a saint, and tradition ascribed to him the power of working miracles.

The works of Saadee are probably more extensively read than those of any other Persian writer, Firdousee (the Homer of Persia) not excepted. His "Gulistân" ("Rose-Garden") is deservedly the most popular of all his works. It consists of stories, anecdotes, and moral observations and reflections, partly in prose and partly in verse, and possesses, besides other merits, the charm

of endless variety. The religious character of his mind is conspicuous in his writings; he appears, moreover, to have possessed a kindly and humane spirit, and his moral sentiments may be said to be for the most part elevated and pure, with one important exception, his encouraging or conniving at deceit, which, like most other Asiatics, he seems to have regarded as often a venial fault and sometimes as a virtue of high order. Among Saadee's other writings is the "Bostân," ("Fruit-Garden,") which is a religious and moral poem, divided into ten books. Saadee is greatly admired by his countrymen as a lyric poet.

The style of Saadee is usually clear, simple, and animated; he is sometimes eloquent and highly poetical. According to the opinion of some eminent critics, he makes a more sparing use of hyperbole and metaphor than most other Oriental writers. His language, however, differs from that of Firdousee in containing fewer words from the original Persian, and a much larger admixture of Arabic terms and phrases.

See L. M. L'ANGLÈS, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Sa'ady," about 1820; D'HERBELOT, "Bibliothèque Orientale;" OUSELEY, "Biographical Notices of the Persian Poets;" SILVESTRE DE SACY, "Notices;" VON HAMMER, "Geschichte der schönen Redekünste Persiens."

Saadia, sâ'dee'â, (BEN JOSEPH,) a celebrated Jewish theologian and philosopher, sometimes called SAADIAS-GAON, born at Fayoom, in Egypt, in 892. He was teacher of the Jewish academy at Sura, and made an Arabic translation of the Pentateuch. He also wrote, in Arabic, a treatise "On Religions and Doctrines." Died in 942.

Saas, sâs, (JEAN,) a French ecclesiastic and bibliographer, born at Rouen in 1703; died in 1774.

Saavedra, de. See CERVANTES.

Saavedra, de, dà sâ-vâ'drâ, (ANGEL,) Duke of Rivas, a distinguished Spanish poet, statesman, and soldier, born at Córdova in 1791. He fought against the French at Talavera, and was severely wounded at the battle of Ocaña, in 1809. On the French invasion of 1823, he repaired to London, and subsequently to Malta, where he devoted himself to the study of English literature. Soon after his return he was appointed *procer* of the kingdom, and became a member of the ministry under Isturiz in 1836. He was afterwards ambassador to Naples, and filled other important offices. Among his principal works are the poem of "The Moorish Foundling," ("El Moro Exposito," 1834,) the tragedy of "Don Alvaro," (1835,) "La Morisca de Alajuar," a drama, (1842,) and a history of Masaniello's insurrection at Naples.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" KENNEDY, "Modern Poets of Spain."

Saavedra y Fajardo, (or Faxardo,) sâ-vâ'drâ e fâ-har'do, (DIEGO,) a Spanish diplomatist and distinguished writer, born in the province of Murcia in 1584. He was sent on diplomatic missions to several courts of Germany and Italy. His principal works are an "Idea of a Christian Prince," ("Idea de un Principe politico Christiano," etc., 1640,) consisting chiefly of a collection of political

* Muslih (or Moslih) signifies "mediator," "pacificator." Muslih-ed-Deen may be translated "pacificator, friend, or promoter of the Faith."

maxims, and an ingenious critique of ancient and modern writers, entitled "Republica Literaria," (1670.) Died in 1648.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" G. MAYANS Y SISCAR, "Oracion en Alabanza de las Obras de Don D. de Saavedra y Faxardo," 1725.

Sā'ba or **Sā'bas**, [Σάβας,] a Greek monk of high reputation, born in Cappadocia about 439 A.D. He founded a monastery near the river Jordan. He was an opponent of the Monophysites. Died in 532 A.D.

Sab'a-ḥon or **Sab'a-ḥo**, [Gr. Σαβακόν,] King of Ethiopia, invaded Egypt, dethroned its king, and reigned many years over that country. He lived probably about 750 or 800 B.C.

Sabas. See SABA.

Sabatei Sevi, sā-bā-tā'ee sā'vee, a Jewish impostor, born at Smyrna in 1626, claimed to be the Messiah. Being made prisoner by the Turks, he saved his life by embracing Mohammedanism. Died in 1676.

Sabatier, sā'ba'te-ā', (ANDRÉ HYACINTHE,) a French lyric poet, was born at Cavaillon in 1726; died at Avignon in 1806.

Sabatier or **Sabbathier**, sā'ba'te-ā', (PIERRE,) a French Benedictine monk, was born at Poitiers in 1682. He prepared an edition of all the Latin versions of the Scriptures. Died in 1742.

Sabatier, (RAPHAEL BIENVENU,) a French surgeon, born in Paris in 1732, was royal censor of the Academy of Sciences, and received from Bonaparte the cross of the legion of honour. He published several able surgical treatises. Died in 1811.

Sabatier de Castres, sā'ba'te-ā' deh kăstr, (ANTOINE,) a French writer, was born at Castres in 1742. He published a work entitled "The Three Ages of French Literature," etc., (3 vols., 1772,) in opposition to the doctrines of Helvetius. He also wrote "The Heathen Ages, or Mythological, Political, Literary, and Geographical Dictionary of Pagan Antiquity," (9 vols., 1784,) and other works. Died in 1817.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sabatini, sā-bā-tee'nee, (FRANCESCO,) a distinguished Italian architect, born at Palermo in 1722, was a son-in-law of Vanvitelli, whom he assisted in building the palace of Caserta near Naples. He afterwards settled at Madrid, where he built the custom-house, (*Aduana*,) the gate of Alcalá, and that of San Vincente. Died in 1798.

Sabbathier, sā'ba'te-ā', (FRANÇOIS,) a French miscellaneous writer, born at Condom in 1735. His chief work is "Dictionnaire pour l'Intelligence des Auteurs Grecs et Latins," (37 vols., 1766-1815,) which treats of ancient history, geography, mythology, etc. and presents a copious analysis of the Greek and Latin historians. Died in 1807.

Sabbathier, (PIERRE.) See SABATIER.

Sabbatini, sāb-bā-tee'nee, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter, sometimes called ANDREA DA SALERNO, born about 1480, was a pupil of Raphael. He settled at Naples, where several of his master-pieces are to be seen. He is regarded as the best painter of the Neapolitan school. Died in 1545.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Sabbatini, (LORENZO,) an Italian painter, called LORENZA DA BOLOGNA, was born in that city about 1540; died in 1577.

Sabbatini, (P. LUDOVICO ANTONIO,) an Italian musician and writer of the eighteenth century, is sometimes called SABBATINI OF PADUA. Died in 1809.

Sa-bel'li-cus, (MARCUS ANTONIUS COCCIUS,) originally MARCANTONIO COCCIO, (kot'cho,) an Italian historian and scholar, born in the Campagna di Roma in 1436. He became professor of eloquence at Venice. His principal work is a "History of the Republic of Venice," (in Latin, 1487.) Died in 1508.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Sa-bel'li-us, an African bishop or presbyter, who lived about 250-270 A.D. and dissented from the orthodox creed in relation to the Trinity. His doctrines were adopted by a numerous sect, called Sabellians. Little is

known of his personal history. He taught that there is only one *hypostasis*, or person, in the Divine nature.

See SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography."

Sa-bi'na, a Roman empress, was married to the emperor Hadrian about 100 A.D., and received the title of Augusta. Having been ill treated by Hadrian, she committed suicide about 137 A.D.

Sabina, (POPPÆA.) See POPPÆA.

Sāb'ine, (EDWARD,) an English mathematician and Fellow of the Royal Society, born in October, 1788, accompanied Parry's expedition to the Arctic regions in 1819. He published in the "Philosophical Transactions," after his return, the result of his observations on the action of the magnetic needle. In 1822 he made a voyage to Africa and North and South America, of which he gave an account in his "Pendulum Expedition," (1825.) He has also written "Reports on Magnetic and Meteorological Observations," and other similar works. He became vice-president of the Royal Society in 1850, and president of the same in 1861, and was knighted in 1869. Died in 1883.

Sabine, (JOSEPH,) an English savant, born in 1770, was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and vice-president of the Zoological Society. Died in 1837.

Sa-bin-i-ā-nus [Fr. SABINIEN, sā'be'ne-ān'] succeeded Gregory I. as Pope of Rome in 604 A.D. He survived his election only eighteen months, and Boniface III. was his successor.

Sa-bi'nus, (AULUS,) a Roman poet, was the friend of Ovid, and the author of Epistles, or "Heroides," in reply to those of Ovid. Only three of them are extant.

Sabinus, (CALVISIUS,) a Roman commander, was an adherent of Cæsar in the civil war. He obtained the province of Africa in 45 B.C., was consul in 39, and commanded the fleet of Octavius in 38 B.C.

Sabinus, (CÆLIUS M.,) a Roman jurist, flourished in the reign of Vespasian, and became consul in 69 A.D.

Sabinus, (FLAVIUS,) a Roman general of high reputation, was a brother of the emperor Vespasian. He held the high office of *prefectus urbis* from 58 to 69 A.D. Having been taken prisoner by the soldiers of Vitellius, he was massacred at Rome in 69 A.D.

Sabinus, sā-bee'nūs, (GEORG,) a German scholar and Latin poet, whose original name was SCHÜLER, (shü'ler,) was born at Brandenburg in 1508. He was a son-in-law of Melancthon. He became professor of poetry and eloquence at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and in 1544 rector of the University of Königsberg. Among his works we may name his Latin elegies, entitled "Sabini Carmina." Died in 1560.

See P. ALBINUS, "Vita G. Sabini," 1724; M. W. HEFFTER, "Erinnerung an G. Sabinus," 1844; A. FÜRSTENHAUPT, "Georg Sabinus," 1849.

Sabinus, (JULIUS,) a Gallic chieftain of the district of the Lingones, caused himself to be proclaimed Cæsar about 70 A.D., and invaded the territory of the Sequani. He was soon after arrested and put to death by order of Vespasian.

Sabinus, (MASSURIUS or MASURIUS,) an eminent Roman jurist, lived in the reigns of Tiberius and Caligula. He was a pupil of Capito, and the founder of a school of jurists called Sabiniani. He wrote an important treatise on civil law, on which Pomponius, Paulus, and Ulpian wrote commentaries.

See GROTIUS, "Vitæ Jurisconsultorum;" ARNTZEN, "De Masurio Sabino," 1768.

Sablier, sā'ble-ā', (CHARLES,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1693. He wrote, besides several dramas, "An Essay on Languages in general, and the French in particular," (1777.) Died in 1786.

Sablière, de la, deh lâ sā'ble-āir', (ANTOINE Rambouillet—rōn'boō'yā'), a French poet, born about 1615, inherited a large fortune. He wrote a number of madrigals, which were praised by Voltaire, ("Siècle de Louis XIV.," 1751, tome ii.) He died in 1680.

His wife, MADAME DE LA SABLIERE, was celebrated for her talents and accomplishments. She was a friend and benefactor of La Fontaine. Died in 1693.

Sac'a-das [Σακάδας] OF ARGOS, an eminent Greek musician and poet, lived about 600 B.C. He excelled as a flute-player.

Sacchetti, sâk-ket'tee, (FRANCO,) an Italian novelist and poet, born at Florence about 1335, was contemporary with Boccaccio. As a novelist, he was regarded by his countrymen as only second in genius to that celebrated writer. Died in 1410.

Sacchetti, (GIAMBATTISTA,) a distinguished architect, born at Turin in 1736. He was patronized by Philip V. of Spain, who employed him to build the new palace at Madrid. He afterwards became director of the public school of architecture in that city. Died in 1764.

Sacchi, sâk'kee, (ANDREA,) an eminent Italian painter of the Roman school, was born near Rome about 1598. He was patronized by Urban VIII., who employed him to paint one of the great altar-pieces of Saint Peter's. Among his other works we may name a fresco in the Barberini palace representing "Divine Wisdom," eight pictures from the life of John the Baptist, the "Miracle of Saint Anthony," and "Saint Romualdo relating his Vision to Five Monks of his Order." The last-named is esteemed his master-piece, and one of the best productions of the Roman school. Sacchi numbered among his pupils Carlo Maratta and N. Poussin. Died in 1661.

See PASSERI, "Vite de' Pittori;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Sacchi, (PIETRO FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Pavia. He began to work in Milan about 1460. Many years after that date he lived at Genoa.

Sacchi, or **Sacchini**, sâk-kee'nee, (JUVENAL,) an Italian writer on music, born at Milan in 1726, was a monk or priest. He wrote, besides other works, an "Essay on the Music of the Ancient Greeks," (1778.) Died in 1789.

Sacchini, sâk-kee'nee, (ANTONIO MARIA GASPARO,) an Italian composer of great celebrity in his time, born at Naples in 1735, was a pupil of Durante. Among his best works are the operas of "Œdipe a Colone," "Montezuma," "The Cid," and "Olympia." He passed about eight years in England, whither he went in 1772. He wrote with purity and elegance, and accomplished great effects by simple means. Died in Paris in 1786.

See FRAMERY, "Éloge de Sacchini," 1787; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sacchini, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian Jesuit, born near Perugia in 1570, was professor of rhetoric in the Jesuits' College at Rome. He wrote a continuation of Orlandino's History of his Order, and other works. Died in 1625.

Sacheverell, sa-shêv'ê-rêl, (HENRY,) an English churchman, notorious as a partisan of Toryism, was born about 1672, and was educated at Oxford. He was appointed preacher at Saint Saviour's, Southwark, in 1705, and preached in 1709 two political sermons which were offensive to the ministry and the majority of Parliament. He was impeached for libel by the House of Commons, and convicted in 1710 by the peers, who sentenced him to suspension from the ministry for three years. The clergy and country squires sympathized with him as the champion of the Church. The excitement occasioned by his trial contributed to the defeat of the Whigs in the next general election, and to the removal of Godolphin and his colleagues from power, (1710.) Queen Anne rewarded him with the valuable rectory of Saint Andrew's, Holborn, in 1713. Died in 1724.

Sacher-Masoch, von, (LEOPOLD,) an Austrian historian and novelist, born at Lemberg in 1836. His principal work is a series of novels with the title "Cain's Inheritance." He has contributed largely to the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and in 1881 he established an international review, "Auf der Höhe," at Leipsig.

Sachtleven, or **Zachtleven** (CORNELIS,) a Dutch painter, born at Rotterdam in 1606 or 1612. His subjects are generally taken from low life, and painted in the style of Brauer or Teniers. Died in 1685.

Sachtleven, (HERMAN,) a Dutch landscape painter of great merit, born at Rotterdam in 1609, was a pupil of J. van Goyen. He painted many scenes on the Rhine and Meuse. Died in 1685.

Sack, sâk, (FRIEDRICH SAMUEL GOTTFRIED,) a German theologian, born at Magdeburg in 1738, was the author of a treatise "On the Union of the Two Prot-

estant Church Parties," (1812,) which was chiefly instrumental in promoting the union of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches in Prussia. He also translated the principal part of Blair's "Sermons" into German. Died in 1817.

Sack, (JOHANN AUGUST,) an able Prussian administrator, born at Cleves in 1764. He was appointed in 1800 privy councillor of finance at Berlin, (*Oberfinanzrath*,) and in 1813 became civil governor of all the country between the Elbe and the Oder. Died in 1831.

Sack, (KARL HEINRICH,) a son of Friedrich Samuel Gottfried, noticed above, was born at Berlin in 1790. He became professor of theology at Bonn in 1823, and published several theological works.

Sackborn. See SAXIUS, (CHRISTOPH.)

Sacken. See OSTEN-SACKEN.

Sackville, (CHARLES.) See DORSET, EARL OF.

Sackville, (EDWARD.) See DORSET, EARL OF.

Sackville, (GEORGE,) VISCOUNT, called LORD GEORGE GERMAIN, son of the Duke of Dorset, was born in 1716. He served in the Seven Years' war, and at the battle of Minden, in 1759, commanded the British forces under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. Having disobeyed the prince's orders, he was tried in England by a court-martial and dismissed the service. Under George III. he became in 1775 secretary of state for the colonies. In this capacity he directed the military operations in the American war. Having inherited the estates of Lady Germain, he assumed that name in 1770. Died in 1785.

See R. CUMBERLAND, "Character of Lord G. Germain," 1785; LORD STANHOPE, (MAHON,) "History of England."

Sacro-Bosco. See HOLYWOOD.

Sacy, de, deh sâ'se', (ANTOINE ISAAC SILVESTRE,) BARON, often called simply SILVESTRE DE SACY, an eminent French Orientalist, born in Paris on the 21st of September, 1758. He was a son of J. Abraham Silvestre, a notary. After he had become a good classical scholar, he studied Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, Arabic, and Persian. He was also versed in German, English, Italian, and Spanish. In 1785 he was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions, and wrote a "Mémorial on the History of the Arabs before Mohammed." He contributed to the Academy four able "Mémoires on Divers Antiquities of Persia," printed in 1793. He was appointed professor of Arabic in a school founded at Paris in 1795. In 1799 he published his "Principles of General Grammar," which is one of his best works. He became professor of Persian in the College of France in 1806, and published in the same year a work called "Chrestomathie Arabe," consisting of extracts from Arabian authors, with French versions and notes. He wrote many articles for the "Biographie Universelle" and the "Journal Asiatique." In the reign of Louis XVIII. he was a member of the council of public instruction. S. de Sacy and Abel Rémusat founded the Asiatic Society in 1822. He became a member of the Chamber of Peers in 1832, and perpetual secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1833. Among his works are an Arabic Grammar, (1810,) and "Pend-Nameh," in Persian and French, (1819.) Died in February, 1838.

See REINAUD, "Notice historique et littéraire sur Silvestre de Sacy," 1838; DAUNOU, "Éloge de Silvestre de Sacy," 1838; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for September, 1828.

Sacy, de, deh sâ'se', (LOUIS,) a French advocate and *littérateur*, born in 1654, was a member of the French Academy. He published a "Treatise on Friendship," and translated some works of Pliny the Younger. Died in 1727.

Sacy, de, (LOUIS ISAAC.) See LEMAISTRE.

Sacy, de, (SAMUEL USTAZA SILVESTRE,) a French journalist, a son of the eminent Orientalist, was born in Paris in 1801. He was one of the principal contributors to the "Journal des Débats." In 1854 he was elected to the French Academy. It is stated that during a period of twenty years (1828-48) he furnished two-thirds of the political articles of the "Journal des Débats."

Sade, de, deh sâd, (DONATIEN ALPHONSE FRANÇOIS,) MARQUIS, a profligate French novelist, a nephew of the following, was born in Paris in 1740; died in 1814.

Sade, de, (JACQUES FRANÇOIS PAUL ALPHONSE,) ABBÉ, a French ecclesiastic, born in 1705, wrote "Memoirs of the Life of Petrarch," (3 vols., 1764,) which is said to be a work of much merit. Died in 1778.

Sadelet, (ANTOINE.) See CHANDIEU.

Sadeler, sã'deh-ler, (GILES,) a Flemish engraver, born at Antwerp in 1570, was a brother or nephew of Jean, noticed below. He engraved after the Italian masters. Among his works are "Vestiges of Roman Antiquities." Died in 1629. He is said to have been the best engraver of the family.

Sadeler, (JEAN,) an able Flemish engraver and designer, born at Brussels in 1550. He studied and worked in Italy, and engraved many works of Italian masters. Among his prints are scriptural subjects, portraits, and landscapes. He died at Venice about 1600 or 1610.

Sadeler, (RAPHAEL,) a skilful Flemish engraver, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1555; died in 1616.

Sadi. See SAADEE.

Sadler, (ANTHONY,) an English divine, born in Wiltshire, became chaplain to Charles II. He published a number of sermons, and a work entitled a "Divine Masque." Died in 1680.

Sadler, (JOHN,) an English writer, born in Shropshire in 1615. He published "Rights of the Kingdom, or Customs of our Ancestors." Died in 1674.

Sadler, (MICHAEL THOMAS,) an English philanthropist and statesman, born in Derbyshire in 1780. He was twice elected to Parliament for Newark-upon-Trent, and in 1831 represented Aldborough, in Yorkshire. He laboured earnestly to improve the condition of the poor and of the children employed in factories. He wrote a work entitled "Ireland: its Evils and their Remedies," and "The Law of Population." Died in 1835.

See "Memoirs of the Life of M. T. Sadler," 1842; "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1831; "Malthus and Sadler," in the "London Quarterly Review" for April, 1831; "Fraser's Magazine" for September, 1835.

Sadler, (Sir RALPH,) was born in Middlesex, England, in 1507. At an early age he obtained the notice and patronage of Henry VIII., who employed him in various important missions. For his courage at the battle of Pinkie he was made knight-banneret on the field. After the accession of Elizabeth he became a member of her first Parliament, and, on the imprisonment of Mary Queen of Scots at Tutbury, was appointed her keeper. He died in 1587. His "State Papers and Letters," edited by Arthur Clifford, appeared in 1809.

See Sir Walter Scott, Miscellaneous Prose Works; Froude, "History of England;" Burton, "History of Scotland;" "Edinburgh Review" for August, 1810; "London Quarterly Review" for November, 1810.

Sadler, (WILLIAM WINDHAM,) an English aeronaut and chemist, who crossed the Irish Channel from Dublin to Wales, and made many other voyages of the kind. He was subsequently killed by a fall from his balloon, in 1824, at the age of about twenty-eight.

Sadlier, sã'd'le-ã',? (MARY ANNE,) a writer of fiction, whose original name was MADDEN, was born in the county of Cavan, Ireland, in 1820. Having emigrated to Canada, she married a Mr. Sadlier, and published a number of tales in favour of Catholicism.

Sã'doc or **Zã'dok**, a learned Jew, who lived about 250 B.C., was the disciple of Antigonus Sochæus, and became the principal founder of the sect of Sadducees.

Sadolet. See SADOLETO.

Sadoletto, sã-do-lã'to, or **Sadoletti**, sã-do-let'tee, [Fr. SADOLET, sã'do'lã',] (JACOPO,) an eminent Italian writer and cardinal, born at Módena in 1477, was a friend of Bembo. He became secretary to Leo X. about 1514, and was appointed Bishop of Carpentras in 1517. He was employed as secretary by Clement VII., and was made a cardinal by Paul III. about 1536, after which he passed the most of his time at Rome. In 1542 he was sent as ambassador to Francis I. of France. He is represented as a man of noble character, pious, modest, and liberal. Among his principal works are a treatise on education, entitled "De Liberis rectè Instituentis," (1533,) "On the Merits of Philosophy," ("Phædrus, sive de Laudibus Philosophiæ," 1538,) and "Latin Poems," (1548.) Died

at Rome in 1547. "There were two," says Hallam, "Bembo and Sadolet, who had by common confession reached a consummate elegance of style, in comparison of which the best productions of the last age seemed very imperfect." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See F. G. CANCELLIERI, "Elogio storico di J. Sadoletti," 1828; A. PÉRICAUD, "Fragments biographiques sur J. Sadolet," 1849; JOLY, "Étude sur Sadolet," 1857; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sadoletto or **Sadolet**, (PAOLO,) a poet and bishop, born at Módena in 1508, was a cousin-german or nephew of the preceding. He became Bishop of Carpentras in 1547. He wrote Latin Poems and Epistles. Died in 1572.

Sæed (or **Said**) Pasha, sã'eed' pã'shã', Viceroy of Egypt, and fourth son of Mehemet Alee, was born in 1822, and succeeded Abbás Pasha in 1854. He died in January, 1863.

Sæhrimnir, sã-rim'nir, written also **Serimner**, the boar on whose flesh the heroes who are admitted to Valhalla feast. Although boiled and served up every day, the boar is always whole again at evening.

Saenredam, (JAN,) a Dutch designer and engraver, born at Leyden about 1565. Died in 1607.

Saenredam, (PIETER,) a painter, born at Assendelft about 1597, was a son of the preceding. He painted architecture and interiors of churches. Died in 1666.

Safvet Pasha, a Turkish statesman, born in 1815. He was successively minister of foreign affairs, minister of public instruction, and minister of justice. In 1878 he was made a G.C.S.I. Died in 1883.

Saga, [from *saga* or *säga*, to "say," to "relate,"] according to the Norse mythology, the goddess of history. She is the intimate companion of Odin (or "Mind.")

Sagasta, (Praxedes Mateo,) a Spanish statesman, born in 1827. In consequence of his participation in the insurrection of 1856 he was obliged to fly for a time to France: so, too, after the insurrection of 1866. He was minister of the interior in General Prim's first cabinet. He was minister of state in 1870, and under King Amadeus, and successively minister for foreign affairs, minister for the interior, and president of the council under Marshal Serrano in 1874. He afterwards joined the new Liberal party, and in conjunction with General Martínez Campos formed the administration of 1880-1883.

Sage, (BALTHASAR GEORGES,) a French chemist and natural philosopher, born in Paris in 1740. He published numerous treatises on chemistry, mineralogy, and electricity. He was the principal founder of the School of Mines (1783.) In 1801 he was admitted into the Institute. Died in 1824.

Sage, (JOHN,) a bishop of the Scottish Episcopal Church, born in Fife-shire in 1652, was eminent for learning and talents. He preached at Edinburgh, wrote several polemical works against the Presbyterians, and became a bishop in 1705. Died in 1711.

Sagittarius, (CASPAR,) a German historian and Lutheran minister, born at Lunenburg in 1043. He became professor of history at Jena in 1674. He wrote on German history, and an "Introduction to Ecclesiastical History (1694.)" Died in 1694.

Sagittarius, (JOHANN CHRISTFRIED,) a German writer, born at Breslau in 1617, became professor of history at Jena. He wrote many dissertations, and edited the works of Luther. Died in 1689.

Sagra, de la, dã lã sã'grã, (DON RAMON,) a Spanish writer, born at Corunna in 1798, published "The Physical, Political, and Natural History of the Island of Cuba," (1837,) and several treatises on political economy.

Sagredo, sã-grã'do, (GIOVANNI,) a Venetian diplomatist and historian, published "Historical Memoirs of the Ottoman Monarchs from 1300 to 1646," (1677,) said to be well written. He became procurator of Saint Mark's about 1668. Died after 1691.

Sahagun, de, dã sã-ã'goon', (BERNARDINO,) a Franciscan friar, born at Sahagun, in Spain, was a missionary to Mexico in 1529. He wrote a valuable history entitled

"Historia universal de Nueva España," first published at Mexico in 1829. Died in 1590.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico," vol. i. book i.

Said. See SAEED.

Said-Ibn-Batric. See EUTYCHIUS.

Saigey, sà'zhà', (JACQUES FRÉDÉRIC,) a French savant, born at Montbéliard in 1797, published a number of scientific treatises.

Sailer, sí'ler, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a German Catholic theologian, born near Schrobenhausen, in Bavaria, in 1751. He was successively professor of divinity at Ingolstadt and at Landshut, and Bishop of Ratisbon, (1829.) He published a "Prayer-Book for Catholic Christians," (1831,) and other religious works. Died in 1832.

See E. VON SCHENK, "Die Bischöfe J. M. von Sailer und G. M. Wittmann," 1838.

Saillet, de, deh sã'yã', (ALEXANDRE,) a French *littérateur* and educational writer, born about 1805.

Saintes, de, deh sãntk', (CLAUDE,) a French prelate and controversial writer, born in 1525, became a deputy to the Council of Trent. He was made Bishop of Évreux in 1575, and distinguished himself by his zeal in the cause of the Catholic League. Died in 1591.

Saint-Aignan, de, deh sãn'tãn'yõn', (PAUL DE Beauvillier—deh bõ've'yã',) DUC, a French nobleman, born at Saint-Aignan in 1648. He was appointed president of the council of finances in 1685, and governor of the Duke of Burgundy in 1689. He was a friend of Fénelon, whom he selected as preceptor of that prince, and to whom he remained faithful after Fénelon had lost the royal favour. He was a favourite counsellor of Louis XIV. Died in 1714.

Saint-Albin, de, deh sãn'tãl'bãn', (ALEXANDRE CHARLES OMER Rousselin de Corbeau—roos'lãn' deh kor'bõ',) COMTE, a French writer and epigrammatist, born in 1773. He became in 1816 editor of the "Constitutionnel," a liberal journal of Paris. Among his works are lyric poems, epigrams, and a "Life of General Hoche," (2 vols., 1798.) Died in 1847.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Aldegonde. See MARNIX.

Saint-Allais, de, deh sãn'tãl'ã', (NICOLAS Viton—ve'tõn',) a French genealogist and *littérateur*, born at Langres in 1773. He published, besides many works on genealogy, a new edition of "The Art of Verifying Dates," (6 vols. 4to, and 23 vols. 8vo, 1818-20.) Died in 1842.

Saint-Alphonse, de, deh sãn'tãl'fõns', (PIERRE WATHIER,) born at Laon, in France, in 1770, served under Napoleon in several campaigns, and rose to be general of division in 1811. He was afterwards made a count of the empire, and grand officer of the legion of honour. Died in 1840.

Saint Am'and, (JAMES,) an English scholar, made a valuable collection of books and manuscripts, which at his death, in 1754, he bequeathed to the Bodleian Library.

Saint-Amans, de, deh sãn'tã'mõn', (JEAN FLO-RIMOND BOUDON,) a French antiquary and naturalist, was born at Agen in 1748. He published numerous treatises on agriculture, botany, and antiquities. Died in 1831.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Saint-Amant, sãn'tã'mõn', (MARC ANTOINE GÉRARD,) a French poet, born at Rouen in 1594, became a member of the French Academy in 1633. He wrote odes, idyls, satires, etc. Died in 1661.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Amour, sãn'tã'moor', (LOUIS,) a doctor of theology of the Sorbonne, and a distinguished advocate of Jansenism, was born in Paris in 1619; died in 1687.

Saint-Amour, de, deh sãn'tã'moor', (GUILLAUME,) a French philosopher and theologian, born at Saint-Amour, in Franche-Comté. He became professor of philosophy in Paris, and rector of the University. His name is chiefly memorable on account of the prominent part he performed in defending the privileges of the University against the Dominicans, who were favoured

by the pope. He was the author of a work entitled "Perils of the Latter Times," ("De Periculis novissimorum Temporum.") Died in 1272.

See DUPIN, "Histoire des Controverses dans le treizième Siècle."

Saint-André, (JEAN BON.) See JEAN BON SAINT-ANDRÉ.

Saint-André, de, deh sãn'tõn'drà', (JACQUES d'Albon—dãl'bõn',) MARSHAL, a French commander, who united with the Duc de Guise and Constable Montmorency to form a triumvirate against the Huguenots. He was killed in battle in the civil war in 1562.

Saint-Auge, de, deh sãn'tõnz', (ANGE FRANÇOIS FARIAU,) a French poet, born at Blois in 1747. He produced a French version of Ovid's "Metamorphoses," (1778-89,) which was received with favour. He translated other poems of Ovid, and was admitted to the French Academy in 1810. Died in Paris in 1810.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Arnaud. See LEROY DE SAINT-ARNAUD.

Saint-Aubin, sãn'tõ'bãn', (JEAN,) a physician of Metz, assisted Foes in his translation of Hippocrates, and wrote a work on the plague. Died in 1597.

Saint-Aubin, de, deh sãn'tõ'bãn', (AUGUSTIN,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1736. He engraved fine portraits and vignettes for books. His works are extremely numerous. Died in 1807.

Saint-Aubin, de, (CHARLES GERMAIN,) a designer and engraver, born in Paris in 1721, was a brother of the preceding. Died in 1786.

Saint-Aubin, de, (GABRIEL JACQUES,) a painter and engraver, born in Paris in 1724, was a brother of the preceding. Died in 1780.

Saint-Aubin, de, (JEAN,) a French Jesuit, born in 1587, wrote a 'History of the City of Lyons, Ancient and Modern. Died in 1660.

Saint-Bris. See LAMBERT, DE, (HENRI.)

Saint-Chamans, de, deh sãn'shã'mõn', (AUGUSTE,) VISCOUNT, a French jurist and statesman, born in Périgord in 1777, published several political and miscellaneous works.

Saint-Clair, sãnt klãr, (ARTHUR,) a general, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1735. He became a citizen of Pennsylvania, and served as brigadier-general at the battles of Trenton and Princeton, in the winter of 1776-77. He was appointed a major-general in February, 1777, elected a member of Congress in 1785, and President of Congress in 1787. In 1789 he was appointed Governor of Ohio. He commanded an army which was sent against the Miami Indians, and was defeated in Ohio, near the Miami River, with heavy loss, in November, 1791. He ceased to be Governor of Ohio in 1802. Died in 1818.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

Saint-Clost, de, deh sãn'klost', or **Saint-Cloud, de, deh sãn'kloo',** (PERRON or PIERRE,) a French writer of the thirteenth century, whose principal work is an allegorical poem entitled "The Romance of the Fox."

Saint-Cyran. See DUVERGIER.

Saint-Didier. See LIMOJON.

Sainte-Aulaire, de, deh sãn'tõ'lãr', (CÔME JOSEPH de Beauvoil—deh bõ'pwãl',) COUNT, a French royalist, born about 1742, served against France during and after the Revolution, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1814. Died in 1822.

Sainte-Aulaire, de, (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH DE BEAU-POIL,) MARQUIS, a French poet and member of the French Academy, born in the Limousin in 1643. He wrote madrigals and amatory verses. Died in 1742.

Sainte-Aulaire, de, (LOUIS CLAIR DE BEAUPOIL,) COMTE, a French writer and diplomatist, born in Périgord in 1778. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1818 to 1824, entered the Chamber of Peers about 1830, and was sent as ambassador to Vienna in 1833. In 1841 he was elected a member of the French Academy. He was minister at London from 1841 to 1847. His chief work is a "History of the Fronde," (3 vols., 1827.) Died in 1854.

See DE BARANTE, "Études historiques et biographiques;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sainte-Aulaire, de, (MARTIAL LOUIS DE BEAUPOIL,) a French prelate, born in 1720, became Bishop of Poitiers, and was a deputy of the clergy from Poitou to the States-General in 1789. Died in 1798.

Sainte-Beuve, sânt'buv', (CHARLES AUGUSTIN,) one of the most eminent of French critics, was born at Boulogne-sur-Mer on the 23d of December, 1804. He was educated in several colleges of Paris, and studied medicine, which he practised several years. He was successively a contributor to the "Globe," the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and the "National." He published in 1828 his "Historical and Critical Picture of French Poetry and the French Theatre in the Sixteenth Century," and in 1829 poems entitled "Life, Poetry, and Thoughts of Joseph Delorme." His other principal works are "Consolations," a collection of poems, (1830,) "Literary Portraits," (8 vols., 1832-39,) a series of criticisms which first appeared in the reviews, an excellent "History of Port-Royal," (4 vols., 1840-62,) and a series of able critiques entitled "Causeries du Lundi," (13 vols., 1851-57,) which first appeared in the "Constitutionnel." He was admitted into the French Academy in 1845. In 1852 he was appointed professor of Latin poetry in the College of France, and in 1857 *maître des conférences* in the Normal School. In 1865 he was raised to the dignity of a senator. Among his other works are "Étude sur Virgile," (2 vols., 1857,) and "Nouveaux Lundis," (1863.) Died in October, 1869.

"The peculiarity and excellence of his criticism is its disinterestedness, its singular power of appreciating whatever may be good in the most opposite schools, and its wonderful faculty for penetrating into the secrets of the most strangely different natures. And now, if we turn from the man's works to the man himself, we see great natural power, a mind originally pliable, subtle, and comprehensive to the very highest degree, curious and penetrative, impartial to a fault." ("Quarterly Review" for January, 1866.)

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Sainte-Beuve, par un Homme de Bien," 1841; PLANCHE, "Portraits littéraires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sainte-Beuve, (JACQUES), a French casuist, born in Paris in 1613. He was professor of theology in the Sorbonne from 1643 to 1654. Died in 1677.

Sainte-Claire-Deville, sânt'klâr' deh-vèl', (CHARLES,) a French geologist, born at Saint Thomas, in the Antilles, in 1814. He has published a "Geological Voyage to the Antilles and the Island of Tenerife," etc., and other scientific works.

Sainte-Claire-Deville, (HENRI), a French chemist, brother of the preceding, was born at Saint Thomas in 1818. He studied in France, and in 1851 succeeded Balard as professor of chemistry in the Normal School. He is chiefly distinguished for having invented a method of producing in considerable quantities the metal aluminum, first discovered by Wöhler in 1827. He published an account of his experiments in the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique," (vols. xliii. and xlvi.)

Sainte-Croix, de, deh sânt'krwâ', (GUILLAUME EMANUEL JOSEPH Guilhem de Clermont-Lodève—gē'lôn' deh klēr'môn' lo'däv'), BARON, a French antiquary and scholar, born at Marmoiron in 1746. He published, besides other works, "Historical Researches into the Mysteries of Paganism," (1784,) and a "Critical Examination of the Historians of Alexander the Great," (1804,) which are praised by Silvestre de Sacy. He was a member of the Institute. Died in 1809.

See DACIER, "Éloge de Sainte-Croix;" SILVESTRE DE SACY, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de M. de Sainte-Croix," 1809; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sainte-Edme, sânt'êdm', (properly EDME THÉODORE Bourg—boor), a French political writer and biographer, born in Paris in 1785. He wrote against the Bourbons and Louis Philippe. In conjunction with Sarrut, he published "Biography of Living Men," ("Biographie des Hommes du Jour," 6 vols., 1835-42.) He committed suicide in Paris in 1852.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Sainte-Elme, sânt'êlm', (IDA), a French courtesan, whose real name was ELZELINA TOLSTOI VANAYL DE YONGH, was born in 1778. She was the author of

"Memoirs of a Contemporary, or Recollections of the Principal Personages of the Republic, the Consulate, the Empire, and the Restoration," (3 vols., 1827.) Died in 1845.

Sainte-Foi, sânt'fwâ', (ÉLOI JOURDAN), a French theologian, born at Beaufort in 1806, has published several religious works.

Sainte-Marie, sânt'mâ're', (ÉTIENNE), a French physician, born near Lyons in 1777, published several medical works. Died in 1829.

Sainte-Marthe, de, deh sânt'mârt', (ABEL), a French lawyer and Latin poet, born at Loudun in 1566, was a son of Scévole, noticed below. He was appointed a councillor of state by Louis XIII. Died in 1652.

Sainte-Marthe, de, (ABEL LOUIS), a French theologian, born in Paris in 1621, was a son of Scévole the Younger. He became general of the Oratory in 1672. He wrote a work entitled "The Christian World," ("Orbis Christianus," 9 vols., manuscript.) Died in 1697. See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Sainte-Marthe, de, (CHARLES), a French poet, born at Fontevault. He taught Hebrew and Greek at Lyons, after he had been imprisoned two years on suspicion of being a Lutheran. Died after 1562.

Sainte-Marthe, de, (DENIS), a theologian, born in Paris in 1650. He published, besides other works, "Gallia Christiana," (4 vols., 1715-28.) Died in 1725. See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Sainte-Marthe, de, [Lat. SAMMARTHA'NUS,] (SCÉVOLE or GAUCHER), a French writer and Latin poet, born at Loudun in 1536, was a nephew of Charles. He held several high offices under Henry III. and Henry IV., and was an opponent of the League. He wrote "Pædtophonia," and other Latin poems, which were much admired. Died in 1623.

See LA ROCHE-MAILLET, "Vie de Sainte-Marthe," 1629; LÉON FEUGÈRE, "Étude sur S. de Sainte-Marthe," 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sainte-Marthe, de, (SCÉVOLE and LOUIS), twin brothers, born at Loudun in 1571, were sons of the preceding. They produced an account of French bishops, entitled "Gallia Christiana," (4 vols., 1656.) Scévole died in 1650; Louis died in 1656.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Sainte-Maure, de, (DUC DE.)

Sainte-Palaye, de, deh sânt'pâlâ', (JEAN BAPTISTE DE LACURNE), a distinguished writer, and a member of the French Academy, was born at Auxerre in 1697. He published "Memoirs of Ancient Chivalry," (3 vols., 1759-81,) which was translated into English, and collected materials for a "History of the Troubadours," which was published by Millot, (1774.) Died in 1781.

See SÉGUIER, "Éloge de Lacurne de Sainte-Palaye," 1782; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sainte-Suzanne, de, deh sânt'sü'zân', (GILBERT JOSEPH MARTIN Bruneteau—brün'tô'), COMTE, a French general, born near Poivre (Aube) in 1760. He became a general of division in 1796, and count in 1809. Died in 1830.

Saint-Étienne. See RABAUT.

Saint-Eve, sânt'êv', (JEAN MARIE), a skilful French engraver, born in Lyons in 1810. Having gained the grand prize in 1840, he went to Rome with a pension, and engraved some works of Raphael, Andrea del Sarto, and Ary Scheffer. Died in 1856.

Saint-Évremond. See ÈVREMOND.

Saint-Fargeau. See LE PELLETIER.

Saint-Félix, de, deh sânt'fâ'lèks', (JULES), called also FÉLIX D'AMOREUX, a French poet and novelist, born at Uzès in 1806.

Saint-Foix, de, deh sânt'fwâ', (GERMAIN FRANÇOIS POUILLAIN), a French *littérateur*, born at Rennes, in Brittany, in 1698, was the author of "Turkish Letters," (1730,) and several dramas and other works. He was a famous duellist. Died in 1776.

See DUCOUDRAY, "Éloge de Saint-Foix," 1777; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Fond. See FAUJAS DE SAINT-FOND.

Saint-Gelais, de, deh sânt'zhèh-lâ', (MELLIN), a French ecclesiastic, born at Angoulême in 1491, pub-

lished a number of poems in Latin and French. Died in 1558. He was a nephew (or, as some say, a son) of Octavien, noticed below.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" CASTAIGNE, "Notice sur les Saint-Gelais," 1836.

Saint-Gelais, de, (OCTAVIEN,) a French poet and prelate, born at Cognac in 1466. He was appointed Bishop of Angoulême in 1494. His principal work is "The Abode of Honour," ("Le Séjour d'Honneur.") Died in 1502.

See E. CASTAIGNE, "Notice sur les Saint-Gelais," 1836.

Saint-Geniés, sán'zhèh-ne-á', (JEAN,) a French scholar and Latin poet, was born at Avignon in 1607. He wrote elegies, idylls, and satires, (1654,) which are commended. Died in 1663.

Saint-Georges, sán'zhórhzh', (N.) CHEVALIER, a composer and violinist, born at Guadeloupe in 1745. His mother was a mulatto. He was an expert fencer. He composed several operas. Died in Paris in 1799.

Saint-Georges, de, deh sán'zhórhzh', CHEVALIER, a French naval officer, who, as commander of the Invincible, was defeated by Lord Anson off the coast of Spain, in 1747, while assisting to convoy a fleet of merchant-vessels. Died in 1763.

Saint-Georges, de, (JULES HENRI VERNON,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1801, has published numerous dramatic works and romances.

Saint-Germain, sán'zhèr'mán', COUNT, a notorious adventurer, sometimes called THE MARQUIS DE BETMAR, is supposed to have been a Portuguese. About 1770 he appeared at the Parisian court, where he made a great sensation by his various accomplishments and pretended skill in alchemy. He professed to be three hundred and fifty years old, and to possess the elixir of life and the philosopher's stone. Died in 1795.

See "Nachrichten vom Grafen Saint-Germain," 1780.

Saint-Germain, de, deh sán'zhèr'mán', (CLAUDE LOUIS,) COMTE, a French general, born near Lons-le-Saulnier in 1707. He served as general in the Seven Years' war, (1755-62,) and afterwards passed several years in the Danish service, in which he obtained the rank of field-marshal. He became minister of war in France in 1775, and made important reforms in that department. He resigned in 1777. Died in 1778.

See ABBÉ DE LA MONTAGNE, "Mémoires du Comte de Saint-Germain," 1779; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" SIMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Saint-Germain or **Germain**, (CHRISTOPHER,) an English jurist, published a work entitled "The Doctor and Student, or Dialogues between a Doctor of Divinity and Student in the Laws of England," (1523, in Latin.) Died in 1540.

Saint-Haouen, sán'há'wón', (YVES MARIE GABRIEL PIERRE LECOAT—leh-ko'á',) BARON, born in Brittany in 1756, entered the navy at an early age, and served against the English in several campaigns of the Revolution. He was made an officer of the legion of honour in 1804, and subsequently a rear-admiral. Died in 1826.

Saint-Hilaire. See GEOFFROY SAINT-HILAIRE.

Saint-Hilaire, sán'te'lár', (JEAN HENRI,) sometimes called JAUME SAINT-HILAIRE, a French botanist, born at Grasse in 1772. A genus of composite plants was named Jaumea in his honour. Died in 1845.

Saint-Hilaire, (JULES BARTHÉLEMY.) See BARTHÉLEMY.

Saint-Hilaire, de, deh sán'te'lár', (AUGUSTE,) a French naturalist, born at Orléans in 1779, (some authorities say 1799,) spent six years in a botanical exploration of Brazil, to which he went in 1816. His principal works are his "Flora Brasiliæ Meridionalis," (1825, with 192 coloured plates,) "Travels in the Provinces of Rio Janeiro and Minas Geraes," (1830,) "History of the Most Remarkable Plants of Brazil and Paraguay," "Journey to the Diamond District of Brazil," (1833,) and "Lectures on Botany," ("Leçons de Botanique," 1841.) He became a member of the Institute in 1830. Died in 1853.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Hilaire, de, (ÉMILE MARC HILAIRE,) sometimes called MARCO DE SAINT-HILAIRE, a French writer, born about 1790, became at an early age one

of the pages of the emperor Napoleon. He published "Recollections of the Private Life of Napoleon," (1838,) "History of the Imperial Guard," (1845,) and other works illustrating the history of his time.

Saint-Hilaire, de, (LOUIS JOSEPH VINCENT LEBLOND,) a French general of division, born at Ribemont, in Picardy, in 1766, served in the army of Napoleon in Italy, and in the principal Austrian campaigns. He died of a wound received at Essling in 1809.

Saint-Huberti, sán'zü'bèr'te', (ANNE ANTOINETTE CLAVAL,) a favourite French actress, born about 1756. She performed operas with great success in Paris. About 1790 she was married to the Count d'Entraigues, who became an exile in England. They were assassinated near London in 1812.

Saint-Hyacinthe. See CHARRIÈRE, DE, (MADAME.)

Saint-Hyacinthe, sán'te'á'sán', (HYACINTHE CORDONNIER,) called also CHEVALIER DE THÉMISEUL, (deh tá'mè'zul',) a French *littérateur*, born at Orléans in 1684. He wrote, besides other works, a satire called "The Master-Piece of an Unknown Author," ("Le Chef-d'Œuvre d'un Inconnu," 1714.) He was a Protestant, and an adversary of Voltaire. Died in 1746.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" MM. HAAG, "La France protestante."

Saintine, sán'tèn', (JOSEPH XAVIER BONIFACE,) a distinguished French writer, born in Paris in 1790. He published dramas, poems, and romances, a collection of philosophical stories, entitled "Jonathan the Visionary," (1827,) and "History of the Wars in Italy." His most popular work is the tale of "Picciola," for which he received the Montyon prize in 1837. It passed through ten editions in eight years, and was translated into several languages. Died in 1865.

See the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1838.

Saint-Ives or **Saint-Yves**, sán'tè'v', (CHARLES,) an eminent French oculist, born near Rocroy in 1667. His principal work, entitled "New Treatise on Diseases of the Eye," (1722,) was translated into English and German. Died in 1733.

Saint-Jacques de Sylvabelle, de, deh sán'zhâk' deh sèl'vâ'bèl', (GUILLAUME,) a French savant, and director of the observatory at Marseilles, was born in that city in 1722. He published numerous treatises on mathematics, astronomy, etc. Died in 1801.

Saint-Jean, sán'zhôn', (SIMON,) a French flower-painter, born at Lyons in 1812.

Saint John. See BOLINGBROKE.

Saint John, popularly called sin'jen, (BAYLE,) son of James Augustus, noticed below, was born in London in 1822. He published, among other works, "Adventures in the Libyan Desert," "The Subalpine Kingdom," "Purple Tints of Paris," and "The Turks in Europe," (1853.) Died in 1859. His brother HORACE has written a "History of British Conquests in India," and several other works.

Saint John, (JAMES AUGUSTUS,) a distinguished writer and traveller, born in Caermarthenshire, in Wales, about the beginning of the nineteenth century. He was for a time associated with J. S. Buckingham as editor of the "Oriental Herald," for which he wrote a history of British dominion in India. Having visited Egypt, Malta, and Italy, he published in 1834 a "Description of Egypt and Nubia." Among his other works we may name "The Lives of Celebrated Travellers," (1830,) a "History of the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Greeks," (3 vols., 1842,) and "Philosophy at the Foot of the Cross," (1855;) also the novels of "Margaret Ravenscroft" and "Sir Cosmo Digby."

Saint John, (OLIVER,) an English judge and republican, born in Bedfordshire about 1596, was an able lawyer. He was elected to Parliament about 1628, and became a leader of the country party. He was counsel for Hampden in the Ship-money case, (1637,) and then "delivered the finest argument that had ever been heard in Westminster Hall." (Lord Campbell.) In 1640 he became a member of the Long Parliament. According to Lord Campbell, "he was the first Englishman that seriously planned the establishment of a republican form of government in this country." He was appointed solicitor-general in 1641, and was influential in procuring

the condemnation of the Earl of Strafford. In 1648 he became chief justice of the common pleas. He retained that position till the restoration, (1660.) He was appointed a member of Cromwell's House of Lords in 1657. His life was spared at the restoration, on condition that he should never hold any office. He died in 1673. Clarendon says "he was a man reserved, and of a dark and clouded countenance, very proud, and conversing with very few." He was a great-grandfather of Henry Saint John, Lord Bolingbroke.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Chief Justices," vol. i.; FOSS, "The Judges of England;" CLARENDON, "History of the Great Rebellion."

Saint-Jorry, de, *dəh sãn'zhô're'*, (PIERRE DU FAUR—dü fôr,) [Lat. PE'TRUS FA'BER,] a French jurist, born at Toulouse in 1540; died in 1600.

Saint-Jullien, *sãn'zhü'le-ãn'*, (BARTHÉLEMI ÉMÉ), BARON, a French diplomatist, was patronized by Francis I., who employed him in several embassies. Died in 1597.

Saint-Just. See FRETEAU.

Saint-Just, de, *dəh sãn'zhüst'*, (ANTOINE LOUIS LÉON,) a French revolutionist, born at Decize in 1767 or 1768, was an intimate friend of Robespierre, through whose influence he became a member of the National Convention in 1792. He voted for the death of the king without delay or appeal to the people, and distinguished himself as one of the most violent of the Jacobin party. He had a prominent part in the downfall of the Girondists, and, as a member of the committee of public safety, was sent with Lebas to the Rhine, where he established the guillotine and put to death great numbers of the people. Appointed president of the Convention in 1794, he contributed mainly to the defeat of Danton's party, and became, with Robespierre and Couthon, one of the triumvirate of the reign of terror. He was involved in the ruin of Robespierre and his associates, with whom he was executed in July, 1794. He left a number of political works.

See FLEURY, "Saint-Just et la Terreur," 2 vols., 1852; E. HAMEL, "Histoire de Saint-Just," 1859; THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Just, de, (C. GODARD d'AUCOUR—dô'kooor'), BARON, a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1769, was the author of tragedies, comedies, and comic operas. Among the last-named the "Caliph of Bagdad" was very successful. Died in 1826.

Saint-Lambert, de, *dəh sãn'lôn'bair'*, (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) MARQUIS, a French poet and infidel philosopher, born at Vézelize, in Lorraine, in 1716 or 1717. He was a contributor to the "Encyclopédie," and an intimate friend of Voltaire, who commends his poems in extravagant terms. The principal of these, entitled "The Seasons," (1769,) procured for him admission to the French Academy. He also published "Universal Catechism," (1798,) and other philosophical works. Died in 1803.

See PUYMAJRE, "Saint-Lambert," 1840; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Laurent, *sãn'lô'rôn'*, (NOMBRET, nô'n'brã'), a French dramatist, published a number of popular vaudevilles. Died in 1833.

Saint-Léger. See MERCIER.

Saint-Léger, de, *dəh sãn'lã'zhe-ã'*, (JEAN GEORGES LAURENT,) a French *littérateur*, born in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Saint Leonards, *sent lãn'ardz*, (EDWARD BURTON-SHAW SUGDEN,) BARON, an English jurist and statesman, born in London in 1781. He became a member of Parliament for Weymouth in 1828, and in 1829 was appointed solicitor-general under the Duke of Wellington, and made a knight. He was lord chancellor of Ireland from 1841 to 1846, and in 1852 was created a peer and lord chancellor of England. Among his principal works are "Practical Treatise on Powers," (1808,) "A Series of Letters to a Man of Property on Sales, Purchases, Mortgages," etc., (1809,) and "Treatise on the Law of Property as administered in the House of Lords," (1849.) Died in 1875.

Saint-Leu, de, DUCHESSE. See HORTENSE BEAUHARNAIS.

Saint-Lo, de, *dəh sãn'lô'*, (ALEXIS,) a French Capuchin friar, born in Normandy, visited America and Africa as a missionary, and published in 1637 an "Account of a Voyage to Cape Verd." Died in 1638.

Saint Loe, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English diplomatist, born about 1520, was captain of the guard to Queen Elizabeth, and held other important offices. Died about 1565.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., 2d series, 1828.

Saint Louis. See LOUIS IX. OF FRANCE.

Saint-Luc, de, *dəh sãn'lük'*, (FRANÇOIS D'ESPINAY,) a French soldier of the sixteenth century, was appointed grand master of artillery by Henry IV. He was killed at the siege of Amiens, in 1597.

Saint-Luc, de, (TIMOLEON D'ESPINAY,) a French marshal, son of the preceding, was born about 1580; died in 1644.

Saint-Marc, de, *dəh sãn'mãrk'*, (CHARLES HUGUES LEFEBVRE,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1698. His principal work is a "Chronological Abridgment of the History of Italy from the Downfall of the Western Empire," (6 vols., 1761-70.) Died in 1769.

Saint-Marc, de, (JEAN PAUL ANDRÉ des RASINS—dã rã'zãn'), MARQUIS, a French lyric and dramatic poet, born in the province of Guienne in 1728. His opera of "Adèle de Ponthieu" met with brilliant success, and was set to music by Piccini. Died in 1818.

Saint-Marc-Girardin, *sãn'mãrk'zhe'rãr'dãn'*, a French writer and statesman, born in Paris in 1801. He succeeded Guizot as professor of history in the Faculty of Letters about 1830, and was appointed minister of public instruction in 1848. He published "Essays on Literature and Morals," and other works, and contributed to the "Journal des Débats" and the "Revue des Deux Mondes." He was elected to the French Academy in 1844. Died in 1873.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Marcellin, *sãn'mãrs'lãn'*, (JEAN VICTOR,) a French officer and *littérateur*, born in 1791, served in the Russian campaign of 1812. He fell in a duel in 1819.

Saint-Mard. See RÉMOND DE SAINT-MARD.

Saint-Marsan, de, *dəh sãn'mãrs'sôn'*, (ANTOINE MARIE PHILIPPE ASINARI—ã'ze'nã're'), MARQUIS, born at Turin in 1761, was appointed by Napoleon in 1809 minister-plenipotentiary to Berlin, and was subsequently minister of war under Victor Emmanuel. Died in 1828.

Saint-Martin, *sãn'mãr'tãn'*, (ANTOINE JEAN,) a French Orientalist, born in Paris in 1791, was a disciple of Silvestre de Sacy, through whose influence he became in 1820 a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He was afterwards associated with Abel Rémusat as editor of the absolutist journal "L'Universel." He was the author of "Historical and Geographical Memoirs on Armenia," (1818,) "New Researches on the Epoch of the Death of Alexander and the Chronology of the Ptolemies," (1820,) "Historical Notice on the Zodiac of Denderah," (1822,) and several other works. He published a good edition of Lebeau's "Histoire du Bas-Empire," (21 vols., 1824-36.) Died in 1832.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Biographie Universelle."

Saint-Martin, (JEAN BAPTISTE PASINATO—pã'se-nã'to,) an Italian savant, born in the province of Treviso in 1739, published a number of treatises on agriculture and natural science. Died in 1800.

Saint-Martin, de, *dəh sãn'mãr'tãn'*, (JEAN DIDIER,) a French missionary to China, born in Paris in 1743, translated into Chinese the "Imitation of Christ," and other works. Died in 1801.

Saint-Martin, de, (LOUIS CLAUDE,) MARQUIS, a French mystic, sometimes called "the Unknown Philosopher," ("Le Philosophe inconnu,") was born at Amboise in 1743. He was a warm admirer of the writings of Jacob Böhme, a number of which he translated into French. Among Saint-Martin's principal works are his treatise "On Errors and on Truth," (1775,) "Natural View of the Relations which exist between God, Man, and the Universe," (1782,) "The New Man," (1792,) and "On the Spirit of Things," (1800.) Died in 1803.

Châteaubriand characterized him as "a man of great merit."

See GENCE, "Notice sur L. C. de Saint-Martin," 1824; CARO, "Essai sur la Vie et la Doctrine de Saint-Martin," 1852; MATTER, "Saint-Martin, le Philosophe inconnu," 1862; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Martin de la Motte, de, *dəh sãn'nãr'tãn' dəh lã mot*, (FÉLIX,) COMTE, a Piedmontese jurist and naturalist, born at Turin, was created by Napoleon a count and senator. Died in 1818.

Saint-Maur. See DUPRÉ DE SAINT-MAUR.

Saint-Maurice, de, *dəh sãn'mõ'ræss'*, (CHARLES R. E.), a French historian and novelist, born about 1796. Among his works is a "History of the Crusades," (1824.)

Saint-Mauris, de, *dəh sãn'mõ'ræss'*, (JEAN,) a French jurist, born at Dôle about 1495, became professor of law in his native city. Died in 1555.

Saint-Morys, de, *dəh sãn'mõ're'*, (?ÉTIENNE BOURGEOVIN-VIALART—*boorz'hvãn' ve'ãlãr'*), COMTE, a French writer, born in Paris in 1772, published several political and miscellaneous works. Died in 1817.

Saint-Nou, de, *dəh sãn'nõn'*, (JEAN CLAUDE RICHARD,) ABBÉ, a French amateur artist, born in Paris in 1727. He published in 1781 "Voyage pittoresque de Naples et de Sicile," in 5 vols., illustrated with fine engravings. Died in 1791.

Sainton-Dolby, (CHARLOTTE H.), a contralto singer, born in London in 1821. Her fame rests upon her rendering of vocal parts in the great oratorios. Died in 1885.

Saintonge, (LOUISE GENEVIÈVE Gillot,) born in 1650, was the author of dramatic works and poems on various subjects. She was the daughter of Madame de Gomez, also a distinguished writer. Died in 1718.

Saint-Ours, de, (JEAN PIERRE,) a Swiss painter, born at Geneva about 1756; died in 1809.

Saint-Pard, de, (PIERRE NICOLAS van Blo-taque) ABBÉ, born near Liege in 1734, studied in Paris, where he was appointed honorary canon. He wrote a number of religious works. Died in 1824.

Saint-Paul, de, *dəh sãn'põl'*, (FRANÇOIS PAUL BARLETTI,) a French scholar, born in Paris in 1734, became professor of belles-lettres at Segovia, in Spain, in 1770. He was the author of several educational works. Died in 1809.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Pavin, de, *dəh sãn'pã'vãn'*, (DENIS SANGUIN,) a French poet, born in Paris, was a priest or abbé. His works are chiefly sonnets, epistles, and epigrams. Died in 1670.

Saint-Peravi, de, *dəh sãn'pəh-rã've'*, (JEAN NICOLAS MARCELLIN GUÉRINEAU,) a French poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Janville in 1732; died in 1789.

Saint-Pern, de, *dəh sãn'pərn'*, (BERTRAND,) a French soldier, born in Brittany, was a friend and companion-in-arms of the famous Du Guesclin. He lived about 1330-60.

Saint-Pern, de, (JUDES VINCENT,) MARQUIS, a French lieutenant-general, born in 1694, served in Flanders under Marshal Saxe, and subsequently in the Seven Years' war. Died in 1761.

Saint Philip, MARQUIS OF. See BACCALAR Y SANNA.

Saint-Pierre, de, *dəh sãn'pə-air'*, (CHARLES IRÉ-NÉE CASTEL,) a French writer and priest, born near Barfleur, in Normandy, in 1658, was a friend of Fontenelle. He was eccentric and eminently benevolent. It is said that he was the first who used the word *bien-faisance*, ("beneficence.") In 1695 he was admitted into the French Academy. He wrote a number of works on politics, morality, and political economy. His favourite hobby was a project to maintain perpetual peace by a congress or European Diet. Having censured the policy of Louis XIV. in his "Polysynodie," (1718,) he was expelled from the Academy. J. J. Rousseau expressed the opinion that "he was an honour to his age and to his species." Died in 1743.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Eloge de l'Abbé de Saint-Pierre," 1775; ALLETZ, "Rêves d'un Homme de Bien, ou Vues utiles et praticables de l'Abbé de Saint-Pierre," 1775; GOUIN, "Études sur la Vie de l'Abbé de Saint-Pierre," 1861; PRÉVOST-PARADOT, "Eloge de l'Abbé de Saint-Pierre," MOLINARI, "L'Abbé de Saint-Pierre," 1861.

Saint-Pierre, de, (EUSTACHE,) a noble citizen of Calais, who, as Froissart relates, when that city was besieged by Edward III. of England, offered himself with five others to the English, on condition that the rest of the inhabitants should be spared.

See FROISSART, "Chronicles."

Saint-Pierre, de, (JACQUES HENRI Bernardin—*běr'nãr'dãn'*), a celebrated French writer, was born at Havre on the 19th of January, 1737. Having finished his studies with distinction at the College of Rouen, he entered the army as a military engineer, but he was soon after dismissed the service for an act of insubordination. He subsequently went to Russia, where he remained four years, employed as an engineer. Having returned to France in 1766, he obtained a commission as engineer for the Isle of France. After a residence of three years in that country, he set out in 1771 for Paris, where he resolved to devote himself to literature, and formed an intimacy with Rousseau and other distinguished writers of the time. He published in 1773 his "Voyage to the Isle of France," etc., and in 1784 his "Studies of Nature," which was very favourably received. It was followed in 1788 by the charming tale of "Paul and Virginia," which passed rapidly through numerous editions and was translated into the principal languages of Europe. Among his other works are "The Desires of a Solitary," ("Les Vœux d'un Solitaire," 1789,) "The Indian Cottage," (1791,) "Harmonies of Nature," and "Essay on J. J. Rousseau." Saint-Pierre enjoyed the patronage of Louis XVI., Joseph Bonaparte, and the emperor Napoleon. He died in January, 1814. He is regarded as one of the best prose writers of France, and his "Paul and Virginia" is pronounced by a French critic not only the *chef-d'œuvre* of the author, but one of the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the language. He married a daughter of Pierre F. Didot, book-publisher of Paris, and had two children, named Paul and Virginie.

See LOUIS AIMÉ-MARTIN, "Vie de Bernardin de Saint-Pierre," prefixed to his complete works, 12 vols., 1817-20, also, "Mémoires sur la Vie de B. de Saint-Pierre," 1826; PATIN, "Éloge de B. de Saint-Pierre," 1816; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits littéraires;" A. FLEURY, "Vie de Bernardin de Saint-Pierre," 1844; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "North American Review" for July, 1821, (by A. H. EVERETT); "Monthly Review" for February and March, 1816.

Saint-Pol, de. See LUXEMBOURG, DE, (LOUIS.)

Saint-Pol, de, *dəh sãn'põl'*, (ANTOINE MONTBETON,) a French marshal of the sixteenth century, was an adherent of the Guises, and took an active part in the wars of the League. He was treacherously assassinated by the Duke of Guise, son of Henry of Lorraine, about 1594.

Saint-Pol or Saint-Paul, de, (FRANÇOIS de Bourbon-Vendôme—*dəh boor'bõn' võn'dõm'*), COMTE, a French soldier, born in Picardy in 1491, was a friend of the Count of Angoulême, afterwards Francis I., whom he accompanied in his principal military expeditions. Died in 1545.

Saint-Prest or Saint-Prêt, de, *dəh sãn'prã'*, (JEAN YVES,) a French jurist, was director of the political academy founded at Paris in 1710 by M. de Torcy. He wrote for the pupils of this institution a "History of the Treaties made between the Different European Powers, from the Reign of Henry IV. to the Peace of Nymwegen, in 1679." Died in 1720.

Saint-Priest, de, *dəh sãn'pre'ěst'*, (ALEXIS,) COUNT, a diplomatist and *littérateur*, of French extraction, born at Saint Petersburg in 1805, was a nephew of Guillaume Emmanuel, noticed below. He was successively French ambassador to Brazil, Portugal, and Copenhagen between 1833 and 1841. He wrote a "History of the Fall of the Jesuits in the Eighteenth Century," (1844,) "History of the Conquest of Naples by Charles of Anjou," (1847,) which procured him admission to the French Academy in 1849, and "Diplomatic and Literary Studies," (1850.) Died at Moscow in 1851.

See DE BARANTE, "Notice sur M. le Comte A. de Saint-Priest," 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Priest, de, (EMMANUEL LOUIS MARIE Guignard—*gẽn'yãr'*), VICOMTE, a general and diplomatist, born in Paris in 1789, was a son of François Emmanuel, noticed below. He fought in the Russian army at Aus-

terlitz and Lutzen. He became French ambassador at Berlin in 1825, and was minister at Madrid from 1827 to 1831.

See DE BARANTE, "Études historiques et biographiques;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Priest, de, (FRANÇOIS EMMANUEL,) COMTE, a French diplomatist and statesman, born at Grenoble in 1735, was employed before the Revolution in important embassies to Portugal, Constantinople, and the Hague. He succeeded Villedeuil as secretary of state or minister of the interior in 1789, and resigned in December, 1790. Died in 1831.

Saint-Priest, de, (GUILLAUME EMMANUEL,) COMTE, son of the preceding, was born at Constantinople in 1776. Having entered the Russian service, he fought against the French at Austerlitz and in other engagements, and obtained the rank of general. He was mortally wounded at Rheims in 1814.

Saint-Priz, sâ'n'pre', (JEAN AMABLE FOUCAULT,) a French actor, born in Paris in 1759; died in 1834.

Saint-Prosper, de, deh sâ'n'pros'pair', (ANTOINE JEAN CASSÉ,) a French journalist and political writer, born in Paris in 1790; died in 1841.

Saintrailles or **Xaintrailles, de**, deh sâ'n'trâil' or sâ'n'trâ'ye, (POTON,) a French warrior, born about 1395, fought for Charles VII. against the English, and became marshal of France in 1454. Died in 1461.

Saint-Rambert, de, deh sâ'n'rôn'bair', (GABRIEL,) a French philosopher of the school of Descartes, born at Pontarlier, was the author of "Physical Explanations of the First Chapter of Genesis," (1713.) Died about 1720.

Saintré, de, deh sâ'n'trà', written also **Xaintré**, (JEAN or JEHAN,) a brave French soldier, born at Vendôme in 1320, distinguished himself at the battle of Poitiers, where he was severely wounded. Died in 1368.

Saint-Réal, de, deh sâ'n'râ'ail', (CÉSAR VICHARD, sâ'zâr' ve'shâr',) ABBÉ, a distinguished historical writer, born at Chambéry, in Savoy, in 1639. He published a treatise "On the Use of History," (1671,) the historical romance of "Don Carlos," (1672,) a "History of the Spanish Conspiracy against the Republic of Venice in 1618," (1674,) and several other works. He resided mostly in Paris, and was intimate with Hor-tense Mancini. Died in 1692. His work on the "Conspiracy against Venice" was ranked among the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the French language by Voltaire, who says that "his style is comparable to that of Sallust." ("Siècle de Louis XIV.") A large part of this work is fictitious.

See F. DI BAROLO, "Memorie spettanti alla Vita di Saint-Real," 1788; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Rémy, de, deh sâ'n'râ'mé', (PIERRE SURIREY,) a French general, born about 1650, was the author of "Memoirs of Artillery." Died in 1716.

Saint-Ruth, sâ'n'rüt', a French general, and persecutor of the Huguenots, notorious for his cruelty. He was sent to Ireland in 1691 as commander-in-chief of the army which fought for James II., and was opposed by General Ginkell. He was defeated and killed at Aughrim in 1691.

See MACAULAY'S "History of England," vol. iv.

Saint-Samson, de, deh sâ'n'sôn'sôn', (JEAN,) a French Carmelite monk and devotional writer, who became blind in infancy, was born at Sens in 1571; died in 1636.

Saint-Saphorin, de, deh sâ'n'sâ'fo'rân', (ARMAND FRANÇOIS LOUIS,) a French diplomatist, born in 1738, entered the service of Frederick V. of Denmark, who made him a privy councillor and conferred upon him other distinctions. Died in 1805.

Saint-Silvestre, de, deh sâ'n'sêl'vêstr', (JUSTE LOUIS DU FAURE—dü fôr,) MARQUIS, a French lieutenant-general, born in Paris in 1627. He served under Turenne in 1672, and subsequently in the Spanish campaign of 1693. Died in 1719.

Saint-Simon, de, deh sâ'n'se'môn', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS VERMANDOIS DE ROUVROY-SANDICOURT—vêr môn'dwâ' deh roo'vrwâ'sôn'dre'koor'), a French

prelate, born in Paris in 1727, became Bishop of Agde and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He was executed in 1794, by order of the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Saint-Simon, de, (CLAUDE ANNE,) MARQUIS, a French commander, born in 1743, entered the Spanish service, and was created captain-general by Ferdinand VII. Died about 1820.

Saint-Simon, de, (CLAUDE DE ROUVROY,) DUC, a French general, born in 1607, was the father of the famous writer of Memoirs. Died in 1693.

Saint-Simon, de, (CLAUDE DE ROUVROY,) a French prelate, of noble family, born in Paris in 1695, became Bishop of Metz in 1733. Died in 1760.

Saint-Simon, sânt si'mon, de, [Fr. pron. deh sâ'n'se'môn',] (CLAUDE HENRI,) COUNT, a famous French socialist and philosopher, born in Paris in October, 1760, was a nephew of Charles François, Bishop of Agde, and a relative of the Duc de Saint-Simon. He was endowed with great energy of character. Having entered the army young, he served under Washington in the United States. After the end of the American war he passed several years in travel. He took little part in the French Revolution, but, in partnership with Count de Redern, speculated in confiscated property. They realized a large fortune; but Redern appropriated all of it except \$30,000. Saint-Simon entertained or professed a conviction that his mission was to be a social reformer, for which he qualified himself by various studies. In 1801 he married Mademoiselle de Champ-grand, whom he divorced in 1802 because he wished to marry Madame de Staël; but she declined his offer. He soon dissipated his money in projects, experiments, etc. In 1807 he published an "Introduction to the Scientific Labours of the Nineteenth Century." With the aid of his disciple Augustin Thierry, he produced "The Reorganization of European Society," (1814.) Among his most remarkable works is "New Christianity," ("Nouveau Christianisme," 1825,) in which he maintains that Christianity is progressive. His doctrines exerted great influence in France, and attracted many eminent disciples, among whom were Auguste Comte, Michel Chevalier, Hyppolite Carnot, and O. Rodrigues. He died in 1825. After his death, Bazard, Rodrigues, and Enfantin were chief priests of the Saint-Simonian sect, which was very numerous until divergent tendencies produced its dissolution.

See VILLENAVE, "Histoire du Saint-Simonisme," 1847; G. HUBBARD, "Saint-Simon, sa Vie et ses Travaux," 1857; LOMÉNIÉ, "Galerie des Contemporains," vol. x.; F. W. CAROVÉ, "Der Saint-Simonismus," etc., 1831; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Doctrines of Saint-Simon," in "London Quarterly Review" for July, 1831, (by SOUTHEY); "Westminster Review" for July, 1863.

Saint-Simon, de, (HENRI JEAN VICTOR DE ROUVROY,) MARQUIS, a French general and statesman, born at Préreuil in 1782. He served under Marshal Ney in Spain, and, after the second restoration, was appointed minister-plenipotentiary to Copenhagen, (1820.) He was afterwards created lieutenant-general and senator, and obtained the grand cross of the legion of honour.

Saint-Simon, de, (LOUIS DE ROUVROY,) DUC, a celebrated French writer and diplomatist, born in 1675. He entered the army at an early age, and took part in several important engagements under Marshal Luxembourg. At the court of Louis XIV., who had never regarded him with favour, Saint-Simon became a partisan of the Duke of Orléans and an opponent of the legitimate princes. He was also a zealous Jansenist and friend of Fénelon. After the death of the king he was appointed by the regent Orléans one of his council, and in 1721 was sent to Spain to negotiate the marriage of Louis XV. with the Infanta. Though unsuccessful in this affair, he was made a knight of the Golden Fleece, and obtained other distinctions. On the death of the regent, Saint-Simon applied himself to the composition of his "Mémoires," portions of which were first published in 1788. A complete edition came out in 1830, entitled "Complete and Authentic Memoirs of the Duke of Saint-Simon on the Age of Louis XIV. and the Regency," (20 vols.) They are distinguished by great independence of thought and expression, fearless satire, and fine delineation of character, and rank among the most valuable and attract-

ive works of the kind. An abridged English version was published by Bayle Saint John in 1857. Died in 1755.

See A. LEFFÈVRE-PONTALIS, "Discours sur la Vie et les Œuvres de Saint-Simon," 1855; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" V. TREMBLAY, "Biographie du Duc de Saint-Simon," 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1832; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1857.

Saint-Simon, de, (MAXIMILIEN HENRI) MARQUIS, a French *littérateur*, born about 1720, was a brother of Charles François, Bishop of Agde. He published several historical works, and translated Pope's "Essay on Man." Died near Utrecht in 1799.

Saint-Sorlin. See DESMARETS DE SAINT-SORLIN.

Saint-Ursin, de, dèh sán'tür'sán', (MARIE) a French physician and medical writer, born at Chartres in 1763; died in 1818.

Saint-Vallier, sán'vâ'le-à', (JEAN DE POITIERS) a French soldier of noble family, born in Dauphiné about 1475, served in the Italian wars of Charles VIII. and Louis XII.

Saint-Venant, de, dèh sán'veh-nôn', MADAME, a French novelist, born in the eighteenth century; died in 1815.

Saint-Victor, de, dèh sán'vek'tor', (JACQUES BENJAMIN BINSSE) COMTE, a French *littérateur*, born in 1772. He published various works in prose and verse, and translated the Odes of Anacreon into verse, (1810.) Died in 1858.

Saint-Vincens, de, dèh sán'ván'sôn', (ALEXANDRE JULES ANTOINE FAURIS—fô'rèss'), son of the following, was born at Aix in 1750. He made large additions to the valuable collection of medals formed by his father, and wrote numerous treatises on numismatics and the ancient monuments of France. Died in 1819.

Saint-Vincens, de, (JULES FRANÇOIS PAUL FAURIS) a French antiquary, born at Aix in 1718, published several treatises on numismatics. Died in 1798.

Saint Vincent, EARL OF. See JERVIS, (JOHN.)

Saint-Vincent, sán'ván'sôn', (GREGORY) a Flemish mathematician, born at Bruges in 1584, was a pupil of Clavius. His "Opus Geometricum Quadraturæ Circuli," etc. (1647) is highly commended by Montucla. Died in 1667.

Saisset, sâ'sâ', (ÉMILE EDMOND) a French philosophical writer, born at Montpellier in 1814. He became in 1856 professor of the history of philosophy at the Sorbonne. Among his principal works is a complete history of skepticism, entitled "Ænésidème," (1840;) he also contributed to the "Dictionnaire des Sciences philosophiques" and to other periodicals a number of philosophical essays of great merit. Died in 1863.

See the "North British Review" for May, 1863.

Saisseval, de, dèh sâs'vâl', (CLAUDE LOUIS) MARQUIS, born in 1754, attained the rank of *maréchal-de-camp* in the French army. He wrote a number of treatises on politics and finance. Died about 1820.

Saissy, sâ'se', (JEAN ANTOINE) a French surgeon and anatomist, born near Grasse, in Provence, in 1756; died in 1822.

Saivā, si'vā, written also **Shaiva**, the name applied by the Hindoos to the worshippers of SIVA, which see.

Saix, du, dü'sâ, [Lat. SAXANUS,] (ANTOINE) a French ecclesiastic, born at Bourg in 1515, wrote several religious and moral works. Died about 1579.

Sakawee, (Sakawi) sâ-ká'wee, ? written also **Sakavi**, an Arab writer of the fourteenth century, was the author of a "History of Great Men from 1340 to 1383."

SAK'Ū or **SHAK'Ū**, written also **SACT'**, [modern Hindoo pron. sük'tee or shük'tee,] a Sanscrit word denoting "power" or "energy," often applied in the Hindoo mythology to the wives or consorts of the chief deities; or, to speak more definitely, the power of each of the male deities was supposed to be personified in his consort. Thus, Lakshmi was the Sakti ("power" or "energy") of Vishnu; Párvatī or Káli was the Sakti of Siva; and so on.

Sakya Muni or **Sakya Singha**. See GAUTAMA.

Sala, sâ'lâ, (ANGIOLO) an Italian chemist, born at Vicenza, flourished about 1610-40. He lived in Holland from 1613 to 1617, removed to Hamburg about 1620, and became physician to the Duke of Mecklenburg about 1632. He wrote numerous chemical works, which were

highly commended by Haller. They were published collectively in 1647, under the title of "Opera Medico-Chymica."

See HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica."

Sa'la, (GEORGE AUGUSTUS) an English *littérateur*, born in London in 1827, has contributed numerous articles to "Household Words." Among his principal works are "Twice round the Clock, or the Hours of the Day and Night in London," (1859,) "The Baddington Peetrage; a Story of the Best and Worst Society," (1860,) "The Seven Sons of Mammon," (3 vols., 1861,) "Quite Alone," (3 vols., 1864,) "My Diary in America in the Midst of War" (2 vols., 1865,) "Paris Herself Again" (1872,) and "America Revisited" (1882.) He was correspondent for the "Daily Telegraph" in the Franco-Prussian and Russo-Turkish wars.

Sala, (NICCOLÒ) an Italian composer and writer on music, born at Naples about 1702. Died in 1800.

Sala, (VITALE) an Italian painter, born near Canò in 1803; died in 1835.

Sala y Berart, (GASPAR) a Spanish theologian and preacher, born at Saragossa; died in 1670.

Salaberry, de, dèh sâ'lâ'bâ're', (CHARLES MARIE d'Yrumberry—de'rûn'bâ're') COMTE, a French royalist, born in Paris in 1766, became a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1815. He was afterwards associated with Châteaubriand as editor of the "Conservateur." He published several political and historical works, and was a contributor to the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1847.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sâ'lâ-dîn, [Fr. pron. sâ'lâ'dân',] the common English and French form of **Salah-ed-Deen** or **Salah-eddîn**—sâ'lâh ed-deen', *i. e.* the "Integrity of the Faith," [Lat. SALADINUS; It. SALADINO, sâ-lâ-dee'no,] I. (**Malek-Nâsir-Yoosuf**, (or **Yousouf**), mâ'lek nâ'sîr yoo'-sôof,) a famous Sultan of Egypt, born at the castle of Tekrit, on the Tigris, in 1137, was a son of Aiyoub, a Koord, who had a high rank in the army of Noor-ed-Deen. In 1168 he became vizier of Egypt, then under Noor-ed-Deen. Saladin, however, refused to obey him, and assumed the sovereign power. After the death of Noor-ed-Deen, (1173,) he made himself master of Southern Syria. His ambitious efforts to extend his conquests soon brought him into collision with the Christians of Palestine, whom he defeated in the great battle of Tiberias or Hitten in July, 1187. Jerusalem surrendered to Saladin in October of the same year. His victorious progress was arrested by the armies of the third crusade, led by Richard I. of England and Philip Augustus of France. The crusaders commenced in 1189 the memorable siege of Acre, which was defended by Saladin with great valour, but was taken in July, 1191. He excited the admiration even of his enemies by his chivalrous spirit and magnanimity. In September, 1192, Saladin and Richard Cœur de Lion suspended hostilities by a truce of three years. The former remained master of Jerusalem. He treated with humanity the numerous Christian prisoners that fell into his power. He died at Damascus in March, 1193, leaving three or more sons, among whom his vast dominions were divided.

See ABOLYFEDA, "Life of Saladin;" BOHADIN, "Saladini Vita et Res gesta;" MARIN, "Histoire de Saladin," 2 vols., 1763; REINAUD, "Notice sur la Vie de Saladin," 1824; A. SCHULTENS, "Saladini Vita," 1755; WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalfen," vol. iii.; MICHAUD, "History of the Crusades;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saladin or **Salah-ed-Deen II**, Sultan of Aleppo, born in 1229, was a great-grandson of the preceding. His dominions were invaded by the Mongols, who took Aleppo in 1260. Saladin was killed by Hoolagoo, the chief of the Mongols, in 1261.

Saladin, sâ'lâ'dân', (JEAN BAPTISTE MICHEL) a French lawyer, was a member of the Convention, (1792-95,) and opposed the excesses of the Jacobins. Died in 1813.

Saladin, (NICOLAS JOSEPH) a French mathematician, born at La Bassée in 1743. He became professor of mathematics and physics at Douai in 1792. Died in 1829.

Saladino. See SALADIN.

Saladinus. See SALADIN.

Salagny, de, *dèh sāl'ân'ye'*, (GEOFFROI), a French jurist, born in 1316; died in 1374.

Salah-ed-Deen, (or **-eddin**.) See SALADIN.

Salai, *sā-lī'*, or **Salaino**, *sā-lī'no*, (ANDREA), an Italian painter, of remarkable personal beauty, was born at Milan about 1475. He was a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci, whom he frequently served as a model. He produced several admired works in the style of Da Vinci.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Salamanca, *sā-lā-mān'kā*, (ANTONIO), an Italian dealer in prints, flourished at Rome about 1540-50. He published many engravings, and is supposed to have engraved a "Pietà" of Michael Angelo.

Salāmee or **Salami**, *sā-lā'mee*, (**Abool-Hassan-Mohammed**), an Arab poet, born at Bagdād in 915; died in 1002.

Salamon, de, *dèh sāl'mòn'*, (LOUIS SIFREIN JOSEPH FONCROSÉ), a French ecclesiastic, born at Carpentras in 1759, was appointed Bishop of Belley in 1817, and of Saint-Flour in 1823. Died in 1829.

Salandri, *sā-lān'dree*, (PELLEGRINO), an Italian poet, born at Reggio in 1723. He wrote sonnets and other short poems, the style of which is said to be pure and elegant. Died in 1771.

Salas, *sāl'ās*, (GREGORIO FRANCISCO), a Spanish pastoral poet, born in Estremadura in 1740; died in 1808.

Salat, *sāl'āt*, (JAKOB), a German philosopher and Catholic priest, born at Abbtsgmünd in 1766. He became professor of moral philosophy at Landshut in 1807, and published numerous works on philosophy, psychology, etc. Died in 1851.

Salat, sāl-āt', (DON JOSÉ), a Spanish jurist and writer, born at Cervera in 1762; died about 1828.

Salaville, *sāl'āvèl'*, (JEAN BAPTISTE), a French writer, born at Saint-Léger in 1755, published an "Essay on Duelling," and several political works. Died in 1832.

Salaza, de, *dà sāl-lá'thá*, (CASTRO LUIS), historiographer of Charles II. of Spain, lived about 1680. He published, among other works, a "Genealogical History of the House of Silva," (1685.)

Salazar, de. See MENDOZA, DE, (PEDRO.)

Salazar y Torres, de, *dà sāl-lá-thár' e tor'rès*, (AUGUSTIN), a Spanish poet, born at Soria in 1642. He wrote comedies, one of which is entitled "Segunda Celestina," and lyric poems. Died in 1675.

Saldanha Oliveira e Daun, *sāl-dān'yá o-le-vā'e-rá à dôwn*, (JOÃO CARLOS), DUKE OF, a Portuguese statesman and marshal, was born at Arinhaga about 1785. He was a grandson of the famous Marquis de Pombal. In 1825 he was appointed minister of foreign affairs, and subsequently minister of war under Dom Pedro. After the breaking out of the insurrection at Oporto, he became conjointly with Palmella commander-in-chief of the constitutional army. With the assistance of the Duke of Terceira, he gained several victories over the Miguelists in 1833. He was prime minister from 1851 to June, 1856. He recovered power by a *coup d'état* in May, 1870. He was afterwards for some years Portuguese ambassador to Great Britain. Died in 1876.

Salden, *sāl'dèn*, [Lat. SALDENUS,] (WILLEM), a Dutch theologian, was a native of Utrecht. He published a number of learned works in Latin and Dutch. Died in 1694.

Saldenus. See SALDEN.

Saldern, von, *fon sāl'dèrn*, (FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH), a Prussian general and skilful tactician, born in 1719, served in the Seven Years' war. He published "Infantry Tactics," and other military works. Died in 1785.

Säle, (GEORGE), an English Orientalist, born in 1680. His principal work is an excellent English translation of the Koran, (1734,) with explanatory notes from the most approved commentators. He also contributed to the "Universal History" edited by Swinton and others, and to the "General Dictionary" published in London in 1734. Died in 1736.

Salé, (Sir ROBERT HENRY), an eminent British general, born in 1782. He became a captain in 1806, and a major in 1813. After he had served many years in India, he gained distinction in the Afghan war, which began

about 1838, and became a major-general in 1840. He commanded the army which stormed the Khoord Cabool Pass in 1841, and defended Jelalabad in a long siege, from November, 1841, till April, 1842. For his conduct at the capture of Cabool he was knighted. He was killed in a battle against the Sikhs at Mookee in 1845.

Saleh-Ibn-Nahala. See SALIH-IBN-NAHALA.

Salel, *sāl'èl'*, (HUGUES), a French poet and ecclesiastic, born in 1504, was patronized by Francis I.

Salemon or **Salmon**, *sāl'mòn'*, (JEAN BAPTISTE), a French *littérateur*, born at Nancy in 1744; died in 1814.

Salemon, *sā-lā-mòn'*, or **Salmon**, *sāl-mòn'*, (DON MANUEL GONZALES), a Spanish statesman, born at Cadiz in 1778, was employed in important missions to Portugal, France, and Saxony, and was appointed by Ferdinand VII., in 1830, first secretary of state, and minister of foreign affairs. Died in 1832.

Salerne, *sāl'arn'*, (FRANÇOIS), a French physician and naturalist, born at Orléans, translated Ray's "Ornithology." Died in 1760.

Sales, de, *dèh sāl*, (CHARLES), brother of the following, was born at Thorens in 1625. In 1665 he was appointed by Louis XIV. Viceroy of Saint Christopher and the adjacent islands. He was killed in an engagement with the English in 1666.

Sales, de, (CHARLES AUGUSTE), nephew of Saint Francis de Sales, born in Savoy in 1606, became Bishop and Prince of Geneva. He wrote "The Life of Saint Francis de Sales," (in Latin and French,) and other works. Died in 1660.

Sales, de, *dèh sāl* or *sāl'ès*, [sometimes Anglicized in pron. as *sälz*.] (SAINT FRANCIS), an excellent bishop and writer, born at Sales, in Savoy, on the 21st of August, 1567, was a son of the Count de Sales. He entered the College of the Jesuits, in Paris, in 1578, and studied Greek, with philosophy and theology. He afterwards studied law at Padua, where he also became a pupil of Antonio Possevino. Having resolved to renounce the world, he was ordained a priest in 1593, and became not only an eloquent preacher but a model of humility and other Christian virtues. He was soon employed as a missionary among the Calvinists of Geneva and Chablais, many of whom he is said to have converted. About 1602 he visited Paris and preached before Henry IV. He was appointed Bishop of Geneva in 1602. He enforced strict discipline, reformed the monasteries, and abounded in works of charity to the poor. In 1608 he published an "Introduction to a Religious Life," which was highly esteemed. He was offered the dignity of a cardinal, but he declined it. Among the eminent persons converted by him was Marshal Lesdiguières. He wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on the Love of God," ("Traité de l'Amour de Dieu," 1616.) He died at Lyons in December, 1622, and was canonized in 1665.

See "Histoire de François de Sales," by his nephew, CHARLES AUGUSTE DE SALES, 1634; JEAN PIERRE CAMUS, "Esprit de Saint-François de Sales," 1641; LOUIS DE LA RIVIERÈRE, "Vie de B. François de Sales," 1634; GALLIZIA, "La Vita di S. Francesco de Sales," 1711; MARSOLLIER, "Vie de Saint-François de Sales," 1700, (and English version of the same, 1737;) RENSING, "Lebensgeschichte des heiligen Franz von Sales," 1818.

Sales, de, (LOUIS), a Catholic theologian, born in Savoy in 1564, was a cousin of the celebrated Saint Francis de Sales. Died in 1625.

Sales, de, (LOUIS), COMTE, a brother of Saint Francis de Sales, was born in Chablais in 1577. He served as general of the army of the Duke of Savoy. His character is represented as excellent. Died in 1654.

See BUFFIER, "Vie de Louis de Sales," 1718.

Salfi, *sāl'fee*, (FRANCESCO), an Italian philosopher and *littérateur*, born at Cosenza, in Calabria, in 1759. He became professor of history and philosophy at Milan in 1800, and subsequently of public law. He published a number of dramas, among which are "Medea," "Idomeneo," and "Saul," and critical essays, and wrote a continuation of Ginguenè's "Literary History of Italy," (1834.) He was also a contributor to the "Biographie Universelle." Died near Paris in 1832.

See ANGELO RENZI, "Mémoire sur la Vie politique et littéraire de F. Salfi," 1832; L. GRECO, "Vita letteraria ossia Analisi delle Opere di F. Salfi," 1839.

Salgues, sālġ, (JACQUES BARTHÉLEMY,) a French *littérateur* and journalist, born at Sens about 1760. Among his works is "Memoirs towards the History of France under Napoleon," (9 vols., 1814-28.) Died in 1830.

Salian, sāl'e'ōn', (JACQUES,) a French Jesuit, born in 1557, was rector of the College of Besançon. He wrote "Ecclesiastical Annals," (in Latin.) Died in 1640.

Salicet. See SALICETO.

Saliceti, sāl'e-chā'tee, (AURELIO,) an Italian jurist, born in the Abruzzo in 1804, filled several important offices under the government.

Saliceti, [Fr. pron. sāl'e'sā'te'] (CHRISTOPHE,) born at Bastia, in Corsica, in 1757, was a deputy to the French National Convention in 1792, and voted for the death of the king. He was subsequently a member of the Council of Five Hundred, and minister of war at Naples under Joseph Bonaparte. Died in 1809.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saliceto, sāl'e-chā'to, [Lat. PLACENTINUS; Fr. SALICET, sāl'e'sā'] (GUGLIELMO,) an Italian physician, born at Piacenza, was the author of a treatise "On Surgery," (1476,) and other medical works, in Latin, which were highly esteemed in his time. The celebrated Lanfranc was one of his disciples. Died in 1280.

Salieri, sāl'e-ā'ree, (ANTONIO,) a celebrated Italian composer, born at Legnano, in the Venetian States, in 1750. He studied under Gassmann at Vienna, where he made the acquaintance of Gluck, at whose request he composed the opera of "Les Danaïdes," for the Royal Academy of Music in Paris. This work was received with the greatest favour, and was followed by "La Grotta de Trofonio," "Tarare," "Assur Roi d'Ormus," and other popular operas. Died in 1825.

See MOSEL, "Life and Works of Salieri," (in German,) 1827; FÉLIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Salies or **Saliez**, de, deġ sāl'e-ā', (ANTOINETTE SALVAN,) a French authoress, born at Alby in 1638. Her works comprise poems, historical romances, and religious essays. Died in 1730.

Salignac, de, deġ sāl'ēn'yāk', (BERTRAND,) a French diplomatist, was a great-uncle of the illustrious Fénelon. He was ambassador at London from 1572 to 1575, and was afterwards sent on a mission to Madrid by Henry IV. Died in 1599.

Sālih-Ibn-Nahala, sāl'ih'ib'n nā'hā-lā, sometimes written **Sālih-** (or **Saleh-**) **Ben-Bahleh**, a celebrated physician at Bagdad, lived in the reign of Haroun-al-Raschid. According to Abulpharagius, (Aboolfaraj,) he was a native of India.

Salimbeni, sāl-lēm-bā'nee, written also **Salimbene**, (ARCIANGOLO,) an eminent Italian painter, born about 1536, was a native of Sienna.

Salimbeni, (VENTURA,) a painter, a son of the preceding, was born at Sienna in 1557. He executed a number of fine frescos at Rome. Among his works is "Abraham and the Angels." He is sometimes called BEVILACQUA, after his patron the cardinal of that name. Died in 1613.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICCZZI, "Dizionario."

Salinas, de, dā sāl-lee'nās, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish musician and writer on the theory of music, was born at Burgos about 1512, and was blind from his infancy. He published in 1577 his celebrated treatise "De Musica," in seven books. Died in 1590.

Salinas y Cordova, de, dā sāl-lee'nās e kor'do-vā, (BONAVENTURA,) a Franciscan monk, born at Lima, in Peru, became vicar-general of his order for the provinces of New Spain, Florida, and the Philippines. Died in 1653. His brother DIEGO was historiographer of his order in South America.

Sal-i-nā'tor, (M. LIVIUS,) a Roman general, was consul with L. Æmilius Paulus in 219 B.C. He was again elected consul in 207, as a colleague of C. Claudius Nero, who was his personal enemy. The consuls, however, co-operated in opposing the Carthaginian invaders, and gained a decisive victory over Hasdrubal on the Metaurus, (207 B.C.) He became censor in 204 B.C., and put a tax on salt: hence his surname SALINATOR.

Salins, de, deġ sāl'ān', (HUGUES,) a French physician and antiquarian writer, born at Beaune in 1632; died in 1710.

Salio, sāl'e-o, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Padua in 1700. His principal work is a sacred poem on the Messiah. Died in 1737.

Salis, de, deġ sāl'less', (CHARLES ULYSSE,) a Swiss writer, born at Marschlin in 1728. He was appointed French minister for the Grisons in 1768. He published several historical works. Died in 1800.

Salis, de, deġ sāl'less', (RODOLPHE ANTOINE HUBERT,) BARON, born in 1732, entered the French service, and obtained the rank of maréchal-de-camp. Died in 1807.

Salis, de, (TATIUS RODOLPHE GILBERT,) a French royalist, born in Lorraine in 1752, became a member of the Chamber of Deputies for Ardennes. Died in 1820.

Salis, de, (ULYSSE,) BARON, a Swiss soldier and writer, born in 1594, distinguished himself at the siege of La Rochelle and in other important engagements. He died in 1674, leaving a collection of "Memoirs," written in Italian, which are highly commended by Haller.

Salisbury, EARL OF. See CECIL, (ROBERT.)

Salisbury, (JOHN OF,) THE ELDER. See JOHN OF SALISBURY.

Salisbury, saulz'ber-e, (JOHN OF,) THE YOUNGER, an English Jesuit, born about 1575, translated several religious works into Welsh. Died in 1625.

Salisbury, MARQUIS OF. See CRANBORNE.

Salisbury, (RICHARD ANTHONY,) an English botanist, born in 1762, contributed a number of treatises to the "Acts" of the Linnæan Society, of which he was a member.

Salisbury or **Salesbury**, saulz'ber-e, ? (WILLIAM,) a Welsh writer, born in Denbighshire, published a "Dictionary in English and Welsh," (1547,) and assisted Bishop Davies in translating the New Testament into Welsh. He also translated into that language the Liturgy of the Church of England.

Salis-Seewis, sāl'is sāv'wis or sāl'less' sāv'vess', (JOHANN GAUDENZ,) BARON, born at Malans, (or Seewis,) in Switzerland, in 1762, published a collection of lyric poems, (in German.) He was an intimate friend of the poet Matthisson. Died in 1834.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Salis-Soglio, von, fon sāl'less sōl'yo, (JOHANN ULRIC,) a general, born at Chur, Switzerland, in 1790. He commanded the army of the *Sunderbund*—i.e. the league formed by the seven Roman Catholic cantons—in 1847. He was reduced to subjection in November of that year. Died in 1855.

Sallé, sāl'ā, (JACQUES ANTOINE,) a French jurist, born in Paris in 1712, was the author of "Spirit of the Statutes of Louis XV.," and other legal works. Died in 1778.

Salle, de la, deġ lā sāl, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Rheims in 1651, was founder of the Institution of Brethren of the Christian Schools, having for its object the gratuitous instruction of the poor. Died in 1719.

Salle, de la, (PHILIPPE,) an ingenious French artisan and mechanic, born at Seyssel in 1723. He obtained in 1783 a gold medal for his improvements in the silk-loom. Died in 1804.

Salle de Létang, de la, deġ lā sāl deġ lā'tōn', (SIMON PHILIBERT,) a French agricultural writer, born at Rheims about 1700; died in 1765.

Salle, La. See LA SALLE.

Sallengre, sāl-lēng'grēh, ? (ALBERT HENDRIK,) a Dutch writer, born at the Hague in 1694. He published, among other works, a "New Treasury of Roman Antiquities," (3 vols., 1716-19,) and was a contributor to the "Literary Journal of the Hague." He died in 1723, leaving a "History of the United Provinces for the Year 1621," which came out in 1728.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Sallengros, sāl'lōn'grō', (A. BENOÎT FRANÇOIS,) a French Jacobin, was a deputy to the National Convention in 1792, and voted for the death of the king. Died about 1816.

Salles, sâl, (EUSÈBE FRANÇOIS,) a French physician and Oriental scholar, born at Montpellier in 1799. He was appointed in 1835 professor of Arabic at Marseilles. Among his principal works are a "General History of Legal Medicine," "Peregrinations in the East," and "General History of the Human Races, or Ethnographic Philosophy."

Salles, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French revolutionist and member of the National Convention. During the trial of the king he voted for the appeal to the people, which he was the first to propose. He was executed at Bordeaux in 1794.

Salles, de, deh sâl, (CHARLES MARIE,) COMTE, a French general, born about 1804. He commanded a division at Sebastopol in May–September, 1855. Died in 1858.

Sallet, von, fon sâl'là', (FRIEDRICH,) a German poet and *littérateur*, of French extraction, born at Neisse, in Silesia, in 1812. His principal work, entitled "Laien-evangelium," is a poem in praise of Pantheism. Died in 1843.

Sallier, sâl'e-à', (CLAUDE,) a French philologist, born at Saulieu in 1685. In 1719 he succeeded Sarrazin as professor of Hebrew in the Royal College, and was afterwards appointed keeper of the manuscripts in the Royal Library. He was elected to the French Academy in 1729, and was a member of the Royal Societies of London and Berlin. His works are chiefly critical and antiquarian treatises. Died in 1761.

Sallier-Chamont, sâl'e-à' shâ'môn', (GUI MARIE,) a French writer, born about 1750. He was appointed in 1814 master of requests, and chevalier of the legion of honour. Died about 1840.

Sallin, sâl'ân', (MAURICE,) a Savoyard artist, skilled in sculpture and engraving, born in 1760; died in 1809.

Sallior, sâl'e'or', (MARIE FRANÇOIS,) a French politician and writer, born at Versailles about 1740; died in 1804.

Sallo, de, deh sâl'o', (DENIS,) Sieur de La Coudraye, born in Paris in 1626, is called the founder of modern literary journals. He brought out in 1665, conjointly with other writers, the "Journal des Savants," which was at first very successful, but subsequently gave great offence by the freedom and severity of its criticisms. The Abbé Gallois afterwards became editor of the "Journal," which was continued till 1792. Died in 1669.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Sallust, [Lat. SALLUSTIUS; Fr. SALLUSTE, sâl'lüst'; It. SALLUSTIO, sâl-loos'te-o.] (or, more fully, **Caius Sallustius Crispus**), a celebrated Roman historian, who was born of a plebeian family at Amiternum in 86 B.C. He was elected tribune of the people in 52 B.C., and was expelled from the senate by the censors in 50 for alleged immoral conduct. He was a partisan of Cæsar in the civil war. In the year 47 he obtained the office of prætor, and accompanied Cæsar in his African campaign. He was appointed governor of Numidia by Cæsar in 46 B.C. According to Dion Cassius, he enriched himself by the oppression and plunder of the people of that province. After the death of Julius Cæsar he returned to Rome, and built a sumptuous palace on the Quirinal, with large gardens, still called Horti Sallustiani. Having retired from public life, he devoted his latter years to literary pursuits. He died in 34 B.C. The scandalous charges against the character of Sallust, made by several ancient and modern writers, may have been true, but, in the opinion of some of the best critics, they are far from having been established by any decisive evidence. He was much influenced by party spirit, and probably hated the aristocratic party more than he loved the plebeians. Sallust wrote a "History of the Conspiracy of Catiline," ("Bellum Catilinarium,") and a "History of the War between the Romans and Jugurtha," ("Bellum Jugurthinum.") The speeches which he ascribes to Cato, Cæsar, and others in his histories, though probably expressed in the language of Sallust, give us, there is reason to believe, the substance of what was said by those eminent men. He also wrote a history of Rome for the period included between 78 and 66 B.C., which is lost. "The ancient critics," says Macaulay, "placed

Sallust in the same rank with Livy; and unquestionably the small portion of his works which has come down to us is calculated to give a high opinion of his talents. But his style is not very pleasant; and his most powerful work, the account of the conspiracy of Catiline, has rather the air of a clever party pamphlet than that of a history." (Essay on History in the "Edinburgh Review," 1828.)

See DES BROSSES, "Vie de Salluste;" D. W. MOLLER, "De C. Sallustio," 1684; MÜLLER, "C. Sallustius, oder historische Untersuchung," etc., 1817; F. D. GERLACH, "Ueber den Geschichtsschreiber C. Sallustius Crispus," 1821; E. C. DE GERLACHE, "Études sur Salluste," etc., 1847; BREGOLINI, "Vita di C. C. Sallustio," 1802; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1846.

Salluste, the French for SALLUST, which see.

Sallustio. See SALLUST.

Sallustius. See SALLUST.

Sal-lus'ti-us or **Salus'tius**, surnamed THE PHILOSOPHER, a Roman officer, and a pagan, was pretorian prefect under the emperor Julian. He dissuaded the latter from persecuting the Christians. He is supposed to have been the author of an extant work "On the Gods and the World."

Sallustius, a Cynic philosopher, born in Syria, lived probably between 450 and 500 A.D. He gained distinction as an orator.

Sallus'tius Cris'pus, (CAIUS,) a Roman knight and courtier, was a grand-nephew of Sallust the historian, whose large fortune he inherited. He was a man of superior talents for public affairs, and became one of the most favoured and influential advisers of Augustus. He also obtained the confidence of Tiberius. Died in 20 A.D.

Salm, sâlm, a French general, born in the department of Vosges in 1768, served under Pichegru in 1794, and subsequently in Italy and Spain. He was mortally wounded at the siege of Olivo, in 1811.

Salmanasar. See SHALMANESER.

Salmasius, sâl-mâ'she-us, (CLAUDIUS,) [Fr. CLAUDE DE SAUMAISE, klöd deh sô'mâz',] a celebrated French scholar, born at Sémur in 1588. He is said to have written Latin and Greek verses and to have read Pindar at the age of ten. While pursuing his studies in Paris, he acquired the friendship of Casaubon, by whom he was induced to become a Protestant. He subsequently studied at Heidelberg, where he became acquainted with Gruter, to whom he dedicated his edition of Florus, published in 1609. This was succeeded by his "Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores Sex," (1620,) a continuation of the "Twelve Cæsars" of Suetonius; editions of Tertullian's "De Pallio," of Achilles Tatius, and other classics. His greatest work is entitled "Plinianæ Exercitationes in C. J. Solini Polyhistoria," (2 vols., 1629.) The immense and varied learning displayed in this production raised his reputation to the highest point, and he received invitations from several princes of Europe to settle in their respective countries. In 1632 he became honorary professor at Leyden, where he continued chiefly to reside till he visited Sweden in 1650 at the invitation of Queen Christina. At the request of Charles II., then in Holland, Salmasius wrote his "Defensio Regia pro Carolo I.," (1649,) being a defence of monarchy and of the king Charles I., who had just been put to death. This called forth Milton's celebrated reply entitled "Defensio pro Populo Anglicano," which Salmasius was about to answer, when he died, in 1653.

"But the greatest," says Hallam, "in this province of literature [philology] was Claude Saumaise, best known in the Latin form Salmasius, whom the general suffrage of his compeers placed at their head. An incredible erudition, so that it was said what Salmasius did not know was beyond the bounds of knowledge,—a memory such as none but those great scholars of former times seem to have possessed,—a life passed, naturally enough, in solitary labour,—were sufficient to establish his fame among the learned." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See A. CLÉMENT, "Vita Salmasii," or "Vie de Saumaise," 1656; MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Salm-Dyck, sâlm'dék', (CONSTANCE MARIE,) PRINCESS OF, a French poetess and miscellaneous writer,

whose original name was THÉIS, born at Nantes in 1767, was the author of the lyric tragedy of "Sappho," set to music by Martini, "Epistle to Women," "Eulogy on Lalande," and "My Political and Literary Reminiscences," (1833.) Died in 1845.

See MICHEL BERR, "Notice sur la Princesse de Salm;" A. MONTÉMONT, "Notice sur la Princesse de Salm-Dyck," 1845; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

SalmeGGia, sāl-mēd'jā, (ENEAS), an Italian painter, surnamed IL TALPINO, was a native of Bergamo. He studied at Rome under Raphael, and became one of his most successful imitators. Among his best productions are the altar-pieces in the churches of Santa Marta and Santa Grata at Bergamo. He wrote a "Treatise on Painting." Died in 1626, at an advanced age.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Salmeron, sāl-mā-rōn', (ALFONSO), a Spanish Jesuit, born at Toledo in 1515, was one of the chief disciples of Ignatius Loyola. He published several theological works, and had a prominent part in founding the order of Jesuits. He was one of the orators of the Council of Trent, to which he was sent by Pope Paul III. Died in 1585.

See RIBADENEIRA, "Vita Salmeronis;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Salmeron, (CRISTOVAL GARCIA), a Spanish painter, born at Cuenca in 1603; died in 1666.

Salm-Kyrburg, de, deĥ sāl-m-kēr'būr', (FRÉDÉRIC ERNEST OTTO), PRINCE, born in Paris in 1789, served in the army of Napoleon in the campaign of 1807, and afterwards in Portugal, Spain, and Italy. Died in 1835.

Salmon, sāl'mōn', (FRANÇOIS), a doctor of the Sorbonne, born in Paris in 1677, published a "Treatise on the Study of the Councils," (1724.) Died in 1736.

Salmon, (GEORGE), an Irish mathematician and theologian, born at Dublin in 1819. He is the author of the well-known treatises on "Conic Sections," "Higher Plane Curves," "The Geometry of Three Dimensions," "Modern Higher Algebra," and a "Historical Introduction to the Study of the New Testament" (1885.)

Salmon, (JEAN), surnamed MAIGRET, or MACRI'NUS, a French scholar, born at Loudun in 1490, was the author of Latin odes, which were highly esteemed in his time. Died in 1557.

Salmon, (LOUIS ADOLPHE), a French engraver, born in Paris in 1806. Among his works are plates after Raphael, Michael Angelo, and Da Vinci.

Salmon, (NATHANIEL), an English divine and antiquary, born in Bedfordshire. He published a "History of Hertfordshire," and other works. Died in 1742.

Salmon, (ROBERT), an English mechanic, born in Warwickshire in 1763; died in 1821.

Salmon, (THOMAS), brother of Nathaniel, noticed above, was the author of "The Chronological Historian," "Examination of Burnet's History of his Own Times," and other similar works. Died about 1745.

Salmon, (WILLIAM), a celebrated English empiric, published "A Universal Herbal," "Compendium of the Theory and Practice of Physic," and several other works. Died in 1700.

Salmonée. See SALMONEUS.

Sāl-mo'neūs, [Gr. Σάλμωνεύς; Fr. SALMONÉE, sāl-mo'nā'], in classic mythology, a son of Æolus, a brother of Sisyphus, and a king of Elis. The poets relate that he claimed divine honours, imitated thunder and lightning by driving his chariot over a brazen bridge, and by throwing burning torches, etc., for which impiety he was killed by a thunderbolt from Jupiter.

See VIRGIL, "Æneid," book vi., 585.

Salm-Reifferscheidt, sāl-m rī'fer-shīt', (NICHOLAS), COUNT, a distinguished general in the Austrian service, was present at the battle of Pavia, and took prisoner the French king, Francis I. In 1530 he defended Vienna against the Turks under Solyman II., but he was mortally wounded during the last attack.

Salm-Salm, sāl-m sāl-m, (FELIX), PRINCE, was born of a distinguished Austrian family, December 28, 1828. In 1862 he married Mademoiselle Le Clerq, of New York, which act offended his family and caused his exclusion from the Austrian court. He served with distinction in the Federal army during the civil war,

towards the close of which he was made post-commander at Atlanta. He accompanied Maximilian to Mexico in 1864, and was appointed by him aide-de-camp and chief of his household. After the downfall and death of Maximilian, to whom he remained faithful to the last, he returned to Europe. Having entered the Prussian service, as major in the fourth regiment of grenadiers, he was killed at the battle of Gravelotte, August 16-17, 1870.

Salnove, de, deĥ sāl'nov', (ROBERT), a French writer on the art of hunting, was a favourite at the court of Louis XIII. His principal work is entitled "Venerie royale," (1655.)

Sa-lo'me, [Gr. Σαλώμη,] an artful and cruel woman, who was a sister of Herod the Great. By calumnious accusations she induced Herod to put to death her own husband, Josephus, and Mariamne the wife of Herod. Died about 12 A.D.

Salomon, the French for SOLOMON, which see.

Salomon, sāl'lo'mōn', (FRANÇOIS HENRI), a French *littérateur* of little merit, born at Bordeaux in 1629, became a member of the French Academy in 1646, having for his competitor the great Corneille. Died in 1670.

Sal'o-mon or **Sol'o-mon**, (FREDERICK), a general, born in Prussia in 1826. He emigrated to the United States, and worked as an engineer in Wisconsin before the civil war. He was appointed a brigadier-general about July, 1862.

Salomon, sāl'lo-mon', (GOTTHOLD), a Jewish theologian and preacher at Hamburg, born in 1784, wrote commentaries on the prophets Haggai and Zechariah.

Salomon, (JOHANN PETER), a celebrated German composer and violinist, born at Bonn in 1745. After visiting Berlin and Paris, he settled in London, where he began about 1790 a series of subscription concerts, for which Haydn produced his twelve grand symphonies, generally known as "composed for Salomon's Concerts." Haydn's "The Creation" was brought out in 1798 by Salomon, at the Opera concert-room. Died in 1815.

Sal'o-mons, (DAVID), a Jewish magistrate and statesman, born in London in 1801. He was elected to Parliament for Greenwich in 1851, and in 1855 became lord mayor of London, being the first Jew who had ever filled that office. He was created a baronet in 1869. Died in 1873.

Sal-o-nī'na, (PUBLIA LICINIA JULIA CORNELIA), a Roman empress, was the wife of Gallienus, to whom she was married about 240 A.D. Died about 268.

Sa-lo'nī-us, a French prelate of the fifth century, was the son of the Bishop of Lyons.

Salornay, de, deĥ sāl'or'nā', (JEAN), a French ecclesiastic, who became Bishop of Mâcon. Died about 1445.

Sält, (HENRY), an English antiquary and savant, born in Yorkshire, accompanied in 1802 Lord Valentia as secretary and draughtsman on an expedition to Egypt, Abyssinia, and Hindostan. He discovered the celebrated inscription at Axoom, in Abyssinia, and gave an accurate description of the grand obelisk and other monuments of that city. About 1815 he was appointed English consul in Egypt, where he prosecuted his antiquarian researches, and was treated with distinguished favour by Mehemet Alee. He died in 1827, while engaged on a work relating to Egyptian antiquities and hieroglyphics. He had previously published a splendid atlas of engravings, entitled "Twenty-Four Large Views taken in Saint Helena, the Cape, Abyssinia, Egypt, etc.," (1809), and an "Account of a Voyage to Abyssinia, and Travels in the Interior of that Country," (1814.)

Salt, (SIR TITUS), a well-known English manufacturer and philanthropist. His charity began at home with his work-people at Saltaire, near Bradford, of whom he employed over 4,000 in his business of wool manufacture. He sat in the House of Commons for Bradford, and was made a baronet in 1869. Died in 1876.

Salter, (SAMUEL), an English divine and Greek scholar, was born at Norwich. He became rector of Saint Bartholomew, London, in 1756, and master of the Charter-House in 1761. He was one of the writers of the "Athenian Letters." Died in 1778.

Salt'marsh, (JOHN), an English divine, born in Yorkshire, wrote several treatises in favour of Antinomianism, which were replied to by Gataker. Died in 1647.

Saltonstall, (LEVERETT,) LL.D., an American jurist, and member of Congress, a relative of the preceding, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, about 1782. He served in Congress from 1839 to 1843. Died at Salem in 1845.

Saltoun, sâl'toon or sâl'ton, (ALEXANDER GEORGE FRASER,) LORD, a British general, born probably in Scotland in 1785. He served in the Peninsula, 1808-13, and distinguished himself in the defence of Hougoumont, near Waterloo, in June, 1815. Died in 1853.

Saluces. See SALUZZO.

Saluces, de, deh sâl'lüs', (DIEUDONNÉE,) Countess of Revel, an Italian poetess, born at Turin in 1774, wrote both in French and Italian. Her principal work is entitled "Hypatia," ("Ippazia," 1817.) Died in 1840.

Salutato. See COLUCCIO.

Saluzzo di Menusiglio, sâl-loot'so de mà-noo-sèl'yo, [Fr. SALUCES, sâl'lüs',] (GIUSEPPE ANGELO,) COUNT, an Italian chemist and general, born at Saluzzo in 1734. He made discoveries in gases, and was one of the founders of the Academy of Sciences of Turin, for which he wrote several able memoirs. Died in 1810.

See GRASSI, "Elogio storico del Conte G. A. Saluzzo di Menusiglio," 1813.

Salva, sâl'vâ, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish physician, born at Tortosa in 1747, was the first to introduce inoculation into Catalonia. He published several medical and scientific works. Died about 1808.

Salva y Perez, sâl'vâ e pâ'rèth, (DON VINCENTE,) a learned Spanish bookseller of recent times, was a native of Valencia. He became professor of Greek at the University of Alcalá. He published editions of Mendoza's "History of the Wars of Granada," and other standard works in Spanish, and a translation of Cornelius Nepos, with notes. Died in 1851.

Salvador, sâl'vâ'dor', (JOSEPH,) a French writer, of Jewish extraction, born at Montpellier in 1796, published a treatise "On the Law of Moses, or the Religious and Political System of the Hebrews," and other works.

Salvador, sâl-vâ-dòr', (JUAN,) born at Barcelona in 1683, wrote a number of botanical treatises, (still in manuscript.) Died in 1726. His brother José was also a distinguished botanist and anatomist, and was a member of the Royal Medical Academy of Spain. Died in 1771. The genus *Salvadora* was named in honour of this family of naturalists, who rendered great service to botanical science in Spain.

Salvador y Bosca, sâl-vâ-dòr' e bos'kâ, (DON JUAN,) a Spanish botanist, born in Catalonia in 1598, was the father of the preceding. Died in 1681.

Salvador y Pedrol, sâl-vâ-dòr' e pâ-dròl', (JAYME,) son of Don Juan Salvador, the first of that name, was born at Barcelona in 1649. He enjoyed a high reputation as a naturalist, and was a friend of Tournefort, Boerhaave, and other eminent savants. Died in 1740.

Salvandy, de, deh sâl'vôn'de', (NARCISSE ACHILLE,) COMTE, a French statesman and *littérateur*, was born at Condom in 1795. He became master of requests in the State Council in 1819, having previously published "The Coalition and France," and other political pamphlets. He was elected to the French Academy in 1835, and was minister of public instruction from April, 1837, to March, 1839. Among his principal works are "Don Alonzo, or Spain," a political romance, (1824,) a "History of Poland before and under the Reign of John Sobieski," (3 vols., 1827-29,) and "Sixteen Months, or the Revolution of 1830." Died in 1856.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. de Salvandy, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; CHARLES ROBIN, "Biographie de M. de Salvandy," 1848; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for June, 1832.

Salvemini. See CASTILLON, DE.

Salverte, sâl'vert', (ANNE JOSEPH EUSÈBE BACONNIÈRE,) a French *littérateur* and statesman, born in Paris in 1771. He became a member of the Chamber of Deputies for the department of Seine in 1828, and voted with the opposition. He was the author of a "Literary Picture of France in the Eighteenth Century," (1809,) "Historical and Philosophical Essays on the

Names of Men, Nations, and Places," etc., (1824,) and other works. Died in 1839.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1830.

Salvi, sâl'vee, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian historical painter, surnamed SASSOFERRATO, born in that place in 1605. His pictures of the Virgin and Child are particularly admired; also the altar-piece in the cathedral of Montefiascone representing the death of Saint Joseph. Died in 1685.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Salvi, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian architect, born in 1699. His greatest work is the fountain of Trevi, at Rome, executed by order of Clement XII. Died in 1751.

Salviani, sâl-ve-â'nee, (IPPOLITO,) an Italian naturalist, and physician to Pope Julius III., was born at Città di Castello in 1514. His principal work is entitled "History of Water Animals," ("Aquatilium Animalium Historia," 1554.) Died in 1572.

See CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles."

Sâl-vî-â'nus, [Fr. SALVIEN, sâl've-ân',] a presbyter of Marseilles, supposed to have been a native of Cologne, flourished in the fifth century. He was the author of a "Treatise against Avarice," and one "On the Government of God," which are written in elegant Latin.

Salviati, sâl-ve-â'tee, (BERNARDO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Florence before 1500; died in 1568.

Salviati, (FRANCESCO ROSSI da—ros/see dâ,) called also CECCO (chèk'ko) ROSSI, an eminent Italian painter, born at Florence in 1510, was patronized by Cardinal Salviati, who conferred upon him his name. He was a pupil of Andrea del Sarto and of Bandinelli. He was also the intimate friend of Vasari, who was his fellow-student at Rome. Among his master-pieces are "The Battles and Triumph of Camillus," in the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence, "The Taking down from the Cross," in the church of the Celestines in Paris, and the frescos representing the history of Psyche in the Palazzo Grimani. Died at Rome in 1563.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICCOZZI, "Dizionario."

Salviati, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian cardinal, born at Florence in 1490, was a brother of Bernardo, noticed above, and a grandson of Lorenzo the Magnificent. He was a liberal patron of learning and the arts. Died in 1553.

See PAOLO GIOVIO, "Elogia."

Salviati, (GIUSEPPE,) See PORTA.

Salviati, (LEONARDO,) an Italian scholar and *littérateur*, born at Florence in 1540, was an adversary of Tasso, and caused the Academy Della Crusca to share his hostility against that poet. He wrote comedies and treatises on language, rhetoric, etc. His "Avvertimenti della Lingua sopra'l Decamerone" (2 vols., 1584-86) was highly esteemed. Died in 1589.

Salvini, (ANTONIO MARIA,) an Italian philologist and writer, born at Florence in 1653. He translated Greek and Latin authors into Italian. In 1676 he became professor of Greek at Florence. He wrote, besides other works, "Academic Discourses," "Prose sacre," and "Sonetti." Died in 1729.

Salvini (SALVINO,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Florence in 1667. He was the author of several learned works. Died in 1751.

Salvini, (TOMMASO,) an Italian tragedian, born at Milan in 1830. He was a pupil of Gustavo Modena, and appeared on the stage at an early age. He fought bravely for Italian freedom in 1849. Among his great performances may be reckoned his appearance in Alfieri's "Saul," and as Conrad in "La Morte Civile."

Salvino degli Armati, sâl-vee'no dâl'vee ar-mâ'tee, born at Florence about the middle of the thirteenth century, is supposed by many to have been the inventor of spectacles,—though the Chinese appear to have used them ages before.

Salvolini, sâl-vo-lee'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian Orientalist, born at Faenza in 1809, was a pupil of the celebrated Mezzofanti. He published a "Grammatical Analysis of the Different Ancient Egyptian Texts," (1836.) Died in 1838.

Salvoni, sâl-vo'nee, (PIERO BERNARDO,) an Italian poet, born at Parma in 1723; died in 1784.

Saly, sã'le', (JACQUES FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a French sculptor, born at Valenciennes in 1717, worked about twenty years at Copenhagen. His chief work is an equestrian statue of Frederick V. of Denmark. Died in 1776.

Salza, von, fon sãlt'sã, (HERMANN,) a German diplomatist and soldier, born about 1180; died in 1239.

Salzmann, sãlts'mãn, (CHRISTIAN GOTTHILF,) a German Protestant divine and educational writer, born near Erfurt in 1744. He founded in 1784, at Schnepfenthal, a school on the system of Basedow and Rousseau, which became widely popular. Died in 1811.

Salzmann, (FRIEDRICH ZACHARIAS,) a German horticulturist, born in 1730, was gardener to Frederick the Great of Prussia. He published several works on gardening and fruit-culture. Died in 1801.

Samacchini, sã-mãk-kee'nee, (ORAZIO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1532, was a pupil of Pellegrino. His picture of the "Purification," in the church of Saint James at Bologna, is esteemed a master-piece. Died in 1577.

Saman or **Samani**. See SAMANIDES.

Samanidæ. See SAMANIDES.

Samaniden. See SAMANIDES.

Samanides, sam'a-nidz or sã-man'idz, sing. **Sam'ânide**, [Fr. pron. sã'mã'néd'; Ger. SAMANIDEN, sã-mã-nee'den; Lat. SAMAN'IDÆ,] the name of a Persian dynasty, which ruled in the tenth century. Its founder was Sãmãn, (sã'mãn'), who flourished about 930. The last prince of this line was assassinated in the reign of Mahmood the Gaznevide, about the beginning of the eleventh century.

Samaniego, sã-mã-ne-ã'go, (FELIX MARIA,) a distinguished fabulist, sometimes called "the Spanish La Fontaine," born at Bilbao about 1742. His works are entitled "Fables in Verse." Died about 1804.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Samary, sã'mã're', (PHILIPPE,) a French Jesuit and poet, born at Carcassonne in 1731; died in 1803.

Sambhu, a surname of SIVA, (which see.)

Sambiasi, sãm-be-ã'see, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian missionary to China, born at Cosenza in 1582; died in 1649.

Sambin, sôn'bãn', (HUGUES,) a French architect, and pupil of Michael Angelo, was born at Dijon. He wrote "On the Terms used in Architecture." (1572.)

Samblançai, de, deñ sôn'blõn'sã', (JACQUES DE BEAUNE—bõn,) BARON, a French statesman, born in the fifteenth century, was superintendent of finance under Charles VIII., Louis XII., and Francis I. Being accused of peculation by the queen-mother, the Duchess of Angoulême, he was executed in 1527.

Sam-bu'cus, (JOHN,) a distinguished scholar, born at Tyrnau, in Hungary, in 1531. He was historiographer to the emperor Maximilian II., and was also patronized by his successor, Rudolph II. He wrote, in Latin, a continuation of the "History of Hungary" of Bonfinius; also commentaries on various classics. Died in 1584.

See HORANY, "Memoria Hungarorum;" SAX, "Onomasticon."

Sã-me'rĩ-us, (HENRY,) a Jesuit, born in France in 1540, was for a time confessor to Mary Queen of Scots. He was the author of a work entitled "Sacred Chronology," (in Latin.) Died about 1610.

Sammarthanus. See SAINTE-MARTE.

Sammartino, sãm-mar-tee'no, (MATTEO,) Count of Vische, born in Piedmont in 1494, was the author of "Eclogues" and other poems; also "Grammatical and Poetical Observations on the Italian Language."

Sammes, samz, (AYLETT,) an English antiquary, who wrote "The Antiquities of Ancient Britain derived from the Phœnicians." Died in 1679.

Sammicheli. See SANMICHELL.

Sam-mon'ĩ-cus or **Sam-mon'ĩ-cus**, (QUINTUS SE-RENUS,) a Roman writer, of whom little is known, except that he was put to death by Caracalla about 212 A.D. A medical treatise, in verse, entitled "Carmen de Medicina," is ascribed to him.

See REUSS, "Lectiones Sammonicæ," 1837.

Sampietro, sãm-pe-ã'tro, a Corsican soldier, born in the district of Ajaccio about 1500, served with distinction in the French army under Francis I. and Henry II. He perished by assassination in 1567.

Samp'son, (HENRY,) an English physician and non-conformist divine, born in Nottinghamshire, studied at Leyden and Padua, and became a member of the College of Physicians. Died in 1705.

Sampson, (THOMAS,) an English Puritan divine and theologian, born in Suffolk in 1517; died in 1589.

Sam Slick. See HALIBURTON.

Samsøe, sãm-sø'eh, (OLE JOHAN,) a Danish writer, born at Nestved in 1759. His principal works are "Frithiof" and other Scandinavian tales, and the tragedy of "Dyvecke," which was very successful. Died in 1796.

Sam'son, [Heb. שמשון,] one of the judges of Israel, of the tribe of Dan, and the son of Manoah, was born about 1155 B.C., and at an early age gave proof of supernatural bodily strength. After performing several wonderful actions, he was made prisoner and deprived of his sight by the Philistines, a great number of whom he subsequently destroyed, along with himself, by pulling down the temple in which they were assembled.

See Judges xiii., xiv., xv., xvi.

Sam'son, (GEORGE WHITFIELD,) D.D., an American Baptist divine, born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, in 1819, was elected in 1859 president of Columbian College, Washington. He has published letters on Egypt, Palestine, etc., and a treatise entitled "Spiritualism Tested."

Samson, (JOSEPH ISIDORE,) a French actor and dramatist, born at Saint-Denis in 1793. Died in 1871.

Samuel, [Heb. שמואל,] a Hebrew prophet and judge, born about 1155 or 1170 B.C., was the son of Elkanah and Hannah. About the age of forty he became judge or chief ruler of Israel. Having been urgently requested by the elders to give them a king, he anointed Saul to reign over Israel. He afterwards prophesied against Saul, and anointed David as his successor. He died about the age of ninety-five. His name has been given to two historical books of Scripture. He is supposed to have written the first twenty-four chapters of the first book of Samuel, which see.

See "Life and Times of Samuel," London, 1843.

Sãmund, sãm-mõnd, a distinguished scholar and historian, born in Iceland about 1056. His principal work was a "History of the Norwegian Kings from Harold Haarfager to Magnus the Good," which was highly esteemed by his contemporaries. He is supposed by some writers to have been one of the authors of the "Edda." Died in 1133.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Sam'well, (DAVID,) a native of Denbighshire, Wales, accompanied Captain Cook on his last voyage, and was a witness of his murder, of which he published an account. Died in 1799.

San, sãn or sãn, (GÉRARD XAVIER,) a Belgian historical painter, born at Bruges in 1754; died in 1830.

Sanadon, sã'ã'dõn', (NOËL ÉTIENNE,) a learned French Jesuit, born at Rouen in 1676, was appointed in 1728 librarian of the College of Louis le Grand in Paris. He is chiefly known by his French translation of Horace, (in prose, 1728,) which was highly esteemed at that time. He also wrote elegant Latin poems. Died in 1733.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Sanatroces, (Sanadrug.) See ARSACES XI. of Parthia.

San Carlos, sãn kar'lõs, (JOSEF MIGUEL DE CARVAL—kar-vã-hãl'), DUKE OF, a statesman and diplomatist, born at Lima, in South America, in 1771. Having been educated in Spain, he was appointed governor to the Prince of Asturias, afterwards Ferdinand VII., and in 1807 became Viceroy of Navarre.

Sanche. See SANCHO.

Sanches, sãn'shês, (ANTONIO NUNHEZ RIBEIRO,) a Portuguese physician, born in 1699, studied at Leyden under Boerhaave, and subsequently became physician to the Emperor of Russia, (1731.) Died in 1783.

Sanchez, sãn'chêth, [Lat. SANC'TIUS,] (FRANCISCO,) an eminent Spanish scholar, born at Las Broças, in Estremadura, in 1523, became professor of the Greek and Latin languages and rhetoric at Salamanca. He published editions of several Latin classics, and a number of original treatises in Latin, among which we may name his "Minerva, seu de Causis Linguæ Latinæ Commentarius," ("Commentary on the Principles of the Latin Tongue,") which was esteemed a standard work. Died in 1601.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Sanchez, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish physician, of Jewish extraction, was the author of a "Commentary on the Physics of Aristotle," (in Latin,) and several medical works. Died in 1632.

Sanchez, (GASPARD,) a Spanish Jesuit and biblical critic, born at Cifuentes about 1553, became professor of theology at Alcalá. Died in 1628.

Sanchez, (PEDRO ANTONIO,) a Spanish ecclesiastic, born in Galicia in 1740, was celebrated for his eloquence. He wrote a number of religious works, and filled the chair of divinity in the University of Santiago de Compostella. Died in 1796.

Sanchez, (TOMAS,) a Spanish Jesuit and theologian, born at Córdoba in 1550. His principal work is entitled "Disputations concerning the Holy Sacrament of Marriage," ("Disputationes de Sancto Matrimonii Sacramento,") 1602.) Died in 1610.

Sanchez, (TOMAS ANTONIO,) a Spanish scholar and antiquary, born in 1730, published a "Collection of Castilian Poetry before the Fifteenth Century." Died in 1798.

Sanchez de Arevalo, sãn'chêth dã ã-rã-vã'lo, (RODRIGO,) [Lat. RODERICUS SANC'TIUS,] a learned Spanish ecclesiastic, born in the diocese of Segovia in 1404. He was appointed by Pope Paul II. governor of the castle of Sant' Angelo, and Bishop successively of Zamora, Calahorra, and Palencia. He wrote a number of works in Latin, among which may be named his "Mirror of Human Life," ("Speculum Vitæ Humanæ,") and a "History of Spain." Died in 1470.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus."

Sanchez Coello. See COELLO.

Sancho, sãn'cho or sãn'cho, [Fr. SANCHE, SÔNsh,] I., King of Leon, succeeded his brother, Ordoño III., in 955 A.D. Died in 967.

Sancho II., King of Castile and Leon, born about 1035. He succeeded his father, Ferdinand I., in 1065. Died in 1072.

Sancho III., a son of Alfonso VIII., born about 1130, began to reign over Castile in 1157. Died in 1158.

Sancho IV., surnamed EL BRAVO, ("the Brave,") King of Castile and Leon, born in 1258, was a son of Alfonso X. He revolted against his father in 1282, and involved the country in a long civil war. He became king at the death of Alfonso, in 1284. Died in 1295. He was succeeded by his son, Fernando IV.

See MARIANA, "Historia de España;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sancho III., King of Navarre, called THE GREAT, was born about 965 A.D., and succeeded his father, García II., about 1000. He was a warlike prince, and extended his dominions by conquest. Died in 1035.

San'cho [Port. pron. sãn'shõ] I., King of Portugal, born in 1154, succeeded his father, Alfonso I., in 1185. He is said to have been a prudent and beneficent ruler. Died in 1212.

Sancho, sãn'cho or sank'õ, (IGNATIUS,) a negro poet and miscellaneous writer, born on board a slave-ship in 1729, was taken to England, where he was educated, and acquired the friendship of Dr. Johnson, Garrick, and other distinguished persons. He published poems, dramatic works, and "Letters." Died in 1780.

See the "Monthly Review" for December, 1783.

San-ehõ-ni'a-thõn or **San-chu-ni'a-thõn**, [Gr. Σανχουνιάθων,] a Phœnician writer, supposed to have been a native of Ber'ytus, and to have flourished about fourteen centuries B.C. His principal work is a "History of Phœnicia," which was translated into Greek from the Phœnician by Philo of Byblus. The manuscript of

this translation is said to have been found in Portugal in 1835; but it is now generally believed to be spurious. It was translated into German by Wagenfeld, (1836.)

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" F. L. VIBE, "Commentatio de Sanchoniathone," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

San Concordio, dã dã sãn kon-kor'de-õ, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian ecclesiastic, born near Pisa in 1262. His work entitled "Ammaestramenti degli Antichi" is a translation from the maxims of the ancient philosophers, and is esteemed a model of elegance in style.

San'croft, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English prelate and nonjuror, born in Suffolk in 1616, rose through various preferments to be Archbishop of Canterbury in 1678. After James II. had issued his edict of toleration, Sancroft and six other bishops presented a petition against it, and were, in consequence, imprisoned for a time in the Tower. Having refused to take the oaths on the accession of William and Mary, (1689,) he was superseded in his office by Archbishop Tillotson. Died in 1693.

See the "Life of William Sancroft," by GEORGE D'OVLEY, London, 1866; MACAULAY, "History of England;" MISS STRICKLAND, "Lives of the Seven Bishops."

Sanctius. See SANCHEZ, (FRANCISCO.)

Sanc-to-rĩ-us, an eminent Italian physician, whose original name was SANTORIO, (sãn-to're-õ,) was born at Capo d'Istria in 1561. He was appointed in 1611 professor of the theory of medicine at Padua. He published several valuable medical works, the most important of which is entitled "Ars de Staticâ Medicinâ Sectionibus Aphorismorum Septem Comprehensa." This treatise, which was translated into several languages, gives the result of a series of experiments on insensible perspiration. Died in 1636.

See A. CAPELLI, "De Vita Sanctorii," 1750; HALLER, "Bibliotheca Medica;" notice in the "Biographie Médicale," (by BOISSEAU.)

Sancy, de, deh sõn'se', (NICOLAS HARLAY,) a French statesman, born in 1546, rose to be superintendent of finance under Henry III. Died in 1629.

Sand, sânt, [Lat. SANDIUS,] (CHRISTOPH,) a German theologian, born at Königsberg in 1644, published several works in favour of Socinianism. Died in 1680.

Sand, [Fr. pron. sõnd,] (GEORGE,) the assumed name of AMANTINE* LUCILE AURORE DUPIN, (ã'mõn'tèn' lü'sèl' õ'ror' dü'pãn',) Madame Dudevant, (dü'deh-võn',) a celebrated French novelist, born in Paris on the 1st of July, 1804. Her father, Maurice Dupin, an officer of the army, was a son of M. Dupin de Francueil, who married a daughter of the famous Maurice de Saxe. The subject of this article was thus a great-granddaughter of Maurice de Saxe, who was a natural son of Augustus II. of Poland. Her father having died in 1808, she was educated by her grandmother, Madame Dupin, at the château de Nohant, in the department of Indre, where she had full liberty to indulge and develop her romantic and wayward tendencies. She passed three years (1817-20) in the convent of the Augustines Anglaises, Paris, and was for a time a zealous devotee, accepting the mysteries of Catholicism with ecstasy, which was followed by a morbid reaction. She tormented herself with scruples, accused herself of constant sin, and became very despondent. In 1820 she left the convent and returned to Nohant, where her love and taste for natural scenery were fostered and developed. She delighted in horseback-excursions, and studied philosophy in the works of Aristotle, Leibnitz, and Locke; but Rousseau was her prime favourite among authors.

She inherited the estate of Nohant on the death of her grandmother, in 1821, and was married in 1822 to M. Dudevant, a retired officer of the army. They had two children, Maurice and Solange. After living together about ten years, they separated by mutual consent, because their tastes or tempers were incompatible. She became a resident of Paris, and, having given up her fortune to her husband, adopted the profession of literature for a subsistence. In conjunction with her friend Jules Sandeau, she wrote "Rose et Blanche," a tale, (5 vols., 1831.) She alone produced in 1832 a novel called "In-

* The "Nouvelle Biographie Générale" gives this name as ARMANDINE; Pierer's "Universal-Lexikon" has AMANDINE; nearly all the other authorities, including Vapereau, have it as given above.

diana," which appeared under the pseudonym of George Sand and had great success. Her celebrity was increased by "Valentine," (2 vols., 1832,) and a paradoxical work of fiction, entitled "Lélia," (2 vols., 1833,) which, says the "National Review," "is the most famous and the most typical of her novels. It is to an English reader, and judged of from the point of view of common sense, one of the most incoherent, foolish, morbid, blasphemous, and useless books that have been sent across the Channel during the present century." The same critic remarks, "She has a true and a wide appreciation of beauty, a constant command of rich and glowing language, and a considerable faculty of self-analysis and self-reflection. . . . In spite of all her defects, she awakens an admiration which cannot be reasoned away." (See article "George Sand" in the "National Review," reprinted in the "Living Age" of February 27, 1858.)

She afterwards produced "Metella," (1833,) "Leone Leoni," (1834,) "Jacques," (1834,) and "Mauprat," (2 vols., 1836,) which, with other tales, appeared first in the "Revue des Deux Mondes." Her "Spiridon" (1839) and "Consuelo" (1844) are said to have been written under the inspiration of her friend Pierre Leroux. Between 1844 and 1850 she published pastoral romances entitled "La Mare au Diable," (1846,) "François le Champi," (1849,) and "La petite Fadette," which were much admired, as models of a new style of fiction. "They are free," says the "National Review," "from all that provokes censure in her other writings,—from theories, from declamation, from indelicacy. They move as with a quiet flow that is irresistibly fascinating, and are full of beauties of language to which it is impossible to do justice."

George Sand was an advanced liberal in politics. About the beginning of her literary career she assumed the costume of the male sex. She professed to be a socialist, and denounced the conventional system of marriage. She was an ardent partisan of the revolution of 1848, after which she edited a democratic weekly paper for a short time. She was author of a number of dramas, among which are "Claudie," (1851,) "Molière," (1853,) "Flaminio," (1854,) and "Lucie," (1856.) In 1854 she published her autobiography, "Histoire de ma Vie," (10 vols.,) in which the disappointed public found too little of personalities and anecdotes and too much of psychology. Among her recent works are "Constance Verrier," (1860,) "Flavie," (1860,) "Tamaris," (1861,) "Antonia," (1861,) and "Laura," (1864.) "G. Sand," says the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "stands in the first rank among contemporary novelists. Her compositions are in general magnificently planned or arranged (*ordonnées*.) . . . She has had the original merit to perceive and express the poetry of the landscapes of France. . . . But it is by her style that she especially excels." She died in June, 1876.

See R. WALSH, "George Sand," 1837; SAINT-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi"; LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains," "Foreign Quarterly Review" for December, 1834, January, 1843, July, 1844, and April, 1846.

Sand, sand or **zânt**, (KARL LUDWIG,) the murderer of Kotzebue, born at Wunsiedel in 1795. While a student at Jena he embraced with ardour the cause of the patriots, and, exasperated by Kotzebue's ridicule of the liberal party, stabbed him at his residence in Mannheim in 1819. He was executed in 1820.

See "Memoir of Charles Louis Sand," "Monthly Review" for February, 1820.

Sandberg, sând'bêrg, (JOHAN GUSTAF,) a Swedish historical painter, born in 1782, worked at Stockholm, where he died in 1854.

Sand'by, (PAUL,) R.A., a celebrated English painter and engraver, born at Nottingham about 1730. He was elected a member of the Royal Academy in 1768, and the same year appointed chief drawing-master to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He was the first of his countrymen to execute aquatint engravings; and among his master-pieces of this kind are "The Carnival at Rome," after David Allan, and "Views of Windsor and Eton." As a painter in water-colours he occupies a high rank, and he is regarded as the founder of that school of art in England. Died in 1809.

Sandby, (THOMAS,) brother of the preceding, was born at Nottingham in 1721. On the foundation of the Royal Academy, in 1768, he became first professor of architecture in that institution. As deputy ranger of Windsor Great Park, he planned the construction of Virginia Water, (1754,) and in 1775 he furnished the design of Freemasons' Hall, London. Died in 1798.

Sande, van den, vând den sând'eh, (JAN,) a Flemish jurist and historical writer, born in Gelderland in the sixteenth century; died in 1638.

Sandeau, sôn'dô', (LÉONARD SYLVAIN JULES,) a French novelist, born at Aubusson in 1811. He began his literary career as an associate of George Sand, (Dudevant,) in conjunction with whom he wrote "Rose et Blanche," (5 vols., 1831,) and other novels. Among his works are "Mariana," (2 vols., 1839,) "Valcreuse," (1847,) "Un Héritage," (1849,) and "Olivier," (1854.) He entered the French Academy in 1858, and became keeper of the Mazarin Library in 1859. Died in 1883.

Sand'e-man, (ROBERT,) born at Perth, in Scotland, in 1718 or 1723, was the founder of the sect called by his name. He emigrated in 1764 to New England, where he died in 1771. He was a son-in-law of John Glass, the founder of the Glassites.

Sander, sând'er, (ANTONY,) a Flemish ecclesiastic, born at Antwerp in 1586, was the author of several religious and historical works, (in Latin.) Died in 1664.

Sander, sând'er or **zând'er**, (HEINRICH,) a German naturalist, born in 1754; died in 1782.

See FEDDERSEN, "Leben H. Sander's," 1784; GOETZ, "Leben H. Sander's," 1786.

Sând'erë, (WILLIAM P.,) an American general, born in Kentucky about 1833, graduated at West Point in 1856. He fought for the Union as an officer of cavalry in several campaigns, and was killed near Knoxville, Tennessee, in November, 1863.

Sând'erë or **Saun'd'erë**, [Lat. SANDE'RUS,] (NICHOLAS,) an English Catholic theologian, born in Surrey in 1527, published several controversial works. Died about 1580.

Sând'erë, (ROBERT,) a Scottish *littérateur*, born at Breadalbane in 1727. He published "The Newgate Calendar," (1764,) and other works. Died in 1783.

Sând'er-son, (JOHN,) an American *littérateur*, born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1785. He was one of the authors of the "Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence," (1827.) In 1835 he visited France, and published, after his return, "Sketches of Paris," etc., which was afterwards enlarged and entitled "The American in Paris." It was very favourably received, and was translated into French by Jules Janin. About 1836 he was appointed professor of the Latin and Greek languages in the Philadelphia High School. Died in 1844.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America."

Sând'er-son, (ROBERT,) an English prelate, born at Rotherham, in Yorkshire, in 1587. He graduated at Lincoln College, Oxford, was afterwards appointed chaplain to Charles I., and in 1642 became regius professor of divinity at Oxford. He refused to sign the covenant. He was made Bishop of Lincoln in 1660, after the accession of Charles II. Among his principal works are his treatise "On the Obligation of Oaths," ("De Juramenti Obligatione," 1647,) and "Nine Cases of Conscience Resolved," (1678.) Died in 1663.

See ISAAC WALTON, "Life of Bishop Sanderson," 1678.

Sanderson, (ROBERT,) an English antiquary, born in Durham in 1660. He assisted in the compilation of Rymer's "Fœdera," and wrote a "History of Henry V." Died in 1741.

Sanderus. See SANDERS.

Sând'ford, (SIR DANIEL KEYTE,) a Scottish professor of Greek, born about 1798, was a son of Bishop Sandford of Edinburgh. He was professor in the University of Glasgow, also a popular orator and advocate of the Reform bill. Died in 1838.

Sând'ford, (FRANCIS,) an Irish writer and herald, born in the county of Wicklow in 1630, published a "Genealogical History of the Kings of Portugal," and other similar works. Died in 1693.

Sandifort, sãn'de-fort', (EDUARD,) a Dutch anatomist, born at Dort in 1742, became professor of anatomy at Leyden, and published several works on that science. Died in 1814.

His son GERARD, born at Leyden in 1779, was professor of anatomy and physiology in his native city. Died in 1848.

Sandini, sãn-dee'nee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian writer, and professor of ecclesiastical history at Padua, born at Vicentino in 1692. He was the author of the "Lives of the Roman Pontiffs," (in Latin,) and other works. Died in 1751.

Sandius. See SAND, (CHRISTOPH.)

Sandoval, de, dà sãn-do-vál', (GONZALO,) a brave and able Spanish general, who fought under Cortez in Mexico and was distinguished by his especial favour. "He was," says Prescott, "in many respects the most eminent of the great captains formed under the eye of Cortez." Died in 1528, soon after his return to Spain.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico," vols. ii. and iii.

Sandoval, de, (FRAY PRUDENCIO,) a Spanish prelate and historian, born at Valladolid about 1560. He was appointed historiographer to Philip III., who employed him to continue the "Cronica General" of Ambrosio Morales, which appeared under the title of "History of the Kings of Castile and Leon." Among his other works are a "History of the Life and Deeds of the Emperor Charles V.," which is esteemed a standard work, and has been translated into English, and a "Chronicle of the Illustrious Emperor of Spain, Don Alonzo VII." Sandoval was created Bishop of Pampluna in 1612. Died in 1621.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Sandrrat, von, fon san'drãrt or zãn'drãrt, (JOACHIM,) a German painter, engraver, and art-historian, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1606. He studied painting at Utrecht under Gerard Honthorst, and subsequently spent several years in Italy, where he executed a number of works for Cardinal Barberini. After residing for a time at Amsterdam, he settled at Nuremberg, where he died in 1688. Sandrrat's pictures and engravings had a high reputation in his time; but his fame rests chiefly on his work entitled "German Academy of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting," ("Die Deutsche Academie der Bau, Bildhauer und Malerkunst," 2 vols., 1675,) a part of which has been translated into Latin, under the title of "Academia Artis Picture."

See his Autobiography, "Lebenslauf Joachims von Sandrrat," 1675; CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Sandras. See COURTILZ.

Sandras, sãn'drãs', (CLAUDE MARIE STANISLAS,) a French physician, born at Crocy in 1802. He published a "History of the Cholera," and other medical works. Died in 1856.

San-dro-cot'tus, [Gr. Σανδρόκοττος; Sanscrit, CHAN'DRAGUP'TA, modern Hindoo pron. chũn-dra-gõõp'ta,] an Indian king, who reigned over the region watered by the Ganges about 310-300 B.C. His capital was Palibothra. He resisted, with success, Seleucus Nicator, who invaded his dominions. He is the Chandragupta of Sanscrit writers. He was a man of low caste, and his history is especially interesting as marking the progress of that great revolution which accompanied the introduction of Booddhism into India. (See GAUTAMA.)

Sandë, (ROBERT CHARLES,) a distinguished American journalist and *littérateur*, born in New York City or at Flatbush, Long Island, in 1799. He graduated at Columbia College, and published in 1820 the poem of "Yamoyden," written conjointly with his friend James Wallis Eastburn. He subsequently became associated with the poet Bryant and Mr. G. C. Verplanck as a writer for "The Talisman," a literary annual of a high character. He was editor for a time of the "Atlantic Magazine," and in 1827 became associate editor of the New York "Commercial Advertiser." Among his other works are a "Historical Notice of Hernan Cortez," and the "Life and Correspondence of John Paul Jones." He

was also a contributor to the "Tales of Glauber Spa," published in 1832. Died in 1832.

See G. C. VERPLANCK, "Life of R. C. Sands;" GRISWOLD, "Poets of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; "Knickerbocker Magazine" for March and May 1834.

Sandwich, EARL OF. See MONTAGU, (EDWARD.)

San'dÿs, (EDWIN,) an English prelate, born in Lancashire in 1519. He rose to be vice-chancellor of the University in 1553, but he was deprived of this office on the accession of Queen Mary, on account of his refusal to proclaim her. Under the reign of Elizabeth he was successively created Bishop of Worcester, (1559,) of London, (1570,) and Archbishop of York, (1576.) He assisted in the translation of the Scriptures known as the Bishops' Bible, and was one of the commissioners appointed to revise the Liturgy. Died in 1588.

See WHITAKER, "Life of Edwin Sandys."

Sandys, (SIR EDWIN,) son of the preceding, was born in Worcestershire about 1561. He was employed by James I. on several missions, and was the author of a work entitled "Europæ Speculum," being an account of his travels. Died in 1629.

Sandys, (GEORGE,) an English poet, born at York in 1577, was a son of Dr. Sandys, Archbishop of York, noticed above. In 1610 he visited Palestine, Egypt, and Turkey, of which he published an account after his return. Among his other works are paraphrases upon the Psalms, the book of Job, Ecclesiastes, Lamentations, the Song of Solomon, etc., and a translation of Ovid's "Metamorphoses." His poetry is eulogized by Dryden, Pope, Warton, and other eminent writers. Died about 1644.

See H. J. TODD, "Memoir of the Life of G. Sandys," 1839; SIR E. BRYDGES, "Censura Litteraria;" WILLMOTT, "Lives of the English Sacred Poets."

Sané, sã'nã', (JACQUES NOËL,) BARON, an eminent French naval engineer, born at Brest in 1740. He was called "the Vauban of the navy." Died in 1831.

San'ford, (EDWARD,) an American poet, born in the city of New York in 1805, was a son of Nathan, noticed below. He studied law, but declined to practise. He was editor of the "Standard," a Democratic journal of New York, and afterwards one of the editors of the "Globe" at Washington. Among his poems, which are distinguished for grace, vivacity, and delicate humour, we may name the "Lines to a Mosquito," and the address "To Black-Hawk."

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America."

Sanford, (NATHAN,) an American jurist and statesman, born on Long Island in 1779. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1816, and in 1823 became chancellor of the State of New York. Died in 1838.

San Gallo, da, dà sãn gãl'lo, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Italian architect, whose original name was PICCONI, (pèk-ko'nee,) a nephew of Antonio Giamberti, was born at Mugello about 1482. Under the patronage of Alexander Farnese, afterwards Paul III., he constructed a number of magnificent edifices at Rome, among which we may name the Palazzo Sacchetti, and the church of Madonna di Loretto. In 1536 he was appointed sole architect of Saint Peter's, for which he prepared a model at great cost; but it was not approved by Michael Angelo, and was finally rejected. The Palazzo Farnese, in which he was assisted by Michael Angelo, is esteemed one of his best works. Died in 1546.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des Architectes;" TICCOZZI, "Dizionario."

San Gallo, da, (ANTONIO BATISTA GOBBO,) brother of the preceding, was also distinguished as an architect, and assisted in most of the important works of his brother.

San Gallo or Sangallo, da, (ANTONIO GIAMBERTI,) an Italian architect and sculptor, born at Florence in the fifteenth century. Among his best works are the church of the Madonna at Montepulciano, the fortress of Cività Castellana, and the castle of Sant' Angelo, formerly the mausoleum of Hadrian. He was a brother of Giuliano, noticed below. Died in 1534.

San Gallo, da, (BASTIANO,) an Italian painter, and relative of the preceding, born at Florence in 1481; died in 1551.

San Gallo, da, or **Sangallo**, (GIULIANO,) an eminent Italian architect, whose proper name was GIULIANO GIAMBERTI, was born at Florence in 1443. He was patronized by Lorenzo de' Medici, for whom he built a palace or villa at Poggio Cajano, and a large convent at Florence, near the gate of San Gallo, from which he derived his name. Among his works was a palace at Savona for Pope Julius II. He was selected by Leo X. to succeed Bramante as architect of Saint Peter's; but he declined the honour. He was a brother of Antonio Giamberti da San Gallo. Died in 1517.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura;" QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Dictionnaire d'Architecture."

Sangro, da, dâ sân'gro, (RAIMONDO,) Prince of San Severo, an Italian savant, born in Naples in 1710. He was versed in various sciences, arts, and languages, and displayed much inventive genius. Died in 1771.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sanlecque, de, deh sôn'lèk', (LOUIS,) a French satirical poet, born in Paris in 1652, was also a priest. Died in 1714.

San Micheli, sân me-kā'le, written also **Sammiceli** or **San Michele**, (GIAN GIROLAMO,) an able Italian architect, born about 1514, was a nephew and pupil of the following, whom he aided in his works. Died in 1559.

San Micheli, sân me-kā'lee, or **Sammicheli**, sâme-kā'lee, (MICHELE,) a celebrated civil and military architect, born at Verona in Italy, in 1484. Having resided for several years at Rome, where he acquired the friendship of Michael Angelo, Bramante, and other artists of the time, he was employed about 1525 to construct the new fortifications of Verona, in which he first introduced the angular bastions, since generally adopted by engineers. Among his other works may be named the Grimani and Cornaro palaces at Venice, and the Cappella Pellegrini and church of the Madonna di Campagna at Verona. Died in 1559.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; A. SELVA, "Elogio di M. Sammiceli," 1814; MILIZIA, "Vite degli Architetti;" CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

San Miguel, sân me-gèl', (DON EVARISTE,) a Spanish general and statesman, born in the Asturias in 1780, served in the campaigns of 1808 and 1820, and subsequently was appointed military governor of Aragon. He was afterwards made captain-general of Madrid, and president of the revolutionary junta. Died in 1862.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sannazar. See SANNAZARO.

Sannazarius. See SANNAZARO.

Sannazaro, sân-nâd-zâ'ro, [Lat. SANNAZARIUS; Fr. SANNAZAR, sâ'nâ'zâr',] (JACOPO,) a distinguished Italian poet, born at Naples in 1458, was descended from a noble family in Spain. While on a visit in France he composed his "Arcadia," (1504,) a pastoral in prose and verse, which is esteemed a model of elegance and purity of style. He also wrote a number of Latin poems which were greatly admired, and several dramatic works and sonnets in Italian. Sannazaro was patronized by Frederick, King of Naples, and accompanied that monarch in his exile to France. He died at Naples in 1530, having attained the rank of one of the best classics of his country.

See "Lives of the Italian Poets," by REV. H. STEBBING; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" CRISPO, "Vita di Sannazaro," 1585; J. A. VOLPI, "Sannazaris Vita;" T. COLANGELO, "Vita di G. Sannazaro," 1819; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" "Retrospective Review," vol. x., (1824.)

San-nyr'i-on, [Σανυριών,] an Athenian comic poet, flourished about 400-375 B.C., and was a contemporary of Aristophanes.

San Roman, sân-ro-mân', (MIGUEL,) a Peruvian general, born in 1802. He had obtained a high rank in the army, when he was elected President of Peru in 1862. Died in April, 1863.

San Severo. See SANGRO, DA.

Sans-Malice. See AKAKIA.

Sanson, sôn'sôn', (ADRIEN,) a French geographer, was a son of Nicolas, noticed below. He had the title of geographer to the king. Died in 1708 or 1718.

Sanson, (GUILLAUME,) a geographer of Paris, was a brother of the preceding. He published several works. Died in 1703.

Sanson, (LOUIS JOSEPH,) a distinguished French surgeon, born in Paris in 1790. He succeeded Dupuytren as professor of clinical surgery in the Hôtel-Dieu in 1836. He was eminent as a practitioner and a writer. Among his works are "New Elements of Medico-Surgical Pathology," (4 vols., 1825,) and "Des Hémorrhagies traumatiques," (1836.) Died in 1841.

See "Biographie Universelle," (new edition.)

Sanson, (NICOLAS,) one of the earliest French geographers, born at Abbeville in 1600. His first work was a map of ancient Gaul, which obtained for him the patronage of Cardinal Richelieu and Louis XIII., and he was employed by the latter as an engineer in Picardy. He was treated with marked distinction by the king, who appointed him his geographer about 1640. Besides his numerous maps, he published a work entitled "Britannia, or Researches concerning the Antiquity of Abbeville," (1638.) Died in 1667.

Sanson, (NICOLAS,) a son of the preceding, was born about 1626. He rescued Chancellor Séguier from the fury of a mob in Paris, but was killed himself on that occasion, in 1648.

Sansovino, sân-so-vee'no, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian *littérateur*, son of Jacopo, noticed below, was born at Rome in 1521. Among the most important of his works are his "Hundred Novels from the Most Eminent Italian Writers," ("Cento Novelle scelti de' piu nobili Scrittori della Lingua volgare,") "Turkish Annals," (1573,) and a "Description of Venice," (1604.)

See FONTANINI and ZENO, "Biblioteca Italiana;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Sansovino, (JACOPO TATTI,) an eminent Italian sculptor and architect, born at Florence in 1479. He studied sculpture under Contucci da Monte Sansovino, whose surname he assumed. He afterwards visited Rome, where he acquired the friendship of Bramante and other artists and was patronized by Pope Julius II. After the sack of Rome he repaired to Venice, where he constructed numerous public and private edifices. Among these may be named La Zecca, or Mint, the Palazzo Cornaro, and La Scuola della Misericordia. His colossal statues of Mars and Neptune in the Doge's palace, and the Four Evangelists in the chapel of Saint Mark, are among his master-pieces. Died about 1570.

Sansovino, da, (ANDREA CONTUCCI,) an eminent Italian sculptor and architect, born in 1460. He worked at Rome and Loretto. He was the master of Jacopo Sansovino. Died in 1529.

Sant, (JAMES,) an English painter, born at Croydon in 1820. He became a royal academician in 1870, and in 1871 he was appointed principal painter in ordinary to the Queen. Among his works are the "Light of the Cross," "The Walk to Emmaus," and "The Miller's Daughter."

Santa Ana, (or **Anna**) de, dâ sân'tâ ân'nâ, (ANTONIO LOPEZ,) a Mexican President and general, born in Mexico or Jalapa about 1798. He fought against Iturbide in 1823, against Pedraza in 1828, and against Bustamante in 1830. He was chosen President in 1833, and became dictator in 1835. The Texans revolted against Santa Anna, who was defeated and taken prisoner at San Jacinto in April, 1836, by General Houston. He was released in 1837, and lost a leg in a battle against the French in December, 1838. He recovered power in 1841, was banished in 1845, but returned in 1846, and became general-in-chief. He was defeated by General Taylor at Buena Vista in February, 1847, and at Cerro Gordo by General Scott in April of that year. About this time he was again chosen President; but, the American army having taken the capital of Mexico in September, 1847, he went into exile. In 1853 he returned, and was appointed dictator for life. After he had ruled with despotic power about two years, he was compelled to abdicate in August, 1855, after which he

passed many years in exile. Soon after the death of Maximilian, June, 1867, Santa Anna returned and made an attempt against the republic, but failed, and was made a prisoner. Died in 1876.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "North American Review" for July, 1836.

Santa Cruz, sán'tá krooss, (or krooth,) (ANDRÉS,) a South American statesman and soldier, born in Peru about 1800, served in the war of independence in 1823, and in 1829 succeeded General Sucre as President of Bolivia. He was defeated at Yungai in 1839, and compelled to leave the country. In 1849 he became minister-plenipotentiary from Bolivia to London, Paris, Rome, and Madrid. He died in Paris in 1865.

Santa Cruz, de, dà sán'tá krooth, or Sainte-Croix, sánt'krwá', (DON ALVAREZ DE BASSANO—dà bã-sá'-no,) MARQUIS, a Spanish admiral, born about 1510, distinguished himself at the battle of Lepanto. He was appointed about 1587 to the chief command of the Invincible Armada, but died before it was ready for action.

Santa Cruz de Marzenado, de, dà sán'tá krooth dà mar-thá-ná'do, (Alvar de Navia Osorio, ál-vár' dà ná-vec'á o-so're-o,) MARQUIS, a Spanish officer and military writer, born in 1687, served in the war of the Spanish succession, and became governor of Orán. He was killed in an action near that town in 1732.

Santafede, sán-tá-fá'dá, (FABRIZIO,) a skilful Italian painter, born at Naples in 1560. He worked mostly in his native city. Died in 1634.

Santander, sán-tán-dair', (FRANCISCO DE PAULA—dà pów'lá,) a South American statesman, born in New Granada in 1792. He fought against Spain in the war of independence, and was elected Vice-President of the republic of Colombia in 1821. Having conspired against Bolívar about 1828, he was banished. In 1832 he was elected President of New Granada. Died in 1840.

Santarelli, sán-tá-rel'lee, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian engraver, born in the Abruzzi in 1759, worked in Rome and Florence. Died in 1826.

Santarem, sán-tá-rên', (MANOEL FRANCISCO DE BARROS Y SOUZA—dà bãr'rôs e sô'zã,) VISCOUNT, a Portuguese diplomatist and writer, born at Lisbon in 1790, was appointed minister-plenipotentiary to Copenhagen, and in 1827 became minister of state. He was the author of an "Essay on the History of Cosmography and Cartography during the Middle Ages," (1849,) and other works. Died in 1856.

Santen, van, vãn sán'ten, (LAURENT,) a Dutch philologist, born at Amsterdam in 1746. He resided mostly at Leyden. He edited several ancient Greek and Latin works, on which he wrote critical notes. Died in 1798.

See BERGMAN, "Levensschets van L. van Santen," 1840.

Santerre, sôn'tair', (ANTOINE JOSEPH,) a French revolutionist of the Jacobin party, born in Paris in 1752, had acquired a large fortune as a brewer in the Faubourg Saint-Antoine. He took an active part in the storming of the Bastille, and in the subsequent insurrections of the 20th of June and the 10th of August. As commander of the National Guard, he caused the king to be conveyed to the tower, and afterwards presided at his execution. He was defeated by the Vendéans, under Piron de la Varenne, in September, 1793. Died in 1808 or 1809.

See CARRO, "Santerre, sa Vie publique et privée," 1847.

Santerre, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French historical painter, born near Poitiers in 1651; died in 1717.

Santeul, sôn'tul', (CLAUDE,) a French ecclesiastic and Latin poet, born in Paris in 1628, was a brother of Jean, noticed below. Died in 1684.

Santeul, sôn'tul', or Santeuil, de, deh sôn'tul', (JEAN, [Lat. SANTO'LIVS,] an excellent Latin poet, born in Paris in 1630, was a canon regular of Saint-Victor. He wrote Latin hymns with great success. "A nobleness of thought and splendour of language," says Hallam, "distinguished the poetry of Santeul, who furnished many inscriptions for public monuments." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1697.

See "Vie et bons mots de Santeul," Cologne, 1735; DINOUART, "Santoliana," 1764; MONTALANT-BOUGLEUX, "Santeul, ou la Poésie Latine sous Louis XIV," 1854; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Santi, sán'tee, or Sanzio, sán'ze-o, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian poet and painter, born at Colbordolo, was the father of Raphael. He painted Madonnas and other religious subjects. Died in 1494.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" PASSAVANT, "Rafael von Urbino und sein Vater, G. Santi."

Santi di Tito or Titi. See TITO.

Santillana. See MENDOZA, (IÑIGO LOPEZ.)

Santini, sán-tee'nee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian savant, born in Tuscany in 1786. He became rector of the University of Padua in 1825, and was afterwards appointed professor of astronomy and director of mathematical studies in that institution. He is a corresponding member of the French Institute, and has published several scientific works.

Santley, (CHARLES,) a distinguished baritone singer He first appeared at Covent Garden in 1860. "Valentin" and "Mephistopheles" in Gounod's "Faust" have been his best parts.

Santorini, (GIOVANNI DOMENICO,) an Italian anatomist, born at Venice in 1681. He wrote several able works on anatomy and medicine. Died in 1736.

Santorio. See SANCTORIUS.

Sanuto, sá-noo'to, (LIVIO,) an Italian geographer of the sixteenth century; died before 1588.

Sanuto, (MARINO,) called TORSELLO, (tor-sel'lo,) a Venetian traveller, who visited the Levant and wrote the "Book of Faithful Secrets concerning the Recovery of the Holy Land," ("Liber Secretorum fidelium super Terræ Sanctæ Recuperatione.") Died after 1330.

See POSTANQUE, "De Marino Sanuto," 1856; TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Sanuto, (MARINO,) THE YOUNGER, an Italian historian, born in Venice in 1466, was a member of the Academy founded by Aldus Manutius. He wrote, in Italian, a history of the Republic of Venice, which was published in 1733 in Muratori's "Italæ Scriptores," under the title of "Lives of the Doges of Venice," ("Vitæ Ducum Venetorum.") Died in 1535.

See RAWDON BROWN, "Ragguagli sulla Vita e sulle Opere di M. Sanuto," 3 vols., 1837-38; TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Sanvitale, sán-ve-tá'là, (GIACOMO ANTONIO,) COUNT, an Italian poet and diplomatist, born at Parma in 1699. He published numerous poems, one of which is entitled "Poema Parabolica," (1746.) Died in 1780.

Sanz, sánth, (AUGUSTIN,) a Spanish architect, born at Saragossa in 1724, was appointed in 1792 director of the Academy of San Luis. Among his best works are the church of Santa Cruz and the theatre at Saragossa. Died in 1801.

Sanzio, (RAPHAEL.) See RAPHAEL.

Saphir, sá'feer, (MORITZ,) a distinguished writer, of Jewish extraction, born at Pesth in 1794, successively edited the journals entitled "Berliner Schnellpost," "Der Deutsche Horizont," and "Der Humorist." Among his works, which are chiefly of a humorous and satirical character, we may name his "Humoristische Damenbibliothek," and his "Dictionary of Wit and Humour," ("Conversations-Lexikon für Geist, Witz und Humor.") Died in 1858.

See F. FÖRSTER, "M. G. Saphir und Berlin," 1828; BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Sapieha, sáp-yá'há, (JOHN PETER,) a Polish military commander, born in 1569, distinguished himself in the wars with Sweden and Russia. Died in 1611.

Sapieha, (LEO,) high chancellor of Lithuania, born in 1557, served against the Russians under Stephen Bathori in 1579, and subsequently concluded a peace of twenty years with the Czar. After the death of Bathori he promoted the election of the Swedish king, Sigismund III., to the throne of Poland. Died in 1633.

Sá'por [Persian, SHAPOOR or SHAPÚR, shá'póor'] I, son of Artaxerxes, succeeded to the throne of Persia in 238 A.D. He conquered Mesopotamia and Syria, and caused the emperor Valerian to be put to death. He was eventually assassinated by his satraps, (269 A.D.)

Sapor II. succeeded Hormisdas II. as King of Persia. He was engaged in wars with the Romans, and distinguished himself by his persecution of the Christians. Died in 380 A.D.

Sappho, saph'ō, [Gr. Σαπφώ, genitive Σαπφούς; Lat. SAPPHO, genitive SAPPHUS; Ital. SAFFO, sáf'fo,] written also **Sapho**, a Greek lyric poetess of great celebrity, was born at Mitylene or Eresos, in the island of Lesbos, about 625 B.C. We have little positive knowledge of the events of her life, but it is known that she lived about 600 B.C. and was a friend of the poet Alcæus. The popular tradition that she cherished an unrequited love for Phaon, and that she threw herself in despair from the Leucadian rock into the sea, is rejected by modern critics. She belonged to the Æolian race, the women of which were not kept in so strict seclusion as the Ionians. She wrote hymns, elegies, and erotic odes of exquisite beauty. It is admitted that she has never been surpassed in sweetness and grace by any lyric poet, ancient or modern. Her works are lost, except a hymn to Venus and short fragments of other poems. "Among the mutilated poets of antiquity," says Addison, "there is none whose fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho. . . . One may see, by what is left of them, that she followed nature in all her thoughts, without descending to those little points, conceits, and turns of wit with which many of our modern lyrics are so miserably infected. Her soul seems to have been made up of love and poetry. She felt the passion in all its warmth and described it in all its symptoms. She is called by ancient authors the tenth muse." (See the "Spectator," No. 223, which contains an English version of her hymn to Venus.) Versions of her ode to Lesbia, by Catullus, Boileau, and A. Philips, may be found in the "Spectator," No. 229.

See F. G. WELCKER, "Sappho von einem herrschenden Vorurtheil befreit," 1816; MÜLLER, "Literature of Ancient Greece," vol. i.; E. TEGNER, "Sapphus Vita et Carmina," 1817; RICHTER, "Sappho und Erinna," 1833; C. M. DE SALM-DYCK, "Précis de la Vie de Sappho," 1810; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saracino, sâ-râ-chee'no, or **Saraceni**, sâ-râ-châ'nee, (CARLO), an Italian painter, born at Venice in 1585, painted frescos in the Vatican at Rome. Died in 1625.

Sâr'rah or **Sarai**, [Heb. שָׂרָה, originally שָׂרָי,] a Hebrew matron, was the wife of Abraham, and the mother of Isaac. Her name signifies "princess."

See Genesis xi. 29, xii., xvi., xvii. 15-21, xviii., xx., xxi.

Sarapis. See SERAPIS.

Sarasin. See SARRASIN.

Sâr'âs-wât'î, [modern Hindoo pron. sūr'ûs-wût'ee, from *Sârâsvatî*, a Sanscrit word, signifying "juicy," "racy," "flowing," also "elegant,"] the name of the consort of Brahma, and the goddess of speech, eloquence, and music. She was regarded as the inventress of the Sanscrit language and of the Dêvanâgarî alphabet. (See Introduction, p. 21.) As the patroness of music, she has by some writers been identified with Minerva, (*Ἀθηνᾶ*), who was sometimes surnamed Musice, (*μουσική*), and who is said to have been the inventor of the flute. Sir William Jones addressed to Saraswatî a hymn, in which he speaks of her as one

"Whose sigh is music, and each tear a pearl."

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon," p. 125 *et seq.*

Saravia, sâ-râ-vee'â or sâ'râ'vê'â', (HADRIAN A.) a Protestant theologian, of Spanish extraction, born at Artois, in France, in 1531, became professor of divinity at Leyden. Having settled in England in 1587, he was made prebendary of Westminster. He was an intimate friend of the celebrated Hooker, and was one of the divines employed by James I. in the translation of the Bible. Died in 1613.

See PAQUOT, "Mémoires;" MEURSIUS, "Athenæ Batavæ."

Sarazin or **Sarrazin**, sâ'râ'zân', (JACQUES), a French sculptor, born at Noyon in 1590. He resided many years at Rome, where he was patronized by Cardinal Aldobrandini, for whom he executed the colossal statues of Atlas and Polyphemus at the Villa Frascati. Among his master-pieces in Paris may be named the Mausoleum of Cardinal Berulle, "Group of Children playing with Goats," "The Four Cardinal Virtues," in the church of Saint Louis, and the Mausoleum of Henri de Bourbon-Condé. Died in 1660.

See V. TREMBLAY, "Notice sur Sarrazin," 1848; "Biographie de J. Sarrazin," Noyon, 1851; CIGOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura."

Sarazin, (JEAN.) See SARRAZIN.

Sarbievius. See SARBIEWSKI.

Sarbiewski, sar-be-êv'skee, [Lat. SARBIEVIUS,] (MATTHIAS KASIMIR), a Polish Jesuit and poet, born in 1595, became court preacher to Ladislaus IV. He was the author of Latin lyrics and other poems, which obtained for him the name of the Sarmatian Horace. Died in 1640.

See LANGBEIN, "Commentatio de M. C. Sarbievii Vita," 1753.

Sarcey, sâr'sâ', (FRANCISQUE), a French *littérateur*, born at Dourdan (Seine-et-Oise) in 1828. Among his works is a collection of tales entitled "Le Nouveau Seigneur," (1862.)

Sarcmasius. See SCHURTZFLEISCH.

Sarcone, sar-ko'nâ, (MICHELE), an Italian medical writer, born in Apulia in 1732; died in 1797.

Sardanapale. See SARDANAPALUS.

Sar-da-na-pâ'lus, [Gr. Σαρδανάπαλος; Fr. SARDANAPALE,* sâr'dâ'nâ'pâl',] a king of Assyria, noted for the weakness and effeminacy of his character, is supposed to have lived about 880 B.C. His satrap Arbaces having conspired with the Medes against him and besieged Nineveh, Sardanapalus defended his capital with great courage and resolution nearly two years. At length, finding resistance vain, he is said to have set fire to his palace and consumed himself, together with his women and his treasures. He is supposed to have been the last king of Assyria. His fortunes have been made the subject of one of Lord Byron's best tragedies. The story of Sardanapalus is probably fabulous; it is supported by no authority except Ctesias. It does not seem probable that such a man would die like a stoic.

See KOOPMANS, "Disputatio de Sardanapalo," 1819.

Sardi, sar'dee, (ALESSANDRO), an Italian antiquary, born at Ferrara about 1520. Among his works is a "Treatise on Coins," ("De Nummis Tractatus," 1579.) Died in 1588.

Sardou, sâr'doo', (VICTORIEN), a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1831. He produced numerous successful dramas, among which are "Nos Intimes," "Les Ganaches," "La Patrie," and "L'Oncle Sam." In 1877 he was elected to the French Academy.

Sar'gent, (EPES), an American journalist and miscellaneous writer, born at Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1812. He was successively editor of the New York "Mirror" and the Boston "Evening Transcript." He published "Velasco," a tragedy, and several other dramas, "Songs of the Sea, and other Poems," "Arctic Adventures by Sea and Land," (1857), and a number of excellent educational works. Died in 1880.

Sargent, (JOHN OSBORNE), a brother of the preceding, was born at Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1810. He became associate editor of the New York "Courier and Enquirer" in 1837, and subsequently of the "Republic" at Washington.

Sargent, (LUCIUS MANLIUS), an able and popular American writer, born at Boston in 1786. He published a series of "Temperance Tales," which were very favourably received, a work entitled "Dealings with the Dead," by a Sexton of the Old School," (2 vols., 1856,) and a number of poems. Died in 1867.

Sar'gon, a king of Assyria, ascended the throne in 721 B.C. He conquered several adjoining nations, captured Samaria, and carried away many Israelites as captives. Died in 704 B.C.

Sar'jeant or **Serjeant**, (JOHN), a Catholic priest, born in Lincolnshire about 1621, became secretary of the secular clergy in England. He published a great number of controversial works. Died in 1707.

Sarmiento, sar-me-ên'to, (MARTIN), a Spanish scholar and teacher, born at Segovia in 1692. He wrote several literary works. Died at Madrid in 1770.

Sarmiento, de, dà sar-me-ên'to, (JUAN), a Spanish historian, who lived about 1550, travelled in Peru, and wrote a work entitled "Account of the Government of the Incas," ("Relacion de la Sucesion y Gobierno de las Ingas," etc., in manuscript.) He is praised by Prescott for his candour and accuracy and the humane spirit he

* In Sir David Lindsay's "Three Estates" the name is written *Sardanafall*.

â, ê, î, ô, û, y, long; â, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, y, short; a, e, i, o, obscure; fâr, fâll, fât; mêt; nôt; gôôd; môôu;

manifests towards the natives. He held the office of president of the Council of the Indies.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Peru," vol. i. book i.

Sarnelli, sar-nel'/lee, (POMPEO,) an Italian writer and ecclesiastic, born at Polignano in 1649. He wrote various works, in prose and verse. Died in 1724.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Saron or **Sarron**. See BOCHART DE SARRON.

Sar-pe'don, [Gr. Σαρπηδών; Fr. SARPÉDON, sār'pá-dŏn',] a personage in the Greek mythology, regarded as the son of Jupiter and Europa, and a brother of Minos. Having been expelled from Crete by Minos, he retired to Lycia, of which he became king.

Sarpedon, a hero and prince of Lycia, mentioned in the "Iliad," supposed to have been a son of Jupiter and Laodami'a. According to Homer, he fought for the Trojans and was killed by Patroclus.

Sarpi, sar'pee, (PAOLO,) an eminent Italian writer and theologian, born at Venice in 1552, is generally known as FRA PAOLO, or FATHER PAUL. He entered the order of Servites at an early age, was subsequently appointed professor of philosophy at Venice, and in 1579 was elected general of his order. Being made procureur-general in 1585, he went to reside at Rome, where he acquired the friendship of Cardinal Bellarmine and other distinguished men; but, having been suspected of heretical opinions and threatened with the Inquisition, he returned to Venice. He was chosen in 1605 consulting theologian of the republic during its contest with Pope Paul V., and defended its cause with signal ability and success. Repeated attempts on his life, and the entreaties of his friends, induced him to retire to a convent, where he died in 1623. His "History of the Council of Trent" ("Istoria del Concilio Tridentino," 1619) is his most celebrated work, and was translated into Latin and several other languages. In his writings Father Paul has boldly attacked the infallibility of the pope and condemned his usurpations of temporal power. He is also supposed to have favoured Protestantism.

See MICANZIO, "Vita di Sarpi," 1646; GRISELINI, "Memorie spettanti alla Vita di Sarpi," 1760; BIANCHI-GIOVINI, "Biografia di Fra Paolo," 2 vols., 1836; G. PONTANINI, "Storia arcana della Vita di Fra Paolo Sarpi," 1805; DR. JOHNSON'S Works, vol. xii., 1812; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Westminster Review" for April, 1838, (by JAMES MARTINEAU.)

Sarrans, sār'rŏn', (BERNARD,) a French journalist and political writer, born near Toulouse in 1795, became editor of "La Nouvelle Minerve" about 1830. He published a treatise "On the Spanish War and the Tyranny of the Bourbons," "History of Bernadotte, King of Sweden," etc., (1845,) and other works.

Sarrasin or **Sarasin**, sār'rá-zán', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a facetious French *littérateur*, born near Caen in 1603, was the author of a "History of the Siege of Dunkirk," (1649,) "The Conspiracy of Wallenstein," and other works, in prose and verse. He was secretary to the Prince de Conti, and a literary rival of Voiture. Died in 1654.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Menagiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sarrazin, (JACQUES.) See SARAZIN.

Sarrazin, sār'rá-zán', (JEAN,) a French general, born in 1770. He obtained the rank of general of brigade about 1800, after which he served in several campaigns. In 1810 he deserted to the British. Died about 1840.

Sarrus, sār'riis', (P. F.,) a French mathematician, born in the department of Aveyron about 1795. He became professor of analysis at Strasbourg.

Sarrut, sār'rü', (GERMAIN,) a French *littérateur* and democrat, born at Toulouse in 1800, has published a number of political and miscellaneous works.

Sars, (MICHAEL,) an eminent zoologist, born at Bergen, in Norway, August 30, 1805. In 1830 he was pastor of Kinn, and in 1840 of Manger, on the coast of Norway. He published in 1846 the first part of his "Fauna Littoralis Norvegiæ," which established his reputation. In 1854 he became professor of geology in the University of Christiania, which office he filled with great honour to his country until his death. His "Mémoire pour servir à la Connaissance des Crinoïdes vivants" attracted much attention by showing that the

crinoids, or "stone-lilies," supposed to have been long extinct, occur in a living state in the abysses of the Atlantic Ocean. Died October 22, 1869.

Sars'field, (PATRICK,) an able Irish commander and Roman Catholic, who was a partisan of James II. He took a prominent part in the battle of the Boyne, (1690.) He won the confidence of the Irish Jacobites in an eminent degree, induced a large part of his army to accompany him to France in 1691, and entered the service of Louis XIV. He was killed at the battle of Landen, in 1693.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. iv. chap. xvii.

Sartain, sar-tān', (JOHN,) a distinguished engraver, born in London in 1808, emigrated to America in 1830, and settled in Philadelphia. He was the first to introduce mezzotint engraving into the United States. In 1849 he established "Sartain's Union Magazine," (published monthly,) of which he was for some time editor. Besides engraving, Mr. Sartain has given considerable attention to painting in oil and to architecture. Among his works in the latter field we may mention the lofty granite monument in Monument Cemetery, near Philadelphia, in which, also, the colossal medallion portraits of Washington and La Fayette were cast in bronze from his models.

Sarti, sar'tee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian composer, born at Faenza about 1730. He became successively chapel-master at the court of Copenhagen, the Conservatorio della Pietà, at Venice, and the Conservatory of Katerinoslaf, in Russia. The empress Catherine II. also conferred upon him a munificent salary, and created him a noble of the first rank. His works are principally sacred music and operas: of the latter, his "Giulio Sabino" is most esteemed. Died in 1802.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sarti, (MAURO,) an Italian scholar, born at Bologna in 1709, was a monk of the order of Camaldules. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of the University of Bologna," in Latin, (2 vols., 1769-71.) Died in 1766.

Sartine, de, deĥ sār'tèn', (ANTOINE RAYMOND JEAN GUALBERT GABRIEL,) Comte d'Alby, a French administrator, born in 1729. He became lieutenant-general of police (in Paris) in 1759, and was minister of marine from 1774 until 1780. Died in 1801.

Sarto, del, dĕl sar'to, (ANDREA Vanucchi—vā-nook'kee,) a celebrated painter of the Florentine school, born at Florence in 1488. He studied under Pietro di Cosimo, and subsequently visited Rome. Among his master-pieces at Florence are his "Madonna di San Francesco," in the Florentine gallery, "The Last Supper," (a fresco,) and "Descent of the Holy Ghost," in the monastery of the Salvi. He also executed several works for the French king, Francis I. Sarto is distinguished for correctness of design, harmonious colouring, and skill in chiaroscuro. Died in 1530.

Sartorius, (ERNEST WILHELM CHRISTIAN,) a German theologian and religious writer, born at Darmstadt in 1797; died in 1859.

Sartorius, (GEORG,) Baron von Waltershausen, born at Cassel in 1765, wrote a "History of the Hansatic League," (1802,) and other works. Died in 1828.

Sartorius, (Sir GEORGE ROSE,) an English admiral, born in 1790. He distinguished himself in the service of the Portuguese government in 1830. Died 1885.

Sartorius, sar-to're-oos, (LUIS JOSÉ,) Count de San Luis, a Spanish journalist and statesman, of German extraction, born about 1810. He was appointed in 1847 minister of the interior in the cabinet of Narvaez.

Sas'nett, (WILLIAM J.,) D.D., an American Methodist divine and writer, born in Georgia in 1820.

Sass, sās, (FREDERICK,) a Russian general, born in Courland in 1798; died in 1852.

Sassanid, (plural **Sassanids**.) See SASSANIDÆ.

Sassanidæ, sas-san'e-dĕ, [Fr. SASSANIDES, sās'sā-nĕd'; Ger. SASSANIDES, sās-sā-nee'den: the English form SASSANIDS is also used,] the name of a celebrated dynasty which reigned in Persia from 226 to 651 A.D. It was founded by Ardsheer Bâbegân, a grandson of Sâssân, (or Sâsân,) from whom it took its name. Among

the chief rulers of this dynasty were Sapor (Shapour) and Chosroes I., (Noushîrvân.)

See SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography," etc.

Sassanides or **Sassaniden**. See SASSANIDÆ.

Sassi, sas'see, [Lat. SAX'IVUS,] (GIUSEPPE ANTONIO,) an Italian scholar and writer, born at Milan in 1673 or 1675. He wrote on the antiquities of Milan, and aided his friend Muratori in his great work. Died in 1751.

Sassi, (PANFILO,) an Italian poet, born at Modena about 1455; died in 1527.

Sassoferrato. See SALVI, (GIAMBATTISTA.)

Sassone, Il. See HASSE, (JOHANN ADOLF.)

Sât'i, Sut'ee, or **Sut'tee**, [modern Hindoo pron. sût'ee', the feminine form of the Sanscrit adjective *sât*, "true," "good," "virtuous," "pure,"] the name given by the Hindoos to those widows who burn themselves on the funeral pile of their husbands, from the belief not merely that no true or good wife will marry a second time, but that no devoted wife ought to survive her husband. According to one of the Hindoo legends, Sât'i was the name of a daughter of Daksha and wife of Siva: through indignation on account of some disrespectful shown by her father to Siva or to herself, she cast herself into a sacrificial fire, and was consumed.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Sat'urn, [Gr. *Kρόνος*; Lat. SATUR'NUS or CRO'NUS; Fr. SATURNE, sâ'türn',] a god of classic mythology, and a mythical king of Italy, was called a son of Uranus and Ge, (or Cœlus and Terra,) the husband of Rhea, and the father of Jupiter, Neptune, Pluto, Juno, Ceres, and Vesta. The poets feigned that he dethroned Uranus, and devoured his own children as soon as they were born; but Rhea deceived him by giving him stones, (wrapped in a cloth,) which he swallowed, and she thus saved the lives of those above named. He was dethroned by Jupiter, took refuge in Italy, and was kindly received by Janus, the king of that country, who gave him a share of the royal power. Saturn is said to have civilized the people of Italy and to have taught them agriculture and useful arts. His reign was so mild, pacific, and beneficent that it was called the Golden Age.

The Romans, in honour of Saturn, celebrated an annual festival called *Saturnalia*, during which general mirth and license prevailed and slaves were waited on at table by their masters, with whom they were allowed to jest with impunity. Saturn was represented as an old man, holding in his hand a scythe or pruning-knife, with a serpent biting its own tail, (the emblem of eternity.)

Saturnalia. See SATURN.

Saturne. See SATURN.

Saturnin. See SATURNINUS.

Sat-ur-ni'nus or **Saturnilus**, one of the earliest of the Syrian Gnostics, flourished about 125 A.D.

Sat-ur-ni'nus, (CLAUDIUS,) a Roman jurist, the time of whose birth is unknown, is the supposed author of a work entitled "De Pœnis Paganorum."

Saturninus, [Fr. SATURNIN, sâ'tür'nân',] (LUCIUS APPULEIUS,) a celebrated Roman demagogue, who became a formidable enemy of the senate and aristocratic party. He was tribune of the people in 102 B.C., and again in the year 100. He proposed an agrarian law, which was passed. His conduct was so seditious and violent that he was killed, by order of the senate, in 99 B.C.

See SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography," etc.

Saturninus, (VENULIUS,) a Roman jurist, supposed to have lived in the time of Alexander Severus.

Saturnus. See SATURN.

Sat'yr, [Gr. *Σάτυρος*; Lat. SAT'YRUS; Fr. SATYRE, sâ'tèr'.] The Satyrs were fabulous beings, or demi-gods, associated with the worship of Bacchus, and supposed to have been the offspring of Mercury. They were represented as having a body like a man, with the legs and feet of a goat, and small horns on the head. They were fond of wine, sleep, and sensual pleasure, and were confounded or identified by some with the Fauni of the Roman mythology. The older Satyrs were called *Sileni*.

Satyre or **Satyrus**. See SATYR.

Saucerotte, sôs'tot', (NICOLAS,) a French surgical writer, born at Lunéville in 1741, was chief surgeon of a French army from 1794 to 1798. Died in 1814.

His grandson, ANTOINE CONSTANT SAUCEROTTE, born at Moscow in 1805, became a physician at Lunéville. He wrote several works on medicine and natural history.

Saul, [Heb. שָׁאוּל,] the son of Kish, and of the tribe of Benjamin, was anointed first king of the Israelites, by Samuel. He waged war successfully against the Ammonites and Philistines, and in a battle with the Amalekites took captive their king, Agag. Having through disobedience incurred the displeasure of Jehovah, he was killed in an engagement with the Philistines, together with three of his sons, B.C. 1056.

See I. Samuel ix.-xxxi.

Saul of Tarsus. See PAUL, SAINT.

Saulcy, de, deh sô'se', (LOUIS FÉLICIEN JOSEPH CAIGNART—kân'yâr',) a French archæologist, born at Lille in 1807. He published in 1836 an "Essay on the Classification of Byzantine Coins," which obtained the prize from the French Institute. In 1842 he succeeded Mionnet as a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and in 1859 became a senator. Having visited Palestine in 1850, he published his "Travels around the Dead Sea and in the Biblical Lands," (1852.) He has written other works on numismatics, etc., and a "Dictionnaire Topographique abrégé de la Terre Sainte," (1877.)

Saulx de Tavannes. See TAVANNES.

Saumaise. See SALMASIUS.

Saumarez or **Sausmarez**, de, deh sô'mã'rã', (JAMES,) LORD, a British admiral, of French extraction, born on the island of Guernsey in 1757. Having served for a time in America, and subsequently against the Dutch in 1781, he was appointed in 1793 to the command of the Crescent, and distinguished himself in several engagements with the French. As commander of the Orion, he assisted in gaining the victory over the Spanish fleet off Saint Vincent in 1797, and was afterwards second in command at the battle of the Nile. Having been made rear-admiral of the blue in 1801, he was appointed to command the squadron off Cadix, and soon after gained a signal victory over the united French and Spanish fleet, for which achievement the order of the Bath was conferred upon him. In the subsequent war with Russia he commanded the Baltic fleet, and after peace was restored was created in 1821 vice-admiral of Great Britain. He was made a peer, with the title of Baron de Sausmarez, in 1831. Died in 1836.

See SIR JOHN ROSS, "Memoirs, etc. of Admiral Lord de Saumarez," 1838; CAMPBELL, "Lives of the British Admirals."

Saun'der's, (SIR EDMUND,) an English jurist under the reign of Charles II., rose to be chief justice of the court of king's bench in 1682. Died in 1683.

Saunders, (JOHN CUNNINGHAM,) an English surgeon and oculist, born in Devonshire in 1773, published treatises "On the Diseases of the Eye" and "On the Anatomy and Diseases of the Ear." Died in 1810.

Saun'der's, (PRINCE,) an American negro, born at Thetford, Vermont, about 1775, was for a time teacher of free coloured schools in Connecticut and at Boston. He afterwards studied divinity and became pastor of a church at Philadelphia. He was subsequently appointed attorney-general of the republic of Hayti, where he died in 1840.

Saunders, (WILLIAM,) M.D., born in 1743, was appointed senior physician to Guy's Hospital, London. He wrote several medical works. Died in 1819.

Saun'der-son, (NICHOLAS,) an English scholar and mathematician, born in Yorkshire in 1682. He lost his sight at the age of twelve months, but, notwithstanding this misfortune, he made rapid progress both in the classics and the exact sciences. In 1711 he succeeded Whiston as Lucasian professor of mathematics at Cambridge, having previously received the degree of M.A., and in 1728 he was made Doctor of Laws. He was the author of treatises on the "Elements of Algebra" and "On Fluxions." He was a friend of Newton and other eminent philosophers of the time. Died in 1739.

See "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," vol. i., 1839.

Saurau, von, for sô'rô', (FRANZ,) COUNT, an Austrian statesman, born in Vienna in 1760. He was appointed governor of the province of Austria in 1810, and

governor of Lombardy in 1815. In the last-named year he became the chief of all the chanceries of the empire. Died about 1830.

Saurin, sô'ran', (BERNARD JOSEPH,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1706, was a son of Joseph Saurin, noticed below. He was the author of "Spartacus," a tragedy, (1760.) "The Manners of the Time," ("Mœurs du Temps,") and other comedies. He was a member of the French Academy, and numbered among his friends Voltaire and Montesquieu. Died in 1781.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saurin, (ELIAS), a French Protestant divine, born in 1639, was the author of "Reflections on the Rights of Conscience," and other similar works. Died in 1703.

Saurin, (JACQUES), a French Protestant divine and eloquent pulpit orator, born at Nîmes in 1677. Having studied at Geneva, he became in 1701 pastor of the Walloon church in London, and subsequently resided at the Hague, in Holland, where he preached for twenty-five years with the highest reputation. He published a large collection of sermons, some of which have been translated into English, a treatise "On the State of Christianity in France," (1725,) and "Discourses, Historical, Theological, and Moral, on the Principal Events of the Old and New Testaments." Died in 1730.

See CHARLES WEISS, "Notice sur la Vie de J. Saurin," 1854; J. P. ROMAN, "Essai sur Saurin," 1836; HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Monthly Review" for March, 1785; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saurin, (JOSEPH), a French mathematician, brother of Elias, noticed above, was born at Courtaison in 1659. In 1707 he was elected to the Academy of Sciences, to which he contributed a number of valuable scientific essays. He was originally a Calvinist minister, but subsequently became a Catholic. Died in 1737.

See HAAG, "La France protestante."

Sau'rin, (WILLIAM), an Irish jurist and statesman, born in 1767, became attorney-general for Ireland in 1807. Died in 1840.

Sausmarez. See SAUMAREZ.

Saussay, sô'sa', (ANDRÉ,) a French ecclesiastic, born in Paris about 1595, was appointed preacher-in-ordinary to Louis XIII., and made Bishop of Toul in 1649. He published a work entitled "Martyrologium Gallicanum." Died in 1675.

Saussaye, Ia. See LA SAUSSAYE, DE.

Saussure, (ALBERTINE ADRIENNE.) See NECKER.

Saussure, de, dèh sô'sür', (HORACE BÉNÉDICT,) an eminent Swiss naturalist, born at Geneva in February, 1740. He was assisted in his scientific studies by his maternal uncle, Bonnet, and by the celebrated Haller, and at the age of twenty-two became professor of philosophy in the College of Geneva. Having made numerous excursions among the Alps, Jura, and other mountain-chains, with the view of exploring their natural phenomena, he ascended in 1788 to the summit of Mont Blanc. His most important work, entitled "Voyages dans les Alpes," was published in 4 vols. in 1796. Among his other writings we may name a "Physical Dissertation on Fire," (1759, in Latin,) "Essays on Hygrometry," (1783,) and "Relation abrégée d'un Voyage à la Cime du Mont Blanc en Août, 1787," (1787.) He was the inventor of instruments called the cyanometer and the diaphanometer, for ascertaining the transparency of the air at different heights, and also made improvements in the thermometer, hygrometer, etc. Of Saussure, Cuvier observes, "The new facts which he has signalized, and the errors he has destroyed, will always render his labours infinitely valuable to naturalists, and will make of them the principal base and true touchstone of the systems one can imagine for the future." Died at Geneva in 1799.

See CUVIER, "Éloge de Saussure;" SENEBIER, "Mémoires historiques sur la Vie et les Ecrits de Saussure," 1801; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saussure, de, (NICOLAS), a Swiss rural economist, born at Geneva in 1709, was the father of the preceding. He published several works on rural economy. Died in 1790.

Saussure, de, (NICOLAS THÉODORE), a chemist and naturalist, born at Geneva in 1767, was a son of Horace

Bénédict, noticed above. He published "Chemical Researches on Vegetation," (1804,) and contributed many memoirs to several scientific journals. In 1810 he was elected a corresponding member of the French Institute. Died in 1845.

Sautel, sô'tèl', (PIERRE JUST,) a French Jesuit and Latin poet, born at Valence in 1613. He wrote several elegant Latin poems. Died in 1662.

Sauvage, sô'vâzh', (DENIS,) Sieur Du Parc, a French *littérateur*, born about 1520, became historiographer to Henry II. He edited the works of Froissart, Comines, and Monstrelet. Died about 1587.

Sauvage, sô'vâzh', (ÉTIENNE NOËL JOSEPH,) a Belgian advocate, born at Liege in 1789. He was minister of the interior from March to August, 1831, and became president of the court of cassation in 1832.

Sauvages, de, dèh sô'vâzh', (FRANÇOIS BOISSIER,) a French medical writer and botanist, born at Alais (Gard) in 1706. He became professor at Montpellier about 1740, and published, besides other works, "Methodical Nosology," ("Nosologia Methodica," 5 vols., 1763.) Died in 1767.

See BARBASTE, "Étude sur Boissier de Sauvages," 1791; "Biographie Médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sauval, sô'vâl', (HENRI,) a French historian, born in Paris about 1620. He wrote a "History of the Antiquities of Paris," (3 vols., 1724.) Died in 1669 or 1670.

Sauveur, sô'vur', (JOSEPH,) a French mathematician and philosopher, born at La Flèche in 1653. He was appointed in 1680 teacher to the pages of the dauphiness, and in 1686 professor of mathematics in the Royal College at Paris. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in 1696. He was especially distinguished for his improvements in the science of acoustics, upon which he published a number of essays. Died in 1716.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloges;" MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Sauzet, sô'zè', (JEAN PIERRE PAUL,) an eloquent French advocate and politician, born at Lyons in 1800. He gained distinction as counsel for the defence in political trials, and was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1834. He was minister of justice from February to September, 1836. Between 1839 and 1848 he was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies ten times. He presided during the revolution of February, 1848, and resisted the insurgents who invaded the chamber. Since that event he has taken no part in public life.

See CORMENIN, "Livre des Orateurs;" LOUIS BLANC, "Histoire de dix Ans;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sav'age, (EDWARD), an American painter and engraver, born at Princeton, Massachusetts, in 1761, was a pupil of Benjamin West. He painted the family of Washington. Died in 1817.

Sav'age, (HENRY), an English divine, born in Worcestershire about 1604, was chaplain-in-ordinary to Charles II., and rector of Bladon, in Oxfordshire. He published a "History of Baliol College." Died in 1672.

Savage, (JOHN), an English divine of the eighteenth century, published a "Collection of Letters of the Ancients, whereby is discovered the Morality, Wit, Humour, etc. of the Greeks and Romans." Died in 1747.

Savage, (JOHN), an American jurist, born about 1780. He was chief justice of the supreme court of New York for fourteen years. Died at Utica in October, 1863.

Savage, (RICHARD), an English poet, noted for his misfortunes and for his dissolute habits, was born in London in 1698. He is believed to have been a natural son of the Countess of Macclesfield and the Earl of Rivers. He was abandoned by his mother and placed with a nurse, who was charged to bring him up in ignorance of his birth. Having subsequently discovered the secret of his parentage, he made many ineffectual attempts to obtain recognition and support from Lady Macclesfield. He was befriended by Sir Richard Steele and Dr. Johnson. Among his works were "The Wanderer," a poem, (1729,) and several dramas. He killed a man in a brawl in 1727, and was condemned to death, but was pardoned. Died in 1743.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets."

Savaron, sã'vã'rõn', (JEAN,) a French historian and political writer, born at Clermont in 1550. He was an advocate of the rights of the *tiers-état*, (third estate,) and wrote, besides other works, a "History of the States-General," (1615.) Died in 1622.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" H. COCHON, "Études historiques et littéraires sur J. Savaron," 1847.

Savart, sã'vã'r', (FÉLIX,) a French savant, born at Mézières in 1791, was a physician. He succeeded Ampère as professor of physical philosophy in the College of France. He wrote on the vibrations of bodies and the laws of their communication. Died in Paris in 1841.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Savary, sã'vã're', (ANNE JEAN MARIE RENÉ,) Duc de Rovigo, an able French general and diplomatist, born at Marcq (Ardennes) in 1774. He entered the army in 1790, served as captain under Moreau in 1796, and was aide-de-camp of Desaix in Egypt in 1798-1800. He became aide-de-camp to Bonaparte in 1800, a general of brigade in 1803, and general of division in 1805. Having obtained command of a corps, he gained a victory over the Russians at Ostrolenka in 1807. In 1808 he received the title of Duc de Rovigo, and was sent on a diplomatic mission to Madrid. He succeeded Fouché as minister of police in June, 1810. He adhered to Bonaparte after his defeat at Waterloo, and offered to accompany him to Saint Helena, but was detained in prison at Malta seven months. He wrote autobiographic "Mémoires," (8 vols., 1828.) In 1831 he obtained the chief command of the army in Algeria. Died in 1833.

See ACHILLE ROCHE, "De MM. le Duc de Rovigo et le Prince de Talleyrand," 1823; THIERS, "History of the Consulate and the Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "London Quarterly Review" for July, 1823.

Savary, (FRANÇOIS.) See BRÈVES, DE.

Savary, (JACQUES,) a French writer on commerce, born in Anjou in 1622. He published a work entitled "The Complete Merchant," ("Le parfait Négociant,") which was translated into the principal European languages. Died in 1690.

Savary, (NICOLAS,) a French traveller, born at Vitré, in Brittany, in 1750. He set out in 1776 for Egypt, where he passed three years, and subsequently visited the Grecian Archipelago. On his return to France he published a translation of the Koran, accompanied with notes, and a Life of Mohammed, which is esteemed the best in the French language. His "Letters on Egypt" came out in 1785, and obtained great popularity, having been translated into English, German, Dutch, and Swedish. His "Letters on Greece" came out a short time after his death, which took place in 1788. He also translated from the Arabic a tale entitled "The Loves of Anas Eloujoud and Ouardi," (1789.)

Savary des Brulons, sã'vã're' dã brü'lõn', (JACQUES,) a son of Jacques Savary, noticed above, was born in 1657. He was appointed inspector-general of manufactures in 1686. With the aid of his brother Philéon Louis, he compiled a "Dictionary of Commerce, Arts, and Trades," (3 vols., 1723-30.) Died in 1716. PHILÉON LOUIS was born in 1654; died in 1727.

Savelli. See HONORIUS III.

Saverien, sãv're-ã'n', (ALEXANDRE,) a French savant and writer, born at Arles about 1722, was a naval engineer, (*ingénieur de marine*.) He wrote, besides other works, a "Marine Dictionary," ("Dictionnaire de Marine," 1758,) and a "History of Modern Philosophers," (4 vols., 1760-73.) Died in Paris in 1805.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saverio. See XAVIER, (FRANCIS.)

Savery, sãv're', (ROLAND,) an eminent Flemish landscape-painter, born at Courtray in 1576, was a pupil of his father. He was patronized by the emperor Rudolph II., for whom he worked at Prague. He removed to Utrecht in 1612. Many of his pictures are rocky landscapes adorned with figures of animals. Died in 1639.

Sã'v'er-ÿ, (THOMAS,) CAPTAIN, an English engineer, and one of the inventors of the steam-engine. He was associated with Newcomen as patentee of the invention for producing a vacuum under the piston. Died in 1715.

Savigny, von, fon sã'ven'ye', (FRIEDRICH KARL,) an eminent German jurist, of French extraction, born at Frankfort-on-the Main in 1779. He published in 1803 an important work entitled "Right of Possession," ("Recht des Besitzes.") In 1804 he married Miss Brentano, a sister of the poet of that name. He became professor of law at Landshut in 1808, and obtained in 1810 a chair in the University of Berlin, which he filled thirty-two years. He was appointed a member of the council of state about 1817. His principal works are a "History of Roman Law during the Middle Ages," (6 vols., 1815-31,) and "System of Modern Roman Law," ("System des heutigen Römischen Rechts," 8 vols., 1840-48.) In 1842 he was appointed minister of justice of Prussia. "His ideas have made the tour of the world," says Laboulaye; "they have transformed the science." Died in October, 1861.

See LABOULAYE, "F. C. de Savigny," 1842; RUDORFF, "Erinnerung an Savigny," 1862; STINZING, "F. C. von Savigny," 1862; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Savile or Saville, (GEORGE.) See HALIFAX, MARQUIS OF.

Savile, sav'il, (Sir HENRY,) an English mathematician and classical scholar, born in Yorkshire in 1549. He graduated at Oxford in 1570, and, after his return from a tour on the continent, became tutor in the Greek language and mathematics to Queen Elizabeth. He was made provost of Eton College in 1596, and was subsequently knighted by James I. He was the founder of two professorships in the University of Oxford, besides other liberal donations to that institution, to which he also bequeathed a valuable library. Among his principal publications are "Lectures on the First Book of Euclid's Elements," a collection of English historians, entitled "Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores post Bedam," (1596,) and an excellent edition of the works of Saint Chrysostom, (1613.) He died in 1622, having acquired the reputation of one of the most profound and accomplished scholars of his time. "We may justly deem him," says Hallam, "the most learned Englishman in profane literature of the reign of Elizabeth."

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Savioli, sã-vo-o'lee, (LUIGI VICTOR,) an Italian poet, born at Bologna in 1729. He wrote Anacreontic poems, entitled "Amori," (1795.) Died in 1804.

Savonarola, sã-vo-nã-ro'lã, (GIOVANNI MICHELE,) an eminent Italian physician, born at Padua in 1384, was a grandfather of Girolamo, noticed below. He became professor of medicine at Ferrara, and published several medical works. Died in 1461.

Savonarola, [Fr. SAVONAROLE, sã'vo'nã'rol',] (GIROLAMO,) a celebrated Italian reformer and pulpit orator, born at Ferrara in 1452. He became a Dominican monk in 1475. His first attempts to preach proved a failure; but he persevered until he became an eloquent and popular preacher. He boldly denounced the corruptions of the Church, and the vices of priests and monks. He also advocated republicanism or political liberty. In 1491 he was chosen prior of the convent of Saint Mark at Florence, where he effected important reforms. He acquired great political influence at Florence, and after the expulsion of the Medici (1494) was the leader of the liberal party, called "Piagnoni," (pe-ãnyo'nee,) by which a new constitution was adopted on Christian principles. Having refused to submit to papal authority, he was excommunicated by Alexander VI. in 1497. The popular enthusiasm grew cool, a reaction ensued, and the enemies of Savonarola gained the ascendancy in Florence. He was arrested, tortured, condemned, and strangled in May, 1498. A few years later, Raphael painted his portrait in the Vatican among the saints and doctors of the Church. Savonarola published, besides other works, "The Triumph of the Cross," etc., ("Triumphus Crucis de Veritate Fidei," 1497.) "His absolutely blameless moral character, his wonderful abilities, his command of all the knowledge of his time, his power of communicating his own holiness to others, even his rigid authority as regards the great doctrines of his Church, who will impeach?" ("Quarterly Review," article on Savonarola, reprinted in the "Living

Age," vol. 1. p. 641, 1856.) His complete works were published at Lyons, (6 vols., 1633-40.)

See T. NERI, "Apologia in Difesa della Dottrina di G. Savonarola," 1564; PICO DELLA MIRANDOLA, "Vita Savonarolæ," 1674; SPANGENBERG, "Leben, Lehre und Tod Savonarola," 1557; BURLAMACCHI, "Vita di G. Savonarola," 1764; RUDELBACH, "Savonarola und seine Zeit," 1835; FR. KARL MEIER, "G. Savonarola," 1836; E. MARION OF MARIN, "Vie de J. Savonarole," 1839; P. J. CARLE, "Histoire de Savonarole," 1842; MADDEN, "Life and Martyrdom of Savonarola," 2 vols., 1853; PERRENS, "Savonarole, sa Vie," etc., 1854; P. VILLARI, "Storia di G. Savonarola," 1860, (translated into English by HORNER, 1863); W. HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867; "London Quarterly Review" for July, 1856; "Blackwood's Magazine" for June, 1863; "British Quarterly Review" for November, 1849.

Savot, sã'vo', (LOUIS), a French physician and antiquary, born at Saulieu in 1579, was physician to Louis XIII. He published several treatises on medicine and nomenclatics. Died in 1640.

Savoy, COUNTS AND DUKES OF. See AMADEUS and CHARLES EMMANUEL.

Sawyer, (CAROLINE M. FISHER,) wife of T. J. Sawyer, noticed below, was born at Newton, Massachusetts, in 1812. She has published several religious works, and made numerous translations from the German and French. In 1861 she became editor of the "Ladies' Repository."

Sawyer, (SIR ROBERT,) an English lawyer and statesman, rose to be attorney-general in 1680. He was afterwards a member of Parliament for the University of Cambridge. He was accessory to the death of Lord Russell. Died in 1692.

Sawyer, (THOMAS JEFFERSON, D.D.,) an American Universalist preacher, born in Windsor county, Vermont, in 1804. He published a "Discussion of the Doctrine of Universal Salvation," (1854.)

Sax, sãks, (ANTOINE JOSEPH ADOLPHE,) a Belgian maker of musical instruments, born at Dinant in 1814. He invented the *saxophone* and other brass instruments of military music. He became professor of music in the Conservatory of Paris in 1857.

Sax, sãks, [Lat. SAXIUS,] (CHRISTOPH,) a German scholar, born in Saxony in 1714. He became in 1753 professor of history at Utrecht. His chief work is his "Onomasticon Literarium, sive Nomenclator historicocriticus præstantissimorum omnium Ætatis, Populi, Artiumque Formulæ Scriptorum," etc. (8 vols., 1775-90.) This is a dictionary of the eminent authors of all ages and countries. Died in 1806.

Saxe, sãks, (HERMANN MAURICE,) [Ger. MORITZ VON SACHSEN, mo'rits fon sãks'en,] COUNT OF, a famous general, born at Goslar or Dresden, in Saxony, October 28, 1696, was a son of Augustus II., Elector of Saxony and King of Poland, and the Countess von Königsmark. He entered the army in 1708, and distinguished himself in several battles against the Swedes and French. About 1720 he entered the French service. He was elected Duke of Courland in 1726, but was soon driven out of that duchy by the Russians and Poles. He was for a time the favoured lover of Anna Ivanovna, who became Empress of Russia in 1730. In 1734 he fought against the Austrians and obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in the French army. He captured Prague in 1741, was raised to the rank of marshal of France in 1744, and obtained command of the army in Flanders in 1745. He gained victories over the allies at Fontenoy, (1745,) Raucoux, (1746,) and Laufeld, (1747.) He had married a Countess of Loben about 1712, but he obtained a divorce from her a few years later. He wrote a work on military affairs, entitled "My Reveries," ("Mes Rêveries," 5 vols., 1757.) Died in 1750. His daughter, Madame Dupin, was a grandmother of George Sand the authoress.

See BARON D'ESPAIGNAC, "Histoire du Maréchal Saxe;" RANFT, "Leben des Grafen von Sachsen," 1746; LA BARRE DU PARCQ, "Biographie et Maximes du Maréchal de Saxe," 1851; C. VON WEBER, "Moritz von Sachsen," 1863; MAJOR-GENERAL J. MITCHELL, "Biographies of Eminent Soldiers of the Last Four Centuries," 1865; A. THOMAS, "Eloge de Maurice Comte de Saxe," 1759; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1864; "Fraser's Magazine" for April, 1841.

Saxe, sãks, (JOHN GODFREY,) a distinguished American humorous poet, born in Franklin county, Vermont, in 1816. He graduated at Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1839, and subsequently became editor of the "Bur-

lington Sentinel." He was elected State's attorney in 1851. A collection of his poems appeared in 1849. They rank among the most successful productions of their kind, and have obtained extensive popularity. A new edition of his collected poems was published in 1864. He produced in 1866 "The Masquerade, and other Poems," in 1872 "Fables and Legends of Many Countries," in 1873 "Proud Miss McBride," and in 1875 "Leisure Day Rhymes."

Saxe-Coburg, PRINCE OF. See COBURG.

Saxe-Weimar, DUKE OF. See BERNHARD.

Saxius, (CHRISTOPH.) See SAX.

Sax'o Gram-mat'i-cus, (genitive, *Saxo'nis Gram-mat'ici*), an eminent Danish historian, born in the first half of the twelfth century, was a priest, and secretary of Absalom, Archbishop of Lund. He wrote (in Latin) a "History of Denmark," which is one of the most curious documents of the middle ages. It abounds in traditions and romantic or fabulous legends. Died about 1204.

See REIMER, "De Vita Saxonis Grammatici," 1762; G. L. BADEN, "Om vor Danske Histories Fader Saxo Grammaticus," 1809; J. B. CARPZOV, "Dissertatio de Vita et Scriptis Saxonis Grammatici," 1762.

Sax'ton, (RUFUS,) an American general, born at Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1824, graduated at West Point in 1849. He was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers about April, 1862, and defended Harper's Ferry with success in May of that year. He was assigned to the command at Port Royal about the end of 1862, and was employed in South Carolina until 1865.

Say, sã, (HORACE ÉMILE,) a French writer on political economy, son of Jean Baptiste, noticed below, was born near Paris in 1794. He has published a "History of the Commercial Relations between France and Brazil," etc., and other works.

Say, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a distinguished French writer on political economy, born at Lyons in 1767. At an early age he visited England, where he became conversant with the writings of Adam Smith. In 1794 he was one of the founders of "La Décade philosophique," a literary and political journal in Paris, of which he was principal editor for six years. He was appointed in 1799 a member of the Tribunal, but resigned on Napoleon's becoming emperor. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Saint Petersburg, and of other learned institutions. Among his principal works are a "Treatise on Political Economy," (2 vols., 1803,) which has been translated into the principal European languages, a "Catechism of Political Economy," (1815,) and "On England and the English." Died in 1832.

Say, (JEAN BAPTISTE LEON,) grandson of the preceding, was born in 1826. He has been three times (1875-1882) minister of finance in the French republic, and in May, 1880, he was elected president of the senate.

Say, (SAMUEL,) an English dissenting divine, born in 1675, became pastor at Westminster in 1734. He was author of poems and prose essays. Died in 1743.

Say, (THOMAS,) an American naturalist, born at Philadelphia in 1787. In 1819 he accompanied Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains as chief zoologist. His principal work is an "American Entomology," illustrated. Died in 1834.

Say, (WILLIAM,) an English mezzotinto engraver, born at or near Norwich in 1768. He engraved history, landscapes, etc. Died in 1834.

Sayce, (ARCHIBALD HENRY,) the Rev., a philologist, was born at Shirehampton in 1846. He has published works on the Assyrian and other languages, and was a member of the Old Testament Revision Committee.

Saye and Sele. See FIENNES, (WILLIAM.)

Sayers, (FRANK,) an English physician and writer, born in London in 1763. He published "Dramatic Sketches of the Ancient Northern Mythology," (1790,) "Disquisitions, Metaphysical and Literary," (1793,) and other works. Died in 1817.

Sayous, sã'yoo', (PIERRE ANDRÉ,) a Swiss *littérateur*, born at Geneva in 1808. He published, besides other works, a "History of French Literature among Foreign Nations," (*à l'Étranger*,) (2 vols., 1853.)

Scacchi, skák'kee, (FORTUNATO,) an Italian antiquary and monk, born at Ancona about 1572. He published "Sacrorum Elæochrismatum Myrothecia," (3 vols., 1625-37.) Died in 1643.

Scævola, sév'o-lá, [Fr. SCÉVOLE, sà'vol'] (C. MUCIUS,) a Roman, who, according to the ancient legends, went to the camp of Porsena, then besieging Rome, and attempted to kill him with a dagger. He was seized by the guards of the king, who ordered him to be put to death. Scævola, it is said, held his right hand in a fire, which was at hand, until it was consumed, so that Porsena, struck with admiration at his extraordinary fortitude, spared his life. From this circumstance he is said to have received the surname of Scævola, or "left-handed."

Scævola, (PUBLIUS MUCIUS,) a Roman jurist, was elected consul in 133 B.C., and two years after was created pontifex maximus. He was the author of several legal works.

Scævola, (QUINTUS CERVIDIUS,) a Roman jurist, lived under the reign of Marcus Antoninus. He numbered among his pupils Septimius Severus, afterwards emperor. There are extracts from his works contained in the Digest of Justinian.

Scævola, (QUINTUS MUCIUS,) surnamed THE AUGUR, became a Roman consul, with L. Cecilius Metellus, 117 B.C. He was eminent as a jurist, and was one of the teachers of Cicero, who has introduced him into his treatises "De Oratore," "De Amicitia," and "De Republica." His wife was a daughter of C. Lælius Sapiens. Died after 88 B.C.

Scævola, (QUINTUS MUCIUS,) surnamed PONTIFEX, was the son of Publius, noticed above. He was chosen consul in 95 B.C., and was subsequently proconsul of Asia, and pontifex maximus. He enjoyed a high reputation as a jurist and orator, and wrote several legal works, which are not extant. Having been proscribed by the younger Marius, he was killed in the temple of Vesta, 82 B.C. His virtues are highly extolled by Cicero.

Scala, ská'lá, (BARTOLOMEO,) an Italian writer, born in 1430, published a "History of the Florentine Republic." His daughter Alessandra was distinguished as a classical scholar, and became the wife of the poet Marullus. Died in 1497.

Scala, della, del'lá ská'lá, or **Scaligeri**, ská-le-já'-ree, (CAN FRANCESCO,) an Italian military commander, born about 1290, was a prominent leader of the Ghibeline faction in Lombardy. He died in 1329, having been ruler over Verona nearly twenty years. He was a liberal patron of literature and the fine arts, and has been celebrated by Dante, who found an asylum at his court.

Scala, della, (MASTINO,) an uncle of the preceding, became Podestà of Verona about 1260. He was assassinated about 1275.

Scal'i-g'er, [Lat. SCAL'IGER, genitive SCAL'IGERI,] (JOSEPH JUSTUS,) a celebrated philologist, a son of Julius Cæsar, noticed below, was born at Agen, in France, in August, 1540. Under the instruction of his father he early became a proficient in the Latin language, and subsequently studied Greek and the Oriental languages in Paris. He became professor of belles-lettres at the University of Leyden in 1593, and numbered among his pupils the celebrated Grotius. Among his numerous works, which are characterized by the most profound learning and critical acumen, we may name his treatise "De Emendatione Temporum," (1583,) being an explanation of the Julian period, "Thesaurus Temporum," (1606,) Latin poems and epistles, a Latin translation of Arabian proverbs, besides commentaries on Ausonius, Varro, and other classics. He adopted the Protestant religion in his youth, and took an active part in the civil war about 1568. He was generally recognized as the most eminent scholar of his time. Died at Leyden in 1609. "Scaliger," says Niebuhr, "stood on the summit of universal solid philological learning in a degree that none have reached since; so high in every branch of knowledge, that from the resources of his own mind he could comprehend, apply, and decide on whatever came in his way." (Quoted in the "Quarterly Review," 1860.)

"The two greatest scholars of the sixteenth century," says Hallam, "are yet unnamed; Joseph Scaliger and

Isaac Casaubon. The former, son of Julius Cæsar Scaliger, and, in the estimation at least of some, his inferior in natural genius, though much above him in learning and judgment, was perhaps the most extraordinary master of general erudition that has ever lived. . . . He was, in fact, conversant with all ancient, and very extensively with modern, literature. . . . In the department of philology he was conspicuous as an excellent critic, both of the Latin and Greek languages; though Bayle, in his own paradoxical but acute and truly judicious spirit, has suggested that Scaliger's talents and learning were too great for a good commentator,—the one making him discover in authors more hidden sense than they possessed, the other leading him to perceive a thousand allusions which had never been designed." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See HEINSIUS, "Orationes II. in Obitum J. J. Scaligeri," 1609; J. BERNAYS, "J. J. Scaliger," Berlin, 1855; "Scaligerana," Amsterdam, 1695; CHARLES NISARD, "Le Triumvirat littéraire au XVI Siècle;" JUSTE LIPSE, "J. Scaliger et I. Casaubon," 1852; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Quarterly Review" for July, 1860.

Scaliger, (JULIUS CÆSAR,) a celebrated Italian scholar and critic, father of the preceding, was born on Lago di Garda or at Padua on the 23d of April, 1484. His real name is said to have been BORDONE. He pretended to be descended from the noble family Della Scala. He studied medicine, and practised some years in Italy. According to his own account, he served several campaigns in the army of the emperor Maximilian in his youth. In 1525 he removed to Agen, France, to which he had been invited by the bishop of that diocese. There he practised medicine and passed the rest of his life. He married Andiette de Roques-Lobejac about 1528. Scaliger published, besides other works, "An Oration against Erasmus," ("Adversus D. Erasmus Oratio," 1531,) "On the Principles of the Latin Language," ("De Causis Lingue Latinæ," 1540,) "Seven Books of Poetry," ("Poetics Libri septem," 1561,) and "On the Art of Poetry," ("De Arte Poetica.") He was an excellent classical scholar, and was considered one of the greatest intellects of his time. His stature was tall, his presence dignified and imposing. He died at Agen in October, 1558.

See J. J. SCALIGER, "De Vetustate et Splendore gentis Scalicaræ et Vita J. C. Scaligeri," 1594; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" BRIQUET, "Eloge de J. C. Scaliger," 1812; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scaligeri. See SCALA, DELLA.

Scam'mon, (ELIAKIM P.,) an American general, born in Maine, graduated at West Point in 1837. He became a captain in 1853, and a brigadier-general of volunteers in October, 1862. He was taken prisoner on the Kanawha River in February, 1864.

Scamozzi. See BERTOTTI-SCAMOZZI.

Scamozzi, ská-mot'see, (VINCENTIO,) an Italian architect and writer, born at Vicenza in 1552. Having spent some time at Rome and Naples, he settled at Venice, where he was employed to finish some works left incomplete by Sansovino and Palladio, who had recently died. He afterwards constructed the church of San Niccolò di Tolentino, and the range of buildings called the Procuratie Nuove at Venice. He was employed in 1604 by the Archbishop of Salzburg to design the cathedral in that city, which is esteemed one of his master-pieces. His work entitled "Architettura Universale" came out in 1616, a few months before his death.

See SCOLARI, "Vita di Scamozzi," 1837; MILIZIA, "Memorie degli Architetti;" CIGNONARA, "Storia della Scultura;" TEMANZA, "Vita di V. Scamozzi," 1770; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scan'der-beg, [from *Scander* or *Iskander*,* "Alexander," and *beg*, "lord" or "chief,"] a celebrated Eastern warrior, born in Albania in 1404, was originally named GEORGE CASTRIOTA, (or CASTRIOTO.) At an early age he was sent by his father, a prince of Albania, who was tributary to the Turks, to the court of Amurath II.,

* Byron speaks of him under the name of ISKANDER:—

"Land of Albania! where Iskander rose,
Theme of the young, and beacon of the wise,
And he, his namesake, whose oft-buffed foes
Shrunk from his deeds of chivalrous emprise."
Childe Harold, canto ii., stanza xxxviii.

where he soon acquired the favour and confidence of that monarch. His father having died in 1432, his principality was seized by the Sultan, upon which Scanderbeg entered into an agreement with Huniades, commander of the Christian army in Transylvania, to betray into his hand the Turkish forces under his command. He soon after took possession of his hereditary dominions, and renounced Mohammedanism, in which he had been educated. He subsequently carried on a successful war with the Turks, and in 1462 assisted Ferdinand, King of Naples, against the Count of Anjou. Died in 1467.

See MAJOR-GENERAL J. MITCHELL, "Biographies of Eminent Soldiers of the Last Four Centuries," 1865; HAMMER-PURGSTALL, "Geschichte des Osmanisches Reichs;" C. G. MOORE, "George Castriot, surnamed Scanderbeg;" MONARDO, "Vita di G. Castrioti," 1591; S. PUFFENDORF, "G. Castriotæ Historia," 1684; PAGANEL, "Histoire de Scanderbeg," 1855; M. BARLESIO, "De Vita, Moribus ac Rebus gestis G. Castrioti," 1537; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scapinelli, skā-pe-nel'lee, (LODOVICO,) an Italian poet, born at Módena in 1585, was blind from his birth. Died in 1634.

Scapula, skā'poo-lā, (JOHANN,) a German philologist, born about 1545, was employed as a proof-reader in the printing-office of Henry Estienne at Geneva. He published a "Lexicon Græco-Latinum," (1579,) an abridgment of Stephanus's (Estienne's) "Thesaurus."

Scaramuccia, skā-rā-moot'chā, (LODOVICO,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Perugia in 1616, was a pupil of Guido Reni. Died in 1680.

Scarborough, skar'būr-eh, (SIR CHARLES,) an English physician, born about 1616. He succeeded Harvey as Lumleian lecturer on anatomy in 1656. He was afterwards appointed first physician to Charles II., James II., and William III. He was the author of several medical and mathematical treatises, and was a Fellow of the College of Physicians. Died in 1693.

Scarcellino. See SCARSELLA.

Scarlatti, skar-lāt'tee, (ALESSANDRO,) a celebrated Italian composer and musician, born at Naples about 1656, was a pupil of Carissimi. His productions are very numerous, including one hundred operas and three thousand cantatas, and he is said to have originated ritornels and violin accompaniments. Died in 1725.

See FÉTIS, "Éiographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Scarlatti, (DOMENICO,) a son of the preceding, was born in 1683. He was appointed in 1735 chapel-master to the Queen of Spain. His principal work is a collection of pieces for the harpsichord. Died about 1755.

Scarlatti, (GIUSEPPE,) a composer, born at Naples in 1718, was a son or nephew of the preceding. He composed numerous operas. Died at Vienna in 1796.

Scarlett, (JAMES.) See ABINGER.

Scarlett, (SIR JAMES YORKE,) an English general, born in 1799. He served in the Crimean war of 1854, and attained the rank of major-general. In 1869 he was created a G.C.B. Died in 1871.

Scarpa, skar'pā, (ANTONIO,) a celebrated Italian anatomist and surgeon, born at La Motta, in Friuli, on the 13th of June, 1747. He studied under Morgagni, at Padua, and was appointed professor of anatomy at Módena in 1772. After a journey to France and England, he obtained the chair of anatomy in the University of Pavia in 1783. He acquired a European reputation by his researches and treatises on the anatomy of the ear, the organs of smell, the nerves of the heart, etc. In 1801 he produced an able treatise on the diseases of the eye. He received the title of surgeon to Napoleon in 1805. Among his numerous works is an excellent "Treatise on Hernia," ("Sull' Ernie Memorie," 1809.) He was an accomplished scholar, and a very skilful draughtsman. He was never married. Died in 1832.

See TAGLIAFERRI, "Ragionamento intorno la Vita del Cavaliere A. Scarpa," 1834; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" BÉGIN, notice in the "Biographie Médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scarron, skā'rōn', (PAUL,) a French dramatist and comic writer, born in Paris about 1610. After leading a very dissolute life, he was deprived of the use of his limbs by an accident, at the age of twenty-seven, and henceforth devoted himself to literature. His principal

works are "The Comic Romance," (1651,) and the "Æneid Travestied." He married in 1652 Mademoiselle d'Aubigné, afterwards known as Madame de Maintenon. (See MAINTENON.) Died in 1660.

See COUSIN D'AVALON, "Scarroniana," 1801; BAILLET, "Jugements des Savants;" TALLEMANT DES RÉAUX, "Historiettes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Retrospective Review," vol. xii., 1825.

Scarsella, skar-sel'lā, or **Scarsellino**, skar-sel-lee'no, (IPPOLITO,) a skilful Italian painter, born at Ferrara about 1560. He imitated Paul Veronese with success. Died in 1621.

Scars'gill or **Scar'gill**, (W. P.), an English writer, published, among other works, "Provincial Sketches," "The Usurer's Daughter," and "The Puritan's Grave." Died in 1836.

Scau'rus, (M. ÆMILIUS,) a Roman soldier and statesman, born in 163 B.C. After serving for a time in Spain, he became successively prætor urbanus, consul, and princeps senatus. His talents and virtues are eulogized by Cicero. He died about 90 B.C., and his widow afterwards married the celebrated Sulla.

See DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms."

Scaurus, (M. ÆMILIUS,) a son of the preceding, served as quaestor under Pompey in the Mithridatic war, and afterwards filled several offices in the republic. He was chiefly noted for his profligacy and extravagance, and was twice brought to trial for his crimes, being on both occasions defended by Cicero.

Scaurus, (MAMERCUS,) a grandson of the preceding, was distinguished as a poet and orator. Accused of high treason and other crimes, he committed suicide, 34 A.D.

Scève, sāv, (MAURICE,) a French poet, born at Lyons, was an advocate by profession. Among his works are "La Saulsaye," (1547,) and "Le Microcosme, ou petit Monde," (1562.) Died in 1564.

Scévole. See SCÆVOLA.

Schaaf, shāf, (CHARLES,) a German Orientalist, born in 1646, became professor of the Oriental languages at Leyden. He published several grammatical works. Died in 1729.

Schack, von, fon shāk, (ADOLF FRIEDRICH,) a German *littérateur*, born near Schwerin in 1815. He published a "History of Dramatic Literature and Art in Spain," (1845,) which has a high reputation, and made several translations from the Persian.

Schad, shāt or shād, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a German philosopher, born at Mursbach in 1758. He succeeded Fichte as professor of philosophy at Jena about 1800, and obtained a chair of philosophy at Kharkof, in Russia, in 1804. He published several esteemed works designed to popularize the philosophy of Fichte. Died in 1834.

See his Autobiography, 2 vols., 1804.

Schadow, shā'do, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a celebrated German sculptor, born at Berlin in 1764. Having spent several years in Italy, he returned to Berlin in 1788, and was subsequently appointed director of the Academy of Arts. Among his master-pieces are statues of Frederick the Great, Marshal Blücher, and General Ziethen, a group of Queen Luise and her sister, the Duchess of Cumberland, the monument of Luther at Wittenberg, and that of Tauenzien at Breslau. He numbered among his pupils Dannecker, Rauch, and other eminent sculptors, and he is regarded as the founder of the modern school of sculpture in Germany. He was the author of several valuable treatises on art. Died in 1850.

See his autobiography, entitled "Kunstwerke und Kunstansichten," 1849; NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Schadow, (RUDOLF,) a sculptor, a son of the preceding, was born in 1785. He was instructed by his father, and afterwards visited Rome, where he died in 1822. He left several portrait-busts and statues of great beauty. Among the latter may be named "The Girl fastening her Sandal."

Schadow-Godenhaus, von, fon shā'do go'den-hōwss', (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) an eminent painter of history and portraits, a brother of the preceding, was born at Berlin in 1789. He studied at Rome under Cornelius and Overbeck, whose peculiar views of art

he adopted. (See CORNELIUS and OVERBECK.) Having joined the Catholic Church while at Rome, he returned to Berlin, where he became professor in the Academy of Fine Arts, and in 1826 succeeded Cornelius as director of the Academy at Dusseldorf. Among his principal historical pictures are the Four Evangelists, in the Werder Church at Berlin, an "Ascension of Mary," in the Paulskirche at Aix-la-Chapelle, and a series representing "Paradise," "Purgatory," and "Hell." Shadow numbers among his pupils Lessing, Schröter, and other distinguished German artists. Died in 1862.

See NÄGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schaeffer. See SCHÄFFER.

Schaeffer, shā'fēr, (CHARLES FREDERICK), an American divine and scholar, born at Germantown in 1807, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1827. He has been chairman of the faculty in the Lutheran Seminary in Philadelphia since its organization in 1864. He has published, besides numerous other works, an excellent translation from the German of Lechler's "Acts of the Apostles: an Exegetical Commentary," etc., (1866.)

Schafei. See SHÁFEY.

Schafarik, shā'fā-rik, written also **Safarik**, (PAUL JOSEPH), a distinguished philologist and antiquary, born in Northern Hungary in 1795. Among his works are a "History of the Slavonic Language and Literature," etc., (in German, 1826,) "Slavonic Ethnology," and "Bohemian Antiquities." Died in 1861.

Schaff, shaf, (PHILIP), D.D., a theologian and divine of the German Reformed Church, was born in Switzerland in 1819. He graduated at Berlin in 1841, and in 1844 emigrated to America, and was appointed professor of theology at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. He published "The Principles of Protestantism," (in German and English, 1845,) a "History of the Apostolic Church," (in German, 1851,) a "History of the Christian Church from the Birth of Christ to the Reign of Constantine, A.D. 1-311," (1859,) "The Person of Christ the Miracle of History," (1865,) "The Creeds of Christendom," (1876,) a Dictionary of the Bible (1880,) and many other works. He became in 1870 professor in the Union Theological Seminary, New York, and was chairman of the American Bible Revision Committee.

Schäffer or **Schaeffer**, (JAKOB CHRISTIAN.) a German naturalist, born at Querfurt, Prussia, in 1718. He wrote on entomology, botany, etc., and was skilful in the fabrication of optical instruments. He died in 1790.

Schaffner, shā'fner, (MARTIN), a German historical and portrait painter of Ulm, flourished from 1508 to 1539. His works are highly praised.

Schagen, van, vān skā'gēn or skā'hēn, (ÆGIDIUS), a Dutch historical painter, born at Alkmaar in 1616. Among his works are interiors and conversation-pieces. Died in 1668.

Schalcken, skāl'kēn, (GODFREY), a Dutch painter of genre, born at Dort in 1643, was a pupil of Gerard Dow. He painted the effects of candle-light with success. Died at the Hague in 1706.

Schaldemose, shāl'dēh-mō'sēh, (FRIEDRICH JULIAN), a Danish *littérateur*, born in the island of Fionia in 1782, made numerous translations from the German, English, French, and other languages, and published several original works.

Schall, shāl, (JOHANN ADAM), a German Jesuit and missionary, born at Cologne in 1591. He went to China in 1622, and obtained favour at the court of Peking by his skill in astronomy and other sciences. Died in Peking in 1660.

Schall, (KARL), a German dramatist, born at Breslau in 1780, was the founder, and for many years the editor, of the "Breslau Zeitung." Died in 1833.

Schaller, shāl'lēr, (ANTON), a German painter, born at Vienna in 1772; died in 1844.

Schaller, (JOHANN), a brother of the preceding, was born in 1777. He became in 1823 professor of sculpture in the Academy at Vienna. Died in 1847.

Schaller, (JULIUS), a German writer, born at Magdeburg in 1810, published a "History of Natural Philosophy from Bacon to the Present Time," (1844.)

Schammai, sham'mī, a celebrated Jewish doctor of law, lived at Jerusalem about 80-50 B.C., and was a rival of Hillel the Elder.

See GEIGER et GEISSMANN, "Brevis Commentatio de Hillela et Schammai," 1707.

Schamyl. See SHAMYL.

Schanfari. See SHANFAREE.

Shank, shank, ? (JOHN), a Scottish naval officer and engineer, born in Fifeshire in 1740. He served in the American war, and was subsequently employed in the defence of the British coast against the French. He was made admiral of the blue in 1821. Died in 1823.

Schannat, shān'nāt, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH), a German historian, born at Luxemburg in 1683. He wrote several works on German history. Died in 1739.

Schard, shart, (SIMON), a learned German lawyer and compiler, born in Saxony in 1535, published "Opus historicum de Rebus Germanicis," (4 vols., 1574.) Died in 1573.

Scharling, shar'ling, (CARL EMILE), a Danish theologian, born at Copenhagen in 1803. He published, besides other works, "The Theological Review," (1837-49.)

Scharling, (EDWARD AUGUSTUS), a chemist, a brother of the preceding, was born at Copenhagen in 1807.

Scharnhorst, von, fon sharn'horst, (GERHARD DAVID), a Prussian commander and military writer, born at Hämelsee, in Hanover, in 1756. He was present at the battle of Auerstadt, in 1806, and, as chief of Blücher's staff, distinguished himself at Eylau, in 1807. Having been made lieutenant-general, and retaining the position of chief of the staff of Blücher, he was severely wounded in the battle near Grossgörschen, and died from the effects of his wound, in June, 1813.

See BOVEN, "Beiträge zur Kenntniss von Scharnhorst," 1833; CLAUSEWITZ, "Leben von Scharnhorst," 1832.

Schatz, shâts, (GEORG), a German writer, born at Gotha in 1763, published fables, sonnets, and critical essays; he also made a translation of Machiavelli's "History of Florence," (unfinished.) Died in 1795.

Schauflein or **Schuffelein.** See SCHEUFFELIN.

Schaumbourg. See LIPPE-SCHAUMBURG.

Schedone. See SCHIDONI.

Schedoni, skā-do'nee, (PIETRO), an Italian philosopher, born in the duchy of Modena in 1759, published several works on moral philosophy. Died in 1835.

Scheele, shcel, [Sw. pron. shī'leh,] (CARL WILHELM), an eminent Swedish chemist, born at Stralsund in December, 1742. He served an apprenticeship to an apothecary of Gothenburg, and devoted his leisure and his nights to the study of chemistry. About 1770 he removed to Upsal, where he formed friendships with Gahn and Bergman. In 1774 he produced a remarkable treatise on Manganese. He discovered tartaric acid, fluoric (or fluo-silicic) acid, barytes, chlorine, and several other substances. He settled as an apothecary at Köping in 1775. In 1777 he published his discovery of "empyreal air," (oxygen.) This gas had been previously discovered by Priestley; but Scheele was not aware of the fact. He was the first that ascertained the composition of prussic acid. Among his works is a "Treatise on Air and Fire," (1777.) He was an excellent observer and experimenter. Died at Köping in 1786.

See VICO-D'AZYR, "Éloge de Scheele," 1787; GEZELIUS, "Biographisk-Lexicon;" F. HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scheelstrate, van, vān skāl'strā'tēh or shāl'strāt, or **Schelstraate**, skēl'strā'tēh, (EMANUEL), a Flemish antiquary and priest, born at Antwerp in 1649, was a zealous asserter of papal supremacy. Died in Rome in 1692.

Scheemakers, skā'mā'kērs, (PIETER), a distinguished sculptor, born at Antwerp in 1691, studied at Rome, and subsequently resided many years in England. Among his principal works are the monuments to Shakspeare and Dryden in Westminster Abbey, and the statue of Lord Clive in the India House. Died about 1770.

Schefer, shā'fēr, (LEOPOLD), a German physician and *littérateur*, born in Lower Lusatia in 1784, published numerous poems and novels. Died in 1862.

Scheffer, shē'fēr, (ARNOLD), a brother of Ary Scheffer, was born in Holland in 1796. He was for a

time associated with Armand Carrel as editor of the "National" in Paris. He published (in French) "Political Pictures of Germany," "Essays on Four Political Questions," and other works. Died in 1853.

Scheffer, (ARY), an eminent painter, of French extraction, born at Dort, in Holland, in 1795, studied under Guérin in Paris. He painted portraits of La Fayette, Béranger, and Lamartine. He worked chiefly in Paris. Among his master-pieces are "Francesca da Rimini," (1835,) Byron's "Giaour," "Christ the Comforter," (1836,) Goethe's "Faust," "Margaret at the Spinning-Wheel," and "Margaret at Church." He married the widow of General Baudrand about 1850. His works are characterized as sentimental and poetical. Died near Paris in 1858.

See **ÉTEX**, "Ary Scheffer," 1859; **MRS. GROTE**, "Life of Ary Scheffer," 1860; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "London Quarterly Review" for July, 1860; "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1860.

Scheffer, (HENRI), a painter, a brother of the preceding, was born at the Hague in 1798. He studied in Paris under Guérin. Among his works we may name "Charlotte Corday protected by the Members of the Section against the Fury of the People," and "Parents Weeping for the Death of their Child." Died in 1862.

Scheffer, shef'fer, (HENRY THEOPHILUS), a grandson of Johann Scheffer, noticed below, was born at Stockholm in 1710. He acquired considerable reputation as a chemist, and was a member of the Academy of Sciences in his native city. Died in 1759.

Scheffer, (JOHANN), a German scholar, born at Strasburg in 1621, published editions of numerous classics, and a treatise "On the Naval Militia of the Ancients." Died in 1679.

Scheibe, (THEODOR), a popular German novelist. Died in 1881.

Scheibel, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED), a German Protestant theologian, born at Breslau in 1783. He became professor of theology there in 1818. Died in 1843.

Scheid, skīt, [Lat. SCHEI'DIUS,] (EVERARD), an eminent Dutch philologist, born at Arnhem in 1742, became professor of Oriental literature at Leyden. Among his principal works are an Arabic Grammar, "Minerva, seu de Causis Latine Linguae," and "Ebn-Doreydi Kassida, sive Idyllium Arabicum," etc. Died in 1795.

Scheidus, See SCHEIDT.

Scheidt, shīt, (BALTHASAR), a German scholar and theologian, born at Strasburg in 1614, became professor of Oriental languages in his native city. He was the author of several learned works. Died in 1670.

Scheidt, [Lat. SCHEI'DIUS,] (CHRISTIAN LUDWIG), a German jurist, born at Waldenburg in 1709. He studied at Göttingen, and became professor of the law of nature and of nations at Copenhagen. He was the author of several legal works, in Latin. Died in 1761.

Scheiner, shi'ner, (CHRISTOPH), a German Jesuit and savant, born near Mundelsheim, in Suabia, in 1575, became professor of mathematics and astronomy at Ingolstadt. He observed the spots on the sun in 1611, wrote a number of scientific works, and was the inventor of the instrument called the pantograph. Died in 1650.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schelhammer, shēl'hām'ner, (GUNTHER CHRISTOPH), a German physician and writer, born at Jena in 1649, became professor of medicine at Kiel, in Holstein. Died in 1716.

Schelhorn, shēl'horn, (JOHANN GEORG), THE ELDER, a German theologian and scholar, born at Memmingen in 1694. He became pastor of that town in 1734, and published, besides other works, "Literary Amenities," ("Amœnitates Literariæ," 7 vols., 1725.) He was distinguished as a bibliographer. Died in 1773.

Schelhorn, (JOHANN GEORG), THE YOUNGER, born at Memmingen in 1733, published several historical and theological works. Died in 1802.

Scheller, shel'ler, (IMMANUEL JOHANN GERHARD), a German lexicographer, born at Jhlow, in Saxony, in 1735. He published a "Complete Latin-German and German-Latin Dictionary," (3 vols., 1783,) a "Small

Latin Dictionary," a "Latin Grammar," and other similar works. Died in 1803.

Schelling, von, fon shēl'ling, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM JOSEPH), an eminent German philosopher, born at Leonberg, near Stuttgart, on the 27th of January, 1775. His early education was directed by his father, a distinguished Orientalist, who became prelate at Maulbronn. About 1790 he entered the University of Tübingen, where he studied philosophy and theology and remained until 1795. In the latter year he published a treatise "On the Possibility of a Form of Philosophy," ("Ueber die Möglichkeit einer Form der Philosophie," etc.,) and "On the Ego as the Principle of Philosophy," ("Vom Ich als Princip der Philosophie.") He removed about 1795 to Leipsic, where he was employed as tutor to a young nobleman, and in 1798 became professor-extraordinary at Jena, which was then the great focus of German philosophy. Here he associated with Fichte and Hegel, and delivered lectures on philosophy which excited great enthusiasm and displayed a remarkable beauty of style. He produced, in rapid succession, "Ideas for a Philosophy of Nature," ("Ideen zu einer Philosophie der Natur," 1797,) "On the Soul of the World," etc., ("Von der Weltseele, eine Hypothese der höhern Physik," etc., 1798,) a "First Sketch of a System of the Philosophy of Nature," ("Erste Entwurf eines Systems der Naturphilosophie," 1799,) and a "System of Transcendental Idealism," ("System des transcendentalen Idealismus," 1800.)

In 1803 he was appointed professor of philosophy at Würzburg, and in 1808 became secretary to the Academy of Arts in Munich, where he remained until 1841. He obtained the chair of philosophy in the University of Munich about 1826. His celebrity as a lecturer attracted multitudes of students from various countries of Europe. He was appointed president of the Academy of Sciences, and was ennobled by the King of Bavaria. Having lost his first wife, Caroline Michaelis, in 1810, he married Pauline Gotter. He succeeded Hegel as professor of philosophy at Berlin in 1841.

Schelling is one of the four chief metaphysical philosophers of Germany. His system, like those of Fichte and Hegel, was originally a sort of idealistic pantheism; but in his later writings his views seem to approximate more and more nearly to those which may be said to form the philosophic basis of Christianity. On his succeeding Hegel, in 1841, he was hailed as one who was destined to deliver Philosophy from the logic of pantheism and lead her back to Christ. Schelling is distinguished from the other great philosophers of Germany by his combining with rare intellectual powers poetic gifts of a high order.

Among his works, besides those already mentioned, are "Bruno, or the Divine and Natural Principle of Things," ("Bruno, oder über das göttliche und natürliche Princip der Dinge," 1802,) "Philosophy and Religion," ("Philosophie und Religion," 1804,) and "On the Relation of Art to Nature," ("Ueber das Verhältniss der bildenden Künste zu der Natur," 1807.) He regarded art as the perfect union of the real with the ideal. He also wrote "Philosophic Researches on the Essence of Human Liberty," ("Philosophischen Untersuchungen über das Wesen der menschlichen Freiheit," 1809.) He died at Ragaz, in Switzerland, in August, 1854, leaving several sons and daughters. His collected works were published at Stuttgart, in 14 vols. 8vo, 1856-61.

See **ROSENKRANZ**, "Schelling, Vorlesungen gehalten im Sommer 1842," etc., 1843; **MATTER**, "Schelling, ou la Philosophie de la Nature," etc., 1845; **L. DE LOMÉNIE**, "M. Schelling, par un Homme de Bien," 1844; **COLERIDGE**, "Biographia Literaria;" **RITTER**, "History of Philosophy;" Appleton's "New American Cyclopædia."

Schellinks, skēl'links, (DANIEL), a Dutch landscape-painter, born at Amsterdam in 1633 or 1638; died in 1701.

Schellinks, skel'links, (WILEM), a Dutch painter of landscapes and sea-ports, born at Amsterdam in 1632, was a brother of Daniel. He worked in England. According to Bryan, he was a first-rate artist. Died in 1678.

Schemmelpenninck, skēm'mel-pen'nink, or Schimmelpenninck, skim'mel-pen'nink, (RUTGER JAN), a Dutch statesman, born at Deventer in 1761,

was grand pensionary of Holland in 1805. He refused to hold office under King Louis Bonaparte. Died in 1825.

See M. C. VAN HALL, "R. J. Schimmelpenninck," etc., 1847; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schenck, shênk, (JOHANN,) a German medical writer, born in Brisgau in 1531, practised at Friburg. Died in 1598.

Schenck, (JOHANN GEORG,) a medical writer, a son of the preceding, born at Friburg; died about 1620.

Schenck, skênk, (ROBERT C.,) an American lawyer and general, born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1809. He represented a district of Ohio in Congress from 1843 to 1851, and was minister to Brazil in 1852-53. He commanded a brigade at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862, and was raised to the rank of major-general about October of that year. He was a Republican member of Congress for the third district of Ohio from 1863 to 1869, and was chairman of the committee of ways and means in the Fortieth Congress and the Forty-first Congress. He was re-nominated a member of Congress in 1870, and was minister to Great Britain 1871-76.

Schenk, skênk, (MARTIN,) a Dutch soldier of fortune, noted for his courage and ferocity, was born in Gelderland in 1549. He served for a time under William of Orange, but subsequently went over to the Duke of Parma. Dissatisfied, however, with his treatment, and thinking his services ill rewarded, he joined the patriots in 1585, and performed many daring exploits, among which was the capture of Bonn. Having attempted to take Nymwegen in 1589, he was drowned while making his retreat.

See MOTLEY, "United Netherlands," vol. ii. chaps. ix.-xx.

Schenkels, shênk'els, (LAMBERT THOMAS,) a Dutch grammarian, born at Bois-le-Duc in 1547. He wrote on grammar and mnemonics. Died about 1630.

Schenkendorf, von, fon shênk'en-dorf', (MAX,) born at Königsberg about 1784, wrote "Christian Poems," and other poetical works. Died in 1817.

Schérer, shá'rair', (BARTHÉLEMI LOUIS JOSEPH,) a French general, born at Delle (Haut-Rhin) in 1747. He obtained the chief command of the army of the Pyrenees in 1795, and defeated the Austrians at Loano in November of that year. He was minister of war from July, 1797, to February, 1799, after which date he commanded in Italy for a few months. Died in 1804.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français."

Scherr, shêr, (THOMAS IGNAZ,) a German teacher and educational writer, born at Hohenrechberg, in Würtemberg, in 1801, was the founder of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Zurich.

Scherz, shêrts, (JOSEPH GEORG,) a German jurist and antiquary, born at Strasburg in 1678, became professor of law at Halle in 1711. Died in 1754.

Scheuchzer, shoik'tser, (JOHANN,) a Swiss naturalist, born at Zurich in 1682, became professor of natural history in his native city. He published a number of botanical works, in Latin. Died in 1738.

Scheuchzer, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Swiss naturalist and physician, brother of the preceding, was born at Zurich in 1672. He was the author of several scientific works, among which we name a "Natural History of Switzerland," (in German, 3 vols., 1708,) and "Physica Sacra," or natural history of the Bible, (8 vols., 1732-37,) written in German and translated into French and Latin. Died in 1733.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scheuchzer, (JOHANN KASPAR,) son of the preceding, was born at Zurich in 1702. He translated Kämpfer's "History of Japan" into English, and published a "Treatise on Inoculation." Died in 1729.

Scheuffelin, shoif'feh-leen', or **Scheuffelein**, shoif'feh-lin', (HANS,) an eminent German painter and wood-engraver, born at Nuremberg about 1490, was a favourite pupil of Albert Dürer. His engravings resemble those of Dürer. He worked at Nordlingen, where he died in 1539 or 1540.

See RENOUVIER, "Des Types et des Manières des Maîtres-Graveurs."

Scheuren, shoi'ren, (KASPAR,) a German landscape-painter of the Dusseldorf school, was born at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1810.

Scheutz, shoits, (GEORGE and EDWARD,) two scientific Swedes of the present century, distinguished as inventors of a machine which calculates mathematical tables and prints the results. Edward is a son of George. Their machine is said to be a success. A gold medal was awarded to the inventors by a committee of the Exposition of Paris in 1855.

Schiavone, ske-â-vo'nà, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter, surnamed MEDULA, was born at Sebenico, in Dalmatia, in 1522. Among his master-pieces are "The Nativity of Christ," and the "Assumption of the Virgin." He excelled as a colorist, and was employed by Titian in painting the ceilings of the Library of San Marco, in Venice. Died in 1582.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" RIDOLFI, "Vite degli Pittori Veneti."

Schiavonetti, ske-â-vo-net'tee, (LUIGI,) an Italian engraver, born at Bassano in 1765, was a friend of Bartolozzi, whose style he imitated successfully. He resided many years in London, where he died in 1810. Among his best works are a "Mater Dolorosa," after Van Dyck, and the "Nativity of Christ," after Correggio.

Schicht, shikt, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German composer and writer on music, was born near Zittau in 1753. His works are principally oratorios and other sacred music. Died in 1823.

Schick, shik, (GOTTLIEB,) a German painter, born at Stuttgart in 1779, studied in Paris under David. He painted history and portraits, and acquired a high reputation. Died in 1812.

Schickard, shik'kârt, or **Schickhard**, shik'hârt, (WILHELM,) a German Orientalist and astronomer, born at Herrenberg, near Tübingen, in 1592. He became pastor at Nürtingen in 1616, and professor of Hebrew at Tübingen in 1619. He also learned Arabic, Persian, and Turkish without a master. He published several works on Oriental languages and on astronomy. Died at Tübingen in 1635.

See SCHNURRER, "Schickard's Leben," 1792; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schidoni, ske-do'nee, or **Schedone**, skâ-do'nà, (BARTOLOMEO,) an Italian painter, born at Módena in 1560. He painted both historical pieces and portraits with success, and is esteemed one of the best imitators of Correggio. Died in 1615.

Schikaneder, shee'ká-nâ'der, (EMANUEL,) a German dramatist, born at Ratisbon in 1751. His principal work, the "Zauberflöte," ("Magic Flute,") was set to music by Mozart, and enjoyed great popularity. Died in 1812.

Schilder, shil'der, (CHARLES ANDREIEVITCH,) a Russian general, born about 1795, was distinguished as a military engineer. Died in 1857.

Schill, von, fon shil, (FERDINAND,) a Prussian partisan officer, born near Pless in 1773. He commanded a regiment or free corps, with which he fought against the French and performed daring exploits. He was attacked by the Dutch and Danes at Stralsund, and was killed in the defence of that place, in 1809.

See "Schilliana," 1810-19; HAKEN, "Ferdinand von Schill," 1824; DAERING, "Leben Schill's," 1838.

Schiller, von, fon shil'ler, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH,) the great national poet of Germany, was born at Marbach, November 10, 1759. His father was for a time an army-surgeon, and was afterwards employed by the Duke of Würtemberg as inspector of his nurseries and ornamental gardens. From his mother, whose maiden-name was Kodweis, the poet appears to have inherited his sensitive and enthusiastic temperament and his love for poetry. His parents having removed to Ludwigsburg, he was sent to the Latin school of that town. His mother wished him to become a minister; but his tastes led him in a different direction. At first he made choice of the legal profession, but soon after turned his attention to medicine. Later the works of Shakspeare, Rousseau, and Goethe appear to have determined the direction of his mind to the drama and general literature. Lessing, Herder, and Klopstock seem to have had no unimportant

influence in the formation of his literary character. Among his earliest essays in composition were an epic poem entitled "Moses," and two dramas, "Der Student von Nassau" and "Cosmo von Medici," of which only a few fragments have been preserved. In 1777, when only eighteen years of age, he wrote "The Robbers," ("Die Räuber.") a tragedy of extraordinary power, though he himself, at a later day, characterized it as a "monster for which fortunately there was no original." It was translated and read in every part of Europe, and, having been remodelled, was brought out on the stage at Mannheim in 1782. The author, having gone *incognito* to witness the representation, was arrested, and the Duke of Würtemberg sternly forbade him to write anything except what related to the medical profession. To escape from this intolerable thralldom, he fled to Mannheim, and afterwards spent some time in Franconia, near Meiningen; subsequently (in 1783) he was naturalized as a subject of the Elector-Palatine, and was thus freed from all control of the Duke of Würtemberg. He took up his residence at Mannheim, where he became poet to the theatre. About this time he wrote his tragedies of "Fiesco" and "Cabale und Liebe." He began in 1784 to edit the "Thalia," a literary journal, chiefly devoted to the stage, in which were published the first parts of his tragedy of "Don Carlos." In 1785 he left Mannheim for Leipsic, where he made the acquaintance of Huber and the elder Körner, and wrote his beautiful "Ode to Joy," ("Lied an die Freude.") His tale entitled the "Ghost-Seer" ("Geist-Sieher") was never finished. Having visited Weimar in 1787, he acquired the friendship of Goethe, Herder, and Wieland, and, on the recommendation of Goethe, was appointed in 1789 professor of history at Jena. The next year he married Charlotte von Lenefeld, a lady of fine intellect and culture. In 1791 he brought out his "History of the Thirty Years' War," (pronounced by Carlyle in 1824 as the best historical performance which Germany could boast of,) and soon after commenced his "Wallenstein," which was completed in 1799. It is perhaps his greatest work, and is regarded by many as the finest tragedy in the German language. It consists of three parts, "The Camp of Wallenstein," ("Wallenstein's Lager,") "The Piccolomini," and the "Death of Wallenstein," ("Wallenstein's Tod.") The second and third parts, rendered into English blank verse by Coleridge, constitute one of the most admirable and perfect translations to be found in our language. In 1799 Schiller removed to Weimar. His growing intimacy with Goethe appears to have exercised a most happy influence upon the productions of his genius. Between 1799 and 1801 he composed, besides smaller works, his dramas entitled "The Maid of Orleans," ("Die Jungfrau von Orleans,") "Mary Stuart," and "The Bride of Messina," ("Die Braut von Messina.") He was associated with Goethe in contributions to the "Musen-Almanach," of which for a time Schiller was the editor. Among his minor poems "The Song of the Bell" ("Das Lied von der Glocke," 1801) may claim the first place. Nothing more admirable in its way has ever been written in any language, ancient or modern. In it the three great events of human life—Birth, (or Christening,) Marriage, and Death, all marked by the ringing of the bell—are touched upon with an exquisite beauty and pathos which, had the author composed nothing else but this single poem, would have secured him a place among those rare poets whose fame seems destined to be coeval with the existence of the human race. In 1804 Schiller produced his "William Tell," the most popular of all his dramas. He died on the 9th of May, 1805, of an affection of the lungs, under which he had suffered for many years. His last words, uttered a little before he expired, were, "Many things are growing plain and clear to me."

As a poet, Schiller is characterized by strong feeling and intense ideality. His mind is eminently subjective, all his representations being strongly coloured with his own individuality, and in this one respect he is much inferior as a dramatist to Goethe; but his enthusiastic faith in ideal excellence, and his deep and earnest sympathy with all human joy and sorrow, have given him an influence over the common heart of mankind not possessed by his many-sided and more gifted rival.

There is indeed between Schiller and Goethe something of the same kind of difference that exists between Byron and Shakspeare, the one being characterized by intense concentrated feeling, the other by endless variety. The comparison, however, fails to do justice to Schiller, who, if he had less passion, had far greater wealth of thought and far higher moral endowments than Byron. On the other hand, Goethe, though scarcely yielding to Shakspeare in his profound knowledge of the human heart or in the inexhaustible riches of his ideas, was yet inferior to the great English dramatist in the very point in which he was inferior to Schiller, viz., in a deep and earnest sympathy with universal humanity; and this will explain why the dramatic works of Goethe, though giving proof of genius of the richest and rarest order, have never possessed that strong hold upon the popular heart for which the dramas of Schiller and Shakspeare are so remarkable.

See THOMAS CARLYLE, "Life of Schiller," 1825; E. LYTTON BULWER, "Life and Works of Schiller," 1847; H. DÖRING, "F. von Schiller; biographisches Denkmal," 1832; VIANA, "Schiller's Leben und Werke," 1836; HOFFMEISTER, "Schiller's Leben," 5 vols., 1838-42; E. BOAS, "Schiller und Goethe im Xenienkampfe."

Schilling, (FRIEDRICH GUSTAV,) a German novelist and dramatic writer, born at Dresden in 1766, became a captain in the Saxon army. His works display much originality and talent for invention. Died in 1839.

Schilling, (GUSTAV,) a German writer on music, born in Hanover in 1805, published a "Universal Dictionary of Music," and other similar works. Died in 1860.

Schilling, (JOHANN,) a German sculptor, born at Mittweida, in Saxony, in 1828. Among his works are his "Wounded Achilles," his "Four Seasons" on the Brühl terrace at Dresden, his statue of Schiller at Vienna, and the national monument on the edge of the Niederwald, by the Rhine.

Schilter, shîl'ter, (JOHANN,) a German jurist, born at Pegau in 1632, published a number of legal and antiquarian works, in Latin. Died in 1705.

Schimmelpenninck. See SCHEMMELPENNINCK.

Schimmelpenninck, shim-mel-pen'nink, (MARY ANNE,) an English authoress, originally named GALTON, was born at Birmingham in 1778. Her mother was a Barclay, highly gifted and a good scholar. Mary Anne Galton was a cousin of Priscilla Gurney and of Mrs. Fry. She was well versed in Latin, German, and French. In 1806 she married a Dutchman named Lambert Schimmelpenninck, who is said to have been a brother of the pensionary or chief ruler of Holland. She joined the Moravian Church about 1818. She wrote, besides other works, "Memoirs of Port-Royal," (2 vols., 1853.) Died in 1856.

See "Life of M. A. Schimmelpenninck," 2 vols., 1859, the first volume of which is autobiography; "Living Age" for April 16, 1859.

Schimper, shân'pair', (GUILLAUME PHILIPPE,) a French naturalist, born in Alsace in 1808, has published a number of botanical treatises, and "Palæontologica Alsatica."

Schimper, shîm'per, (WILHELM,) a German naturalist and traveller, born at Mannheim in 1804, visited Egypt, Arabia, and Abyssinia, and published in 1834 his "Travels in Algeria."

Schinderhannes, shîn'der-hân'nes, or **Schinderhans**, shîn'der-hân'ss', a German robber-chief of the eighteenth century, who for several years infested with his band the shores of the Rhine. He was taken and executed, with a number of his companions, in 1803. His adventures form the subject of a novel by Leitch Ritchie.

Schindler, shînd'lër, (VALENTINE,) a German scholar, and professor of Oriental languages at Wittenberg, was the author of "Institutiones Hebraicæ," and other works. Died in 1611.

Schinkel, shînk'el, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German architect of great celebrity, born at Neu-Ruppin, in Brandenburg, in March, 1781, was a pupil of David Gilly, of Berlin. He practised landscape-painting in his early life. About 1804 he visited Italy. Having returned to Berlin in 1806, he became about 1815 architect of the king, who employed him in the erection of public edifices in his capital. He designed the Royal

Museum, a large building of the Ionic order, which was greatly admired, and the theatre in Berlin. Among his other works was a theatre at Hamburg. He preferred the Greek style of architecture. Died in 1841.

See F. KUGLER, "K. F. Schinkel; eine Charakteristik," etc., 1842.

Schinner, shin'ner, (MATTHEW,) a German or Swiss bishop, called CARDINAL DE STON, was born in the Valais about 1470. He became a cardinal in 1511. He instigated the Swiss to fight against Francis I. of France, and took an active part in the battle of Marignano, (1515.) Died in 1522.

Schirach, von, fon shee'râk, (GOTTLÖB BENEDICT,) a German historian, born in Upper Lusatia in 1743. In 1770 he became professor of philosophy at Helmstedt. He published, among other works, a "Biography of the Emperor Charles VI." (1776,) for which he was ennobled by the empress Maria Theresa. He translated Plutarch's "Lives" into German. Died in 1804.

Schirmer, sheer'mer, (JOHANN WILHELM,) a German landscape-painter of great merit, and professor at the Academy of Dusseldorf, was born at Jülich in 1807.

Schischkow. See SHISHKOF.

Schlagintweit, shlä'gin-twīt', (ADOLF,) a German traveller, born at Munich in 1829. Having explored the Alps in company with his brother Hermann, he published in 1850 an account of their researches. In 1854 he set out for India, accompanied by his brothers Hermann and Robert, for the purpose of making scientific investigations. Adolf was killed at Kashgar in 1857 or 1858. An account of their travels and researches in India was published about 1861. Hermann died in 1882.

Schlatter, shlat'ter, (MICHAEL,) a Swiss divine and missionary, born at Saint Gall in 1716, emigrated to America, where he assisted in organizing the synod of the German Reformed Church. Died in 1790.

Schlegel, shlä'gel, (JOHANN ADOLF,) a German divine and pulpit orator, born at Meissen in 1721, became professor of theology at Zerbst. He published "Fables and Tales," in verse, and "Spiritual Songs." Died in 1793.

Schlegel, (JOHANN ELIAS,) elder brother of the preceding, was born at Meissen in 1718. He published the tragedies of "Hermann" and "Canute," and the comedy of "Dumb Beauty," ("Stumme Schönheit.") Died in 1749.

See J. H. SCHLEGEL, "Leben J. E. Schlegels," 1770.

Schlegel, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) son of the following, was born at Copenhagen in 1765, and became professor of law in his native city in 1800. He wrote several legal works in Danish. Died in 1836.

Schlegel, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a younger brother of Johann Adolf, noticed above, was born at Meissen in 1724. He became professor of history and royal historiographer at Copenhagen. He wrote a "History of the Danish Kings of the House of Oldenburg," and translated several of Thomson's dramas into German. Died in 1780.

Schlegel, (JOHANN KARL,) fourth brother of August Wilhelm von Schlegel, noticed below, was born at Zerbst in 1758. He wrote "Ecclesiastical History of Northern Germany," (1828,) and other works. Died in 1831.

Schlegel, (KARL GUSTAV MORITZ,) brother of the preceding, was born at Hanover in 1756. He became superintendent-general and first preacher at Harburg, and wrote several theological works. Died in 1826.

Schlegel, von, fon shlä'gel, (AUGUST WILHELM,) a celebrated German poet, Orientalist, and critic, born at Hanover on the 8th of September, 1767, was a son of Johann Adolf, noticed above. He was a pupil of Heyne at the University of Göttingen, which he quitted in 1793. In 1797 he became professor or teacher of Greek and Latin at Jena. In the early part of his life he formed a friendship with Schiller. About 1798 Schlegel and his brother Friedrich began to edit the "Athenæum," a critical review, which had great influence in propagating the principles of the romantic school. He was a warm admirer of Shakspeare's works, of which he produced a translation, (11 vols., 1798-1810.) He resided in Berlin from 1802 to 1805, and became a friend of Madame de Staël, whom he accompanied in her travels, as her

instructor and as tutor to her children. He passed a number of years in her society, and exercised a decided influence over her literary character. In 1808 he delivered at Vienna a course of lectures on dramatic literature and art, which were greatly admired both in Germany and foreign countries. They were translated into English by John Black, (1840.)

"I was at Vienna," says Madame de Staël, "when W. Schlegel gave his public course of lectures. I expected only good sense and instruction, where the object was only to convey information. I was astonished to hear a critic as eloquent as an orator." In another place she calls him "the first literary critic of Germany." (De Staël's "Germany.")

Schlegel served as secretary to Bernadotte, Crown-Prince of Sweden, in 1813-14, and wrote several political pamphlets. After the end of the war, in 1815, he remained with Madame de Staël until her death. He was appointed professor of history at Bonn in 1819, and applied himself rather late in life to the study of Sanscrit, in which he became proficient. He founded about 1820 the "Indische Bibliothek," a review devoted to Indian languages and antiquities. Having lost his first wife, whose name was Michaelis, he married a daughter of the eminent Professor Paulus, from whom he was soon divorced. Among his remarkable productions are a poem entitled "Arion," and a German version of some of Calderon's dramas, (1803-09.) He also wrote, in French, "Literary and Historic Essays," ("Essais littéraires et historiques," 1842.) Died at Bonn, in May, 1845. His complete works were published by Böcking, (13 vols., 1846.)

See LOUIS DE LOMÉNIÉ, "M. A. W. de Schlegel, par un Homme de Bien," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "London Quarterly Review" for October, 1814; "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1816; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1833, and October, 1843.

Schlegel, von, (KARL WILHELM FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German scholar and writer, a brother of the preceding, was born at Hanover on the 10th of March, 1772. His first important work was "Greeks and Romans," ("Griechen und Römer," 1797,) which was received with favour. In 1799 he published the first volume of "Lucinde," a novel, which has been censured as immoral. It was never finished. About 1800 he married Madame Veit, a daughter of Mendelssohn. Her first husband was living, but she obtained a divorce in order to marry Schlegel. In 1802 he produced a tragedy called "Alarkos." Having been converted to the Roman Catholic religion about 1808, he removed to Vienna, where he became secretary to the archduke Charles in 1809. He composed the proclamations which were issued to excite the Austrians against Napoleon. He delivered at Vienna several courses of lectures, (which were published,) and edited "The German Museum," (1812-13.) Among his works are a "History of Ancient and Modern Literature," (2 vols., 1815,) "Lectures on the Philosophy of Life," (1828,) and "Lectures on the Philosophy of History," (2 vols., 1829.) He was an admirer of mediæval life and institutions, and belonged to the romantic school in literature. He was an intimate friend of Schleiermacher. Died at Dresden in 1829.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for August, 1818.

Schleiden, shli'den, (MATTHIAS JAKOB,) a German physician and botanist, born at Hamburg in 1804, published "Elements of Scientific Botany," (1842,) "Plants and their Life," (1850,) and other works. He became professor-extraordinary at Jena in 1839.

Schleiden, (RUDOLF,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Hamburg. He became in 1853 minister for Bremen at Washington.

Schleiermacher, shli'er-mâk'er, (FRIEDRICH ERNST DANIEL,) a distinguished German author, critic, and pulpit orator, was born at Breslau on the 21st of November, 1768. He was sent to a Moravian school at Barby to study for the ministry. About 1786 he entered the University of Halle, where he devoted himself to theology, philosophy, and the ancient languages. He quitted the university in 1790, after which he was employed several years as a tutor in a private family and

in a seminary in Berlin. In 1796 he was appointed preacher to the hospital of Charité in Berlin. He published in 1799 an excellent work entitled "Discourses on Religion," the doctrines of which were approved by pious and orthodox readers. He removed to Stolpe in 1802, with the title of court preacher, and wrote there a "Critique of all Past Systems of Ethics," ("Grundlinien einer Kritik der bisherigen Sittenlehre," 1803,) which is highly esteemed. In 1804 he became professor of theology and philosophy at Halle. He acquired great influence as a theologian. The conquests of Napoleon having separated Halle from the kingdom of Prussia, Schleiermacher removed to Berlin about 1806. He produced an excellent translation of a large portion of Plato's works, (published in 3 vols., 1804-28,) with an introduction, which may be pronounced one of the most important contributions towards the elucidation of Plato's philosophic system that have been made in modern times. In 1809 he was appointed preacher of Trinity Church, Berlin, and in 1810 became professor of theology in the new university of that capital. His profound learning, eloquent language, and original thoughts rendered him very popular as a professor and preacher. He was chosen secretary to the philosophical section of the Academy of Sciences in 1814.

Among his most important works are "A Critical Essay on the Writings of Luke," ("Ueber die Schriften des Lukas, ein kritischer Versuch," 1817,) and "Exhibition of the Christian Faith according to the Principles of the Evangelical Church," ("Darstellung des Christlichen Glaubens nach den Grundsätzen der Evangelischen Kirche," 2 vols., 1821-22.) "To his vast sweep of thought, now ranging round the outposts of theological systems, and again darting upon the smallest detail and opening it up to the light, he united immense learning, not of the cumbrous bibliographical sort so peculiar to the Germans, but of the living facts and principles of all times, combined with a grand faculty of utterance which gave the most musical form to the most golden thoughts, holding his hearers in raptures while he spoke, and carrying them breathless away with him in his airy chariot of fire." ("Encyclopædia Britannica.") Died in Berlin in February, 1834.

See a collection of his letters, entitled "Aus Schleiermachers Leben in Briefen," 2 vols., 1858.

Schlesinger, (WILHELM HEINRICH,) a German painter, born at Frankfurt-on-the-Main about 1814. He became a resident of Paris.

Schlichtegroll, (ADOLF HEINRICH FRIEDRICH,) a German antiquary, born at Waltershausen in 1765, became secretary-general of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich. He published the "Obituary of the Germans," and other similar works. Died in 1822.

Schlichting, or **Schlichtingius** (JONAS,) a Polish Socinian, apparently of German extraction, was born at Bielowiec in 1596. He wrote a "Confession of Faith," for which he was banished, and the work was publicly burnt. Died in 1664.

Schliemann, (HEINRICH,) a German archæologist, born in 1822. He is known for his successful excavations at Hissarlik (ancient Troy), and other places, and for his writings, "Troy and its Remains," "Mycenæ," and others.

Schlik or **Schlick**, shlik, (FRANZ,) an Austrian general, born at Prague in 1789. He served in the campaign of 1813 against the French, and in the Hungarian war of 1849.

Schloetzer. See SCHLÖZER.

Schlosser, shlos'ser, (FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH,) a celebrated German historian, born at Jever in 1776. In 1793 he entered the University of Göttingen, where, in addition to theology, history, and mathematics, he applied himself to the study of English, Italian, and Spanish literature. He published in 1812 his "History of the Iconoclast Emperors of the East Roman Empire." In 1817 he became professor of history at Heidelberg. His chief works are a "History of the World in a Connected Relation," (4 vols., 1817-41,) and the "History of the Eighteenth Century and Nineteenth till the Fall of the French Empire," (8 vols., 1846,) which has been translated into English. He also wrote a "Critical

Examination of Napoleon," and other works. As a historian, Schlosser occupies a high rank and has acquired extensive popularity. Died at Heidelberg in 1861.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" "Jahrbuch zum Conversations-Lexikon," 1862; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1843; "Westminster Review" for September, 1845; GERVINUS, "Necrolog Schlosser's," 1862.

Schlosser, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German writer, born at Frankfurt-on-the-Main in 1739, was a brother-in-law of Goethe. He published several prose essays, and made translations from Æschylus, Plato, and Aristotle. Died in 1799.

See NICOLIVUS, "J. G. Schlosser's Leben," 1844.

Schlotheim, von, fon shlot'him, (ERNST FRIEDRICH,) BARON, a German savant, born in 1764, published several works on mineralogy. Died in 1832.

Schlözer or **Schloezer, von**, fon shlöt'ser, (AUGUST LUDWIG,) an eminent German historian, born in the principality of Hohenlohe-Kirchberg in 1735. He studied theology at Wittenberg and Göttingen. In 1755 he went as a private teacher to Sweden, where he wrote a "History of Commerce," (in Swedish.) He was appointed in 1765 professor of Russian history at the Academy of Saint Petersburg, and in 1767 of political science at Göttingen. His principal works are entitled "General History of the North," (2 vols., 1772,) "Preparatory History of the World for Children," (1790,) and "History of the World in Extracts and Connection," (2 vols., 1792.) He also translated, from the Russian, Nestor's "Chronicle" to the year 980, and wrote several able political treatises. He was ennobled by the Emperor of Russia in 1804. He died in 1809. His daughter DOROTHEA was highly distinguished for her talents and acquirements, and the degree of doctor was conferred upon her in 1787. Died in 1825.

See "A. L. von Schlözer's Leben," by his son, 1828; HEINRICH DÖRING, "Leben A. L. von Schlözer's," 1836; ADOLPH BOCK, "A. L. Schlözer," 1844.

Schlözer or **Schloezer, von**, (CHRISTIAN,) son of the preceding, was the author of "Elements of Political Science," (1804, in German and Russian,) and published a life of his father. Died in 1831.

Schlüter or **Schlueter**, shlü'ter, (ANDREAS,) a German architect and sculptor, born about 1662, was patronized by Frederick I. of Prussia. He built several edifices at Berlin, where he also executed a number of admirable works in sculpture. Died in 1714.

Schlyter, shlü'ter, (CARL JOHAN,) a Swedish jurist and legal writer, born at Carlsrona in 1795.

Schmaltz, shmälts, (MORITZ FERDINAND,) a German Protestant theologian, born near Dresden in 1785, has published numerous sermons and other religious works.

Schmalz, (THEODOR ANTON HEINRICH,) a German jurist, born at Hanover in 1760, published treatises on law and political economy. Died in 1831.

Schmauss, shmó'wss, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a distinguished German writer on public law, was born at Landau, in Alsatia, in 1690. He became in 1734 professor of the law of nature and of nations at Göttingen. Among his works are a "Life of Charles XII. of Sweden," (1720,) and "Corpus Juris Gentium Academicum," (2 vols., 1730.) Died in 1757.

Schmeller, shmél'ler, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) a German philologist, born at Tirschenreuth in 1785, published "The Dialects of Bavaria," (1821,) and a "Bavarian Dictionary," (1827.) Died in 1852.

Schmerling, von, fon shmêr'ling, (ANTON,) an Austrian jurist and statesman, born at Vienna in 1805, rose to be president of the first tribunal and court of cassation at Vienna, (1851,) and was appointed prime minister in 1861. He resigned or was removed in 1866.

Schmettau, von, fon shmêt'tow, (SAMUEL,) a Prussian commander, born in 1684. He served under Prince Eugene and Marlborough, and subsequently entered the Austrian army and fought against the Spaniards in Sicily. He was made a field-marshal in 1741, and was afterwards employed by Frederick the Great in several embassies. Died in 1751.

See "Lebensgeschichte des Grafen von Schmettau," Berlin, 1806.

Schmid, shmít, (KARL CHRISTIAN ERHARD,) professor of philosophy at Jena, was born near Weimar in

1761. He wrote several works in favour of the system of Kant. Died in 1812.

Schmid, (KARL ERNST,) a nephew of the preceding, was born at Weimar in 1774. He became professor of law at Jena in 1809, wrote a number of legal treatises, and contributed to Brockhaus's "Conversations-Lexikon." Died in 1852.

Schmid, (REINHOLD,) a German jurist, born at Jena in 1800. He published a work "On the Theory of Civil Law," (1848,) which is esteemed.

Schmid, von, fon shmít, (CHRISTOPH,) a German writer, born at Dinkelsbühl in 1768, published a number of moral and religious works for children and youth.

Schmidel, shmee'del, (CASIMIR CHRISTOPH,) a German botanist, born at Baireuth in 1718. He published "Icones Plantarum et Analyses Partium," (1747.) Died in 1792.

Schmidt, shmít, (CHRISTOPH,) a German jurist and writer, born at Nordheimer in 1740, wrote "Letters on Russia," and several historical works. Died in 1801.

Schmidt, (EBERHARD KARL KLAMER,) a German poet and fabulist, born at Halberstadt in 1746, was an intimate friend of Gleim. He translated the "Odes and Epodes" of Horace. Died in 1824.

See "E. K. Schmidt's Leben."

Schmidt, (ERASMUS,) a German scholar, born in Misnia in 1560, became professor of Greek and mathematics at Wittenberg. He published a "Concordance to the Greek Testament," an edition of Pindar, with a Latin version and notes, and other works. Died in 1637.

Schmidt, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a German engraver, born at Berlin, executed numerous portraits of great merit. He was a member of the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris. Died in 1775.

Schmidt, (ISAAK JAKOB,) a German Orientalist, born in 1779, published a Grammar and a Dictionary of the Mongol Language, also a "Thibetan Grammar," and made several translations from the Mongol and Thibetic. He was a member of the Academy of Saint Petersburg. Died in 1847.

Schmidt, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) a German Lutheran divine, born at Worms in 1652, became professor of theology and ecclesiastical history at Helmstedt. He translated Pardie's "Elements of Geometry" from French into Latin, and wrote several controversial works. Died in 1726.

Schmidt, (MICHAEL IGNAZ,) a German historian, born at Arnstein in 1736, was appointed director of the archives at Vienna. He wrote a good "History of the Germans," (22 vols., 1778-1808,) which was very popular, and other works. He was appointed aulic councillor at Vienna in 1780. Died in 1794.

Schmidt, (SEBASTIAN,) a German scholar of the seventeenth century, was professor of Oriental languages at Strasburg. Died in 1697.

Schmith, shmít, (NICHOLAS,) a Hungarian Jesuit and historical writer, was rector of the college at Tyrnau. Died in 1767.

Schmitthenner, shmít'hén'ner, (FRIEDRICH JAKOB,) professor of political science at Giessen, was born in 1796. He published several works on philology, history, and political economy. Died in 1850.

Schmitz, shmíts, (LEONARD,) a historian and philologist, born near Aix-la-Chapelle in 1807. He removed to England about 1836, and became rector of the High School of Edinburgh in 1845. He published a "History of Rome," a "Manual of Ancient History," and other works. He also contributed to W. Smith's "Classical Dictionary of Biography."

Schmuck'er, (SAMUEL M.,) an American writer, born at New Market, Virginia, in 1823. He practised law in Philadelphia. He wrote a number of historical works and biographies. Died in 1863.

Schmutzer, shmoot'ser, (JAKOB MATTHIAS,) a German engraver, born at Vienna in 1733, became director of the Academy of Design in that city, and court engraver. His prints after Rubens are highly esteemed. Died in 1813.

Schnaase, shnâ'zeh, (KARL,) born at Dantzig in 1798, published a "History of the Plastic Arts," and other similar works. Died at Wiesbaden in 1875.

Schneb'be-lie, (JACOB,) an English artist, born at Westminster in 1760, was appointed draughtsman to the Society of Antiquaries. Died in 1792.

Schneider, shnâ'dair', (ANTOINE VIRGILE,) a French general, born in 1780. He was minister of war from May, 1839, to March, 1840. Died in 1847.

Schneider, shni'der, (CONRAD VICTOR,) a German physician, born at Bitterfeld, in Saxony, in 1610, was the author of a valuable work entitled "De Catarrhis," in which he gives an anatomical description of the interior structure of the nose. The lining of the cavities of the nose, which he first described, has been named, in his honour, the Schneiderian membrane. Died in 1680.

Schneider, (EUGENE,) a French manufacturer, born at Nancy in 1805. He became proprietor of a very extensive manufactory of machinery, locomotives, etc., at Creuzot. He was elected in 1852 and in 1857 a member of the legislative body, of which he was president from 1867 until September 4, 1870.

Schneider, shni'der, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German composer, born near Zittau in 1786. His works comprise oratorios, operas, and instrument-pieces. Died in 1853 or 1854.

Schneider, (JOHANN GEORG, called afterwards EULOGIUS,) a German poet and monk, born at Wipfeld, in Bavaria, in 1756. Having removed to Strasburg in 1791, he became a violent revolutionist, and caused many persons to be put to death. He was guillotined in Paris in April, 1794.

See HEITZ, "Notes sur la Vie d'Euloge Schneider," 1862.

Schneider, (JOHANN GOTTLÖB,) a brother of Johann Christian Friedrich, noticed above, was born near Zittau in 1789. He was appointed court organist at Dresden in 1825, and composed a number of pieces for the organ. Died in 1864.

Schneider, (JOHANN GOTTLÖB,) a German philologist and naturalist, born near Wurzen, in Saxony, in 1750. He studied under Heyne at Göttingen, and in 1776 became professor of ancient languages and eloquence at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He published editions of Nicander's "Alexipharmaca," Ælian's "De Naturâ Animalium," Xenophon's Works, the "Argonautica" of Orpheus, the "Politics" of Aristotle, Æsop's "Fables," and the Works of Theophrastus. He also wrote numerous treatises on natural history, among which we may name "Ichthyology of the Ancients," (1782,) and "Physiology of Amphibious Animals," (1790.) His "Greek-and-German Lexicon" (1797) is esteemed a standard work. Died in 1822.

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

Schneider, (KARL ERNST CHRISTOPH,) a German scholar, born at Wiehe, Saxony, in 1786. He translated some of Plato's works into German, and published an edition of Cæsar's "Commentaries." Died in 1856.

Schneidewin, shni'deh-wîn, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German scholar, born at Helmstedt in 1810. He was appointed in 1842 professor of classic literature at Göttingen. He published "Critical Observations on the Lyric Poets of Greece," "Commentaries on Sophocles," and other original works; also editions of several Greek and Latin classics. Died in 1856.

Schneller, shnel'ler, (JULIUS FRANZ BORGAS,) a historian, born at Strasburg in 1777, was the author of several historical and dramatic works. Died in 1833.

Schnetz, shnêts, (JEAN VICTOR,) a French painter, born at Versailles in 1787. He became director of the French school of painting at Rome in 1840. Among his works we may name "The Sack of Rome by the Constable de Bourbon," and "Christ calling Little Children," for which, at the Universal Exposition of 1855, he gained a medal of the first class. Died in 1870.

Schnitzler, shníts'ler, (JEAN HENRI,) a *littérateur*, born at Strasbourg in 1802. He published, besides other historical and statistical works, "General Statistics of the Empire of Russia," (1829,) "General, Methodical, and Complete Statistics of France," (4 vols., 1846,) and "Ancient and Modern Russia," (1854.)

Schnorr, shnor, (LUDWIG FERDINAND,) an artist, a brother of the following, was born at Leipsic in 1879.

He is chiefly known from his illustrations of Goethe's "Faust" in the Belvedere Gallery at Vienna. Died in 1853.

Schnorr von Karolsfeld, shnor fon kâ'rols-fêlt', (JULIUS), an eminent painter, son of Veit Hans, noticed below, was born at Leipsic in 1794. After studying for a time at Vienna, he visited Rome in 1818, and during his residence there executed the frescos in the Villa Massimi in conjunction with Cornelius and Overbeck; he also painted a "Madonna and Child," "The Marriage in Cana," "The Flight into Egypt," and other oil-pictures of great excellence. In 1827 he was appointed professor of historical painting in the Academy of Arts at Munich, and was commissioned by Ludwig, afterwards King of Bavaria, to decorate the new palace with frescos illustrating the poem of the "Nibelungen." His next productions were a series of paintings in encaustic in the Fest-Saalbau, representing events from the history of Charlemagne, Frederick Barbarossa, and Rudolph of Habsburg. He became in 1846 professor in the Academy of Fine Arts and director of the Picture-Gallery at Dresden. Schnorr also executed a series of Bible pictures, ("Die Bibel in Bildern,") which have been engraved. He was censured by some critics for his mannerism. Died in 1872.

See "Biographie Universelle," (new edition;) BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Schnorr von Karolsfeld, (VEIT HANS), a German painter, and professor in the Academy of Art at Leipsic, born at Schneeberg in 1764, was the author of "Instruction in the Art of Design." Died in 1841.

Schnurrer, shnôor'rer, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH), a German Orientalist, born at Cannstadt, in Württemberg, in 1742. He became professor of philosophy at Tübingen, (1770,) and chancellor of the university, (1805.) He published, among other works, a "Bibliotheca Arabica." Died in 1822.

Schoeffer. See SCHÖFFER.

Schoelcher, (VICTOR), a French writer and politician, born in Paris in 1804, has published several treatises on African slavery and in favour of emancipation. He has also written a "Life of Handel," (in English,) and other works. He commanded the Legion of Artillery during the siege of Paris, and was elected a life-senator in 1875.

Schoenbein. See SCHÖNBEIN.

Schoenlein. See SCHÖNLEIN.

Schoenning. See SCHÖNNING.

Schoepf. See SCHÖPF.

Schoepflin. See SCHÖPFLIN.

Schöffer or **Schoeffer**, shôf'fer, (PETER), celebrated for his improvements in the art of printing, was born at Gernsheim, in Hesse-Darmstadt. He invented punches in types while in the employ of Gutenberg and Faust at Mentz, and after their separation became the partner of Faust, who was his father-in-law. Schöffer continued the business after the death of Faust, and published, among other books, a Latin Bible, the Institutes of Justinian, and some of the works of Saint Thomas Aquinas. Died about 1502.

See A. F. DIDOT's article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schöffer, (PETER), a printer, a son of the preceding, worked at Worms several years, (1513-20,) removed to Strasburg about 1521, and to Venice in 1541.

See HELBIG, "Notice sur P. Schöffer fils," 1846.

Scho'field, (JOHN MCALISTER), an American general, born in Chautauqua county, New York, in 1831. He was educated at the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1853, in the same class with P. H. Sheridan and J. B. McPherson. He obtained the rank of captain in May, 1861, soon after which he became the chief of the staff of General Lyons, with whom he served in Missouri. In November, 1861, he was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers, and in the spring of 1862 he was selected to command the district of Missouri. He resigned this position in September, but was restored to it in May, 1863, with the rank of major-general. The forces under his command operated with success in Arkansas after the capture of Vicksburg, and took Little Rock. In February, 1864,

Schofield was appointed commander of the army of the Ohio. He contributed to the success of Sherman's brilliant campaign which resulted in the capture of Atlanta on the 2d of September, 1864.

About the end of October he was sent with the Twenty-third corps to Chattanooga, with orders to report to General Thomas at Nashville. He commanded at the battle of Franklin, where he was attacked by Hood on the 30th of November, and, having repulsed the enemy, fell back towards Nashville during the night. In this action Hood lost 1750 killed and 3800 wounded; the entire loss of the Union army was 2300. This campaign was ended by the decisive victory gained by General Thomas near Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December. In February, 1865, the State of North Carolina was constituted into a military department, of which General Schofield was appointed commander, with instructions to co-operate with General Sherman. He captured Fort Anderson, occupied Wilmington on the 22d of February, and formed a junction with Sherman at Goldsborough, where he arrived on the 21st of March. In the spring of 1867 he was appointed commander of the first military district, which was created by an act of Congress passed in March, 1867, and which comprised the State of Virginia. He became secretary of war in May, 1868, but resigned in March, 1869. From 1876 to 1881 he was governor of the military school at West Point. He now (1886) commands the department of the Pacific.

Scholefield, skôl'fêld, ? (JAMES), an English divine and scholar, born in Oxfordshire in 1789. He graduated at Cambridge, and in 1825 became regius professor of Greek in that university. Among his publications are an edition of Æschylus with notes, an edition of Middleton's "Treatise on the Greek Article," and "Hints for an Improved Translation of the New Testament." Died in 1853.

See "Life of J. Scholefield," by his widow, 1855.

Schöll or **Schoell**, shöl, (ADOLF), a German scholar, born at Brünn in 1805, became professor of archæology at Halle, in 1842. He published a translation of Herodotus, and of the "Ajax" of Sophocles, and has written several critical essays.

Schöll or **Schoell**, (MAXIMILIAN SAMSON FRIEDRICH), a German historian and publicist, born in the duchy of Saarbrück in 1766. He was Prussian secretary of legation at Paris, (1816-18,) and became privy councillor at Berlin in 1819. He published, besides other works, a "History of Roman Literature," in French, (Paris, 4 vols., 1815,) a "History of Greek Literature from its Origin," etc., ("Histoire de la Littérature Grecque profane depuis son Origine jusqu'à la Prise de Constantinople," 8 vols., 1823-25,) and "A Course of History of the European States to 1789," (46 vols., 1830-34,) which is commended as accurate and impartial. Died in Paris in 1833.

See PIHAN DE LA FOREST, "Essai sur la Vie de Schoell," 1834; "Biographie F. Schoell's," Leipsic, 1821; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle."

Scholz, sholts, (JOHANN MARTIN AUGUSTIN), a German Catholic theologian and scholar, born near Breslau in 1794. He visited Palestine and Syria in 1821, and published in 1822 an account of his journey. He became professor of theology at Bonn in 1823. Among his other works we may name his "Novum Testamentum Græce," (2 vols., 1830,) and "Manual of Biblical Archæology," (1834.) Died in 1853.

Schömann or **Schoemann**, shô'mân, (GEORG FRIEDRICH), a German philologist, born at Stralsund in 1793, became professor of ancient literature and eloquence at Greifswalde. He has published a number of critical essays (in Latin) on the Greek classics.

Schomberg, shom'berg, (ALEXANDER CROWCHER), an English divine, born in 1756, published a "Chronological View of the Roman Laws," and other similar works. Died in 1792.

Schomberg, (ISAAC), an English naval officer, served under Admiral Rodney in the American war, and subsequently under Lord Howe in 1794. He was the author of "Naval Chronology," (5 vols.) Died in 1813.

Schomberg, de, de shom'berġ or deġ shõn'baïr', (CHARLES,) Duc d'Halluin, a marshal of France, born in 1601, was a son of Henry, noticed below. He gained in September, 1637, a victory over the Spaniards at Lucate. Died in 1656.

Schomberg, de, DUCHESS. See HAUTEFORT, D'.

Schomberg, shom'berġ, de, [Fr. pron. deġ shõn'baïr',] (HENRI,) COUNT, an eminent French general and statesman, born in Paris in 1575, (or, as some say, in 1583,) was a son of the following. He was appointed superintendent of the finances in 1619, soon after which he gained victories over the Huguenots. He became a marshal of France in 1625, repulsed the English at the Isle of Rhé in 1627, and defeated the insurgents under Montmorency at Castelnaudary in 1632. Died in 1632.

See BACHOT, "Tombeau du Maréchal de Schomberg," 1633; DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schom'berġ, von, [Ger. pron. fon shom'berġ,] (CASPAR,) a German general, born in Saxony in 1540. He entered the service of the French king, and fought against the Huguenots about 1567-75. In 1597 Schomberg and De Thou prepared the bases of the edict of Nantes. Died in 1599.

Schomberg, von, fon shom'bërg, (FRIEDRICH ARMAND HERMANN,) a celebrated Protestant military commander, was born at Heidelberg in 1616. Having served in the Swedish army in the Thirty Years' war, he fought successively in the armies of the Netherlands, France, and Portugal, and attained the rank of marshal of France in 1675. He was driven from France by persecution in 1685. In 1688 he accompanied William, Prince of Orange, to England, and, as commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, was killed at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690. "He was generally esteemed," says Macaulay, "the greatest living master of the art of war. His rectitude and piety, tried by strong temptations and never found wanting, commanded general respect and confidence. Though a Protestant, he had been during many years in the service of Louis, and had, in spite of the ill offices of the Jesuits, extorted from his employer, by a series of great actions, the staff of marshal of France." ("History of England.")

See KAZNER, "Leben F. von Schomberg," 2 vols., 1789; "Abrégé de la Vie de F. von Schomberg," by BEAUCHÂTEAU, 1690; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schomburgk, shom'bõörk, (OTTO,) a German writer, born about 1810, was a brother of Sir Robert Hermann, noticed below. He translated into German his brother's "Description of British Guiana." Died in 1857.

Schomburgk, shom'bürk, [Ger. pron. shom'bõörk,] (SIR ROBERT HERMANN,) a celebrated German traveller, born at Freiburg in 1804. Having been sent in 1835 by the Geographical Society of London to explore the interior of Guiana, he discovered the magnificent water-lily to which he gave the name of the Victoria Regia. He published, after his return, a "Description of British Guiana," which was followed in 1847 by a "History of Barbadoes." Appointed in 1848 British consul to Saint Domingo, he contributed to the Journal of the Geographical Society a number of valuable articles on the physical geography of that island. Schomburgk was elected a member of various learned societies in Europe, created a chevalier of the legion of honour, and knight of the Prussian order of the Red Eagle, and obtained other similar distinctions. Died in 1865. The plant called Schomburgkia Orchida was named in his honour.

Schõn or **Schoen**, shõn, or **Schongauer**, shon'gõw'er, (MARTIN,) an eminent German painter, was a native of Kolmbach or Ulm, and is supposed to have been a pupil of Franz Stoss. He was called BUON MARTINO by the Italians, and was a friend of Pietro Perugino. His principal works are at Colmar, Vienna, Munich, and Nuremberg. His "Madonna," in the minster at Colmar, ranks among the most admirable productions of early German art. He also executed a number of excellent engravings. Died in 1438.

See GALICHON, "Martin Schongauer," 1839; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schonæus. See SCHOON.

Schõnbein or **Schoenbein**, shõn'bîn, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German chemist, and the inventor of gun-cotton, born at Mitzingen in 1799. He became professor at the University of Basle in 1828. In 1839 he discovered ozone, and subsequently made the discovery of nitro-saccharin and nitro-fibrin or gun-cotton. He published "Contributions to Physical Chemistry," (1844,) and other works. Died in September, 1868.

See "Smithsonian Report" for 1868.

Schoner, sho'ner, (JOHANN,) a German mathematician and astronomer, born at Carlstadt in 1477, was professor of mathematics at Nuremberg. Died in 1547.

Schongauer. See SCHõN.

Schõning or **Schoening**, shõ'ning, (GERRARD,) a Norwegian scholar, born in Nordland in 1722, became professor of history and eloquence at Sorõe. Died in 1780.

Schõnlein or **Schoenlein**, shõn'lîn, (JOHANN LUKAS,) an eminent German physician, born at Bamberg in 1793. He was appointed professor of pathology and therapeutics at Berlin in 1840, and acquired a high reputation by his lectures.

See G. W. SCHARLAU, "Dr. Schönlein und sein Anhang," 1843; RICHTER, "Dr. Schönlein und sein Verhältniss zur neuern Heilkunde," etc., 1843.

Schoockius, sko'ke-us, or **Schoock**, skõk, (MARTIN,) born at Utrecht in 1614, was professor of languages, history, etc. in his native city, and at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He published several critical and historical works. Died in 1669.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Schoolcraft, skool'kráft, (HENRY ROWE,) LL.D., a distinguished American traveller, ethnologist, and scientific writer, born near Albany, New York, in 1793. In 1818 he made a geological survey of Missouri and Arkansas, and published in 1819 his "View of the Lead-Mines of Missouri," etc. In 1820, as geologist, he accompanied General Cass on his expedition to the Lake Superior copper-region, of which he published a narrative in 1821. Being appointed in 1822 agent for Indian affairs, he resided several years in the vicinity of Lake Superior, and in 1832, while on an embassy to some Indian tribes near the head-waters of the Mississippi, discovered the sources of that river in the Itasca Lake. An account of this tour was published, entitled a "Narrative of an Expedition to Itasca Lake," etc., (1834.) In 1828 he founded the Michigan Historical Society, of which he was afterwards elected president. Among his numerous and valuable works we may name "Notes on the Iroquois, or Contributions to American History, Antiquities, and General Ethnology," (1848,) "Algic Researches," etc., "Personal Memoirs of a Residence of Thirty Years with the Indian Tribes on the American Frontiers," (1853,) and "The Myth of Hiawatha, and other Oral Legends of the North American Indians." He married about 1823 a daughter of John Johnston, of Sault Sainte-Marie. She was the granddaughter of an Indian chief. Died in 1864.

"Mr. Schoolcraft's ethnological writings," says R. W. Griswold, "are among the most important contributions that have been made to the literature of this country. . . His works abound in materials for the future artist and man of letters, and will on this account continue to be read when the greater portion of the popular literature of the day is forgotten."

See R. W. GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" "North American Review" for July, 1822, and October, 1839.

Schoolcraft, (LAURENCE,) COLONEL, an American officer, born in 1760, was the father of the preceding. He fought in the Revolutionary war. It is stated that the original family name was Calcraft. Died at Verona, New York, in 1840.

Schoon van, vãn skõn, [Lat. SCHONÆ'US,] (CORNELIUS,) a Dutch dramatist and Latin poet, born at Gouda about 1540. He published "Carminum Libellus," (1570,) and "Terentius Christianus," (1614.) The latter is a collection of dramas in imitation of Terence. Died in 1611.

Schoonjans, skõn'yãns, (ANTHONY,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp about 1650. He worked in Vienna and England. Died in Vienna in 1726.

Schooten, skō'ten, (FRANS,) a Dutch mathematician, and professor of mathematics at Leyden. He published, among other works, "Principia Matheseos," and "Mathematical Exercises." Died in 1659.

Schopenhauer, sho'pen-hōw'er, (ARTHUR,) a celebrated pessimist philosopher of Germany, a son of Johanna, mentioned below, was born at Dantzig in 1788. He published "The World as Will and Appearance or Representation," ("Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung," 1819), "The Two Ground-Problems of Ethics," (1841), "On the Freedom of the Will," and a collection of essays entitled "Parerga und Paralipomena," (1851.) According to Schopenhauer, Will is the one reality in the universe, all else is mere appearance. He taught, among other things, that the world is essentially and radically evil. Died in 1860.

See GWINNER, "Schopenhauer's Leben;" "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1843.

Schopenhauer, (JOHANNA,) a German authoress, born at Dantzig in 1770, published a number of tales and romances, the most popular of which are "Gabrielle," "Die Tante," ("The Aunt,") and "Sidonia." Died in 1849.

See "Youthful Life and Pictures of Travel; Autobiography of Madame Schopenhauer."

Schöpf or **Schoepf**, shōpf, (ALBIN,) a general, born in Hungary about 1822. He fought against Austria in 1848 and 1849, after which he emigrated to the United States. He was appointed a brigadier-general in 1861, and defeated a body of insurgents at Camp Wild-Cat, Kentucky, October 21 of that year.

Schöpf or **Schoepflin**, shōp'fleen, (JOHANN DANIEL,) a German historian, born at Sulzburg in 1694, became professor of history and eloquence at Strasburg, (1720.) He was the author of "Alsatia Illustrata," (2 vols., 1751-61,) and other historical works. Died in 1771. "Without any close contact," says Goethe, "he had had a deep influence on me. . . . He was one of those happy persons who are able to unite the past and the present, and know how to knit the interests of life and historical knowledge together. . . . He came into contact with all the scholars of his time; he entertained princes; he gained the confidence of statesmen, elaborated for them the most profound deductions, and thus found everywhere a theatre for his talents." ("Autobiography," vol. ii. p. 24.)

See RING, "Vita J. D. Schoepflini," 1764; LORSTEIN, "Leben J. D. Schöpfins," 1776; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schopin or **Chopin**, sho'pān', (HENRI FRÉDÉRIC,) a painter, of French extraction, born at Lubeck in 1804, was a pupil of Baron Gros. His works are principally historical pictures. Died in 1880.

Schopp. See SCIOPIUS.

Schoppe, shop'pēh, (AMALIA EMMA,) born on the island of Femern, on the coast of Holstein, in 1791, published romances, tales, and historical works. Died in 1858.

Schoreel, sko-rāl', ? **Scoorel**, or **Schorel**, sko'rel, (JAN,) a Dutch painter, born near Alkmaar in 1495. Having previously visited Palestine, he spent several years at Rome in studying the works of the Italian masters. His pictures enjoy a high reputation, but they are very rare, owing to the destruction of many of them by the Iconoclasts in the disturbances of 1566. Died in 1562.

Schorel. See SCHOREEL.

Schorn, von, fon shorn, (JOHANN KARL LUDWIG,) a German writer upon art, born in Franconia in 1793, became professor of aesthetics and the history of art at Munich. Died in 1842.

Schorn, von, (KARL,) a historical painter, nephew of the preceding, was born at Dusseldorf in 1802.

Schotanus, sko-tā'nūs, (CHRISTIAN,) a Dutch divine, born in Friesland in 1603, became professor of Greek and ecclesiastical history at Franeker. He was the author of a "History of Friesland down to 1558," and several other works. Died in 1671.

Schott, skot, (ANDREAS,) an eminent Dutch scholar, born at Antwerp in 1552. He studied at Louvain, and subsequently visited Paris and Spain. He was appointed in 1584 professor of Greek and rhetoric at Saragossa,

and, having entered the order of Jesuits, was afterwards invited to fill the chair of rhetoric in the Jesuits' College at Rome. His works are very numerous, and display profound learning; among the most esteemed we may name "Hispania Illustrata," etc., a collection of the historians of Spain, Portugal, India, etc., (4 vols., 1603-08,) "Hispania Bibliotheca," (1608,) being an account of the libraries and state of letters in Spain, "Selecta Variorum Commentaria in Orationes Ciceronis," (3 vols., 1621,) and "Adagia sive Proverbia Græcorum ex Zenobio," etc. He also edited the works of Pomponius Mela, Saint Basil, and other classics. Died in 1629. *

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" FÉLIX VAN HULST, "A. Schott," 1847; FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica."

Schott, shot, (HEINRICH AUGUST,) a learned writer, born at Leipsic in 1780, became successively professor of philosophy and theology in his native city, and of theology at Wittenberg and Jena. Died in 1835.

Schott, (KASPAR,) a German Jesuit and experimental philosopher, born in 1608. He published a number of scientific works, in Latin. Died in 1666.

Schott, (WILHELM,) a German Orientalist, born at Mentz in 1807.

Schöttgen or **Schoettgen**, shōt'gen or shot'gen, (CHRISTIAN,) a German philologist, born in Saxony in 1687, published "Horæ Hebraicæ." Died in 1751.

Schouvaloff. See SHOVALOF.

Schouw, skōw, (JOACHIM FREDRIC,) a Danish botanist, born at Copenhagen in 1789. He was appointed in 1821 professor of botany in his native city. In 1835 he represented the University in the Danish Assembly, of which he was afterwards president. He was the author of "Elements of a Universal Geography of Plants," (1822,) "Delineations of Nature," (1839,) "Earth, Plants, and Man," and other works. Died in 1852.

Schrader, shrā'der, (HEINRICH ADOLF,) a German physician, botanist, and writer, born near Hildesheim in 1761; died in 1836.

Schrader, (HEINRICH EDUARD SIEGFRIED,) a German jurist and writer on law, was born at Hildesheim in 1779; died in 1860.

Schrader, (JULIUS,) a German painter, born at Berlin in 1815. Among his principal works are "The Death of Leonardo da Vinci," "The Temptation," and "Milton Dictating to his Daughter."

Schramm, shrām, (JEAN PAUL ADAM,) COMTE, a French general, born at Arras in 1789. He commanded an army in Algeria in 1840, was minister of war in 1850, and became a senator in 1852. Died in 1884.

Schraudolph, shrōw'dolf, (JOHANN,) a German historical painter, born at Obersdorf in 1808. He painted a number of frescos at Munich.

Schreber, von, fon shrā'ber, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN DANIEL,) a German naturalist, born in Thuringia in 1739, studied under Linnaeus at Upsal. He became professor of medicine and botany at Erlangen in 1769. Among his works is a "Description of the Grasses," (in German, 1769-74.) Died in 1810.

Schreiber, shrī'ber, (ALOYS WILHELM,) a German historian and miscellaneous writer, born in the grand duchy of Baden in 1763; died in 1841.

Schreiber, (HEINRICH,) a theological writer, born at Fribourg, in Belgium, in 1793, was appointed in 1826 professor of moral theology in his native city.

Schrevel. See SCHREVELIUS.

Schrevelius, skre-vee'le-us, [Dutch pron. skrā-vā'-le-us,] originally **Schrevel**, skrā'vel, (CORNELIS,) a distinguished classical scholar, born at Haarlem, in Holland, about 1615, was rector of a school at Leyden. His most important work is his "Lexicon Manuale Græco-Latinum," (1645,) which has passed through many editions. He also published editions of numerous Latin classics. Died about 1665.

Schröckh or **Schroeckh**, shrök, (JOHANN MATTHIAS,) a German scholar, born at Vienna in 1733, was a contributor to the "Acta Eruditorum," and wrote two valuable works on ecclesiastical history. Died in 1808.

Schröder or **Schroeder**, shrō'der, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a celebrated German actor and dramatist, born at Schwerin in 1744. He wrote a number of comedies, and made translations from Shakspeare, whose works

he contributed to make popular in Germany. Died in 1816.

See MEYER, "F. L. Schröder," 1819; LÖBNER, "F. L. Schröder, biografisk Skizze," 1847.

Schröder or **Schroeder**, (JOHANN JOACHIM,) a German Orientalist, born in Hesse-Cassel in 1680. He visited Armenia, and published, after his return, his "Thesaurus Linguae Armenicae." Died in 1756.

Schröder or **Schroeder**, (SOPHIE,) a German actress, born at Paderborn in 1781, attained the highest reputation in her profession, particularly in tragic parts. Her daughter, Wilhelmine Schröder-Devrient, was one of the most distinguished vocalists of Germany. Sophie died about 1856.

Schröder-Devrient, (dêv're-ðn'), (WILHELMINE,) a popular singer, a daughter of the preceding, was born in Hamburg in 1805. She was married in 1823 to Karl August Devrient, an actor. She performed in Paris, London, and Saint Petersburg. Died in 1860.

Schröderus. See SKYTTE.

Schrödter or **Schroedter**, shröt'ter, (ADOLF,) a German comic painter, born at Schwedt in 1805.

Schroeckh. See SCHRÖCKH.

Schroeder. See SCHRÖDER.

Schröter or **Schroeter**, shrö'ter, (CHRISTOPH GOTTLIEB,) the inventor of the piano-forte, was born at Hohenstein, in Saxony, in 1699. He became organist at Minden, and afterwards at Nordhausen, where he died in 1782.

Schröter or **Schroeter**, (JOHANN HIERONYMUS,) a German astronomer, born at Erfurt in 1745. He constructed a telescope which Lalande declared one of the best that had been made, and published several astronomical works. Died in 1816.

Schryver, skri'ver, [Lat. SCRIVE'RIVS,] (PETER,) a Dutch writer, born at Haarlem in 1576, published a number of poems and critical treatises, in Latin; also "Antiquitatum Batavicarum Tabularium," (1609.) Died in 1660.

Schubart, shoo'bârt, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH DANIEL,) a German *littérateur* and poet, born in 1739, founded in 1774 a literary and political journal, entitled the "Deutsche Chronik." He was the author of a "Hymn to Frederick the Great." Died in 1791.

See DAVID F. STRAUSS, "Schubart's Leben in seinen Briefen," 1849; L. A. SCHUBART, "C. F. D. Schubart's Charakter," 1789.

Schubart von **Kleefeld**, shoo'bârt fon klä'fêlt, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German agriculturist, born at Zeitz, in Prussia, in 1734; died in 1787.

See ROCKSTROH, "J. C. Schubart von Kleefeld," 1846.

Schubert, shoo'bêrt, (FRANZ,) an eminent German composer, born at Vienna in 1797. He became at an early age one of the singers of the court chapel, and was subsequently instructed in music by Ruziczka and Salieri. He exercised himself in almost every species of musical composition; but his reputation rests chiefly on his songs and ballads, which are ranked among the most exquisite productions of the kind. Died in 1828.

See "Franz Schubert: a Musical Biography," by DR. KREISSLE VON HELLBORN, London, 1866.

Schubert, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German writer on history and statistics, was born at Königsberg in 1799.

Schubert, von, fon shoo'bêrt, (FRIEDRICH THEODOR,) a German astronomer, born in 1758. He removed to Saint Petersburg about 1785, and became in 1805 director of the observatory of the Academy of Sciences in that capital. In 1816 he was appointed councillor of state by the Czar of Russia. Among his works is a "Treatise on Theoretical Astronomy," (in German, 3 vols., 1798.) Died in 1825.

Schubert, von, (GOTTHILF HEINRICH,) a German naturalist and philosophical writer, born at Hohenstein, in Saxony, in 1730. He studied at Leipsic and Jena, and became professor of natural science at Erlangen. He published "Views of the Night Side of Natural Science," (1808,) "History of the Soul," (1830,) and Manuals of Natural History, Mineralogy, etc. Died in 1860.

Schücking or **Schuecking**, shük'king, (CHRISTOPH BERNHARD LEVEN,) a German *littérateur*, born in 1814, has published poems, dramas, and romances.

Schuetz. See SCHÜTZ.

Schulenborg, von, fon shoo'len-bôrg', or **Schulemburg**, shoo'lem-bêrg', (ADOLF FRIEDRICH,) COUNT, a Prussian general, born at Wolfenbüttel in 1685, was a nephew of Johann Matthias, noticed below. He was killed at the battle of Mollwitz, where he commanded the cavalry, in April, 1741.

Schulenburg, **Schulenburg**, or **Schulembourg**, von, (JOHANN MATTHIAS,) COUNT, a Prussian general, born at Magdeburg in 1661, served in the Polish wars under Sobieski, and subsequently became commander-in-chief of the Venetian army, and defended Corfu against the Turks. Died about 1745.

See "Eminent Soldiers of the Last Four Centuries," by J. MITCHELL, 1865; "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1840.

Schüler. See SABINUS, (GEORG.)

Schuler, shoo'ler, (CHARLES AUGUSTE,) an engraver, born at Strasbourg in 1804; died in 1859.

Schultens, skül'tens, (ALBERT,) an eminent Dutch Orientalist and theologian, born at Groningen in 1686. He was ordained a minister in 1708, and became professor of Hebrew and other Oriental languages at Leyden about 1720. He filled this chair until his death. He published, besides other works, "Hebrew Roots," ("Origines Hebrææ," 2 vols., 1724-38,) "Older Monuments of Arabia," ("Monumenta vetustiora Arabiæ," 1740,) and a "Life of Saladin," in Arabic and Latin, (1755.) Died in 1750.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schultens, (HENDRIK ALBERT,) grandson of the preceding, was born at Herborn in 1749. He studied the classics and the Oriental tongues at Leyden, and afterwards spent some time in England. He was appointed in 1778 professor of the Oriental languages at Leyden, and became rector of the university in 1787. He published "On the Diligence of the Belgians in cultivating Arabic Literature," ("De Studio Belgarum in Literis Arabicis Excolendis," 1779,) "Part of the Arabic Proverbs of Meidan, with Notes," ("Meidianii Proverbiorum Arabicorum Pars, Latinè, cum Notis," 1795,) and other works. Died in 1793.

See F. T. RINCK, "H. A. Schultens," 1795; KANTELAAR, "Lofrede op H. A. Schultens," 1794.

Schultens, (JAN JACOB,) an Orientalist, born at Franeker in 1716, was a son of Albert, and the father of the preceding. He succeeded his father as professor at Leyden. Died in 1778.

Schultet, shööl'tét, [Lat. SCULTE'TUS,] (ABRAHAM,) a German Protestant divine, born in Silesia in 1556 or 1566, became professor of theology at Heidelberg. He was the author of several moral and theological works. Died in 1625.

Schulting, skül'ting, (ANTONIUS,) a Dutch jurist and legal writer, born at Nymwegen in 1659. In 1713 he was associated with Noodt as professor of law at Leyden. His greatest work is entitled "Jurisprudence before the Time of Justinian," ("Jurisprudentia Vetus ante-Justiniana.") Died in 1734.

Schulting, (CORNELIUS,) a Dutch theologian, born at Steenwyck about 1540. He published, besides other works, "Bibliotheca Catholica contra Theologiam Calvinianam," (2 vols., 1602.) Died in 1604.

Schultz, shöölts, [Lat. SCULTE'TUS,] (BARTHOLOMÄUS,) a German astronomer, born at Görlitz in 1540, contributed to the reform of the calendar. Died in 1614.

Schultz, (DAVID,) a German Protestant theologian, born near Freistadt in 1779. He published several commentaries on the Scriptures. Died in 1854.

Schultz, (FRIEDRICH,) a German novelist and historical writer, born at Magdeburg in 1762; died in 1798.

Schultz-Schultzenstein, shöölts-shööl'tsen-sün', (KARL HEINRICH,) a German physiologist, born at Alt Ruppin in 1798. He studied at Berlin, where he became professor of medicine in 1833. Among his principal works are a treatise (in French) "On the Circulation and Lactiferous Vessels in Plants," (1839,) and "Discovery of the True Nourishment of Plants." He also published the "Universal Doctrine of Disease," (1844,) and other valuable medical treatises. Died in 1871.

Schultze, shööl'tseh, (JOHANN ABRAHAM PETER,) a German composer, born at Lüneburg in 1747. His

works include oratorios, hymns, and songs. His ballad "Am Rhein" enjoys great popularity. Died in 1800.

Schulz, shōólts, (WILHELM,) a German political writer, born at Darmstadt in 1797.

Schulze or **Schultze**, shōólt'seh, (ERNST,) a German poet, born at Celle in 1789. While a student at Göttingen, he published his narrative poem of "Psyche," and subsequently "Cecilia, a Romantic Poem, in Twenty Cantos." His "Enchanted Rose" ("Die bezauberte Rose," 1818) is esteemed his master-piece, and has taken its place among German classics. It was translated into English by Caroline von Crespigny. He died in 1817. A collection of his works, with a biography prefixed, was published in 1822 by his friend Bouterwek.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for November, 1827.

Schulze, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German novelist and poet, born at Dresden in 1770, assumed the synonym of FRIEDRICH LAUN. Died in 1849.

Schulze, (FRIEDRICH GOTTLÖB,) a German economist, born near Meissen in 1795. He published several works on political economy. Died in 1860.

Schulze, (GOTTLÖB ERNST,) a German philosopher, born at Heldrungen, in Thuringia, in 1761, published several treatises against the systems of Kant and Reinhold. Died in 1833.

Schulze, (JOHANN,) a German scholar, and reformer in education, born in 1786. He entered the Prussian civil service, and became privy councillor. He directed for many years, ending in 1840, the administration of the Prussian colleges, universities, and public libraries, and was the principal manager of great scientific enterprises and voyages of exploration. In these services he displayed wisdom and great activity.

Schulze, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German physician and anatomist, born in the duchy of Magdeburg in 1687, wrote "Historia Medicinæ ad Annum Romæ 535," (1728,) and other works. Died in 1745.

Schumacher, shoo'māk'er, (CHRISTIAN ANDREAS,) a Danish mathematician and natural philosopher, born in Seeland in 1810, is a nephew of Heinrich Christian, noticed below. He translated Humboldt's "Cosmos" into Danish.

Schumacher, (HEINRICH CHRISTIAN,) an able astronomer, born at Bramstedt, Holstein, in 1780. He became professor of astronomy at Copenhagen in 1815, a few years after which date he was appointed director of the Observatory of Altona. He edited for many years a valuable periodical entitled "Astronomische Nachrichten." Died in 1850.

See QUETELET, "Notice sur H. C. Schumacher," 1851.

Schumann, shoo'mân, (ROBERT,) a German musician and composer, born at Zwickau in 1810, became in 1850 chapel-master at Dusseldorf. Among his best works is the oratorio of "Paradise and the Peri." He died in 1856. His wife, CLARA WIECK, is one of the most distinguished female pianists of the time.

Schuppen, van, vãn skûp'pen, (PIETER,) a Flemish designer and engraver, born at Antwerp about 1625, was a pupil of Nanteuil. He worked in Paris, where he died in 1702. His son JACQUES (1670-1751) was a portrait-painter.

Schurmann, von, fon shōōr'mân, (ANNA MARIA,) a German lady, distinguished for her talents, learning, and piety, was born at Cologne in 1607. She became a convert to the doctrines of the mystic Labadie, and after his death retired to a religious association near Leeuwarden, where she died in 1678.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" SCHOTEL, "A. M. von Schurmann," 1854.

Schurtzfleisch, shōōrts'flish, [LAT. SARCMA'SIUS,] (CONRAD SAMUEL,) a German scholar, born in 1641, became professor of Greek and of history at Wittenberg. Died in 1708.

Schurz, shōōrts, (CARL,) a German orator and general, born near Cologne in 1829, was liberally educated. He took part in the revolutionary movements of 1849, and when they were defeated he went into exile. About 1852 he emigrated to the United States, and settled at Madison, Wisconsin. In 1856 he advocated the election of Fremont by public speeches in the German language.

He afterwards made political speeches in English. He was appointed minister to Spain in 1861, and brigadier-general in 1862. He commanded a division at Chancellorville, May, 1863, and a corps at Gettysburg. In 1869 he was elected a Senator of the United States from Missouri. In 1877 he was appointed by Mr. Hayes secretary of the interior. He afterwards became the editor of the "Evening Post," at New York.

Schuselka, shoo'zel-kâ, (FRANZ,) a German publicist, born at Budweis in 1811, has written a number of political and miscellaneous works.

Schuster, shoo'ster, (IGNAZ,) a German comic actor of great popularity, born about 1780, was a resident of Vienna. Died in 1835.

Schut, sküt, (CORNELIUS,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp about 1600, was a pupil of Rubens. He had a brilliant imagination and great facility of execution. Died in 1649.

Schütz or **Schuetz**, shüts, (CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED,) a German scholar, born at Duderstadt in 1747, was one of the founders of the "Allgemeine Literaturzeitung" at Jena, (1785.) He published editions of Æschylus and Cicero. Died in 1832.

Schütz, [LAT. SAGITTA'RIUS,] (HEINRICH,) a German composer and musician, born in Voigtland in 1585. He studied at Venice, and became first chapel-master at Dresden. His church music was highly esteemed by his contemporaries, and he is said to have first introduced the Italian Opera into Germany. Died in 1672.

Schütze or **Schuetze**, shüt'seh, (JOHANN STEPHAN,) a German *littérateur*, born near Magdeburg in 1771, wrote tales, travels, and dramatic works. Died in 1839.

Schuur, van der, vãn der skûr, (THEODORUS,) a Dutch historical painter, born at the Hague in 1628. He worked at Rome fourteen years, and returned to the Hague in 1665. Died in 1705.

Schuvaloff, (PETER,) COUNT, a Russian soldier and diplomatist, born in 1828. He was chief of the secret police 1866-73, and ambassador to England 1873-79.

Schuyler, (PHILIP,) an American general and senator, born at Albany 1733. He served in the war against the French and Indians in 1756. In June, 1775, he was appointed commander of an army in New York, with the rank of major-general. In August, 1777, he was superseded by General Gates, in consequence of the unreasonable jealousy with which Congress regarded him. His conduct was vindicated by a court of inquiry. He afterwards rendered important services in military affairs, although he declined to take command of an army. He was a member of the General Congress from 1778 to 1781, and was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of New York in 1789. He was again elected a Senator, in place of Aaron Burr, in 1797. One of his daughters was the wife of Alexander Hamilton. Died at Albany in November, 1804.

See BENSON J. LOSSING, "Life and Times of Philip Schuyler," 1860; BANCROFT, "History of the United States;" "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.

Schwab, shwâp, (GUSTAV,) a distinguished German *littérateur*, born at Stuttgart in 1792. He became in 1817 professor of ancient literature in his native city. He published a number of popular songs and ballads, also prose essays on various subjects, and an excellent "Life of Schiller." He was for a time associated with Chamisso as editor of the "Musenalmanach." Died in 1850.

See WASSERMANN, "G. Schwab, der edle Barde Schwabens," 1851.

Schwanthaler, shwân'tâ'ler, (LUDWIG MICHAEL,) an eminent German artist, born at Munich in 1802. He studied for a short time at Rome, and on his return, in 1826, executed two bas-relief friezes for the Glyptothek, and a statue of Shakspeare for the theatre. He became in 1835 professor of sculpture at the Academy of Munich. Among the numerous works which he produced within about twelve years, we may name the relievio frieze, over two hundred feet long, in the Barbarossa Hall, the twelve colossal statues of the ancestors of the house of Wittelsbach, the "Myth of Aphrodite," and the fifteen statues of the "Battle of Arminius," (*Her-*

manns-schlacht.) in the northern pediment of the Walhalla at Ratisbon. His colossal bronze statue of "Bavaria," in the Hall of Fame at Munich, esteemed one of his master-pieces, is of greater magnitude than any other group of modern sculpture, the main figure being fifty-four feet high. Schwanthaler also executed statues of the emperor Rudolph, of Goethe, Mozart, and Jean Paul Richter, as well as numerous subjects from Grecian mythology. He died in 1848. Among his most distinguished pupils are Brugger, Widmann, and Kriesmeyer.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" PIERER, "Universal-Lexikon."

Schwartz, shwârts, (CHRISTOPH,) a German painter, born at Ingolstadt about 1550, worked at Munich. Died in 1594.

Schwarz, shwârts, (BERTHOLD,) called also CONSTANTINE ANCKLITZEN, (ânk'klit'sen,) a German chemist and Franciscan monk, born at Freiburg, is said to have invented gunpowder about 1330. A monument was erected to him at Freiburg in 1853.

Schwarz or Schwartz, shwârts, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German missionary, born at Sonnenburg, Prussia, in 1726. He went to India in 1750, and laboured many years about Tranquebar, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly with great success. He gained the confidence of Hyder Ali. His character was highly commended by Bishop Heber. Died in India in 1798.

See PEARSON, "Life of Schwarz," 1834.

Schwarz, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB,) a learned German writer and bibliographer, born in Misnia in 1675, was professor of eloquence at Altorf. Died in 1751.

Schwarz, (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH CHRISTIAN,) professor of theology at Heidelberg, was born at Giessen in 1766. He married a daughter of Jung-Stilling, and published several educational works. Died in 1837.

Schwarzenberg, shwârt'sen-bêrg', (FELIX LUDWIG JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) an Austrian statesman and military commander, born at Krumau, in Bohemia, in 1800. He was made lieutenant-field-marshal in 1848, and subsequently became prime minister. Died in 1852.

Schwarzenberg, von, fon shwârt'sen-bêrg', (FRIEDRICH JOHANN JOSEPH,) PRINCE, an Austrian prelate, born in 1809. He became Archbishop of Salzburg in 1836, cardinal in 1842, and Archbishop of Prague in 1850. He was a member of the Council of Rome in 1869-70.

Schwarzenberg, von, (KARL PHILIPP,) PRINCE, an Austrian field-marshal, born at Vienna in 1771. He served against the French in the campaigns of 1794 and 1799, and was present at the battle of Hohenlinden, where he succeeded in saving his own corps. In 1808 he was sent as ambassador to Saint Petersburg, and in 1810 became general of the Austrian cavalry. After the peace of Vienna he was appointed to negotiate the marriage of Napoleon with Maria Louisa. On the alliance of Austria with France, he was placed by Napoleon at the head of the Austrian forces in the Russian campaign of 1812, and obtained for his services the rank of field-marshal. In 1813 he was made commander-in-chief of the allied armies, and, having defeated the French at Leipsic, advanced to Paris. After the battle of Waterloo he was appointed president of the imperial council of war, and obtained many other distinctions. Died in 1820.

See PROKESCH VON OSTEN, "Leben des Feldmarschalls Karl zu Schwarzenberg," 1822; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schwegler, shwêç'ler, (ALBRECHT,) a German theologian and disciple of Baur, born at Michelbach, in Würtemberg, in 1819. He published a "History of Philosophy," and "Roman History," (1853,) also German translations of Aristotle's "Metaphysics" and the "Church History" of Eusebius. Died in 1857.

Schweidel, shwî'del, (GEORG JAKOB,) a German bibliographer, born at Nuremberg about 1690, published "Thesaurus Bibliothecalis," (4 vols., 1739.) Died in 1752.

Schweigaard, shwî'gård, (ANTONY MARTIN,) a Norwegian jurist, born at Kragerø in 1808, was appointed professor of political economy and statistics at the University of Christiania. He has published several works on law, finance, and statistics.

Schweighäuser, shwêç'hoi'zer, (JEAN GEOFFROI,) an antiquary, a son of the following, was born at Strasburg in 1776; died in 1844.

Schweighäuser or Schweighaeuser, shwêç'hoi'zer, (JOHANN,) a German scholar, born at Strasburg in 1742, became in 1778 professor of Greek and Oriental languages in his native city. He published editions of Appianus, Polybius, Herodotus, and other classics. Died in 1830.

See CUVIER, "Eloge de Schweighaeuser," 1830; STIÉVENART, "Eloge de J. Schweighaeuser," 1830; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schweinitz, von, fon shwî'nits, (LEWIS DAVID,) an American botanist and Moravian minister, was born at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in 1780. He discovered more than a thousand new species of plants, and wrote several treatises on Fungi. Died in 1834.

Schweizer, shwêit'ser, (ALEXANDER,) a German theologian of the Reformed Church, was born at Murten in 1808.

Schwenkfeld, shwênk'fêlt, (KASPAR,) founder of a sect called by his name, was born at Ossig, in Silesia, in 1490. He embraced with zeal the cause of the Reformation, but differed from the other Protestants in his views of the eucharist, (he deified the body of Christ,) and in other points of Christian doctrine. He died about 1560. A number of his followers took refuge in North America in 1733.

Schwerin, von, fon shwêh-reen', (KURT CHRISTOPH,) COUNT, a distinguished commander, born in Swedish Pomerania in 1684. He served under Eugene and Marlborough, and subsequently in the army of Frederick the Great of Prussia, who raised him to the rank of field-marshal and made him a count. He gained a signal victory over the Austrians at Mollwitz, in 1741. He was killed at the battle of Prague, in 1757.

See VARNHAGEN VON ENSE, "Leben des Grafen von Schwerin," 1841; KOENIG, "Lebensbeschreibung des Grafen von Schwerin," 1790; PAULI, "Leben grosser Helden;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schwilgué, shvêl'gâ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French mechanician, born at Strasburg in 1776. He invented several useful instruments, and reconstructed the admirable mechanism of the clock of the Strasburg Cathedral. Died in 1856.

Schwind, von, fon shwînt, (MORITZ,) professor of painting in the Academy of Arts at Munich, was born at Vienna in 1804. He was a pupil of Cornelius, and has produced a number of frescos and oil-paintings.

Schyrlé. See RHEITA, VON.

Scialoia, shâ-lo'yâ or she-â-lo'yâ, (ANTONIO,) an Italian jurist, born near Naples in 1817, has published "Principles of Social Economy," and other works.

Sciarpelloni. See CREDI, DI.

Scinà, she-nâ', (DOMENICO,) an eminent Italian mathematician and scientific writer, born at Palermo in 1765, became professor of physics in his native city. He was the author of a "Report on the Fossils of Mar-dolce," etc., "Introduction to Experimental Physics," (1803,) "Memoirs of the Life and Philosophy of Empedocles," (1813,) "Topography of Palermo and its Environs," (1818,) "View of the Literary History of Italy in the Eighteenth Century," (3 vols., 1827,) "Experiments and Discoveries in Electro-Magnetism," and other works, which are highly esteemed. Died in 1837.

See S. COSTANZO, "Vida publica y privada de D. Scinà," 1846; MALVICA, "Elogio di D. Scinà," 1838; D. AVELLA, "Esequio alla Memoria di D. Scinà," 1838.

Sciopius, stse-op'pe-us, [Ger. SCHOPP, shop,] (CASPAR,) a celebrated classical scholar, born at Neumark, in the Palatinate, in 1576. Having visited Rome, he was patronized by the pope and renounced the Protestant religion. He was afterwards created a count palatine by the Emperor of Austria. Among his numerous works we may name his "Elements of Stoic Moral Philosophy," ("Elementa Philosophiæ Stoicæ Moralis,") "De Arte Critica," etc., "Paradoxa Literaria," and "Grammatica Philosophica," or Institutes of Latin Grammar. He also wrote a number of controversial works against the Protestants and their leaders, particularly Henry IV. of France and James I. of England. Sciopius was one of the most learned men of his time; but

he was equally conspicuous for his intolerance and quarrelsome propensities. Died in 1649.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" C. NISARD, "Les Gladiateurs de la République des Lettres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scipio, sîp'e-o, [Gr. Σκίπιον; Fr. SCIPION, se'pe'ôn'; It. SCIPIONE, she-pe-o'nà,] the name of an illustrious Roman family of the patrician gens Cornelia. The word *Scipio* signifies a "staff" or "stick." The first member of this family that appears in history was PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO, who was appointed master of the horse by the dictator Furius Camillus in 396 B.C. He was consular or military tribune in 394, and interrex in 389 B.C. A PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO, probably a son of the preceding, was one of the curule ædiles appointed in 366 B.C. LUCIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO was consul in 350 B.C. PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO BARBATUS was chosen dictator in 306 and pontifex maximus in 305 B.C. LUCIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO BARBATUS was consul in 298 B.C., and defeated the Etruscans. He was the father of CNEIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASINA (see separate article) and of LUCIUS CORNELIUS, who was consul in 259 B.C. and defeated the Carthaginians in Sardinia and Corsica.

Scipio, [Fr. SCIPION, se'pe'ôn',] (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS,) a Roman commander, father of the great Scipio, (surnamed "Africanus,") was consul in the first year of the second Punic war, 218 B.C. He commanded the army of Northern Italy when Hannibal crossed the Alps on his way to Rome. Scipio met the enemy near the Ticino, where he was defeated and severely wounded. Soon after this event the other consul, Sempronius, took command of the army, which was again defeated, with great loss, on the Trebia, 218 B.C. Scipio was sent to Spain in 217, and fought many battles against the Carthaginians in that peninsula. He was defeated and killed in 211 B.C.

See LIVY, "History of Rome."

Scipio, or, more fully, **Scip'io Af-rî-câ'nus* Ma'jor**, [Fr. SCIPION L'AFRICAIN, se'pe'ôn' lâ'fre-kân',] (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS,) an illustrious Roman commander, a son of the preceding, was born in 235 or 234 B.C. After he had assumed the toga virilis, he was accustomed to pass several hours each morning in the Capitol in solitary devotion or meditation. He gained in his youth the confidence of the people, who were persuaded that he was a special favourite of the gods. It is also stated that he professed to seek and receive divine counsel, by which his public conduct was directed. He fought at the battle of the Ticino, and rescued his wounded father there, in 218 B.C. In 216, as military tribune, he took part in the battle of Cannæ. Scipio and Appius Claudius were appointed commanders of the troops which escaped from that battle. He was elected ædile in 212 B.C., and appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Spain in 210. He took New Carthage (Cartagena) in the first campaign, and his personal influence or liberal policy induced many native chiefs to become allies of Rome. In 209 he gained a great victory over Hasdrubal in the south of Spain. Another decisive victory at Silpia, Carmo, or Elinga, in 207, rendered him master of nearly all Spain. Soon after this event he crossed over to Africa with a few attendants, and attempted to gain the alliance of Syphax. Having completed the conquest of Spain, in 206 B.C. he returned to Rome, and was elected consul for 205, although he was under the legal age. He at once resolved to carry the war into Africa, although Hannibal still remained in Italy. This plan was opposed by Fabius Maximus and other senators. Scipio obtained Sicily as his province, with permission to cross into Africa; but the senate refused to grant him an army for that purpose. He thereupon raised an army of volunteers, invaded Africa in 204, and was joined by King Massinissa. He defeated Hasdrubal (son of Gisco) and Syphax in several battles, after which the Carthaginians recalled Hannibal for the defence of their capital. The question of peace was discussed by Scipio and Hannibal in a personal interview; but they failed to agree on

the terms. In October, 202, Scipio defeated Hannibal in the memorable battle of Zama, which decided the fate of Carthage. On his return to Rome, in 201, he was received with great enthusiasm, and obtained the surname of AFRICANUS. The people proposed to make him dictator for life; but he declined the honour. He was chosen censor in 199, and consul in 194 B.C.

In the year 190 he volunteered to serve as legate of his brother, Lucius Scipio, who was then consul, and who commanded in the war against Antiochus of Syria. The two Scipios defeated Antiochus, and ended the war by a treaty of peace. About 187 B.C. Africanus and his brother were publicly accused of receiving bribes from Antiochus. Lucius was first tried, and condemned to pay a large fine. Africanus, in defiance of the law, rescued his brother from the officer who was dragging him to prison. He was afterwards prosecuted, and made a speech in his defence, which was partially successful, as his enemies and judges abandoned the case. Deeply affected by the ingratitude of the people, he left Rome, never to return, and died at Linternum in 183 B.C., in the same year as Hannibal. He had married Æmilia, a daughter of L. Æmilius Paulus, and left two sons and two daughters, one of whom was the famous Cornelia. With the exception of Julius Cæsar, (and perhaps of Sertorius,) Scipio was probably the greatest military genius that Rome ever produced. He cultivated the Greek language and literature. He had a high reputation for generosity and clemency, but is censured by some for his disregard of the forms of law.

See POLYBIUS, "History," books x.-xxiv.; LIVY, "History of Rome," books xxxi.-xxxix.; SÉRAN DE LA TOUR, "Histoire de Scipion l'Africain," 1738; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Memoirs of the Life of the Elder Scipio Africanus," by REV. EDWARD BERWICK.

Scip'io Æmilia'nus Africa'nus Mi'nor, (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS,) a famous Roman general, born about 185 B.C., was a son of Æmilius Paulus, and an adopted son of Publius Cornelius Scipio, whose father was the great Scipio. He was liberally educated, and was well versed in Greek literature and philosophy. In 168 B.C. he fought at the battle of Pydna, where his father commanded. He formed an intimate friendship with the historian Polybius, who became the companion of his studies and military expeditions. As military tribune, he went to Spain in 151 B.C., and signalized his courage in a single combat with a gigantic Spanish chief, whom he killed. In the third Punic war, which began about 149, he displayed great military ability in Africa. Having returned to Rome in 148, he was elected consul for 147, and obtained Africa as his province. He finished the Punic war by the capture and destruction of the city of Carthage in 146 B.C., and was granted a splendid triumph at Rome for this victory. In the year 142 he became censor with L. Mummius. He endeavoured to restrain the growing love of luxury of the Romans and to maintain the simple habits and austere virtues of their ancestors; but in this he was not successful. Having been elected consul, 134 B.C., he obtained the chief command in Spain, and took Numantia, after a long and obstinate defence, in 133. He was an inflexible supporter of the aristocratic party, and approved the execution of Tiberius Gracchus, although his wife Sempronius was a sister of that tribune. He lost his popularity by his course in this affair. He was found dead in his bed in 129 B.C. The public suspected that he was murdered; but no person was convicted of the crime. Scipio was eminent for his learning, and was one of the most eloquent Roman orators of his time. Cicero expresses a high opinion of him in his book "De Republica." A report prevailed among the ancients that he assisted Terence in the composition of his plays.

See POLYBIUS, books xxxii.-xxxix.; CARLO SIGONIO, "De Vita et Rebus gestis P. Scipionis," 1569; F. D. GERLACH, "Tod des P. C. Scipio Æmilianus," 1839; L. NORMANN, "Scipio Africanus Minor," Upsala, 1688; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scip'io A-sî-at'î-cus or **A-sî-ag'e-nēs**, [Fr. SCIPION L'ASIATIQUE, se'pe'ôn' î'â'ze'â'tèk',] (LUCIUS CORNELIUS,) was a brother of Africanus Major. He was chosen prætor in 193 B.C., and consul in 190, when he obtained the province of Greece. With the aid of his brother, he defeated Antiochus at Mount Sipylus in 190,

* Chaucer calls him simply AFRIKAN, obviously a corruption of *Africanus*. (See "Assembly of Fowles.")

a few years after which he was fined for taking a bribe from that king.

Scipio Asiaticus, (LUCIUS CORNELIUS,) was a partisan of Marius in the civil war, and became consul with C. Norbanus in 83 B.C. He marched against Sulla in that year, but was deserted by his troops, and went into exile in 82 B.C.

Scipio Asi-nā, (CNEIUS CORNELIUS,) a Roman commander, was consul with C. Duilius in 260 B.C. He obtained command of a fleet, and was taken prisoner by the Carthaginians. He became consul again in 254 B.C. His son PUBLIUS CORNELIUS was consul in 221 B.C., and interrex in 217.

Scipio Calvus, (CNEIUS CORNELIUS,) a Roman general, became consul with M. Claudius Marcellus in 222 B.C. He went to Spain in 217 B.C. as legate of his brother, Publius Cornelius Scipio, with whom he served about eight years against the Carthaginians in the second Punic war. He was killed in Spain in 211 B.C.

Scipio His-pal'us, (CNEIUS CORNELIUS,) a nephew of the preceding, was consul in 171 B.C. He had a son of the same name, who was prætor in 139 B.C.

Scipio Na-si'ca, (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS,) a Roman consul and jurist, was a son of Cn. C. Scipio Calvus, who was killed in Spain in 211 B.C. He was prætor in 194, and served with distinction in Spain in 193. Having been chosen consul for 191 B.C., he gained a victory over the Boii. He died after 171 B.C.

Scipio Nas-i'ca Cor'cu-lum, (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS,) a son of the preceding, was an able jurist. He married a daughter of Scipio Africanus Major. He was censor in 159 B.C., and consul in 155. During his consulship he procured the demolition of a new theatre, as injurious to the public morals. He became pontifex maximus in 150 B.C.

Scipio Nas-i'ca Se-rā'pi-o, (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS,) a son of the preceding, was a violent partisan of the aristocracy. He became consul in 138 B.C. with D. Junius Brutus, and was the leader of the party which assassinated Tiberius Gracchus in 133.

His son, PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA, was consul in 111 B.C. He was greatly distinguished for wit and humour. He left a son of the same name, who was prætor in 94 B.C. This last was the father of Q. Metellus Pius Scipio, the father-in-law of Pompey the Great.

Scla'ter, (PHILIP L.), F.R.S., an English naturalist, born in 1829. He published several treatises on birds, and edited "The Natural History Review."

Sclater, (WILLIAM,) an English clergyman and poet, born in Somersetshire. He was vicar of Otterden, Kent, and wrote verses in Latin and English. Died in 1647.

Sclater-Booth, (GEORGE,) an English politician, born in London in 1826. He has represented North Hampshire in Parliament since 1857. In 1868 he was secretary to the treasury, and in 1874 he became president of the local government board.

Sclo'pis, (Count FEDERIGO,) an Italian senator, born in Tuin in 1798. He became a senator in 1849, and president of the senate in 1857.

Scolari, sko-lā'ree, (FILIPPO,) Count of Ozora, called PIPPO SPANO, (pép'po spā'no,) an Italian general, born at Florence in 1369. He rendered important services to the emperor Sigismund. Died in 1426.

See MELINI, "Vita di F. Scolari," 1570.

Scoreel. See SCHOREEL.

Scop'as, [Σκόπας,] an eminent Grecian sculptor and architect, born in the island of Paros, is supposed to have flourished after 400 B.C. Among his master-pieces in sculpture Pliny mentions a number of figures, representing Neptune, Thetis, the Nereids, etc., mounted on dolphins, and statues of Venus, Vesta, and Apollo. He also assisted in executing the celebrated monument to Mausolus about 350 B.C. The temple of Minerva Alea at Tegea was constructed by Scopas.

See PLINY, "Natural History;" SILLIG, "Catalogus Artificum;" NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scopoli, skop'o-lee, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) a celebrated naturalist, was born at Cavalese, in the Tyrol, in 1723. He became professor of mineralogy at Schminitz

in 1766, and in 1777 filled the chair of natural history at Pavia. He was the author of "Entomologia Carniolica," "Flora Carniolica," (1769), "Crystallographia Hungarica," (1776), and other scientific works. He was a friend of Linnæus, who named a plant in his honour. Died in 1788.

See MAIRONI DA PONTE, "Elogio del Dottore G. A. Scopoli," 1811; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Scōres'bŷ, (WILLIAM,) a celebrated English navigator, born in Yorkshire in 1760. Having engaged in the Greenland whale-fishery, he made his first voyage in 1791. His voyages, amounting to thirty in all, were eminently successful,—he having returned from one of them with thirty-six whales. He made a number of improvements in the apparatus for whale-fishing, and invented the cylindrical observatory attached to the main-top-mast, called the "round top-gallant crow's-nest." Died in 1829.

See a "Life of W. Scoresby," by his son, 1851.

Scoresby, (WILLIAM,) D.D., F.R.S., an Arctic navigator, a son of the preceding, was born in 1790. In 1806 he served as chief mate to his father in a voyage which extended to latitude 81° 12', a point nearer the north pole than any other navigator had reached. He published in 1820 a valuable "Account of the Arctic Regions, with a History of the Northern Whale-Fishery." He ceased to follow the sea, studied at Cambridge, graduated in 1834, and was ordained a priest. He became vicar of Bradford, Yorkshire. Among his works are "Memorials of the Sea," and "My Father: being Records of the Adventurous Life of William Scoresby," (1851.) He wrote several papers on magnetism and the influence of iron ships on the mariner's compass. Died in 1857.

See "Monthly Review" for November and December, 1820.

Scorza, skord'zā, (SINIBALDO,) an Italian painter, born at Voltaggio in 1589. He painted landscapes with animals; also mythological subjects. Died in 1631.

Scott, (REGINALD,) a learned English writer and Reformer, published a work entitled "The Discoverie of Witchcraft," in which he boldly condemns the superstitions of the time. It was against this book, and that of Wierus, that James I. of England wrote his "Demonologie," in which he says that Scott "is not ashamed in public print to deny that there can be such a thing as witchcraft." Died in 1599.

Scott, (THOMAS,) See ROTHERHAM.

Scott, (BENJAMIN,) an English writer, born probably in London in 1814. He published several educational works, and became chamberlain of London about 1858.

Scott, (DAVID,) a Scottish writer, born in East Lothian in 1675, was author of a "History of Scotland." Died in 1742.

Scott, (DAVID,) a Scottish painter, born at Edinburgh in 1806. He resided for a time at Rome, where he produced several large pictures. Among his best works may be named "Vasco da Gama encountered by the Spirit of the Storm in passing the Cape," "The Genius of Discord," and "Orestes pursued by Furies." He published "Essays on the Characteristics of the Great Masters," and other works on art. Died in 1849.

Scott, (Sir FRANCIS EDWARD,) an English writer on art, born in 1824, lived near Birmingham. He devoted much time to the study of art. Died in 1863.

Scott, (GEORGE GILBERT,) an eminent English architect, born near Buckingham about 1810. Among his most admired edifices are the Gothic church of Saint Nicholas at Hamburg, in Germany, and the cathedral of Saint John, in Newfound-land. He furnished the design for the Hôtel de Ville at Hamburg, one of the finest Gothic structures of recent times. Mr. Scott was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1855. In 1860 he became a royal academician, and in 1872 was knighted by the Queen. The Infirmary at Leeds is a specimen of his best work, and he was engaged at different times on the restoration of many of our cathedrals. He published "A Plea for the Faithful Restoration of our Ancient Cathedrals," (1850), and "Some Remarks on Secular and Domestic Architecture, Present and Future," (1857.) Died in 1878.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, ì, ö, ũ, ŷ, short; a, e, i, o, obscure; fār, fäll, fât; niēt; nôt; gööd; mōön;

Scott, (GEORGE LEWIS,) a mathematician, born at Hanover, was appointed one of the preceptors of George III. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1780.

Scott, (HELENUS,) a Scottish physician and writer, who resided for some time in India, was the author of a romance entitled "The Adventures of a Rupee." Died in 1821.

Scott, (JAMES,) an English divine, born at Leeds in 1733, became rector of Simonburn, in Northumberland. He was distinguished as a pulpit orator, and was the author of political essays published under the signature of "Anti-Sejanus" and "Old Slyboots." Died in 1814.

Scott, (JOHN.) See ELDON, LORD.

Scott, (JOHN,) an English divine, born in Wiltshire in 1638, became prebendary of Saint Paul's, London. He published a work entitled "The Christian Life." Died in 1694.

Scott of Amwell, (JOHN,) an English poet, born at Bermondsey, near London, about 1736, was a member of the Society of Friends. He wrote, besides other works, "Amwell, a Descriptive Poem," (1776.) Died in 1783.

Scott, (JOHN,) an English journalist, and first editor of the "London Magazine," was killed, in 1821, in a duel resulting from a dispute with the editor of "Blackwood's Magazine." He published "A Visit to Paris in 1814."

Scott, [Lat. SCO'TUS,] (Sir MICHAEL,) a Scottish writer, celebrated for his learning, is supposed to have been a native of Fifeshire. He passed several years in France, and at the court of the German emperor Frederick II. Among the principal works attributed to him are the "Philosopher's Banquet," ("Mensa Philosophica,") "Questio curiosa de Natura Solis et Luna," a treatise on the transmutation of silver and gold, and a "History of Animals," (in Latin.) His uncommon attainments in science caused him to be regarded as a magician by his contemporaries; and Sir Walter Scott has introduced the legends concerning him, with great effect, into his "Lay of the Last Minstrel." He is also alluded to in Dante's "Inferno." Died about 1290.

Scott, (ROBERT,) an English clergyman and writer, born in Devonshire in 1811. In 1854 he became master of Balliol College, Oxford, and in 1870 he was appointed Dean of Rochester. He is the author, jointly with Dr. Liddell, of the Greek lexicon which bears their names.

Scott, (SAMUEL,) a skilful English painter of landscapes and marine views. Died in 1772.

Scott, (THOMAS,) an English dissenting divine, published a poetical version of the book of Job (1774.)

Scott, (THOMAS,) an English Calvinistic divine and commentator, born in Lincolnshire in 1747. He became curate of Olney in 1781, and rector of Aston-Sandford in 1801. He associated with Cowper and Newton at Olney. He published, besides other religious works, a "Commentary on the Bible," (1796,) which had an extensive circulation, and a defence of Calvinism, (2 vols., 1811.) Died in 1821.

See "Life of T. Scott," (partly autobiographical,) by his son, JOHN SCOTT, 1822; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Scott, (Sir WALTER,) a celebrated novelist and poet, was born in Edinburgh, August 15, 1771. He was descended from Walter Scott, the famous freebooter, known in border story as "Auld Wat." His father, named also Walter Scott, was a writer to the signet; his mother, Anne Rutherford, was the daughter of Dr. John Rutherford, medical professor in the University of Edinburgh. Walter was the seventh child in a family of twelve. When he was about eighteen months old, he was attacked with a fever, which left him, after a few days, with a lameness that proved incurable. In 1779 he was sent to the Edinburgh High School. In addition to the instruction received at school, he had a tutor at home, by whom he was taught writing, arithmetic, and French, and from whom he may be said to have also taken lessons in the art of disputation. The pupil was a Tory and Cavalier, the tutor a Whig and Roundhead, so that they never were at a loss for subjects about which to argue. "I took up my politics at that period," says Scott, "as King Charles II. did his religion, from an idea that the Cavalier creed was the more gentlemanlike persuasion of the two." He

studied Latin under the celebrated Dr. Adam, then rector of the High School; and, though he seems to have had but little relish for the details of syntax or prosody, he was not, even at that age, without an appreciation of the beauties of the Roman classics. "This was really," he observes in his autobiography, "gathering grapes from thistles; nor shall I soon forget the swelling of my little pride when the rector pronounced that, though many of my school-fellows understood Latin better, *Gualterus Scott* was behind few in following and enjoying the author's meaning." "In the intervals of my school-hours," says he, "I had always perused with avidity such books of history or poetry, or voyages and travels, as chance presented to me,—not forgetting the usual, or rather ten times the usual, quantity of fairy-tales, Eastern stories, romances, etc." He left the High School, he says, "with a great quantity of general information, ill arranged, indeed, and collected without system, yet deeply impressed upon my mind, and gilded, if I may be permitted to say so, by a vivid and active imagination." About this time he read Hoole's translation of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered;" he likewise became acquainted with Richardson's novels, and other works of imagination. Having spent some months at the house of a relative living at Kelso, the beauties of that romantic spot, with the neighbouring ruins, appear to have awakened in his mind that passionate love for the beautiful and picturesque in nature, for which he was afterwards so distinguished.

In 1783 he entered the university, and commenced Greek under the learned and accomplished Professor Dalzell. But, having no previous acquaintance with that tongue, he found himself far behind the rest of the class. "I could," he says, "hit upon no better mode of vindicating my equality than by professing my contempt for the language, and my resolution not to learn it." He afterwards excited the utmost indignation of the professor by writing a composition in which he endeavoured to show that Ariosto was superior to Homer. In some of his other collegiate studies he appears to have been more successful. In moral philosophy he had the good fortune to be instructed by Dugald Stewart, "whose striking and impressive eloquence riveted the attention even of the most volatile student."*

In 1786 he was indentured as an apprentice to his father, and "entered upon the dry and barren wilderness of forms and conveyances." He did not, however, discontinue the perusal of works of imagination. He even studied Italian, and added an acquaintance with several eminent authors in that tongue, as Dante, Boiardo, Pulci, etc., to his previous stores of romantic and historic lore. About the second year of his apprenticeship, in consequence of an attack of hemorrhage, he was for several weeks confined to his chamber; during this time he amused himself by representing the battles and sieges of which he had read, by means of shells, pebbles, or other objects. His recovery, though interrupted by one or two relapses, was at length complete; and from that time until near his death he enjoyed the most robust health.

In 1792 Scott began the study of German, in which he afterwards made such proficiency that (in 1796) he published poetical translations of Bürger's "Lenore" and "Wild Huntsman." This was his first appearance before the public as an author.

In December, 1797, he married Charlotte Margaret Carpenter, daughter of Jean Charpentier, of Lyons, a devoted French royalist. She had been educated in the Protestant religion, and when her father died, at the beginning of the French Revolution, she and her mother fled to England, where they found a friend and protector in the Marquis of Downshire, who had previously become acquainted with the family during his travels on

* The following testimony from Scott's autobiography, in favour of a solid and thorough education, is too important to be omitted. "If," says he, "it should ever fall to the lot of youth to peruse these pages, let such a reader remember that it is with the deepest regret that I recollect in my manhood the opportunities of learning which I neglected in my youth; that through every part of my literary career I have felt pinched and hampered by my own ignorance; and that I would at this moment give half the reputation I have had the good fortune to acquire, if by doing so I could rest the remaining part upon a sound foundation of learning and science."

the continent. In 1798 Scott became acquainted with M. G. Lewis, by whom he was prevailed on to furnish several contributions to the "Tales of Wonder," a miscellany gotten up under the auspices of Lewis. Scott's translation of Goethe's famous historical drama, "Goetz von Berlichingen of the Iron Hand," appeared in 1799. The first two volumes of the "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," a collection of ancient ballads that had occupied his attention for many years, were published in 1802. In the following year appeared the third volume of the "Border Minstrelsy," consisting of original ballads by Scott and others. He contributed during the years 1803-04 several articles to the "Edinburgh Review." His poem "Sir Tristrem" was given to the public in 1804. The "Lay of the Last Minstrel," which had been commenced several years before, made its appearance in January, 1805, and at once gave its author a place among the most distinguished poets of the age. Its popularity was so great that more than forty thousand copies were sold in Great Britain before 1830. "In the history of British poetry," says Lockhart, (writing about 1833,) "nothing has ever equalled the demand for the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel.'" In November, 1806, he began "Marmion," it was finished and ready for publication by the middle of February, 1808. "Constable," says Lockhart, "offered a thousand guineas for the poem shortly after it was begun, and without having seen one line of it; and Scott, without hesitation, accepted this proposal." Two other booksellers, however, Miller and Murray, were admitted to the honour of sharing in the publication of the new poem.

Scott was zealously engaged, in the latter part of 1808, in starting a new review, which, while espousing different political views from those of the "Edinburgh," should, if possible, rival that journal in literary ability and surpass it in moderation and impartiality. The result of these efforts was the "London Quarterly," the first number of which appeared in January, 1809. The "Lady of the Lake," the last of Scott's three great poems, was published in May, 1810. In a critical notice of it in the "Edinburgh Review," Mr. Jeffrey says, "Upon the whole, we are inclined to think more highly of the 'Lady of the Lake' than of either of its author's former publications. . . . There is nothing so fine, perhaps, as the battle in 'Marmion,' or so picturesque as some of the scattered sketches of the 'Lay,' but there is a richness and a spirit in the whole piece which does not pervade either of those poems,—a profusion of incident and a shifting brilliancy of colouring that reminds us of the witchery of Ariosto." According to Lockhart, "the 'Lay' is generally considered as the most natural and original, 'Marmion' as the most powerful and splendid, and the 'Lady of the Lake' as the most interesting, romantic, picturesque, and graceful, of his great poems." "The Lady of the Lake," says Prescott, "was welcomed with an enthusiasm surpassing that which attended any other of his poems. It seemed like the sweet breathings of his nativeibroch stealing over glen and mountain and calling up all the delicious associations of rural solitude, which beautifully contrasted with the din of battle and the shrill cry of the war-trumpet that stirred the soul in every page of his 'Marmion.'" Twenty thousand copies of the "Lady of the Lake" were disposed of within a year after its publication, and not less than fifty thousand were sold in Great Britain before the middle of 1836. In 1811, encouraged by the extraordinary success of the "Lady of the Lake," Scott resolved, instead of remaining a "tenant at will under a heavy rent," to purchase a freehold estate for himself. After some deliberation, he fixed upon Abbotsford, (in the county of Roxburgh, about twenty-eight miles southeast from Edinburgh,) a beautiful site, commanding a view of the Tweed, and of Melrose Abbey, the most graceful and picturesque of all the monastic ruins in Scotland. The great expense which he was tempted to incur in order to improve and beautify this place became afterwards the chief source of his pecuniary difficulties. The "Vision of Don Roderick," a poem in the Spenserian measure, came out in 1811. "Rokeby" appeared towards the close of 1812; it was followed within two months by another smaller poem, entitled the "Bridal of Triermain."

The latter, having been composed *pari passu* with "Rokeby," was published anonymously. Coming out as it did so soon after the other, many persons were led to believe it must be the production of a different author. Some eminent critics, indeed, regarded it as a very successful imitation of Scott's style of composition, and, while it was admitted that, as a whole, it fell below the best works of the great master, it was pronounced to be in some respects fully equal, if not superior, to them. The popularity enjoyed by "Rokeby" was far from equaling that of Scott's earlier poems. This was probably due in part to the public having become, in consequence of the great number of wretched imitations which had appeared, surfeited with that kind of poetry, and perhaps still more—as Scott himself believed—to the rising influence of Byron's bolder and more impassioned genius. The position of poet-laureate was offered to Scott on the part of the prince regent in August, 1813, but was respectfully declined. In July, 1814, was published "Waverley, or 'Tis Sixty Years Since," the first of that marvellous series of novels which were destined to form a new era in the history of romance, and to place the name of Scott on the highest pinnacle of literary fame.

Contrasting "Waverley" with the coarse prosaic or gossiping character of some of the previous popular novels, Prescott observes, "But a work now appeared in which the author swept over the whole range of character with entire freedom as well as fidelity, ennobling the whole by high historic associations, and in a style varying with his theme, but whose pure and classic flow was finctured with just so much of poetic colouring as suited the purposes of romance. It was Shakspeare in prose."

"Waverley" had been commenced nine years before, but, discouraged by the criticism of one of his friends, Scott had laid the work aside. He appears, however, not to have wholly lost sight of it; for in 1810 he sent a portion of it to his friend James Ballantyne the publisher, desiring his opinion. Ballantyne, although severely criticising some parts, warmly praised the humour and spirit of the work; and in reply to the question, "Should the author go on?" said, "Certainly: I have no doubt of success, though it is impossible to guess how much."

In a letter to a friend, Scott says, "I had written a great part of the first volume, and sketched other passages, when I mislaid the manuscript, and only found it by the merest accident as I was rummaging the drawers of an old cabinet; and I took the fancy of finishing it, which I did so fast that the last two volumes were written in three weeks."

The work was published anonymously. Five editions of it (in all, 6000 copies) were called for within less than seven months. "'Guy Mannering,' by the author of 'Waverley,'" followed in February, 1815. The name "Waverley Novels" was afterwards applied to the entire series of those wonderful fictions; and their anonymous author was popularly styled "the Great Unknown." The "Lord of the Isles," which Scott had had for some time in preparation, was published a month before "Guy Mannering." This is one of the most delightful of his minor poems. If in its general tone it is not equal to "Marmion" or the "Lady of the Lake," it has occasional passages which are scarcely if at all inferior to the finest in those poems. "The Field of Waterloo," generally considered as among the least successful of Scott's poetical works, made its appearance in October, 1815. "Harold the Dauntless," another poem, published in 1817, may be regarded as the last of his efforts in this line. He appears afterwards to have directed all his energies towards working the new and richer mine of prose fiction, which his genius had so lately opened. Next to his all-but unrivalled skill in the delineation of character, and the graphic power and wonderful vividness of his pictures,—whether of the scenes of tranquil nature, or of the intense excitement and wild tumult of battle,—what most amazes us is the marvellous fertility of his genius. There is in the whole history of literature no other example of such rapid and inexhaustible productiveness, if we take into consideration the character as well as the number and extent of his writings,—Lope de Vega alone excepted. "Guy Mannering" was followed by "The Antiquary," in May, 1816, "The Black Dwarf"

and "Old Mortality" appeared in December of the same year, "Rob Roy" was published in 1817; and thus for more than ten years he continued to pour forth, apparently without effort, those brilliant and fascinating fictions which quickly spread his fame not merely wherever the English language was spoken, but to the utmost limits of the civilized world. A list of his novels and other prose writings will be given in another place.

In 1820, without any solicitation on his part or that of his friends, the rank of a baronet was conferred on Scott by the king. Up to his fifty-fifth year Scott appears to have experienced a degree of prosperity rarely vouchsafed to mortals. His success as a writer had been without example in the history of literature. He had enjoyed in the largest measure not merely the applause of the multitude and the friendship of the great, but what was far more,—the universal esteem of those whose esteem was most to be valued. His good sense, his manly modesty, his unaffected kindness of heart, and his nobleness of spirit, commanded the respect and admiration of those who, from religious or party prejudice, were the most opposed to him,—for personal enemies he had none. Perhaps the only considerable weakness in his character was his ambition to found a new family, which should constitute a distinct branch of the famous house or clan from which he boasted his descent. To accomplish this grand aim was the goal of all his aspirations,—the object of all his plans and labours. By his friendship for the Ballantynes, whom he had known from boyhood, he was induced not only to intrust to them the publication of his works, but to become a secret partner in their firm. He was thus complicated in commercial speculations which were destined to involve him in irretrievable disaster. He appears to have reposed unlimited confidence in the prudence and mercantile ability of the Ballantynes, as well as in that of Constable, with whom they were commercially connected. But Constable, though an able man, was sometimes rash; and James Ballantyne appears to have been wanting in thorough business habits. The final catastrophe was hastened by the commercial excitement of 1825. After some months of painful suspense, the storm at length burst, in all its fury, in January of 1826. On examining into the state of their affairs, it was found that Constable & Co. were able to pay only two shillings and ninepence on the pound. The firm of Ballantyne & Co., by allowing itself to be declared bankrupt, might readily have come to a settlement with its creditors, had not Scott been a partner. He would listen to no terms of compromise; all he asked for was time. He was resolved to devote the remainder of his life, if necessary, to the payment of his debts, even to the uttermost farthing. His heroic purpose was at last crowned with success; but it cost him his life. To be brief, from this time forward he applied himself to his literary labours with an assiduity and zeal such as even he had never exhibited before. Neither the attacks of severe indisposition nor the overwhelming grief caused by the death of his wife, (which occurred in May, 1826,) in the midst of the other misfortunes, were allowed to interpose more than a temporary interruption to the arduous task which he had undertaken. In consequence of these unremitting and unparalleled exertions, he had a severe paralytic attack on the 15th of February, 1830; but he recovered in a few weeks so far as to be able to resume his labours. He had, however, another attack in November, 1830, and one still more severe in April, 1831. As his health continued to fail, it was at length resolved, in the autumn of 1831, that he should pass the winter in Italy. He arrived in Naples in December, and remained there till the middle of April, 1832. In one of his letters, written while at Naples, he says, "My plan of paying my debts has been—thank God—completely successful; and, what I think worth telling, I have paid very near one hundred and twenty thousand pounds, without owing any one a halfpenny,—at least, I am sure this will be the case by midsummer." After spending a short time in Rome, he manifested a great anxiety to return to his native country. He reached London on the 13th of June. Four weeks later he arrived at Abbotsford, where he died on the 21st of September, 1832.

Scott has the rare distinction of uniting with his fame as an eminently successful author a character as a man remarkable not only for modesty, manliness, and common sense, but for a genuine kindness towards all with whom he came in contact.

"As to Scott," says Washington Irving, "I cannot express my delight at his character and manners. He is a sterling, golden-hearted old worthy, full of the jousousness of youth, with an imagination continually furnishing forth pictures, and a charming simplicity of manner that puts you at ease with him in a moment. It has been a constant source of pleasure to me to remark his deportment towards his family, his neighbours, his domestics, his very dogs and cats; everything that comes within his influence seems to catch a beam of that sunshine which plays round his heart." ("Life and Letters," vol. i. pp. 381-2.)

Referring to a conversation about Goethe, which Scott had with Mr. Cheney in Rome in the spring of 1832, the latter remarks, "He did not seem, however, to be a great admirer of some of Goethe's works; . . . much of his popularity, he observed, was owing to pieces which in his latter moments he might have wished recalled. He spoke with much feeling. I answered, *he* must derive great consolation in the reflection that his own popularity was owing to no such cause. . . . He added, 'It is a comfort to me to think that I have tried to unsettle no man's faith, to corrupt no man's principles, and that I have written nothing which on my death-bed I should wish blotted.'"

The following is a list of Scott's novels, with the dates of their publication: "Waverley," July, 1814; "Guy Mannering," February, 1815; "The Antiquary," May, 1816; "The Black Dwarf" and "Old Mortality," (forming the first series of the "Tales of my Landlord,") December, 1816; "Rob Roy," December, 1817; "The Heart of Midlothian," ("Tales of my Landlord," second series,) June, 1818; "The Bride of Lammermoor" and "Legend of Montrose," (third series of "Tales of my Landlord,") June, 1819; "Ivanhoe," December, 1819; "The Monastery," March, 1820; "The Abbot," September, 1820; "Kenilworth," January, 1821; "The Pirate," December, 1821; "The Fortunes of Nigel," May, 1822; "Peveril of the Peak," January, 1823; "Quentin Durward," June, 1823; "Saint Ronan's Well," December, 1823; "The Red Gauntlet," June, 1824; "The Talisman" and "The Betrothed," ("Tales of the Crusaders,") June, 1825; "Woodstock," June, 1826; "Chronicles of Canongate," (containing the "Highland Widow," and other tales,) November, 1827; "Fair Maid of Perth," April, 1828; "Anne of Geierstein," May, 1829; "Count Robert of Paris" and "Castle Dangerous," (fourth series of "Tales of my Landlord,") November, 1831. Scott had written in the department of history "The Life of Buonaparte," of which two editions yielded to the author's creditors the enormous sum of £18,000. Of the "Tales of a Grandfather," a popularized history of Scotland, (dedicated to his little grandson, John Hugh Lockhart,) the first series appeared in December, 1827, the second was completed in December, 1828, and the third in December, 1829. A "History of France," constituting a fourth series of the "Tales of a Grandfather," was published in 1830. In addition to his poems, novels, and histories, Scott wrote many books of less importance, among which the following are the principal: a "Life of Dryden," prefixed to his works in eighteen volumes, edited by Scott, 1808; "Swift's Life," prefixed to his works in nineteen volumes, 1814; "Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk, written from the Continent after the Battle of Waterloo," January, 1816; "Letters of Malachi McGrowther," March, 1820; "Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft," December, 1830; miscellaneous writings, including critical notices of various authors, etc.

Among those writers, of whatever age or country, who have successfully attempted the delineation of character, Scott may justly claim to stand in the foremost rank. Shakspeare, it must be confessed, surpassed him in versatility as well as in depth and power; Goethe was undoubtedly his superior in that exquisite art which seems to be only another name for nature herself; Fielding may perhaps be allowed to have excelled him in

the occasional representation of some individual character; Victor Hugo, Bulwer, and many others may sometimes rise above him in that sort of interest which is due to an artfully-devised plot or to the eloquent expression of intense passion. But if we take into account ALL those qualifications which properly belong to this kind of writing, such as the power of vivid description, a just appreciation of the nice shades of character, an easy and exquisite humour, a sustained interest, not dependent so much on marvellous or startling occurrences, or on unheard-of and harrowing complications of calamity, as upon the power and vividness of the representation and the depth of genuine feeling evinced by the author,—if to such qualifications be added a healthy, pure, and elevated moral sentiment, as far removed from narrowness and bigoted austerity on the one hand, as from affectation and extravagance on the other, we cannot deny that, although many writers may have excelled Scott in some one or two points, yet, "take him for all in all," few have equalled and scarcely any have surpassed him.

"Sir Walter Scott," says a writer in "Blackwood," "did for literature what Shakspeare did for the drama,—provided a long and gorgeous gallery of great, noble, and sublime characters, that live in all memories, and become, though they are fictitious, as real as if we all of us had actually seen and conversed with them." (See article on Charles Kean in "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1863.)

Scott has often been called, on account of his marvellous power of creating illusions, "the Great Enchanter." "Great and good enchanter," says Miss Edgeworth; "for in his magic there is no dealing with unlawful means. . . . In his writings there is no private scandal, no personal satire, no bribe to human frailty, no libel upon human nature. . . . His morality is not in purple patches ostentatiously obtrusive, but woven in through the very texture of the stuff." (See Miss Edgeworth's "Helen," vol. i. chap. xii.) It has often been urged as a reproach to Scott that he had, on the one hand, such a high respect for royalty and aristocracy, and, on the other, such an aversion to everything like democracy. This peculiarity—or weakness, as some may call it—was due in part to an innate reverence for antiquity, which seemed indeed to be an essential element of his mental constitution, and in part to the influence of the French Revolution, which occurred at that period of his youth when the character is peculiarly susceptible of being moulded by external circumstances. Indeed, not a few persons who could boast of a cooler temperament, if not of stronger intellect, were powerfully influenced by that strange and terrible phenomenon, and some who otherwise would, in all probability, have been ardent republicans, appear to have lost by that event all confidence in the power of the common people to govern themselves.

Walter Scott had two sons and two daughters; his eldest daughter, Sophia, was married in 1820 to Mr. Lockhart, afterwards editor of the "Quarterly Review." Their daughter was married a few years since to Mr. Robert Hope, who, by act of Parliament, took the name of Scott, and whose daughter, Miss Hope Scott, is the possessor of Abbotsford, and the only surviving descendant of Sir Walter. The eldest son, Walter, born in 1799, entered the army, and on the death of his father inherited his title. He died on his return from India in 1847, and with him the title became extinct. His younger brother, Charles, born in 1805, had died previously.

See LOCKHART, "Life of Sir Walter Scott," 3 vols., 1835; GEORGE ALLAN, "Life of Sir W. Scott," JAMES HOGG, "Familiar Anecdotes of Sir W. Scott," 1834; AMÉDÉE PICHOT, "Notice sur la Vie de W. Scott," 1821; C. G. JACOB, "W. Scott; biographisch-literarischer Versuch," 1820; NAYLER, "Memoirs of the Life of W. Scott," 1833; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Sir W. Scott, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; S. ROBERTS, "W. Scott's Jungendleben," 1837; C. P. HAGENBERG, "Cérvantes et W. Scott," 1838; G. VON KRÄMER, "Leben und Werke W. Scotts," 1833; PRESCOTT, "Biographical and Critical Miscellanies," "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1808, February, 1815, and March, 1817, (by JEFFREY); "Quarterly Review" for May, 1810, December, 1812, April, 1816, January and April, 1868; "Westminster Review" for January, 1838, (by CARLYLE); "North American Review" for April, 1838, (by PRESCOTT); "Domestic Manners of Sir W. Scott," in "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1834, (by JAMES HOGG.)

Scott, (WILLIAM.) See STOWELL, LORD.

Scott, (WINFIELD,) one of the most distinguished of American generals, was born near Petersburg, Virginia, on the 13th of June, 1786. His paternal grandfather, a native of Scotland, took part in the rebellion of 1745, and, after the disastrous battle of Culloden, in which his elder brother was slain, emigrated to Virginia, where he married, and engaged in the profession of law. His son William married Ann Mason,—a lady of one of the most respectable families in the State. Of the two sons of William Scott, who died in 1791, Winfield, the subject of the present article, was the younger. He studied law at William and Mary College, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. In 1807 he became a volunteer in a troop of horse, called out under the proclamation which President Jefferson issued after the attack on the Chesapeake, forbidding English war-vessels to enter the harbours of the United States. During the next session of Congress (1807-08) a bill was passed for increasing the army; and Scott was soon after appointed a captain of artillery. In 1809 he was ordered to New Orleans, to join the army under General Wilkinson. Having indiscreetly censured the conduct of his general, and even intimated his complicity with the treason of Burr, Scott was tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to be suspended for one year. What was designed as a punishment proved, it would seem, a real advantage to him. He spent the term of his suspension in the diligent prosecution of studies connected with his profession, and laid the foundation of that thorough acquaintance with military science for which he became afterwards so distinguished. On the breaking out of the war of 1812 he was made a lieutenant-colonel and ordered to the Canada frontier. In October, General Van Rensselaer planned an attack on the British forces then occupying Queenstown Heights. Some time after the action had commenced, Scott crossed over from Lewiston, and arrived on the field. Colonel Van Rensselaer, who had the chief command of the American troops on the Canada side, having been severely wounded, Scott succeeded to the command. His exhortations, supported by his heroic example, so inspired his men that they drove back the enemy with great loss; and even after the British had been largely reinforced by the arrival of General Sheaffe, they still for a time bravely maintained the fight, though outnumbered by more than three to one. Unhappily, at this critical juncture, the main body of the American army, which had not yet crossed the river, was seized with a panic, and could not by any considerations be prevailed upon to enter the boats. All hope of succour being thus cut off, Scott was compelled to surrender his entire force; which he did with the honours of war. Having been exchanged in the early part of 1813, he soon after joined, with the rank of colonel, the army under General Dearborn, in the capacity of adjutant-general. He especially distinguished himself at the capture of Fort George, Upper Canada, in May, 1813. After braving incredible perils, he carried the place, which he was the first to enter, and with his own hands took down the flag that was waving over it. We cannot here forbear to relate an incident which, while it shows the magnanimity of Scott's character, may serve to relieve for a moment the harsh and repulsive features of "grim-visaged war." After Scott had been taken prisoner at Queenstown, a British officer asked him if he had ever seen the neighbouring Falls. Scott answered, "Yes; from the American side." The other remarked, "You must have a *successful* fight before you can see them in all their grandeur," (the finest view being from the Canada shore.) Scott rejoined, "Sir, if it be your intention to insult me, honour should have prompted you first to return me my sword." The officer was rebuked by General Sheaffe, and the subject was dropped for the time. At the capture of Fort George, this same officer was taken prisoner in turn. Scott treated him with every mark of attention and kindness, and at last obtained permission for him to return to England on parole. Overcome by this generosity, he said, with feeling, "I have long owed you an apology, sir. You have overwhelmed me with kindnesses. You can now at your leisure view the Falls in all their glory."

In March, 1814, Scott was made a brigadier-general. Soon afterwards, the troops of three brigades were placed in a camp of instruction at Buffalo, under his immediate supervision, and for three months were thoroughly drilled in the modern French system of tactics. The discipline thus acquired was of the greatest importance in the operations of the ensuing campaign. On the 3d of July, the American army, consisting of Scott's and Ripley's brigades and Hindman's artillery, crossed the Niagara River and captured Fort Erie. On the 5th, the battle of Chippewa was fought, and the British army under General Riall was driven beyond the Chippewa River. The 25th of July witnessed the hard-fought battle of Lundy's Lane, (otherwise called "the battle of Niagara,") on which occasion General Scott had two horses killed under him, and was twice wounded, the second time severely, by a musket-ball passing through the left shoulder. It was after eleven o'clock P.M. when the fighting ceased, the Americans remaining for the night in possession of the field of battle, although, unhappily, for the want of water, they were compelled to abandon it early the next morning. Several months elapsed before Scott had recovered from his wounds. For his eminent services he was raised to the rank of major-general, and, not long after, Congress passed a vote of thanks, (November 3, 1814,) at the same time requesting the President to bestow upon him a gold medal "for his distinguished services" and for his "uniform gallantry and good conduct in sustaining the reputation of the arms of the United States." The medal was afterwards presented to him by President Monroe. The treaty of peace having been ratified by the Senate in February, 1815, Scott was offered a seat in the cabinet as secretary of war, which position, however, he declined. In the summer of 1815 he visited Europe in a diplomatic as well as military capacity; and he afterwards received a letter of thanks from the President, through the secretary of state, for the success with which he had fulfilled his mission. He returned to the United States in 1816; and the following year he was married to the daughter of John Mayo, Esq., of Richmond, Virginia.

In 1832 a war broke out between the Sac Indians, under their chief Black Hawk, and the whites on the northwestern frontier. Scott was ordered by the war department to proceed to the scene of action; but Black Hawk was taken prisoner and the war virtually brought to a close before he reached the place of his destination. During the passage the cholera broke out among his troops with a fearful fatality. On this occasion General Scott exhibited traits of character more rare, and certainly not less glorious, than those which had won for him so brilliant a reputation on the battlefield. Not satisfied with merely making such general arrangements as were required for the proper attendance of the sick, and such as were deemed necessary to prevent the spread of infection, he visited and comforted the suffering, and by his courageous example sought to inspire the well with hope and confidence,—which was the more difficult because at that time the cholera was almost universally regarded as contagious. When, towards the end of 1832, the nullification difficulties began in South Carolina, General Scott was sent by President Jackson on a confidential mission to Charleston, that he might take the proper measures to prevent, or, if need be, to quell, the threatened insurrection. In this difficult enterprise he displayed great tact as well as prudence and firmness, and was completely successful. On the death of General Macomb, in June, 1841, Scott succeeded to the position of commander-in-chief of the army of the United States.

After the commencement of the war with Mexico, in the spring of 1846, the first campaign was made, and the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Buena Vista were fought, under the conduct of General Taylor. In 1847 vigorous preparations were made for prosecuting the war on a more extensive scale, and General Scott was directed to take the chief command of the army in Mexico. A particular account of the operations which followed belongs rather to history than to a biography. Suffice it to say that if Scott had ac-

quired on the fields of Chippewa and Niagara the most brilliant reputation as a gallant and skilful soldier, in the Mexican war he gave proof of strategic talents of the highest order, and won for himself a place in the front rank of the most distinguished generals of the age. He began the campaign in March, 1847, by investing the city of Vera Cruz, which, with the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, capitulated on the 26th of that month,—the garrison, which consisted of about five thousand men, surrendering on parole. The army of the besiegers amounted to about twelve thousand men. On the 18th of April Scott attacked and took Cerro Gordo,—a mountain-fastness of great strength, defended by fifteen thousand Mexicans under the command of Santa Anna himself. Subsequently were fought the battles of Churubusco, (August 20,) Molino del Rey, (September 8,) and Chapultepec, (September 13,)—all in the immediate vicinity of the city of Mexico. Early in the morning of September 14 the army of General Scott entered the city in triumph; and at seven A.M. the American flag floated over the National Palace. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed February 2, 1848, and the Mexican capital was soon after evacuated by the American forces.

In 1852, Scott was nominated by the Whig party as their candidate for the Presidency; but, in the subsequent election, General Pierce, the Democratic nominee, was chosen President, Scott receiving the electoral vote of but four States. In 1855 the honorary rank of lieutenant-general was conferred upon Scott, with the provision that the title should cease at his death.

He worthily closed his long and illustrious public career, by casting his powerful influence into the trembling scale of his country's fortunes, at a time when not only his native State, but a large number of his former friends and comrades, in whom the nation once trusted with unwavering confidence, were doing everything in their power to strengthen the cause of rebellion. In November, 1861, Scott resigned his active duties at Washington, and retired to private life, though he retained his full pay, according to a special provision passed by Congress in the summer session. Having sailed to Europe for his health, a few days after he landed, the news of Mason and Slidell's capture arrived in England. The danger of a war between Great Britain and the United States appearing imminent, that his country might not be deprived of his counsels or services at so critical a moment, regardless of all merely personal considerations, he at once returned to his native shores. He soon after retired to his residence in New York. He died at West Point in May, 1866.

See "Memoirs of Lieutenant-General Scott, written by Himself," 2 vols., 1864; MANSFIELD, "Life of General Scott," 1846; HEADLEY, "Life of Scott," 1852; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.; MANSFIELD, "Mexican War," 1848.

Scotti, skot'tee, (GIULIO CLEMENTE,) an Italian writer, born at Piacenza in 1602. He joined the order of Jesuits, but afterwards became their enemy. Among his works is "Monarchia Solipsorum," (1645,) directed against the Jesuits. Died in 1669.

Scotti, (MARCELLO,) a political writer, born at Naples in 1742; died in 1800.

Scotus. See SCOTT and DUNS SCOTUS.

Scotus, (DUNS.) See DUNS SCOTUS.

Scotus, (JOHN.) See ERIGENA.

Scougal, skoo'gal, (HENRY,) a Scottish divine and professor of philosophy at Aberdeen, was born in East Lothian in 1650. His principal work is entitled "The Life of God in the Soul of Man," etc. Died in 1678.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Scoutetten, skoo'tá'tôn', (ROBERT JOSEPH HENRI,) a French surgeon, born at Lille in 1799, has published a number of medical works.

Scranton, (GEORGE W.,) an American manufacturer, born in New Haven county, Connecticut, in 1811. He removed to Pennsylvania, and established iron-works at Scranton, which was named in his honour. He represented the twelfth district of Pennsylvania in Congress from 1859 until his death. He died in 1861.

Scribani, skre-bá'nee, (CHARLES,) a Flemish Jesuit, born at Brussels in 1561. He wrote many theological and polemical works. Died in 1629.

Scribe, skrèb, (AUGUSTIN EUGÈNE,) a popular French comic dramatist, born in Paris in 1791. He wrote comic operas and vaudevilles in which the character and foibles of the middle classes of Paris are well represented. He employed many collaborators in the production of his works, which are very numerous. In 1835 he was admitted into the French Academy, where Villemain received him with a complimentary speech. Among his works are "The Solicitor," ("Le Solliciteur," 1817), "Fra Diavolo," (1830), "The Crown Diamonds," (1841), and "The Glass of Water," (1842.) Died in 1861.

Scri-bo-ni-us Lar-gus Des-ig-na-ti-a-nus, a Roman physician in the time of Tiberius and Claudius, was the author of a work entitled "On the Composition of Medicaments."

Scrim'zeor, or **Scrim'ger**, (HENRY,) a Scottish critic, eminent for learning, was born at Dundee in 1506. He became professor of philosophy and civil law at Geneva, where he died in 1571 or 1572.

Scrive'n, (EDWARD,) an English engraver in the chalk and dotted manner, was born at Alcester in 1775. He engraved portraits and illustrated various expensive works for the booksellers. Died in 1841.

Scrivener, (FREDERICK HENRY AMBROSE,) the Rev., a New Testament critic, born at Bermondsey in 1813. His edition of the Greek Testament is largely used in schools; he has also written a "Plain Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament," and other works. He was one of the New Testament revisers.

Scriver, skree'ver, (CHRISTIAN,) a German divine, born at Rendsburg in 1629, was court preacher at Quedlinburg in 1690. He was the author of "Gotthold's Emblems," and other works. Died in 1693.

Scriverius. See SCHRIVER.

Scroggs, (Sir WILLIAM,) a English judge of ill reputation, born in Oxfordshire in 1623. He was appointed chief justice of the king's bench in 1678. Suspected of collusion with Titus Oates in the Popish Plot, he was removed in 1681. Died in 1683.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Chief Justices."

Scrope, (GEORGE POULETT THOMSON,) an English geologist, Fellow of the Royal Society, and a brother of Lord Sydenham, was born in 1797. He published, among other works, a treatise "On the Geology of Central France," (1827,) and a "Life of Lord Sydenham," (1843.) He was elected to Parliament, as a Liberal, for the borough of Stroud, in 1833.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1847.

Scud'ær, (HENRY,) an English Presbyterian divine of the time of Cromwell, was the author of a popular work entitled "The Christian's Daily Walk."

Scud'ær, (JOHN M.,) M.D., an American physician and divine of the Dutch Reformed Church, was born at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1793. In 1819 he sailed as a missionary to Ceylon, where he resided nineteen years. He was the author of "The Redeemer's Last Command," "Letters to Children on Missionary Subjects," and other religious works. Died in 1855.

Scudéri or **Scudéry**, de, deh skü'dà're', (GEORGE,) a French dramatist, was born at Havre about 1601. He was patronized by Cardinal Richelieu, and his works had great popularity in his time, but are now forgotten. He was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1667.

Scudéri or **Scudéry**, de, (MADELINE,) sister of the preceding, was born in 1607. She wrote numerous romances, which were greatly admired by her contemporaries. Among these we may name "Artamène, ou le Grand Cyrus," (10 vols.,) "Clélie," (10 vols.,) and "Ibrahim, ou l'illustre Bassa." She also published numerous tales, fables, and poems. Mademoiselle de Scudéri was the most distinguished member of the society which met at the Hôtel de Rambouillet, and which has been immortalized by Molière in his "Précieuses ridicules." Died in 1701.

See TALLEMANT DES RÉAUX, "Historiettes;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scudéry. See SCUDÉRI.

Scultetus. See SCHULTET, SCHULTZ, and SCULTZ.

Scultz, sköölts, [Lat. SCULTE'VUS,] (JOHANN,) a German surgeon, born at Ulm in 1595, was a pupil of

Spigelius. He was the author of "Armentarium Chirurgicum," a surgical work highly esteemed at the time. Died in 1645.

Scylax, sī'laks, [Σκύλαξ,] a Greek mathematician and geographer, was a native of Caryanda, near Halicarnassus, and is supposed to have lived about 500 B.C. He was the author of a "Periplus of the Parts beyond the Columns of Hercules," which was first published by Hoeschel in 1600.

Scý-lit'zēs or **Scý-lit'za**, [Σκυλίτις,] (JOHN,) a Byzantine historian, sometimes called CUROPALATES, flourished about 1050-80. He wrote a valuable history of the Greek Empire, *Σύνοψις ἱστοριῶν*.

See SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography."

Scý'la [Gr. Σκύλλα] and **Cha-ryb'dis**, of classic mythology, were represented as two monsters which infested the strait between Italy and Sicily and rendered the navigation of that passage very dangerous. They were located one on each side of a narrow channel, through which ships must pass, so that the mariner who avoided one was apt to become a victim of the other, as the proverb says,—

"Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim."

The poets feigned that Scylla was a maiden transformed by Circe into a monster that barked like a dog. Scylla is, perhaps, the personification of a rock, and Charybdis of a whirlpool.

Scymnus, sim'nus, [Σκύμνος,] of CHIOS, a Greek geographer, who lived about 80 B.C., was the author of a description of the earth, in Iambic verse, of which only fragments are extant.

Seabury, see'ber-e, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American divine, born at Groton, Connecticut, in 1729. He graduated at Yale College, and was chosen Bishop of Connecticut in 1783. Died in 1796.

Seabury, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American divine of the Episcopal Church, grandson of the preceding, was born in 1801. He became editor of the New York "Churchman" in 1834. He published "American Slavery Justified by the Law of Nature," (1861,) and other works.

Seals'field, (CHARLES,) a *littérateur*, of German extraction, resided many years in the United States, and became associate editor of the "Courier des États-Unis," New York, in 1829. He published (in English) "Tokeah, or the White Rose," and "Sketches of Transatlantic Travels," "Pictures of Life from both Hemispheres," and "South and North," (in German, 3 vols., 1842.) Translations of portions of the three last-named works appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine." Died in 1864.

See the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1846.

Seā'man, (LAZARUS,) an English dissenter of the seventeenth century, was one of the divines of the Westminster Assembly. Died in 1675.

Sears, seerz, (BARNAS,) D.D., an American divine and scholar, born at Sandisfield, Massachusetts, in 1802. Having studied at several German universities, he became, after his return, president of Brown University, at Providence, (1855.) He has published, among other works, "Ciceroniana; or, The Prussian Mode of Instruction in Latin," and a "Life of Luther, with Special Reference to its Earlier Periods," etc., (1850.) He has also contributed to the "Bibliotheca Sacra" and the "Christian Review."

Seā'ton, (JOHN COLBORNE,) BARON, an English general and statesman, born in 1776. He served with distinction in the Peninsular war, and was afterwards appointed Governor of Canada. He obtained the grand cross of the order of the Bath in 1838, was made a general in 1854, and in 1855 commander of the military forces in Ireland. Died in 1863.

Seā'ton, (WILLIAM WINSTON,) an American journalist, born in King William county, Virginia, in 1785, was editor successively of the Petersburg "Republican" and the "North Carolina Journal," and in 1812 became associated with his brother-in-law, Mr. Gales, as editor of the "National Intelligencer," at Washington. Died in 1866.

Seba, sē'bā, (ALBERT,) a Dutch amateur naturalist, born in East Friesland in 1665, acquired a large fortune

in the service of the Dutch East India Company, which he spent in forming a museum of objects in natural history. This collection having been purchased by Peter the Great of Russia, Seba made another, still larger, which was esteemed the finest in Europe. He published a description of his museum, in Latin and French, (4 vols. fol.) He died in 1736, soon after which his collection was sold at auction.

Sebastian, se-bast'yan, [Port. SEBASTIÃO, sà-bàs-te-ôwn'; Fr. SÉBASTIEN, sà'bàs'te-ân'; Sp. SEBASTIAN, sà-bàs-te-ân'; Lat. SEBASTIANUS,] DOM, King of Portugal, and grandson of the emperor Charles V., was born at Lisbon in 1554. He manifested at an early age a passion for military adventure and romantic exploits. In 1578 he took advantage of the dissensions which had broken out in Morocco to invade that country, under the pretext of assisting Muley Mohammed to recover his throne, which had been usurped by his uncle, Abdul-Melek (or -Malek). He invaded Morocco, and was opposed by Abdul-Melek in a battle near Alcazar-quivir, where Sebastian was defeated and killed in 1578.

See BERNARDO DA CRUZ, "Chronica de Dom Sebastião," 1837; BARBOSA MACHADO, "Memórias para a Historia de Portugal," 4 vols., 1736-51; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," BAENA PAREDA, "Vida de D. Sebastian," 1691.

Sebastian, [Lat. SEBASTIANUS; Fr. SÉBASTIEN, sà'bàs'te-ân'; It. SEBASTIANO, sà-bàs-te-ânno,] SAINT, a celebrated Christian martyr of the third century, is supposed to have been a native of Narbonne, in France. He served as a captain in the prætorian guard under Diocletian. Having refused to abjure his faith, he was tied to a tree and pierced with arrows, A.D. 288. His martyrdom has been a favourite subject with the painters of the middle ages, and his protection is invoked by the Catholics against pestilence.

See MRS. JAMESON, "Sacred and Legendary Art."

Sebastian del Piombo. See PIOMBO.

Sebastiani, sà-bàs-te-ân'nee or sà'bàs'te-ân'ne', (HORACE FRANÇOIS,) COUNT, a distinguished general and diplomatist in the French service, was born in Corsica about 1775. He took part in the Italian campaigns of 1796 and 1799, and rose to be general of brigade in 1802. He afterwards served in Austria, Spain, and Russia. He was appointed minister of marine after the revolution of 1830 by Louis Philippe, and subsequently minister of foreign affairs. In 1835 he was ambassador to London, and was made a marshal of France in 1840. Died in 1851.

See L. DE LOMÉNIÉ, "M. le Comte de Sebastiani," 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sébastieni, (JEAN ANDRÉ TIBURCE,) VISCOUNT, a general, a brother of the preceding, was born in Corsica in 1788. He took part in the Spanish campaigns from 1808 to 1811, and accompanied the grand army to Russia in 1812. He was made a lieutenant-general after the revolution of 1830, and received the grand cross of the legion of honour in 1845.

Sebastiano. See SEBASTIAN.

Sebastianus. See SEBASTIAN.

Sebastião. See SEBASTIAN.

Sébastien. See SEBASTIAN.

Seber, sã'ber or zã'ber, (WOLFGANG,) a German scholar and divine, born at Sula in 1573, published an "Index of all the Words in Homer," ("Index omnium in Homero Verborum,") and editions of several Greek classics. Died in 1634.

Sébonde, de, dà sã-bon'dà, or **Sabunde**, sã-boon'dà, (RAYMOND,) a Spanish physician and theologian, born at Barcelona, became professor of medicine, philosophy, and divinity at Toulouse. He was the author of "Theologia Naturalis," (1496), which was translated into French by Montaigne. Died about 1432.

Sebron, (HIPPOLYTE,) a French painter, born in 1801, was a pupil of Daguerre.

Secchi, (ANGELO,) Father, an eminent Italian astronomer, born in 1818, died in 1878.

Séchelles. See HÉRAULT DES SÉCHELLES.

Seckendorf, von, fon sêk'en-dorf' or zêk'en-dorf', (CHRISTIAN ADOLF,) BARON, a German dramatist and poet, born in 1767; died in 1833.

Seckendorf, von, (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH,) COUNT, a German commander and diplomatist, born at Königs-

berg, in Franconia, in 1673, was a nephew of Veit Ludwig, noticed below. He served against the Turks under Prince Eugene, and in the war of the Spanish succession, and subsequently entered the army of Augustus II. of Poland. As Polish ambassador at the Hague, he assisted in negotiating the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. Created field-marshal-lieutenant in 1717, he fought under Eugene at the battle of Belgrade, and was soon after made a count of the empire, general of ordnance, and governor of Leipsic. He concluded the treaty of Wusterhausen, in 1726. On the death of Eugene he became commander-in-chief of the Austrian army at Belgrade. Died in 1763.

See THERESIUS VON SECKENDORF, "Lebensbeschreibung des Grafen von Seckendorf," 1792-94; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Seckendorf, von, (GUSTAV,) BARON, a German writer, known by the pseudonym of PATRICK PEALE, born near Altenburg in 1775, was author of a number of dramas and prose essays. He died in America in 1823.

Seckendorf, von, (LEO,) BARON, a German littérateur, brother of Christian Adolf, noticed above, was born near Hassfurt about 1773; died in 1809.

Seckendorf, von, (VEIT LUDWIG,) an eminent German statesman, scholar, and theologian, born near Erlangen in 1626. In 1691 he was appointed by the Elector Frederick III. (afterwards Frederick I. of Prussia) his privy councillor, and made chancellor of the University of Halle. He was the author of a political work entitled "Deutsche Fürstenstaat," (1665), "Historical and Apologetical Commentary on Lutheranism," "Compendium of Ecclesiastical History," (both in Latin, 1666,) and "Christenstaat," a defence of Christianity against the infidel philosophers. Died in 1692.

See SCHREBER, "Historia Vitæ V. L. a Seckendorf," 1733; PIPPING, "Memoriæ Theologorum."

Seck'er, (THOMAS,) an eminent English prelate, born at Nottingham in 1693. He studied at an academy for dissenters at Tewkesbury, where Butler, the author of the "Analogy," was one of his fellow-students. He afterwards conformed to the Church of England, entered Exeter College, Oxford, and was ordained in 1723. He was made Bishop of Bristol, (1735,) of Oxford, (1737,) and Archbishop of Canterbury, (1758.) He died in 1768, leaving a number of sermons, lectures, &c.

See BELLEV PORTeus, "Review of the Life and Character of Archbishop Secker."

Second, (JEAN.) See EVERARD, (JOANNES.)

Secondat, de. See MONTESQUIEU, DE.

Secondat, de, dêh seh-kôn'dã', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) BARON, a son of the celebrated Montesquieu, was born near Bordeaux in 1716. He wrote several scientific treatises. Died in 1796.

Secondo, sã-kon'do, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) an Italian lawyer and littérateur, born at Lucera in 1715. Among his works is a "Life of Julius Cæsar," ("Storia della Vita di C. Giulio Cesare," 3 vols., 1777.) Died in 1798.

Secousse, seh-kooss', (DENIS FRANÇOIS,) a French historical writer, born in Paris in 1691. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and held the office of censor royal. He published "Mémoires de Condé," (5 vols., 1743,) "Memoirs towards the History of Charles the Bad," (1755-58,) a "Collection of Royal Ordinances," and other works. Died in 1754.

Secretan, sã'krêh-tân' (LOUIS,) a Swiss writer and politician, born at Lausanne in 1758. He was a member of the executive directory in 1799. Died in 1839.

Secundus, (JOANNES.) See EVERARD, (JOANNES.)

Sédaine, sã'dãn', (MICHEL JEAN,) a popular French dramatist, born in Paris in 1719. Among his principal works are the comedies entitled "The Philosopher without knowing it," ("Le Philosophe sans le savoir,") "The Unexpected Wager," ("La Gageure imprévue,") and "Raimond, Count of Toulouse;" also the operas of "Aline, Queen of Golconda," "Amphitryon," "Richard Cœur-de-Lion," and "William Tell." He was chosen a member of the French Academy in 1786. Died in 1797.

See MADAME DE SALM-DYCK, "Éloge de Sédaine," 1797; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" LA HARPE, "Cours de Littérature."

◊ as k; ç as s; ĝ hard; ĝ as j; G, H, K, guttural; N, nasal; R, trilled; ſ as z; th as in this. (See Explanations, p. 23.)

Sedano, de, dà sà-dà'no, (DON JUAN JOSÉ LOPEZ,) Spanish antiquary, born at Alcalá de Henares in 1729, published a "Dissertation on the Medals and Ancient Monuments found in Spain," a compilation of poems entitled "The Spanish Parnassus," and other works. Died in 1801.

Sed'āqu, (JAMES A.) an American politician and lawyer, born in Virginia. He was elected a member of Congress in 1845 and in 1849. He was appointed secretary of war of the Confederate States about November, 1862, and retained that office until January, 1865.

Sédécias, the French for ZEDEKIAH, (King of Judah,) which see.

Sëdġ'wick, (ADAM,) an eminent English geologist, born at Dent, in Yorkshire, in 1785 or 1786. He was educated at Cambridge, and became a Fellow of Trinity College in 1809. He obtained in 1818 the chair of geology founded by Dr. Woodward, and became a canon of Norwich in 1834. Professor Sedgwick gave much attention to the crystalline and palæozoic rocks, and contributed greatly to the progress of geology in England. Among his works is a "Synopsis of the Classification of the British Palæozoic Rocks." He is reputed to have written an able criticism which appeared in the "Edinburgh Review" on a book called "Vestiges of Creation." Died in 1873.

Sedgwick, (AMY,) (MRS. PARKES,) a popular English actress, born at Bristol in 1835.

Sëdġ'wick, (CATHERINE MARIA,) an eminent American writer and moralist, daughter of Judge Sedgwick, noticed below, was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1789. Her first publication, entitled "The New England Tale," (1822,) was received with great favour, and was followed by "Redwood," a novel, (1824.) Her tale of "Hope Leslie" came out in 1827, and soon obtained a wide popularity in America and Europe, having been translated into German. Her other novels are entitled "Clarence, or a Tale of our Own Times," (1830,) "The Linwoods," (1835,) and "Married or Single," (1857.) She also wrote numerous popular tales for the young, which are among the most valuable and attractive works of the kind. Among these may be named the "Love-Token for Children," "Poor Rich Man and Rich Poor Man," "Live and Let Live," "Means and Ends of Self-Training," and "Morals of Manners." Having visited Europe, Miss Sedgwick published in 1841 "Letters from Abroad to Kindred at Home." She contributed to Sparks's "American Biography" the "Life of Lucretia Maria Davidson," and wrote a number of tales for the leading periodicals. Died in 1867.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" HARRIET MARTINEAU, article in "Westminster Review" for October, 1837; "North American Review" for April, 1825, April, 1828, January, 1831, and October, 1837; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.

Sedgwick, (JOHN,) an able American general, born in Connecticut about 1815, graduated at West Point in 1837. He served in the Mexican war as first lieutenant, (1846-47,) and was a lieutenant-colonel in the regular army when the civil war began. He obtained command of a brigade in August, 1861, distinguished himself at Fair Oaks, May 31 and June 1, 1862, and took part in the Seven Days' battles, June 26 to July 1. Having displayed great courage and skill at Antietam, September 16 and 17, he was raised to the rank of major-general in December. He commanded a corps at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, 1863, and in the army which Grant moved towards Richmond. He was killed near Spottsylvania Court-House on the 9th of May, 1864.

See TENNEY, "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion," p. 777.

Sedgwick, (OBADIAH,) an English Puritan divine, born in Wiltshire in 1600. He was preacher at Saint Paul's, London, and a member of the Westminster Assembly. He was the author of "The Anatomy of Secret Sins," and other religious works. Died in 1658.

Sedgwick, (ROBERT,) an ancestor of Theodore Sedgwick, was a major-general in the army of Cromwell. He was one of the early settlers of Charlestown, Massachusetts. He took Port Royal from the French. Died in Jamaica in 1656.

Sedgwick, (SUSAN RIDLEY,) wife of Theodore Sedgwick, (the second of the name,) has published several fictitious works and juvenile tales, among which we may name "The Young Emigrants," "The Morals of Pleasure," (1829,) "The Children's Week," (1830,) "Alien Prescott," (1834,) and "Walter Thornley," (1859.)

Sedgwick, (THEODORE,) an able American jurist and statesman, born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1746. He entered the army on the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, and in 1785 was elected to the Continental Congress, in which he served until 1796. He became a United States Senator in 1796, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1799. He was appointed in 1802 judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts. In this post he was conspicuous for his earnest opposition to slavery; and to his efforts was owing, in a great degree, the abolition of that institution in Massachusetts. He resided many years at Stockbridge, to which he removed in 1785. He was an active member of the Federal party, and was a communicant in the church of Dr. Channing in Boston, where he died in January, 1813.

Sedgwick, (THEODORE,) an American jurist, born at Sheffield, Massachusetts, in 1780, was a son of the preceding. He was the author of a work entitled "Public and Private Economy, illustrated by Observations made in Europe in 1836-7." As a member of the State legislature, he was an earnest advocate of the anti-slavery, temperance, and other reforms. Died in 1839.

See the "Democratic Review" for February, 1840.

Sedgwick, (THEODORE,) a son of the preceding, was born at Albany in 1811. He graduated at Columbia College in 1829, and subsequently made the tour of Europe. He obtained a high reputation and extensive practice as a lawyer, and published several legal works of great merit. Among these we may name his "Treatise on the Measure of Damages, or an Inquiry into the Principles which govern the Amount of Compensation recovered in Suits at Law," (1847.) In 1858 he was appointed United States attorney for the southern district of New York. Died in 1859.

Sedgwick, (WILLIAM,) an English Puritan, was called "the Apostle of Ely," also "Doomsday Sedgwick," from his prophecies of the end of the world being near. Died about 1669.

Sédillot, sà de'yo', (CHARLES EMMANUEL,) a skilful French physician and surgeon, born in Paris in 1804, was appointed in 1841 professor of surgical clinics in the Faculty of Medicine at Strasbourg. He published a "Manual of Legal Medicine," (1830,) and other works.

Sédillot, (JEAN,) a French physician, born near Rambouillet in 1757. He founded in 1797 the "Journal of Medicine, Surgery, and Pharmacy," which he edited for twenty years. Died in 1840.

Sédillot, (JEAN JACQUES EMMANUEL,) a French Orientalist, the father of Charles Emmanuel, noticed above, was born at Montmorency in 1777; died in 1832.

Sédillot, (LOUIS PIERRE EUGÈNE AMÉLIE,) a French Orientalist, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1808. He was successively appointed professor of history in the Colleges of Bourbon and Saint Louis, secretary in the College of France, and of the school for living Oriental tongues. Among his numerous works we may name "Letters on some Points of Oriental Astronomy," (1834,) "New Researches towards the History of Mathematical Science among the Orientals," (1837,) and a "History of the Arabs," (1854.)

Sedley, (CATHERINE,) a daughter of Sir Charles Sedley, "whose abilities and impudence," says Macaulay, "she inherited." She became the mistress of James II., who gave her the title of Countess of Dorchester. She co-operated with the king's ministers in resisting his infatuated purpose to hazard the loss of the throne by his zeal for popery. Died in 1692.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," chap. vi.

Sedley, (SIR CHARLES,) an English poet and dramatist, born in Kent in 1639, was distinguished at the court of Charles II. for his wit and profligacy. He was a member of Parliament from New Romney, Kent, and after the revolution of 1688 he joined the party of the

Prince of Orange. He was the author of tragedies entitled "Antony and Cleopatra" and "The Tyrant King of Crete," also a number of comedies and licentious poems. Died in 1701.

Se-du'l'i-us, (CÆLIUS), a Roman poet and Christian of the fifth century, was the author of "Mirabilium Divinorum," being portions of the history of the Bible, in hexameter verse, a "Hymnus" in praise of Christ, and other similar works.

Seebach, sā'bāk or zā'bāk, (MARIE), a popular German actress, born at Riga in 1837. After she had acquired a European reputation, she visited the United States in 1870.

Seebach, von, fon zā'bāk, (ALBIN LEO), a German diplomatist, born at Langensalza in 1811. He became ambassador from Saxony to Saint Petersburg in 1847, and to Paris in 1853.

Seebeck, sā'bēk or zā'bēk, (JOHANN THOMAS), a German natural philosopher, born at Reval in 1770, became a resident of Nuremberg about 1812. He afterwards removed to Berlin, and was a member of the Royal Academy of that city. He made discoveries in optics, and invented the thermo-electric pile, (1821.) Died in 1831.

See "Biographie Universelle," (new edition.)

Seebode, sā'bo'deh or zā'bo'deh, (JOACHIM GOTTFRIED), a German philologist, born in 1792. He edited the works of Tacitus and Thucydides. Died in 1860.

Seed, (JEREMIAH), an English divine, born in Cumberland, published a number of Sermons, Letters, Essays, etc. He preached at Twickenham and Enham. Died in 1747.

Seekatz, sā'kāt or zā'kāt, (JOHANN KONRAD), a German painter of superior merit, born at Grünstadt in 1719; died in 1768.

Seelen, von, fon sā'len or zā'len, (J. H.), a German philologist, born at Bremen in 1637; died in 1762.

Seeley, (JOHN ROBERT), an English historian, was born in London in 1834. He was in 1863 appointed professor of Latin in University College, London. In 1869 he became regius professor of modern history at Cambridge. His chief work is "Ecce Homo: a Survey of the Life and Work of Jesus Christ," an able work. He has also written "The Life and Times of Stein," "Natural Religion," and "The Expansion of England."

Seetzen, (ULRICH JASPER), a German naturalist, born near Oldenburg in 1767, travelled in Palestine, Egypt, and Arabia, and made a valuable collection of manuscripts and objects in natural history, now in the museum at Gotha. He died near Mocha in 1811.

Sefi, written also Suffee, originally San-Meerza, (Mirza), Sultan of Persia, was a grandson of Abbās the Great. He began to reign in 1628, and with great cruelty. He was involved in war with the Turkish Sultan Amurath IV., who took Bagdad. Died in 1642.

Sefstrom, or Sefstroem, (NILS GABRIEL), a Swedish chemist, born at Helsingland in 1787. He discovered the metal Vanadium about 1830. Died in 1854.

Segar, (Sir WILLIAM), an English magistrate and writer, held the office of Garter king-at-arms. He published "Honour, Civil and Military." Died in 1633.

Seghers or Segers, sā'gērs or sā'hērs, (DANIEL), a Dutch painter of fruit- and flower-pieces, born at Antwerp in 1590, was a pupil of Breughel. He attained great excellence in his department of the art, and was employed by Rubens to paint the flowers in some of his historical pictures. Died in 1660.

Seghers, (GERAART), brother or cousin of the preceding, was born at Antwerp about 1580. He studied painting at Rome, and afterwards visited Spain, where he was patronized by the court. His works are chiefly historical. Died in 1651.

Segneri, sán-yá'ree, (PAOLO), an Italian Jesuit and celebrated pulpit orator, born near Rome in 1624. He filled the post of preacher to Pope Innocent XII. His "Quaresimale," or sermons for Lent, are esteemed among the best productions of the kind in the language. Died in 1694.

See G. MASSERI or MAFFEI, "Vita del P. Segneri," 1717; MENEGHELLI, "Elogio storico di P. Segneri," 1815; NICÉRON, "Mémoires," TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Segneri, (PAOLO), a nephew of the preceding, was born at Rome in 1673. He was a Jesuit and a noted preacher. Died in 1713.

See GALUZZI, "Vita del P. Segneri Juniore," 1716.

Segni, sán'yee, (BERNARDO), an Italian historian, born at Florence in the fifteenth century. His principal work, a "History of Florence from 1527 to 1555," has a high reputation. He also translated several works of Aristotle into Italian. Died in 1559.

Segrais, de, dēh seh-grá', (JEAN REGNAULD), a French poet and novelist, born at Caen in 1624. He was secretary of Mademoiselle de Montpensier for many years. He translated Virgil into verse, and wrote pastoral poems, the style of which was praised by Boileau. Died in 1701.

See BREDIF, "Segrais, sa Vie et ses Œuvres," 1863; NICÉRON, "Mémoires," A. GALLAND, "Segraisiana," 1720; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Séguier, sā'gē-á', (ANTOINE), a French judge, born in Paris in 1552, was a son of Pierre, (1504-80.) He was appointed advocate-general in 1587, was loyal to the king during the League, and defended the liberty of the Gallican Church against Pope Gregory XIV. Died in 1624.

Séguier, (ANTOINE JEAN MATHIEU), a French judge, born in Paris in 1768. He was appointed president of the court of appeal, Paris, in 1802, and retained that position more than forty years. Died in 1843.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Séguier, (ANTOINE LOUIS), a celebrated French jurist and orator, born in Paris in 1726, was the father of the preceding. Appointed advocate-general in the Parliament of Paris in 1755, he soon acquired the highest reputation for eloquence, legal knowledge, and integrity. In 1757 he succeeded Fontenelle as a member of the French Academy. Died in 1792.

See PORTALIS, "Eloge d'A. L. Séguier," 1806; VOLTAIRE, "Lettres;" SAPEY, "Les Séguier;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Séguier, (ARMAND PIERRE), BARON, a French advocate, a son of Antoine Jean Mathieu, noticed above, was born at Montpellier in 1803. He became about 1830 a councillor at the royal court of Paris. In 1843 he resigned his functions and devoted himself to works of mechanism. He is noted for his mechanical skill and knowledge of machines, and is a member of the Institute.

Séguier, (JEAN FRANÇOIS), a French antiquary and naturalist, born at Nîmes in 1703, was related to the eminent jurists of that name. He was an intimate friend of Scipio Maffei, in conjunction with whom he made a large collection of ancient inscriptions. He died in 1784, leaving his museum of medals and objects in natural history to the Academy of Nîmes. He translated into French the "Memoirs of Alexander, Marquis of Maffei," and wrote a work entitled "Bibliotheca Botanica."

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Séguier, (NICOLAS MAXIMILIEN SIDOINE), Marquis de Saint-Brisson, a French writer, born at Beauvais in 1773. Among his works is an "Essay on Polytheism," (2 vols., 1840.) Died in 1854.

Séguier, (PIERRE), an eminent French jurist and magistrate, born in Paris in 1504. He rose through several important offices to be president à mortier in 1554, and, while filling this post, was chiefly instrumental in preventing the introduction of the Inquisition into France. He died in 1580, leaving six sons, who were distinguished for their legal attainments.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Séguier, (PIERRE), an eminent French statesman and patron of learning, born in Paris in May, 1588, was a grandson of the preceding, and a son of Jean Séguier. He became chancellor of France in 1635, and retained that office (except for short intervals) until his death. He was a friend of Richelieu, with whom he shares the honour of being the founder of the French Academy, of which he was president. Voltaire praised his fidelity in these terms,—"Toujours fidèle dans un temps où c'était un mérite de ne pas l'être," ("Always faithful in a time when it was a merit not to be so.") Died in 1672.

See FLOUQUET, "Diaire du Chancelier Séguier," 1842; SAPEY, "Les Séguier;" F. TALLEMANT, "Eloge funèbre de P. Séguier," 1672; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle."

Ségu, de, deḡ sà'gür', (HENRI FRANÇOIS,) COMTE, a French soldier, born in 1689, served with distinction in Spain and Italy, and was made lieutenant-general in 1738. Died in 1751.

Ségu, de, (JOSEPH ALEXANDRE,) VICOMTE, brother of Count Louis Philippe, was born in Paris in 1756. He was the author of "Romances and Songs," "Women: their Condition and Influence in the Social Order," (1820,) and numerous comedies, operas, and romances. Died in 1805.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Ségu, de, (LOUIS PHILIPPE,) COMTE, a French diplomatist and *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1753, was a son of Philippe Henri, noticed below. He served under Rochambeau in the American war, and after its termination was appointed in 1784 ambassador to Saint Petersburg, where he was treated with great distinction by Catherine II. He was elected to the National Assembly after the breaking out of the French Revolution, and in 1792 was sent on a mission to the court of Prussia. He was chosen a member of the French Academy in 1803, and was subsequently made a peer by Louis XVIII. He published a "Historical and Political Picture of Europe from 1786 to 1796," "Moral and Political Tales," "Universal History, Ancient and Modern," (1819,) "Moral and Political Gallery," and "Memoirs, Souvenirs, and Anecdotes," (3 vols., 1824.) The last-named, a very entertaining and attractive work, obtained great popularity. Died in 1830.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" SAINTE-BEUVE, notice in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" for May 15, 1843.

Ségu, de, (PHILIPPE HENRI,) MARQUIS, son of Henri François, noticed above, was born in 1724. He served with distinction in the Italian and German campaigns of Louis XV., and attained the rank of lieutenant-general. He was appointed minister of war in 1780, and marshal of France in 1783. Died in 1801.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ségu, de, (PHILIPPE PAUL,) COMTE, a general and historian, born in Paris in 1780, was a son of Louis Philippe, noticed above. He became an officer of Bonaparte's staff, and obtained the confidence of that chief, who employed him in several foreign missions. He served as a general of the imperial staff in the campaign of Russia. He wrote a "History of Napoleon and the Grand Army in 1812," (1824,) which had great success, and a "History of Russia and Peter the Great," (1829.) In 1830 he was admitted into the French Academy. He died at Paris in 1873.

Ségu d'Aguesseau, de, deḡ sà'gür' dā'gā'sō', (RAYMOND JOSEPH PAUL,) COMTE, born in Paris in 1803, studied law, and became a senator in 1852.

Seguy, seḡ-ge', (JOSEPH,) a French preacher and poet, born at Rodez in 1689, became a member of the French Academy in 1736. Died in 1761.

Seidl, sīd'l or zīd'l, (JOHANN GABRIEL,) an Austrian littérateur and antiquary, born at Vienna in 1804, was appointed in 1840 keeper of the cabinet of coins and antiques at Vienna.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1852.

Seignelay, de. See COLBERT, (JEAN BAPTISTE.)

Seiler, sī'ler or zī'ler, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a German writer, born near Baireuth in 1733, became in 1770 professor of theology at Erlangen. Died in 1807.

Seiss, seess, (JOSEPH AUGUSTUS,) D.D., a learned Lutheran divine, born near Emmetsburg, Maryland, in 1823, became in 1858 the pastor of Saint John's Church, Philadelphia. He has published, besides many other works, sermons, etc., "The Last Times and the Great Consummation," (1856; 6th edition, 1864.)

Seissel, de, deḡ sà'sēl', (CLAUDE,) a French historian, born in Savoy about 1450. He became Bishop of Marseilles in 1509. He wrote, besides other works, "La grande Monarchie de France," (1519.) Died in 1520.

Séjan. See SEJANUS.

Séjan, sà'zhōn', (NICOLAS,) a French composer and excellent organist, born in Paris in 1745; died in 1819.

Se-jā'nus, [Fr. SÉJAN, sà'zhōn',] (LUCIUS ÆLIUS,) a celebrated Roman courtier and favourite of the emperor Tiberius, was born at Vulturni, in Etruria. He

rose through various promotions to be commander-in-chief of the prætorian cohorts, and, aiming at the imperial power, soon after effected the death of Drusus, son of the emperor, by poison, in 23 A.D., having previously seduced Livia, the wife of Drusus, and made her an accomplice in his crime. With a view of obtaining the sole direction of public affairs, he induced Tiberius to retire to the island of Capræ, and subsequently caused Agrippina, the widow of Germanicus, and her sons, to be put to death. The emperor, aroused at length to suspicion, deprived Sejanus of his office, and ordered him to be arrested and executed, 31 A.D.

See TACITUS, "Annales."

Sejour, (VICTOR,) a French dramatist, born in Paris about 1816.

Selborne, EARL OF. See PALMER.

Sel'by, (PRIDEAUX JOHN,) an English ornithologist, was the author of "Figures of British Birds," (Edinburgh, 1821,) which, says Professor Wilson, "is perhaps the most splendid work of the kind ever published in Britain," and of a "History of British Forest-Trees," (London, 1842.) Died in 1867.

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1826, and June, 1828.

Sel'den, (DUDLEY,) an American lawyer, practised his profession in New York with distinction, and was elected to Congress in 1833. Died in Paris in 1855.

Sel'den, (JOHN,) a celebrated English lawyer and statesman, born at Salvington, in Sussex, on the 16th of December, 1584. He was educated at Oxford, which he quitted about 1602, and entered the Inner Temple, London, in 1604. He was an intimate friend of Ben Jonson. He was profoundly versed in history, languages, antiquities, etc. His first work was "Analecton Anglo-Britannicon," (1606.) In 1614 he published a work "On Titles of Honour," which was highly esteemed. His reputation was augmented by a learned treatise "On Syrian Divinities," ("De Diis Syris," 1617.) In 1623 he was elected to Parliament, in which he acted with the country party, or opposition. He was one of the managers of the prosecution of the Duke of Buckingham, in 1626-28. In the session of 1629 Selden was a prominent opponent of the arbitrary measures of the king, who committed him, with other leaders, to the Tower. After he had passed eight months in prison, the court offered to release him if he would give security for his good behaviour, which he refused to do. He was then transferred to another place of confinement, and detained until 1634. In 1635 he published a celebrated work entitled the "Closed Sea," ("Mare Clausum,") in which he claimed for England the exclusive use of the sea. This was written to refute the work of Grotius called "Open Sea," ("Mare Liberum,") He represented the University of Oxford in the Long Parliament, which met in 1640. In the contest between the king and the Parliament he pursued a moderate or irresolute course. He opposed the execution of the Earl of Strafford, but subscribed the Covenant in 1643, and was one of the lay members of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. Among his important works are one "On the Law of Nature and of Nations according to the Teaching of the Hebrews," ("De Jure naturali et Gentium juxta Disciplinam Hebræorum," 1640,) and "A Commentary on English Law," ("Fleta, seu Commentarius Juris Anglicani," 1647.) Selden remained in Parliament until 1650 or later. His latter years were passed in the house of the Countess-dowager of Kent, to whom it was reported he was married. He died in November, 1654. His character is highly extolled by men of both parties, including Clarendon, who says, "Mr. Selden was a person whom no character can flatter or transmit in any expressions equal to his merit and virtue." "His sayings," says Hallam, "are full of vigour, raciness, and a kind of scorn of the half-learned far less rude but more cutting than that of Scaliger. It has been said that the Table-Talk of Selden is worth all the Ana of the Continent. In this I should be disposed to concur." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See WILKINS, "Life of Selden," 1726; J. AIKIN, "Life of John Selden," 1812; G. W. JOHNSON, "Memoirs of J. Selden," 1835; "Selden's Table-Talk," 1689; "London Quarterly Review" for January, 1856; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, *long*; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, î, ö, ŷ, *short*; a, e, i, o, *obscure*; fâr, fâll, fât; mêt; nôt; gōöd; mōön,

Seldjoukides. See SELJOOKIDES.

Seldschuken or **Seldschukiden.** See SELJOOKIDES.

Se-le'ne, [Gr. Σελήνη; Fr. SÉLÈNE, sà'làn'; Lat. LÚ'NA,] the goddess of the moon, sometimes called MENE or PHOEBE. She was said to be a daughter of Helios or Hyperion, and by some writers was identified with DIANA, (which see.)

Seleucidæ, se-lu'sí-dē, the name of the dynasty founded by Seleucus Nicator. (See next article.)

Se-leū'cus [Gr. Σέλευκος] I, surnamed NICA'TOR, founder of the dynasty of the Seleucidæ, was the son of Antiochus, a general in the service of Philip of Macedonia. He rose to the highest rank in the army of Alexander the Great, and, after the death of that sovereign, became Satrap of Babylonia about 321 B.C. He subsequently carried on a war against Antigonus and his son Demetrius, which resulted in his obtaining possession of Media, Bactria, and other large portions of Asia, and forming thereby the Syrian monarchy. Having set out on an expedition against Macedonia, he was assassinated by Ptolemy Ceraunus, 280 B.C. He founded the cities of Antioch and Seleucia, (or, more correctly, Seleucia,) and was a liberal patron of learning. He was highly distinguished for military ability. He was succeeded by his son, Antiochus I.

Se-leū'cus Cal-ī-ní'cus, son of Antiochus II, ascended the throne of Syria in 246 B.C. He carried on wars with the Egyptians and Parthians. Died about 226 B.C.

Seleucus III. Çe-rau'nus, King of Syria, was a son of Seleucus Callinicus, whom he succeeded in 226 B.C. He died in 223, and was succeeded by his brother, Antiochus III.

Seleucus IV. Philop'ator, a son of Antiochus III, became King of Syria in 186 or 187 B.C. He paid a large sum of money to the Romans, who had defeated Antiochus. Died in 175 B.C.

Seleucus V., a son of Demetrius Nicator, began to reign in 124 B.C. He was put to death by his mother, Cleopatra, in the same year.

Seleucus VI., surnamed EPIPH'ANES, was a son of Antiochus VIII. He became king in 96, and was killed in 95 or 94 B.C.

Sel'im [Turk. SELEEM or SELİM, seh-leem'] I, a son of Bayazet (Bajazet) II, was born in 1467, and became Emperor of Turkey in 1512. Having put to death his two brothers, he invaded Persia, took its capital, and subsequently carried on a successful war against Egypt and Syria. He was preparing for another invasion of Persia, when he died, in 1520.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs."

Selim (Seleem) II., grandson of the preceding, and son of Solyman the Magnificent, was born about 1524, and ascended the throne in 1566. Among the principal events of his reign were the conquest of Cyprus from the Venetians, and the signal defeat of the Turks in the naval battle of Lepanto, (1571.) Died in 1574.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs."

Selim (Seleem) III., son of Mustafa III, born in 1761, became Sultan of Turkey in 1789. Having an earnest desire to reform the government, he had, before his accession, corresponded with the French ambassador, Count Choiseul, and with other distinguished statesmen. After the termination of the wars in which Turkey had been engaged with Russia, Austria, and France, Selim entered upon his various reforms, among the most important of which was the Nizâm Jedeed, (or Jedid), i.e. the "new order," or organization of the army after the European manner. In 1806 war again broke out between Turkey and the allied armies of Russia and England, and the Janissaries, availing themselves of the dissatisfaction of the army with the new arrangements, openly revolted, and took possession of the arsenal. The Sultan was deposed, and succeeded by Mustafa IV., who soon after caused him to be strangled in prison, (1808.)

See LAMARTINE, "Histoire de la Turquie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sélis, sà'lèss', (NICOLAS JOSEPH,) a French poet, born in Paris in 1737, became professor of Latin poetry

in the College of France in 1796. He produced a good translation of the Satires of Persius. Among his works, which are commended as elegant in style, are "Epistles in Verse on Various Subjects," (1776.) Died in 1802.

Seljookides or **Seljukides**, sêl-joo'kidz, sing. **Seljukide** or **Seljookide**, sêl-joo'kid, [Fr. SELDJOUKIDES, sêl'joo'kèd'; Ger. SELDSCHUKEN, sêl-joo'ken, or SELDSCHUKIDEN, sêl-joo-ke'e'den; Lat. SELGIU'KIDÆ or SELJU'KIDÆ,] the name of a celebrated dynasty, which was established in the latter half of the eleventh century. Its founder was Togrul Beg, whose grandfather Seljook, (Seljûk,) having been expelled from Toorkistán by the ruling prince, accompanied by a powerful tribe, (of which he was the head,) settled in Bokhara and embraced the Mohammedan religion. Seljook, when over a hundred years of age, was killed in battle, and was succeeded by his grandson, Togrul Beg. This chieftain overran a large part of Central Asia, took Bagdad, and obtained possession of the person of the Caliph, whom, however, he treated with profound respect. The prince of the faithful afterwards appointed Togrul the lieutenant of his vast empire, and gave him his daughter in marriage. Togrul Beg was succeeded by his nephew, the famous ALP-ARSLÂN, (which see.) Under him and his son, Malik Shah, the Seljookian empire attained its highest point of power and glory. It soon after began to decline, and ended with the death of Togrul III.

Seljuk. See SELJOOKIDES.

Seljukides. See SELJOOKIDES.

Sel'kirk, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish sailor, born at Largo in 1676. Having in one of his voyages quarrelled with his captain, he was left on the uninhabited island of Juan Fernandez in 1704, with only his gun, axe, ammunition, and a few other necessaries. Here he remained more than four years, living on game and clothing himself with the skins of goats. He was taken off in 1709, by Captain Woodes Rogers, who made him his mate. He died in 1723, having attained the rank of lieutenant in the navy. Selkirk's adventures suggested to Defoe the celebrated romance of "Robinson Crusoe."

See JOHN HOWELL, "Life and Adventures of Alexander Selkirk."

Selle, sel'leh or zel'leh, (CHRISTIAN THEOPHILUS,) a German physician and writer, born at Stettin, in Pomerania, in 1748, became physician to Frederick the Great of Prussia. He was the author of medical works, and treatises against the philosophy of Kant. Died in 1800.

Sel'ler, (ABEDNEGO,) an English divine, born at Plymouth, wrote "Tracts against Popery," "The Devout Communicant," and other works. Died about 1720.

Sellius, (GODFREY,) a German writer, born at Dantzic, published a "Dictionary of Monograms," and other works. Died in 1767.

Sellon, (BAKER JOHN,) an English lawyer, born in 1762, author of an "Analysis of the Practice of the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas." Died 1835.

Sellon, (PRISCILLA LYDIA,) an English philanthropist, born about 1820, established in 1849 a Protestant sisterhood, corresponding with the religious orders of the Catholic Church. She lived to see and take part in the successes of the sisterhoods, both in nursing and other works of mercy. Died in 1876.

Selmer, (HANNIBAL PETER,) a Norwegian writer, born at Gaarden-Mein, in Norway, in 1802.

Selva, (GIANANTONIO,) an Italian architect, born at Venice in 1753; died in 1819.

Selve, de, (JEAN,) a French judge and negotiator, born in Limousin. He was sent to Madrid in 1525 to negotiate for the liberation of Francis I. Died in 1529.

Sel'wyn, (GEORGE,) an English gentleman, distinguished for his wit, was born in 1719. He became a member of Parliament. Died in 1791.

Selwyn, (GEORGE AUGUSTUS,) an English bishop and missionary, was born in 1809. In 1841 he was consecrated first bishop of New Zealand. In 1867 he was translated to the see of Lichfield. Died in 1878.

Selwyn, (WILLIAM,) an English jurist, born in Surrey in 1774, published, among other works, an "Abridgment of the Law of Nisi Prius." Died in 1855.

Selwyn, (WILLIAM,) a son of the preceding, was born in 1806. He became Lady Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge in 1855, and in 1857 chaplain in ordinary to the Queen. He published several theological works. Died in 1875.

Selys-Longchamps, de, (MICHEL EDMOND,) BARON, a naturalist, born in Paris in 1813. He published, besides other works, a "Belgian Fauna."

Sem, the French for SHEM, which see.

Sem'e-Ie, [Gr. Σεμείη; Fr. SÉMÉLÉ, sá'má'lá',] a daughter of Cadmus, and sister of Ino, was said to have been beloved by Jupiter, and to have been by him the mother of Bacchus. The poets feigned that she requested Jupiter to appear to her with his greatest splendour, and that he came with flashes of lightning, by which she was consumed, and that Bacchus rescued her from Erebus and raised her to Olympus, where she was called Thyó'ne.

Semini, sà-mee'nee, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter, born at Genoa in 1510; died in 1594.

Semini, (ANTONIO,) a painter, the father of the preceding, was born at Genoa in 1485; died in 1550.

Semini, (OTTAVIO,) a painter, a son of the preceding, was born in 1520; died in 1604.

Semiramide. See SEMIRAMIS.

Se-mir'a-mis, [Gr. Σεμίραμις; It. SEMIRAMIDE, sà-me-rá-mee'dá,] a celebrated queen of Assyria, whose history is greatly obscured by fables, supposed to have reigned about 1250 B.C. She was, according to Diodorus, the wife of Omnes, a general in the Assyrian army; but, having attracted the notice of Ninus, King of Assyria, he made her his queen. Having succeeded to the throne on the death of Ninus, she built Babylon and several other cities, and planned a number of magnificent works. She invaded Persia and Ethiopia, and conquered large portions of those countries. She was less successful in her invasion of India, where her army was overthrown, chiefly, as it would appear, by means of the war elephants which her enemies possessed. She is stated by some writers to have been murdered by her son Ninyas, and by others to have been killed in battle.

See NIEBUHR, "Geschichte Assurs und Babels," 1837; RAWLINSOON, "The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World."

Semler, sêm'ler or zêm'ler, (JOHANN SALMON,) an influential and liberal German theologian, was born at Saalfeld in December, 1721, (or, as some writers say, 1725.) He studied in the University of Halle, and became professor of theology there in 1751. He has been called "the father of German rationalism." In 1757 he succeeded Baumgarten as director of the theological seminary. He acquired distinction by his method of historical hermeneutics. He wrote, besides many other works, "Apparatus ad Liberam Novi Testamenti Interpretationem," (1767,) and a "Treatise on the Examination of the Canon," ("Abhandlung von der Untersuchung des Kanons," 4 vols., 1771-75.) Died at Halle in 1791.

See his Autobiography, entitled "Semlers Lebensbeschreibung," 2 vols., 1781-82; F. A. WOLF, "Ueber Semlers letzte Lebensstage," 1791; H. SCHMID, "Theologie Semlers," 1838; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Semmes, sêmz, (RAPHAEL,) an American naval officer, born in Maryland, entered the navy about 1826. He obtained the rank of commander about 1855. In the summer of 1861 he took command of the steamer Sumter, which captured many merchant-vessels owned by citizens of the United States. In August, 1862, he became captain of a swift war-steamer, called the "290," or Alabama, just built in England, and manned by British subjects. He inflicted immense damage on the American mercantile marine. On the 19th of June, 1864, he encountered, near Cherbourg, France, the Kearsarge, Captain Winslow. In the battle that ensued, both vessels moved rapidly in circles, swinging around an ever-changing centre. After they had described seven circles, the Alabama began to sink, and Semmes escaped in the English yacht Deerhound. He lost nine killed and twenty-one wounded, while Captain Winslow lost only one killed and two wounded.

See TENNEY, "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion," pp. 276-81.

Semolei. See FRANCO, (BATTISTA.)

Semonville, de, dèh sèh-mò'n'vèl', (CHARLES LOUIS HUGUET—hü'gá'), MARQUIS, a French diplomatist, born in Paris in 1759. Having been sent on a mission to Italy in 1793, he was imprisoned by the Austrians for two years. He became a member of the senate in 1805, and sat in the Chamber of Peers from 1815 to 1830. Died in 1839.

See MOUNIER, "Éloge de Semonville;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Semper, sêm'per or zêm'per, (GOTTFRIED,) a German architect, born at Hamburg in 1804. Among his best works is the new theatre at Dresden. He published two esteemed works, entitled "The Four Elements of Architecture," (1851,) and "Science, Industry, and Art," (1852.) Died at Vienna in 1879.

Semple, sêm'p', (ROBERT BAYLOR,) an American Baptist divine, born in King and Queen county, Virginia, in 1769. He published a "History of Virginia Baptists," and other works. Died in 1831.

Sem-pro'nī-a, a Roman lady, was the sister of the celebrated Gracchi, and the wife of Scipio Africanus the Younger.

Sempronia, the beautiful but profligate wife of D. Junius Brutus, who was consul in 77 B.C. She was distinguished for her literary talents, and was an accomplice in the conspiracy of Catiline.

Sempronia Gens, an ancient Roman gens, was divided into many families, known as the Atratinii, Gracchi, Longi, Rufi, Tuditani, etc. A. SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS, who was consul in 497 B.C., belonged to this gens.

Sem-pro'nī-us Tu-đi-tanus, (CAIUS,) a Roman historian, became consul in 129 B.C. His works are not extant.

Senac, sèh-năk', (JEAN,) a French physician and medical writer, born at Lombez in 1693, became physician to the king in 1752. He was author of a treatise on the structure and diseases of the heart, which was esteemed a standard work at the time. Died in 1770.

Senac de Meilhan, sèh-năk' dèh mà'lò'n', (GABRIEL,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1736, was a son of the preceding. He published fictitious "Memoirs of Anne de Gonzague," (1786,) and "Considerations on Mind (or Intellect) and Manners," ("Considérations sur l'Esprit et les Mœurs," 1787.) Died at Vienna in 1803.

See CRAUFURD, "Essai biographique sur Senac de Meilhan," 1803; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Senân, sê-năn', a celebrated physician and astronomer, born in Mesopotamia, flourished in the tenth century. He was appointed archiater or chief of the physicians by Moktader, Caliph of Bagdad. He wrote several works on geometry and astronomy, and on the doctrines of the Sabians. He died in 942 A.D.

Senancour, de, dèh sèh-nôn'koo'r', (ÉTIENNE PIVERT,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1770, was a melancholy and meditative person. He published, besides other works, "Reveries on the Primitive Nature of Man," (1799,) "Obermann," a tale, (1804,) and "Free Meditations of a Recluse," ("Libres Méditations d'un Solitaire," 1819.) M. Villemain procured for him a pension from the state. Died in 1846.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Senarmont, de, dèh sèh-năr'môn', (ALEXANDRE ANTOINE HUREAU—hü'rô'), BARON, a French general, born at Strasburg in 1769. He distinguished himself at Jena, Eylau, and Friedland, where he directed the artillery, (1807.) He was killed at the siege of Cadiz, in 1810.

See MARION, "Mémoires sur Général de Senarmont," 1846.

Senarmont, de, (HENRI HUREAU,) a mineralogist and engineer, born at Broué in 1808, was a nephew of the preceding. He wrote a "Treatise on the Modifications which Reflection at the Surface of Crystals produces in Polarized Light," (1840,) a "Geological Description of the Department of Seine-et-Marne," (1844,) and other works. Died in 1862.

Senart, sà'nâr', (ANTOINE MARIE JULES), a French advocate and republican, born at Rouen in 1800. He became president of the Constituent Assembly about May, 1848, and was minister of the interior for a short time in that year.

Senault, seh-nô', (JOHN FRANCIS), a Flemish ecclesiastic, born at Antwerp about 1600. He settled in Paris, where he became celebrated as a pulpit orator. He published several moral and religious works. Died in 1672.

Senebier, sen'be-â', (JEAN), a Swiss naturalist and *littérateur*, was born at Geneva in 1742. He was ordained a minister about 1762, and preached several years at Chancy. In 1773 he was appointed keeper of the public library of Geneva. He wrote numerous and various works, among which are "Essay on the Art of Observing and Making Experiments," (2 vols., 1775,) a "Literary History of Geneva," (3 vols., 1786,) and "Vegetable Physiology," (5 vols., 1800.) Died in 1809.

See MAUNOIR, "Eloge de J. Senebier," 1810; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sen'e-qa, [Fr. SÉNÈQUE,*sà'nêk',] (LUCIUS ANNEUS), an eminent Roman Stoic, philosopher, and moralist, born at Corduba, in Spain, about 5 B.C. He was educated in Rome, whither he was brought by his parents in his childhood. Having studied rhetoric, philosophy, and law, he gained distinction as a pleader. Accused by Messalina of improper intimacy with Julia, a niece of Claudius, he was banished to Corsica in 41 A.D. During his exile he composed his "Consolatio ad Helviam." (Helvia was the name of his mother.) Through the influence of Agrippina, he obtained permission to return to Rome in 49 A.D., was raised to the praetorship, and appointed tutor to L. Domitius, (commonly known as Nero,) who became emperor in 54 A.D. According to Tacitus, Seneca endeavoured to reform or restrain the evil propensities of his pupil. Some writers, however, censure his conduct in this connection, by arguments which derive plausibility from the immense wealth which Seneca amassed. About the year 56 he wrote a treatise on clemency, addressed to Nero, "De Clementiâ, ad Neronem." Seneca consented to the death of Nero's mother, Agrippina, who was killed by order of her son in 60 A.D., and wrote the letter which Nero addressed to the senate in his justification. He was afterwards supplanted in the favour of Nero by Tigellinus and Rufus, who sought to ruin Seneca by exciting the suspicion of the tyrant against him. He was accused of being an accomplice of Piso, (who had conspired against the emperor,) and was ordered to put himself to death. Having opened his veins, he died in a warm bath in 65 A.D. He was an uncle of the poet Lucan.

Seneca was an eloquent and popular writer. His style is aphoristic, antithetical, and somewhat inflated. Among his numerous works are a treatise "On Anger," ("De Ira,") "A Book on Providence," ("De Providentia Liber,") "On Tranquillity of Mind," ("De Animi Tranquillitate,") "On the Brevity of Life," ("De Brevitate Vitæ,") essays on natural science, entitled "Quæstiones Naturales," and numerous epistles, "Epistolæ ad Lucilium," which are a collection of moral maxims. We have also ten tragedies in verse which are attributed to Seneca, and which, though not adapted to the stage, have considerable literary merit.

There has been great diversity of opinion respecting the character and writings of Seneca. He has been quoted as an authority by councils and fathers of the Church. He was highly extolled as a writer by Montaigne. Quintilian observes that his writings "abound in charming defects," (*dulcibus vitis.*) Macaulay is among those who take the least favourable view of the character and influence of the great Stoic. He says, "It is very reluctantly that Seneca can be brought to confess that any philosopher had ever paid the smallest attention to anything that could possibly promote what vulgar people would consider as the well-being of mankind. . . . The business of a philosopher was to declaim in praise of poverty, with two millions sterling out at usury; to meditate epigrammatic conceits about the

evils of luxury, in gardens which moved the envy of sovereigns; to rant about liberty, while fawning on the insolent and pampered freedmen of a tyrant." ("Essay on Lord Bacon.")

See ROSMINI, "Vita di Seneca," 1793; JUSTUS LIPSIUS, "Vita L. A. Senecæ," 1607; KLOTZSCH, "Seneca," 2 vols., 1799-1802; REINHARDT, "De Seneca Vita et Scriptis," 1817; VERNIER, "Vie de Sénèque," 1812; AM. FLEURY, "Sénèque et Saint-Paul," 2 vols., 1853; P. EKERMAN, "Vita et Dogmata L. A. Senecæ," 1742; RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" HIRSCHIG, "Dood en Gedachtenis van Seneca," 1831; DENIS DIDEROT, "Essai sur la Vie de Sénèque," 1779; F. SALVADORI, "Il Filosofo cortigiano, o sia il Seneca," 1674; TACITUS, "Annales," "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Seneca, (MARCUS ANNÆUS), a Latin rhetorician, born at Corduba (Córdoba) about 61 B.C., was the father of the preceding, and the grandfather of Lucan. He wrote "Book of Persuasives," ("Suasorium Liber,") and "Ten Books of Controversies," ("Controversiarum Libri decem,") which are extant, but have little merit.

Sénécai or **Sénécé**, de, dèh sà'nèh-sà' or sà'n'sà', (ANTOINE BAUDERON), a French poet, born at Mâcon in 1643. He wrote "Kaimac; Les Travaux d'Apollon," and other works. Died in 1737.

Senecio, se-nee'she-o, (HERENNIUS), a native of Spain, was put to death by order of Domitian. The charges against him were that he was a candidate for no public office, and that he had written the life of Helvidius Priscus.

Senefelder, sà'nèh-fêld'er, (ALOIS), the inventor of lithography, was born at Prague in 1771. He became a play-actor in his youth, but did not succeed in that pursuit. He also wrote several dramas. Being poor, he meditated various new modes of printing his works cheaply, and tried experiments in etching, and writing backwards on calcareous stone. One day it was necessary to make a memorandum in haste, but he had no white paper: so he wrote it on a smooth stone with a peculiar ink. It afterwards occurred to him to apply diluted nitric acid, which etched away the stone where there had been no ink, the part on which the ink had been placed being protected from the action of the acid, so that the letters were left in relief. He invented about 1798 the process of lithography which is now generally used, and was appointed director of the royal lithographic office at Munich in 1809. He published a "History of Lithography," (1819.) Died in 1834.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Senek. See SENECA.

Senior, seen'yor, (NASSAU WILLIAM), an English lawyer, born in Berkshire in 1790, became in 1826 professor of political economy at Oxford. He published "On Foreign Poor-Laws and Labourers," (1840,) a "Treatise on Political Economy," (1850,) and other works. Died in 1864.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1859.

Senkenberg, von, fon sênk'en-bêrg' or zênk'en-bêrg', (HEINRICH CHRISTOPH), BARON, a German jurist, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1704, became professor of law at Göttingen. Died in 1768.

Senkenberg, von, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN), brother of the preceding, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1717. He founded in that city a hospital, with a library botanical garden, anatomical theatre, etc. Died in 1772. The Senkenberg Museum of Natural History was established in his honour in 1817.

Sen-nach'er-ib, [Heb. סנחריב] King of Assyria, was a son of Sargon, whom he succeeded about 702 B.C. He invaded Judea in the reign of Hezekiah, defeated the Egyptian allies of the King of Judah, and extorted from him a large amount of gold and silver. His army besieged Jerusalem, but was overthrown by the angel of the Lord, who "went forth and smote in the camp of the Assyrians an hundred and four score and five thousand," so that Sennacherib returned in haste to Nineveh. He reigned twenty-two years.

See II. Kings xviii., xix.; NIEBUHR, "Geschichte Assurs und Babels."

Sennert, sên'nêrt, [Lat. SENNER'TUS.] (ANDREAS), a German Orientalist, born at Wittenberg in 1606, was a son of Daniel, noticed below. He became professor

* Chaucer usually has SENEK, with the accent on the last syllable; sometimes, though rarely, SENEC.

of Hebrew at Wittenberg in 1638. He published a number of works. Died in 1689.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Sennert or **Sen-ner'tus**, [Fr. SENNERT, sâ'nair'.] (DANIEL,) a German physician, born at Breslau in 1572, became professor of medicine at Württemberg. He was the author of numerous works, and enjoyed a high reputation in his profession. Died in 1637.

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

Sennertus. See SENNERT.

Senneterre. See FERTÉ-SENNETERRE.

Sen'ter, (ISAAC,) an eminent American physician, born in New Hampshire in 1755. He served as surgeon in the Revolutionary war, and afterwards practised at Newport, Rhode Island. Died in 1799.

Seona. See SIÖFN.

Sepp, sêp or zêp, (JOHANN NEPOMUK,) a Catholic theologian, born at Töltz, in Bavaria, in 1816, became professor of history at Munich. He wrote a "Life of Jesus," in answer to that of Strauss, and "Paganism and its Signification for Christianity," (1853,) in which he favours the system of Schelling.

Sep'ping's, (SIR ROBERT,) an English naval architect, born in 1768, made several important improvements in ship-building, among which was the system of diagonal bracing and trussing. In acknowledgment of his services he was elected to the Royal Society in 1814, and obtained the Copley medal from that institution. He published a treatise "On a New Principle of constructing Ships in the Mercantile Navy," and other similar works, in the "Philosophical Transactions." Died in 1840.

Septalius. See SETTALA.

Septimius Severus. See SEVERUS.

Sepulveda, de, dà sâ-pool'vâ-dâ, (JUAN GINEZ,) a celebrated Spanish historian and scholar, born near Córdova about 1490. He studied at the University of Alcalá, and subsequently at Rome, where he was patronized by Cardinal Carpi. In 1536 he became historiographer to the emperor Charles V., and was afterwards appointed tutor to his son Philip. Among his principal historical works are his "History of the Emperor Charles V.," "History of Philip II.," and "History of the Spanish Conquests in Mexico," all in Latin. He also wrote a treatise entitled "Democrates Secundus," in which he attempts to justify the barbarous treatment of the Indians by the Spaniards, and to refute the arguments of Las Casas in their favour. The work was condemned by the principal Spanish universities, and was never printed. Sepulveda translated portions of Aristotle into Latin, and published a number of learned essays in that language. He was one of the most accomplished scholars and writers of his time. Died in 1574.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" ANDRE SCHOTT, "Vita Sepulvedæ," prefixed to Sepulveda's works, Cologne, 1602; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sepulveda, de, (LORENZO,) a Spanish writer of the sixteenth century, was the author of "Romances nuevamente sacadas de Historias antiguas de la Cronica de España," and other works of the kind, which had a high reputation at the time.

Séquard. See BROWN-SÉQUARD.

Serao, sâ-râ'ô, [Lat. SERA'US,] (FRANCESCO,) an Italian physician, born near Aversa in 1702. He became professor of medicine at Naples, and chief physician to Ferdinand IV. Died in 1783.

See FASANO, "De Vita et Scriptis Serai," 1784.

Se-râ'pî-on, [Σεραπίων,] a physician of the sect of the Empirici, who lived at Alexandria about 250 B.C.

Serapion, a Syrian physician, called SERAPION SENIOR, is supposed to have flourished in the tenth century. Two of his medical works are extant.

Serapion, an Arabian physician, commonly called JUNIOR, is supposed to have lived in the eleventh century. He was the author of a work "On Simple Medicaments," which has been translated into Latin.

Se-râ'pis or **Sa-râ'pis**, [Gr. Σάραπις; Fr. SÉRAPIS, sâ'râ'pèss',] the name of an Egyptian divinity, was regarded by some writers as another title of Osiris. Clemens of Alexandria, Macrobius, and others mention

Serapis and Isis as the great divinities of Egypt. According to Apollodorus, Serapis was a name given to Apis after his death.

Se-ra'ri-us or sâ'râ're'is', (NICOLAS,) a learned French Jesuit, born in Lorraine about 1550. He wrote several works against Luther; also, commentaries on Scripture. Died in 1609 or 1610.

Serassi, sâ-râs'see, (PIETRO ANTONIO,) an Italian biographer and critic, born at Bérgamo in 1721. He became secretary to Cardinal Furietti at Rome about 1760. He edited the poems of Petrarck, Dante, and other Italian poets. His chief work is a "Life of Torquato Tasso," ("Vita di T. Tasso," 1785,) which is highly esteemed, and presents a vivid picture of the literary history of Tasso's time. Died in 1791.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Serbelloni, sêr-bêl-lo'nee, (GABRIEL,) an able Italian general, born at Milan in 1508. He fought for Charles V. and Philip II. of Spain. He distinguished himself at the battle of Lepanto, (1571.) Died in 1580.

Sercey, de, dêh sêr'sâ, (PIERRE CÉSAR CHARLES GUILLAUME,) MARQUIS, a French vice-admiral, born near Autun in 1753. He commanded in the East Indies with success in 1796-99. Died in 1836.

Se-re'nus, (AULUS SEPTIMIUS,) a Roman lyric poet, and contemporary of Martial, was the author of "Opuscula Ruralia," on the enjoyments of country life. A few fragments only of this work are extant.

Serenus, (QUINTUS.) See SAMONICUS.

Sergardi, sêr-gar'dee, (LODOVICO,) an Italian satirical poet, born at Sienna in 1660, called himself QUINTUS SECTANUS. He attacked Gravina in a series of satires entitled "Satires of Quintus Sektanus against Philodemus," ("Quinti Sectani Satyræ in Philodemum," 1694.) Died in 1726.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italarum doctrina excellentium."

Serge. See SERGIUS.

Sergeant, sar'jant, (JOHN,) an eminent American jurist and statesman, born in Philadelphia in 1779. He was a son of Jonathan Dickinson Serjeant, who was attorney-general of Pennsylvania. He graduated at Princeton College in 1795, and practised law in Philadelphia. He was retained as counsel in the most important cases in the supreme court of his own State and in that of the United States. He represented a district of his native city in Congress from 1815 to 1823, from 1827 to 1829, and from 1837 to 1842. In 1832 he was the Whig candidate for the office of Vice-President, (Henry Clay being the Presidential candidate,) but received only forty-nine electoral votes. He took an important part against the extension of slavery in the contest which resulted in the Missouri compromise of 1820, and delivered on that occasion a speech of rare eloquence and power. He was a man of high integrity and great personal influence in the community. Died in Philadelphia in November, 1852. His "Select Speeches" were published in Philadelphia in 1832.

See W. M. MEREDITH, "Eulogy on John Sergeant," 1853.

Sergel or **Sergell**, sêr'gêl, (JOHAN TOBIAS,) an eminent Swedish sculptor, born at Stockholm in 1740. He visited Rome in 1767, where he resided many years, and, after his return, was appointed by Gustavus III. court sculptor and professor in the Academy of Arts. Among his master-pieces are "Cupid and Psyche," "Othryades the Spartan," and "Diomedes carrying off the Palladium." Died in 1814.

Sergent, sêr'zhôn', (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a French Jacobin, born at Chartres in 1751. He was a violent member of the Convention, (1792-95,) and published several works. Died in 1847.

See NOËL PARFAIT, "Notice sur A. F. Sergent," 1848.

Ser'gî-us [Fr. SERGE, sêrzh; It. SERGIO, sêr'je-o or sêr'jo] I, Pope of Rome, born at Palermo, succeeded Conon in 687 A.D. He sent missionaries to convert the Saxons. Having refused his consent to the canons issued by the council assembled in Constantinople by Justinian II., the latter ordered his arrest; but, the soldiers taking sides with the pope, he remained in possession of his see. He died in 701, and was succeeded by John VI.

â, ê, î, ô, ù, ŷ, long; â, ê, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, î, ö, ü, ŷ, short; a, e, i, o, obscure; fâr, fáll, fât; mêt; nôt; gôod; mōön;

Sergius II., born at Rome, was elected pope in 844 A.D. During his pontificate the Saracens invaded Italy and ravaged the country near Rome, but did not enter the city. Died in 847.

Sergius III. succeeded Christopher as pope in 904 A.D., being elected through the influence of the Marquis of Tuscany and the profligate Theodora and her daughter Marozia. His son by Marozia was afterwards Pope John X. Sergius died in 913, and was succeeded by Anastasius IV.

Sergius IV. was elected successor to John XVIII. in 1009 A.D. He died in 1012, and Benedict VIII. was chosen to succeed him.

Sergius, Patriarch of Constantinople, born probably in Syria, was a Monothelite. He became patriarch in 610, and died in 639 A.D.

Serieys, *seh-re-â'*, (ANTOINE), a French compiler of histories, etc., born in Rouergue in 1755; died in 1829.

Serimnir. See SÆHRIMNIR.

Seripandi, *sà-re-pân'dee*, or **Seripando**, *sà-re-pân'do*, (GIROLAMO), a learned Italian prelate and writer, born at Naples in 1493, distinguished himself at the Council of Trent. Died in 1563.

Serizay, *de*, *deh seh-re-zâ'*, (JACQUES), a French poet, born in Paris about 1590, was one of the first members of the French Academy. Died in 1653.

Serle, *serl*, (AMBROSE), an English devotional writer, born about 1740. Among his works is "Christian Husbandry," (1804.) Died in 1812.

Serlio, *sêr'le-o*, (SEBASTIANO), an Italian architect and writer upon art, born at Bologna in 1475. He was appointed in 1541, by Francis I., King of France, architect at the palace of Fontainebleau. He was author of "Treatises on Architecture," ("Opere di Architettura.") Died in 1552.

Sermoneta, *da*. See SICIOLANTE.

Seroux d'Agincourt. See D'AGINCOURT.

Serrano y Dominguez, (FRANCISCO), DUC DE LA TORRE, a Spanish general and politician, born in 1810. He was appointed captain-general of the artillery in 1854. He opposed Narvaez in 1857, and was captain-general of Cuba from 1860 to 1862. He was president of the provisional government formed by the insurgents who deposed Isabel in September, 1868, and was elected Regent of Spain in June, 1869. He suppressed the Carlist insurrection in 1872. In 1874 he was appointed president of the executive power. Died in 1885.

Serrao, *sêr-râ'o*, (GIOVAN ANDREA), a learned Italian ecclesiastic, born in Calabria in 1731. He became Bishop of Potenza in 1782. In 1799 he was massacred by the royalists because he was a Liberal.

See DAVANZATI, "Vie d'Andrea Serrao," 1806.

Serre, *de*, *deh sair*, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS HERCULE), COMTE, a French orator and minister of state, born near Pont-à-Mousson in 1776. He was appointed first president of the court of Colmar in 1815, and president of the Chamber of Deputies in 1816. He was a moderate royalist and doctrinaire in politics. In December, 1818, he became keeper of the seals, or minister of justice. He resigned office in December, 1821. Died in 1824.

See GUIZOT, "Mémoires," tome i.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Serres, *sair* or *sairz*,? (DOMINIC), a painter of marine views and naval battles, was born at Auch, in France. He went to England about 1764, and worked in that country many years. Died in 1793.

Serres, *sair*, (ÉTIENNE RENAUD AUGUSTIN), a French physiologist, born at Clairac in 1787. He became professor of comparative anatomy at the Jardin des Plantes in 1839. He produced, besides other works, "The Laws of Osteogeny," (1815,) and "The Comparative Anatomy of the Brain in the Four Classes of Vertebrate Animals," (2 vols., 1824-26.) He discovered that the development of animals and their organs proceeds from the circumference towards the centre.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" CALLISEN, "Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon."

Serres, *sairz*,? (OLIVE), an English artist, wife of Dominic, noticed above, was born at Warwick in 1772, and was appointed landscape-painter to the Prince of Wales. In 1815 she publicly claimed the title of Princess

of Cumberland, pretending that she was the daughter of Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, by his marriage with a Miss Wilmot. In 1822 a motion was made in the House of Commons to investigate her claims, which was successfully opposed by Sir Robert Peel. She died in poverty in 1834.

Serres, *de*, *deh sair*, [Lat. SERRA'NUS,] (JEAN), a French Protestant minister and historian, born at Ville-neuve de Berg about 1540. He wrote, besides other works, "Memoirs of the Third Civil War," (1569,) and "History of France in the Reigns of Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III.," (1595.) He received from Henry IV. the title of historiographer in 1597. Died at Geneva in 1598.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MM. HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Serres, *de*, (MARCEL), a French naturalist, born at Montpellier in 1782. He was appointed professor of geology and natural history in his native city in 1820, and wrote numerous works on geology, palæontology, etc., among which is "The Cosmogony of Moses compared with Geological Facts," (1838.) Died in 1862.

Serres, *de*, (OLIVIER), Seigneur de Pradel, a French Protestant and writer on agriculture, born near Ville-neuve de Berg (Ardèche) about 1539, was a brother of the preceding. He published a valuable work on rational and methodical agriculture, entitled "Le Théâtre d'Agriculture," (1600,) often reprinted. His style is admirable and finely adapted to the subject. Died in 1619.

See F. DE NEUFCHÂTEAU, "Eloge historique d'O. de Serres," 1790; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" MM. HAAG, "La France protestante."

Serret, *sâ'râ'*, (JOSEPH ALFRED), a French mathematician, born in 1819, has written on analysis, etc.

Serrigny, *sâ'rên'ye'*, (DENIS), a French jurist, born at Savigny-sur-Beaune about 1804. He published a "Treatise on the Public Law of the French," (2 vols., 1845,) and other works.

Sertorio. See SERTORIUS.

Ser-to'ri-us, [It. SERTORIO, *sêr-to're-o*,] (QUINTUS), a famous Roman general, born at Nursia, in the country of the Sabines. He was liberally educated. He displayed courage and capacity in the war which Marius conducted against the Cimbri and Teutones about 101 B.C. Just before the Marsic war began, he was appointed quaestor in Cisalpine Gaul, 91 B.C. "His martial intrepidity did not abate," says Plutarch, "when he arrived at the degree of general. His personal exploits were still great, and he faced danger in the most fearless manner; in consequence of which he had one of his eyes struck out." He offered himself as a candidate for the office of tribune, but was defeated by Sulla's faction, and became an enemy of that great leader. In the civil war which began about 88 he fought with Cinna against the partisans of Sulla. After Marius returned from Africa, the troops of the popular party were divided into three equal parts, commanded respectively by Marius, Sertorius, and Cinna, who, acting in concert, defeated the enemy and made themselves masters of Rome. Sertorius was the only one of the three that treated the vanquished with humanity, and he reproached Marius for his cruelty. The return of Sulla with a large army from the East, in 83 B.C., put an end to the ascendancy of Marius. Sertorius, having obtained the office of proconsul, retired with a few troops to Spain, from which he soon passed over to Africa. Having been invited by the Lusitanians to command their army, he returned to Spain, where he acquired great popularity. He defeated several Roman generals, and extended his power over a great part of Spain. "He subdued several great nations," says Plutarch, who expresses the opinion that he was not inferior to Hannibal in capacity. About 76 B.C. Pompey arrived in Spain with a new army. Sertorius defeated Pompey at Sucro, and again near Saguntum. "When he was victorious he would make an offer to Metellus or Pompey to lay down his arms on condition that he might be permitted to return in the capacity of a private man. He said he would rather be the meanest citizen in Rome, than an exile with the command of all the other countries in the world. . . . The magnanimity of Sertorius appeared in every step he took." (Plu-

tarch.) He was assassinated by Perpenna and several accomplices in 72 B.C. It may well be doubted whether he had any superior in military genius among all the great generals that Rome ever produced, with the single exception of Julius Cæsar.

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Sertorius;" DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms;" APPIAN, "History;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sérullas, sà-rü'lās', (written also without the accent,) (GEORGES SIMON,) a French chemist and apothecary, born at Poncin (Ain) in 1774. He discovered some compounds of iodine and bromine, and wrote a number of memoirs on chemistry. He succeeded Vauquelin in the Academy of Sciences in 1829. Died in Paris in 1832.

See VIREY, "Notice sur Sérullas," 1832; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle."

Serurier, seh-rü-re-à', (JEAN MATHIEU PHILIBERT,) COMTE, a French general, born at Laon in 1742. He became a general of brigade in 1793, a general of division in 1795, and served with distinction in the Italian campaigns of 1796-97. As commandant at Saint-Cloud, he supported Bonaparte on the 18th Brumaire, 1799. He became a marshal of France in 1804. Died in 1819.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Servan, sêr'vôn', (ANTOINE JOSEPH MICHEL,) an eloquent French advocate and publicist, born at Romans in 1737. He wrote many works on legislation, politics, etc., and promoted legal reforms. Died in 1807.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Servan de Gerbey, sêr'vôn' deh zhêr'bâ', (JOSEPH,) a French Girondist and general, born at Romans in 1741, was a brother of the preceding. He was minister of war from May to October, 1792, and commanded the army of the Pyrenees from the latter date to May, 1793. Died in 1808.

Servan de Sugny, sêr'vôn' deh sün'ye', (PIERRE FRANÇOIS JULES,) a French poet, born at Lyons in 1796; died in 1831.

Servandoni, sêr-vân-do'nee, (JEAN JÉRÔME,) a distinguished painter and architect, born at Florence in 1695. At an early age he visited Paris, where he acquired great celebrity as a scene-painter. The most important of his architectural works is the façade of the church of Saint-Sulpice in Paris. Died in 1766.

Server Pasha, a Turkish statesman. In 1871 and again in 1877 he was minister for foreign affairs. In 1878 he became minister of justice.

Ser-ve'tus, [Fr. SERVET, sêr'vâ'; It. SERVETO, sêr-vâ'to,] (MICHAEL,) a Spanish theologian and physician, born in Aragon in 1509. His family name is said to have been REVES, (râ'vês.) He opposed the dogma of the Trinity, in a work entitled "On the Errors of the Trinity," ("De Trinitatis Erroribus," 1531.) About 1533 he studied medicine at Paris. He published a treatise on syrups, "Universal Theory of Syrups," ("Syruporum universa Ratio," Paris, 1537.) After he left Paris he practised medicine at Lyons, and had a doctrinal controversy with Calvin. He published anonymously his "Christianity Restored," ("Christianismi Restitutio," etc., Vienne, 1553.) Calvin having informed against him, Servetus was arrested on a charge of heresy by the Inquisition in France; but he escaped from prison and sought refuge in Geneva. Calvin caused him to be again arrested, and took an active part in the prosecution which led to the death of Servetus, who was burned at Geneva in October, 1553. (See CALVIN.)

See BOVSEN, "Historia M. Serveti," 1712; "Impartial History of Michael Servetus," London, 1724; ALWÖRDEN, "Historia M. Serveti," 1727; MOSHEIM, "Geschichte M. Serveti," 1748; W. H. DRUMMOND, "Life of Michael Servetus," 1848; J. JAIRD, "Life of Servetus," 1771; PAUL HENRY, "Life of Calvin," 1835; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "British Quarterly Review" for May, 1849. See, also, COLERIDGE'S "Table-Talk," (January 3, 1834.)

Servien, sêr've-ân', (ABEL,) Marquis de Sablé, a French diplomatist, born at Grenoble in 1593. He became secretary of state for war in 1630, and resigned in 1636. Servien and Avaux represented France at Münster in 1643 and the ensuing years. The former signed the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648. Died in 1659.

See G. MÉNAGE, "Histoire de Sablé;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ser-vil'i-a, [Fr. SERVILLE, sêr've'le',] a Roman lady, was a niece of the celebrated M. Livius Drusus, and the wife of Marcus Junius Brutus, and mother of M. Junius Brutus the younger, who killed Cæsar. She was a favourite mistress of that dictator.

Servilia Gens, a Roman gens, originally patrician, was highly distinguished in the early ages of the republic. Among the families into which it was divided were Ahala, Cæpio, Casca, and Priscus.

Servilie. See SERVILIA.

Ser-vil'i-us, (CAIUS,) a Roman statesman, who became prætor in 206 B.C., consul in 203, dictator in 202, and pontifex maximus in 183. Died in 180 B.C.

Servin, sêr'vân', (LOUIS,) a French magistrate, born in the Vendômois in 1555. He was appointed advocate-general in 1589, and was a strenuous asserter of the liberties of the Gallican Church, on which subject he wrote a work called "Defence of the Liberty of the Gallican Church," ("Vindiciæ secundum Libertatem Ecclesiæ Gallicanæ," 1590.) Died in 1626.

See "Le Tombeau de L. Servin," Paris, 1626; GRANGIER, "Oratio in Laudem L. Servini," 1626; MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Ser'vi-us, (MAURUS HONORATUS,) a Roman grammarian, supposed to have lived between 300 and 400 A.D. He wrote, besides several grammatical works, commentaries on the "Eclogues," "Georgics," and "Æneid" of Virgil, which are highly valued for the variety of information they contain relating to the Romans.

Ser'vi-us Tul'i-us, the sixth King of Rome, began to reign about 578 B.C. According to tradition, he was a son of Ocrisia, a female slave of Queen Tanaquil, and was adopted as a son by King Tarquin, whom he succeeded. His reign, which lasted forty-four years, was pacific. He granted a new constitution to the Romans, and formed a federal union or league between Rome and the towns of Latium. His constitution is supposed to have been beneficial to the plebeians. He was killed by Tarquinius Superbus, with whom his own daughter Tullia was an accomplice.

See NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" MOMMSEN, "Histoire Romaine;" F. D. GERLACH, "Die Verfassung des Servius Tullius," 1837; CICERO, "De Republica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sêshâ, sâ'shâ, or **Shêshâ**, shâ'shâ, [etymology obscure,] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of a vast thousand-headed serpent, the emblem of eternity, on which Vishnu is believed to repose. (See VISHNU.) He is often called ANANTA, which signifies "without end." Sêshâ is regarded as the great king of the serpent race. He is also called VASUKI (vâ'sôo-ki) or VASOKY, and is fabled to have been used as the churn-string when the gods and giants (Asurs) churned the ocean. (See KÛRMA.)

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Seso, de, dâ sâ'so, (CARLOS,) a Protestant Reformer, born at Florence, resided in Spain, where he was patronized by the emperor Charles V. He was one of the chief champions of the Reformation in Spain, and perished at the stake, by order of the Inquisition, in 1559.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vol. i. book ii.

Se-sos'tris, [Gr. Σέσωστρις,] written also **Se-soosis**, a celebrated king of Egypt, also called **Rameses**, is supposed to have reigned about 1400 or 1350 B.C. He was a powerful and warlike monarch. According to tradition, he conquered Ethiopia, Thrace, and several countries of Southern Asia. He also made canals in Egypt, built a great wall from Pelusium to Heliopolis, and erected several obelisks and temples. Monuments bearing his name are still extant in Egypt, of which he was the great national hero.

See HERODOTUS, "History;" BUNSEN, "Egypt's Place in Universal History;" "Biographie Universelle."

Sessa, sês'sâ, an Indian mathematician, to whom is attributed the invention of the game of chess, is supposed to have lived in the eleventh century.

Sessi, sês'sec, (ANNA MARIA,) an Italian vocalist, born at Rome in 1793. She performed with success at Vienna and other cities of Germany, and assumed, after her marriage, the name of Neumann-Sessi. Her sister IMPERATRICE, born at Rome in 1783, also acquired a high reputation as a vocalist. Died in 1808.

Sestini, sēs-tee'nee, (DOMENICO,) an eminent Italian antiquary and traveller, born at Florence about 1750. Having successively visited Constantinople, the Levant, Germany, and France, he was appointed in 1814 honorary professor in the University of Pisa. Among his works on numismatics, which are ranked among the most valuable of their kind, we may name his "System of Numismatics," ("Sistema Numismatico," 14 vols. fol.,) "General Classes of Numismatic Geography, or Coins of the Cities, Nations, and Kings, in Geographical Order," ("Classes generales Geographiæ Numismaticæ, seu Monetæ Urbium, Populorum et Regum, Ordine Geographico," etc., 1797,) and "Numismatic Letters and Dissertations," (9 vols., 1813.) He also published a "Journey from Constantinople to Bucharest," (1794,) a "Scientific and Antiquarian Voyage through Wallachia, Transylvania, and Hungary to Vienna," (1815,) and other works of travels. Sestini was a member of various learned societies in Europe. Died in 1832.

See MONALDI, "Elogio di D. Sestini," 1835: "Biographie Universelle," (new edition.)

Sesto, da, dâ sēs'to, (CESARE,) an able Italian painter, called also **Cesare Milanese**, born at Milan, was a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci, whom he imitated with success. Died about 1524.

Sethos, a name of SESOSTRIS, which see.

Se'thos, King of Egypt, was a son of Rameses, and the father of Rameses the Great, (Sesostris.) He is supposed to have reigned about 1425 B.C., and is said to have gained victories over several neighbouring nations. He adorned Egypt with fine monuments, temples, etc.

Se'ton, (ANN ELIZA,) an American lady, born in New York in 1774, founded at Emmetsburg, Maryland, in 1809, the first establishment of Sisters of Charity in the United States. Died in 1821.

Settala, sēt-tā'lā, [Lat. SEPTA'LIVS,] (LODOVICO,) an Italian physician, born at Milan about 1550. He published several medical works, and was professor at Milan. Died in 1633. His son MANFREDI, born in 1600, was distinguished for learning and inventive talent as a mechanician. Died at Milan in 1680.

Settimo, set'te-mo, (RUGGIERO,) an Italian patriot, born at Palermo in 1778, inherited a large estate. He served in the navy, and gained the rank of admiral. He was one of the chief agents of the revolutionary movement which in 1820 extorted some reforms from the king. In 1848 he became the chief of the Sicilian insurgents, and organized a provisional government. He was chosen president by the new parliament, which gave him royal power to appoint ministers, etc. He was very popular, and was saluted as the father of his country. On the restoration of the king, Ferdinand II., he retired to Malta. Died in 1863.

Settle, set'tl, (ELKANAH,) an English dramatic poet, born at Dunstable in 1648, is noted for having been for a time the successful rival of Dryden. Under the patronage of Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, the enemy of Dryden, he brought out his tragedies of "Cambyses" and the "Empress of Morocco," which, though possessing little merit, were received with great applause. He was afterwards engaged in a controversy with Dryden, who satirized him under the name of "Doeg" in his "Absalom and Achitophel." He was also introduced into Pope's "Dunciad." He died in poverty in 1723.

Seume, soi'meh or zoi'meh, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German poet and miscellaneous writer, born in 1763. He travelled extensively on foot. Among his works is "Obolen," (2 vols., 1797.) Died in 1810.

See his Autobiography, "Mein Leben," 1813; H. DÖRING, "Lebensumrisse von Carl August von Sachsen-Weimar, von Moer, Falk, Seume," etc., 1840: "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Seun-King. See SIUN-KING.

Seurre, sur, (BERNARD GABRIEL,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1795. He gained the grand prize of Rome in 1818, and was admitted into the Institute in 1852. Among his works is a statue of Napoleon I. for the Colonne Vendôme.

Seurre, (CHARLES MARIE ÉMILE,) a sculptor, a brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1797. He obtained the grand prize in 1824. His master-piece is a statue of Napoleon I. Died in 1858.

Sevâjee or **Sivâji**, se-vâ'jee, the founder of the Mahratta empire in India, was born at Poonah in 1627. He was ambitious and warlike. By a series of conquests he made himself master of a large part of Southern India. About 1670 he was involved in war with Aurung-Zeb, whose army he defeated. Died in 1680.

Sévère. See SEVERUS, (ALEXANDER.)

Severino, sâ-vâ-ree'no, (MARCO AURELIO,) an eminent Italian physician, born in Calabria in 1580, is said to have been the principal restorer of surgery in Italy. He became professor of anatomy and medicine at Naples, and published a number of professional works. Died in 1656.

See MAGLIARI, "Elogio di M. A. Severino," 1815: "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sev-er-Ynus, [Fr. SÉVERIN, sâv'rân'], POPE, was a native of Rome. He succeeded Honorius I. in 640 A.D., and died the same year.

Se-ve'rus, a Gnostic, who lived about 180 A.D. and founded a heretical sect called Severiani. Their doctrines were similar to those of TATIAN, (which see.)

Se-ve'rus, [Fr. SÉVÈRE, sâ'vair'], (ALEXANDER,) a Roman emperor, born in Phœnicia about 205 A.D., was a son of Gessius Marcianus and Julia Mammæa. In 221 he was adopted by his cousin Elagabalus, then emperor, who also gave him the title of Caesar. He was called M. Aurelius Alexander before his accession to the throne. Elagabalus soon became jealous, and made several unsuccessful efforts to destroy Alexander. He succeeded Elagabalus in March, 222 A.D., and assumed the name of Severus. During the first nine years he reigned in peace, and applied himself to the reform of abuses. The King of Persia having renewed hostilities, Severus marched across the Euphrates, defeated the Persians in 232, and returned to Rome. He was preparing to repel an irruption of the Germans, when he was killed by his mutinous troops in 235 A.D. He was greatly distinguished for his wisdom, justice, clemency, and other virtues.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" LAMPRIIDIUS, "Alexander Severus."

Severus, (ALEXANDRINUS,) a Greek writer of the fifth century, was the author of "Narratives" and "Ethopœiæ," or speeches attributed to supposed persons. The latter are contained in Gale's "Rhetores Selecti."

Severus, (CORNELIUS,) a Roman poet under the reign of Augustus, was the author of an epic poem on the "Sicilian War," ("Bellum Siculum,") and an account of the death of Cicero, (in verse.) A fragment of the latter is extant.

Severus, [Fr. SÉVÈRE, sâ'vair'], (LUCIUS SEPTIMIUS,) a Roman emperor, born at Leptis, in Africa, in 146 A.D. He was educated at Rome, and, after filling various offices, became proconsul of Africa. While commander of the Pannonian legions in Germany, he heard of the death of Commodus, upon which he hastened to Rome, and was proclaimed emperor by the army in 193 A.D. in opposition to Didius Julianus, who was soon after assassinated. He next marched against Pescennius Niger, commander of the Syrian legions, who had lately been proclaimed emperor by his troops. He defeated Niger at Issus or Cyzicus in 194, after which he waged war with success against the Parthians. In 197 he gained a decisive victory over Albinus (a rival claimant of the throne) near Lyons. He renewed the war against Parthia in 198, defeated the Parthians, and took Ctesiphon, their capital. In 208 he led an army to Britain to subdue the Caledonians, and built a rampart, called the wall of Severus, extending across the island. He died at York in 211 A.D., leaving two sons, Caracalla and Geta.

See DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome," books xxiv.-xxvi.; GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Severus, (SULPICIUS,) [Fr. SULPICE SÉVÈRE, sül'pèss' sâ'vair'], a Christian historian, born in Aquitania, Gaul, about 363 A.D., was the author of "Historia Sacra," and a "Life of Saint Martin," in Latin. He has been styled "the Christian Sallust." Died about 410.

Sevier, se-veer', (AMBROSE H.), an American Senator, born in East Tennessee in 1802. He removed to Arkansas at an early age, and was elected to the Senate of the United States by the legislature of that State in 1836. In 1848 he resigned his seat in the Senate, and went on a special mission to Mexico, where he negotiated a treaty of peace. Died at Little Rock in December, 1848.

Sevier, (JOHN,) an American Governor, born in Tennessee in 1744. He served with distinction at the battle of King's Mountain, in 1780. He was elected Governor of Tennessee in 1796, and again in 1803, and was a member of Congress from 1811 to 1815. Died in 1815.

Sévigéné, de, deh sá'ven'yá', (MARIE DE RABUTIN-CHANTAL—deh rá'büt'tán' shón'tál') (MADAME) a celebrated French writer and beauty, born in Burgundy about 1626. Left an orphan at an early age, she received an excellent education from her maternal uncle, the Abbé de Coulanges, and learned Latin, Italian, and Spanish. She was married in 1644 to the dissolute Marquis de Sévigéné, who was killed in a duel in 1651, leaving one son and one daughter. She was courted by Turenne, the Prince of Conti, and the poet Ménage, but declined all overtures for a second marriage. She was one of the most admired ladies of the circle of the Hôtel de Rambouillet, and was celebrated for her epistolary talent. Her letters display a fertile imagination, a refined sensibility, a graceful and naïve vivacity, and are much admired for their charming and picturesque style. She has been pronounced the most admirable letter-writer that ever lived. Died in 1696. Among the best editions of her Letters is that of Adolph Regnier, (12 vols., 1862-64.)

See MADAME ACHILLE COMTE, "Éloge de Madame de Sévigéné," 1840; J. A. WALSH, "Vie de Madame de Sévigéné," 1842; WALCKENAER, "Mémoires touchant la Vie de Marie de Rabutin-Chantal," 4 vols., 1842-48; AUBENAS, "Histoire de Madame de Sévigéné," etc., 1842; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," LAMARTINE, "Mémoires of Celebrated Characters," "Edinburgh Review," vol. lxxvi.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Madame de Sévigéné and her Contemporaries," London, 1841; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1842; "Quarterly Review" for 1864.

Sevin, seh-ván', (FRANÇOIS,) a French philologist, born at Villeneuve-le-Roi in 1682, was a collector of Oriental manuscripts. Died in 1741.

Sewall, sú'al, (JOSEPH,) a clergyman, born in 1688, was a son of Samuel, the chief justice of Massachusetts. He preached in Boston for many years. Died in 1769.

Sewall, (SAMUEL,) a judge, born at Bishop-Stoke, England, in 1652. He was brought to America in his childhood. He became a judge in 1692, and chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts in 1718. He is said to have been eminent for wisdom and learning. He resigned his office in 1728, and died in 1730.

Sewall, (SAMUEL,) a jurist, born in Boston in 1757, was a grandson of Joseph Sewall, noticed above. He was a member of Congress from 1796 to 1800, and was appointed chief justice of Massachusetts in 1813. Died at Wiscasset, Maine, in 1814.

Sewall, (STEPHEN,) an American judge, born in Massachusetts about 1702, was a nephew of Samuel, (1652-1730.) He became chief justice of the superior court in 1752. Died in 1760.

Sewall, (STEPHEN,) an American scholar, born at York, Maine, in 1734. He became professor of Hebrew at Harvard College about 1765, and published various works. Died in 1804.

Seward, (ANNA,) an English writer of considerable reputation in her time, was born at Eyam, in Derbyshire, in 1747. Her metrical novel entitled "Louisa" (1782) was very successful, and was followed by a collection of sonnets, and a "Life of Dr. Darwin," (1804,) in which she claims to have written the first fifty lines of his "Botanic Garden." She died in 1809. Her poems and part of her literary correspondence were, at her request, published by Sir Walter Scott, (1810.) Her works possess little merit of any kind, and are now nearly forgotten.

See WALTER SCOTT'S Miscellaneous Prose Works; "Monthly Review" for October and November, 1811; MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from the Commencement of the Last Century," vol. i., 1843.

Seward, (THOMAS,) an English poet, the father of the preceding, was born in 1708. He became canon-residentary of Lichfield. Died in 1790.

Seward, (WILLIAM,) an English writer, and friend of Dr. Johnson, born in London in 1747. He published "Biographiana," and "Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons." Died in 1799.

Seward, sú'ard or soo'ard, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an eminent American statesman, born at Florida, Orange county, New York, on the 16th of May, 1801, was a son of Samuel S. Seward, M.D. His mother's maiden-name was Mary Jennings. He was educated at Union College, Schenectady, which he entered in 1816. His favourite studies were rhetoric, moral philosophy, and the ancient classics. He taught school in one of the Southern States for six months in 1819, and returned to Union College in 1820. Having studied law under John Duer and Ogden Hoffman, he was admitted to the bar in 1822. He became a resident of Auburn, Cayuga county, in 1823, and married in 1824 Frances Adeline, a daughter of Judge Elijah Miller. He acquired a high reputation as a lawyer, and in criminal trials acted almost exclusively as counsel for the defendant.

In 1828 he was president of a State Convention of young men who favoured the re-election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidential chair. Soon after this date he joined the Anti-Masonic party, by which he was elected to the Senate of New York, in 1830, by a large majority. In the session of 1832 he made an able speech in favour of the United States Bank. He became the leader of the opposition party in his own State, and a supporter of the national party which afterwards adopted the name of Whig. In 1833 he crossed the Atlantic, and made a rapid tour through Great Britain, Ireland, Holland, Germany, and France. He published some observations on those countries, in a series of letters.

He was nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor of New York in 1834, but was defeated by William L. Marcy. He joined the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1837. In 1838 he was elected Governor of the State by a majority of 10,000, being the first Whig that was ever elected to that office. In the exercise of his official power he favoured internal improvements, reform in the courts of law and chancery, and the extension of education among the people. Among the events of his administration was a controversy with the executive of Virginia, who claimed the surrender of three coloured seamen charged with abetting a slave to escape from his master. Governor Seward refused to comply with this requisition, and argued that no State can force a requisition on another State, founded on an act which is only criminal according to its own legislation, but which compared with general standards is humane and praiseworthy. Through his influence the legislature repealed the law which permitted a slaveholder, travelling with his slaves, to hold them for nine months in the State of New York.

Mr. Seward supported General Harrison for President in 1840, and at the same time was re-elected Governor for two years. He declined to be a candidate in 1842, and resumed the practice of law in the courts of his own State and in those of the United States. He displayed much courage and coolness in the defence of Freeman, a negro who massacred a family near Auburn in 1845, and he provoked a violent explosion of popular indignation by his effort to prove that Freeman was insane. Although his argument failed to convince the jury, it was confirmed by a post-mortem examination of the brain of Freeman. In the Presidential election of 1844 he was an active supporter of Henry Clay, and opposed the annexation of Texas to the United States. He wrote a "Life of John Quincy Adams," (published in 1849.)

In 1848 he advocated the nomination and election of General Taylor to the Presidency. In February, 1849, Mr. Seward was elected by the State legislature to the Senate of the United States, receiving one hundred and twenty-one votes against thirty for all others. He soon became an intimate friend and favourite counsellor of President Taylor, and distinguished himself by his firm resistance to the extension of slavery. In March, 1850,

he made a speech in favour of the admission of California into the Union, in which occurs his famous phrase "the higher law." "The Constitution," he said, "devotes the national domain to union, to justice, to defence, to welfare, and to liberty. But there is a higher law than the Constitution, which regulates our authority over the domain, and devotes it to the same noble purposes." He opposed the "Compromise Bill" (July, 1850) in an elaborate and eloquent speech, asserting that "the love of liberty is a public, universal, and undying affection." For his course on the slavery question he was denounced as a seditious agitator. It was his habitual practice never to notice the abusive personalities which were often applied to him by his opponents in the Senate.

In 1852 he voted for General Scott, the Whig candidate for President. He constantly opposed the Native American or Know-Nothing party, which was secretly organized about 1854, "on a foreign and frivolous issue," and he was one of the chief founders of the Republican party, which was formed about the same period, with a view to prevent the extension of slavery. He was re-elected a Senator of the United States in 1855. In a speech at Rochester in October, 1858, he declared that the antagonism between freedom and slavery "is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces;" but this oft-quoted phrase ("irrepressible conflict") is said to have been first used by Abraham Lincoln.

About this time he predicted that the Democratic party would be fatally damaged by its support of slavery. In a memorable speech delivered in the Senate, March 3, 1858, he said, "All parties in this country that have tolerated the extension of slavery, except one, have perished for that error already. That last one—the Democratic party—is hurrying on irrevocably to the same fate."

Mr. Seward visited Europe a second time in 1859. At the Republican Convention which met in 1860 to nominate a candidate for President, Seward received one hundred and seventy-three votes on the first ballot, (more than any other candidate,) two hundred and thirty-three votes being necessary for a choice. His failure to obtain the nomination was attributed to the hostility of Horace Greeley. During the session of 1860-61 he made an able speech in the Senate against disunion. He was appointed secretary of state in March, 1861. It is generally admitted that he displayed much ability in the direction of the foreign policy during the civil war. Among the important acts of his ministry was the liberation of Mason and Slidell, who were arrested on board the British steamer Trent in November, 1861, and were demanded by the British government. "To his admirable skill, foresight, and good judgment," says the "North American Review" for April, 1866, "the country owes its deliverance from perils and embarrassments such as it never before encountered. His fairness and good temper have been more than a match for the plausible insincerity of Thouvenel and Drouyn de Lhuys and the haughty arrogance of Earl Russell. . . . Some of his despatches, especially that relating to the Trent case, have a world-wide renown, and there are sentences scattered through his published volumes which deserve to live forever." A different and far less favourable view, however, is taken of his despatches and his policy in a number of the same periodical published October, 1866.

The invasion of Mexico by the French in 1862 raised another important subject of diplomacy. In despatches dated September and October, 1863, Mr. Seward disclaimed the right and the disposition to intervene by force in Mexico. He persisted in recognizing the government of Juarez, and after the House of Representatives (April, 1864) declared, by a unanimous vote, against the recognition of the Mexican empire, he affirmed that this resolution "truly interprets the unanimous sentiment of the people." In November, 1865, he wrote to Mr. Bigelow, the American minister at Paris, "The United States regard the effort to establish permanently a foreign and imperial government in Mexico as disallowable and impracticable." The result

of this despatch, and of others of the same import, was that the French army was withdrawn about the end of 1866, and Napoleon III. witnessed the disastrous and humiliating failure of his costly and ill-judged enterprise.

In the spring of 1865 Secretary Seward was thrown from his carriage with such violence that his arm and jaw were broken. While he was lying in this crippled condition, on the 14th of April, 1865, Lewis Payne, *alias* Powell,—an accomplice of J. Wilkes Booth,—presented himself at the door of his house, rushed past the porter, broke the skull of Frederick Seward, and inflicted with a knife several severe wounds on the neck and face of the secretary of state. The assassin was then grasped by Mr. Robinson, so that he failed to effect his purpose, but stabbed two other men as he ran out of the house.

Mr. Seward was retained in the office of secretary of state by President Johnson, and supported his policy in relation to reconstruction, against the almost unanimous sentiment of the Republican party. In August and September, 1866, President Johnson, accompanied by his secretary of state, made an extensive electioneering tour, on which occasion Mr. Seward gave great offence even to the most moderate and impartial of his former friends. At Niagara, in attempting to answer the charge that he had deserted his party, he said, in addition to many other things still more objectionable, "Must I desert my course, my government, and my country to follow a party divided, distracted, weak, imbecile?" On his retirement from public life in 1869 he set out on a long foreign tour in the West Indies, California, Mexico, China, Japan, India, the Holy Land, and parts of Europe. Died in 1872.

That historic impartiality which belongs to the biography of public men, forbids us wholly to pass over those errors and foibles which have disappointed so many of Mr. Seward's former friends; but we gladly turn from the consideration of such topics to the contemplation of his long life of usefulness, and especially of his eminent services to his country in her late hour of trial.

Sewel, (WILLIAM,) M.D., a historian and linguist, of English extraction, born at Amsterdam in 1654, was a member of the Society of Friends. He published a "Dictionary of the Dutch and English Languages," and a "History of the Origin and Progress of the Society called Quakers." Died about 1725.

Sewell, (ELIZABETH MISSING,) an English authoress, born in the Isle of Wight in 1815. The best known of her works is a novel "Amy Herbert."

Sewell, (GEORGE,) an English physician and miscellaneous writer, born at Windsor, was a pupil of Boerhaave. He published a "Vindication of the English Stage," "Sir Walter Raleigh," a tragedy, and translations from Lucan and other Latin poets. Died in 1726.

Sewell, (Rev. WILLIAM,) an English writer and teacher, born in the Isle of Wight about 1805. He was a tutor or professor at Oxford University. He published, besides other works, "Christian Morals," (1846), "Christian Politics," and a version of the Odes of Horace. Died in 1874.

Sext'us, (CAIUS,) was elected Roman consul in 124 B.C., and was afterwards proconsul in Southern Gaul, where he gained a victory over the Arverni. Near the warm springs, where one of his battles was fought, he founded the city of Aquæ Sextiæ, now Aix-la-Chapelle.

Sext'us, **Sext'us**, or **Six'tus**, (QUINTUS,) a Roman Stoic philosopher, who lived about 50 B.C. and is highly praised by Seneca. He is supposed to have been the author of a book of moral aphorisms, ("Sententiæ") which Rufinus translated from Greek into Latin.

Sext'us [Σέξτρος] OF ΘΗΡΟΝΑΪΑ, a Greek Stoic philosopher of the second century, was a nephew of Plutarch, and a preceptor of Marcus Aurelius.

Sext'us Em-pir'i-cus, [Σέξτρος ὁ Ἐμπειρικός,] a celebrated Greek skeptical philosopher and physician, whose birthplace is unknown, flourished about 200 A.D. He belonged to the medical sect of Empirici. He wrote

two works which have come down to us, namely, "Against the Mathematicians or Dogmatists," ("Adversus Mathematicos,") and "Pyrrhonic Sketches," ("Pyrrhonæ Hypotyposes.") These works are highly prized as documents for the history of philosophy. They contain all the arguments and maxims of the ancient skeptics, and tend to involve in doubt all the doctrines of science, religion, and philosophy. The former work has been described as "a perfect store-house of doubts regarding every imaginable phasis of human knowledge." ("Encyclopædia Britannica.")

See C. JOURDAIN, "Sextus Empiricus et la Philosophie scolastique," 1858; TENNEMANN, "Geschichte der Philosophie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Seybert, sī'bert, (ADAM,) an American mineralogist and physician, born in Philadelphia in 1773, studied in Paris, Edinburgh, and Göttingen. He was a member of Congress from 1809 to 1815. He published "Statistical Annals of the United States from 1789 to 1818." Died in Paris in 1825.

Seydelmann, sī'del-mān' or zī'del-mān', (JAKOB CRESCENZ,) a German artist, celebrated for his admirable drawings in sepia, was born at Dresden in 1750. Among his master-pieces is a copy of Correggio's "Night." Died in 1829.

Seydelmann, (KARL,) a celebrated German actor, born at Glatz, in Silesia, in 1795; died in 1843.

Seydlitz, von, fon sīd'lits or zīd'lits, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a Prussian general, born near Cleves in 1721, served in the Seven Years' war. For his distinguished bravery at the battle of Rossbach, in 1757, he received from his sovereign the order of the Black Eagle. He became general of cavalry in 1767. Died in 1773.

See VARNHAGEN VON ENSE, "Leben des Generals von Seydlitz," 1834; COUNT VON BISMARCK, "Der General F. von Seydlitz," 1837; BLANKENBURG, "Charakter des Generals von Seydlitz," 1797.

Seyffarth, sīff'ārt or zīff'ārt, (GUSTAV,) a German antiquary and professor of archæology at Leipsic, was born at Üebigau, in the duchy of Saxony, in 1796. He was the author of "Rudimenta Hieroglyphices," (1826,) and of "Principles of Mythology," and wrote a continuation of Spohn's treatise "On the Language and Letters of the Ancient Egyptians." In 1855 he became professor in the Lutheran College of Saint Louis, in the United States. Died in 1860.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Seyfried, sīfrē't or zīfrēt, (IGNAZ,) a German composer, born at Vienna in 1776; died in 1841.

Seymour, (EDWARD.) See SOMERSET, DUKE OF.

Seymour, see'mūr, (EDWARD,) an English Tory politician, was a lineal descendant of the Duke of Somerset, who was Protector in the reign of Edward VI. He was one of the most skillful debaters in the kingdom. He joined the party of William, Prince of Orange, in 1688. In 1692 he was appointed a commissioner of the treasury and member of the cabinet. He was removed in 1694. He was factious in politics and licentious in morals. Died in 1707.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. i.

Seymour, (Sir GEORGE HAMILTON,) an English diplomatist, born about 1797. He was sent to Saint Petersburg in 1851 as envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary. In 1853 Nicholas I. made to him overtures on the subject of Turkey, offering, it is said, to co-operate with England in the spoliation of "the sick man." His mission in Russia ended in 1854. Died 1880.

Seymour, see'mūr, (HORATIO,) an American politician, born in Onondaga county, New York, in 1811. He studied law, which he practised for several years in Utica. He was nominated for the office of Governor of New York by the Democratic party in 1850, but was defeated by Washington Hunt. Having been nominated again in 1852, he was elected Governor for two years by a large majority. In 1854 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the same office. In the crisis of 1861 he opposed the coercion of the secessionists. According to Mr. Greeley, he was understood to urge the adhesion of New York to the Southern Confederacy. ("American Conflict," vol. i. p. 438.) He was elected Governor of New York in 1862. About the 1st of August, 1863,

he urged President Lincoln to suspend the draft, and insisted that the enforcement of the draft should be postponed till the courts decided the question of its constitutionality. He was president of the National Democratic Convention which met at Chicago in August, 1864, and then made a speech, in which he declared, "This administration cannot now save this Union if it would. It has by its proclamations, by vindictive legislation, by displays of hate and passion, placed obstacles in its own pathway which it cannot overcome, and has hampered its own freedom of action by unconstitutional acts." He was again presented as a candidate for the office of Governor in November, 1864, and was defeated. He was president of the National Democratic Convention which met in New York, July 4, 1868, and was nominated as the candidate for the Presidency of the United States on the 9th of that month, although he had announced his resolution to decline the honour, and had declared in that convention that "he could not be nominated without putting himself and the Democratic party in peril." He received only eighty electoral votes, and was defeated by General Grant. Died in Feb., 1886.

Seymour, (JANE,) was a sister of Edward, Duke of Somerset, and the third wife of Henry VIII., to whom she was married in 1536. She was the mother of Edward VI. Died in 1537.

Seymour, (Sir MICHAEL,) an English vice-admiral, born in 1802. He became a rear-admiral in 1855, and commanded the naval force which operated against Canton in 1857. He died in 1887.

Seymour, (THOMAS,) Lord Sudely, lord high admiral of England, was a brother of Edward, Duke of Somerset. He married Catherine Parr, a widow of Henry VIII., and, after her death, became a suitor of the princess Elizabeth. He aspired to be governor of the young king, and to supplant the Duke of Somerset as regent or protector. Having been convicted of treason, he was beheaded in 1549.

See HUME, "History of England."

Seymour, (TRUMAN,) an American general, born at Burlington, Vermont, about 1824, graduated at West Point in 1846. He was a captain in Fort Sumter when it was bombarded in April, 1861, and became a brigadier-general of volunteers about April, 1862. He served at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, and commanded a small army which was defeated at Olustee, Florida, on the 20th of February, 1864.

Seymour, (WILLIAM,) Duke of Somerset, was a great-grandson of Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset. He offended James I. by his marriage with Arabella Stuart, who was a cousin of the king. In the civil war he fought for Charles I. Died in 1660. (See STUART, ARABELLA.)

See SEISSSEL.

Sèze, de, deh sàz, (RAYMOND,) COUNT, a French advocate and royalist, born at Bordeaux in 1748. He was one of the counsel selected by Louis XVI. to defend him in his trial, and made an eloquent plea before the Convention. He became first president of the court of cassation in 1815, and a member of the French Academy in 1816. Died in 1828.

See CHATEAUBRIAND, "Éloge du Comte de Sèze," 1861; MAR-MONTEL, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sfondrati, sfon-drā'tee, (CELESTINO,) an Italian cardinal and writer, born at Milan in 1644; died in 1696.

Sfondrati, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Cremona in 1493, was an influential adviser of Pope Paul III. He wrote a Latin poem "On the Rape of Helen," ("De Raptu Helenæ," 1559.) Died in 1550.

Sforce. See SFORZA.

Sforza. See BONNA SFORZA.

Sforza, sfors'sā, [Fr. SFORCE, sfors's.] (FRANCESCO,) son of Giacomuzzo, noticed below, was born in 1401, and was equally distinguished as a warrior. After he had for a time assisted the Florentines against Filippo Maria Visconti, Duke of Milan, the latter gave him in marriage his daughter Bianca. On the death of Visconti he took possession of Milan, with the assistance of the Venetians, and was proclaimed duke in 1450. He displayed great ability and moderation as a ruler, and,

among other valuable public works, constructed the Naviglio della Martesana, or canal between Milan and the Adda. Died in 1465.

See HOYER, "Franz Sforza," 2 vols., 1846; "The Life and Times of Francesco Sforza," by W. P. URQUHART, 1852; G. SIMONETTA, "De Rebus gestis F. Sforzae," 1480; ROBERTSON, "History of Charles V.," vol. ii, books iv-vi.; SISONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sforza, (FRANCESCO MARIA), the last Duke of Milan, a son of Ludovico "il Moro," was born in 1492. He obtained the dukedom by the aid of the emperor Charles V., about 1525, and died, without issue, in 1535.

Sforza, (GALEAZZO MARIA), a son of Francesco, was born in 1444. He became Duke of Milan in 1465. Having made himself odious to the people by his tyranny and licentiousness, he was assassinated in 1476.

Sforza, (GIACOMUZZO ATTENDOLO, jâ-ko-moot'so â-tên'do-lo,) an Italian soldier of fortune, born near Faenza about 1370. At an early age he entered the service of Alberico da Barbiano, one of the most noted of the "condottieri," or party leaders of the time, who were striving for the deliverance of Italy from foreign mercenaries. By his distinguished bravery and energy he contributed to the success of Alberico's enterprises, and received from him the surname of "Sforza," from his great strength. He afterwards assisted the Florentines against the republic of Pisa, and, having entered the service of Joanna, Queen of Naples, attained the rank of commander-in-chief. Having marched against Braccio da Montone, he was drowned while attempting to ford the river Pescara, in 1424.

See RATTI, "Memorie della Famiglia Sforza," 2 vols., 1795; SISONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Sforza, (GIOVANNI GALEAZZO MARIA), Duke of Milan, the son of Galeazzo Maria, noticed above, was born in 1468. He succeeded his father in 1476, his mother acting as regent; but the power was usurped about 1480 by his uncle Ludovico. Died in 1494.

Sforza, (LUDOVICO), surnamed IL MORO, ("the Moor,") brother of Galeazzo Maria, was born in 1451. He imprisoned his nephew, the legitimate heir, and usurped the government of Milan, about 1480. In order to strengthen himself against Ferdinand, King of Naples, who had espoused the cause of the young duke, he invited Charles VIII. of France to attempt the conquest of Naples, thus originating the devastating wars which afflicted Italy in the sixteenth century. The French, having taken Naples, soon roused the people to resistance by their oppression, and were expelled from Italy by the united efforts of Ludovico, the pope, and the Venetians. On the invasion of Italy by the French king, Louis XII., in 1499, Ludovico, after opposing him with varying success, was taken prisoner, and died in France in 1510. He was a liberal patron of learning and the arts, and made numerous improvements in the city of Milan.

See MONTI, "Vita di Ludovico Sforza," 1653; SISONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" ROSCOE, "Pontificate of Leo X.;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sforza, (MASSIMILIANO), a son of the preceding, enjoyed for a time the rank of Duke of Milan, but was deposed by the French king, Francis I., after the battle of Marignano, in 1515. Died in 1530. His brother FRANCESCO was made Duke of Milan by the emperor Charles V., to whom, on his dying without issue in 1535, he bequeathed the dukedom.

Sgravesande. See GRAVESANDE.

Sgricci, sgrêt'chee, (TOMMASO), a celebrated Italian improvisatore, born in the latter part of the eighteenth century. His productions entitled "The Death of Charles I." ("La Morte di Carlo I.") and "L'Ettore" were published in 1825.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Shadwell, (THOMAS), an English dramatist, born in Norfolk in 1640, was for a time a friend of Dryden, who subsequently satirized him in his poem of "MacFlecknoe." He succeeded Dryden as poet-laureate in 1688, through the influence of the Earl of Rochester. He published, among other comedies, "The Humourist," "The Sullen Lovers," "The Lancashire Witches," and "The Volunteers." Died in 1692.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., second series, (1828.)

Sháfey, shâ'fâ' or shâ'fî', [Lat. SHAFEI'US, 'wr'ten also **Shafay** and **Schafei**, (sometimes called **Abou Abdallah-Mohammed-Ibn-Idrees**, (or **-Edris**.) â'boo âb-dâl'lah mo-hâm'med ib'n e-drees'),] a celebrated Mohammedan doctor, born at Gaza in 767 A.D., was the founder of one of the four orthodox sects of Moslems, and one of the most learned men of his time. He lived for many years at Mecca, and wrote treatises on canon and civil law. Died about 820.

Shaftesbury, shafs'ber-e, (ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER,) Lord Ashley, and first EARL OF, an English politician, famous for his talents, intrigues, and versatility, was born at Wimborne Saint Giles, Dorsetshire, on the 22d or 23d of July, 1621. He was a son of Sir John Cooper, and a grandson of Sir Anthony Ashley, from each of whom he inherited a large estate.

He was a member of the Short Parliament of 1640. In the civil war he first supported the cause of the king, but in 1643 he joined the popular party, and took Wareham in 1644. He became a member of Parliament in 1653, after which he was appointed a member of Cromwell's council of state. Between 1654 and 1660 he sat in several Parliaments, was an opponent of Cromwell, and very efficiently promoted the restoration. Charles II. rewarded him in 1660 with the office of chancellor of the exchequer, and raised him to the peerage, as Baron Ashley, in 1661. Lord Ashley was a political opponent of Lord Clarendon while the latter was prime minister. He became in 1670 a member of the famous and notorious Cabal ministry, whose domestic policy was arbitrary, and whose foreign policy was basely subservient to the will of Louis XIV. "Ashley, with a far stronger head [than Buckingham]," says Macaulay, "and with a far fiercer and more earnest ambition, had been equally versatile; but Ashley's versatility was the effect not of levity, but of selfishness. He had served and betrayed a succession of governments; but he had timed all his treacheries so well that through all revolutions his fortunes had been constantly rising." ("History of England.") He was created Earl of Shaftesbury in 1672, and held the office of lord chancellor from November, 1672, till November, 1673. After the seals had been taken from him, he went over to the opposition or country party, and signalized his zeal against popery. A majority of the Commons having opposed the measures of the court, the king prorogued that House from time to time. When it assembled in 1677, Shaftesbury asserted that it was dissolved. For this offence he was confined in the Tower for more than a year. This affair, and his officious action in relation to the Popish Plot, rendered him so popular that he was appointed president of the new council formed in 1679. While he held this high position, he procured the passage of the famous Habeas Corpus act, of which he was the author. Having been dismissed from the presidency of the council in October, 1679, he presented the Duke of York to the grand jury as a popish recusant. Suspected of conspiring with the Duke of Monmouth, he was seized in July, 1681, and confined in the Tower on a charge of treason; but the bill of indictment was ignored by the grand jury. Dryden satirized him, under the name of "Achitophel," in his admirable poem of "Absalom and Achitophel." It is said that Shaftesbury advised his party to revolt openly against the court, but the other leaders refused to follow this advice. He therefore left England in 1682, and died at Amsterdam in June, 1683, leaving one son.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" "Life of Lord Shaftesbury;" by B. MARTIN and DR. KRIPPIS, new edition, by C. W. COOK, 1836; also "Memoirs, Letters, and Speeches," edited by W. D. CHRISTIE.

Shaftesbury, (ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER,) seventh EARL OF, an English philanthropist, the eldest son of the sixth Earl, was born in 1801. He graduated at Oxford, as first class in classics, in 1822, and entered Parliament in 1826. He was a lord of the admiralty under Sir R. Peel in 1834. At the death of his father in 1851 he succeeded to the earldom. He procured the passage of the "Ten Hours' Bill," which requires that children in factories shall not work more than ten hours a day. He distinguished himself as an advocate of the "Evangelical party" of the Anglican Church, and as a promoter of benevolent enterprises. Died in 1885

Shaftesbury, (ANTHONY COOPER,) third EARL OF, a celebrated English writer, born in London in 1671, was a grandson of the first Earl. He was educated by John Locke, the philosopher, who was a friend of his grandfather. According to a statement of the pupil himself, Locke "had the absolute direction of his education." In 1693 he entered Parliament, where he acted with the Whigs. During a residence in Holland, to which he went in 1698, he became acquainted with Bayle and Leclerc. On the death of his father, in 1699, he passed into the House of Lords. He was a political friend of William III., who consulted him in important affairs. After the death of William (1705) he retired from public service. He published a "Letter on Enthusiasm," (1708), "Moralists, a Philosophical Rhapsody," (1709), and "Sensus Communis, or Essay on Wit and Humour," (1709.) His style as a writer was greatly admired, though it is wanting in ease and simplicity. He died at Naples in February, 1713, leaving one son, Anthony. His collected works were published in 1713, under the title of "Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times." Leibnitz warmly applauded his "Characteristics." "His fine genius and generous spirit," says Sir J. Mackintosh, "shine through his writings; but their lustre is often dimmed by peculiarities, and, it must be said, by affectations, which are peculiarly fatal to the permanence of fame." Referring to his "Moralists," the same critic says, "Perhaps there is scarcely any composition in our language more lofty in its moral and religious sentiments and more exquisitely elegant and musical in its diction. . . . 'The Inquiry concerning Virtue' is nearly exempt from the faulty peculiarities of the author; the method is perfect, the reasoning just, the style precise and clear. . . . This production is unquestionably entitled to a place in the first rank of English tracts on moral philosophy. It contains more intimations of an original and important nature on the theory of ethics than perhaps any preceding work of modern times. His demonstration of the utility of virtue to the individual far surpasses all attempts of the same nature,—being founded not on a calculation of outward advantages or inconveniences, alike uncertain, precarious, and degrading, but on the unshaken foundation of the delight which is of the very essence of social affection and virtuous sentiment, . . . on the all-important truth that to love is to be happy and to hate is to be miserable, that affection is its own reward and ill will its own punishment. . . . The relation of religion to morality, as far as it can be discovered by human reason, was never more justly or more beautifully stated." (See "General View of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy.")

SHAH, shâh, a Persian word, signifying "king," and forming part of the name or title of many Oriental sovereigns; as, **SHAH ABBÂS**, *i.e.* "King Abbâs," **NADIR SHAH**, "wonderful king," etc.

Shâh-Alam, shâh â'lam, ("King of the World,") written also **Schâh-Alam** (-Alem or -Alim) and **Shah-Alum**, (or -Allum, sometimes called **Bahâdur Shah**, ba-hâ'dôor shâh, ("Brave King,") a son of Aurung-Zeb, Emperor of India, whom he succeeded in 1707. He died in 1712, while carrying on a war against the Sikhs.

Shâh-Alam (or **Schah-Alem**) **II.** ascended the throne of India in 1759. In order to strengthen his authority over his empire, he had recourse to the British, to whom he gave a grant of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, in return for the city and district of Allahabad which they assigned him. Died in 1806.

Shâh-Jehân or **Shahjehan**, shâh je-hân', written also **Shah-Jahan** and **Schah**- (or **Chah**-) **Djehan**, ("King of the World,") the fifth Mogul Emperor of India, the son of Jehân-Geer, whom he succeeded in 1627. His reign was disturbed by the rebellion of his sons, one of whom, the famous Aurung-Zeb, put to death two of his brothers and deposed his father. He died in 1666 at Agra, where a large establishment had been granted him. The court of Shâh-Jehân was celebrated for its splendour. The "peacock throne," formed of jewels valued at £6,500,000, was constructed by him. He also founded the city of Shâh Jehânâbâd, or New

Delhi, and erected many magnificent public buildings, among which the Tâj-Mahal, a mausoleum, erected in honour of his favourite wife, called Tâj-Mahal, ("the Crown of the Palace,") near Agra, is justly regarded as one of the wonders of the world.

Shâh-Rokh-Behâdur, or **Shah-Rokh-Meerza**, a son of Tamerlane, succeeded him on the throne in 1405. He rebuilt the fortress of the city of Herât, and constructed other public edifices. Died about 1450.

Shâh-Temân, or **Shah-Temaun**, ("King of the Age,") succeeded his father, Timoor Shah, as **King** of Cabul and Afghanistan in 1793.

Shairp, (JOHN CAMPBELL,) a Scottish writer, born in Linlithgow. Became principal of St. Salvator and St. Leonard's College in the University of St. Andrew's in 1868. In 1877 he was elected professor of poetry at Oxford. Among his works are "Studies in Poetry and Philosophy," (1868,) and "The Poetic Interpretation of Nature," (1877.) Died in 1885.

Shakhovsky or **Schachowski**, shâ-kov'ske, (ALEXANDER ALEXANDROVITCH,) PRINCE, a celebrated Russian dramatist, born in the government of Smolensk in 1777. Among his numerous and popular works may be named his "Aristophanes," a comedy, and "A Lesson to Coquettes." Died in 1846.

Shakespeare, shâk'speer, (JOHN,) an English Orientalist, born at Lount, Leicestershire, in 1774. He was professor of Hindostanee at the Royal Military College, and published, among other works, an excellent "Dictionary of the Hindustani Language," (1817,) and a "Grammar of the Hindustani Language," (6th edition, 1855, 8vo.) Died in 1858.

Shakspeare or **Shakespeare**,* shâk'speer, (WILLIAM,) the greatest dramatic genius that ever lived, was born at Stratford-upon-Avon in April, (probably on the 23d,) 1564. His father, John Shakspeare, was a glover. His mother's maiden-name was Mary Arden; she belonged to a respectable and ancient family of Warwickshire. William was the eldest of four brothers; he had four sisters, two of whom were older and two younger than himself. The materials for writing the life of Shakspeare are extremely meagre. Of his childhood, after his christening, (which took place on the 26th of April,) and his early youth, we know absolutely nothing. It is certain, however, that he was married in his nineteenth year to Anne Hathaway. He appears soon after his marriage to have gone to London, where he followed the profession of an actor, and, if Aubrey's statement may be trusted, he "did act exceedingly well." There is a pretty generally received tradition that he fled from Warwickshire in consequence of having been detected in deer-stealing. Rowe, in his Life of Shakspeare, relates the story as follows: "He had, by a misfortune common enough to young fellows, fallen into ill company; and amongst them some that made a frequent practice of deer-stealing engaged him with them more than once in robbing a park that belonged to Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, near Stratford. For this he was prosecuted by that gentleman, as he thought, somewhat too severely; and in order to revenge that ill usage, he made a ballad upon him. And though this, probably the first essay of his poetry, be lost, yet it is said to have been so very bitter that it redoubled the prosecution against him, to that degree that he was obliged to leave his business and family in Warwickshire for some time, and shelter himself in London." It seems very probable that the passage in the first scene of the "Merry Wives of Windsor," in which the "lucres" (or "louses") on Justice Shallow's coat are spoken of, was intended as a hit at Sir Thomas Lucy. A similar play upon the name of Lucy occurs in a coarse ballad which tradition ascribes to Shakspeare. After having taken up his abode in London, he appears to have acted by turns at the Globe and at Blackfriars' Theatre.

Speaking of Shakspeare soon after his arrival in London, Rowe says, "He was received into the company then in being, at first in a very mean rank; but his admirable wit, and the natural turn of it to the stage, soon

* Respecting the spelling of this name, see ALLIBONE'S "Dictionary of Authors."

distinguished him, if not as an extraordinary actor, yet as an excellent writer. His name is printed, as the custom was in those times, amongst those of the other players, before some old plays, but without any particular account of what sort of parts he used to play; and, though I have inquired, I could never meet with any further account of him this way than that the top of his performance was the ghost in his own 'Hamlet.'

It is not known when Shakspeare first began to write plays, or which he wrote first. "He began early," says Aubrey, "to make essays at dramatic poetry, which at that time was very low, and his plays took well." In his dedication of "Venus and Adonis," which appeared in 1593, Shakspeare calls this poem the *first heir of his invention*. It is, however, not impossible that he might have commenced the work many years earlier. His first published play appeared in 1594, the same year that his "Lucrece" was given to the world. From this time there is reason to suppose that, although he may have continued to act occasionally, his principal attention was directed to the composition of his dramas; since, according to Meres, he had written the "Two Gentlemen of Verona," "Comedy of Errors," "Love's Labour's Lost," "Love's Labour's Won," (*i.e.*, perhaps, "All's Well that Ends Well,") "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Merchant of Venice," "Richard II.," "Richard III.," "Henry IV.," "King John," "Titus Andronicus," and "Romeo and Juliet" before the end of 1598.

There is much evidence to show that the genius of Shakspeare was greatly admired by his contemporaries. The Earl of Southampton was so captivated with his accomplishments that "he gave him a thousand pounds to enable him to go through with a purchase which he heard he had a mind to." (Rowe's "Life of Shakspeare.") In order properly to appreciate the munificence of this gift, it should be borne in mind that a thousand pounds at that day was, in all probability, equal to five or six thousand at the present time, if not more. The poet dedicated to the Earl of Southampton his earliest works,—"Venus and Adonis," and "Lucrece." In the dedication of the latter, he says, among other things, "The love I dedicate to your lordship is without end."

In 1596 Shakspeare lost his only son. In 1598 he became acquainted with Ben Jonson, as Rowe tells us, in the following manner: "Jonson, who was at that time altogether unknown to the world, had offered one of his plays to the players in order to have it acted, and the persons into whose hands it was put, after turning it carelessly and superciliously over, were just upon returning to him an ill-natured answer, that it would be of no use to their company, when Shakspeare luckily cast his eye upon it, and found something so well in it as to engage him first to read it through, and afterwards to recommend Mr. Jonson and his writings to the public. After this they were professed friends." The play referred to was "Every Man in his Humour." If anything could be wanting to the honour thus conferred upon Jonson's play by the approbation of the greatest dramatic genius the world ever saw, it was surely supplied in the fact that Shakspeare himself was one of the actors in the piece which he had already recommended to the public.

The great dramatist appears to have enjoyed a large measure of the favour of his sovereigns, Queen Elizabeth and King James I. "Besides the advantages of his wit," says Rowe, "he was in himself a good-natured man, of great sweetness in his manners, and a most agreeable companion. . . . Queen Elizabeth had several of his plays acted before her, and without doubt gave him many gracious marks of her favour. . . . She was so well pleased with that character of Falstaff, in the two parts of 'Henry IV.,' that she commanded him to continue it for one play more, and to show him in love." This is said to have been the occasion of his writing the "Merry Wives of Windsor." It is stated that King James I., who was fond of dramatic exhibitions, had six of Shakspeare's plays acted before him at Whitehall between the beginning of November, 1604, and the end of March, 1605, and that the monarch, as a mark of his particular favour, wrote the poet a letter with his own hand.

Shakspeare had lost his father in 1601. In 1607 his daughter Susanna was married to Dr. Hall, a highly respectable physician of Warwickshire. In the year following, his mother died. The great poet passed, it is said, the last years of his life in his native Stratford in honour and affluence. One writer (the Rev. John Ward, Vicar of Stratford) says he had heard that "in his elder days he lived at Stratford, and supplied the stage with two plays every year; and for it had an allowance so large that he spent at the rate of £1000 a year." He closed his earthly career on the 23d of April, (supposed to be the anniversary of his birth,) 1616, at the age of fifty-two.

In regard to Shakspeare's intellectual and moral attributes, we have far less difficulty in coming at the truth, than we meet with in seeking to trace the events of his life. Respecting his mental endowments, indeed, the data furnished by his dramas, added to the testimony of Jonson and other writers living at or near his time, would seem to be ample and explicit. We are warranted in inferring from his writings that he was, as Rowe informs us, not merely a "good-natured" man, and "of a free and open nature," as we are told by Jonson, but that he was of an extremely generous and forgiving disposition. In his imaginative dramas (in which he was under no obligation to follow the facts of history) he shows a disinclination to treat with severity even the most flagrant offences. Thus, for example, in "The Tempest," Prospero, as it appears, not only freely pardons Alonzo and Antonio, by whom he had been expelled from his dukedom, but the monster Caliban, though detected in an attempt to take the life of his master, is let off with a very slight punishment. A similar example of clemency occurs in the "Two Gentlemen of Verona," in which Valentine, after freely forgiving Proteus, who had been the author of all his calamities, uses these words:

"Who by repentance is not satisfied,
Is nor of heaven nor earth."

But perhaps the most remarkable instance is found in "Cymbeline," the plot of which is from Boccaccio. The Italian novelist makes the wretch, who has so cruelly destroyed the reputation of a lovely and innocent lady, expiate his crime at last by a death of lingering torture.* Shakspeare, while taking many other of the leading incidents of his plot from the Italian story, changes the issue entirely. When Iachimo kneels beseeching Posthumus to take his life, the latter replies,

"Kneel not to me;
The power that I have on you, is to SPARE YOU;
The malice towards you, to FORGIVE YOU."

We have no means of determining the exact order in which Shakspeare composed his different plays. To those already mentioned, on the authority of Meres, as having been produced before 1598, we may add the second and third parts of "Henry VI.," published previously to 1596. It is probable that "Taming of the Shrew," the "Twelfth Night," "Hamlet," (as first written,) "Henry V.," "Much Ado about Nothing," and the "Merry Wives of Windsor" were composed before 1600. His other dramas are as follows: "King Lear," "Macbeth," "Timon of Athens," "Hamlet," (altered and enlarged,) "Cymbeline," "The Winter's Tale," "The Tempest," "Measure for Measure," "Antony and Cleopatra," "Julius Cæsar," "Troilus and Cressida," "Coriolanus," (and "Pericles, Prince of Tyre.") Of Shakspeare's tragedies, "Macbeth," "King Lear," "Othello," "Hamlet," and "Romeo and Juliet," are especially remarkable for the power with which the mightiest passions of the human soul are portrayed. But he was scarcely, if at all, less successful in comedy. Of the character of Falstaff in "Henry the Fourth," it is not too much to say that there is nothing superior to it in the whole range of comedy, ancient or modern. Among his best comic pieces may also be mentioned "Twelfth Night," "Much Ado about Nothing," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Merry Wives of Windsor," and "Taming of the Shrew." Of Shakspeare's dramas which cannot properly be classed under the

* See Giornata II., Novella IX.

head either of comedy or tragedy, "The Merchant of Venice," "The Tempest," and "As You Like It" are perhaps the most admirable. Two of the plays commonly printed with Shakspeare's works are believed by a large majority of the best critics not to be his, viz.: "Titus Andronicus" and "Pericles, Prince of Tyre." In "Titus Andronicus," both the thoughts and the style seem very unlike and inferior to Shakspeare's. The same is true, though perhaps not in the same degree, of "Pericles, Prince of Tyre." Some passages in both plays may probably have been retouched by the great dramatist, and thus his name may have become associated with them.

Shakspeare appears to have taken the plots of his plays, for the most part, from other writers, making little or no change in the general conduct of the story, but exhibiting the different *dramatis persona*, and their endless variety of character, with that inimitable grace and power which are so peculiarly his own. His historical dramas, generally speaking, correspond very exactly, in regard to the principal persons and events, to the actual histories from which they are derived. There is the same exact conformity in some of his plays which are not properly historical. Thus, "All's Well that Ends Well," taken from the "Decameron," (Giornata III., Novella IX.,) not only follows the plot of the story as related by Boccaccio, but even the names of the chief personages are the same, with such modifications only as the difference of the languages requires.

"If ever any author," says Pope, "deserved the name of an *original*, it was Shakspeare." "He is not so much an imitator as an instrument of nature; and it is not so just to say that he speaks from her, as that she speaks through him. His characters are so much nature herself, that it is a sort of injury to call them by so distant a name as copies of her."

"Widely excelling," says Warburton, "in the knowledge of human nature, he hath given to his infinitely varied pictures of it such truth of design, such force of drawing, such beauty of colouring, as was hardly ever equalled by any writer, whether his aim was the use, or only the entertainment, of mankind."

"Never, perhaps," says Schlegel, the great German critic, "was there so comprehensive a talent for the delineation of character as Shakspeare's. It not only grasps the diversities of rank, sex, and age down to the dawns of infancy, not only do the king and the beggar, the hero and the pickpocket, the sage and the idiot, speak and act with equal truth, but he opens the gates of the magical world of spirits, calls up the midnight ghost, peoples the air with sportive fancies and sylphs; and these beings existing only in the imagination possess such truth and consistency that, even when deformed monsters like Caliban, he extorts the conviction that if there should be such beings they would so conduct themselves." The following observation, by the same writer, is not less strikingly just than the foregoing: "If Shakspeare deserves our admiration for his characters, he is equally deserving of it for his exhibition of passion, taking this word in its widest signification, as including every mental condition, every tone from indifference or familiar mirth to the wildest rage and despair."

"Of all poets," says Lessing, "perhaps he alone has portrayed the mental diseases, melancholy, delirium, lunacy, with such wonderful and in every respect definite truth, that the physician may enrich his observations from them in the same manner as from real cases."

But, among all the critics who have treated of the merits of Shakspeare, none has portrayed his characteristics as a poet more admirably than Dryden:

"He was the man who, of all modern and perhaps ancient poets, had the largest and most comprehensive soul: all the images of nature were still present to him, and he drew them, not laboriously, but luckily: when he describes anything, you more than see it,—you feel it too. Those who accuse him to have wanted learning, give him the greater commendation: he was naturally learned; he needed not the spectacles of books to read nature,—he looked inwards and found her there. I cannot say he is everywhere alike. . . . But he is always great when some great occasion is presented to him; no

man can say he had a fit subject for his wit and did not then raise himself as high above the rest of poets

"Quantum lenta solent inter viburna cupressi."*

From the data, imperfect as they are, which we possess concerning the life of Shakspeare, we seem warranted in inferring that his scholastic education must have been extremely defective. This inference is supported by the direct testimony of Ben Jonson, who says that Shakspeare had "small Latin and less Greek." That one with so little opportunities of learning should have exhibited not merely a wonderful mastery of the human heart, with its infinitely complex affections and motives, but also a familiar acquaintance with many of the operations of external nature, and, what is perhaps still more remarkable, with some of the nicest points of English law, has to not a few appeared strange and inexplicable, if not absolutely incredible. In attempting to solve the difficulty, some have adopted the extraordinary hypothesis that the dramas going under the name of Shakspeare must have been written by some other person. The late Delia Bacon appears to have been the first to start this hypothesis. She publicly announced the idea in an article published in "Putnam's Magazine" for January, 1856. In the following year appeared her "Philosophy of the Plays of Shakspeare unfolded," in which she states in full her reasons for believing that Lord Bacon was the true "Shakspeare." Since then, Mr. Nathaniel Holmes, late of Saint Louis, Missouri, now professor of law at Harvard, availing himself of the suggestion given by Miss Bacon, but taking a somewhat different view of the question, has published a well-written and highly readable book entitled "The Authorship of Shakspeare," in which he sets forth with elaborate ingenuity the various arguments against the claims of William Shakspeare and in favour of those of Lord Bacon.

Here is not the place to enter into a particular consideration of this question. We may, however, observe that Mr. Holmes adduces as by far his strongest argument the great number of coincidences which are found to exist between the ideas and expressions of Shakspeare and those occurring in the works of Bacon, (or, as he states it, "that general, inwrought, and all-pervading identity which is found in these writings;") a very large proportion of these coincidences or proofs of identity being, as it seems to us, just such as might by diligent search be discovered in the voluminous works of any two authors living in the same age and writing on a great variety of subjects: though some of them are clearly the creation of the writer's fancy, as when, in pointing out the similarity between the leading ideas of "The Tempest" and those of the "New Atlantis" of Bacon, he says, "Like the island of Atlantis, Prospero's isle is situated afar off in the midst of the ocean, somewhere near the 'still-vexed Bermoothes.'" Now, this supposition is not improbable merely,—it is simply impossible. For, in the first place, there is not the slightest intimation in the words of the poet of Prospero and his daughter having made a long voyage in "the rotten carcass of a boat" without tackle, sail, or mast; on the contrary, the inevitable inference is that it was a very short one; and, in the second place, it was clearly impossible that the brief storm which wrecked the king and his companions on their return from Tunis to Naples, could have carried their fleet not only out of the Mediterranean through the Straits of Gibraltar, but more than half-way across the Atlantic. (See "The Tempest," Act I. Scene 2, and Act II. Scene 1.) Add to this that Bacon distinctly and repeatedly tells us that the New Atlantis was in the "South Sea," and not in the Atlantic Ocean.

But were Bacon's claims to the authorship of Shakspeare's dramas a hundred times stronger than they are, they could scarcely outweigh the direct and uniform testimony of the contemporaries of those illustrious men. Can it be believed that Ben Jonson, who was personally and, as it appears, intimately acquainted with Shakspeare, would have spoken of him in the manner

* Literally, "As the cypresses are wont [to raise themselves] among the pliant viburnums." (See VIRGIL, "Eclogue I.")

that he has done had he been a mere man of straw, whose only use was to conceal from public view the greatest genius the world had ever known? For, in addition to these well-known lines,—

"To draw no envy, Shakspeare, on thy name,
Am I thus ample to thy book and fame;
While I confess thy writings to be such
As neither Man nor Muse can praise too much.

* * * * *
Triumph, my Britain! thou hast one to show
To whom all scenes* of Europe homage owe.
He was not of an age, but for all time!

* * * * *
Nature herself was proud of his designs,
And joyed to wear the dressing of his lines;
Which were so richly spun and woven so fit,
As since she will vouchsafe no other wit."

—Written in the Folio edition of *Shakspeare's Plays*, published in 1623,—

Jonson says, in another place, "I loved the man, and do honour his memory—on this side idolatry— as much as any. He was indeed honest and of an open and free nature, had an excellent phantasy, [fancy,] brave notions, and gentle expressions, wherein he flowed with that facility that sometimes it was necessary that he should be stopped." How strikingly descriptive is this of Shakspeare's most remarkable peculiarity! It is this excessive "facility" or exuberance of expression, joined with his "excellent phantasy," which perhaps more than any other quality distinguishes him above all other writers, ancient or modern. Or are we to suppose that Jonson was in the secret, and composed this lying eulogy of Shakspeare for the express purpose of deceiving posterity, and also that the poet Spenser, Mr. Meres, the Earl of Southampton, the queen, the managers of the theatres, besides many others, (see the conversation, reported by Rowe, between Ben Jonson and Sir John Suckling, Sir William D'Avenant, and others,) were all in the same conspiracy, and kept the secret so faithfully that not a line or a word tending to expose the stupendous deception has come down to us? But this is not all; the new hypothesis would require us to believe not merely that, in all the works that go under his name, Bacon was at the pains to curb and repress that "excellent phantasy" and wonderful "facility" of expression, and to exhibit them in his dramatic writings only, but that he purposely affected ignorance about things with which he must have been perfectly acquainted, as, for example, when he makes Cassius (in "Julius Cæsar") speak of the "eternal devil,"† when he gives the names of Bottom, Quince, Snug, and Snout (in "Midsummer Night's Dream") to *Athenian* mechanics, or when (in "Winter's Tale") he represents Bohemia as a *maritime* kingdom!

There might be good reasons why Bacon should not wish to be known as a dramatic writer in the early part of his career, when he was aspiring to the highest honours in the state; but it is inconceivable that he should have taken such extraordinary pains to keep the secret of his poetic genius from posterity. But the advocates of the new hypothesis lose sight of the most essential point of all. The great wonder is not that a *man without learning* should have written such plays as those which go under the name of Shakspeare: the wonder is that *any man* should have written them. The works of a great genius must always seem marvellous in our eyes; and, if the genius be transcendent, the contemplation of its productions must fill us with a sort of bewildering astonishment. It would, however, be still more miraculous if it could be proved that Bacon, and not Shakspeare, had written those wonderful dramas; for examples have repeatedly occurred of men in whom a rare genius has supplied the want of almost every external advantage, but no well-authenticated instance can be found in the whole history of the human intellect, of one and the same man belonging to the highest rank of philosophers and the highest rank of poets. Nor can a single example be cited of any one author

writing in two styles so totally different as those of Bacon and Shakspeare.

See MALONE, "Life of Shakspeare," 1821; N. DRAKE, "Shakspeare and his Times," 2 vols., 1817; CHARLES KNIGHT, "Shakspeare; a Biography," 1845; J. O. HALLIWELL, "New Life of W. Shakspeare," 1847; GEORG G. GERVINUS, "Shakspeare," 4 vols., 1849-50; R. G. WHITE, "Memoirs of the Life of W. Shakspeare," 1865; W. HAZLITT, "Characters of Shakspeare's Plays," 1817; GUIZOT, "Shakspeare et son Temps," 1851; RICHARD FARMER, "Essays on the Learning of Shakspeare," 1767; J. BRITTON, "Remarks on the Life and Writings of Shakspeare," 1814; FRANZ HORN, "Shakspeare's Schauspiele erläutert," 5 vols., 1822-31; J. P. COLLIER, "Life of Shakspeare," 1841; J. MEYER, "Leben Shakspeare's," 1825; S. T. COLERIDGE, "Notes and Lectures on Shakspeare," etc., 2 vols., 1849; S. NEIL, "Critical Biography of Shakspeare," 1861; P. CHASLES, "Études sur Shakspeare," 1852; VICTOR HUGO, "William Shakspeare," 1864; A. DYCE, "Life of Shakspeare," 1857; A. SKOTTOWE, "Life of Shakspeare," 1824; R. WHEELER, "Life of Shakspeare," 1806; JOSEPH HUNTER, "New Illustrations of the Life of Shakspeare," 2 vols., 1845; F. DOUCE, "Illustrations of Shakspeare and of Ancient Manners," 2 vols., 1807; J. J. ESCHENBURG, "Ueber W. Shakspeare," 1787; NATHANIEL DRAKE, "Memorials of Shakspeare, or Sketches of his Character and Genius," 1828; CHARLES KNIGHT, "Studies and Illustrations of Shakspeare," etc., 1830; HUDSON, "Lectures on Shakspeare," 1848; HAGBERG, "Shakspeare och Skalderna," Lund, 1848; N. DELIUS, "Der Mythos von W. Shakspeare," 1851; DE QUINCEY, "Life of Shakspeare," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," republished in his works, vol. xv.; HALLAM, "Introduction to the Literature of Europe;" A. W. VON SCHLEGEL, "Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature," (translated into English by JOHN BLACK, 1815;) SIR WALTER SCOTT, "Essay on the Drama;" "Biographia Dramatica;" CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets;" article, by LORD JEFFREY, in the "Edinburgh Review" for August, 1817; "Shakspeareana: a List of Works illustrative of the Life and Writings of Shakspeare," etc., by J. O. HALLIWELL, 1867; MARY COWDEN CLARKE, "Complete Concordance to Shakspeare," 1844-45; DR. JOHNSON, Preface to his edition of Shakspeare, 1765; also the excellent and elaborate article on Shakspeare in ALLIBONE'S "Dictionary of Authors."

Shaller, shâl'ler, (LUDWIG), a German sculptor, born at Vienna in 1804. He worked at Munich for the King of Bavaria.

Shal'um, [Heb. שְׁלֹמֹ] King of Israel, obtained the throne by killing Zachariah, in 770 B.C. He was assassinated by Menahem in the same year.

See II. Kings xv.

Shambhu. See SIVA.

Shamul, shâ-mool', written also **Samoul**, a learned Jewish physician, born in Spain, was converted to Mohammedanism. He was the author of treatises on medicine, astronomy, and mathematics. Died about 1175.

Shamyl or **Schamyl**, sham'il, a famous Circassian chief, born at Himry in 1797, was a man of great energy. In religion he was a Mohammedan. He fought bravely against the Russian invaders in 1823 and the ensuing years. In 1834 he was chosen Imâm of Circassia. He displayed much political as well as military ability in the long contest against Russia. Avoiding regular battles, he wasted the enemy by ambuscades, surprises, and partisan warfare. After a heroic defence against superior numbers, he surrendered about the end of 1859. From that time the emperor assigned him a residence (with a pension) at Kaloga, in Russia. Died in 1871.

See ROUNOVSKI, "Schamyl;" "Schamyl, the Sultan, Warrior, and Prophet of the Caucasus," (translated from the German of WAGNER and BODENSTEDT, 1854;) "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1855; "Westminster Review" for April, 1854; E. TEXIER, "Les Hommes de la Guerre d'Orient: Schamyl," 1854; MAJOR WARNER, "Schamyl, le Prophète du Caucase," 1854; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Shanfaree or **Schanfari**, shân-fâ'ree, an Arabic poet, who lived a short time before Mohammed, was the author of a poem called "Lamayât el-Arab," which is admired for richness of imagery. A French version of it was published by Silvestre de Sacy in 1806.

Shao-Hao or **Chao-Hao**, shâ'o hâ'o, almost shôw-hôw', second Emperor of China, was the son of Hoang-Tee, whom he succeeded in 2597 B.C. He is censured for having tolerated the rise and progress of idolatry in his reign, from a lack of firmness and energy. He died, it is said, after a reign of eighty-four years.

See PAUTHIER, "Chine."

Shao-Kang or **Chao-Kang**, shâ'o kâng, a Chinese emperor, supposed to have been born 2118 B.C., was the son of Tee-Siang, who was killed in battle the same year. A usurper then obtained the throne, and the young prince lived disguised as a shepherd until he was about forty years old. He raised an army, defeated the usurper, and reigned in peace until he died, at the age of sixty-one.

* I.e. all the "Stages" of Europe.

† The reader need scarcely be told that not only the word "devil," (*diabolus*), but all idea of a devil, as understood in modern times, was wholly unknown to the Romans before the Christian era.

Shapoor or **Shapur**. See SAVOR.

Sharp, (ABRAHAM,) an English mathematician and mechanist, born near Bradford in 1651. He became an assistant to Flamsteed, royal astronomer, about 1688. He graduated, with extraordinary accuracy, a mural quadrant or sector for the Observatory of Greenwich, and calculated excellent logarithmic tables. Died in 1742.

Sharp, (DANIEL,) D.D., a Baptist divine, born at Huddersfield, England, in 1783. He became pastor of a church at Boston in 1812, and subsequently one of the editors of the "American Baptist Magazine." He published a number of sermons, etc. Died in 1853.

Sharp, (GRANVILLE,) an eminent English philanthropist, born in Durham in 1734, was a son of Dr. Thomas Sharp, noticed below. He early distinguished himself by his earnest opposition to negro slavery, and published in 1769 "A Representation of the Injustice and Dangerous Tendency of tolerating Slavery in England," etc. About the same time, having met with a negro named Somerset, who, being ill, had been turned into the streets of London by his master, he took him under his care, and, on his recovery, procured him employment. Two years after, Somerset was claimed by his former owner; but, the case being brought before the lord mayor on the application of Sharp, it was decided against the master, who, however, insisted upon retaining his slave. After a trial before the court of king's bench in 1772, it was finally decided that a slave could not be held in England. Granville Sharp was one of the originators of the Association for the Abolition of Negro Slavery, and took a prominent part in founding the colony of Sierra Leone, in Africa. He published, besides numerous treatises against slavery, a "Declaration of the People's Natural Rights to a Share in the Legislature," etc., (1778), "Remarks on the Prophecies," and "Remarks on the Uses of the Definitive Article in the Greek Testament." Died in 1813.

See PRINCE HOARE, "Memoirs of Granville Sharp," 1810; CHARLES STUART, "Memoirs of G. Sharp," New York, 1836.

Sharp, (JAMES,) a Scottish prelate, born in 1618, studied at the University of Aberdeen, and was afterwards professor of philosophy in Saint Leonard's College, at Saint Andrew's. In 1660 he was sent by several leading Presbyterians as their representative to General Monk, and, after a conference with Charles II. at Breda, went over to the Church of England. He was rewarded for his apostasy by being created Archbishop of Saint Andrew's, and obtaining other distinctions. In 1679, while travelling from Kennoway to Saint Andrew's, he was assassinated by a party of Presbyterians, who were lying in wait for another person.

See HUME, "History of England;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Sharp, (JOHN,) a learned English prelate, born in Yorkshire in 1644. He graduated at Oxford in 1669, became Dean of Norwich in 1681, and was subsequently chaplain to Charles II. and his successor, James II. Having given great offence to the latter by a sermon which he preached against popery, he was suspended for a time from his functions. In 1689 he succeeded Tillotson as Dean of Canterbury, and was created Archbishop of York in 1691. He died in 1714, leaving numerous sermons, often reprinted.

See "Life of Archbishop Sharp," by his son, THOMAS SHARP, 1829.

Sharp, (RICHARD,) an English *littérateur* and Whig member of Parliament, born about 1759, obtained the sobriquet of "Conversation Sharp," from his extraordinary colloquial powers. He published "Letters and Essays in Prose and Verse." Died in 1835.

Sharp, (THOMAS,) a son of John Sharp, Archbishop of York, was born about 1693. He rose through several preferments to be Archdeacon of Northumberland and prebendary of Durham. He published "Discourses on the Hebrew Tongue," and other works. Died in 1758.

Sharp, (WILLIAM,) a celebrated English line-engraver, born in London about 1745. Among his master-pieces are the "Virgin and Child," after Carlo Dolce, "Saint Cecilia," after Domenichino, the portrait of John Hunter, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the "Sortie from Gibraltar," after Trumbull. Sharp was remarkable for his

credulity, and became a dupe to the impostures of Joanna Southcott and other fanatics. Died in 1824.

Sharpe, sharp, (DANIEL,) F.R.S., an English geologist, born in London in 1806, was a nephew of Samuel Rogers the poet. He visited Portugal, and wrote several treatises on the geology of that country. Among his works are "Memoirs on the Silurian Rocks and Old Red Sandstone of Wales," (1842-44.) Died in 1856.

Sharpe, (GREGORY,) an English divine and Orientalist, born in Yorkshire in 1713. He published "Dissertations on the Origin of Languages and the Powers of Letters, with a Hebrew Lexicon," "Defence of Dr. Clarke against Leibnitz," and other works. Died in 1771.

Sharpey, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish physician and physiologist, born at Arbroath. In 1837 he became professor of anatomy and physiology in University College, Edinburgh. He has contributed several valuable treatises to the "Cyclopaedia of Anatomy and Physiology."

Shars'wood, (GEORGE,) an eminent jurist, born in Philadelphia, July 7, 1810, graduated with the highest honours at the University of Pennsylvania in 1828. Admitted to the bar in 1831, he became in 1845 associate judge, and in 1848 president judge, of the district court of the city and county of Philadelphia. He was afterwards elected one of the judges of the supreme court of the State, and was for many years professor of law in the University of Pennsylvania. Judge Sharswood's legal writings enjoy the very highest character with the profession. His "Bytes on Bills of Exchange" has been adopted as a text-book at Harvard.

Shaw, (CUTHBERT,) an English poet, born in Yorkshire in 1738. He was the author of "Odes on the Four Seasons," "Liberty," "The Race," a satire, "Address to a Nightingale," and other poems. Died in 1771.

Shaw, (GEORGE,) an English naturalist, born in Buckinghamshire in 1751. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, and was afterwards appointed keeper of natural history at the British Museum. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1789. He wrote "General Zoology, or Natural History," (9 vols.,) "The Naturalist's Miscellany," and other works. Died in 1813.

See CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for September and October, 1802, *et seq.*

Shaw, (SIR JAMES,) a British merchant, born in Ayrshire in 1764, became lord mayor of London in 1805, and was afterwards a member of Parliament. Died in 1843.

Shaw, (LEMUEL,) an able American jurist, born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1781. He was many years a member of the State legislature, and in 1830 was appointed chief justice of Massachusetts. He performed the duties of that office with great credit for thirty years, and resigned in 1860. His reported decisions have been published by Pickering, Cushing, and others. He died in Boston in 1861.

Shaw, (PETER,) an English physician, edited Bacon's "Philosophical Works." Died in 1763.

Shaw, (ROBERT GOULD,) COLONEL, an American officer, born about 1836, was a son of Francis G. Shaw, of Staten Island. He commanded the first coloured regiment organized in a free State. He was killed in the assault on Fort Wagner, South Carolina, July, 1863.

Shaw, (STEBBING,) an English divine, born in Staffordshire in 1762, wrote a "History of Staffordshire," "Tour in the West of England," and "The Topographer." Died in 1802.

Shaw, (THOMAS,) an English divine and scholar, born at Kendal about 1692, became chaplain to the English factory at Algiers. He was afterwards appointed regius professor of Greek at Oxford, and elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He published "Travels or Observations relating to Several Parts of Barbary and the Levant," (1738.) Died in 1751.

Shaw, (THOMAS BUDD,) an English writer, born in London in 1813. He became professor of English literature in the Imperial Lyceum of Saint Petersburg in 1842. He published "Outlines of English Literature," (1848,) and translated several Russian works into English. Died in 1862.

Shāy's, (DANIEL,) an American soldier, born in 1740, was the leader of a rebellion which broke out in Massa-

chusetts in 1786 and was called by his name. The insurgents gave as reasons for their revolt the high taxes, the extortions of the lawyers, etc. The rebellion was suppressed by an armed force in 1787. Died in 1825.

Shea, shā, ? (DANIEL,) a distinguished Orientalist, born at Dublin in 1772, became professor at Haileybury College. He made a translation of Mirkhond's "History of the Early Kings of Persia." Died in 1836.

Shea, shā, (JOHN AUGUSTUS,) an Irish poet, born in Cork about 1802, emigrated to New York in 1827. He wrote for several journals and magazines, and several volumes of poems. Died in 1845.

Shebbeare, sheb-beer', ? (JOHN,) an English physician and political writer, born in Devonshire in 1709, published "Letters on the English Nation," "History of the Sumatrans," a satire, and other works. Died in 1788.

Shee, (Sir MARTIN ARCHER,) a distinguished portrait-painter, born at Dublin in 1770. Having visited London in 1788, he acquired the friendship of Burke and Sir Joshua Reynolds, and became a student in the Royal Academy. He was elected an associate in 1798, and in 1800 an Academician. Though inferior as an artist to Sir Thomas Lawrence, he obtained extensive patronage among the aristocracy. In 1830 he succeeded Lawrence as president of the Royal Academy. Sir Martin was the author of "Rhymes on Art, or the Remonstrance of a Painter," "Alasco," a tragedy, and other poems. Died in 1850.

See "Life of Sir Martin Archer Shee," by his son, 1860; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1866.

Sheep'shanks, (JOHN,) a collector of books and pictures, was a brother of Richard, noticed below. About 1857 he presented to the English nation his large collection of the pictures of British artists. Died in 1863.

Sheepshanks, (Rev. RICHARD,) F.R.S., an English astronomer, born at Leeds in 1794, inherited an easy fortune. He was ordained a priest, but devoted his time chiefly to science. He contributed to the "Penny Cyclopædia" several articles on astronomical instruments, and aided Professor Airy in his operations with the pendulum in Cornwall. Having been appointed a member of a commission for the restoration of the standards of weight and measure, (which had been destroyed by fire,) he expended the labour of several years in determining the standard of measure. Died at Reading in 1855.

Sheffield, (JOHN.) See BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, DUKE OF.

Sheil, sheel, (RICHARD LALOR,) a celebrated Irish orator and patriot, born at Dublin in 1793, studied at Trinity College, in his native city. As a member of the Catholic Association, he was active in promoting the election of Mr. O'Connell to Parliament for the county of Clare. Mr. Sheil was elected in 1829 to represent the borough of Milborne Port, and soon became conspicuous for his brilliant eloquence. In 1832 he was returned to Parliament for the county of Tipperary. He became vice-president of the board of trade, and a member of the privy council, in 1839, was appointed master of the Mint under Lord Russell's ministry in 1846, and British minister at Florence in 1850. Mr. Sheil was the author of several popular dramas, and "Sketches of the Irish Bar." Died at Florence in 1851.

See M'CULLAGH, "Memoirs of R. L. Sheil," 1855; THOMAS MCGEE, "Sketches of O'Connell and his Friends;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Shelburne, (WILLIAM PETTY,) EARL OF, and Marquis of Lansdowne, an English statesman, born in 1737, was the second son of the Earl of Shelburne. He inherited the earldom at the death of his father, in 1761, and was appointed president of the board of trade in 1763. He opposed the measures by which the ministers endeavoured to coerce the American colonists, and soon resigned his office. He became a political friend of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, who in 1766 appointed him secretary of state. In this office he had the direction of the American colonies, and pursued a liberal or conciliatory policy; but he was counteracted by other members of the cabinet, and by the king. He was dismissed from office in October, 1768, by the Duke of

Grafton, who had become prime minister. In consequence of this event Lord Chatham resigned.

Lord Shelburne acquired a high reputation as a debater, and was distinguished for his political knowledge. He opposed the administration of Lord North on the most important questions, and after the death of Lord Chatham formed a political connection with Rockingham, who in March, 1782, succeeded Lord North as prime minister. Lord Shelburne was secretary of state in this ministry, which was dissolved by the death of its chief, and the favour of the king enabled him to become prime minister about July 1, 1782. During his administration Howe and Rodney gained decisive naval victories over the French, and a treaty of peace was negotiated which recognized the independence of the United States. He was driven from power by the coalition of Fox and Lord North, February, 1783, after which he never returned to office. In 1784 he received the title of Marquis of Lansdowne. He afterwards supported the ministry of Pitt, but opposed the war against the French republic. He was a liberal patron of learned men, and had one of the finest private libraries in the kingdom. About 1765 he had married Sophia Carteret, a daughter of the Earl of Granville. He died in May, 1805, leaving two sons, one of whom was an eminent statesman. (See LANSDOWNE, MARQUIS OF.)

See BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.," "Quarterly Review" for January, 1854.

Shel'bŷ, (ISAAC,) an American officer of the Revolution, born near Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1750, became Governor of Kentucky in 1792, and again in 1812. He distinguished himself at the battle of King's Mountain, 1780. Died in 1826.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.

Shel'don, (DAVID NEWTON,) D.D., an American divine, born at Suffield, Connecticut, in 1807, was originally a Baptist, but subsequently became a Unitarian. He published a work entitled "Sin and Redemption."

Shel'don, (GILBERT,) an English prelate, born in Staffordshire in 1598. He graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1620, and, having taken orders, rose through various preferments to be chaplain-in-ordinary to Charles I. On the accession of Charles II. he was made Bishop of London, (1660,) and in 1663 succeeded Juxon as Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Sheldon was distinguished for his liberality and his extensive charities, and constructed, among other public works, the theatre at Oxford called by his name. Died in 1677.

Shel'tey, (PERCY BYSSHE—bŷh,) an eminent English poet, born at Field Place, near Horsham, in the county of Sussex, August 4, 1792. He was the eldest son of Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart. At the age of thirteen he was sent to school at Eton, where his refusal to fag exposed him to the anger and persecution of the other boys. His painful experiences at this period contributed much, no doubt, to the development of that intense hatred of established wrong which afterwards became the ruling passion of his life. Shelley was early distinguished for his romantic and speculative turn of mind, as well as for a remarkable facility in the acquisition of every kind of knowledge in which he took any interest. When he was about sixteen, he composed two romances, the one entitled "Zastrozzi," the other "Saint Irvyne; or, The Rosicrucian." In 1810 he went to Oxford, and was entered at University College. Here he published a small pamphlet on the necessity of atheism. The authorities, in consideration, it would seem, of Shelley's youth and peculiar character, at first resolved to take no notice of it. But this did not satisfy the young enthusiast: "so he sent," says De Quincey, "his pamphlet, with five-and-twenty separate letters, addressed to the five-and-twenty heads of colleges, courteously inviting all and every of them to notify, at his earliest convenience, his adhesion to the enclosed unanswerable arguments for atheism." Thereupon he was summoned before the master and some of the Fellows of the college, and, as he could not deny that he was the author of the pamphlet, he was expelled. Shelley and some of his friends have bitterly complained of his expulsion, as an act of injustice and cruelty; but it is difficult to see,

if De Quincey's account of the transaction be correct, how he could with any propriety have been treated with greater lenity than was shown him on that occasion. As he refused to make any concessions, his father also rejected him, and forbade his appearance at Field Place. Shelley then went to London, where he composed "Queen Mab," which, however, he did not publish, but only distributed a few copies of it among his friends. While in London, money is said to have been furnished for his support by his sisters, who employed one of their school-mates, Harriet Westbrook, (the daughter of a retired hotel-keeper,) as the medium of communication with their brother. After a very short acquaintance, Shelley eloped with Miss Westbrook, and married her at Gretna Green in August, 1811. They soon discovered that they were not suited to each other, and in 1813 they separated, it is said, by mutual consent. The next year Shelley visited the continent in company with Miss Mary Godwin, (a daughter of William Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft,) who all considered marriage a useless or tyrannical institution. In 1816 he learned that his wife had drowned herself. His sorrow, perhaps not unmingled with remorse, is said to have rendered him for a time almost insane. But the same year he was formally married to Miss Godwin, and settled at or near Marlow, in Buckinghamshire. His first wife had borne him two children, of whom he now claimed the custody, but their grandfather, Mr. Westbrook, refused to give them up. This led to a suit in chancery; and in March, 1817, Lord Eldon gave his decision, that, on account of Shelley's demoralizing and atheistical opinions, he was unfit to have charge of the children, who were, accordingly, committed to the care of Mr. Westbrook.

While at Marlow, in 1817, Shelley wrote the "Revolt of Islam," the longest of all his poems, and the one in which he has most fully developed his political sentiments and his peculiar views respecting the regeneration of society. It abounds in passages of surpassing beauty, but, as a story, is deficient in connection, and, we may add, in human interest. Amid the wilderness of luxuriant imagery, and of subtle, vague, or visionary though sometimes glorious thoughts, the reader often finds it difficult to trace his way and retain the thread of the narrative.

In 1818, fearing lest his son by Mary Godwin should be taken from him, as his other children had been, he left England, never to return. He went to Italy, where he composed "The Cenci," (1819,) perhaps the most successful of all his larger works, the "Witch of Atlas," (1819,) "Prometheus Unbound," (1820,) "Adonais," an elegy on the death of John Keats, (1821,) and many minor poems, some of which are of exquisite beauty.

In July, 1822, he set sail from Leghorn for Lercis. The boat, having been overtaken by a sudden squall, disappeared. Two weeks afterwards, Shelley's body was washed ashore, with a copy of Keats's poems in one of his pockets. The Tuscan quarantine regulations at that time required that whatever came ashore from the sea should be burned. Shelley's body was accordingly placed on a pile and reduced to ashes, in the presence of Lord Byron, Leigh Hunt, and Mr. Trelawney. His ashes were collected, and interred in the Protestant burying-ground at Rome, near the grave of his friend Keats.

There is perhaps no writer (as De Quincey intimates) of whom it is so difficult to speak with a proper regard for the interests of society, and at the same time making that charitable allowance for his eccentricities and errors which his peculiar temperament and his amiable and noble traits of character seem justly to claim, as Percy Bysshe Shelley. We cannot, however, agree with De Quincey in the opinion that "harsh treatment had no concern in riveting his fanaticism." What is more probable than that his bitter experience at Eton, where he was exasperated almost to madness by the galling "chain of Custom," acting on a mind so sensitive yet so resolute and withal so speculative as his, should, at that susceptible and most critical age, have led him first to question, and then to deny and spurn, every custom that would impose the slightest restraint upon his freedom or his pleasure? It was but another step for him

to reject or adopt opinions or systems according as he conceived them to favour or oppose the power of the hated tyrant, which he also styles the "Anarch Custom." That he was influenced by such motives in the choice of his pursuits clearly appears from the following lines:

"And from that hour did I with earnest thought
Heap knowledge from forbidden mines of lore;
Yet nothing that my tyrants knew or taught
I cared to learn."^{*}

In his poetry he repeatedly associates "Faith" and "Custom," (or "Tyranny;") he evidently considered the former the chief support of the latter, and cherished towards them both an equal hatred. Whatever may have been his early opinions, he would appear not to have been an atheist when he wrote the preface to his "Revolt of Islam;" for he there says, "The erroneous and degrading idea which men have conceived of a Supreme Being is spoken against,—not the Supreme Being itself. . . . The belief which some persons entertain of the Deity is widely different from my own."

Speaking of Shelley's poetry, Bulwer observes, "Each line is a separate thought; the effort glitters on the eye till it aches with the glare; it is the mirror broken into a thousand pieces, and the representation it would give is rendered confused and phantasmagoric by the multiplication of the images." "La Cenci," however, is expressly excepted from the above criticism.

The intimacy that subsisted between Shelley and Byron, and the supposed similarity of their principles, have led to frequent comparisons between these eminent poets. But they had in fact scarcely anything in common, except a vivid and intense feeling of poetic beauty. The mind of Shelley was singularly speculative, and he had a great facility in persuading himself of the truth of whatever he wished to believe. Byron, on the other hand, with an equally intense ideality, (*i.e.* feeling or sentiment of beauty,) was by the constitution of his mind restricted far more within the limits of the actual,—or, it may be, the conventional. It would seem to have been one of the great efforts of his life to cast off the trammels imposed upon him by his religious education; but in this he was never wholly successful. To this deep-rooted respect for the actual, or the established, must be ascribed the intense feeling of reality which pervades his poetry, as well as the strong, practical common sense evinced in his actions when not under the influence of passion. But if we compare the moral attributes of the two men, Shelley will be found to stand immeasurably higher than Byron. Whatever may have been the errors of his head, his heart appears, by the testimony of all who knew him, to have been eminently kind, generous, and unselfish. And if his conduct seems occasionally to contradict this view, it was a rare exception to the general rule, while with Byron the reverse was true,—pride and selfishness were the rule, disinterestedness the exception.

See THOMAS MEDWIN, "Life of P. B. Shelley," 2 vols., 1847; CHARLES S. MIDDLETON, "Shelley and his Works," 1858; T. J. HOGG, "Life of P. B. Shelley," 1858; WILLIAM M. ROSSETTI, "The Life of Percy Bysshe Shelley," 2 vols., 1869; E. J. TRELAWNEY, "Recollections of the Last Days of Shelley and Byron," 1858; DE QUINCEY, "Essays on the Poets," Boston, 1853; "Quarterly Review" for October, 1861; article on Shelley in the "Atlantic Monthly" for February, 1863, "by one who knew him" (*i.e.* THORNTON HUNT); "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1824, and July, 1839; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Memoir" prefixed to his works by MRS. SHELLEY, 1839; "The Shelley Memorials, from Authentic Sources," edited by LADY SHELLEY, 1859.

Shel'ton, (FREDERICK WILLIAM,) an American writer and Episcopalian divine, born at Jamaica, Long Island, about 1814. He has published "Salander and the Dragon," a romance, "The Rector of Saint Bardolph's, or Superannuated," (1853,) and other works.

Shem, [Heb. שֵׁם; Gr. Σήμ; Fr. SEM, sēm,] a patriarch, the eldest son of Noah, and one of the survivors of the deluge. He was the ancestor of the Semitic (or Shemitic) nations.

See Genesis v. 32, ix. 18-27, x. 1, 21, 31

Shen'stone, (WILLIAM,) an English pastoral poet, born in Shropshire in 1714. He was the author of odes, elegies, and pastorals, and a poem entitled "The School-

^{*} See the lines addressed to his wife, prefixed to the "Revolt of Islam."

mistress," which, Dr. Johnson observes, "is the most pleasing of Shenstone's performances." In the latter part of his life he became involved in debt, owing to expenses incurred in the embellishment of his grounds. "He was always wishing," says Gray, "for money, for fame, and other distinctions, and his whole philosophy consisted in living, against his will, in retirement, and in a place which his taste had adorned, but which he only enjoyed when people of note came to see and commend it." Died in 1763.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets;" "Monthly Review" for May and June, 1764.

Shep'ard, (CHARLES UPHAM,) M.D., LL.D., an American naturalist, born at Little Compton, Rhode Island, in 1804, graduated at Amherst College. He was appointed professor of chemistry in the Charleston Medical College in 1834, and professor of natural history in Amherst College. He wrote a "Report on the Geological Survey of Connecticut," (1837,) and other works.

Shepard, (SAMUEL,) M.D., a physician and Baptist divine, born at Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1739, published a number of controversial treatises. Died in 1815.

Shepard, (THOMAS,) an English Puritan divine, born in 1605, emigrated to New England, and was one of the founders of Harvard College. Died in 1649.

Shep'herd, (WILLIAM,) a general, born in Massachusetts in 1737, fought in twenty-two battles. He was a member of Congress from 1797 to 1803. Died in 1817.

Shepherd Kings, called by the Egyptians **Hyk'sos**, [from *hyk*, "king," and *sar*, a "shepherd,"] a race of kings, probably of Tartar origin, supposed to have ruled over Egypt from about 2200 to 1550 B.C. The only account we have of them is given in a fragment of Manetho, preserved by Josephus.

See article "Hyksos," in the "New American Cyclopædia."

Shep'ley, (GEORGE F.,) an American general, born at Saco, Maine, about 1820. He served under General Butler, with the rank of colonel, and was appointed military governor of New Orleans about May 1, 1862.

Shep'pard, (ELIZABETH SARA,) an English novelist, born at Blackheath about 1830. She wrote, besides other works, "The Double Coronet," a novel, (2 vols., 1856,) and "Rumour," a novel, (3 vols., 1858.) Died in 1862.

Shep'reve, (JOHN,) an English scholar, became professor of Hebrew at Oxford about 1538. Died in 1542.

Shēr'ard, (WILLIAM,) an English botanist and amateur, born in Leicestershire in 1659. Having visited various parts of Europe, he was appointed in 1702 British consul at Smyrna, where he made collections for his valuable "Herbarium." While travelling on the continent, he had acquired the friendship of Tournefort and Dillenius, and on his invitation the latter came to England, where he subsequently filled the chair of botany at Oxford, endowed by Mr. Sherard. Sherard died in 1728, leaving his Herbarium of more than 12,000 species to the University of Oxford.

Sherbrooke, VISCOUNT. See LOWE.

Sherburne, (SIR EDWARD,) an English scholar and writer, born in London in 1618, was clerk of the ordnance under Charles I. He translated several works from the Latin, among which we may name Seneca's "Troades" and "Medea." Died in 1702.

Shere Ali Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, succeeded to the throne in 1863. In 1878 he fled from Cabul on the approach of the British army. Died in 1879.

Shereef-ed-Deen-Alee, or **Scherif-Eddin-Ali**, a Persian author, whose style is compared to pearls and diamonds of the first water, was a native of Yezd. He composed, about 1425, a "History of Tamerlane."

Sher'-dan, (FRANCES,) wife of Thomas Sheridan, (the second of the name,) born in Ireland in 1724, was the author of an Oriental romance entitled "Nourjahad," "Sidney Biddulph," a novel, highly commended by Dr. Johnson, and the comedies of "The Dupe" and "The Discovery," the latter of which Garrick pronounced "one of the best he ever read." Died in 1766.

Shēr'i-dan, (PHILIP HENRY,) an eminent American general, born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1831. He entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1848, and graduated with honour in 1853, as a classmate of McPher-

son and Schofield. He served several years in Oregon, and, having returned to the East, was appointed a captain in the regular army in May, 1861. In March or May, 1862, he became chief quartermaster under General Halleck. He was appointed colonel of the Second Michigan cavalry in May, and obtained command of a cavalry brigade in June, 1862. Having defeated a troop superior in number to his own, at Booneville, Mississippi, he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general in July. He took command of a division of the army of the Ohio in September, and distinguished himself at the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862. For his gallant conduct at the great battle of Stone River, which ended on the 2d of January, 1863, he was rewarded with the rank of major-general of volunteers. He commanded a division at Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, and at the battle of Chattanooga or Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863.

In April, 1864, he was appointed commander of all the cavalry of the army of the Potomac, which crossed the Rapidan and began operations against Lee's army on the 4th of May. On the 9th Sheridan started on a raid against the enemy's lines of communication with Richmond. He destroyed the depots, etc. at Beaver Dam and Ashland, advanced to the outer defences of Richmond, defeated the rebel cavalry under General Stuart, and rejoined the army of General Grant on the 25th of May. On the 7th of June he led an expedition against the Virginia Central Railroad, from which he returned to the White House on the 19th, after he had routed the enemy's cavalry at Trevilian Station and destroyed part of the railroad. About the 7th of August he was assigned to the command of the "Middle Military Division," which was then constituted in order to oppose the incursions of the rebels from the Shenandoah Valley into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

His operations during the month of August and the first part of September were of both an offensive and defensive character, resulting in many severe skirmishes with the army of General Early. On the 15th of September General Grant left City Point to visit Sheridan and confer with him. "I saw," says Grant, "there were but two words of instruction necessary—Go in!" Sheridan attacked Early on the 19th near Winchester, defeated him, and took several thousand prisoners. He gained another victory at Fisher's Hill on the 20th, and pursued the enemy with great energy through Harrisonburg and Staunton. Soon after this battle he was appointed a brigadier-general in the regular army. During a brief absence of Sheridan, who was called to Washington, General Early, having been reinforced, attacked suddenly the Union army near Cedar Creek and Strasburg on the 19th of October, and at first was victorious. After the Federals had retreated about three miles with much loss, Sheridan, riding at full speed, arrived on the field, rallied his men with words of magical power, and converted the disaster of the morning into a complete victory. General Early lost here the most of his artillery and trains, besides 1500 prisoners. In a letter dated October 20, General Grant wrote thus: "Turning what bid fair to be a disaster into a glorious victory, stamps Sheridan, what I have always thought him, one of the ablest of generals." He was appointed a major-general of the regular army in place of McClellan, resigned, November, 1864.

Sheridan moved from Winchester on the 27th of February, 1865, took Staunton on the 2d of March, and defeated Early near Waynesborough. Having inflicted much damage on several railroads and the James River Canal, he reached his base at the White House about the 19th of March. On the 27th he joined the main army of General Grant near Petersburg, and on the 29th commenced, with nine thousand cavalry, a movement for the destruction of the Danville and South Side Railroads, the only remaining avenues of supply to Lee's army. He was supported by a corps of infantry. He encountered near Five Forks a superior force on the 31st of March, and was driven back towards Dinwiddie Court-House. "Here," says General Grant, "General Sheridan displayed great generalship. Instead of retreating with his whole command on the main army to tell the story of superior forces encountered, he

deployed his cavalry on foot, leaving only mounted men enough to take charge of the horses." On the 1st of April, Sheridan, having been reinforced, drove the enemy back on Five Forks, assaulted and carried his strongly fortified position, and captured over five thousand prisoners. He pursued Lee's army retreating from Richmond and Petersburg, attacked it near Sailor's Creek on the 6th of April, and took about six thousand prisoners. A few days after this action the war was virtually ended by the surrender of General Lee. In the spring of 1867 Sheridan was appointed commander of the Fifth Military District, comprising the States of Louisiana and Texas. He removed the Governors of those States because they were impediments to reconstruction, and he supported Congress in its contest with President Johnson. He was removed from his command by Johnson in August, 1867, against the advice of General Grant, who declared that Sheridan "has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently," and protested against his removal, for military, pecuniary, and patriotic reasons. Sheridan was then ordered to take command of the Department of the Missouri. In March, 1869, he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general.

See a notice of General Sheridan in REID'S "Ohio in the War," pp. 495-560; GREELEY, "American Conflict," P. C. HEADLEY, "Life of Sheridan," "Life of Sheridan," by G. W. DENISON.

Sheridan, (RICHARD BRINSLEY BUTLER,) a celebrated Irish orator and dramatist, born at Dublin in 1751. He studied in his native city, and at Harrow, where he was chiefly noted for his indolence; and he left school with the reputation of an "impenetrable dunce." He married Miss Linley in 1772. His first important publication was the comedy of "The Rivals," (1775,) which, though at first coldly received, soon acquired great popularity. It was followed in the same year by the opera of "The Duenna," which also met with brilliant success, being acted seventy-five times during the season. His "School for Scandal," published in 1777, established his reputation as a dramatic genius of the highest order. He soon after purchased a share in the Drury Lane Theatre. His farce of "The Critic" came out in 1779. In 1780 he represented Stafford in Parliament, where he soon became conspicuous as an orator, and supported the measures of Fox and the opposition party. He also filled for a time the post of under-secretary of state. On the impeachment of Warren Hastings, in 1787, he delivered his celebrated Begum speech, which made an extraordinary sensation at the time, and is still regarded as one of the most splendid displays of eloquence in ancient or modern times. The Whigs having come into power on the death of Pitt, (1806,) Sheridan was appointed treasurer of the navy and a privy councillor. He was returned to Parliament for Westminster in 1806. His style of living was so extravagant that he was much embarrassed by debts in the latter part of his life. Died in July, 1816.

"Mr. Sheridan," says Hazlitt, "has been justly called a dramatic star of the first magnitude; and, indeed, among the comic writers of the last century he shines like Hesperus among the lesser lights. The 'School for Scandal' is, if not the most original, perhaps the most finished and faultless comedy which we have." It must be confessed, however, that the moral tone of this drama (reflecting, as it doubtless does, the morals of the upper classes of English society at that time) is not very elevated. Byron observes, "Whatever Sheridan has done, or chosen to do, has been, *par excellence*, always the best of its kind."

See THOMAS MOORE, "Memoirs of the Life of R. B. Sheridan," 1825; W. SMYTH, "Memoir of Mr. Sheridan," 1840; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors," "Edinburgh Review" for December, 1826; "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, July, and August, 1826; "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1842.

Sheridan, (DR. THOMAS,) born in the county of Cavan, Ireland, in 1684, studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and subsequently became teacher of a free school at Cavan. He published prose translations of the "Satires" of Persius. He was an intimate friend of Dean Swift. Died in 1738.

Sheridan, (THOMAS,) a son of the preceding, and the father of R. B. Sheridan, was born at Quilca, Ireland, in 1721. He graduated at Trinity College, and

having embraced the profession of an actor, obtained considerable reputation and success. He was afterwards for many years manager of the Dublin Theatre. He published a "Course of Oratorical Lectures," an essay entitled "British Education," (1756,) a "Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language," (2 vols., 1780,) and a "Life of Swift," (1784.) Died in 1788.

See the "Monthly Review" for September and October, 1762, and October, 1780.

Sherlock, (RICHARD,) an English clergyman, born in Cheshire in 1613. He became rector of Winwick, and published "The Practical Christian." Died in 1689.

Sherlock, (THOMAS,) a learned English prelate, born in London in 1678, was a son of William Sherlock, noticed below. He studied at Cambridge, became vice-chancellor of that university in 1714, and in 1715 Dean of Chichester. He was afterwards created successively Bishop of Bangor, Salisbury, and London, (1748.) He published several works in opposition to Dr. Hoadly in the Bangorian controversy; also a number of valuable religious treatises, among which we may name his "Use and Intent of Prophecy" and "Trial of the Witnesses of the Resurrection of Jesus." Died in 1761.

Sherlock, (DR. WILLIAM,) an English theologian, born at Southwark, London, in 1641. He studied at Cambridge, became master of the Temple in 1684, and Dean of Saint Paul's in 1691. "No name," says Macaulay, "was in 1689 cited by the Jacobites so proudly and fondly as that of Sherlock." But in 1690 he took the oaths to William III., and published in his justification "The Case of Allegiance to Sovereign Powers Stated." "The sensation produced by this work was immense. The rage of the nonjurors amounted almost to frenzy." ("History of England.") His chief work is a "Discourse on Death," (1690.) Died in 1707.

See "Biographia Britannica," BURNET, "History of his Own Times."

Sherman, (JOHN,) an English Puritan minister, born in 1613. He emigrated to Massachusetts in 1634, and preached at Watertown from 1644 until his death. He was an eminent mathematician. Died in 1675.

Sherman, (JOHN,) an American Senator, a brother of General William T. Sherman, was born at Lancaster, Ohio, in May, 1823. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. He was elected a member of Congress in 1854, in 1856, and again in 1858. He was the Republican candidate for Speaker of the House in December, 1859; but he lacked a few votes of being elected, and, after a contest of eight weeks, his party elected another candidate. He served as chairman of the committee of ways and means in 1860-61. In 1860 he was again chosen to represent the thirteenth district of Ohio in Congress. He was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Ohio for a term of six years, (1861-67.) Thaddeus Stevens and Senator Sherman were the authors of the bill which Congress enacted in the winter of 1866-67 for the reconstruction of the seceded States. By this act those States were reduced to the condition of territories, to be governed by military power until they should have passed through a certain process of restoration to the Union. He was re-elected a Senator of the United States in 1867. He acted a prominent part in financial affairs, was chairman of the committee on finances, and in 1877 became secretary of the treasury.

Sherman, (ROGER,) an American statesman, born at Newton, Massachusetts, on the 19th of April, 1721. He worked at the trade of shoemaker in his youth, removed to New Milford, Connecticut, in 1743, and soon after that date became a partner of his brother, who was a merchant. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1754, and settled at New Haven in 1761. About 1765 he was appointed a judge of the superior court or common pleas. He was elected a member of the General Congress in 1774, and continued to serve in that body for nineteen years. He signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States in 1787. During the Revolutionary war he rendered important services on committees of Congress. "Roger Sherman," said Mr. Macon, "had more common sense

than any man I ever knew." He was elected a Senator of the United States in 1791. Died at New Haven in July, 1793.

See SANDERSON, "Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence," 1848.

Sherman, (ROGER MINOTT,) a lawyer, born in Woburn, Massachusetts, about 1772, was a nephew of the preceding. He practised law with distinction at Norwalk and Fairfield, in Connecticut. Died in 1844.

Sherman, (THOMAS W.,) an American general, born in Rhode Island about 1818, graduated at West Point in 1836. He served as brigadier-general at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and commanded the land-forces which, aided by the fleet, took Port Royal in November of that year. He commanded a division under General Banks in Louisiana in 1863. Died in 1879.

Sherman, (WILLIAM TECUMSEH,) a distinguished American general, born at Lancaster, Ohio, on the 8th of February, 1820, is a son of Charles Robert Sherman, once a judge of the superior court of Ohio, and a brother of John Sherman, a Senator of the United States. His mother was named Mary Hoyt. After the death of his father, which occurred in 1829, he was adopted as a son by Thomas Ewing, M.C., through whose influence he was admitted into the Military Academy of West Point in 1836. He graduated there in June, 1840, standing sixth in the order of general merit among a class of forty members, including George H. Thomas and Richard S. Ewell. Immediately after his graduation he was appointed second lieutenant in the artillery and ordered to Florida. He became a first lieutenant in January, 1842, a few months after which his company was stationed at Fort Moultrie, near Charleston. He went with his company to California by sea in 1846, returned to the Atlantic States in 1850, and in May of that year married Ellen Ewing, a daughter of Thomas Ewing, then secretary of the interior. In 1851 he obtained the rank of captain, and in 1853 he resigned his commission in the army and engaged in the business of banker at San Francisco.

In the early part of 1860 he accepted the position of superintendent of a new military academy founded by the State of Louisiana. He proved himself so eminently qualified for the duties of this place that the leaders of the secession movement in Louisiana wished to secure his services in the impending conflict, and made efforts to pervert his loyalty to the Union, but without success. He resigned his office in January, 1861. In March he went to Washington, and endeavoured in vain to convince the authorities, who were then unable to realize the greatness of the crisis, of the necessity of preparing for war on a large scale.

He received a commission as colonel of the thirteenth regiment of infantry in June, 1861, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Bull Run, July 21. On the 3d of August ensuing, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, and in the next month he was ordered to Kentucky. In consequence of the ill health of General Anderson, the chief command of the department of Kentucky devolved on Sherman in October, 1861. When asked by the secretary of war how many men he should require, he replied, "Sixty thousand to drive the enemy out of Kentucky, and two hundred thousand to finish the war in this section." His estimate was considered as wildly extravagant, and he was removed from the command, with orders to report to General Halleck, who was commander of the department of the West.

In March, 1862, Sherman obtained command of the fifth division of General Grant's army of the Tennessee. He displayed great coolness, energy, and skill in the sanguinary battle of Shiloh, (Pittsburg Landing,) on the 6th and 7th of April of that year. His services were acknowledged by General Grant in these terms: "At the battle of Shiloh, on the first day, he held, with raw troops, the key-point of the landing. . . . To his individual efforts I am indebted for the success of that battle." (Letter to the War Department, July 26, 1863.) He was wounded in the hand on this occasion, and had three horses shot under him. His division took a prominent part in the siege of Corinth, which the enemy

evacuated on the 29th of May. A few days before that date he received a commission as major-general. He was appointed commander of the military post of Memphis in July, 1862. In the campaign against Vicksburg, which began in December, Sherman, who commanded the first division of the army, was ordered to proceed to the mouth of the Yazoo River and attempt to capture Vicksburg from the north side. This enterprise was not successful. General Sherman rendered important services in several battles which were fought in Mississippi during the months of April and May, and which preceded the siege of Vicksburg. He commanded one of the three corps which made an unsuccessful assault on the works at Vicksburg on the 22d of May. After the surrender of that fortress, July 4, 1863, Sherman marched against General Johnson, and occupied Jackson, from which the enemy were driven on the 17th of the month. About this date he wrote a letter in which these sentences occur: "The people of the North must conquer or be conquered. There can be no middle course."

He was appointed commander of the department of the Tennessee in October, 1863, and, moving his army by rapid marches, joined the army of General Grant at Chattanooga about the 15th of November. Sherman occupied Missionary Ridge on the 24th, rendered important services at the battle of Chattanooga on the 25th of November, and, three days later, began to move his army, with the utmost celerity, to the relief of Burnside, who was besieged at Knoxville. His cavalry reached Knoxville on the 3d of December, before which date the enemy had raised the siege and fled. Sherman returned to Chattanooga, and thence to Memphis, where he arrived in January, 1864. Having organized a large column, he marched from Vicksburg eastward, destroying the railroads, and entered Meridian about the 14th of February. After he had destroyed the depots, arsenals, etc. at Meridian, he returned to Vicksburg. In March he received a letter from General Grant, who mentioned his own nomination to the rank of lieutenant-general, and said, "I express my thanks to you and McPherson as the men to whom, above all others, I feel indebted for whatever I have had of success."

When Grant was transferred to Virginia, in March, 1864, Sherman was appointed to the command of the military division of the Mississippi, embracing all the armies between the Mississippi River and the Alleghany Mountains. He was instructed to move against the army of General Joseph E. Johnston, who occupied a strong position at Dalton, Georgia, covering and defending Atlanta, which was the objective point of General Sherman. On the 6th of May he moved from Chattanooga with the armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Ohio, commanded respectively by Generals Thomas, McPherson, and Schofield. His force amounted then to 98,797 men and 254 pieces of cannon. He commenced operations by turning the enemy's position with a part of his army, so that General Johnston, finding his retreat likely to be cut off, fell back to his fortified post at Resaca, where he was attacked on the 15th of May. After a severe battle, Johnston retreated during the night towards the south, and made another stand at Allatoona. Sherman again turned the flank of the enemy by moving his army to Dallas, through a rugged and densely-wooded country. Severe actions were fought at Dallas and New Hope Church about the 28th of May, and on the 4th of June the rebels retreated to the strong positions of Kenesaw, Pine, and Lost Mountains. On the 27th of June the Union army assaulted the works of Kenesaw Mountain, but were repulsed with severe loss. In consequence of another flank movement of Sherman's army, General Johnston abandoned his position at Kenesaw on the 3d of July, and retreated across the Chattahoochee. After resting several days, the Union army crossed that river on the 17th of July, and drove the enemy to Atlanta. At this date General Hood took command of the insurgents and assumed the offensive-defensive policy. On the 22d of July Hood attacked Sherman near Atlanta, and was repulsed with great loss. In August, 1864, Sherman was appointed a major-general in the regular army. About the 28th of August he moved his main force round by the enemy's left flank,

and gained victories at Jonesborough and Lovejoy's. These actions forced Hood to evacuate Atlanta on the 1st of September. The capture of Atlanta excited great exultation among the Unionists. "General Sherman's movement from Chattanooga to Atlanta," says General Grant, "was prompt, skilful, and brilliant."

By moving his army northwestward for the invasion of Middle Tennessee, in October, Hood opened the way for Sherman to march through Georgia to the sea without much resistance. Abandoning his communications with Chattanooga, and leaving Atlanta in ruins, Sherman began his famous march on the 14th of November, with about 65,000 men. His plan was to obtain subsistence from the country through which he passed, and to destroy the railroads and other public property. His army, moving in three columns, passed between Macon and Augusta, had several skirmishes with the enemy's cavalry, and arrived, after a very safe and successful march, at the outworks of Savannah on the 10th of December. "We have not lost a wagon on the trip," says Sherman, "and our trains are in a better condition than when we started." On the 20th of December General Hardee evacuated Savannah, which Sherman occupied on the 21st. In this march of three hundred miles he had lost 63 killed and 245 wounded.

Sherman left Savannah with his veteran army on the 15th of January, 1865, marched northward, and took Columbia on the 17th of February. This operation compelled the enemy to evacuate Charleston, which was occupied by the Federal army on the 18th. Proposing to co-operate or unite with the army of Grant, which was then near Petersburg, Virginia, Sherman moved, by way of Cheraw and Fayetteville, towards Goldsborough, North Carolina. He met and defeated a body of rebels at Averysborough about the 16th of March. On the 18th the combined forces of the enemy, under General J. E. Johnston, attacked the Union army at Bentonville. Having repulsed this attack, Sherman entered Goldsborough on the 23d of March, and there formed a junction with the army of Schofield. After he had received the news of the capture of Richmond, April 3, he moved against the army of Johnston, then "the only remaining strategic point." He entered Raleigh on the 13th, had an interview with General Johnston on the 17th, and agreed with him on a memorandum or basis of peace, which was disapproved by the President and cabinet. The terms offered by Sherman were deemed too liberal. On the 26th of April Johnston surrendered his army on the same terms as were granted to Lee, and the war ended. Sherman was appointed lieutenant-general in place of U. S. Grant, promoted, in July or August, 1866. He was nominated general by brevet in February, 1868, by President Johnson; but he declined. When General Grant became President, in March, 1869, Sherman succeeded him as general and commander-in-chief of the army. In 1871-72 he travelled in Europe and the East. He published a "Narrative of my Military Operations" in 1876. In November, 1883, he retired from the post of commander-in-chief.

See "Sherman and his Campaigns," by COLONEL S. M. BOWMAN and LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. B. IRWIN, 1865; REID, "Ohio in the War," 1868.

Sher-Shah, shair shâh, (*i.e.* "the Lion King,") an Indian prince, whose original name was **Fereed**, (or **Feryd**.) He acquired the chief power in Bahar and Bengal, defeated the Sultan Humâyoon in battle in 1540, and became master of Hindostan. He is said to have been an able and popular ruler. Died in 1545.

Sher'win, (JOHN KEYSE,) an eminent English engraver, born in Sussex about 1751. He was of humble parentage, and was employed in his youth as a wood-cutter on the estate of Mr. Mitford, near Petworth. Having produced a drawing which obtained the silver medal from the Society of Arts, he became a pupil of Bartolozzi in London, and soon attained great excellence in his art. In 1785 he succeeded Woollett as engraver to the king. Died in 1790.

Sher'wood, (MRS. MARY MARTHA,) a popular English writer, born in Worcestershire in 1775, published tales of a moral and religious character, among which we may name "The Lady of the Manor," "Roxobel,"

"Ermina," and "Little Henry and his Bearer." She also wrote "Chronology of Ancient History," and "Dictionary of Scripture Types." Died in 1851.

See "Life of Mrs. Sherwood," by her daughter; "Quarterly Review" for May, 1843.

Shesha. See SĪSHĀ.

Shew, (JOEL,) M.D., an American physician, born in Saratoga county, New York, in 1816, was one of the earliest hydropathic practitioners in America, and the founder of the "Water-Cure Journal," New York. He published the "Water-Cure Manual," (1850), "Hydropathic Family Physician," (1854), and other similar works. Died in 1855.

Shield, sheeld, (WILLIAM,) an English composer and musician, born in the county of Durham about 1750. Among his most popular works are the operas of "Rosina," "Robin Hood," "The Poor Soldier," and "The Woodman." Died in 1829.

Shields, sheeldz, (JAMES,) a general, born in Tyrone county, Ireland, in 1810, emigrated to the United States about 1826. He served in the Mexican war, (1846-47), and was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Illinois in 1849. In 1857 he was elected a Senator for the State of Minnesota. He commanded the division which defeated Stonewall Jackson near Winchester, March 23, 1862.

Shil'li-tōe, (THOMAS,) an English philanthropist and missionary, born in London in 1754, was a minister of the Society of Friends. He travelled on the continent of Europe and in the United States. Died in 1836.

See the "Journal of the Life, Labours, and Travels of Thomas Shillitoe," etc., London, 1839, and "Thomas Shillitoe, the Quaker Missionary and Temperance Pioneer," London, 1867, by WILLIAM TALLACK.

Ship'ley, (JONATHAN,) an English prelate, born in 1714, rose through several preferments to be Bishop of Saint Asaph in 1766. One of his daughters was the wife of Sir William Jones. Died in 1788.

Shiple, (WILLIAM,) the originator of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, and a brother of the preceding, was born about 1715. He was a teacher of drawing in London. Died in 1804.

Shiple, (WILLIAM DAVIES,) born in Berkshire in 1745, was a son of Dr. Shipley, Bishop of Saint Asaph, and a brother-in-law of Sir William Jones. He became Dean of Saint Asaph in 1774. Died in 1826.

Ship'pen, (EDWARD,) a native of England, who emigrated to Massachusetts and settled at Boston about 1669. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and was driven from Boston by persecution. He removed to Philadelphia, of which city he became the first mayor.

Ship'pen, (EDWARD,) an able American lawyer and jurist, born at Philadelphia in 1729. He became chief justice of Pennsylvania in 1799. Died in 1806.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.

Shippen, (WILLIAM,) an American physician, born in Pennsylvania in 1734, was a descendant of Edward Shippen, (the first of the name.) He studied medicine in Edinburgh, and commenced in 1764 a course of lectures on anatomy at Philadelphia. In 1765 he became professor of anatomy in the medical school of which he was one of the founders. Died in 1808.

Shippen, (WILLIAM,) an English Jacobite member of Parliament, was a son of the rector of Stockport. He was an opponent of Walpole, and was characterized by Pope as "downright Shippen." Died about 1742.

Shir'ley or **Sher'ley**, (SIR ANTHONY,) an English traveller and navigator, born in 1565. In 1598 he visited Persia, where he was treated with great distinction by Shah Abbâs, by whom he was sent on a mission to the different European courts, to induce them to form a league with him against the Turks. He died in Spain about 1630, having been previously created admiral of the Levant Seas, by the King of Spain. His principal works are entitled "A True Relation of the Voyage undertaken by Sir Anthony Shirley, Knight, in 1596," etc., and "Relation of Sir Anthony Shirley's Travels in Persia," (1632.)

See "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., (1820.)

Shirley, (JAMES,) an English dramatist, born in London about 1594. Among his plays, which amount in all

to about forty, we may name "The Traitor," a tragedy. He also wrote a poem, entitled "The Echo, or the Unfortunate Lovers." Died in 1666.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica;" WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Shirley, (ROBERT), brother of Sir Anthony, noticed above, was born about 1570. He served for a time in the army of Shah Abbâs, and was afterwards employed by him in several missions. Died in 1628.

Shirley, (THOMAS), eldest brother of the preceding, was born in 1564. He visited Turkey, and published an account of his travels in that country.

Shirley, (WILLIAM), an Anglo-American Governor, born in England about 1705. He became Governor of Massachusetts in 1741, and was commander-in-chief of the British forces in America in 1755. He ceased to be Governor in 1757. Died in 1771.

Shishkof, Schischkow, or Chischkof, shish'kof, (ALEXANDER SEMENOVITCH,) a Russian writer and minister of state, born in 1754. He rose gradually in the navy to the rank of admiral. He published a "Maritime Dictionary, English, French, and Russian," an excellent "Treatise on the Old and New Russian Style," (1802,) and other works. In 1816 he was chosen president of the Russian Academy, which he enriched with philological essays. He was appointed a member of the council of the empire in 1820, and was minister of public instruction from 1824 to 1828. Died in 1841.

See "Memoires des Admirals A. Schischkoff über die Zeit seines Aufenthaltes," etc., 1832.

Shiva. See SIVA.

Shoovalof, Chouvalof, or Schuwalow, shoo-vâ'lof, (ANDREI PETROVITCH,) a Russian poet and courtier, who, in the reign of Catherine II., became a member of the imperial council and a senator. He was intimate with Voltaire and other French authors. He wrote, in French verse, an "Epistle to Voltaire" and an "Epistle to Ninon de Lençlos." Died in 1789.

His son PAUL, born about 1775, became a general at the age of twenty-five. In the campaign of 1813 he was a personal attendant of the Czar Alexander, and in 1814 he accompanied, in the name of Russia, Bonaparte to Elba. Died in 1823.

Shoovalof, or Chouvalof, (PETER), a Russian general, was the inventor of a kind of cannon which bears his name. He was the father of Andrei Petrovitch, noticed above. Died in 1762.

Shore, (JANE), the wife of a London jeweller, subsequently became the mistress of Edward IV. After his death she formed a connection with Lord Hastings. She was tried for witchcraft by order of the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. Died about 1525.

Short, (JAMES), a Scottish mathematician and optician, born at Edinburgh in 1710, was employed to make a survey of the Orkney Islands. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and acquired a high reputation as a constructor of telescopes. Died in 1768.

Short, (THOMAS), a Scottish physician, was the author of the "Natural History of Mineral and Medicinal Waters," and other similar works. Died in 1772.

Short, (THOMAS VOWLER), Bishop of St. Asaph, and author of several theological works, born in 1790; died in 1872.

Shorthouse, (JOSEPH HENRY), an English writer, born in Birmingham in 1834. He is the author of "John Inglesant," a romance (1881,) and other works.

Shovel, shûv'el, (Sir CLOUDESLEY), a distinguished English admiral, born in Norfolk in 1650. In 1688 he became an adherent of William III., who made him a knight for his services at the battle of Bantry Bay. He had a prominent share in the victory of La Hogue, and was soon after appointed vice-admiral of the red. In 1705 he commanded the fleet sent against Spain, and subsequently assisted at the siege of Toulon in 1707, but, while on his voyage home, was wrecked off the Scilly Isles, and all on board perished.

See CAMPBELL, "Lives of the British Admirals;" HUME, "History of England."

Shōw'er, (Sir BARTHOLOMEW), an English lawyer under the reign of James II., was a native of Exeter.

He became recorder of London, and published a work entitled "Cases in Parliament Resolved."

Shower, (JOHN), a Puritan divine, born at Exeter in 1657, was a brother of the preceding. He wrote "Reflections on Time and Eternity," and other works. Died in 1715.

Shrap'nel, (HENRY), an English general, entered the army about 1779. He invented the case-shot called shrapnel-shells. Died in 1842.

Shrewsbury, shrōz'ber-e or shrūz'ber-e, (CHARLES TALBOT), DUKE OF, an English peer and scholar, born in 1660, was educated as a Roman Catholic. He became a Protestant and Whig, promoted the revolution of 1688, and was appointed one of the secretaries of state in 1689. He resigned about 1691. In 1694 he was again appointed to that office, and was created Duke of Shrewsbury. He was very popular. "Before he was of age," says Macaulay, "he was allowed to be one of the finest gentlemen and finest scholars of his time. He was early called the king of hearts, and never, through a long, eventful, and checkered life, lost his right to that name." ("History of England," vol. ii.) He resigned office in 1700, became Viceroy of Ireland in 1713, and lord treasurer in 1714. Died in 1718.

See "Life of Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury," 1718.

Shrewsbury, EARL OF. See TALBOT, (JOHN.)

Shu'brick, (JOHN TEMPLAR), an American naval officer, born in South Carolina in 1778. He served as first lieutenant under Commodore Decatur against the Algerines in 1815. After peace was concluded with Algiers, he sailed as commander of the Epervier for the United States, and the vessel was lost at sea in the same year.

Shück'burgh-Ev'e-lÿn, (Sir GEORGE), F.R.S., an English classical scholar and natural philosopher, born in 1750, resided in Warwickshire. He determined the relation between the British unit of measure (*i.e.* the yard) and the length of a pendulum which makes a certain number of vibrations in a given time. He also wrote on the measurement of altitudes by the barometer, etc. Died in 1804.

Shück'ford, (SAMUEL), an English divine, became prebendary of Canterbury. He published a "History of the World, Sacred and Profane." Died in 1754.

Shukowski. See ZHOOKOSKI.

Shun or Chun, shŭn, an ancient Chinese sage and ruler, who, according to Pauthier, was raised to the imperial throne 2285 B.C. (See YAO.) On account of his rare wisdom and virtue, he was selected by Yao to be his successor; but Shun, deeming himself unworthy, at first declined the proffered honour, and with difficulty prevailed on to accept it. Like Yao, he introduced many useful regulations, encouraged science and the arts, and was particularly distinguished by the attention which he paid to music. He materially modified the penal code of China, rendering it more humane, and making the various punishments bear a just proportion to the grade of the offence. Every three years he made an examination into the conduct of his officers, punishing the culpable and rewarding those who had properly performed their duties. He died (according to Pauthier, 2208 B.C.) after a long and prosperous reign, and was succeeded by Yu.

See PAUTHIER'S "Chine," pp. 36-42.

Shun-Tchee or Chun-Tchi, shŭn-chee, the first Chinese emperor of the present Tartar or Mantchoo dynasty, obtained the throne in 1644 in consequence of a revolution. He was the heir of the Khan of Tartary, and was born about 1637. He retained the ancient laws and institutions of the Chinese. To the Dutch embassy, which came in 1656 to open commercial intercourse, he accorded permission to enter his ports once only in eight years. He died in 1691, and was succeeded by his son, Kang-Hee, (or Kang-Hi.)

Shute, (JOSIAS), an English clergyman, became Archdeacon of Colchester. He published a volume of Sermons on Genesis xvi. Died in 1643.

Shu'ter, (EDWARD), a popular English comedian, died in 1776.

Shüt'tle-worth, (PHILIP NICHOLAS), an English prelate, born in 1782. He was appointed Bishop of

Chichester in 1840. He published several works on theology. Died in 1842.

Sibauyeh, se-bōw'yeh, or **Sibooyeh**, (or **Sibūyeh**), se-boō'yeh, written also **Sibouieh** or **Sibouyeh**, (**Am-roo** (**Amru**) **Ibn Othman**, ām'rōō ib'n oth-mān'), a celebrated Arabian grammarian, born in Farsistān about 750 A.D.; died about 800. He is sometimes called **AL-FARSEE**, (-FARSI,) *i.e.* "the Persian."

Sib'ald, (Sir **ROBERT**), a Scottish physician, born in Fifeshire, was one of the founders, and the first president, of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh. He was the author of "Scotia Illustrata," and other works, and filled the post of physician and geographer to Charles II. **Sibaldia**, a genus of plants, was so named in his honour. Died in 1712.

See "Autobiography of Sir R. Sibald," 1833; **CHAMBERS**, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Sibbern, sib'bern, (**FREDERIK CHRISTIAN**), a Danish jurist and philosophical writer, born at Copenhagen in 1785. After visiting Germany, he was appointed in 1813 professor of philosophy in his native city. Among his numerous works, which favour the system of Schelling, we may name his "Psychology introduced through Biology," (1849), and "On Poetry and Art, or Discourses on Universal Æsthetics and Poetry," (1853.) Died in 1859.

Sibbeš or **Sibbā**, (**RICHARD**), an eminent English Puritan minister, born in Suffolk in 1577, was a Fellow of Saint John's College, Cambridge. He became preacher of Gray's Inn in 1618, and master of Catherine's Hall about 1625. He wrote, besides other works, "The Bruised Reed." Died in 1635.

Sibbs. See **SIBBES**.

Sibert, de, deš se'bair', (**GAUTIER**), a French historian, born at Tonnerre about 1720. Among his works is "The Variations of the French Monarchy in its Political, Civil, and Military Government," (4 vols., 1765.) Died in 1798.

Sibilet, se'be'lā', (**THOMAS**), a French *littérateur*, born in Paris about 1512. His chief work is "L'Art poétique François," (1548.) Died in 1589.

Sib'ley, (**HENRY**), an American general, born in Louisiana about 1815, graduated at West Point in 1838. He took arms against the Union in 1861. He commanded a small army which invaded New Mexico, attacked Fort Craig, in February, 1862, and was repulsed.

Sibley, (**HENRY H.**), an American Governor, born at Detroit, Michigan, in 1811. He was elected Governor of Minnesota in 1857, and appointed a brigadier-general in 1862. He led an expedition against the Sioux Indians in June and July, 1863.

Sibley, (**MARK H.**), an eloquent American lawyer, born at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, in 1796. He practised at Canandaigua, New York, and was elected to Congress in 1837. Died in 1852.

Sib'ly, (**MANOAH**), an English Orientalist and Swedenborgian divine, born in London in 1757; died in 1840.

Sibooyeh. See **SIBAUYEH**.

Sibouieh. See **SIBAUYEH**.

Sibour, se'boor', (**MARIE DOMINIQUE AUGUSTE**), a French prelate, born in the department of Drôme in 1792. He studied at Avignon and Paris, and became successively Bishop of Digne (1840) and Archbishop of Paris, (1848.) He was afterwards made a senator, and officer of the legion of honour, (1854.) He was assassinated in 1857, by a priest named Jean Verger, who had been suspended, (*interdit*.)

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sibrecht, see'brēkt, or **Sibrechts**, see'brēkts, (**JAN**), a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Antwerp in 1625, worked in London. Died in 1703.

Sib'thorp, (**JOHN**), an eminent English botanist, born at Oxford in 1758. Having studied medicine at Edinburgh, and subsequently visited France, he was appointed, after his return, to succeed his father in the chair of botany at Oxford. In 1786 he set out on a scientific expedition to Greece and the adjacent regions, and in 1794 revisited those countries. His principal works are his "Flora Oxoniensis," (1794,) and "Flora

Græca," (10 vols. fol.) He died in 1796, leaving to the University of Oxford two hundred pounds a year for the publication of his "Flora Græca," a magnificent work, with plates.

Sibūyeh. See **SIBAUYEH**.

Sibyl. See **SIBYLLA**.

Si-byl'la, [Gr. Σιβύλλα; Fr. **SIBYLLE**, se'bèl'; English, **SIB'YL**.] the name of several ancient prophetesses, the most celebrated of whom was the Cumæan Sibyl, sometimes called Deiph'obe, Amalthe'a, or Demoph'ile. According to Virgil, she accompanied Æneas in his visit to the infernal regions. (See "Æneid," book vi.)

See **ISAAC VOSSIUS**, "Tractatus de Sibyllarum Oraculis," 1680; **R. VOLKMAN**, "De Oraculis Sibyllinis Dissertatio," 1854; **O. PARVINIO**, "Tractatus de Sibyllis," 1673.

Sibylle. See **SIBYLLA**.

Sicard, se'kār', (**FRANÇOIS**), a French military writer, born at Thionville (Meurthe) in 1787. He entered the army, and became a captain. Among his works is a "History of the Military Institutions of the French," (4 vols., 1830-31.)

Sicard, (**ROCH AMBROISE CUCURRON**), a French abbé, distinguished as a teacher of the deaf and dumb, was born at Fousseret, near Toulouse, in 1742. He went to Paris to learn the method of the Abbé l'Épée, whom he succeeded in 1789 as director of the Institution in Paris. During the Revolution he was arrested and confined in prison, from which he was released in September, 1792, after a narrow escape from massacre. He became professor of grammar in the normal school about 1795, and a member of the Institute. He had great success as a teacher of grammar. In 1800 he established a printing-press for the use of the deaf-mutes. He improved or perfected the method of instructing such persons, and wrote, besides other works, a "Theory of Signs for the Instruction of Deaf-Mutes," (1808.) Died in 1822.

See **DUVIVIER**, "Notice sur l'Abbé Sicard;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sichel, sīk'el' or zīk'el', (**JULIUS**), a skilful oculist, born at Frankfurt-on-the-Main about 1800, graduated at Berlin in 1825. He began to practise in Paris about 1833, and published several treatises on ophthalmology. "He is, says Vapereau, "the most popular oculist of Paris."

Si-gin'i-us Den-tā'tus, a Roman warrior, who is said to have fought in one hundred and twenty battles, and to have decided the victory in many of them, was a champion of the plebeians in the contest against the patricians. He was a tribune of the people in 454 B.C., and was assassinated in 450 by the opposite party.

Sicolante, se-cho-lān'tā, or **Da Sermoneta**, dā sēr-mo-nā'tā, (**GIROLAMO**), an Italian painter, born at Sermoneta in 1504. He was employed by Pope Gregory XIII. Died in 1550.

Sickingen, von, fon sīk'king'en or zīk'king'en, (**FRANZ**), a celebrated German soldier and Protestant Reformer, born in the grand duchy of Baden in 1481. He enjoyed the favour of the emperor Maximilian, and of Charles V., whom he accompanied in several of his expeditions. He distinguished himself on all occasions as the champion of the oppressed, and the patron of learned men; he gave an asylum to Colampadius, Bucer, and Ulrich von Hutten, and protected Reuchlin from the persecution of the monks of Cologne. Having become involved in a feud with Hesse and the Palatinate, he was mortally wounded while defending his castle of Neustall, in 1523.

See **BUDEUS**, "Franz von Sickingen," 1794; **MÜNCH**, "Franz von Sickingen," 3 vols., 1827; **BOUETILLER**, "Histoire de F. von Sickingen," Metz, 1860; **KARL LANG**, "Ritter F. von Sickingen," 1825; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sickler, sīk'lēr or zīk'lēr, (**FRIEDRICH KARL LUDWIG**), a German antiquary, son of Johann Volkmar, noticed below, was born near Gotha in 1773. He published, among other works, "The Political History and Antiquities of Rome." Died in 1836.

Sickler, (**JOHANN VOLKMAR**), a German pomologist, born at Gotha in 1742, published "The German Fruit-Cultivator," ("Deutscher Obstgärtner.") "Pomological Cabinet," (1796), and other similar works. Died in 1820.

Sickles, sik'elz, (DANIEL E.,) an American general, born in New York City in 1822. He studied law, and was elected to Congress by the Democrats of New York in 1856. He killed Philip Barton Key in February, 1859, for criminal connection with his wife. In 1860 he was re-elected to Congress by the voters of the third district of New York. He commanded a brigade in the battles near Richmond in June, 1862, a division at the battle of Antietam, September 17, and a corps at Chancellorsville, May 2 and 3, 1863. At the battle of Gettysburg he directed the third corps, and lost a leg on the 2d of July, 1863. He was appointed commander of the Second Military District, comprising North and South Carolina, about April, 1867. Having supported the policy of Congress in preference to that of President Johnson, he was removed, August 26, 1867. He was appointed minister to Spain in May, 1869, and continued to hold that office until 1874.

Sid'don's, (SARAH,) a celebrated English tragic actress, born at Brecon, South Wales, in July, 1755, was a daughter of Roger Kemble. She was married in 1773 to an actor named Siddons, and made her first appearance at Drury Lane in December, 1775. Her form was exquisitely symmetrical, her countenance beautiful, and her deportment majestic. She was for many years the most popular tragic actress on the English stage. Her performance of the part of "Lady Macbeth" was especially admired. She retired from the stage in 1812. Her private character is said to have been irreproachable. She is, by general consent, admitted to have been the greatest actress that England has produced. Died in 1831.

A critic of rare taste, and one not likely to be swayed by the opinions of the multitude, speaks thus of Mrs. Siddons as an actress, although, when he saw her, she had been long past her prime: "What a wonderful woman! The very first time I saw her perform, I was struck with admiration. . . . Her looks, her voice, her gestures, delighted me. She penetrated in a moment to my heart. She froze and melted it by turns; a glance of her eye, a start, an exclamation, thrilled through my whole frame. The more I see her, the more I admire her. I hardly breathe while she is on the stage. She works up my feelings till I am like a mere child." (See "The Life and Letters of Washington Irving," vol. i. p. 159.)

See THOMAS CAMPBELL, "Life of S. Siddons," 2 vols., 1834; JAMES BOADEN, "Memoirs of the Life of Mrs. Siddons," 1832; "London Quarterly Review" for August, 1834.

Sidi-Mohammed, sid'i mo-hām'med, Emperor of Morocco, born about 1702, succeeded his father, Muley Abdallah, in 1757. Adopting a pacific policy, he made treaties of peace with England, France, Spain, and other powers. During his reign Morocco enjoyed an unusual degree of prosperity. Died in 1790.

Sidmouth, LORD. See ADDINGTON, (HENRY.)

Sidney or **Sydney**, (ALGERNON,) an eminent English republican patriot, born in 1622, was a younger son of Robert, Earl of Leicester, and a grand-nephew of Sir Philip Sidney. His mother was Dorothy Percy, a daughter of the Earl of Northumberland. He served against the Irish insurgents in 1642, while his father was lord lieutenant of Ireland, entered the army of Parliament in 1643, and obtained the rank of colonel in 1645. In 1646 he served as lieutenant-general of the horse under his brother, Lord Lisle, who was lieutenant-general of Ireland. He was appointed one of the judges for the trial of the king in 1648, but was not present when he was condemned. He held no office under Cromwell. In May, 1659, he was appointed a member of the council of state. He was absent on a mission to the court of Denmark when Charles II. was restored to the throne in 1660, and thought it most prudent to remain on the continent. About 1666 he solicited Louis XIV. to co-operate with him and his friends in establishing a republic in England. By the permission of the English government, he returned home in 1677 to see his aged father, who left him a legacy of £5100. He afterwards acted in concert with Lord Russell and Shaftesbury, leaders of the popular party. According to the statement of the French minister Barillon, Sidney and other leaders of his party received bribes or presents

from Louis XIV.* In June, 1683, Sidney and Russell were arrested as accomplices in the Rye-House Plot. He was tried before Jeffries, convicted without good evidence, and beheaded in December, 1683. His sentence was declared unjust by Parliament about 1690. He left "Discourses on Government," which were published in 1698. Burnet, who knew Sidney, represents him as "a man of most extraordinary courage, a steady man even to obstinacy, sincere, but of a rough and boisterous temper that could not bear contradiction."

See GEORGE W. MEADLEY, "Life of Algernon Sidney," 1813; R. C. SIDNEY, "Brief Memoirs of A. Sidney," 1835; G. VAN SANTVOORD, "Life of A. Sidney," New York, 1851; BURNET, "History of his Own Time;" ARTHUR COLLINS, "Memoirs of the Lives and Actions of the Sydneys," 1746; WINTHROP, "Algernon Sidney: a Lecture;" "North American Review" for January, 1822.

Sidney, (EDWIN,) a popular English preacher of the Anglican Church. He graduated at Cambridge about 1820. He published a "Life of General Lord Hill," a number of sermons, and other works.

Sidney, (SIR HENRY,) an English statesman, and the father of Sir Philip. He was a favoured companion of Edward VI., who sent him as ambassador to France. In the reign of Elizabeth he was lord deputy of Ireland. He had a high reputation for ability and integrity. Died in 1586.

Sidney, (HENRY,) Earl of Romney, an English Whig, was a son of the Earl of Leicester, and a younger brother of Algernon Sidney. He was an efficient promoter of the revolution of 1688, and enjoyed the confidence of William III., who gave him the title of Earl of Romney. He was secretary of state in 1690-92. "Sidney," says Macaulay, "with a sweet temper and winning manners, seemed to be deficient in capacity and knowledge, and to be sunk in voluptuousness and indolence. His face and form were eminently handsome." The same writer adds that he had a rare political tact, and "the consequence was that he did what Mordaunt, with all his vivacity and invention, or Burnet, with all his multifarious knowledge and fluid elocution, never could have done." ("History of England.") Died in 1700.

Sidney, (MARY,) Countess of Pembroke, "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother," an accomplished lady, and sister of Sir Philip Sidney, was married to Henry, Earl of Pembroke, in 1576. She wrote "An Elegy on Sir Philip Sidney," and a "Pastoral Dialogue in Praise of Astræa," (Queen Elizabeth.) She translated many psalms from the Hebrew into English verse, and several works from the French. Died in 1621. Ben Jonson wrote for her a well-known epitaph.

See "Memoirs of Eminent Englishwomen," by LOUISA S. COSTELLO, London, 1844.

Sidney, (SIR PHILIP,) an English gentleman, soldier, and author, possessed of rare accomplishments, born at Penshurst, in Kent, on the 26th of November, 1554, was a son of Sir Henry Sidney, and a nephew of the famous Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. His mother was Mary Dudley, a daughter of the Duke of Northumberland. He entered Christ Church, Oxford, in 1568 or 1569, and commenced a tour on the continent in 1572. He was in Paris during the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, and afterwards visited Germany and Italy. During this tour he formed a friendship with Hubert Languet, who was afterwards a regular correspondent of Sidney. He returned to England in 1575, and became a lover of Penelope, a daughter of the Earl of Essex; but she was compelled to marry another. She was the "Stella" of his amatory poems. Sir Philip gained the favour and confidence of Queen Elizabeth, and in 1577 was sent to Vienna on a diplomatic mission, ostensibly to condole with the emperor on the death of his father, but with instructions to promote union among the Protestant princes. His first literary production was "The Lady of the May," a masque, performed in 1578. He had the courage to address to the queen a letter of remonstrance against her proposed marriage with the Duke of Anjou about 1580. He retired, or was exiled, from court for a time, and resided at Wilton with his sister Mary, Countess of Pembroke, and there composed his

* This charge, if admitted, does not necessarily convict him of any infidelity to his principles.

"Arcadia," a pastoral romance of much celebrity, published in 1590. In 1583 he was knighted, and married Frances, a daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham, secretary of state. According to some writers, the crown of Poland was offered to him, but he declined it. He was about to accompany Sir Francis Drake in his expedition against the Spaniards, when the queen interposed, and sent him, in 1585, as Governor of Flushing, to the seat of war between the Dutch and the King of Spain. The troops under his command took Axel, and again encountered the enemy at Zutphen, where he was mortally wounded, in September, 1586. After he was wounded he called for some drink, which was brought, but, before he had tasted it, gave the bottle to a wounded soldier, saying, "Thy necessity is greater than mine." He died at Arnhem in October, 1586. He left one child, Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland. Among his principal works is "The Defence of Poesie," (1595,) an admirable production, displaying great erudition and taste. "The first good prose writer," says Hallam, "in any positive sense of the word, is Sir Philip Sidney. . . . The 'Arcadia' displayed a superior mind rather complying with a temporary taste than affected by it. . . . I think it, nevertheless, on the whole, inferior, in sense, style, and spirit, to the 'Defence of Poesie.'" ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") "The highest testimony to his merits," says the "Encyclopædia Britannica," "was his having won the esteem and affection of William, Prince of Orange, probably the most wise and politic chief of his time. He enjoined it to be told to the queen that, if he were a judge, she had in Philip Sidney one of the ripest and greatest councillors of state in that day in Europe."

See F. GREVILLE, (LORD BROOKE), "Life of Sir Philip Sidney," 1652; THOMAS ZOUCH, "Memoirs of the Life of Sir Philip Sidney," 1808; H. R. F. BOURNE, "Mémorial of Sir Philip Sidney," 1862; "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., 1820; "British Quarterly Review" for February, 1847, and January, 1863; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Sidonius. See APOLLINARIS SIDONIUS.

Siebenkees, see 'ben-kās' or zee'ben-kās', (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German antiquary and Hellenist, born at Nuremberg in 1759. He published, besides other works, a "History of the State Inquisition at Venice," (1791,) and a good edition of Strabo. Died at Altdorf in 1796.

See KOENIG, "Memoria J. P. Siebenkees," 1796.

Siebold, von, fon see'bolt or zee'bolt, (ADAM ELIAS,) the fourth son of Karl Kaspar, noticed below, was born at Würzburg in 1775. He became professor of medicine in his native city, and subsequently at Berlin. He published a "Manual for the Knowledge and Cure of the Diseases of Women," (1811.) Died in 1828.

Siebold, von, (EDUARD KASPAR JAKOB,) a German physician, a son of the following, was born at Würzburg in 1801. He became in 1833 professor of medicine and surgery at Göttingen. He published several works on obstetrics. Died in 1861.

Siebold, von, (KARL KASPAR,) a German surgeon, born in the duchy of Jülich in 1736, became professor of anatomy, surgery, and obstetrics at Würzburg, and was ennobled in 1801. Died in 1807. His sons JOHANN GEORG CHRISTOPH, JOHANN THEODOR DAMIAN, and JOHANN BARTHEL were likewise distinguished physicians and surgeons.

Siebold, von, (KARL THEODOR ERNST,) a German physiologist, a son of Adam Elias, noticed above, was born at Würzburg in 1804. He became successively professor of zoology and comparative anatomy at Erlangen, Freiburg, and Munich. He wrote, among other works, a "Manual of the Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrate Animals," (1848,) which has been translated into English and French.

Siebold, von, (PHILIPP FRANZ,) a celebrated German naturalist, a grandson of Karl Kaspar, noticed above, was born at Würzburg in 1796. He accompanied the Dutch embassy to Japan as physician and naturalist in 1823, and spent about seven years in scientific researches in that country. He published after his return a number of valuable works, among which we may name "Epitome of the Japanese Language," (1824,) "Flora Japonica," (1835,) "Catalogue of Japanese Books," (1845.)

"Atlas of Land and Marine Charts of the Japanese Empire," also "Fauna Japonica," (1833,) in which he was assisted by Temminck and other savants. His "Archives towards the Description of Japan" is still unfinished.

Siegen, von, fon see'gen, (LUDWIG,) a celebrated artist, of German extraction, born at Utrecht in 1609, was the inventor of mezzotint engraving. His first production in the new art was a portrait of Amelia Elizabeth, mother of the Landgrave of Hesse, which he executed about 1640. Siegen subsequently imparted his discovery to Prince Rupert, who introduced it into England, and who has been generally regarded as the inventor of mezzotint. Among Siegen's other engravings may be named a "Holy Family," after Annibal Carracci, and a portrait of Ferdinand III. of Austria. Died about 1680.

See EVELYN, "Sculptura, or History of Chalcography;" NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Siegenbeek, see'gen-bāk' or see'hēn-bāk', (MATTHIJS,) a Dutch writer and divine, born at Amsterdam in 1774, was preacher to the Mennonite congregation at Leyden, and became in 1797 professor of eloquence in the university of that city. He was the author of a "Dictionary for Dutch Orthography," ("Woordenboek voor de Nederduitsche Spelling,") and other works. Died about 1850.

Siegfried, seeg'fired, [Ger. pron. zeeç'freet,] [from *siegen*, to "conquer," and *Friede*, "peace." In the Norse legends the name is usually written SIGURD, (which see,)] the name of a legendary or semi-fabulous personage who occupies a conspicuous place in many of the ancient tales of the Teutonic nations. He is especially distinguished as the hero of the famous German epic known as the "Niebelungen-Lied," (nee'beh-lōng'en leet,) or the "Lay of the Niebelungen."*

Siemens, (CHARLES WILLIAM,) a celebrated inventor and engineer, was born at Lenthe, in Hanover, in 1823. He first visited England in 1843. His regenerative gas furnace and accompanying improvements in the manufacture of steel must be regarded as of equal importance with his inventions in telegraph engineering and electricity. He was knighted not many months before his death, which took place in 1883.

Sieveking, (AMALIE WILHELMINE,) born at Hamburg in 1794, a female philanthropist, and founded several charitable institutions for the poor in Hamburg and other cities. Died in 1859.

Sieveking, (KARL,) a German diplomatist, born at Hamburg in 1787, was sent in 1810 as resident minister to Saint Petersburg. Died in 1847.

Sieyès, se'èss' or se'âyès', (EMMANUEL JOSEPH,) COMTE, commonly called ABBÉ SIEYÈS, a French politician and publicist, born at Fréjus in May, 1748. He was educated in the seminary of Saint-Sulpice, in Paris, and in 1780 went to Chartres, where he became canon, vicar-general, and chancellor. He advocated the popular cause in his famous pamphlet entitled "What is the Third Estate?" ("Qu'est-ce que le Tiers-État?" 1789,) which placed him at the head of the publicists who favoured the Revolution. Having been sent to the States-General by the electors of Paris, he was the chief promoter of the union of the orders, and one of the most radical leaders of the Constituent Assembly. He opposed, however, the abolition of tithes, and on that question used the famous phrase, "They would be free, and they do not know how to be just." He became in 1792 a member of the Convention, in which he pursued a cautious and silent course; but he voted for the death of the king. He was elected to the Council of Five Hundred in 1795, was sent as ambassador to Berlin in 1798, and was chosen a member of the Directory in May, 1799. He formed a coalition with Bonaparte, promoted the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, and was one of the three consuls of the new régime. His power and influence ended about the end of 1799; and his plan of a new constitution was not adopted. He held no office

* The name Niebelungen is said to be derived from an ancient Burgundian race or family, whose downfall formed the subject of the poem.

under the empire, and he lived in exile from 1815 to 1830. Died in Paris in 1836.

See ELSNER, "Des Opinions politiques de Sieyès et de sa Vie," 1800; VON SEIDA, "Sieyès und Napoleon," 1824; E. DE BEAUVERRER, "Étude sur Sieyès," 1851; MIGNET, "Notices historiques;" THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" LAMARTINE, "Les Constituants;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sif, seef, [probably allied to the Anglo-Saxon *sif*, "pure," "chaste," "inviolable,") in the Norse mythology, the wife of Thor, and the goddess of harvests. She is said to have a head of hair of pure gold,—in allusion, doubtless, to the golden fields of ripening grain. Her connection with Thor, the great warrior-god of the Northmen, may denote the dependence of the arts of peace, and of agriculture in particular, on the protecting arm of war.

See KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen," translated by PENNOCK, p. 131; THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.

Sigalon, se'gǎ'lôn', (XAVIER), a French painter of history, born at Uzès about 1790, was a pupil of Guérin. He worked in Paris for many years. In 1833 he went to Rome, and painted for M. Thiers a copy of Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment," for which he received eighty-eight thousand francs. Died at Rome in 1837.

See CH. SAINT-MAURICE, "Éloge de Xavier Sigalon," 1848; CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Sigaud-Lafond, se'gō' lǎ'fōn', (JOSEPH AIGNAN), a French surgeon and natural philosopher, born at Bourges in 1730 or 1740, wrote treatises on electricity, and published a "Dictionary of Physics," (5 vols., 1780-82.) He became a member of the Institute in 1796. Died in 1810.

See MÉCHIN-DESQUINS, "Notice sur Sigaud-Lafond;" J. P. CHEVALIER, "Notice sur Sigaud-Lafond;" 1841; QUÉRAD, "La France Littéraire."

Sig'e-ber't [Fr. pron. se'zhe'baik'r'; Lat. SIGEBERTUS] I, King of Austrasia, born about 535 A.D., was a son of Clotaire I., King of the Franks. He obtained in 561 the kingdom of Austrasia, which included Germany and the northeast of Gaul. He was involved in war with his brother Chilperic, whom he defeated. In 575 he was killed by assassins who were hired by Fredegunda, the wife of Chilperic.

Sigebert II, King of Austrasia, born about 601 A.D., was a son of Thierry II. He was killed by order of Clotaire II.

Sigebert III, born in 630 A.D., was a son of Dagobert I., at whose death, about 634, the kingdom was divided between Sigebert and his brother Clovis. Died in 654.

Sig'e-ber't OF GEMBOURS, [Lat. SIGEBERTUS GEMBLACENSIS,] a learned monk and historian, born in Brabant about 1030, wrote a "Chronicon" (or "History") "of Germany from 381 to 1112." Died in 1112.

Sigebertus. See SIGEBERT.

Sigel, see'gel, (FRANZ), a general, born in Baden, Germany, in 1824. He became minister of war of the government formed by the revolutionists of Baden in June, 1848. About 1850 he emigrated to the United States. He enlisted as a colonel in the Union army early in 1861, defeated a superior force at Carthage, Missouri, July 5, and was appointed a brigadier-general in August of that year. He commanded a division at Pea Ridge, March 6 and 7, 1862, and a corps under General Pope in Virginia, July-September of that year. He was defeated at New Market, May 15, 1864.

Sigismund. See SIGISMUND.

Sig'is-münd, [Fr. SIGISMUND, se'zhèss'mōn',] written also **Sigmund**, Emperor of Germany, born in 1368, was the son of the emperor Charles IV. Having married, in 1386, Maria, daughter of Lewis, King of Poland, he was crowned King of Hungary in 1387. In 1396 he was signally defeated by the Turks under Bajazet (Bajazet) at Nicopolis. He was elected Emperor of Germany in 1410, and crowned in 1414. In consequence of his treachery in consenting to the martyrdom of John Huss after he had granted him a safe-conduct, Sigismund was involved in a war with the Bohemians, and was several times defeated by the celebrated Ziska. The treaty of Iglau was concluded between them in 1435. Died in 1437.

See ASCHBACH, "Geschichte Sigismunds," 4 vols., 1838-45; KATONA, "Historia Rerum Hungariorum;" ENGEL, "Geschichte von Ungarn;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sig'is-münd [Polish ZYGMUNT, zīg'moont] I, King of Poland, son of Casimir IV., was born in 1466. He ascended the throne in 1507. He was involved in wars with the Russians, Moldavians, and Wallachians, against whom he was eventually successful. Died in 1548.

See LELEWEL, "Histoire de Pologne;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sigismund (called also **Augustus II**), a son of the preceding, was born in 1518. He was elected king during his father's lifetime, and came to the throne in 1548. During his reign Lithuania was united to Poland, to which Livonia was also annexed. Sigismund is supposed to have secretly favoured the Reformed religion, which made great progress under his rule; he was also a liberal patron of learning and the arts. Died in 1572.

See LELEWEL, "Histoire de Pologne."

Sigismund III, King of Poland and Sweden, born in 1566, was the son of John III. of Sweden and Catherine, sister of Sigismund II. of Poland. He was elected in 1587 to the throne of Poland, and in 1594 crowned King of Sweden. His zeal in behalf of Catholicism having made him unpopular with the Swedes, his uncle, the Duke of Sudermania, caused himself to be made king, in 1604, under the name of Charles IX., and thus laid the foundation of a protracted strife between the two countries. In 1610 he invaded Russia, and placed his son Vladislaf on the throne, which, however, he was subsequently compelled to resign to Michael Feodorovitch. He was also involved in wars with the Turks, Tartars, and Cossacks, and was obliged to yield to Gustavus Adolphus a considerable part of Livonia and Prussia. He died in 1632, and was succeeded by his son, Vladislaf IV.

See NIEMCEWICZ, "Histoire du Règne de Sigismund III.," 3 vols., 1819.

Sig'is-münd or **Sigismund**, King of Burgundy, was a son of Gondebaud, (Gundibald,) whom he succeeded in 516 A.D. Having been defeated in battle by the sons of Clovis, he was killed, by order of Clodomir, in 524.

Sigismund. See SIGISMUND.

Sig'no'l, sèn'yōl', (ÉMILE), a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1804. He gained a medal of the first class in 1835.

Signorelli, sèn-yo-rel'lee, (LUCA), an eminent Italian painter, born at Cortona in 1439, was a nephew of Vasari. His frescos of "The Last Judgment," in the cathedral of Orvieto, are esteemed master-pieces, and were highly commended by Michael Angelo. Died in 1521.

See MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters;" VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Signorelli, (PIETRO NAPOLI), an Italian critic and historical writer, born at Naples in 1731. He wrote, besides other works, a literary history of Naples and Sicily, entitled "Vicende della Coltura nelle Due Sicilie," (5 vols., 1784-86.) Died in 1815.

See F. M. AVELLINO, "Elogio storico di P. N. Signorelli," 1815; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sigionio, se-go'ne-o, [Lat. SIGONIUS,] (CARLO), an eminent Italian historian and antiquary, born at Modena about 1520. He became professor of Greek literature in his native city in 1546, and obtained in 1560 the chair of eloquence at Padua. Among his principal works are his treatise "On the Ancient Law of Roman Citizens," ("De antiquo Jure Civium Romanorum," 1560,) "History of the Western Empire," ("Historiæ de Occidentali Imperio," 1577,) and "Ecclesiastical History," ("Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ.") Sigonio was one of the first scholars of his time, and his Latin style is remarkable for clearness and elegance. He also wrote "On the Athenian Republic," ("De Republica Atheniensium," 1564,) and a "Life of Scipio Africanus Minor," (1569.) Died in 1584.

See MURATORI, "Vita C. Sigonii," prefixed to Sigonio's works, 6 vols., 1732-37; J. P. KREBS, "Vita C. Sigonii," 1837; J. P. KREBS, "C. Sigonio, einer der grössten Humanisten," etc., 1840; GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sigionus. See SIGONIO.

Sigorgne, se'gorñ', (PIERRE), a French ecclesiastic and natural philosopher, born in Lorraine in 1719. He

advocated the Newtonian philosophy. Died at Mâcon in 1809.

Sigourney, sig'ūr-ne, (LYDIA HUNTLEY), an American poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1791. She published, in 1815, "Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse." Having visited Europe in 1840, she brought out in 1842 a work entitled "Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lands." She was married in 1819 to Charles Sigourney, a merchant of Hartford. Among her numerous poems are "The Aborigines of America," (1822,) and "Pocahontas," (1841.) She also wrote many works in prose. Died in 1865.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America," "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.; "North American Review" for October, 1835.

Siguenza, de, dà se-gwēn'zà, (JOSÉ), a Spanish monk and historical writer, born about 1545, published a "Life of Saint Jerome," (1595,) and other works. Died in 1606.

Sigurd, see'gōörd or see'gūrd, [from a root cognate with the German *Sieg* and Swedish *Seger*, victory,] the name of a hero celebrated in the legends of the North as the greatest of human warriors. He may be styled the Rööstam of the Northmen. He had a sword with which he could cleave an anvil and cut through floating wool. Sigurd appears to be another name for SIEGFRIED.

Sigurðsson, (JÓN), a celebrated Icelandic statesman and the founder of the Icelandic constitution. Born in 1811; died in 1879.

Sike or **Siecke**, see'keh or zee'keh, (HEINRICH), a German philologist, born at Bremen in the latter part of the seventeenth century, became professor of Oriental languages at Utrecht, and subsequently at Cambridge, England. He committed suicide in 1712.

Sil'ā'nī-on, [Σιλανίων], a Greek statuery in bronze, lived in the fourth century B.C. According to Pliny, he was a contemporary of Lysippus, and excelled in the imitation of strong passions. Among his works was a statue of Sappho, which was highly praised by Cicero, a statue of Plato, and a statue of Jocasta dying.

Sil'ā'nus, (DECIMUS JUNIUS), a Roman senator, was elected consul in 63 B.C. In the trial of Catiline's accomplices, he, as consul elect, was the first to express his opinion. He advocated severe measures.

Silanus, (M. JUNIUS), an orator, was a grandson of D. Junius Silanus. He became consul in 19 A.D. His daughter Claudia was the wife of Caligula, who caused Silanus to be put to death.

Silbermann, sil'ber-mân' or zil'ber-mân', (GOTTFRIED), a German organ-builder, born near Frauenstein, in Saxony, in 1683; died in 1753.

Silberschlag, sil'ber-shlâc' or zil'ber-shlâc', (JOHANN JESAIAS), a German natural philosopher, born at Aschersleben in 1721. He was pastor at Magdeburg, and rector of the Real-Schule in Berlin. Died in 1791.

See his Autobiography, 1788.

Silène. See SILENUS.

Sileno. See SILENUS.

Sil'le'nus or **Sei-le'nus**, [Gr. Σειληνός; Fr. SILÈNE, se'lân'; It. SILENO, se-lâ'no,] in the classic mythology, one of the Satyrs, supposed to be a son of Mercury, and the preceptor and inseparable attendant of Bacchus. He was represented as a jovial old man, corpulent, bald, always intoxicated, and carrying in his hand a wine-bag, and often riding on an ass. Like the other Satyrs, he was fond of sleep, music, and dancing. He was also renowned for his prophetic insight into the future.

See VIRGIL'S Sixth Eclogue, entitled "Silenus."

Silhon, de, dèh se'lôn', (JEAN), a French author, born near Nérac about 1596. He was one of the first members of the French Academy, and was employed by Richelieu in political affairs. Among his works is a "Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul," (1662.) Died in 1667.

Silhouette, de, dèh se'loo'ët', (ÉTIENNE), a French financier and writer on politics, etc., was born at Limoges in 1709. He became controller-general of the finances in 1759, practised excessive economy, but was found to be incompetent, and resigned before the end of the year. Died in 1767. His name is applied to an economical sort of portrait, (commonly called a profile.)

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sil'ŭ-us I-tal'ŭ-cus, (CAIUS), a Roman poet and imitator of Virgil, whose birthplace is unknown, lived under the reign of Nero, and in 68 A.D. was elected consul. He was afterwards proconsul in Asia. His only work extant is an epic poem entitled "Punica," in seventeen books, giving an account of the second Punic war. It is a long and very dull poem. Died about 100 A.D.

See C. CELLARIUS, "Dissertatio de C. Silio Italico," 1712; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Siljeström, seel'yēs-trōm', (PEHR ADAM), a Swedish writer, born at Calmar in 1815, became professor of experimental physics at Upsal. He was the author of a report on the educational system of the United States.

Sill, (JOSHUA W.) born at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1831 graduated at West Point in 1853. He became a brigadier-general in the Union army in July, 1862, and was killed at Stone River, December 31 of that year.

Silla, the Italian of SULLA, (which see.)

Sillery, de, dèh sèl're', (CHARLES ALEXIS Brulart—brü'lâr') MARQUIS, and Count de Genlis, a French officer, born in Paris in 1737, was the husband of Madame de Genlis the authoress. He served as captain in the navy in his youth, and became a member of the States-General in 1789. He was a follower of the Duke of Orléans in politics, and was guillotined in October, 1793.

Sillery, de, (NICOLAS Bruslart—brü'lâr') MARQUIS, an able French diplomatist, born in Champagne in 1544. He was employed in foreign missions by Henry IV., and became chancellor of France in 1607. Died in 1624.

See BOUTRAIS, "Breviarium Vitæ N. Brulartii," 1624; SULLY, "Mémoires."

Sillig, sil'lig or zil'lig, (KARL JULIUS), a German scholar, born at Dresden in 1801, published an edition of the "Natural History" of Pliny, (1851,) and a valuable "Catalogue of Greek and Roman Artists," ("Catalogus Artificum Græcorum et Romanorum,") which has been translated into English. Died in 1857.

See the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1838.

Sil'ŭ-man, (BENJAMIN), an eminent American naturalist and professor, born in North Stratford, (now Trumbull,) Connecticut, on the 8th of August, 1779. He was a son of Gold Selleck Silliman, a general who served in the war of the Revolution. He entered Yale College in 1792, graduated in 1796, and was appointed tutor in that institution in 1799. About 1802, Dr. Dwight offered him a chair of chemistry in Yale College. To prepare himself for that position, he studied chemistry at Philadelphia for two years. He began to lecture to the students of Yale College in 1804, and performed a voyage to Europe about the end of 1805. Having returned, after an absence of fourteen months, he resumed the chair of chemistry, and published a "Journal of Travels in England, Holland, and Scotland," (2 vols., 1810,) which was a very interesting and popular book. Soon after his return he made a geological survey of a part of Connecticut. In 1809 he married Harriet, a daughter of Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut. He made a chemical analysis of a famous meteorite which fell at Weston, Connecticut, in 1807. In 1818 he founded "The American Journal of Science and Arts," usually called "Silliman's Journal," which was recognized at home and in Europe as the chief repository of American science. He was the sole editor of this journal for twenty years, and maintained it at his own pecuniary risk.

He attained great eminence as a lecturer and teacher of science. "The professor's chair, in the laboratory or the lecture-room, was the place above all others in which his enthusiasm, his sympathy with youthful aspirations, his varied acquisitions, and his graceful utterance, exerted their highest and most enduring influence." ("American Journal of Science and Arts," May, 1865.) He applied the blowpipe to the fusion of a variety of bodies which were before regarded as infusible. About 1822 he demonstrated the transfer of particles of carbon from one charcoal point to the other in the galvanic battery. He published a text-book on chemistry in 1830. Between 1835 and 1850 he delivered popular lectures on chemistry and geology in Boston, Lowell, New York,

Philadelphia, Saint Louis, and New Orleans. He was one of the few men in the country that could hold a popular audience with a lecture on science. In 1853 he resigned his professorship, and published "A Visit to Europe in 1851," (2 vols.), which was often reprinted. He felt a deep interest in the cause of liberty, and when Kansas became the scene of conflict, about 1857, he came out with all his youthful ardour as the opponent of the slave-power. He died at New Haven on the 24th of November, 1864. In the language of the writer already quoted above, "he was a man of vigorous understanding and sound judgment, led on, but never carried away, by an enthusiastic disposition, glowing and constant. . . . Blending with and ennobling all these virtues was the childlike simplicity of his Christian faith."

See "American Journal of Science and Arts," May, 1865; GEORGE P. FISHER, "Life of Benjamin Silliman," 2 vols., 1866; "North American Review" for January, 1832.

Silliman, (BENJAMIN,) a son of the preceding, was born at New Haven in 1816, and graduated at Yale College in 1837. He was employed as teacher of chemistry in that college for a number of years, and was appointed professor of chemistry applied to the arts in 1846. About 1838 he became associate editor of the "American Journal of Science and Arts," of which he and Professor J. D. Dana are now the chief editors. He succeeded his father as professor of general and applied chemistry in Yale College in 1854. He published "First Principles of Chemistry," (1846,) and "Principles of Physics," (1858.) Died in 1885.

Silly, de, *dèh se'yé'*, (JACQUES JOSEPH **Vipart-ve'pār'**,) MARQUIS, a French general, born in Normandy in 1671. He was a friend of Madame de Staël. Died in 1727.

Silva, *sèl'vā'*, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French physician, born at Bordeaux in 1682. He practised in Paris, and received the title of consulting physician to Louis XV. in 1724. Died in 1742.

Silva y Figueroa, (SEE FIGUEROA, DE.)

Silvani, *sèl-vā'nee*, (GHERARDO,) an Italian architect, born at Florence in 1579. He built, besides other edifices in his native city, the magnificent Palazzo Marucelli and the Palazzo Ricardi. His design for the façade of the cathedral of Florence was adopted and executed. Died in 1675.

Sil-vā'nus or **Syl-vā'nus**, [Fr. SYLVAIN, *sèl'vān'*] [from *silva* or *sylvia*, a "wood" or "grove,"] a rural deity in Roman mythology, was the guardian of groves, fields, and cattle. He was supposed to be the protector of the boundaries of fields or farms. By some mythographers he was identified with Faunus and with Pan.

Sil-ve'rri-us or **Sylverius**, [Fr. SILVÈRE, *sèl'vair'*] a native of Frosinone, near Rome, became pope in 536 A.D. He was a son of Pope Hormisdas. In 537 he was banished to Lycia by Belisarius, who chose Vigilius as his successor. Died in 538.

Silvester, POPE. See SYLVESTER.

Silvestre, *sèl-vès'trà*, (GREGORIO,) born at Lisbon in 1520, was the author of numerous poems published in 1592, under the title of "Obras poeticas." Died in 1570.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Silvestre, *sèl'vèstr'*, (ISRAEL,) a French designer and engraver, born at Nancy in 1621. He worked in Paris, and received the title of engraver to the king in 1662. He engraved views of French and Italian scenery. Died in 1691.

Silvestre, de, *dèh sèl'vèstr'*, (AUGUSTIN FRANÇOIS,) BARON, a French savant and rural economist, born in 1762, was descended from the preceding. He was chief of the bureau of agriculture during the first empire. He contributed to several scientific journals, and wrote biographies of many French savants. Died in 1851.

See BOUCHARD, "Notice sur Baron de Silvestre," 1852; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Silvestre, de, (LOUIS,) a painter, born in Paris in 1675, was a son of Israel Silvestre, noticed above. He was patronized by Augustus, King of Poland, and became director of the Academy of Dresden. Died in 1760. His nephew, NICOLAS CHARLES, (1698-1767,) was a painter and engraver.

Silvestre de Sacy. See SACY, DE.

Silvia. See RHEA SILVIA.

Simart, *se'mār'*, (PIERRE CHARLES,) a French sculptor, born at Troyes in 1806, was a pupil of Pradier. He gained the grand prize of Rome in 1833. He was employed by the government to execute statues and bas-reliefs for the Louvre and other public buildings. Among his works is an imitation of Phidias' statue of Pallas Athene, composed of gold and ivory. Died in 1857.

See C. LÉVÊQUE, "Notice sur la Vie de Simart," 1857; G. EYRIÈS, "Simart Stauaire," 1860; HALÉVY, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Simart," 1861.

Sim'e-on, [Heb. *שמעון*], the second son of Jacob and Leah, received his father's curse on account of his share in the treacherous murder of the Shechemites.

See Genesis xxxiv.

Sim'e-on OF DURHAM, an English chronicler of the eleventh century, was the author of a "History of the Kings of England from 616 to 1130."

Simeon OF POLOTZK, a Russian poet and monk, born at Polotzk in 1628. He was the preceptor of Feodor, who became Czar of Russia in 1676. He wrote dramas and religious treatises. Died in 1680.

Sim'e-on surnamed **STYLITES**, [Gr. *Συμειώνης ὁ Στυλίτης*; Fr. SIMÉON STYLITE, *se'mā'ōn' ste'lét'*] an ascetic or fanatic, born near the boundary of Syria and Cilicia about 390 A.D. He acquired a sort of celebrity by standing or living for many years on the top of a pillar, and attracted crowds of spectators, who came from a great distance, and to whom he preached. He was venerated as a saint. Died about 460.

See LAUTENSACH, "De Simeone Stylita," 1700; UHLEMANN, "Simeon der erste Säulenheilige in Syrien," 1846; KREBS, "Dissertatio de Stylitis," 1753.

Sim'e-on, (Rev. CHARLES,) an English divine, born at Reading in 1759, became rector of Trinity Church, Cambridge. He was the author of numerous theological and devotional works, which are highly esteemed. He was distinguished for his earnest piety and zeal in the cause of religion, and gave large sums to the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, and other similar associations. Died in 1836.

Simeon, (JOSEPH BALTHASAR,) COMTE, a French politician, born at Aix in 1781, a son of the following. He was prefect of departments between 1815 and 1824, and entered the Chamber of Peers in 1835. Died 1846.

Simeon, (JOSEPH JEROME,) COUNT, a French minister of state, born at Aix in 1749. He became a member of the council of state in 1804, and minister of the interior in Westphalia in 1807. He was French minister of the interior from February, 1820, to December, 1821. Died in 1842.

Simeoni, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian cardinal, born at Paliano in 1816. After having served in various ecclesiastical offices he was created cardinal in 1875. In 1876 he became secretary of state to Pius IX., and in 1878 he was appointed by Leo XIII. prefect of the propaganda.

Sim'e-on Met-a-phras'tēs, a theologian, who lived in the reign of Constantine Porphyrogenitus. He was the author of "Lives of the Saints." Died in 976.

Sim'e-on Se'thus or **Simeon Seth**, a learned Greek writer of the eleventh century, was a resident of Constantinople. He was the author of a treatise on edible things and their properties, which has been translated into Latin under the title of "Syntagma de Cibariorum Facultate." He translated into Greek the Arabic Fables of Pilpay; and the translation of a fabulous history of Alexander the Great, from the Persian, is also ascribed to him.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Simeoni, *se-mā-o'nee*, (GABRIELLO,) an Italian writer on various subjects, was born at Florence in 1509. He led a wandering life. Among his works is "Devices and Emblems," ("Devises et Emblèmes," in French, 1559.) Died in 1575.

Simiane, de, *dèh se'me'ān'*, (PAULINE d'**Adhémard de Monteil de Grignan**—*dā'dā'mār' dèh mōn'tāy' dèh grèn'yōn'*,) MARQUISE, a French lady, born in Paris in 1674, was a granddaughter of Madame de Sévigné. Died in 1737. Her Letters were published in 1773.

Sim'ler, (JOSIAS,) a Swiss Protestant minister and historian, born at Cappel, near Zurich, in 1530. He was

professor of theology at Zurich, and wrote, besides treatises on theology, a "History of the Swiss Republic," ("De Helvetiorum Republica," 1774.) Died in 1776.

See STUCK, "Vita J. Simleri," 1577; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Sim'mi-as, [Σιμίαιος,] a Greek grammarian, born at Rhodes, is supposed to have lived about 300 B.C. Some fragments of his poems are contained in the "Anthologia Græca." Another writer of this name was the author of a historical work, not extant.

Simmias OF THEBES, a Greek philosopher, was a disciple and friend of Socrates, at whose death he was present. He and his brother Cebes are the chief speakers (besides Socrates) in the "Phædon" of Plato. His works are not extant.

Sim'mons, (SAMUEL FOART,) an English physician, born in Kent in 1752, studied at Edinburgh, and took his medical degree at Leyden. Having settled in London, he was appointed physician of Saint Luke's Hospital and to George III., and elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He published several medical works. Died in 1813.

Simmis, (WILLIAM GILMORE,) an American novelist and voluminous writer, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1806. He published a number of poetical pieces at an early age, and brought out in 1833 his "Atalantis, a Story of the Sea," which is esteemed his finest poem. Among his numerous romances may be named "Guy Rivers," (1834), "The Yemassee," (1835), "The Partisan," (1835), "Mellichampe," (1836), "Pelayo," (1838), "The Wigwam and the Cabin," and "Katherine Walton," (1851.) He also wrote a "History of South Carolina," (1840), a "Life of Marion," (1844), and other biographical works, and was a frequent contributor to various Reviews. Died in June, 1870.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "North American Review" for October, 1846.

Sim'nel, (LAMBERT,) an English impostor, born at Oxford about 1472, was the son of a joiner or baker. In 1486 he assumed to be Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick, a nephew of Richard III., and was supported by many partisans of the House of York. The army of Simnel was defeated by the royal army at Stoke in 1487. Simnel was taken prisoner, but his life was spared.

Simolin, see 'mo-leen', (JOHANN MATHIAS,) an eminent diplomatist, born at Åbo, in Finland, was employed by the Russian empress Catherine on important missions to Austria, Denmark, Sweden, and England. Died in 1799.

Simolin, (KARL GUSTAV,) BARON, a Russian diplomatist, born at Åbo in 1715. He was ennobled by Stanislas Augustus, King of Poland. Died in 1777.

Simon. See PETER, SAINT.

Simon, se'môn', (ÉDOUARD THOMAS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Troyes in 1740; died in 1818.

Simon, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French antiquary, born in Paris in 1654; died in 1719.

Si'mon, (JOHN,) an English surgeon and anatomist, born in 1810, studied at King's College, became in 1844 a Fellow of the College of Surgeons, London, and was subsequently appointed medical officer to the general board of health. He published a treatise "On the Physiology of the Thymus Gland," (1845,) and "Lectures on General Pathology," (1850.) The former obtained the Astley Cooper prize.

Simon, (JULES,) sometimes called JULES SIMON-SUISSE, a French philosopher and legislator, born at Lorient in 1814. He was chosen in 1839 by M. Cousin to supply his place as professor at the Sorbonne, where he lectured about twelve years. In 1848 he was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly. He published, besides other works, "Studies on the Theodicea of Plato and Aristotle," (1840,) a "History of the School of Alexandria," (2 vols., 1844-45,) and "Natural Religion," (1856.) "His works," says the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "give proof of profound study, and are remarkable for elevation of thought." In 1863 he was elected a member of the legislative body by the voters of Paris, and was admitted into the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. He is an advanced liberal

in politics. In 1869 he was re-elected to the legislative body, and in September, 1870, became minister of public instruction. In December, 1875, he was elected a life senator, and he was premier for a few months at the beginning of 1877. He was elected to the Academy in 1875. Among his later works are "La Politique Radicale," (1868,) and "Dieu, Patrie, Liberté," (1883.)

Simon, (RICHARD,) an eminent and liberal French theologian and critic, born at Dieppe in May, 1638, was a man of profound learning. He entered the congregation of the Oratory, studied the Oriental languages, and became professor of philosophy in the College of Juilly. His principal work is a "Critical History of the Old Testament," (1678,) which was condemned as unsound and suppressed. He was proscribed by Bossuet as a heretic, and was expelled from the Oratory. Among his works is a "Critical History of the New Testament," (1689.) Died at Dieppe in 1712.

Simon, (THOMAS,) an English engraver of medals, born about 1612. He was employed as engraver to the Mint during the Commonwealth. Died in 1665.

Si'mon Maccabæ'us (mak-ka-bee'us) or **Mat'thes**, [Fr. SIMON MACHABÉE, se'môn' mā'shā'ba',] called also THA'SI, was the brother of Judas Maccabæus. He succeeded his brother Jonathan in 143 B.C. as high-priest and ruler of the Jews. He formed an alliance with Demetrius Nicator, of Syria, who recognized the independence of the Jews. Judea was invaded in 139 by an army of Antiochus Sidetes, which Simon defeated. He was assassinated by his son-in-law Ptolemæus, in 135 B.C.

Si'mon Mā'gus, [Fr. SIMON LE MAGICIEN, se'môn' lèh mā'zhe'se'ân',] a magician of Samaria, and a pretended convert to Christianity, who offered money to the apostles Peter and John to obtain from them the power of conferring the Holy Ghost. For this he was severely rebuked by Peter.

See Acts viii. 18, 19, 20, etc.

Simon de Montfort. See MONTFORT, DE.

Simond, se'môn', (PHILIBERT,) a Jacobin, born in Savoy in 1755, was a member of the French Convention of 1792. He was proscribed as a friend of Danton, and executed in April, 1794.

Simonde de Sismondi. See SISMONDI.

Simone da Pesaro. See CANTARINI.

Simonet, se'mo'nè', (EDMOND,) a French Jesuit and writer on theology, born at Langres in 1662; died in 1773.

Simonetta, se-mo-net'tà, (BONIFAZIO,) an Italian historian, born about 1430. He wrote "De Persecutionibus Christianæ Fidei et Romanorum Pontificum," (1492.)

Simonetta, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian politician, an uncle of the preceding, was born in Calabria in 1410. He became the chief adviser or minister of Galeazzo Maria Sforza, Duke of Milan, and had much power during the minority of that prince's son. He was beheaded, by order of Ludovico Sforza, in 1480.

Simonetta, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian historian, a brother of the preceding, was born in Calabria. He wrote, in Latin, a "History of Francesco Sforza," (1480.) Died about 1491.

Simonide. See SIMONIDES.

Si-mon'i-dēs [Gr. Σιμωνίδης; Fr. SIMONIDE, se'mo'nèd'] OF AMORGUS, a Greek poet, born at Samos, flourished about 690-665 B.C. He wrote satires in the Iambic metre. His satire on women is extant.

See K. O. MÜLLER, "History of the Literature of Ancient Greece."

Simonides OF CEOS, a famous Greek lyric poet, born at Julis, in the island of Ceos, about 556 B.C. He became a resident of Athens in the reign of Hipparchus, by whom he was patronized, and there associated with Anacreon. After the death of Hipparchus (about 514) he retired to Thessaly. He returned to Athens about the time of the Persian invasion, celebrated the victory of Marathon in verse, 489 B.C., and acquired great popularity. He was employed by the Amphictyons to write inscriptions for the tombs of those who fell in defence of Greece against the Persians. For those who fell at Thermopylæ he composed an inscription which may be

translated, "Stranger, tell the Lacedæmonians that we lie here in obedience to their laws." He was intimate with Themistocles, and was a rival of Pindar. His later years were passed at the court of Hieron of Syracuse, where he died in 467 B.C. His works are lost, except small fragments. He excelled in epigram and in pathetic poetry. Many witty sayings are ascribed to him. He was victorious over Æschylus in a contest for the prize which was offered for the best elegy on those who fell at Marathon. He was greatly distinguished for his moral wisdom and moderation.

See BOISSY, "Histoire de la Vie de Simonide," 1755; SCHNEIDWIN, "De Vita et Carminibus Simonidis Cei," 1835; DUCKER, "De Simonide," 1768; F. W. RICHTER, "Simonides der Aeltere von Keos nach seinem Leben," etc., 1836; K. O. MÜLLER, "History of the Literature of Ancient Greece;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1830.

Simonneau, se'mo'nō', (CHARLES,) a French engraver, born at Orléans in 1645. He engraved the works of several French masters. Died in 1728.

Simonneau, (LOUIS,) an engraver, born at Orléans in 1654, was a brother of the preceding. Died in 1727.

Simplicius, sim-plish'e-us, (Συμπλίκιος,) a Neo-Platonic philosopher and commentator on Aristotle, was born in Cilicia. He was persecuted as a pagan in the reign of Justinian, who closed the school at Athens in 529 A.D. He wrote commentaries on Aristotle's "Categories," "De Cœlo," and "De Anima" and "Physica Auscultatio." These are esteemed the most valuable of all the Greek commentaries on Aristotle that are extant.

See HOFFMANN, "Bibliographicum Lexicon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" BUHLE, "Dissertatio de Simplicii Vita," etc., 1816.

Simplicius, sim-plish'e-us, an Italian prelate, born at Tivoli, (Tibur,) became Bishop of Rome in 467 A.D. Died in 483.

Simp'son, (CHRISTOPHER,) an English composer, born about 1610; died about 1668.

Simpson, (EDWARD,) an English writer on chronology and theology, born at Tottenham in 1578. He became rector of Eastling, Kent. Among his works is "Universal Chronology," ("Chronicon Catholicum," 1652.) Died in 1651.

Simpson, (Sir JAMES,) a British general, born at Edinburgh in 1792. He served against the French in the campaigns of 1812 and 1815, and subsequently under Sir Charles Napier in India. In 1855 he succeeded Lord Raglan as commander of the British forces in the Crimea. He received from Napoleon III. the grand cross of the legion of honour. Died in 1868.

Simp'son, (Sir JAMES YOUNG,) a Scottish physician, born in Linlithgowshire in 1811, graduated at Edinburgh in 1832. He became professor of midwifery in the university of that city in 1840, and was the first who employed anæsthetics in obstetric practice, (1847.) In 1856 he received from the French Academy of Sciences the Monthyon prize of two thousand francs. He was elected president of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and a foreign associate of the French Academy of Medicine and of other similar institutions. He was author of "Contributions to Obstetric Pathology," "Essays on Anæsthesia," and other medical works. Died in 1870.

Simp'son, (MATTHEW,) a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born at Cadiz, Ohio, June 21, 1810. While he was still an infant, his father died, and the care of his education devolved upon his mother. In addition to the ordinary English branches, he began the study of German when he was eight years of age, and the following year read the Bible through in the German language. He afterwards studied Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He graduated as a physician in 1833. He had joined the Church in 1829, and in 1839 he was elected president of the Indiana Asbury University, (Methodist,) and did much to promote the usefulness and success of that institution. In 1848 he was appointed editor of "The Western Christian Advocate." He was elected bishop in 1852. He took a deep interest in the national cause during the war of the rebellion, and by his zeal and eloquence contributed much to strengthen the confidence of the people and to uphold the hands of the government during that great crisis in

the history of the United States. Bishop Simpson was an intimate personal friend of President Lincoln.

Simpson, (THOMAS,) an able English mathematician, born at Market-Bosworth in 1710. He learned the trade of a weaver, and practised astrology or fortune-telling in his early life. About 1736 he removed to London, where he became a teacher of mathematics. He published a "New Treatise on Fluxions," (1737,) and several works on mathematics. In 1743 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the Military Academy at Woolwich. Died in 1761.

See HUTTON, "Mathematical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Simrock, sim'rok or zim'rok, (KARL,) a distinguished German poet and translator, born at Bonn in 1802. He published in 1827 a translation of the "Nibelungenlied," and in 1831 a work entitled "Sources of Shakspeare's Plots in Novels, Tales, and Legends," in which he was assisted by Echtermeyer and Henschel. He also translated "Twenty Songs of the Nibelungen," (1840,) pronounced genuine by Lachmann, and several other German poems of the middle ages. Among his principal original works are his poem of "Wieland the Smith," "Legends of the Rhine, from the Mouths of the People and the German Poets," (1850,) and "Manual of German Mythology." He became professor of the German language and literature at Bonn in 1850.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Simš, (JAMES,) an English physician and botanist, born at Canterbury. He published "Observations on Epidemic Disorders," (1773,) "Principles and Practice of Midwifery," and other medical works. He was a member of the Linnæan Society. Died in 1831.

Simš, (JAMES MARION,) a distinguished American surgeon, born in South Carolina in 1813. He removed in 1853 to New York, where he was instrumental in founding a hospital for the treatment of the diseases of women. Died in 1883.

Simson, sim'son or zim'son, (MARTIN EDUARD,) a German jurist and statesman, born at Königsberg. In 1810 he studied at Bonn under Niebuhr, and in 1836 became professor of law at Königsberg. In 1848 he was elected president of the National Assembly at Frankfurt.

Sim'son, (ROBERT,) an eminent Scottish mathematician, born at Kirton Hall, Ayrshire, in 1687. He became professor of mathematics in the University of Glasgow in 1711, and continued to fill that chair about fifty years. He produced an edition of Euclid's "Elements," which was highly esteemed, and made some discoveries in relation to the porisms of the ancients. Died in 1768.

See WILLIAM TRAIL, "Account of the Life and Writings of R. Simson," 1812; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Sina, Ibn. See AVICENNA.

Sinan, se-nān', (SCIPIONE CICALÈ,) an Italian renegade, born about 1515. He became a Turkish general and grand vizier. Died in 1595.

Sin'clair, (CATHERINE,) a daughter of Sir John Sinclair, noticed below, was born in 1800. She published numerous tales and novels, which have had an extensive circulation: among these we may name "Modern Society," "Beatrice," "Business of Life," and "James Bourverie." She also wrote several books for children, the "Kaleidoscope of Anecdotes and Aphorisms," "Shetland and the Shetlanders," etc. Died in 1864.

Sinclair, sin'kla'ir, ? (CHARLES GIDEON,) BARON, a Swedish general and military writer, born about 1730. He served with distinction in many campaigns in France, Prussia, and Saxony. Died in 1803.

Sinclair, (Sir JOHN,) a Scottish statesman and philanthropist, born in the county of Caithness in 1754. He studied at Edinburgh and Oxford, and in 1780 represented his native county in Parliament, being several times re-elected. He was conspicuous for his efforts to promote internal improvements in his country, originated the board of agriculture, of which he became first president, and founded a society for the improvement of wool. Among his numerous and valuable treatises, which embrace a great variety of subjects, may be named his

"History of the Revenue of Great Britain," "Considerations on Militias and Standing Armies," "Essays on Agriculture," and "Statistical Account of Scotland." The last-named is esteemed a standard work. Died in 1835.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Memoir of Sir John Sinclair," by his son, 1837; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1803; "Blackwood's Magazine" for July, 1837; "Monthly Review" for June, 1808, and September, 1814.

Sin'clare or **Sinclair**, (GEORGE,) a Scottish mathematician and philosopher, was professor of philosophy at Glasgow. He published several scientific treatises, and a work entitled "Satan's Invisible World discovered." Died in 1606.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Sin'dī-ā or **Sčin'dī-āh**, (**Dōw'lut Rōw**), a Mahratta chief, born about 1780, was a grand-nephew of Madajee, noticed below, whom he succeeded in 1794. He was involved in war against the British, who, under Sir A. Wellesley, gained a decisive victory over him at Assaye in 1803. His army was defeated in several battles in the same year, and he was forced to cede a large part of his territories. Died in 1827.

Sindia, (**Madajee** or **Madhajee**, mā-dā'jee), a celebrated Mahratta chief, born in Hindostan about 1741. He was a warlike and energetic prince, made extensive conquests, and became master of Delhi. His dominions extended from the Ganges to the Nerbudda. Died in 1794.

Singh, (**Runjeet**.) See RUNJEET SINGH.

Sin'gle-tou, (HENRY,) an English painter, born in London in 1766. He produced both historical pictures and portraits; among his master-pieces are a series of illustrations from Shakspeare, "Christ Healing the Blind," "Coriolanus and his Mother," and "The Storming of Seringapatam." Died in 1839.

Singlin, sān'glān', (ANTOINE,) a French theologian, born in Paris, was confessor to the nuns of Port-Royal. He preached with much unction. It is stated that Pascal had so high an opinion of the solidity of his judgment that he read all his works to Singlin before he published them. Died in 1664.

See GOUJET, "Vie de Singlin," prefixed to Singlin's "Instructions chrétiennes," 12 vols., 1736.

Sinnamus. See CINNAMUS.

Sinner, sin'ner or zin'ner, [Fr. pron. se'nair'], (JOHANN RUDOLF,) a Swiss philologist, born at Berne in 1730; died in 1787.

Sinner, de, deš se'nair', (R. G. LOUIS,) a Swiss Hellenist, born in the canton of Berne in 1801. He published good editions of Aristophanes, Plato, Euripides, Sophocles, and Xenophon, (1829-47.)

Sī'non, [Gr. Σίμων], a semi-fabulous or fictitious person, who, according to Homer and Virgil, acted an insidious part in the siege of Troy. They relate that he presented himself to the Trojans as a deserter from the Greek army, affirming that the Greeks had abandoned the siege, and that he ran away because they were about to offer him as a sacrifice. By his artful tale and well-feigned passion he imposed on the credulous Trojans, and persuaded them to introduce the wooden horse into Troy.

See VIRGIL'S "Æneid," book ii., 57-108.

Sintenis, sin'teh-nis or zin'teh-nis, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German theologian and miscellaneous writer, born at Zerbst in 1750. His voluminous works comprise sermons, educational treatises, and moral and religious romances. Died in 1820.

Sintenis, (KARL FRIEDRICH FERDINAND,) a German jurist, grandson of the preceding, was born at Zerbst in 1804.

Sīōfn, se-ōfn', written also **Se-o'na**, [etymology doubtful,] a goddess in the Norse mythology, whose office it is to inspire the passion of love. She may be said to be a sort of female Cupid. From her name a lover is called *Siafini*.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; MALLEY, "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii. Fable XVIII.

Sionita, (GABRIEL.) See GABRIEL.

Sirani, se-rā'nee, (ELISABETTA,) an Italian historical painter, born at Bologna in 1638, was a daughter of

Giovanni Andrea, noticed below. She imitated the second manner of Guido with success, and acquired a high reputation. Died in 1665.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" C. BONAFEDÉ, "Elisabetta Sirani Azione storico-drammatica," 1856.

Sirani, (GIOVANNI ANDREA,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1610, was a successful imitator of the style of Guido. Died in 1670.

Sī'renās, singular **Sī'ren**, [Gr. Σειρῆνες, (singular Σειρῆνη;) Lat. SIRE'NES or SEIRE'NES; Fr. SIRÈNES, se'rān'] mythical beings, who were supposed to have the power of enchanting all who heard them sing. According to Homer and other poets, they lived in an island near the coast of Italy, where they sat in a meadow near the shore and allured those who were sailing past the island; and whoever listened to their song forgot his home and remained with the Sirens until he perished or became brutalized.

Sīret, se'rā', (ADOLPHE,) a Belgian *littérateur*, born at Beaumont, in Hainault, about 1805. He published, besides several poems and dramas, a "Historical Dictionary of Painters of all Schools," (1848.)

Sīret, (LOUIS PIERRE,) a French grammarian, born at Évreux in 1745, published good works on English and Italian grammar for French students. Died in 1797.

Sīret, (PIERRE HUBERT,) a French preacher, born at Rheims in 1754; died in 1834.

Sirey, se'rā', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French jurist, born at Sarlat (Périgord) in 1762, published several legal works. Died in 1845.

Siri, see'ree, (VITTORIO,) an Italian monk and historian, born at Parma about 1615, was patronized by Louis XIV. of France, who made him his almoner and historiographer. He conducted for many years a journal entitled "Mercurio Politico," (15 vols.), which treats of events that occurred from 1635 to 1655. He also published "Secret Memoirs," ("Memorie recondite,") a journal in 8 vols. Died in 1685.

Siricius, se-rish'e-us, [Fr. SIRICE, se'rèss'] born at Rome about 324 A.D., was elected Pope or Bishop of Rome in 384. He issued decrees against the Manicheans, Donatists, and other heretics. Died in 398.

Siries, see're-ès', (VIOLENTA BEATRICE,) an Italian portrait-painter, born in 1710; died about 1760.

Sirieto, sèr-lā'to, [Lat. SIRLETUS; Fr. SIRLET, sèr'-lā'.] (GUGLIELMO,) a learned Italian cardinal, born in Calabria in 1514. He became keeper of the library of the Vatican in 1549. He acted as intermediary between the pope and the Council of Trent about 1560. Died in 1585.

Sirletus. See SIRLETO.

Sirmond, sèr'mōn', [Lat. SIRMOND'US,] (JACQUES,) a learned French Jesuit and antiquary, born at Riom in 1559, was for a time professor of rhetoric in Paris. He subsequently examined the archives of the convents, where he obtained many valuable manuscripts. Among these he published editions of Apollinaris Sidonius, the "Chronicles" of Idatius and Marcellinus, the "Opuscles" of Geoffroi, Abbé de Vendôme, and other writers of the middle ages. Sirmond was appointed in 1637 confessor to Louis XIII. He wrote several valuable antiquarian treatises. Died in 1651.

See BRIET, "Eulogium J. Sirmondi," 1653; COLONNIÈS, "Vie du Père Sirmond," 1671; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sirmond, (JEAN,) a writer, born at Riom about 1589, was a nephew of the preceding. He was a member of the French Academy, and received a pension from Richelieu. Died in 1649.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Sis'e-but [Lat. SISEBUTUS] was elected King of the Visigoths in Spain in 612 A.D. He was a zealous professor of the Christian religion, and was an able ruler. Died in 620 A.D.

Sī-sen'na, (LUCIUS CORNELIUS,) a Roman annalist, born about 118 B.C. He was prætor about 78 B.C. He wrote a work on Roman history, entitled "Historiæ," which was praised by Cicero, ("Brutus" and "De Legibus.")

See KARL L. ROTH, "L. C. Sisenne Vita," 1834

Sisifo. See SISYPHUS.

Sī-sin'ī-us, a native of Syria, became pope after the death of John VII., in 708. He died in the next month.

Sismondi, sis-mon'dee, [It. pron. sēs-mon'dee,] **de**, [Fr. pron. dēh sēs'mōn'de,] (JEAN CHARLES LÉONARD SIMONDE), an eminent Swiss historian and publicist, of Tuscan extraction, was born at Geneva on the 9th of May, 1773. He was educated in the College of Geneva, and became a clerk in the counting-house of a merchant or banker in Lyons. In consequence of the civil war, he left this position in 1792 and visited England, the language and institutions of which he appears to have studied with much attention. In 1795 he removed with his father to Val Chiusa, Tuscany, where he was employed as a farmer for five years. He returned to Geneva in 1800, and published a work "On Commercial Riches," (2 vols., 1803,) in which he advocated the doctrines of Adam Smith. Soon after this event he formed a friendship with Madame de Staël, with whom he travelled in Italy and Germany, (1804-08.) By the advice of his mother, he devoted himself to the composition of history. In 1807 he published the first and second volumes of an important work, "The History of the Italian Republics," which was received with favour. The sixteenth and last volume appeared in 1818. "Sismondi," says Mignet, "has traced this history with vast learning, a noble spirit, a vigorous talent, sufficient art, and much eloquence." He contributed many articles to the "Biographie Universelle" of Michaud. In 1819 he married Miss Allen, an English lady and a sister-in-law of Sir James Mackintosh. About this time Guizot offered to him a professorship in the College of France, but he declined it. He expended many years in writing his "History of the French," ("Histoire des Français," 30 vols., 1821-44,) which some critics consider his best work. Sismondi was a Protestant and a republican. His moral character is highly commended. He died at Geneva in 1842, leaving no children.

See "Vie de Sismondi," Paris, 1845; LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains," tome vii.; F. A. A. MIGNET, "Notice historique sur la Vie de M. de Sismondi," 1845; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "London Quarterly Review" for June, 1812, and September, 1843; "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1815; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1829.

Sisto, the Italian of SIXTUS, see here.

Sisto Rosa. See BADALOCCHIO.

Sis'ŷ-phis, [Gr. Σίσυφος; Fr. SISYPHE, se'sēf'; It. SISIFO, see 'se-fo,] a fabulous king of Corinth, was called a son of Æolus, a brother of Cretheus, Athamas, and Salmeus, and the husband of Merope. He was extremely crafty and deceitful. The poets feigned that when Death was sent to take him he outwitted Death and bound him in fetters; and that for his various crimes he was doomed in the infernal regions to roll up hill a large stone, which, as soon as it reached the top, rolled down again. According to one tradition, he was the father of Ulysses.

Sītā, see 'tā, written also **Seeta**, in the Hindoo mythology, the name of the beautiful and spotless wife of the god Rāma. As Rāma was an avatar of Vishnu, so Sītā is regarded as an avatar of Lakshmi. (See RĀMA.)

Siun- (or **Seun-**) **King**, se-yn king, a Chinese philosopher, regarded by many as the ablest of all the followers of Confucius, flourished from about 270 to 220 B.C. He wrote a refutation of the doctrine of Mencius that man is naturally good. He maintained, on the contrary, that "the nature of man is evil; that the good which it shows is factitious, (or artificial.)" He supports his position with great ingenuity and force of reasoning. He says, if man's nature were good, men would not need to be continually taught and governed; *they would do right spontaneously.* To live properly and virtuously requires continual self-denial; but why deny our natural inclinations, if these are good? "A straight piece of wood," he says, "does not need the pressing-boards to make it straight: it is so by its nature. A crooked piece of wood must be submitted to the pressing-boards to soften and straighten it, because it is not straight by its nature." As man is naturally crooked and perverse, his nature needs to be corrected by the government of wise rulers and the restraints of just laws. (See Legge's "Chinese Classics," vol. ii. page 2 and pages 81-91.)

Siva, see vā, the goddess of harvests among the Wends and some other northern nations. She is called in the Norse mythology SIF, which see.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i. p. 179.

Siv'ā or **Čiva**, commonly pronounced (in English) and sometimes written **See'va**, spelled also **Shiva**, [from the Sanscrit adjective *śhīvās*, *śhīvā*, *śhīvām*, "prosperous," "happy,"] the usual name of one of the gods of the Hindoo triad; also popularly known as **Mahādēva**, ma-hā' dā'va, (generally called by the common people of India **Mahadeo**, ma-hā' dā'o,) or the "great god." **Mahēsa** (ma-hā'sa) is another, and one of the most common, of his many names. He may be said to represent the destructive powers of nature; and since, in the present order of things, destruction seems necessary to prepare the way for a renewal of life, he is also believed to preside over generation or reproduction. In this latter character his power is typified by the phallic emblem called in Sanscrit the *Linga* (ling'ga) or *Lingam*; which is commonly, if not invariably, found in temples or places dedicated to his worship. Among the gods of classic mythology the character of Saturn, or Time, (who both produces and destroys,) would, in its leading features, seem most to resemble that of Siva; but the attributes and offices of the Hindoo deity are so multitudinous that we must seek his counterpart, not in one, but in several, of the Western divinities. As being the mightiest of all the gods, as he is usually regarded at least by the common people, and as his name Mahādēva would appear to imply, he may be said to correspond to the Zeus (or Jupiter) of the Greeks and Romans; and, if we take simply the radical part of the two names, *Zeus* or *Zev*,* and *Siv*† or *Shiv*,‡ the resemblance might well seem to be something more than a mere accident. Add to this that Siva is represented with three eyes, (one in the middle of his forehead,) whence he was surnamed in Sanscrit *trīlōchānā*, (or "three-eyed,") and that the Greek *triophthalmos*, having exactly the same meaning, was also an epithet of Zeus.† It is, moreover, expressly stated by Hindoo authorities that Siva had a thousand separate names. Zeus also had a multitude of names; in the noble hymn to Jupiter by Cleanthes the god is addressed as *πολύωνυμε*, "thou many-named." (See, on this subject, Sir William Jones's article "On the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India," in vol. i. of "Asiatic Researches.")

In India, a country where the vegetation is so often destroyed by the heat of the sun, it would be natural to associate not only fire or heat, but the sun itself, with the destroying power. Accordingly, not only fire§ in general, but the sun in particular, is considered to be one of the many forms of Siva. Again, cold, another cause of the destruction of life, would seem to be an especial favourite with Mahādēva, who is said to have selected the inaccessible snows of Mount Kailāsa (or Cailasa) as his permanent abode. There his devoted consort Pārvatī (*i.e.* the "mountain-born") is ever at

* As it *may* have been pronounced by the ancients, and as it *is* pronounced by the modern Greeks.

† So called in the common dialect of India.

‡ We are told by Pausanias that a statue of Zeus had been found having a third eye in his forehead.

§ There is in one of the Purānas a singular legend, which runs substantially as follows: One day, as Brahma and Vishnu were disputing which was the elder, Siva came between them in great wrath, saying, "It is I who am truly the first born; but I will yield my pretensions to either of you who shall be able to reach or behold the summit of my head, or the soles of my feet." Brahma instantly ascended, but, having searched in vain in the regions of immensity, he returned and falsely declared that he had seen the crown of Siva's head. When Vishnu came back from his search, he frankly acknowledged he had not been able to find the feet of Siva. Thereupon Mahadeva cut off the fifth head of Brahma for his falsehood, leaving him only four. This story seems at first sight sufficiently absurd; but if we may suppose that the Hindoos were acquainted with the internal heat of the earth, (and why may not the nation which was in advance of all others in some departments of mathematics and astronomy have known something also of geology?) the explanation of the fable is simple enough. Brahma is the earth; Vishnu, water, (including the sea;) Siva, fire in all its forms. As the highest parts of the earth (the mountains) can never reach the heavenly fire, (the sun,) so the sea can never reach the feet or lowest part of the internal fire of the earth. Brahma's four heads are doubtless the four corners of the earth; the fifth head may possibly have been some mountain whose summit (like that of Vesuvius in the year 79 A.D.) was carried away by volcanic fire.

his side. It is related that on a certain occasion, in beseeching a favour of her lord,—or, as some say, in mere playfulness,—she placed one of her hands upon his forehead; his middle eye (the sun) was completely eclipsed, and, although she instantly took her hand away, the period of darkness seemed an age to the inhabitants of the earth. When she removed her hand, it was covered with the perspiration from Siva's temples. Shaking off the moisture, she produced the Ganges. The fable is related variously, but the universal tradition is that the Ganges sprang from Siva's hair; and in many of his pictures it is seen flowing from the top of his head.

As the destroying power, the office of Siva is to rid the world of monsters, wicked men or evil giants; although in this capacity his Sakti (Kālī or Durga) is more usually employed. (See KĀLĪ and PĀRVATĪ.) As presiding over generation, he is worshipped with offerings by those who are desirous of obtaining offspring. In this character he is sometimes represented as Ardha-Nārī, or Ardha-Nārīsha, (see VIRĀJ), a being combining the two sexes or two principles, male and female, of which the Linga (or Ling) and Yōnī are the respective symbols.

Siva has a great multitude of names, as Sāmbhu,* (or Shāmbhu,) Rudra,† (rōōd'ra,) and Nilākānthā, (nee'lā-kūn'thā,) i.e. the "blue-throated," because, when the gods and Asurs churned the ocean, there came forth a poison of such deadly power that it would have destroyed all the inhabitants of the world had not Siva come to the rescue and swallowed it; its only effect was to leave a dark-blue mark on his neck or throat, whence he is often called the "blue-throated." He is also styled Iswārā or Isā, (or Iça,) i.e. "ruler." Mahēsa is a contraction of Mahā Isā, i.e. the "Great Ruler."

A worshipper of Siva is called by the Hindoos SAIVA, (sī'va.) It may be remarked that while the pious Hindoos render a sort of homage to all the gods, they have certain favourites to whom they dedicate an especial worship.

In pictures, Siva is sometimes represented with one, and sometimes with five heads, usually riding on a white bull called Nandi. Like his consort Kālī, he is generally adorned with a necklace of human skulls, and often has a trident (*trīśūlā*) in his hand. He frequently holds an antelope in one of his hands, typical perhaps of his skill as a hunter. His son Gaṇēsa is usually near at hand, sometimes as an infant in the arms of Pārvatī, and sometimes as an attendant waiting on his parents.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon." GUIGNIAUT, "Religions de l'Antiquité," vol. i. book i. chap. ii.

Sivaji. See SEVAJEE.

Six, six, (JOHN,) a Dutch dramatic poet, born in 1618 in Amsterdam, of which he became burgomaster. His tragedy of "Medea" was much admired. Died in 1700.

See DE BOSCH, "Histoire de la Poésie Hollandaise."

Sixte. See SIXTUS.

Six'tus [Fr. SIXTE, sêkst; It. SISTO, sês'to] I, a bishop of Rome, of whom little is known, succeeded Alexander I. He is supposed to have died about 128 A.D.

Sixtus II. became Bishop of Rome in 257 A.D., and suffered martyrdom under Valerianus in 258 A.D.

Sixtus III. succeeded Celestine I. as Bishop of Rome in 431 A.D. Died in 440.

Sixtus IV., (FRANCESCO della Rovere—dê'lā ro-vā'rā,) POPE, born about 1414, succeeded Paul II. in 1471. He was an accomplice or abettor of the Pazzi, who conspired against Lorenzo de' Medici, and he excommunicated Lorenzo for hanging the Archbishop of Pisa. The clergy of Florence supported Lorenzo and openly condemned the conduct of the pope. He rendered himself unpopular by his nepotism, simony, and other vices. Died in 1484.

See PLATINA, "De Vitis Pontificum;" ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des Pontifes Romains."

Sixtus V., [Fr. SIXTE-QUINT, sêkst'kân'; Lat. SIXTUS QUINTUS,] whose original name was Felix Peretti, was born near Montalto in 1521, and in 1585 succeeded Gregory XIII. as pope. As a ruler he was distinguished for his energy and munificent spirit: he constructed the Vatican Library, the obelisk in the piazza

of Saint Peter's Church, the great aqueduct called by his name, and other magnificent public works. He also founded several colleges, published editions of the Vulgate and the Septuagint, and edited the works of Saint Ambrose. Died in 1589. He was succeeded by Urban VII. It is reported that Sixtus V., before his election, simulated the infirmities of old age so artfully that the cardinals thought he had not long to live; but as soon as he became pope he threw away his crutch and astonished them by his vigour.

See TEMPESTI, "Storia della Vita e Gesti di Sisto V.," 1754; RANKE, "History of the Popes;" V. ROBARDI, "Sixti V. Gesta," 1590; J. LORENTZ, "Sixtus V. und seine Zeit," 1852; G. ROGERI, "Vita di Sisto V.;" "Life of Sixtus V.," by G. LETI, (translated from the Italian;) SEGRETAIN, "Sixte V. et Henri IV.," 1861; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sixtus OF SIENNA, an Italian monk and popular preacher, born at Sienna in 1520. He wrote "Sacred Library," ("Bibliotheca Sancta," 1586.) Died in 1569.

Sjöberg or **Sjoeborg,** shō'bërg, (ERIK,) a Swedish poet, born in Södermanland in 1794. He published in 1819 a collection of lyrics under the signature of VITALIS, which gave him a high reputation. He also translated into Swedish some of the works of Washington Irving. Died in 1828.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Sjögren or **Schoegren,** shō'grën, (ANDREAS JOHAN,) a distinguished philologist, born in Finland in 1794. He studied at the University of Åbo, and subsequently resided in Russia. He was appointed in 1833 adjunct librarian of the Academy of Saint Petersburg, and in 1845 director of the Ethnographical Museum of that institution. He published an "Ossetic Grammar and Vocabulary," (1844, in German,) a treatise "On the Finnish Language and Literature," and other similar works of a high character. Died in 1855.

Skadi, skā'de, or **Skaði,** skā'the, [from *skada*, to "injure," cognate with the Danish *skade*, the German *schaden*, and the English *scath*,] in the Norse mythology, the daughter of the Jötun Thiassi, (or Thjassi,) and the wife of Njörd, with whom, however, she does not live harmoniously. Njörd prefers the fertile plains near the sea, or the ocean ruled by gentle winds, (see NjÖRD;) but Skadi delights in the storms of the mountains. Her dwelling is called Thrymheim, (the "home or habitation of storms.") She excels in running on snow-shoes, and in shooting with her bow the wild beasts of the mountain.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen."

Skanda. See KARTIKĒYA.

Skanderbeg. See SKANDERBEG.

Skarbak, skar'bæk, (FREDRIK FLORIAN,) COUNT, a popular Polish writer, born at Thorn in 1792, was appointed in 1818 professor of political economy at the University of Warsaw. Among his principal works are his "Theory of Financial Science," (1824,) "Theory of Social Wealth," (in French,) and a collection of "Tales and Humorous Writings," (6 vols., 1840,) which have won for him a high reputation.

Skarga, skar'gā, (PIOTR PAWELSKI,) a celebrated pulpit orator and theologian, surnamed THE POLISH CHRYSOSTOM, born in Masovia in 1536. Having entered the order of Jesuits at Rome, he contributed greatly by his eloquence to the establishment of Catholicism in Poland. He was for many years court preacher to Sigismund III. He was the author of numerous sermons, and of "Lives of the Saints." Died in 1612.

Skeat, (WALTER WILLIAM,) the Rev., a scholar of early English, was born in London in 1835. In 1878 he was elected professor of Anglo-Saxon in the university of Cambridge. His principal work is his "Etymological English Dictionary," and he has edited "Piers the Plowman, and many other early English works.

Skel'ton, (JOHN,) an English poet and scholar, born about 1460. Having studied at Cambridge and taken holy orders, he was appointed tutor to the Duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII. His learning is highly commended by Erasmus. Died in 1529.

Skel'ton, (PHILIP,) an Irish divine, born in 1707, was the author of "Deism Revealed," and "Proposals

* From the Sanscrit *shāmbhā*, "prosperous."

† Signifying a "storm," or "stormy," according to some writers.

for the Revival of Christianity." The latter was ascribed to Dean Swift. Died in 1787.

Skinfaxi. See NÖRVI.

Skin'ner, (EZEKIEL, M.D.), an American physician and Baptist divine, born in Connecticut in 1777; died in 1855.

Skin'ner, (JOHN,) a Scottish divine and poet, born in the county of Aberdeen in 1721. He published an "Ecclesiastical History of Scotland," and a number of popular lyrics. Died in 1807.

Skinner, (JOHN STUART,) an American journalist and agricultural writer, born in Maryland in 1788. In 1819 he became editor of the "American Farmer," the first agricultural journal published in the United States. He afterwards edited successively the "Turf Register," "The Farmer's Library and Agricultural Journal," and "The Plough, The Loom, and The Anvil." Died in 1851.

Skinner, (RICHARD,) an American jurist and statesman, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1778. He was elected to Congress in 1812, and in 1817 chief justice of Vermont, and was subsequently twice elected Governor of that State. Died in 1833.

Skin'ner, (STEPHEN,) an English philologist and physician, born in London in 1623. He studied at Oxford, and at Heidelberg. He died in 1667, leaving unfinished an etymological dictionary, published, with additions, as "Etymologicæ Linguae Anglicanae."

Skobeleff, (MICHAEL DIMITRICH,) a Russian general, was born in 1843. In the Khiva campaign he commanded the advance guard of one of the columns with distinction, but his reputation centres round his gallant deeds at Plevna and the world-famed passage of the Balkans. He was a trusted leader of the national party though always faithful to the Czar. In 1882 he was recalled home in consequence of an injudicious speech at Paris. He died in July of the same year.

Skoda, (JOSEPH,) a distinguished physician, born at Pilsen, in Bohemia, in 1805. He became in 1846 professor of clinics at Vienna.

Skovoroda, sko-vo-ro'dâ, known also as GREGORY SAVITCH, a Russian ecclesiastic and writer, born near Kiev about 1730. He studied theology at Halle, and, after his return to the Ukraine, devoted himself to the work of reconciling the so-called United Greeks with the national Church. He died in 1778, leaving a number of poems, moral fables, and a prose work entitled "Symphonon," also some translations from the Homilies of Saint Chrysostom. He is regarded as the greatest writer the Ukraine has produced.

Skrým'nir, Skrým'ner, or Skrým'er, [supposed to be so called from *Skrum*, "show," "feint," on account of the illusions which he practised,] the name of a mighty giant, (mentioned in the Edda) who baffled, with his magic illusions, all the prowess of Thor. The god of thunder is said to have struck, with his terrible Mjölnir, the sleeping Skrymnir on his head, putting forth all his might. The giant awoke, and asked whether some small leaf or a grain of dust had not fallen on his head. The myth of Skrymnir is supposed to typify the unconquerable might of a Northern winter.

For a particular account of Thor's adventures with Skrymnir, see MALLET, "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii. Fables XXIII.-XXVI.; THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i. pp. 57-65.

Skrzynecki, skzhe-nét'skee, (JOHN,) a Polish general, born in Galicia in 1787, served with distinction in the army of Napoleon against the Austrians and Russians, and, soon after the breaking out of the revolution of 1830, succeeded Prince Radziwill as commander-in-chief of the Polish forces. After the defeat of the Poles at Ostrolenka, (1831,) he was deprived of his command, and retired to Belgium, where he resided till a short time before his death, in 1860.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Skytte, sküt'teh or skit'teh, (JOHAN,) called also **Schroderus,** a Swedish statesman and writer, born at Nyköping in 1577. He was the preceptor of Gustavus Adolphus, who appointed him president of the chamber of accounts in 1620. He was employed in several foreign missions, and obtained the dignity of senator. Died in 1645.

See NEIKTER, "Monumenta et Literæ Historiam J. Skytte illustrantes," 1802.

Släde, (ADOLPHUS,) an English naval officer, born about 1804. He entered the Turkish naval service, in which he effected several reforms. He published "Records of Travels in Turkey."

Släde, (WILLIAM,) an American Governor, born in Cornwall, Vermont, in 1786. He served in Congress from 1831 to 1843, distinguished himself by his opposition to slavery, and was elected Governor of Vermont in 1844. Died in 1859.

Slä'ter, (SAMUEL,) an English artisan and mechanic, born in Derbyshire in 1768. Having emigrated to America, he established at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in 1790, one of the first cotton-factories in the United States. Died in 1835.

Slater or Slatyer, (WILLIAM,) REV., an English poet, born in Somersetshire in 1587. He became rector of Otterden, in Kent. Among his works is "Palæ-Albion; or, A History of Great Britain, in Latin and English Verse." Died in 1647.

Slee'man, (SIR WILLIAM HENRY,) an English officer and writer, born in Cornwall in 1788. He served in the Indian campaign of 1812, and was appointed in 1820 agent for the districts of Nerbudda and Saugur. He was the author of a "Review and Analysis of the Peculiar Doctrines of the System of Political Economy founded by Ricardo," "Rambles and Recollections of an Indian Officer," (1843,) and other works. Sir William was made a knight commander of the Bath for his services in suppressing the Thugs, and for other reforms in India. Died in 1856.

Sleidan, slí'dån or slá'dõn', [Lat. SLEIDA'NUS,] (JOHANN,) an eminent historian and diplomatist, whose original name was PHILIPSOHN, was born at Sleida, near Cologne, in 1506. He studied law at Liege, Louvain, Paris, and Orleans, and was subsequently employed by Francis I. of France as his delegate to the Diet of Ratisbon. He became professor of law at Strasburg in 1542, and in 1545 was sent on an embassy to England by the Protestant princes, who had previously appointed him historiographer of the Schmalkaldic League. He was a deputy from Strasburg to the Council of Trent in 1551. His principal work is entitled "Commentaries on the State of Religion and of the Republic under the Emperor Charles V.," ("De Statu Religionis et Reipublicæ Carolo V. Cæsare Commentarii," in 25 books, 1555.) It is highly esteemed for its accuracy and impartiality, and for the purity of its style, and has been translated into several languages. Died in 1556.

See D. W. MOLLER, "Disputatio circularis de J. Sleidano," 1697; AM ENDE, "Vermischte Anmerkungen den berühmten J. Sleidan," 1780; THEODOR PAUR, "Commentatio de J. Sleidano," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sleidanus. See SLEIDAN.

Sleipnir or Sleipner, slíp'nir, [from *sleipr*, "smooth," "gliding," cognate with the English "slippery,"] a wondrous horse belonging to Odin, on which the god rode over land and sea. He had eight legs, which, according to some writers, are simply expressive of his extraordinary fleetness; others, with much plausibility, suggest that the myth is intended to represent the wind blowing from the eight principal points of the compass. Sleipnir is occasionally spoken of as four-footed.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; MALLET, "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii. Fable XXI.; also MATTHEW ARNOLD'S poem entitled "Balder Dead."

Slí-dell', (JOHN,) an American lawyer and politician, born in New York in 1793. Having removed to New Orleans, he was elected to Congress in 1843, and in 1845 was appointed minister-plenipotentiary to Mexico. He was subsequently elected (1853) to the United States Senate, from which he withdrew after the ordinance of secession was passed in 1861. During a voyage to France, to which he was sent by Jefferson Davis, he was captured on the steamer Trent, in November, 1861, by Captain Wilkes, of the United States navy. Died in London in 1871.

Slingelandt, van, vån sling'eh-lánt', (PIETER,) a celebrated Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1640, was a pupil of Gerard Dow, whose works he imitated successfully in exquisite finish and minuteness of detail. Among his master-pieces may be named the portraits of the Meerman family, in the Louvre, upon which he

is said to have been employed three years. Died in 1691.

See CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Slingeneyer, sling'en-t'er, (ERNEST,) a Belgian historical painter, born near Ghent in 1823. Among his works are "The Death of Jacobsen," "The Battle of Lepanto," and "The Death of Nelson."

Sloan, slōn, (SAMUEL,) an American architect, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1815. He established himself in Philadelphia, and published, besides other works, the "Model Architect," (1850-51), "City and Suburban Architecture," (1859,) and "Homestead Architecture," (1860.) He also publishes the "Architectural Review," (commenced in 1868.) Some of the most important edifices in Pennsylvania and other States have been built after his designs. Among these we may name the Blockley Hospital for the Insane, near Philadelphia, and the State Hospital for the Insane, at Montgomery, in Alabama.

Sloane, slōn, (SIR HANS,) a celebrated physician and naturalist, of Scottish extraction, born in the county of Down, Ireland, in 1660. He studied medicine and the natural sciences in London, and subsequently visited France, where he acquired the friendship of Tournefort and other distinguished savants. Having returned to London with a large collection of plants, he settled as a physician in that city, and was elected in 1685 a Fellow of the Royal Society. He afterwards spent some time in Jamaica and other West India islands, where he collected a great number of plants. After his return, he became successively secretary to the Royal Society, (1693,) physician-general to the army, (1716,) president of the College of Physicians, (1719,) and physician to the king, (1727.) About the same time he succeeded Newton as president of the Royal Society. He filled for thirty years the post of physician to Christ's Hospital, London, devoting his salary entirely to charitable purposes, and assisted in establishing the Foundling Hospital. He died in 1753, leaving his library of fifty thousand volumes, a cabinet of two hundred volumes of dried plants, and an immense collection of other objects in natural history, chiefly accumulated by himself, to be offered to the nation for twenty thousand pounds. This purchase being made by the government, originated the British Museum. Besides numerous contributions to the "Philosophical Transactions," Sir Hans Sloane published the "Natural History of Jamaica," (2 vols. fol., 1725,) a work of high reputation.

See "Biographia Britannica;" GRANDJEAN DE FOUCHY, "Éloges," tome i.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Slocum, (HENRY WADSWORTH,) an American general, born at or near Syracuse, New York, in 1827. He entered the Academy at West Point in 1848, and graduated there in 1852. In 1856 he resigned his commission in the army, and adopted the profession of lawyer. Soon after the civil war began, he became colonel of a regiment of volunteers, and was sent to Virginia. He was appointed a brigadier-general in the autumn of 1861, commanded a division in the battles of Gaines's Mill, White Oak Swamp, and Malvern Hill, and was promoted to the rank of major-general in July, 1862. He commanded a corps at the battle of Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, 1863. In August, 1864, he obtained command of a corps in the army of General Sherman. He led one of the wings or columns of that army in the great march from Atlanta to Savannah, November-December, 1864.

Slotz, sloz or slots, (PAUL AMBROISE,) a painter, born in Paris in 1702, was a son of Sébastien, noticed below. Died in 1758.

Slotz, (RENÉ MICHEL,) a French sculptor, called MICHAEL ANGELO, was born in Paris in 1705. His chief work is "The Tomb of the Curate Languet." Died in 1764.

Slotz, slōts, (SÉBASTIEN,) a Flemish sculptor, born at Antwerp in 1655, was the father of Paul Ambroise, noticed above. Died in Paris in 1726.

Slowacki, slo-vâts'kec, (JULIUS,) a popular Polish poet, born at Wilna in 1809. He took an active part as a soldier in the revolution of 1830, and published a

number of spirited lyrics in favour of the patriotic cause. He also wrote epic poems, entitled "Jan Bielecki," "Lambro," and "Hugo;" also "Mazeppa," "Maria Stuart," and other dramas. Died in 1851.

Sluse, slūz, (R. F. WALTER,) a Flemish Orientalist and mathematician, born at Vise in 1622, was canon of Liege. Died in 1685.

Sluys, van der, vān der slois, (JACOB,) a skilful Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1660. His favourite subjects were festivals, conversation-pieces, and assemblies. Died in 1736.

Smalbroke, smawl'brōok, (RICHARD,) an English theologian, born at Birmingham in 1672 or 1673. He became Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1730, and wrote a "Vindication of Our Saviour's Miracles," (1729.) Died in 1749.

Smalcus, smält'se-ūs, or **Smalz**, smälts, (VALENTIN,) a German Unitarian minister and writer, born at Gotha in 1572. He preached at Racow, in Poland. Died in 1622.

Smål'ridge, (GEORGE,) a learned English prelate, born at Lichfield in 1663. He became Bishop of Bristol in 1714. He published a volume of Sermons, (1717.) Died in 1719.

Smalz. See SMALCIUS.

Smart, (CHRISTOPHER,) an English poet, born in Kent in 1722. He studied at Cambridge, where he became noted for his classical knowledge, and subsequently made prose translations from Horace and Phædrus. He was a friend of Dr. Johnson, who wrote his biography. Died in 1770.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets."

Smēa'ton, (JOHN,) an eminent English civil engineer and mechanic, born at Austhorpe, near Leeds, in 1724. He commenced business as a maker of mathematical instruments. He had great mechanical ingenuity, and made improvements in hydraulic machinery. In 1759 he received a gold medal from the Royal Society for his treatise "On the Natural Power of Wind and Water to drive Mills." His greatest work is the Eddystone Light-House, finished in 1759. He constructed Ramsgate harbour, and was the engineer of the great canal of Scotland, extending from the Clyde to the Forth. Died in 1792.

See SMILES, "Lives of the Engineers;" "Monthly Review" for July, August, and September, 1791.

Smēd'ley, (REV. EDWARD,) an English divine and miscellaneous writer, born about 1790. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained successively four Seatonian prizes for English poems. He also wrote a "History of the Reformed Religion in France," and was editor for a time of the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." Died in 1836.

Smedley, (FRANCIS E.) an English novelist, born about 1820. He published "Lewis Arundel," (1852,) and "The Fortunes of the Colville Family," (1856.) Died in 1864.

Smee, (ALFRED,) an English surgeon and scientific writer, born in 1818, published, among other works, "Lectures on Electro-Metallurgy" (1841) and "Electro-Biology," (1849.) He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1840, and a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1841. Died in 1877.

Smel'lie, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish surgeon and writer on midwifery. He practised for some years in Scotland, and afterwards in London. He gave many courses of lectures on midwifery in London, and published a "Treatise on Midwifery" in 1752. Died in 1763.

Smellie, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish naturalist, printer, and writer, born in Edinburgh about 1740. He printed a good edition of Terence, wrote "The Philosophy of Natural History," (2 vols., 1790-95,) and translated Buffon's "Natural History." He printed the first edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," to which he contributed several articles. Died in 1795.

See ROBERT KERR, "Memoirs of the Life of W. Smellie," 2 vols., 1811; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Smer'dis, [Gr. Σμερδῆς,] a Persian prince, was a younger son of Cyrus the Great. He went to Egypt with his brother Cambyse, who sent him back to Persia

and caused him to be secretly put to death. A Magian who resembled Smerdis pretended that he was the son of Cyrus, and usurped the throne. The false Smerdis was killed by seven conspirators, in 521 B.C.

See GROTE, "History of Greece;" HERODOTUS, "History."

Smet, de, *deh smèt* or *smà*, (JOSEPH JEAN), a Belgian writer, born at Ghent in 1794. Among his works is a "History of Belgium," (1822.)

Smet van der Ketten, *smèt vån der ket'ten*, [Lat. SME'TIUS,] (JAN), a Dutch antiquary, born in Gelderland about 1585; died in 1651.

Smibert or **Smȳbert**, (JOHN), a Scottish painter, born at Edinburgh about 1680, emigrated in 1728 to America, and followed his profession in Boston. Died in 1751.

Smidt, smit, (JOHANN), a German diplomatist, born at Bremen in 1773; died in 1857.

Smiedel, *smee'del*, or **Schmeidel**, *shmi'del*, (ULRICH), a German traveller, born at Straubingen. He was one of a party which went to South America about 1534 and founded Buenos Ayres. He explored the river Paraguay and visited Peru. An account of his travels was published in 1554.

Smiglecius or **Smigletius**, *smi-gee'she-us*, (MARTIN), a Polish Jesuit and logician, born in 1562. He wrote several works against Protestantism, and a "System of Logic," (1618.) Died in 1618.

Smiles, (SAMUEL), a British biographer and compiler, born at Haddington about 1816. He was editor of the Leeds "Times," and published, besides other works, a "Life of George Stephenson," (1859.) "The Lives of the Engineers," (3 vols., 1861.) "Self Help," (1860.) "Duty," (1880.) and an edition of the autobiography of James Nasmyth," (1883.)

Smintheus, a surname of APOLLO, (which see.)

Smirke, (ROBERT), a distinguished English painter, born in 1751. Among his master-pieces, which are principally domestic and rural scenes and comic subjects, we may name "The Combat between Don Quixote and the Giants," "Sancho's Audience of the Duchess," "The Gypsy," and "Prince Henry and Falstaff." He was elected an Academician in 1792. Died in 1845.

Smirke, (Sir ROBERT), an architect, a son of the preceding, was born in 1780. Having visited Italy, Germany, and Greece in 1805, he published, after his return, "Specimens of Continental Architecture." He constructed a number of public edifices in London, among which the British Museum is the most celebrated. His other principal works are the new Post-Office, the Mint, the College of Physicians, and the restoration of York Minster. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1812. Died in 1867.

Smirke, (SYDNEY), brother of the preceding, also distinguished as an architect, executed several works in conjunction with Sir Robert. The New Reading-Room of the British Museum is esteemed his master-piece. He died in 1877 in his seventy-eighth year.

Smith, (ADAM), a celebrated Scottish philosopher and political economist, born at Kirkcaldy, in Fifeshire, June 5, 1723. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, where he remained from 1737 to 1740, and at Balliol College, Oxford, which he quitted about 1747. Having returned to Scotland, he formed friendships with Hume and Lord Kames. In 1751 he obtained the chair of logic in the University of Glasgow. He became professor of moral philosophy in the same university in 1752, and published his "Theory of Moral Sentiments" in 1759. He was very popular as a lecturer. In 1763 he resigned his professorship, and accepted the place of companion to the young Duke of Buccleugh, with whom he travelled on the continent two or three years. He associated in Paris with D'Alembert, Necker, Turgot, and Quesnay. In 1766 he returned to Kirkcaldy, where he passed ten years in the composition of the work on which his reputation is chiefly founded, "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," (2 vols., 1776.) He maintains that labour rather than money or land is the true source of national wealth. He also advocated free trade and opposed the policy of those governments which attempt to control

the laws of supply and demand. After the publication of this work he passed two years in London. He was appointed one of the commissioners of customs for Scotland in 1778, after which date he resided in Edinburgh until his death. He never married. Died in July, 1790.

"Perhaps," says Mackintosh, "there is no ethical work since Cicero's 'Offices,' of which an abridgment enables the reader so inadequately to estimate the merit, as the 'Theory of Moral Sentiments.' This is not chiefly owing to the beauty of diction, as in the case of Cicero, but to the variety of explanations of life and manners which embellish the book often more than they illustrate the theory. Yet, on the other hand, it must be owned that for philosophical purposes few works more need abridgment; for the most careful reader frequently loses sight of principles buried under illustrations. . . . That Smith is the first who has drawn the attention of philosophers to one of the most curious and important parts of human nature—who has looked closely and steadily into the workings of sympathy, its sudden action and reaction, its instantaneous conflicts and its emotions, its minute play and varied illusions—is sufficient to place him high among the cultivators of mental philosophy." The same writer speaks of Smith's "Wealth of Nations" as "perhaps the only book which produced an immediate general and irrevocable change in some of the most important parts of the legislation of all civilized nations."

See DUGALD STEWART, "Life and Writings of Adam Smith;" LORD BROUGHAM, "Memoir of Adam Smith," in "Lives of Men of Letters and Science;" MACKINTOSH, "General View of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Monthly Review" for July, 1759, and April, 1776.

Smith, (ALBERT), an English *littérateur*, born at Chertsey in 1816. Among his principal works are novels, entitled "The Scattergood Family," "The Pottleton Legacy," "Marchioness of Brinvilliers;" also the "National Histories of Stuck-up People," "The Idler upon Town," and other humorous sketches. In 1851 he ascended the summit of Mont Blanc, which adventure he afterwards made the subject of a popular dramatic entertainment. Died in 1860.

Smith, (ALEXANDER), a Scottish poet, born at Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, in 1829 or 1830. He learned the business of pattern-drawer. About 1852 he produced a poem entitled "The Life Drama," which was greatly admired by many. He was elected secretary of the University of Edinburgh in 1854, and married Flora Macdonald in 1858. He contributed articles in prose to the "North British Review," "Blackwood's Magazine," and other periodicals. Among his chief works were "City Poems," (1857,) and "Edwin of Deira," a historical poem, (1861.) His style is censured as spasmodic by some critics. His poetry abounds in beautiful images; but he is deficient in sustained power. His prose writings have been much and generally admired. Died in January, 1867.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Fraser's Magazine" for October, 1853; "Blackwood's Magazine" for March, 1854; "North British Review" for August, 1853; "Good Words" for March, 1867; "London Review" for January, 1867.

Smith, (ANDREW J.), an American major-general, born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about 1814, graduated at West Point in 1838. He commanded two divisions which were sent by General Sherman to aid General Banks, and took Fort de Russy, on Red River, March 14, 1864. He defeated the enemy at Tupelo, Mississippi, about July 14, and aided to drive General Price out of Missouri in October, 1864. He commanded a corps at the great battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864, and in the operations against Mobile, March-April, 1865. He became a colonel of cavalry in 1866.

Smith, (ANKER), an English engraver, born in London in 1750. Among his best works may be named the "Death of Wat Tyler," after Northcote, and the "Apotheosis of Handel." He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1797. Died in 1819.

Smith, (BENJAMIN LEIGH), an Arctic explorer, born in 1828. His last expedition was in the ill-fated *Eira*.

Smith, (CALEB B.), an American politician, born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1808. He removed to Indiana,

and represented a district of that State in Congress from 1843 to 1849. He was appointed secretary of the interior in March, 1861, and resigned in December, 1862. Died in January, 1864.

Smith, (CHARLES FERGUSON,) an American general, born about 1806. He graduated at the Academy of West Point in 1825, and was employed there for many years as instructor in tactics and commandant of cadets. For his services in the Mexican war he received three brevets, as major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel. He was appointed a brigadier-general in August, 1861, and rendered important services at Fort Donelson, February, 1862, soon after which he was promoted to be a major-general. He died at Savannah, Tennessee, in April, 1862. "The more perfect *beau-ideal* of a soldier," says Coppée, "never existed in any army than General Smith."

Smith, (CHARLES HAMILTON,) an English officer and naturalist, born about 1790, published, among other works, a treatise "On the Races and Varieties of Man," and "Observations on some Animals of America allied to the Genus Antelope." Died in 1859.

Smith, (CHARLOTTE,) a popular English novelist, born in Sussex in 1749. She was the author of "The Old Manor-House," "Marchmont," "Desmond," "The Romance of Real Life," and other novels; also "Elegiac Sonnets," and various other poems. Her life was written by Sir Walter Scott. Died in 1806.

See SIR WALTER SCOTT, *Miscellaneous Prose Works*; MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England," etc.

Smith, (CHRISTOPHER W.,) an English ornithologist, born about 1794. He wrote a work on the "Ornithology of Hindostan."

Smith, (EDMUND KIRBY,) an American general, born at Saint Augustine, Florida, about 1825, graduated at West Point in 1845. He became a captain in 1855, resigned his commission in 1861, and commanded a division of General Bragg's army which invaded Kentucky in August, 1862. He was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, and directed a corps at the battle of Stone River, which ended January 2, 1863. He had the command of all the forces in Texas and Arkansas from April, 1863, till April, 1865.

See a notice of General E. K. Smith in "Southern Generals," 1865.

Smith, (EDMUND Neale,) an English poet, born in 1668. His family name was Neale, to which he added Smith. Died in 1710.

Smith, (ELI,) an American missionary and accomplished Arabic scholar, born near New Haven, Connecticut, in 1801. He went to Syria in 1826, studied Arabic, and settled at Beyroot. In 1838 he explored Palestine in company with Dr. Edward Robinson. He translated portions of the Bible into Arabic. Died at Beyroot in January, 1857.

Smith, (ELIZABETH,) an English lady, distinguished for her attainments in the languages, mathematics, and the natural sciences, was born near Durham in 1776. Besides Latin and Greek and the principal European languages, she was versed in the Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian. She wrote a "Life of Klopstock," and translated the book of Job. Died in 1806.

See MISS BOWDLER, "Life of Elizabeth Smith;" MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from the Commencement of the Last Century," vol. ii., 1843; "Monthly Review" for January and June, 1811.

Smith, (MRS. ELIZABETH OAKES,) an American poet and miscellaneous writer, wife of Seba Smith, noticed below, was born near Portland, Maine. She has published "The Sinless Child, and other Poems," "Jacob Leisler," a tragedy, "Woman and her Needs," (1851), and other works. Mrs. Smith has been a prominent advocate of the rights of woman.

Smith, (FRANCIS PETIT,) an English inventor, born at Hythe, Kent, in 1808. He invented the mode of propelling steamboats by the screw, which was employed in the royal navy about 1838. He was made curator of the patent-office museum, South Kensington, in 1860, and was knighted in 1871. Died in 1874.

Smith, (GABRIEL,) an English engraver, born in London in 1724; died in 1783.

Smith, (GEORGE,) an eminent English Assyriologist. In 1872 he discovered and deciphered the Chaldean legend of the Flood. He died at Aleppo while prosecuting a search for antiquities in 1876, being then only thirty-six years of age.

Smith, (GEORGE,) an English landscape-painter, born in 1714; died in 1776.

Smith, (GERRIT,) a distinguished American philanthropist, born at Utica, New York, in 1797. After a temporary connection with the American Colonization Society, he withdrew from it in 1835, and became a prominent and active member of the Anti-Slavery Society. He was an advocate of temperance and other reforms, and, having inherited one of the largest estates in the United States, distributed nearly two hundred thousand acres of it among the poor, without distinction of colour. He was elected to Congress in 1852. Died in 1875.

Smith, (GOLDWIN,) an English teacher and writer, born at Reading in 1823. He was educated at Oxford, and became regius professor of modern history at that university in 1858. Among his works are "Irish History and Irish Character," "Three English Statesmen, (Pym, Cromwell, and Pitt)," and "The Empire." He visited the United States in 1864, and was appointed professor of English history in Cornell University, at Ithaca, in 1868. Since 1871 he has lived in Canada.

Smith, (GREEN CLAY,) an American general and lawyer, born at Richmond, Kentucky, about 1831. He was appointed a brigadier-general of the Union army about June, 1862, and served in several actions. He was elected a member of Congress in 1863.

Smith, (GUSTAVUS W.,) an American general, born in Kentucky about 1822, graduated at West Point in 1842. He was a street commissioner in New York City when the civil war began. About September, 1861, he became a major-general of the Confederate army. He succeeded to the command at Fair Oaks when General J. E. Johnston was wounded, May 31, 1862.

Smith, (HENRY,) called "the Silver-Tongued," an English Puritan minister, born in Leicestershire in 1550. He preached in London, and was patronized by Lord Burleigh. He wrote several religious works. Died about 1595.

See FULLER, "Life of H. Smith."

Smith, (HENRY BOYNTON,) D.D., an American Congregational minister and scholar, born at Portland, Maine, in 1815. He was appointed in 1855 professor of systematic theology in the Union Theological Seminary, New York. He published "The Relations of Faith to Philosophy," (1849), "The History of the Church of Christ, in Chronological Tables," etc., (1859), and other similar works. He became in 1859 editor of the "American Theological Review," and contributed to Appleton's "Cyclopedia." Died in 1877.

Smith, (Sir HENRY GEORGE WAKELYN,) an English general, born at Whittlesea, in the Isle of Ely, in 1788. He served with distinction in the principal battles of the Peninsular war, and afterwards in the American war of 1812. He commanded as adjutant-general in the Indian campaigns of 1840 and 1846, and had a prominent share in the signal victory over the Sikhs at Aulwal. For these services he was made a baronet and received the grand cross of the order of the Bath. Appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope in 1847, he brought the Caffir war to a successful close in 1852. He was created lieutenant-general in 1854. Died in 1860.

Smith, (HORACE and JAMES,) English humorists and miscellaneous writers, born in London, the former about 1780, the latter in 1775. They first became known by their contributions to "The Pic-Nic," the "London Review," and the "Monthly Mirror;" the poems entitled "Horace in London," in the last-named periodical, being mostly written by James Smith. In 1812 they brought out their "Rejected Addresses," composed on the occasion of the opening of the new theatre at Drury Lane, the committee of which had requested a number of addresses to be sent in, one of which should obtain the prize. These poems, which are humorous imitations of Coleridge, Wordsworth, Byron, Scott, Crabbe, and other prominent writers of the time, met with brilliant

success, and passed rapidly through numerous editions. James Smith wrote for the so-called "entertainments" of Charles Mathews "Trips to Paris," "Country Cousins," and other comic sketches. He died in 1839, and his "Memoirs, Letters," etc. were published by his brother in 1840. Among the other works of Horace Smith we may name the novels of "Brambletye House," "The Moneyed Man," and "Love and Mesmerism." Died in 1849.

See the "London Quarterly Review" for September, 1812; "Edinburgh Review" for November, 1812; "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1833, and November, 1834.

Smith, (JAMES), one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence, born in Ireland about 1719. Having emigrated to Pennsylvania, he was elected in 1776 to the Continental Congress. Died in 1806.

See SANDERSON, "Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Smith, (JAMES), of Deanston, a Scottish agriculturist and mechanician, born at Glasgow in 1789. He published in 1831 a treatise "On Thorough Draining and Deep Ploughing," which improvements he was the first to bring into general use. He was the inventor of a reaping-machine, for which he obtained a gold medal from the Agricultural Society of Saint Petersburg. He invented other useful machines. Died in 1850.

Smith, (Sir JAMES EDWARD), an English physician and botanist, born at Norwich in 1759. He studied at Edinburgh, and graduated at Leyden, and, after his return, became in 1788 one of the founders and first president of the Linnæan Society. He had previously purchased the natural history collections and library of Linnaeus. He was appointed in 1792 teacher of botany to Queen Charlotte and the princesses, and in 1814 received the honour of knighthood. His principal works are his "English Flora," (4 vols.,) "Flora Britannica," (3 vols., 1804,) "English Botany," (36 vols., 1807,) with more than 2000 coloured plates by Sowerby, and "Flora Græca," (1808.) He also wrote the principal articles on botany in Rees's "Cyclopædia." Died in 1828.

See "Memoir and Correspondence of Sir James Edward Smith," by LADY SMITH; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1833.

Smith, (JEREMIAH), an American jurist and statesman, born at Peterborough, New Hampshire. He was elected a member of Congress in 1791, served in that body until 1797, and was chosen Governor of New Hampshire in 1809, after which he held the office of judge. His ability and merit are highly extolled. Died in 1842.

See J. H. MORRISON, "Life of Jeremiah Smith," 1845.

Smith, (JOHN), an English divine, born in Warwickshire in 1563, was lecturer in Saint Paul's Cathedral. Died in 1616.

Smith, (JOHN), an English writer on theology, born in Northamptonshire in 1618, was a Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. Died in 1652.

Smith, (JOHN), CAPTAIN, the founder of Virginia, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1579. He began at an early age to display a propensity to daring adventures. About 1600 he enlisted in the Austrian army, and performed bold and successful exploits against the Turks. He was taken prisoner, reduced to slavery, killed his master, and escaped into Russia. Having returned to England, he accompanied a party of emigrants who formed a colony at Jamestown, Virginia, in April, 1607. He was captured by the Indians, and was condemned to death by Powhatan, but his life was saved by Pocahontas, a daughter of that chief. He became the principal person of the colony, which was saved from ruin by his energy and fortitude. In 1608 he explored the coasts of Chesapeake Bay, of which he constructed a map. He made a voyage to England in 1609, and explored the coast of New England in 1614. The latter part of his life was passed in England. He published, besides other works, a "General History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles," (1627,) and "The True Travels and Adventures of Captain John Smith in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America," (1630.) Died in London in 1631.

See HILLARD, "Life of John Smith," in SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. ii.; "North American Review" for January, 1867.

Smith, (Sir JOHN), an English diplomatist and soldier in the time of Queen Elizabeth, was sent in 1576 on an embassy to Philip II. of Spain. Died in 1600.

Smith, (JOHN), an English physician, born in 1630, wrote a work entitled "The Portrait of Old Age." Died in 1679.

Smith, (JOHN), a learned English divine and antiquary, born in 1659, published an edition of the historical works of the Venerable Bede. Died in 1715.

Smith, (JOHN), an eminent English mezzotint engraver, born about 1654. He executed numerous portraits after Kneller. Died about 1720.

Smith, (JOHN), of Chichester, an English landscape-painter, born in 1717, was a brother of George, noticed above. Died in 1764.

Smith, (JOHN BLAIR), born at Pequea, Pennsylvania, about 1756, was a brother of Samuel Stanhope, noticed below. He became in 1795 first president of Union College, Schenectady. Died in 1799.

Smith, (JOHN PYE), D.D., LL.D., a learned English divine and theologian, born at Sheffield in 1774, became pastor of the Independent church at Homerton. He received the degree of D.D. from Yale College, Connecticut, in 1807. Among his numerous and valuable works may be named "The Scripture Testimony to the Messiah," (2 vols., 1821,) "Four Discourses on the Sacrifice and Priesthood of Jesus Christ," (1827,) and "The Mosaic Account of the Creation and the Deluge illustrated by the Discoveries of Modern Science," (1837.) Dr. Smith was also distinguished as a geologist, and was a Fellow of the Geological Society and the Royal Society. Died in 1851.

See JOHN MEDWAY, "Memoir of the Life and Writings of John Pye Smith," 1853.

Smith, (JOHN RAPHAEL), an English engraver and portrait-painter, born at Derby about 1750. He was chiefly noted for his mezzotint engravings, among which is a full-length portrait of Charles James Fox. Died in 1812.

Smith, (JOHN STAFFORD), an English composer of great merit, was born at Gloucester about 1750, and succeeded Dr. Arnold in 1802 as organist of the chapel royal. He produced a number of admired glees and madrigals, and published "Antient Songs of the Fifteenth Century." Died in 1836.

Smith, (JOHN THOMAS), an English engraver and amateur, born in London in 1766. He studied drawing with the sculptor Nollekens, and subsequently entered the Royal Academy. He published in 1800 his "Antiquities of London and its Environs," which was followed by "Antiquities of Westminster," (1807,) "Ancient Topography of London," (1815, 4to, with thirty-two plates,) and "Nollekens and his Times," (1828.) He was appointed in 1816 keeper of the prints in the British Museum. Died in 1833.

Smith, (JOSEPH), the founder of the sect of Mormons, was born in Sharon, Windsor county, Vermont, in 1805. He was taken by his parents to Palmyra, New York, about 1815, and, according to his own account, worked on his father's farm in his youth. The residents of that vicinity, however, testified that the Smith family avoided honest labour, had a bad reputation, and spent much time in digging for hidden treasures. He pretended that he received in 1827 a divine revelation written on golden plates which were brought to him by an angel, and that the "Book of Mormon," which he published in 1830, was translated from those golden plates. The real author of the "Book of Mormon" was Solomon Spalding, a Presbyterian minister, who at his death left in manuscript an absurd story of his invention, purporting to be a narrative of the migration of the ten lost tribes of Israel to America, and maintaining the hypothesis that the American Indians are descended from the Hebrews. Smith obtained possession of this manuscript, and published it with some additions. Having made a number of converts, he removed with them to Kirtland, Ohio, in 1831, and afterwards to Independence, Missouri. The number of his disciples increased rapidly, but they came into violent collision with the "Gentiles," and were expelled from Missouri about 1838, after they had defied the officers of the law and committed many

outrages. They next settled in Illinois and founded the town of Nauvoo, where they began to build a great temple in 1841. Smith amassed a large fortune, assumed the title of lieutenant-general and president of the Church, and exercised absolute authority over his "saints." He provoked the popular indignation by attempts to seduce the wives of other men, and was arrested and confined in jail at Carthage. In June, 1844, a mob broke into the jail and killed Joseph Smith. He was succeeded by Brigham Young. (See YOUNG, BRIGHAM.)

See "Autobiography of Joseph Smith;" "Mormonism; its Leaders and Designs," by JOHN HYDE, JR., 1837; J. B. TURNER, "Life of Joseph Smith;" also article "Mormons," in the "New American Cyclopædia."

Smith, (MELANCTHON,) an American naval officer, born in the city of New York in 1810. He obtained the rank of commander in 1855. He commanded the steamer Mississippi in the battle by which Captain Farragut took New Orleans in April, 1862. On the 5th of May, 1864, he fought an indecisive battle against the iron-clad ram Albemarle at the mouth of the Roanoke River.

See J. T. HEADLEY, "Farragut and our Naval Commanders," 1867.

Smith, (MILES,) an English bishop, born at Hereford in 1568, was one of the principal translators of the Bible. Died in 1624.

Smith, (RICHARD,) an English Roman Catholic priest, born in Worcestershire in 1500. He became a professor of divinity at Oxford, and chaplain to Queen Mary. At the execution of Ridley and Latimer, Smith preached a sermon on the text, "Though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing." Died in 1563.

Smith, (RICHARD,) an English polemical writer, born in Lincolnshire in 1566. He wrote in defence of popery. Died in 1655.

Smith, (ROBERT,) D.D., an English divine and distinguished mathematician, born in 1689, was preceptor to the Duke of Cumberland. He became Plumian professor of astronomy at Cambridge in 1716, and in 1742 succeeded Bentley as master of Trinity College. He was the author of a treatise entitled "Harmonics, or the Philosophy of Musical Sounds," and a "Complete System of Optics," (2 vols. 4to, 1738:) the latter is esteemed a standard work. Dr. Smith was a cousin of Roger Cotes, some of whose writings he published. He had been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1718. Died in 1768.

Smith, (ROBERT,) of Maryland, an American minister of state, born about 1757. He was secretary of the navy from January, 1802, to March, 1805, and secretary of state from March, 1809, to Nov., 1811. Died in 1842.

Smith, (ROBERT ANGUS,) F.R.S., a Scottish chemist, born near Glasgow about 1817. He wrote, besides other works, a "Life of Dalton and a History of the Atomic Theory." Died in 1883.

Smith, (ROBERT PAYNE,) an English clergyman, distinguished as a Hebraist and Arabic scholar, was born in 1818. He became in 1865 regius professor of divinity in the University of Oxford, and in 1871 Dean of Canterbury. He published, besides other works, "The Authenticity and Messianic Interpretation of the Prophecies of Isaiah vindicated in a Course of Sermons," (Oxford, 1862.) He is engaged upon a Syriac lexicon, part of which has already appeared.

Smith, (SAMUEL,) an English writer of religious tracts, born in Worcestershire in 1588, was a Presbyterian preacher during the civil war. He wrote, besides other works, "The Great Assize." Died after 1660.

Smith, (SAMUEL,) an American historian, born at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1720. He published a "History of New Jersey," (1755.) Died in 1776.

Smith, (SAMUEL,) an English engraver of great merit, lived in the eighteenth century.

Smith, (SAMUEL FRANCIS,) D.D., an American Baptist divine, born at Boston in 1808. He became in 1842 editor of the "Christian Review," at Newton, Massachusetts. He has published a number of popular lyrics and hymns.

Smith, (SAMUEL J.,) an American poet, born near Burlington, New Jersey, in 1771. He died in 1835, and his "Miscellaneous Writings" were published in 1836.

See CLEVELAND'S "Compendium of American Literature."

Smith, (SAMUEL STANHOPE,) D.D., LL.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Pequea, Pennsylvania, in 1750. He was appointed in 1779 professor of moral philosophy in the College of New Jersey, and in 1794 succeeded his father-in-law, Dr. Witherspoon, as president of that institution. He was the author of "Lectures on the Evidences of the Christian Religion," and other works. Died in 1819.

Smith, (SEBA,) an American writer, born at Buckfield, Maine. He published in 1833, under the name of "Major Jack Downing," a series of humorous letters on political subjects, which became widely popular. His other principal works are "Powhatan," a poem, "Away Down East, or Portraits of Yankee Life," (1855,) and "New Elements of Geometry." Died in 1868.

Smith, (REV. SYDNEY,) a celebrated English divine and writer, was born at Woodford, in Essex, in 1771. He studied at New College, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow in 1790. Having taken holy orders, he obtained the curacy of Netherhaven, in Wiltshire, about 1795. He became tutor to the son of a Mr. Beach, with whom he passed about five years in Edinburgh, where he associated with Jeffrey, Brougham, and other Whigs. He was one of the founders and the first editor of the "Edinburgh Review," the first number of which was issued in 1802. He married about 1800 a lady named Pybus, and removed to London in 1804. In 1806 he was presented to the living of Foston-le-Clay, in Yorkshire. He greatly promoted the cause of Catholic emancipation by an anonymous work, entitled "Letters on the Subject of the Catholics to my Brother Abraham, by Peter Plymley," (1807-08,) which had a very large circulation. In 1809 he published two volumes of Sermons. For many years he was a regular contributor to the "Edinburgh Review." He was appointed prebendary of Bristol, and rector of Combe-Floreay, (near Taunton,) in 1828, and obtained a prebendal stall in Saint Paul's, London, in 1831. Died in February, 1845.

Sydney Smith was greatly distinguished for his wit, humour, and conversational powers. Among his works is "Elementary Sketches of Moral Philosophy," (1850.)

See a "Memoir of Sydney Smith," by his daughter, LADY HOLLAND, 2 vols., 1855; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1850, and July, 1855; "Quarterly Review," vol. xvii., published in June and September, 1855; "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1855; "North American Review" for July, 1844, (by E. P. WHIFFLE.)

Smith, (Sir THOMAS,) an English statesman and scholar, born in Essex about 1512. He studied at Queen's College, Cambridge. Having spent several years in France and Italy, and taken the degree of LL.D. at Padua, he was appointed, after his return, regius professor of law at Cambridge. After the accession of Edward VI., he was appointed in 1548 secretary of state, and subsequently sent on missions to Brussels and to the court of Henry II. of France. He was author of a work entitled "The English Commonwealth," (1584,) a treatise "On the Correct Pronunciation of the Greek Language," (in Latin,) and other works. Died in 1577.

See STRYPE, "Life of Sir Thomas Smith," 1693; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Smith, (THOMAS,) an English clergyman, born in London in 1638, wrote a treatise "On the Credibility of the Mysteries of the Christian Religion." Died in 1710.

Smith, (THOMAS SOUTHWOOD,) M.D., an English physician and writer of great merit, born about 1790. He studied at Edinburgh, and subsequently settled in London, where he became physician to the Fever Hospital. He was one of the founders of the "Westminster Review," to which he contributed several excellent treatises, one of which, entitled "The Use of the Dead to the Living," obtained extensive popularity. His other principal works are an essay on the "Divine Government," "The Philosophy of Health," (1834,) and a "Treatise on Fever," esteemed one of the most valuable that has appeared on the subject. Died at Florence in 1861.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Smith, (WILLIAM,) an English herald and antiquary, wrote a "Description of Cheshire." Died in 1618.

Smith, (WILLIAM,) of Chichester, an English portrait-painter, born in 1707, was a brother of George, noticed above. Died in 1764.

Smith, (WILLIAM,) an English translator, born at Worcester in 1711. He translated Longinus and Thucydides into English. He became Dean of Chester about 1758. Died in 1787.

Smith, (WILLIAM,) an English statesman, was elected to Parliament from Sudbury in 1784, and was a representative from Norwich in 1802. He was an earnest advocate of the cause of the dissenters, and of other reforms. Died in 1835.

Smith, (WILLIAM,) an English geologist, born at Churchill, in Oxfordshire, in 1769, is called the father of English geology. He was the first in England to discover the constancy in the order of the superposition of strata. In 1799 he published a treatise "On the Order of the Strata and their Imbedded Organic Remains in the Vicinity of Bath." He published the first "Geological Map of England," (1801,) and a larger map of the same about 1815. He was an uncle of John Phillips the geologist. Died in 1839.

See JOHN PHILLIPS, "Memoirs of William Smith," 1844.

Smith, (WILLIAM,) LL.D., an English philologist and jurist, born in London in 1814. He studied in the University of London, and afterwards became professor of the Latin, Greek, and German languages at the independent colleges of Homerton and Highbury. He published in 1842 his "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," (1 vol. 8vo,) in which he was assisted by other distinguished scholars. This was followed by the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology," (3 vols. 8vo, 1849,) and the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography," (2 vols. 8vo, 1857.) These excellent works are probably the most valuable of the kind in the language, and are illustrated by numerous engravings. Dr. Smith has also written a "School History of Greece, from the Earliest Times to the Roman Conquest," etc., a "Latin-English Dictionary," (1855,) and other educational books. He is the chief editor of a "Dictionary of the Bible; comprising its Antiquities, Biography, Geography, and Natural History," (3 vols. 8vo, 1860-63.) In 1867 he became editor of the "Quarterly R. view." In 1870 he brought out an English-Latin dictionary, and in 1875 a dictionary of "Biblical and Classical Geography."

Smith, (Sir WILLIAM CUSACK,) a distinguished Irish jurist, and friend of Edmund Burke, born in 1766. He studied at Oxford, and rose through several high offices to be solicitor-general for Ireland in 1800, and a baro of the exchequer in 1802. He had a high reputation for eloquence, legal knowledge, and moral rectitude, and was an advocate of Catholic emancipation and other important reforms. Died in 1836.

Smith, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an English politician, was born in London in 1825. He was the son of the well-known book-eller in the Strand, and became a partner in the firm. He sat as a conservative for Westminster from 1868 to 1885, and after the Redi tribution Act of that year for the Strand. He was financial secretary to the treasury 1874-77, first lord of the admiralty 1877-80, and secretary of state for war in 1885.

Smith, (WILLIAM LOUGHTON,) an American diplomatist and statesman, was elected to Congress from South Carolina in 1789, and in 1800 was appointed minister to Spain. He published several political works and essays, under the signature of "Phocion." Died in 1812.

Smith, (Sir WILLIAM SIDNEY,) a celebrated English admiral, born at Westminster about 1764. He entered the navy at an early age, attained the rank of captain, and commanded a flotilla against the French in the campaign of 1796, in which he was taken prisoner. Having effected his escape in 1798, he was appointed to command a squadron on the coast of Egypt, and distinguished himself by his skill and bravery in the defence of Saint Jean d'Acre against Napoleon's army. After signing a treaty with Kleber for the evacuation of Egypt

by the French, he returned to England, and was elected to Parliament for the city of Rochester in 1802. He became vice-admiral in 1810, and admiral in 1821. Died in 1840 or 1841.

See CAMPBELL, "Lives of the British Admirals;" JOHN BARROW, "Life and Correspondence of Sir Wm. Sidney Smith," 1843; CAPTAIN MARRYAT, "Memoirs of Sir Wm. Sidney Smith," 1839; LA ROQUETTE, "Notice historique sur Sidney Smith," 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for March, 1848.

Smith'son, (JAMES,) an English chemist and scientific writer, born in the eighteenth century. He studied at Oxford, where he devoted himself to chemical analysis and experimental physics. He published, among other works, a treatise "On the Composition and Crystallization of Certain Sulphurets from Huel Boys in Cornwall," "On a Saline Substance from Mount Vesuvius," and "Facts relating to the Colouring-Matter of Vegetables." He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a friend of Sir Humphry Davy and other eminent philosophers of the time. He died in 1829, leaving the whole of his property to found at Washington, in the United States, an institution, called by his name, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge.

Smits, (DIRK,) a Dutch poet, born at Rotterdam in 1702. His productions, among which is "De Rotte Stroom," (1750,) are eulogized by Gravenweert. Died in 1752.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" GRAVENWEERT, "Littérature Néerlandaise."

Smitz or **Smits**, smits, (GASPAR,) a Dutch portrait-painter, who worked in England and Ireland. He excelled in painting Magdalens, and was called MAGDALEN SMITH. Died in 1689.

Smitz, (LOUIS,) a Dutch painter of flowers and fruit, born at Dort in 1635; died in 1675.

Smol'lett, (TOBIAS GEORGE,) a distinguished British novelist and historian, born in the vale of Leven, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, in 1721. He studied medicine at Glasgow, and entered the royal navy as surgeon's mate about 1741. Having quitted the naval service in disgust about 1744, he settled in London. He produced coarse satires, entitled "Advice," (1746,) and "Reproof." In 1747 he married a Creole named Miss Lascelles, and in 1748 published "Roderick Random," a novel, which was successful and displayed a great talent for humour. His next work was "Peregrine Pickle," a coarse and licentious tale, (1751.) "Count Fathom," another romance, similar in character to the preceding, appeared in 1753. He was not successful in obtaining practice as a physician. In 1758 he published a "Complete History of England from the Earliest Times to the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle," (6 vols.) which was received with favour, although it has little merit except the style. He afterwards wrote a "Continuation of the History of England" to the year 1764. During the administration of Lord Bute, Smollett edited "The Briton," a political paper which supported the ministry and was denounced by John Wilkes in the "North Briton." Among his numerous works is "The Expedition of Humphrey Clinker," (1771.) He went to Italy for his health in 1770, and died, near Leghorn, in October, 1771.

Smybert. See SMIBERT.

Smyth, (CHARLES PIAZZI,) a son of William Henry Smyth, was born in 1820. He has written "Teneriffe, an Astronomer's Experiment, or Specialities of a Residence above the Clouds," "Three Cities in Russia," and three works on the great pyramid of Egypt.

Smyth, (JAMES CARMICHAEL,) a Scottish physician, born in 1741, published several medical works, and discovered a method of preventing contagion by the use of nitrous vapour. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1821.

Smyth, (THOMAS,) D.D., born at Belfast, Ireland, in 1808, emigrated to the United States, and in 1832 became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Charleston, South Carolina. He published "The Life and Character of Calvin Defended," and other theological and controversial works. Died in 1873.

Smyth, (THOMAS A.) a general, born in Ireland, emigrated to the United States. For his conduct at

Gold Harbour, June, 1864, he was appointed a brigadier-general. He was killed near Farmville, Virginia, in April, 1865.

Smyth, (WILLIAM,) an English poet and scholar, born at Liverpool in 1766. He took his degree at Cambridge, where he was appointed in 1809 professor of modern history. He published a treatise "On the Evidences of Christianity," "English Lyrics," and a collection of "Lectures." Died in 1849.

Smyth, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an English naval officer, born in Westminster in 1788, was employed in 1823 in a survey of the coast of Sardinia. He published a "Sketch of the Present State of the Island of Sardinia," and "The Mediterranean: a Memoir, Physical, Historical, and Nautical," (1854.) He was made a rear-admiral in 1853. Died in 1865.

His son, CHARLES P. SMYTH, has published a work entitled "Teneriffe: an Astronomer's Visit," giving an account of his scientific observations.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for March, 1866.

Snape, (ANDREW,) an English theologian, born at Hampton Court about 1670. He wrote against Hoadly. Died in 1742.

Snayers, sni'ers, (HENRY,) a skilful Flemish engraver, born at Antwerp in 1612. He engraved some works of Rubens.

Snayers, (PIERRE,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1593. He painted landscapes and battles. Died in 1670.

Snëll, (LUDWIG,) born at Idstein, in the duchy of Nassau, in 1785, became professor of political science at Berne, in Switzerland. Died in 1854.

Snell, (RUDOLPH,) a Dutch mathematician and philologist, born at Oudenarde in 1547, became professor of mathematics at Leyden. Died in 1613.

Snell, (WILHELM,) a German jurist, brother of Ludwig, noticed above, was born at Idstein in 1789. He became successively professor of law at Bâle, Zurich, and Berne, in Switzerland. Died in 1851.

Snell, [Lat. SNELIUS,] (WILLEBROD,) a Dutch mathematician, born at Leyden in 1591, was a son of Rudolph, noticed above. He discovered the law of the refraction of light, that the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction have to each other a constant ratio. He published, besides other works, "Cyclometricus," (1621,) a treatise on the measurement of a circle. Died in 1626.

See FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica;" MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Snellaert, snel'lârt, (FERDINAND AUGUSTYN,) a distinguished Belgian writer, born at Courtrai in 1809. Among his principal works are an essay on the history of Flemish poetry, entitled "Over de Nederlandsche Dichtkunst in Belgie," (1838,) and "A Brief Sketch of Dutch and Flemish Literature," ("Kort Begrip eener Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Letterkunde," 1849.) He has founded a society for the cultivation of the Flemish language.

Snellincks, snël'links, or **Snellinx**, (JAN,) a Flemish painter of history and battles, born at Mechlin in 1544. He worked at Antwerp. Died in 1638.

Snellius. See SNELL.

Sne'then, (NICHOLAS,) an American Methodist divine, born on Long Island in 1769, settled in Maryland, and was elected chaplain to Congress. He was an eloquent and popular preacher, and one of the principal founders of the Methodist Protestant Church. Died in 1845.

Sneyders. See SNYDERS.

Sniadecki, sne-â-dêts'skee, (ANDREW,) a Polish physiologist, born in 1768, studied at Pavia under Galvani and Volta, and subsequently at Edinburgh. He became professor of chemistry and pharmacy at Wilna in 1797. He was the author of a "Theory of Organic Existences," (in Polish,) which is regarded as a standard work and has been translated into French and German. Died in 1838.

See BALINSKI, "Biographie d'A. Sniadecki," 1846.

Sniadecki, (JOHN,) a celebrated Polish mathematician and astronomer, born in Gnesen in 1756, was a brother of Andrew, noticed above. He studied at Cracow, and subsequently visited Paris, where he made the acquaint-

ance of D'Alembert, Laplace, and other eminent savants, and on his return to Poland became professor of astronomy and mathematics at Cracow. Having resided for a time in England, and made another tour on the continent, he was appointed in 1806 rector of the University of Wilna, which under his direction obtained the highest reputation for the culture of the exact sciences. Sniadecki was a corresponding member of the Saint Petersburg Academy, to which he contributed a number of valuable astronomical observations. He published a "Physical and Mathematical Description of the Globe," "Philosophy of the Human Mind," in which he opposes the system of Kant, "Spherical Trigonometry," (1820,) "Miscellaneous Writings," 2 vols., (1822-24,) and other works, which are highly esteemed. Died in 1830.

Snorri-Sturluson, snor'ree stur'lú-son, written also **-Sturleson** or **-Sturluson**, one of the most eminent poets and scholars of Iceland, was born in 1178. He was educated by the learned Ion, and soon distinguished himself by his attainments in almost every department of knowledge. He was afterwards appointed to the high office of interpreter of the law, and obtained the rank of jarl, (a word etymologically related and nearly corresponding to our "earl.") His avarice and his turbulent disposition, however, involved him in a quarrel with his own family, several of whom joined a faction of his enemies, and he was murdered by his own sons-in-law, (1241.) His greatest work is a collection of sagas, entitled the "Heimskringla," which has been translated into Latin, Swedish, and Danish; he is also supposed to have written the first part of the Snorra-Edda, entitled "The Gylfa-Ginning," the Scaldic songs called "Kanningar," and "Hattalykill," (the "Key of the Wise.")

See CRONHOLM, "Dissertatio de Snorronis Sturlonidis Historia," 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Snoy, snoi, (REGNIER or RENIER,) a Dutch historian and physician, born at Gouda in 1477. He wrote a Latin history of Holland, "De Rebus Batavicis," (1620.) Died in 1537.

Snyders or **Sneyders**, sni'ders, or **Snyers**, sni'ers, (FRANCIS,) an eminent Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1579, studied fruit- and flower-painting under Henry van Balen. He afterwards devoted himself chiefly to the delineation of animals and hunting-scenes, which are among the most admirable works of his kind. He was an intimate friend of Rubens and Jordaens, for whose pictures he frequently painted the animals and still life. Among his master-pieces are a stag-hunt, and other similar productions, painted for Philip 111. of Spain. Died in 1657.

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

Sōane, (Sir JOHN,) a celebrated English architect, born at Reading in 1753. Having studied for a time under Dance and Holland, he was enabled, through the influence of Sir William Chambers, to visit Italy as a student of the Royal Academy. After his return to England he was successively appointed architect to the royal woods and forests, surveyor to Chelsea Hospital, and professor of architecture at the Royal Academy, (1806.) Among his principal works are the Freemasons' Hall, Dulwich Gallery, and the State Paper Office in Saint James's Park, London. He died in 1837, bequeathing to the nation his valuable collections of ancient and modern art.

Soanen, so'ânôn', (JEAN,) a French prelate, born at Riom in 1647, was an eloquent preacher. He became Bishop of Senz in 1695, and, having identified himself with the Jansenists, was suspended in 1727. Died in 1740.

See ABBÉ GAULTIER, "Vie de Soanen," 1750.

Soave, so-â'vâ, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian teacher and writer, born at Lugano in 1743. He was professor of philosophy at Milan, and professor of ideology at Pavia. He published, besides other works, "Moral Tales," ("Novelle morali,") which are highly commended. Died at Pavia in 1806.

See SAVIOLI, "Elogio di Soave," 1806; "Vita di Fr. Soave," (anonymous,) 1815.

Sobieski, so-be-ês'kee, (JAMES LOUIS,) a Polish nobleman, a son of the following, was born in Paris in

1667. He displayed great courage in the campaign against the Turks in 1683. After the death of his father, in 1696, he aspired to the throne; but the Poles preferred Augustus of Saxony. Died in 1734.

Sobieski, (JOHN III.,) a celebrated Polish warrior and king, born of a noble family in Galicia in 1629. At an early age he distinguished himself by repelling the invasions of the Cossacks, Tartars, and Russians, and in 1665 was made grand marshal and hetman of Poland. In 1671 he defeated the Turks under Mahomet IV., and took the fortress of Kotzim. On the death of Michael, King of Poland, in 1674, John Sobieski was elected his successor. The Turks, having again invaded Poland, were soon after driven out by Sobieski, and a peace was concluded between the nations. In 1683 he marched to the relief of the Austrians besieged in Vienna by a numerous army under the grand-vizier Kara Mustafa, and, with the assistance of his French and German allies, raised the siege of the city and expelled the Turks from the country. He died in 1696, having earned the reputation of one of the truest patriots his country has produced.

See COVER, "Histoire de Jean Sobieski," 3 vols., 1761; SALVANDY, "Histoire de Pologne sous Jean Sobieski," 3 vols., 1829; L. ROGALSKI, "Histoire du Règne de Sobieski," 1847; "Authentic Memoirs of John Sobieski," by A. T. PALMER; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Socin. See SOCINUS.

So-cí'nus, (FAUSTUS,) the Latin name of FAUSTO SOZZINI, (fóws'to sot-see'nee, [Fr. FAUSTE SOCIN, fóst so'sán,]) an eminent Italian theologian, born at Sienna in 1539. He passed twelve years at Florence in the service of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and adopted anti-trinitarian opinions. In 1574 he removed to Switzerland. After he had spent three years at Bâle in the study of theology, he visited Transylvania, and in 1579 began to propagate his doctrines in Poland, where he made many converts. He rejected the doctrines of predestination, atonement, and original sin. In 1594 he published a work "On Christ the Saviour," ("De Jesu Christo Salvatore,") for which he was violently persecuted. Died in Poland in 1604.

See J. TOULMIN, "Life of F. Socinus," 1777; SAMUEL PRZYPCOVICUS, "Vita Fausti Socini," 1636; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary," PISARSKI, "Dissertatio de Vita F. Socini," 1783; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Socinus, (LÆLIUS,) an uncle of the preceding, and the first teacher of Socinian doctrines, was born at Sienna in 1525. He was versed in the Hebrew and Greek languages. About 1545 he emigrated from Italy, probably to avoid persecution. He travelled or wandered in France, England, Germany, and Poland. He appears to have acted with much circumspection and reserve in the assertion of his opinions, which were similar to those of Faustus Socinus, and which neither Catholics nor Protestants would then tolerate. Died at Zurich in 1562.

See C. F. ILLGEN, "Vita F. Socini," 1814; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Socquet, so'kâ', (JOSEPH MARIE,) a chemist, born in Savoy in 1771, became professor of chemistry at Lyons in 1809. He published several works. Died in 1839.

Soc'ra-tēs, [Gr. Σωκράτης; Lat. SOCRATES; Fr. SOCRATE, so'krât'; It. SOCRATE, so-krâ'tà,] the illustrious founder* of Grecian philosophy, was born at Athens about 470 B.C. Several modern writers, on the authority of Demetrius Phalereus and others, have given the fourth year of the seventy-seventh Olympiad—that is, 468 B.C.—as the date of his birth; but this can scarcely be correct, as we are told in the "Apology" of Socrates that he was then (399 B.C.) more than seventy years old: hence he could not have been born later than 469 B.C. His father, Sophroniscus, was a sculptor, his mother, Phænarete, a midwife. He was educated to his father's art, by which he supported himself after he was grown to manhood. Subsequently Crito, a wealthy and generous Athenian, admiring the zeal for knowledge and the genius evinced by Socrates, furnished him with the means

to procure books and pay his teachers in the various branches of art and science then taught at Athens, and afterwards became one of his most faithful and devoted disciples. According to some writers, Socrates was a pupil of Anaxagoras; but this is very doubtful, as Plato represents him in the "Phædo" as saying that he became acquainted with the doctrines of Anaxagoras from a book written by this philosopher.

Socrates served as a soldier during the Peloponnesian war in three different campaigns. He was remarkable for the fortitude, or rather indifference, with which he bore the severest privations and hardships of a military life. In one of the actions during his first campaign he saved the life of his pupil Alcibiades, for which exploit he would have received the prize of bravery, (*ἀπίστρα*;) but, at Socrates' own request, it was transferred to Alcibiades. In the second campaign, at the battle of Delium, in which the Athenians were defeated, he saved the life of Xenophon, another of his pupils. On this occasion, when everywhere around him was fear and flight, he exhibited a calm, determined courage which inspired his pursuers with such respect and fear that they gladly permitted him to retreat unmolested. He afterwards, as senator, displayed a far higher and rarer courage. He was ordered by the Thirty Tyrants to assist in bringing back to Athens Leon, who, to escape their tyranny, had fled to Salamis. Socrates firmly refused to take any part in the affair, for which he would perhaps have suffered death had not the government of the Thirty been soon after overthrown. On a previous occasion, when president (*ἐπίσταντες*) of the Prytanes, his inflexible devotion to justice was still more signally shown. The question before the assembly was the sentence to be passed on the admirals who had neglected to bury the dead after the battle of Arginusæ. The burial of the dead was regarded by the ancient Greeks as among the most important and sacred of all duties. It was, however, clearly proved that, owing to a violent storm, it was impossible to recover the bodies of the slain. Had the question then been put to vote, the admirals would beyond doubt have been acquitted. But the accusers succeeded in adjourning the assembly, on the pretext that it was then too dark to count the hands of the voters. Meanwhile, everything possible was done to inflame the minds of the people against the accused. In their pity for the dead, the multitude lost sight of their duty to the living. The votes were to be given on the general question whether the admirals had been guilty in omitting the recovery of the bodies of those who fell at Arginusæ. If they should be found guilty, the penalty for all was death and the confiscation of their property. But it was contrary to law to condemn all by one vote of the assembly. Socrates, as epistates, refused to put the question to vote; he would in no wise sanction what was illegal and unjust. The populace became furious, and demanded that those who opposed their will should themselves be punished. The other prytanes yielded; Socrates alone remained firm and unmoved by the menaces of the angry multitude.* So the question could not be put to vote that day, and the assembly was again adjourned. Afterwards, however, another epistates was chosen, and the admirals were condemned. (See Wigger's "Life of Socrates," pp. lii.-lv.) Socrates appears to have held no office in the government except that of senator, already referred to. He believed that he was called by Heaven to a different class of duties,—to be a teacher of wisdom and virtue,—and, therefore, the voice of the divinity† within him had

* It seems more than probable that Horace had before his mind the example of Socrates braving the fury of the Athenian mob, and resisting the tyrannical command of the Thirty, when he wrote those well-known lines "On the Just Man," (lib. iii., ode 3.)

"Justum et tenacem propositi virum
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus instantis tyranni
Mente quatit solidâ."

† It may not be improper to caution the reader against a mistake that has sometimes arisen from the use of the term "demon" or "dæmon" in speaking of the divine intimations which Socrates believed were sometimes given him. The primary signification of the expression τὸ δαιμόνιον, (from δαίμων, "god,") which Socrates applied to his supernatural monitor, is "the divinity," or "the divine one." He doubtless meant simply to say that some divine power admonished

* "He may be justly called," says Cicero, "the father of Philosophy," (*patrens Philosophiæ jure dici potest.*) ("De Finibus," ii. 1.)

warned him against engaging in the contests of a political life. He availed himself of every opportunity of awaking in the minds of the young the love of wisdom; and, if we may trust the accounts that have come down to us, he was endowed not only with a talent for subtle and profound reasoning, which rendered him more than a match for the ablest sophists and rhetoricians of that age, but there was also a marvellous and irresistible fascination in his talk, of which history furnishes perhaps no other example. Ælian calls this peculiar power "the Siren of Socrates." "When I hear him speak," says Alcibiades,* "my heart leaps up more than the hearts of those who celebrate the Corybantic mysteries; my tears are poured out as he talks,—a thing I have seen happen to many others besides myself. I have heard Pericles and other excellent orators, and I have been pleased with their discourses, but I suffered nothing of this kind; nor was my soul ever on these occasions disturbed and filled with self-reproach. . . . But he has often affected me in the way I describe, until the life which I lead seemed hardly worth living. . . . I stop my ears, therefore, as from the Sirens, and flee away as fast as possible, that I may not sit down beside him and grow old in listening to his talk. . . . But I know not if any one of you have ever seen the divine images which are within when he is serious and opens himself. I have seen them; and they are so supremely beautiful, so golden, so divine and wonderful, that everything which Socrates commands surely ought to be obeyed, even like the voice of a God."

It is impossible to state precisely at what time Socrates first began to teach; but from the manner in which he is spoken of in the "Clouds" of Aristophanes, (represented for the first time 423 B.C.,) he must have been already well known as a teacher of philosophy. Some have assumed that, as the representation of that comedy occurred twenty-four years before the death of Socrates, it could have had no share in producing his condemnation; but the truth of this is very questionable. It is by no means improbable that a popular drama addressed to the prejudices of the masses should leave upon their minds a permanently unfavourable impression, which any fresh cause might excite into active hostility.

Be this as it may, about 400 B.C. an orator named Lycon, with Meletus, a poet, and Anytus, an influential demagogue, brought an accusation against Socrates that he disbelieved the gods of his country and sought to introduce new deities, and that, moreover, he was guilty of corrupting the Athenian youth. The judges declared him guilty, leaving the punishment as yet undetermined. When called upon to offer what he could in mitigation of the sentence, he would make no concession. Conscious of innocence, he would not confess himself guilty. His calm, dignified, and almost haughty manner appears to have irritated and incensed the judges, who were accustomed to the most humble and even abject behaviour from those whom they had condemned. He closed his defence, or "apology," with these memorable words: "We must now depart, I to die, and you to live; but which of us has the happier destiny is known only to God." He was sentenced to death by a majority far greater than that by which he had been pronounced guilty. By a law of Athens, the sentence could not be carried into execution until the return from Delos of the vessel which had been sent thither on the periodic religious embassy or mission called *Theoria*. This obtained for him a reprieve of thirty days, which he spent in conversation with his friends on the highest and most important subjects,—among others, on the duty of obeying the laws, and not seeking to escape from them, even in cases, like his own, where they might seem to be applied unjustly; and on the immortality of the soul, for his own belief in which he gave perhaps the most admirable arguments that have ever yet been offered by the human intellect in support of that sublime doctrine.

him to do or not to do certain things. The suggestion of some modern writers that Socrates used τὸ δαιμόνιον merely to express certain intuitions or practical judgments which he could not readily explain, will scarcely bear examination. It appears to be quite evident that he himself considered these intimations to be not merely inexplicable, but, in the strictest sense, supernatural and divine.

* See PLATO'S "Banquet," or "Symposium."

When at length the sacred vessel had returned from Delos, and the order was sent for his execution, he drank the fatal hemlock with the utmost composure, as one who was setting out on a happy journey might drink to the health of the friends he left behind. In the closing scene of his life he was serene and even cheerful, but in his manner there was nothing like bravado, nothing in his conduct or language that was not indicative of simplicity and entire sincerity. He approached his death not as one who demanded of the gods a happy futurity in return for a virtuous life, but rather as one who had a firm though humble hope that the Great Being, whom he believed to exercise a benevolent and constant care for man, would free him from the disease and darkness incident to his earthly life, and give him an inheritance in a divine and spiritual kingdom. He died in 399 or, as some say, 400 B.C.

Socrates has been regarded by almost universal consent as the most perfect example of a wise and virtuous man that pagan antiquity presents to us. Pope but expresses the prevailing sentiment when he assigns to him the first place among the heroes

"Of less noisy and less guilty fame,
Fair Virtue's silent train; supreme of these
Here ever shines the godlike Socrates."—*Temple of Fame.*

His character is thus given by his friend and disciple Xenophon: "As to myself, knowing him to be such a man as I have described; so pious towards the gods as never to undertake anything without first consulting them; so just towards men as never to do the slightest injury to any one, while he conferred the greatest benefits on all who came in contact with him; so temperate and chaste as never to prefer pleasure to what was right; so wise as never to err in judging of good and evil, nor needing the aid of others in order properly to discriminate between them; so able to discourse upon, and accurately define, such points as those of which we have been speaking; so skilful in penetrating the hidden characters of men, and seizing the fittest time to reprove the erring and turn them to the paths of virtue; being such, I cannot but consider him as the most excellent and most happy of mankind. But if any one thinks differently, let him compare the character of Socrates with that of any other man whatsoever, and then let him decide."

Socrates is commonly believed to have been very unfortunate in his domestic relations. It is, however, probable that there is much exaggeration in the reports that have come down to us of Xanthippe's intolerable temper. Socrates evidently entertained for her a sincere regard, and speaks highly of her domestic virtues. (See Xenophon's "Memorabilia," lib. ii. 2, 7.)

Socrates committed nothing to writing; he taught his disciples by oral instruction only. Almost all that we know of his philosophic views, as well as of his personal character, is derived from the works of his disciples Plato and Xenophon. Of all whom he taught, Plato alone appears to have fully understood the essential character, the depth and extent, of his philosophy. But although Plato makes Socrates the chief interlocutor in his dialogues, we are not therefore warranted in assuming that the master taught every doctrine which the disciple has attributed to him. Plato, doubtless, often puts his own thoughts into the mouth of Socrates, either from motives of modesty or for the purpose of clothing them with greater authority. As Mr. Emerson has aptly remarked, "Socrates and Plato are the double star which the most powerful instruments will not entirely separate."* By a comparison, however, of the writings of Xenophon and Plato, we are enabled to conjecture with a good degree of confidence the essential characteristics of Socrates' philosophy. That which cannot fail to strike every thoughtful reader is the prominence which he gives to morality in all his teachings. He may be said, indeed, to contemplate the universe from an exclusively moral stand-point. Anaxagoras had previously taught that there was an infinite autocratic Intelligence or Soul, that created and governed all things; but he ascribed to this Intelligence no distinctly moral attri-

* See article "Plato," in his "Representative Men."

butes. Socrates likewise recognized an infinite creative Intelligence as the Soul of the universe, but he also taught that this power was invariably exerted in conformity to certain moral attributes which constituted, so to speak, the basis of the Divine character.

In the opinion of some able critics, (of Schleiermacher among others,) the world is less indebted to Socrates for the truths which he arrived at or discovered than for his improved method of philosophic investigation. Socrates employed with remarkable success a mode of reasoning first introduced by Zeno of Elea. He would ask some person, the errors of whose opinions he wished to expose, a simple question, the answer to which would seem to be quite obvious, then gradually lead him on from one admission to another, till it was too late to retreat, and impossible to advance without ending in some absurdity. It is often difficult to determine (as already intimated) how much of the improved method, or of the great doctrines which we discover in the writings of Plato, are to be ascribed to Socrates, and how much to his illustrious disciple. (See PLATO.) We have, however, the direct testimony of Aristotle that Socrates must be regarded as the author of *inductive reasoning* and of *abstract definitions*. In Socrates inductive reasoning is seen in its incipient and simplest form. Subsequently Aristotle improved greatly on the idea of Socrates, and he has given us a definition of induction so complete and perfect that it could scarcely be bettered even in the light of modern science. (See ARISTOTLE.) But philosophy is under the greatest obligation to Socrates for teaching so clearly and impressively the manner and spirit with which the search after truth should be conducted. By pointing out the importance of thoroughly and accurately defining our ideas before we proceed to reason upon them, he has done much to remove the most fruitful and most universal source of error connected with human thought. While exposing the pretended knowledge of the Sophists, who claimed to be so wise, he taught how necessary were modesty and a just appreciation of the limits and weakness of the human intellect, as well as of its powers, for the successful pursuit of truth. So great, so transcendent are his merits in these respects, that, as has justly been observed, his life forms an era not merely in the history of philosophy, but in that of the human race.

See WIGGER, "Life of Socrates;" RITTER, "History of Ancient Philosophy," (translated by A. J. W. MORRISON, Oxford, 1838.); G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" the excellent article on "Socrates" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" SCHLEIERMACHER on the "Worth of Socrates as a Philosopher," (translated by THIRLWALL, and included in the recent English version of WIGGER'S "Life of Socrates,") F. CHARPENTIER, "Vie de Socrate," 1650; GILBERT COOPER, "Life of Socrates," 1749; P. D. GERLACH, "Socrates und die Sophisten," 1827; J. A. EBERHARD, "Neue Apologie des Socrates," 1772; H. W. HELLER, "Socrates," 2 vols., 1789; J. G. HAMANN, "Socratische Denkwürdigkeiten," 1759; KNORR, "Dissertatio de Vita, Fatis atque Philosophia Socratis," 1720; A. WINBOM, "Dissertatio de Socrate," 1734; XENOPHON, "Memorabilia;" PLATO, "Dialogues;" GROTE, "History of Greece," chap. kviii.; "London Quarterly Review" for December, 1850.

Socrates, a Greek painter, mentioned by Pliny, and supposed to have lived about 320 B.C.

Socrates surnamed SCHOLASTICUS, [Fr. SOCRATE LE SCHOLASTIQUE, so'krät' leh sko'lās'ték'], a Greek ecclesiastical historian, born at Constantinople about 379 A.D. He was an advocate or lawyer. He wrote a "History of the Church from 306 to 439 A.D.," which is a continuation of the history of Eusebius, and is highly esteemed for accuracy, moderation, and impartiality. He was opposed to all persecution for religious opinions. Died after 440.

See VALESIIUS or VALOIS, "De Vita et Scriptis Socratis;" Voss, "De Historicis Græcis."

Soden, so'den or zo'den, (FRIEDRICH JULIUS HEINRICH,) COUNT, a German writer, born at Anspach in 1754. He published several dramas, and treatises on political economy. Died in 1831.

Soderini, so-dā-ree'nee, (GIOVANNI VETTORIO,) an Italian writer on agriculture, was born at Florence in 1526; died in 1596.

Soderini, (PIETRO,) an Italian magistrate, born at Florence about 1450. He was elected gonfalonier for life in 1502, but was deposed in 1512. Died in 1513.

See S. RAZZI, "Vita di P. Soderini," 1737.

Sodoma, II. See RAZZI.

Soemmering. See SÖMMERING.

Soest. See SÖST.

Sœur, Le, leh SUR, sometimes written **Le Sueur**, (HUBERT,) an able French sculptor, born in the sixteenth century, removed to London about 1630. Among his works is a bronze equestrian statue of Charles I., now at Charing Cross.

Sogaro, II. See GATTI, (BERNARDINO.)

Sogliani, sol-yā'nee, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian painter of the Florentine school, lived about 1530.

Sografi, so-grā'fee, (ANTONIO SIMONE,) an Italian dramatist, born at Padua in 1760. He produced successful comedies, among which is "Olive and Pascal." Died in 1825.

Sohn, (KARL FERDINAND,) a German painter of the Düsseldorf school, and professor in the Academy of that city, was born at Berlin in 1805. Died in 1867.

Soiron, von, ton swā'rôn', (ALEXANDER,) a German politician, born at Mannheim in 1805. Devoted to the cause of the unity of Germany, he took a prominent part in the movements of 1848.

Soissons, de, deh swā'sôn', (CHARLES de Bourbon—deh boor'bôn'), COUNT, born in 1566, was a son of Louis I., Prince of Condé. He fought for Henry IV. against the League, and was appointed grand master of France in 1589. He was turbulent and inclined to treachery. Died in 1612.

Soissons, de, COUNTESS. See MANCINI, (OLYMPIA.)

Soissons, de, (LOUIS,) COUNT, a son of Charles, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1604. He rebelled against Cardinal-Richelieu, and was killed in battle in 1641.

Solander, so-lân'der, (DANIEL CHARLES,) an eminent Swedish naturalist and physician, born in Nordland in 1736, was a pupil of Linnæus. He took his medical degree at the University of Upsal, and afterwards visited Russia and England, where he subsequently became an assistant in the natural history department of the British Museum, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1764. He sailed in 1768, accompanied by Sir Joseph Banks, with Captain Cook on his first voyage round the world. They returned in 1771, having made a large and valuable collection of objects in natural history, and in 1773 Solander was appointed under-librarian at the British Museum. He contributed several valuable articles to the "Philosophical Transactions," and other scientific journals. Died in 1782.

Solari, so-lā'ree, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter, called also ANDREA DEL GOBBO, an Italian painter, flourished at Milan about 1500-20.

Solari, (CRISTOFORO,) called IL GOBBO, an Italian sculptor, a brother of Andrea, noticed above, worked at Milan about 1500.

Solario, da, dā so-lā're-o, or **Solari**, so-lā'ree, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, surnamed IL ZINGARO, ("the Gypsy,") born about 1382, was originally a blacksmith. He became the son-in-law of Colantonio del Fiore, who gave him his daughter on condition of his acquiring distinction as a painter. Died in 1455.

See G. A. MOSCHINI, "Memorie della Vita di A. de Solario," 1828.

Soldani, sol-dā'nee, (AMBROGIO,) an Italian naturalist, born at Foppi, in Tuscany, in 1733. He gained distinction by his researches in microscopic fossil shells, and published "Testaceography and Zoophytography," etc., ("Testaceographia ac Zoophytographia parva et microscopica," 3 vols., 1789-98.) Died in 1808.

See G. BIANCHI, "Elogio storico di A. Soldani," 1808; RICCA, "Discorso sopra le Opere di A. Soldani," 1810; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Soldani, (JACOPO,) an Italian poet, born at Florence in 1579. He wrote seven Satires, which the Academy Della Crusca approved as *testi di lingua*. Died in 1641.

Soldani, (MASSIMILIANO,) an Italian sculptor and engraver of medals, born at Florence in 1658; died in 1740.

Sole, del, dell so'lā, (ANTONIO MARIA,) an Italian landscape-painter, born about 1600; died about 1680.

Sole, del, (GIANGIOSEFFO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1654, was a son of the preceding. He painted some frescos at Milan. His works (part of which are in oil) are highly praised. Died in 1719.

Soleil, so'lâ' or so'lâ'yê, (N.,) a Frenchman, distinguished for his skill in the fabrication of optical instruments and philosophical apparatus, was born in Paris in 1798. He was a coadjutor of Fresnel in his scientific labours.

Solger, sol'gêr or zol'gêr, (KARL WILHELM FERDINAND,) a German writer on philosophy and æsthetics, born at Schwedt in 1780; died in 1819.

Solié, so'le-â', or **Soulier**, soo'le-â', (JEAN PIERRE,) a French actor and composer of operas, was born at Nîmes in 1755; died in 1812.

Solignac, so'lên'yâk', (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a French writer, born at Montpellier in 1687, became secretary to Stanislaus, King of Poland. He was the author of a "History of Poland," (6 vols., 1751.) Died in 1773.

Solimân, (Sultans of Turkey.) See SOLYMAN.

Soliman or **Solyman**, so'le-mân', Sultan of Persia, born in 1646, was the son of Abbâs II., whom he succeeded in 1666. He was a weak and depraved prince, and abandoned the control of the empire to his able minister, Sheik Alee Khan. Died in 1694.

See MALCOLM, "History of Persia."

Soliman, so'le-mân', or **Suleymân**, sôo-lâ-mân', written also **Solyman**, (Ibn-Abd-el-Malek, ib'n âbd-el mâl'ek,) seventh Caliph of the Omeyyade dynasty, succeeded to the throne in 715 A.D. Died in 717.

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. i. chap. xi.

Solimân or **Suleymân**, (Ibn-Al-Hâkem, ib'n al-hâ'kem,) a Moorish soldier, who took possession of Córdoba, and caused himself to be proclaimed king, in 1009 A.D. He was defeated and slain in 1016.

Solimena, so-le-mâ'nâ, (FRANCESCO,) a Neapolitan painter and poet, sometimes called L'ABATE CICCIO, (chêt'cho,) was born in 1657. Among his master-pieces are his oil-paintings in the chapel of San Felippo Neri, and the frescos of the sacristy of the Theatines of San Paolo Maggiore. He was a friend of Luca Giordano, whom he equalled in genius and reputation. He published a collection of sonnets. Died in 1747.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" DOMENICI, "Vite de' Pittori Napoletani."

Solin. See SOLINUS.

So-lî'nus, [Fr. SOLIN, so'lân',] (CAIUS JULIUS,) a Latin writer, of whom little is known, lived probably in the third century. He left a work called "Polyhistor," which describes the world known to the ancients, and is a compilation from Pliny's "Natural History." Salmasius published an edition of the "Polyhistor," in 1620.

Solis, de, dà so'lêss, (JUAN DIAZ,) a Spanish navigator, born in the province of Seville, sailed in company with Pinzon to the northern coast of South America, and discovered Yucatan. In 1512 Solis set out on another voyage, in which he discovered Cape Frio and obtained information from the Indians of gold on the banks of the river Paraguay. Having returned with this account, he sailed again, in 1515, with three vessels, but was murdered, with a great part of his crew, by the Indians, soon after landing.

Solis y Ribadeneira, de, dà so'lêss e re-bâ-dâ-nâ'e-râ, (ANTONIO,) a celebrated Spanish dramatist and historian, born at Alcalá de Henares in 1610. While studying law at Salamanca, he published a comedy entitled "Love and Duty," which was very successful. He was appointed secretary to Philip IV., and, after his death, historiographer of the transactions of the Spaniards in the Indies. Among his dramas we may name the comedies of "The Gypsy-Girl of Madrid," ("La Gitanilla" (or "Preciosa") "de Madrid,") "One Fool will make a Hundred," ("Un Bobo hace Ciento,") and "The Castle of Mystery," ("El Alcázar de Secreto.") His "History of the Conquest of Mexico," ("Conquista de Mejico," 5 vols., 1684,) though not reliable in point of accuracy and impartiality, possesses merit of a very high order, and has been translated into several languages. Prescott observes, "In the judgment of eminent Spanish critics, the style of Solis claims the merits of perspicuity, copiousness, and classic elegance;" and he adds, "such is the charm of its composition and its exquisite finish as a work of art, that it will doubtless be as imperishable as the language in which it is written,

or the memory of the events which it records." Died in 1686.

See PRESCOTT, "Conquest of Mexico," vol. iii. book vi.; TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Sollohub or **Sollogub**. See ZOLLOGUE.

Sol'o-mon, [Heb. שֹׁלֹמֹן; Gr. Σολομῶν; Fr. SALOMON, sã'lo'môn'; Ger. SALOMO, zã'lo-mo,] a Jewish king, whose name is proverbial for wisdom, was a son of King David and Bathsheba. He was born about 1033 B.C., and succeeded his father in 1015. He formed an alliance with Pharaoh, King of Egypt, whose daughter he married. Soon after his accession he began to build the magnificent Temple which bore his name. He founded the city of Tadmor or Palmyra. In his pacific reign the Jewish kingdom rose to its highest prosperity and greatest power. He wrote or compiled the collection of Proverbs which form one of the canonical books of the Bible; also the Book of Ecclesiastes, and the Book of Canticles. He married a large number of "strange women," who seduced him into idolatry. He died, after a reign of forty years, and was succeeded by his son Rehoboam.

See I. Kings i.-xi.; II. Chronicles i.-x.; THOMAS THOMAS, "History of the Reign of Solomon," 1813; J. L. EWALD, "Salomo; Versuch einer psychologisch-biographischen Darstellung," 1800.

Sol'o-mon, (ABRAHAM,) an English painter, born about 1823. Among his works is "Waiting for the Verdict." Died at Biarritz in December, 1862.

Sol'o-mon Ben I'saac, a learned Jewish rabbi, sometimes called **Rashi**, born at Troyes, in France, about 1040, was the author of Commentaries on the Hebrew Scriptures and the Talmud. Died in 1105.

Sol'o-mon Ben Vir'ga, a Spanish physician and rabbi of the sixteenth century, wrote a history of the Jews.

Sol'o-mos, (DENYS,) COUNT, a modern Greek poet, born in the island of Zante in 1798. Besides other poems, he wrote about 1825 a "Hymn to Liberty," which was very popular. Died in 1857.

Sol'on, [Gr. Σόλων; It. SOLONE, so-lo'nâ,] an illustrious Athenian legislator, born in the island of Salamis about 638 B.C., was a son of Execestides and a descendant of Codrus. In his youth he was a merchant and visited foreign countries. Some say, however, that he travelled rather to gratify his curiosity and extend his knowledge than to improve his fortune. He gained distinction by his poetical talents in the early part of his life, and cultivated chiefly that part of moral philosophy which treats of civil obligations. Fragments of his poetry are still extant and highly prized. The first recorded public service of Solon was his successful expedition to Salamis, which he recovered from the Megarians. When he began his career, the Athenian state was demoralized by discordant factions and oppressive laws. A large portion of the people were insolvent debtors, liable to be reduced to slavery. There were three political parties, thus described by Plutarch: "The inhabitants of the mountains were, it seems, for a democracy, those of the plains for an oligarchy, and those of the sea-coast contended for a mixed kind of government." In 594 B.C. he was elected archon, and was accepted as mediator and lawgiver by the opposing parties, "the rich accepting him readily as one of *them*, and the poor as a good and worthy man." (Plutarch.) He relieved debtors by a reduction of the rate of interest, and, according to some authorities, cancelled debts and liberated lands from mortgage. "This was the first of his public acts," says Plutarch, "that debts should be forgiven, and that no man should take the body of his debtor for security." He refused to make himself King of Athens, although both parties urged him to accept the supreme power. He repealed the bloody laws of Draco, except those made for the punishment of murder. He established the council or court of the Areopagus to be inspectors and guardians of the laws, and he remodelled the political constitution by dividing the people into four classes, the influence or privilege of which was proportioned to their income. The lowest class could vote, but could not hold office. He ordained that new measures should be first considered in the senate, and, if they were approved by that body, should be proposed to the popular

assembly, which had power to adopt or reject them. Having been asked whether he had given the Athenians the best of laws, he answered, "The best they were capable of receiving." After he had finished his great legislative task, he obtained leave of absence for ten years, and visited Egypt and Asia Minor. He returned to Athens in his old age, and opposed the ambitious designs of Pisistratus. He began a poem, the subject of which was the fabulous island of Atlantis, but did not live to finish it. Solon was ranked among the Seven Sages of Greece. Died about 558 B.C.

Solon, a Greek gem-engraver, who flourished probably about 1 A.D., and was a contemporary of Dioscorides. His name occurs on several gems.

Solovieff, (SERGIUS,) a celebrated Russian historian, professor of modern history at the University of Moscow. His "History of Poland and Russia" is very widely read. Died in 1879.

Soltikof, sol'te-kof, written also **Soltikow**, **Soltikov**, and **Ssaltykow**, (NICOLAI IVANOVITCH,) a Russian general and statesman, born in 1736, was tutor to the grand duke Alexander, afterwards emperor. He was appointed field-marshal in 1796, president of the Imperial Council in 1812, and made a prince in 1814. Died in 1816. His grandson Alexei has published "Travels in India," (1849,) and "Travels in Persia," (1851,) in French and Russian.

See SVININI, "Histoire du Feld-Maréchal Soltikof," 1818.

Soltikof, **Soltikow**, or **Ssaltykow**, (PETER SEMENOVITCH,) a Russian general, born about 1700, became in 1759 commander-in-chief of the Russian army in the Seven Years' war, and shared in the victory of Kunersdorf over Frederick the Great. He was created a field-marshal, and appointed governor-general of Moscow. Died in 1772.

Soltikof or **Soltikow**, (PRASCOVIA FEDOROVNA,) was married to the Czar Ivan Alexievitch, and was the mother of the empress Anna.

Soltyk, sol'tik, (ROMAN,) a Polish nobleman and patriot, born at Warsaw in 1791, served in the French army in the campaigns of 1810-12, and afterwards took an active part in the insurrection of 1830. He died in 1843, leaving a work entitled "Napoleon in 1812."

Soltyk, (STANISLAS,) a Polish patriot, born in 1751, was the father of the preceding. He was exiled about 1794, and was marshal of the Diet in 1811. Died in 1830.

Solvyns, sol-vins', (FRANCIS BALTHASAR,) a Flemish writer and artist, born at Antwerp in 1760. He spent many years in Hindostan, and published, after his return, a work entitled "The Hindoos, or a Picturesque Description of the Manners, Customs, and Religious Ceremonies of this People," (4 vols., in French.) Died in 1824.

Sol'y-man or **Soliman** [Turk. pron. so'lee-mân' or so-lâ-mân'] **I**, written also **Suleymân**, sôo-lâ-mân', an Ottoman Sultan, eldest son of Bayazéd, (Bajazet,) was involved in a contest with his brother Moosa, and was killed in battle in 1410.

Solyman or **Soliman II**, surnamed THE MAGNIFICENT, Sultan of Turkey, born in 1496, was the son of Selim I, whom he succeeded in 1520 A.D. Soon after his accession he invaded Hungary and took Belgrade, and in 1522 besieged Rhodes, which surrendered after an obstinate defence. In 1526 he defeated Louis II., King of Hungary, at the battle of Mohács. Having bestowed the crown of Hungary upon John Zapolya, Solyman roused the opposition of Ferdinand of Austria, against whom he subsequently turned his arms. He also subjected a large portion of Persia and Arabia, and in 1537 gained a signal victory over the Austrians at Essek, resulting in the conquest of Croatia. In 1560 his general, Piali, defeated the combined fleet of the Christian powers at Jerbeh, and a truce was concluded with Austria in 1562, leaving Turkey in possession of her conquests in Hungary. The Turks, having besieged Malta in 1565, were repulsed with a heavy loss, and in 1566 Solyman died, while engaged in the siege of Sziget in Hungary. He was one of the ablest rulers of his country and his time, and equally eminent in the arts of

war and of peace. He constructed numerous magnificent public edifices, encouraged learning and the arts, and was distinguished for his literary attainments. He was succeeded by his son, Selim II.

See C. ANCILLON, "Histoire de la Vie de Soliman II.," 1706; VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" ROBERTSON, "History of Charles V.," vol. ii. book ii.

Solyman or **Soliman**, son of Ibraheem, became Sultan of Turkey in 1687, his brother, Mahomet IV., having been deposed. During his reign the Austrians regained a great part of Hungary, previously conquered by the Turks. He died in 1691, and was succeeded by his brother, Ahmed II.

So'ma, in the Hindoo mythology, a name for the moon. (See CHANDRA.)

Sombreuil, de, dèh sôn'bruy', (CHARLES VIROT,) a French officer, distinguished for his zeal and courage in the defence of the royal cause, was born in 1769. He commanded a party of royalist emigrants who took arms against the republic. He was captured at Quiberon, and shot, in 1795.

Sombreuil, de, (MARIE MAURILLE VIROT,) a sister of the preceding, was born near Limoges in 1774. She saved the life of her father from the massacre of September, 1793, after he had been imprisoned in Paris. Died in 1823.

Somer, van. See VANSOMER, (PAUL.)

Somer, van, vãn so'mer, (JAN,) a Dutch mezzotint engraver, flourished about 1675.

Someren, van, vãn so'mer-en, (JAN,) a Dutch lawyer and poet, born at Dort in 1622, was a friend of Huyghens. He was noted for learning and eloquence. Died in 1676.

Somers, süm'erz, (JOHN,) Lord Somers, an excellent English statesman and lawyer, born at Worcester about 1650, was a son of John Somers, an attorney. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, studied law at the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar in 1676. He continued to reside for about five years at the university, where he wrote, besides other works, "A Brief History of the Succession of the Crown of England," (1681,) and "The Security of Englishmen's Lives; or, The Trust, Power, and Duty of the Grand Juries of England." He also translated into verse some of Ovid's "Epistles." In 1682 he began to practise law in London. His success as a pleader was remarkably rapid. He was selected in 1688 as one of the counsel for the defence in the important trial of the seven bishops. He spoke briefly in this case, "but every word," says Macaulay, "was full of weighty matter; and when he sat down, his reputation as an orator and a constitutional lawyer was established."

He was an intimate friend of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and was a constant adherent of the Whig party. He represented Worcester in the Parliament or Convention which met in January, 1689, and was a member of the first, and chairman of the second, of the two committees which prepared the memorable Declaration of Rights. In 1689 he was appointed solicitor-general, and knighted. He became attorney-general in May, 1692, and lord keeper of the great seal in March, 1693. "Neither in forensic nor in parliamentary eloquence," says Macaulay, "had he any superior. The consistency of his public conduct had gained for him the entire confidence of the Whigs; and the urbanity of his manners had conciliated the Tories. It was not without great reluctance that he consented to quit an assembly over which he exercised an immense influence for an assembly where it would be necessary for him to sit in silence." ("History of England," vol. iv. chap. xix.)

In 1697 he was appointed lord-chancellor, and received the title of Baron Somers of Evesham. The great seal was taken from him in 1700, in consequence of a resolution of the House of Commons. He was impeached by the Tory majority of the lower House, but was acquitted by the Lords, (1701.) While he was in power he patronized Locke and Addison, the latter of whom dedicated to Lord Somers the first volume of his "Spectator," and said, "I know that the homage I now pay you is offering a kind of violence to one who is as solicitous to shun applause as he is assiduous to deserve

it." He was appointed president of the council in 1708, when the Whig party returned to power. He died in April, 1716. Lord Somers was never married. "He was equally eminent," says Macaulay, "as a jurist and as a politician, as an orator and as a writer. His speeches have perished; but his state papers remain, and are models of terse, luminous, and dignified eloquence." ("History of England," vol. iv. chap. xx.)

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" COOKSEY, "Essay on the Life and Character of Lord Somers," 1791; HENRY MADDOCK, "Life of Lord Somers," 1812; "Westminster Review" for October, 1847.

Somerset, sŭm'er-set, (CHARLES), was an illegitimate son of Henry Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, who was executed in 1463. He was a man of eminent talents, and performed important diplomatic missions in the reign of Henry VII. He was created Earl of Worcester in 1513 or 1514. Died in 1526.

Somerset, (CHARLES SEYMOUR,) DUKE OF, called "the Proud Duke of Somerset," was the second in rank among the temporal peers of the realm. He acquired the greatest estate in England by his marriage with the heiress of the noble family of Percy. He was a Protestant and a Whig. In 1687 he offended James II. by his refusal to officiate in a procession of the papal nuncio. He was an adherent of William III. in 1688, and acted a prominent part in the reign of Anne. Died in 1748, aged eighty-seven.

Somerset, EARL OF, (favourite of James I.) See **CARR, ROBERT**.

Somerset, (EDWARD.) See **WORCESTER, MARQUIS OF**.

Somerset, (EDWARD ADOLPHUS SAINT MAUR,) DUKE OF, an English Liberal statesman, the eldest son of the eleventh Duke, was born in 1804. He was styled Lord Seymour previous to 1855, when he succeeded to the dukedom. He was first lord of the admiralty from June, 1859, to June, 1866.

Somerset, (EDWARD SEYMOUR,) Earl of Hertford, Duke of Somerset, and Protector of England, was a brother of Jane Seymour, queen of Henry VIII., and an uncle of Edward VI. He commanded an army which invaded Scotland in 1544 and committed great devastation. On the death of Henry VIII., in 1547, he received the title of Duke of Somerset, and became lord treasurer and Protector of the realm. He favoured the Protestant cause. In 1547 he undertook to coerce Mary, Queen of Scots, to marry Edward VI., and defeated the Scotch at Pinkie Cleugh. He found a rival in his own brother, Thomas Seymour, who conspired against the Protector and was executed for treason in 1549. Somerset made many enemies by his ambition, his severity, and his zeal against popery. His most powerful enemy was the Earl of Warwick, by whose agency he was deprived of his high office in 1549. He was tried on the charges of treason and felony, convicted of the latter crime, and beheaded in January, 1552. He left several sons, one of whom, named Edward, was created Earl of Hertford about 1558, and married Catherine Grey, a sister of Lady Jane.

See **HUME**, "History of England."

Somerset, (FITZROY.) See **RAGLAN, LORD**.

Somerset, (Sir HENRY,) a British general, born in 1794, was a grandson of the Duke of Beaufort. He served with distinction in the Caffre war. Died in 1862.

Somerset, (HENRY DE BEAUFORT,) DUKE OF, was a descendant of John of Gaunt. He fought for the Lancastrians in the war of the Roses, was taken prisoner at Hexham and beheaded in 1463.

Somerset, (JOHN DE BEAUFORT,) EARL OF, a son of John of Gaunt, and a grandson of Edward III., was created Earl of Somerset about 1396. Died in 1410.

Somerville, sŭm'er-vil, (Mrs. MARY,) an eminent astronomer and scientific writer, the daughter of Sir William Fairfax, was born at Jedburgh, in Scotland, about 1780. At the request of Lord Brougham, she wrote for the "Library of Useful Knowledge" a summary of the "Mécanique Céleste" of Laplace, which appeared in 1832 under the title of "Mechanism of the Heavens." Her other principal works are a treatise "On the Connexion of the Physical Sciences," (1834,) and "Physical Geography," (2 vols. 12mo, 1848.) She was elected an

honorary member of the Royal Astronomical Society, and received a pension of three hundred pounds a year in acknowledgment of her great services to science. She died at Naples in 1872.

See "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1832.

Somerville, (THOMAS,) a Scottish divine and historian, was born at Hawick in 1741. He published a "History of the Reign of William III.," (1792,) and a "History of Great Britain under the Reign of Queen Anne," (1798.) Died in 1830.

See his "Autobiography," 1861.

Somerville, sŭm'er-vil, (WILLIAM,) an English poet, born in Warwickshire in 1692. His principal work is a poem in blank verse, entitled "The Chase." He also wrote lyrics, tales, and fables, and a poem called "Field Sports." Died in 1742.

Sommariva, sŭm-mâ-ree'vâ, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian statesman and celebrated collector of pictures, was born at Milan. He was one of the directors of the Cisalpine republic in 1800-1802. Died in 1826.

Sommer, so'mair', (JEAN ÉDOUARD ALBERT,) a French writer, born at Nancy in 1822. He published several dictionaries.

Sommerard. See **DU SOMMERARD**.

Sömmering or **Soemmering**, von, fon sŏm'meh-ring or zŏm'meh-ring, (SAMUEL THOMAS,) a celebrated German anatomist and physiologist, born at Thorn in 1755. He studied at Göttingen, and became professor of anatomy at Mentz in 1784. Among his numerous and valuable works we may name his treatise, in German, "On the Brain and Spinal Marrow," (1788,) "On the Structure of the Human Body," (5 vols., 1791,) "On the Organ of the Soul," (1796,) and (in Latin) "On the Diseases of the Absorbing Vessels of the Human Body." He maintained the theory that the nerves act independently of the brain, which he considered not essential to the continuance of life. Died in 1830.

See **RUDOLPH WAGNER**, "Soemmering's Leben und Verkehr mit seinen Zeitgenossen," 2 vols., 1844; **I. DÖLLINGER**, "Gedächtnissrede auf S. T. von Soemmering," 1830; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sommier, so'me-â', (JEAN CLAUDE,) a French prelate and writer, born at Vauvillers in 1661, published "Dogmatic History of Religion," ("Histoire dogmatique de la Religion," 6 vols., 1708-11,) and other works. Died in 1737.

Somner, sŭm'ner, (WILLIAM,) an English antiquary and philologist, born at Canterbury in 1606. He published "The Antiquities of Canterbury," (1640,) a "Saxon Dictionary," (1659,) a "Treatise on Gavelkind," one "On the Roman Ports and Forts in Kent," and other valuable works. He was a friend of Archbishop Usher and other learned men of the time. Died in 1669.

Somnus, [Gr. ὕπνος; Fr. SOMMEIL, so'mâi' or so'mâ'ye,] in classic mythology, the god of sleep, was called a son of Erebus and Nox, and a brother of Death, (Mors or Thanatos.) (See **MORPHEUS**.)

Sonderland, son'der-lânt' or zon'der-lânt', (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a German painter and engraver, born at Dusseldorf in 1804, was a pupil of Schadow. Among his best works are etchings illustrating Bürger's "Lenore," and "The Magician's Pupil," by Goethe.

Sonnenberg, son'nen-bêrg' or zon'nen-bêrg', (FRANZ ANTON JOSEPH IGNAZ MARIA,) BARON, a German poet and imitator of Klopstock, was born at Münster, in Westphalia, in 1779. Died in 1805.

See **GRUBER**, "Lebensbeschreibung Sonnenbergs," 1806.

Sonnenfels, von, fon son'nen-fêls' or zon'nen-fêls', (JOSEPH,) a German writer, born at Nikolsburg, in Moravia, in 1733. He became professor of political science at Vienna in 1763, and filled several high offices under Maria Theresa and the emperor Francis II. He published in 1775 a treatise "On the Abolition of the Torture," which was chiefly instrumental in abolishing that barbarous practice in Austria. Died in 1817.

Sonnerat, son'râ', (PIERRE,) a French naturalist, born at Lyons about 1746. He spent about seven years in exploring Hindostan, Malacca, the Philippine Islands, etc., and published an account of his travels, entitled "Travels in the East Indies and China," ("Voyage aux

Indes Orientales et à la Chine," 2 vols., 1782,) which is esteemed valuable. Died in Paris in 1814.

Sonnini de Manoncourt, so'ne'ne' dèh mā'nōn'-kōor', (CHARLES NICOLAS SIGISBERT,) a celebrated French naturalist and traveller, born at Lunéville in 1751. He studied at the Jesuits' College at Pont-à-Mousson, and in 1772 was sent as an officer of marine engineers to Cayenne, where he spent several years in scientific researches. In 1777 he accompanied Baron de Tott on his African expedition, visiting Egypt, Greece, and Asia Minor. He returned to France in 1780, and was imprisoned in the reign of terror. Among his chief works are "Travels in Egypt," (3 vols., 1799,) "Travels in Greece and Turkey," (2 vols., 1801,) and "Natural History of Fishes and Cetaceæ," (14 vols., 1804.) He published a complete edition of the works of Buffon, (127 vols., 1798-1807.) Died in Paris in 1812. He had been employed by Buffon to describe many species of birds for his "Natural History."

See THIÉBAUT DE BERNEAUD, "Éloge historique de Sonnini," 1812; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "Monthly Review" for January, 1802.

Sontag, son'tâg or zon'tâg, (HENRIETTE,) one of the most celebrated female vocalists of Germany, was born at Coblenz in 1805. Having studied at the Conservatory of Music at Prague, she visited successively the principal cities of Germany, Paris, and London, being received everywhere with enthusiastic applause. In 1830 she was married to Count Rossi, ambassador of Sardinia at the Hague, and retired from the stage. Owing to pecuniary embarrassments, she appeared again in public in 1848, and in 1853 set out for America, where she also met with brilliant success. She died in 1854, while on the way to Mexico.

See "Memoirs of the Countess de Rossi," London, 1849; T. GAUTIER, "L'Ambassadrice; Biographie de la Comtesse de Rossi," 1850; "Blackwood's Magazine" for June, 1850.

Sonthonax, sōn'tō'nāks', (LÉGER FÉLICITÉ,) a French political agent, born in Bugey (Ain) in 1763. He was sent in 1792 as commissary to Hayti to restore order, and liberated the slaves of that island in 1793, in consequence of which the pro-slavery party commenced a civil war. Died in 1813.

Soodra or **Sūdra**, written also **Čudra**, soo'dra, called **Soo'der** by the modern Hindoos, [etymology uncertain.] The Soodras are the lowest of the four principal Hindoo castes. (See BRAHMANISM.)

Soomarokof or **Sumarokov**, soo-mā-ro'kof, written also **Somarokof** and **Sumarokov**, a Russian poet and dramatist, called the founder of the Russian drama, was born at Moscow in 1718 or 1727. He was the author of both comedies and tragedies. Among the latter we may name his "Demetrius," and "Sinov and Truvor." He also wrote numerous lyrics, elegies, sonnets, epigrams, and satires. Died in 1777.

Soora. See SURAS.

Soorya. See SŪRYA.

Sop'a-ter [Σώπατρος] OF APAMEA, a Greek Sophist, and a pupil of Jamblichus. He enjoyed for a time the favour of Constantine the Great, but was afterwards put to death by him, about 334 A.D.

Sop-hi'a, [Ger. SOPHIE, zo-fee'eh; Fr. SOPHIE, so'-fe',] Electress of Hanover, born about 1630, was a daughter of the Elector-Palatine. Her mother was Elizabeth, a daughter of James I. of England. Sophia was married in 1658 to Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, who became Elector of Hanover. She was intimate with Leibnitz. In 1701 she was recognized as the heir to the English crown (next to the princess Anne) by Parliament, which preferred her to other members of the royal family because she was a Protestant. Her son became George I. of England. She died in 1714.

See FEDER, "Sophie Churfürsten von Hannover, im Umriß," 1810.

Sop-hi'a Al-ex-ï-ev'na, a Russian princess, daughter of the Czar Alexis Mikhailovitch, and half-sister of Peter the Great, was born in 1657. She was ambitious and energetic. At the death of Feodor (1682) she instigated the Strelitzes to revolt against Peter I., and caused her brother Ivan to be recognized as joint sovereign with Peter. She acted as regent from 1682 to 1689, and then was confined in a convent. Died in 1704.

So-ph'i'a Dor-o-the'a [Ger. SOPHIE DOROTHEA, zo-fee'eh do-ro-tā'ā; Fr. SOPHIE DOROTHÉE, so'fe' do'ro'-tā'] OF BRUNSWICK, born in 1666, was a daughter of George William, Duke of Zell. She was married in 1682 to her cousin George, afterwards George I. of England, who treated her ill. Having been suspected of a passion for the Count de Königsmarck, she was divorced in 1694, and confined in prison until she died, in 1726.

See "Memoirs of Sophia Dorothea, Consort of George I.," London, 2 vols., 1845; HENRI BLAZE, "Les Koenigsmark," 1856.

Sophia Dorothea, Queen of Prussia, born in 1687, was a daughter of George I. of England. She was married to Frederick William I. of Prussia. Died in 1757.

Sophie. See SOPHIA.

Soph'o-clēs, [Gr. Σοφοκλῆς; Fr. SOPHOCLE, so'fok'l',] a celebrated Greek tragic poet, born at the village of Colonus, near Athens, in 495 B.C. He received a liberal education. His first drama was represented in 468, when he appeared as a rival of Æschylus, and gained the first prize, which was awarded by Cimon and other judges. The drama which he exhibited at this time is supposed to have been "Triptolemus," which is not extant. We have no record of the events of his life between the years 468 and 440 B.C., when he produced his "Antigone," which was very successful. The Athenians were so well pleased with it that they elected Sophocles one of the ten *strategi*, or generals. The illustrious Pericles was one of the *strategi* chosen at the same time. Sophocles acted as a general in the war against Samos in 440-439, but did not distinguish himself in military affairs. His conduct appears to have been consistent with the patriotic sentiments expressed in his writings. He was invited to their courts by several monarchs, but always refused to abandon his native country or accept their patronage.

He composed more than a hundred tragedies, of which seven are extant, namely, "Antigone," "Electra," "Trachiniae," "Œdipus Tyrannus," "Ajax," "Philoctetes," and "Œdipus at Colonus." He is said to have gained the first prize twenty times or more. His son Iophon was distinguished as a dramatic poet. Sophocles was remarkable for personal beauty and symmetry, and excelled in music and gymnastics. He died in 405 B.C.

"By the universal consent of the best critics," says Professor Philip Smith, "both of ancient and of modern times, the tragedies of Sophocles are not only the perfection of the Greek drama, but they approach as nearly as is conceivable to the perfect ideal model of that species of poetry." (See Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography," etc.)

"Sophocles was the high-priest of humanity. He chose, as he phrased it, 'to put away the pomp of Æschylus along with his childish things,' and he exhibited that mild grandeur and matchless refinement in which he excels all the dramatists of Greece. He made tragic poetry a true mirror of the passions of the soul of man, and exhibited, as has seldom been done, the true moral significance of human action." ("Encyclopædia Britannica.")

See LESSING, "Leben des Sophocles," 1790; SCHÖLL, "Sophocles, sein Leben und Wirken," etc., 1842; BERGK, "De Vita Sophoclis," 1858; K. O. MÜLLER, "History of the Literature of Ancient Greece"; WELCKER, "Die Griechischen Tragödien," 3 vols., 1839-41; F. SCHULTZ, "Commentatio de Vita Sophoclis Poetæ," 1836; REUTER, "Dissertatio de Æschylo, Sophocle et Euripide," 1831.

Sophocles, the son of Ariston, an Athenian tragic poet, was a grandson of the great Sophocles. He flourished about 390 B.C., and produced numerous dramas, some of which gained prizes.

Sophonie or **Sophonias**. See ZEPHANIAH.

Soph-o-nis'ba, [Gr. Σοφόνισθα; Fr. SOPHONISBE, so'-fo'nèsb',] a Carthaginian lady, became the wife of Sypax, King of Numidia, about 206 B.C. She was taken prisoner in 203 by Masinissa, who had formerly been her lover. He married her, or resolved to marry her; but Scipio would not permit him to keep her, because he feared she would convert him into an ally of Carthage. She died by poison given to her by Masinissa.

Sophonisbe. See SOPHONISBA.

Sop'hron, [Σώφρων], a Greek comic poet, born at Syracuse about 450 or 425 B.C. He is considered to be

the inventor of "mimes." His works, which are lost, except small fragments, were greatly admired by Plato, who is said to have been largely indebted to them. Sophron wrote in the Doric dialect.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" GRYSAR, "De Comædia Doriensium;" de Sophrone mimographo," 1838.

Soprani, so-pră'nee, (RAFFAELLO,) an Italian biographer, born at Genoa in 1612. He wrote "The Lives of the Genoese Painters, Sculptors, and Architects," (in Italian, 1674.) Died in 1672.

Sorā'nus, [Σωρανός,] a celebrated Greek physician, born at Ephesus, was the son of Menander, and lived under the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian. He was the author of a treatise "On the Obstetric Art," etc., a portion of which is extant, and of other medical works.

Soranzo, so-răn'zo, (GIOVANNI,) a Venetian statesman, was elected doge in 1312. He is said to have governed wisely. Died in 1327.

Sorbait, sor'bă' or sor'bit, (PAUL,) a medical writer, born in Hainault, practised in Vienna. Died in 1691.

Sorbier, sor'be-ă', (JEAN BARTHOLOMÉ,) a French general of artillery, was born in Paris in 1762. He served at Borodino, Lutzen, and Leipsic. Died in 1827.

Sorbrière, sor'be-ă'ir', (SAMUEL,) a French *littérateur*, born at Saint-Ambroix in 1615. He studied medicine, and wrote, besides other works, "Letters on Divers Curious Matters," (1660,) and a "Life of Gassendi," (1662.) He received the title of historiographer to the king in 1660. Died in 1670.

See "Sorberiana," Toulouse, 1691; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Sorbin de Sainte-Foi, sor'băn' deh sânt'fwă', (ARNAUD,) a French priest and polemical writer, born in 1532. He became court preacher to Charles IX. and Henry III., the latter of whom appointed him Bishop of Nevers in 1578. Died in 1606.

See REV, "Vie d'A. Sorbin," 1860; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sorbon, de, deh sor'bôn', (ROBERT,) a French ecclesiastic, born near Rethel in 1201, was confessor to Saint Louis, and founded about 1250 the College of the Sorbonne in Paris. Died in 1274.

Sorby, (HENRY CLIFTON,) an English geologist, born at Sheffield in 1826. He has contributed numerous scientific articles to the "Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal," and other periodicals of the kind, and has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Geological Society. In 1882 he was elected president of Firth College, Sheffield.

Sordello, sor-del'lo, an Italian poet, born near Mantua in the twelfth century. He was patronized by Charles of Anjou, and wrote amatory and satirical poems. He is eulogized by Dante in his "Purgatorio." Died after 1266.

Sorel, so'rêl', (AGNES,) a beautiful Frenchwoman, born in Touraine, became the mistress of King Charles VII., over whom she exercised great influence. She incited him to greater resolution and activity in resisting the English invaders, who had conquered a large part of France. She was a woman of superior talents. Died in 1450.

Sorel, (CHARLES,) a French novelist and historian, born in Paris about 1597. Among his works were a "Comic History of France," ("Histoire comique de France," 1622,) a "History of the French Monarchy," (1636,) and "French Library," ("Bibliothèque Française," 1664.) Died in 1674.

Sorgh. See ZORGH.

Sorri, sor'ree, (PIETRO,) an Italian painter, born at Sienna in 1556. He painted history, landscapes, and portraits. His works are highly praised. Died in 1622.

Sor-tain', (JOSEPH,) an English writer, born in 1809, was for many years minister of an Independent church at Brighton. He published, besides other works, "Lectures on Romanism and Anglo-Catholicism," (1841,) and a "Life of Lord Bacon," (1851.) Died in 1860.

See "Life of J. Sortain," by his widow, 1861.

So-sib'y-us, [Σωσίβιος,] an Athenian sculptor of unknown date. Among his works is a vase adorned with figures of Artemis and Hermes. This vase is now in the Louvre, at Paris.

So-sig'e-nēs, [Gr. Σωσιγένης; Fr. SOSIGÈNE, so'ze'-zhân',] a Greek or Egyptian astronomer, born in Egypt, was a Peripatetic in philosophy. He was employed by Julius Cæsar (46 B.C.) to reform the calendar, and defined a year to be three hundred and sixty-five days and five or six hours.

So-siph'a-nēs, [Gr. Σωσιφάνης; Fr. SOSIPHANE, so'ze'-fân',] a Greek tragic poet of Syracuse, lived about 300 B.C. He is said to have been one of the seven poets called the "Tragic Pleiad."

Sosithée. See SOSITHEUS.

So-sith'e-us, [Gr. Σωσίθεος; Fr. SOSITHÉE, so'ze'-tă',] a Greek poet of the Alexandrian school, lived in the third century B.C.

Söst, söst, **Soest**, or **Zoest**, (GERARD,) a German portrait-painter, born in Westphalia in 1637. He worked in England. Died in 1681.

Sostrate. See SOSTRATUS.

Sos'tra-tus, [Gr. Σώστρατος; Fr. SOSTRATE, so'străt',] a Greek architect, born at Cnidus, lived about 300 B.C. Among his works was the Pharos of Alexandria.

Sostratus of CHIOS, a Greek statuary, the master of Pantias, is supposed to have lived about 400 B.C.

Sot'a-dēs, [Gr. Σωτάδης; Fr. SOTADE, so'tăd',] a Greek poet, who flourished at Alexandria about 280 B.C. His poems were extremely lascivious. He was imprisoned by Ptolemy Philadelphus, against whom he had written a lampoon.

So'ter, was elected Bishop of Rome about 165 A.D. He is said to have opposed the doctrines of Montanus. Died in 177.

Sotheby, süth'be, (SAMUEL LEIGH,) an English antiquary and bibliographer of London, born in 1805; died in 1861.

Sotheby, (WILLIAM,) an English scholar and poet, born in London in 1757. He made a number of translations from the German and other languages, among them the "Oberon" of Wieland, Virgil's "Georgics," and Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey." He was also the author of a tragedy entitled "Orestes," and of "Constance de Castile." He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries. Died 1833.

Sothern, (EDWARD ASKEW,) an English actor, born in 1830; died in 1881. His greatest success was as Lord Dundreary in Tom Taylor's "Our American Cousins."

Soto, so'to, (DOMINGO,) a Spanish Dominican monk, born at Segovia in 1494, became professor of philosophy at Alcalá in 1519. He was sent in 1545 by Charles V. as his first theologian to the Council of Trent, where he was conspicuous for learning and ability. He afterwards became confessor to Charles V. He wrote "Summula," or a treatise on the Elements and Physics of Aristotle, and other works in Latin. Died in 1560.

Soto, so'to, (PEDRO,) a Spanish monk, who went to England with Philip II. He was afterwards a member of the Council of Trent. Died in 1563.

Soto, de, (HERNANDO.) See DE SOTO.

Sotomayor, de, dà so-to-mă-yôr', (LUIS,) a Spanish painter, born at Valencia in 1635; died in 1673.

Sotzmann, sots'mân, (DANIEL FRIEDRICH,) a German geographer, born at Spandau in 1754, published a number of valuable maps and charts. Died in 1840.

Soubairan, soo'bă'rôn', (EUGÈNE,) a French writer on pharmacy, born in Paris in 1797. He became professor in the School of Pharmacy, Paris. Died in 1858.

Soubeyran, (PIERRE,) a Swiss engraver, born at Geneva in 1709, worked in Paris. Died in 1775.

Soubise, soo'bêz', (JEAN DE Parthenai—deh părt'nă,) LORD OF, a Huguenot leader, born of a noble family of Poitou about 1512. Sent by the Prince of Condé to defend Lyons, he compelled the Duke of Nemours to raise the siege of that place. Died in 1566.

Soubise, de, deh soo'bêz', (BENJAMIN de Rohan—deh rô'n',) SEIGNEUR, a French nobleman and soldier of the Huguenot party, born about 1585, was a brother of the Duke de Rohan. He took an active part in the religious wars of the time, and fought with varying success against Louis XIII. and the Catholic faction. He was noted for his turbulence and audacity. In 1626 a peace was concluded, and Soubise was created a duke. Soon after this date he induced the Duke of Bucking-

ham to aid the Huguenots with an English fleet. He passed his latter years in England, and died in London in 1642.

See HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Soubise, de, (CHARLES de Rohan,) PRINCE, a French general, born in Paris in 1715. He became a favourite courtier of Louis XV. In 1757 he was defeated by Frederick the Great at Rossbach. He gained two victories in 1758, at Sondershausen and Lutzelberg, and was rewarded with the rank of marshal of France. Died in 1787.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Souchay or Souchai, soo'shâ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French writer and editor, born near Vendôme in 1688. He edited the works of Boileau (1735) and other authors. Died in 1746.

Souchon, soo'shôn', (FRANÇOIS,) a French painter, born at Alais (Gard) in 1785; died in 1857.

Souciet, soo'se-â', or Souchiet, soo'she-â', (ÉTIENNE,) a learned French priest, born at Bourges in 1671. He wrote on theology, chronology, etc. Died in 1744.

Souciet, (ÉTIENNE AUGUSTIN,) a brother of the preceding, born at Bourges in 1685, was an elegant Latinist. He wrote a Latin poem on comets, ("Cometæ," 1710.) Died in 1744.

Soufflot, soo'fo', (JACQUES GERMAIN,) a celebrated French architect, born near Auxerre in 1713. He spent several years at Rome in the study of his profession, and after his return constructed the Great Hospital at Lyons, also a theatre of uncommon size and elegance. Having settled in Paris, he was elected to the Academy of Architecture, and in 1757 was employed to rebuild the church of Saint Genevieve, since called the Pantheon, a superb edifice, which, however, he did not live to complete. Died in 1781.

See QUATREMIÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des plus célèbres Architectes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Souham, soo'ôn', (JOSEPH,) a French general, born at Lubersac in 1760. He became a general of division in 1793, and served under Pichegru in Flanders. Suspected of complicity with Moreau, he was imprisoned in 1804, but was restored to his rank in the army in 1807. He rendered important services at Lutzen (1813) and Leipsic. Died in 1837.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Soulange-Bodin, soo'lonzh' bo'dân', (ÉTIENNE,) a French horticulturist and writer, born at Tours in 1774. He planted a botanic garden at Fromont, (Seine-et-Oise.) Died in 1846.

Soulange-Teissier, soo'lonzh' tâ'se-â', (LOUIS EMANUEL,) a French lithographer, was born at Amiens in 1815.

Soulas. See FLORIDOR.

Soulavie, soo'lâ've', (JEAN LOUIS GIRAUD,) a French historical writer, born in Ardèche in 1752. He was appointed French resident at Geneva in 1793. He published, besides other works, "Memoirs of Marshal Richelieu," (9 vols., 1791,) and "Historical Memoirs of the Reign of Louis XVI.," (6 vols., 1802.) Died in 1813.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Soule, soo', (JOSHUA,) D.D., an American Methodist divine, born at Bristol, Maine, in 1781, rose through several promotions to be senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1843. Died in 1867.

Soulé, soo'lâ', (PIERRE,) a diplomatist and politician, born in the department of Ariège, France, about 1802, emigrated to America in 1825, and settled in New Orleans, where he rose to distinction as a lawyer. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1849, and in 1853 appointed minister to Spain. He was one of the authors of the "Ostend Manifesto" in relation to Cuba, (1854.) He returned home in 1855. In 1862 he was arrested for disloyalty in New Orleans. Died in 1870.

Soulié, soo'le-â', (MELCHIOR FRÉDÉRIC,) a French novelist and dramatic writer, born at Foix, in the department of Ariège, in 1800. Among his numerous romances, which appeared originally in the journals as

feuilletons, we may name the "Vicomte de Béziers," (1834,) "Le Magnétiseur," "Diane et Louise," (1836,) "The Man of Letters," (1838,) and "Memoirs of the Devil," (1842.) The last-named had an immense sale and great popularity. His drama of "Clotilde" was also highly successful. Died in 1847.

See M. CHAMPION, "F. Soulié, sa Vie et ses Ouvrages," 1847; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Soulouque, soo'look', (FAUSTIN,) Emperor of Hayti, a negro, born about 1785, was originally a slave. He entered the army, and attained the rank of general. He was elected president in 1847, and usurped the title of emperor in 1849. His reign is said to have been tyrannical and cruel. He was deposed in 1859, and retired to France. Died in 1867.

See G. D'ALAUZ, "Soulouque et son Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Soult, soolt, (NAPOLÉON HECTOR,) Duke of Dalmatia, a diplomatist, born in 1801, was a son of Marshal Soult. He was sent as ambassador to Turin in 1839, and to Berlin in 1843. He was recalled in 1848. Died in 1857.

Soult, (NICOLAS JEAN DE DIEU,) Duke of Dalmatia, a celebrated French general, born at Saint-Amans la Bastide (Tarn) in March, 1769. He entered the army in 1785, became general of brigade in 1794, gained several victories in Germany, and obtained the rank of a general of division in 1799. He shared with Massena the honour of defending Genoa in 1800, was appointed a colonel of the consular guard in 1802, and became a marshal of France in 1804. He rendered important services at Austerlitz, in 1805, and at Jena, in 1806. In 1807 he received the title of Duc de Dalmatie, and in 1808 was sent to Spain. He commanded the army which attacked Sir John Moore at Corunna in January, 1809, and was repulsed. In March ensuing he took Oporto. Having succeeded Jourdan as commander-in-chief of the armies in Spain, he gained a victory at Ocaña in November, 1809, and occupied Andalusia in 1810. He was defeated by General Beresford at Albuera in May, 1811. Dissension arose in 1812 between Soult and King Joseph, who preferred Jourdan as his second in command. In March, 1813, Soult joined the grand army in Germany. He commanded the Old Guard at Lutzen, and the centre at Bautzen. In the summer of 1813 he was sent as commander-in-chief to oppose the victorious progress of Wellington in Spain. He displayed great skill in this campaign, but was defeated at Orthez, February, 1814. The English also claimed the victory at the great battle of Toulouse, fought in April, 1814, after the allies had taken Paris.

Soult was appointed minister of war by Louis XVIII. in December, 1814, but he joined the standard of Napoleon in March, 1815, and fought at Waterloo. He was banished in January, 1816, recalled in 1819, and restored to the rank of marshal in 1820. He became minister of war in November, 1830, and prime minister in October, 1832, with Guizot as one of his colleagues. In July, 1834, he retired from office, and was succeeded by M. Thiers. Soult was president of the council from May, 1839, to March 1, 1840. In October, 1840, Guizot and Soult were requested by the king to form a new ministry, in which Soult was president of the council and minister of war, but the former was the real chief. He resigned in September, 1847, and died in November, 1851.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution," and "Histoire de l'Empire;" SOUTHEY, "History of the Peninsular War;" W. NAPIER, "History of the War in the Peninsula," 6 vols., 1828-40; SALLÉ, "Vie politique du Maréchal Soult," 1834; LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains;" GUIZOT, "Mémoires;" GROZELIER, "Le Maréchal Soult, sa Vie militaire," 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for June, 1835; "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1844.

Soult, (PIERRE BENOÏT,) BARON, a brother of the preceding, was born at Saint-Amans in 1770. He became a general of brigade in 1807, and a general of division in 1813. Died in 1843.

Soumarokof. See SOOMAROKOF.

Soumet, soo'mâ', (ALEXANDRE,) a French poet, born at Castelnaudary in 1788. He produced, in 1822, tragedies entitled "Clytemnestra" and "Saul," which were successful, and was elected a member of the French

Academy in 1824. Among his other works are "The Divine Épopée," ("La divine Épopée," 1840,) and "Joan of Arc," an epic poem, (1845.) Died in 1845.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sourdis, de, deŭ soor'dèss', (FRANÇOIS D'ESCOUBLEAU,) a French cardinal, born in 1575. He became Archbishop of Bordeaux in 1599. Died in 1628.

Sourdis, de, (HENRI), a prelate, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1593. He became Archbishop of Bordeaux in 1629. Died in 1645.

Sousa. See FARIA Y SOUZA.

South, (Sir JAMES,) F.R.S., an English astronomer, born probably in London. He practised medicine or surgery in his early life. He was one of the founders of the Royal Astronomical Society, organized about 1820, and he distinguished himself as an observer. In 1826 he obtained the Copley medal of the Royal Society. Died in October, 1867.

South, (ROBERT,) D.D., an eminent English divine, born in Middlesex in 1633. He studied at Christ Church, Oxford, where John Locke was one of his fellow-students. He graduated in 1657, was ordained in 1658, and in 1660 became university orator. He was made a canon of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1670. He subsequently accompanied Lawrence Hyde, son of Chancellor Clarendon, on his mission to John Sobieski, King of Poland. After his return he was appointed rector of Islip, in Oxfordshire, and chaplain-in-ordinary to Charles II. He was repeatedly offered the highest preferments in the Church by that sovereign and his successor, James II., but he declined them all. Dr. South was a zealous advocate of the doctrine of the divine right of kings, and strongly opposed to Roman Catholics and dissenters, whom he frequently assailed in his sermons with all the powers of his brilliant wit and keen sarcasm. He wrote a polemical work on the Trinity against Dr. Sherlock about 1693. Died in 1716.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. ix., 1824; "London Quarterly Review" for April, 1868.

Southampton, sũth-ham'ton, (HENRY WRIOTHESLEY,) EARL OF, an English peer, noted as a patron of Shakspeare, was born about 1573. Shakspeare dedicated his "Venus and Adonis" to him in 1593. Southampton was implicated in the conspiracy of the Earl of Essex, (1601,) and was imprisoned for that offence, but was released in 1603, and became a favourite of James I. Died about 1624.

Southard, sũth'ard, (SAMUEL L.,) an American statesman, born at Baskingridge, New Jersey, in June, 1787. He acquired eminence as a lawyer, was elected a Senator of the United States in 1821, and was appointed secretary of the navy in December, 1823, by President Monroe. He was retained in that office by President Adams from 1825 to 1829, became Governor of New Jersey in 1832, and was again elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of that State in 1833. He continued to serve for nine years in the national Senate, of which he was president in 1842. Died in Virginia in June, 1842.

Southcott or South'cote, (JOANNA,) a religious fanatic and pretended prophetess, born in Devonshire about 1750, was originally a domestic servant at Exeter. About 1792 she claimed to have received divine revelations, and afterwards published "A Warning to the Whole World from the Sealed Prophecies of Joanna Southcott," (1803,) "The Book of Wonders, in Five Parts," (1813,) and other pamphlets of absurd and nearly unintelligible contents. She died in 1814, having previously announced that she would give birth to the "second Shiloh" or the "Prince of Peace." Her followers were very numerous, and are not yet quite extinct.

See DAVID HUGHSON, "Life of J. Southcott," 1814; "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1815.

Southern, sũth'ern, (THOMAS,) an Irish dramatist, born in the county of Dublin in 1660, was a friend of Pope and Dryden. Among his best works are the tragedies of "Oronooko" and "Isabella, or the Fatal Marriage." He also wrote comedies entitled "The Rambling Lady," "The Disappointment," and "The Wives' Excuse." His denunciations of the slave-trade in "Oronooko" are said

to have been the first occurring in any English writer. Died in 1746.

See CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Southey, sów'the, (CAROLINE ANNE BOWLES,) an authoress, born at Buckland, Hampshire, in 1787. She wrote, besides other works, "Ellen Fitz-Arthur," a poem, (1820,) "The Widow's Tale, and other Poems," (1822,) and "Solitary Hours," prose and verse, (1826,) which were received with favour. In 1839 she was married to Robert Southey, whose mental faculties soon after failed. She nursed him with patient devotion to the end of his life. Died in 1854.

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for March, 1837.

Southey, (HENRY HERBERT, or THOMAS,) an English medical writer, born about 1784, was a brother of the poet, Robert Southey. He was physician-in-ordinary to George IV., and examiner of lunatics under the court of chancery. He wrote "On Pulmonary Consumption," and other works. Died in June, 1865.

Southey, (ROBERT,) an eminent English author, was born at Bristol on the 12th of August, 1774. He was the son of a linen-draper, who failed in business and left him little or nothing. During his childhood he lived in the house of his maiden aunt, Miss Tyler, an eccentric lady, who often took him to the theatre before he was seven years of age, but subjected him to a rigid discipline. He began to write verse before he was ten years old, and was placed at Westminster School in 1788, with the assistance of his mother's brother, the Rev. Herbert Hill. In 1792 he was expelled from Westminster for writing an essay against corporal punishment, which was printed in a school periodical called "The Flagellant." His political principles at this period were republican or radical. He entered Balliol College, Oxford, in 1792, and there adopted Unitarian doctrines. In 1793 he wrote "Wat Tyler," a drama, and "Joan of Arc," an epic poem, which was first published in 1796. In June, 1794, he was introduced at Oxford to S. T. Coleridge, with whom he formed an intimate friendship. As he had no definite prospect, and was much perplexed in relation to the choice of a profession, he resolved to join Coleridge in his visionary project to emigrate to Pennsylvania and found a Pantisocracy on the banks of the Susquehanna. His aunt Tyler, who was a staunch Tory and abhorred dissenters, on being informed of his project and opinions, turned him out of her house in a rainy night of October, 1794. He left Oxford in the same year, received from Joseph Cottle fifty guineas for his "Joan of Arc," and married Edith Fricker in November, 1795. About the same date the project of Pantisocracy was abandoned, for want of money. Immediately after his marriage he sailed for Lisbon with his uncle Mr. Hill, who was chaplain to the British embassy in that city. He remained about six months in the peninsula, and laid the foundation of that acquaintance with Spanish and Portuguese literature in which he was surpassed by few, if any, Englishmen. After his return, he published "Letters written during a Short Residence in Spain and Portugal," (1797,) and, having entered Gray's Inn, London, began to study law, which he found so uncongenial that he soon abandoned it. Reading law seemed to him "like thrashing straw."

He published in 1801 "Thalaba the Destroyer: a Metrical Romance." After various adventures, and several changes of occupation and residence, he settled in 1803 at Greta Hall, near Keswick, with Coleridge, who was his brother-in-law. Here he enjoyed the society of Wordsworth and the most beautiful scenery of England,—the lake country. The subsequent part of his life affords an example of almost unequalled literary industry, combined with a faithful performance of his domestic duties. After his youthful enthusiasm had cooled, he became a conservative in politics, and a zealous member of the Anglican Church. In 1805 he published "Metrical Tales, and other Poems;" and "Madoc, a Poem, in Two Parts," which was not received with much favour. He became a contributor to the "Quarterly Review" about 1808, published a Indian poem entitled "The Curse of Kehama" in 1810, and was appointed poet-laureate in 1813. He generously supported the family of Coleridge, whom the latter left dependent on him at Greta Hall.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, ĩ, ö, ũ, ŷ, short; ȧ, ę, ĩ, ȳ, obscure; fār, fáll, fât; mêt; nôt; gööd; n.ōon;

In 1835 he received a pension of three hundred pounds a year from the government. Having lost his wife in 1837, he married Caroline Bowles in 1839. About this time his overtasked faculties became prostrated, and he sank into a state of mental imbecility. He died at Greta Hall, March 21, 1843. Besides the poems above named, he wrote "Roderick, the Last of the Goths," (1814.) Among his numerous prose works are an excellent "Life of Lord Nelson," (2 vols., 1813,) a "Life of John Wesley," (2 vols., 1820,) a "History of the Peninsular War," (3 vols., 1822-32,) "Essays, Moral and Political," (1832,) "The Doctor," (7 vols., 1834-37,) and a "Life of William Cowper."

"Mr. Southey's prose style," says Hazlitt, "can scarcely be too much praised. It is plain, clear, pointed, familiar, perfectly modern in its texture, but with a grave and sparkling admixture of archaisms in its ornaments and occasional phraseology." ("Spirit of the Age.") "It is Southey's almost unexampled felicity," says Coleridge, "to possess the best gifts of talent and genius, free from all their characteristic defects. . . . As son, brother, husband, father, master, friend, he moves with firm yet light steps, alike unostentatious and alike exemplary. As a writer, he has uniformly made his talents subservient to the best interests of humanity, of public virtue, and domestic piety." ("Biographia Literaria.")

See "The Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey," edited by his son, the Rev. CHARLES CUTHBERT SOUTHEY, 6 vols., 1840-50; JOSEPH COTTLE, "Reminiscences of S. T. Coleridge and R. Southey," 1847; CHARLES T. BROWNE, "The Life of R. Southey," 1854; "Selections from the Letters of R. Southey," edited by his son-in-law, J. W. WARTER, 4 vols., 1856; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1851; MACAULAY'S essay entitled "Southey's Colloquies on Society," 1830; JEFFREY'S critiques in the "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1811, (vol. xvii.) and for June, 1815, (vol. xxv.) ALIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

South'gate, (RICHARD,) REV., an English antiquary, born in Huntingdonshire in 1729. He became an assistant librarian of the British Museum. Died in 1795.

South'well, (NATHANIEL,) was secretary to the general of the order of Jesuits at Rome about 1650. He wrote a continuation of the "Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu," or "Jesuits' Library," down to 1676, in which year he died.

South'well, (ROBERT,) an English Catholic, born in 1560, became prefect of the English Jesuits' College at Rome, and was afterwards sent as a missionary to England. Having admitted that he came for the purpose of making converts, he was tried and executed in 1595. He was the author of hymns and religious treatises.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for November, 1798; "Retrospective Review," vol. iv., (1821;) CLEVELAND, "Compendium of English Literature."

South'worth, (MRS. EMMA D. E. NEVITT,) an American novelist, born at Washington, District of Columbia, in 1818. She contributed a number of tales and sketches to the "National Era" at Washington, and subsequently published in that journal her novel entitled "Retribution." Among her other works may be named "The Deserted Wife," "The Lost Heiress," and the "Curse of Clifford."

Soutman, sōwt'mân, (PETER,) a Dutch painter of history, born about 1590; died in 1653.

Soutzo, soot'zo, or **Sutzos**, soot'zos, (ALEXANDER,) a modern Greek poet and historian, born at Constantinople about 1800. He wrote political satires against various parties which divided Greece after 1824. In 1829 he published, in French, a "History of the Greek Revolution." He is considered by some writers as the greatest poet of modern Greece.

Soutzo, (P.) a modern Greek poet, was a younger brother of the preceding. He became councillor of state at Athens.

Souvarof. See SUWAROW.

Souvestre, soo'vestr', (ÉMILE,) a French writer and journalist of high reputation, born at Morlaix, in Brittany, in 1806. He published in 1836 a work entitled "Les derniers Bretons," an admirable description of the manners, customs, etc. of Brittany. About the same time he became associate editor of the "Revue de Paris" and the "Revue des Deux Mondes." Among his best productions, many of which appeared first in the leading Parisian journals, we may name "The Confessions of a

Workman," ("Les Confessions d'un Ouvrier,") "Pierre et Jean," "Travels in Finisterre," (1836,) "The Greased Pole," ("Le Mât de Cocagne," 1842,) and "Le Philosophe sous les Toits." His works are highly commended for their moral purity. Died in Paris in 1854.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Souvorof or **Souvorov**. See SUWAROW.

Souza. See FARIA Y SOUZA.

Souza, de, dà sō'zã, (ADELE,) MARCHIONESS, a French romance-writer, whose original name was FILLEUL, was born in Normandy in 1760. She was first married in 1784 to Count Flahault, who perished under the guillotine in 1793, and in 1802 became the wife of the Portuguese ambassador Souza-Botelho, noticed below. She published several popular romances, among which we may name "Eugène de Rathelin," (1808,) and "Adèle de Sénanges." Died in 1836.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Critiques et Portraits."

Souza, de, (JOÃO,) a learned monk, born at Damascus, in Syria, about 1730, settled in Portugal, where he became professor of Arabic. He was the author of an Arabic Grammar. Died in 1812.

Souza, de, (PEDRO LOPEZ,) a Portuguese navigator, who explored the coast of Brazil about 1532. He was drowned on the coast of Madagascar in 1539.

Souza-Botelho, sō'zã bo-têl'yo, (Dom JOZÉ MARIA,) a Portuguese diplomatist and writer, born at Oporto in 1758, was employed in important embassies to Sweden, Denmark, England, and France. He published in 1818 a valuable edition of the works of Camoens. Died in 1819.

Sōw'er-bý, (GEORGE BRETtingham,) an English naturalist, born in 1788, was a son of James, noticed below. He gave special attention to conchology and entomology. Died in 1854.

Sowerby, (GEORGE BRETtingham,) an artist and naturalist, a son of the preceding, was born in 1812. He wrote, besides other works, a "Popular British Conchology," (1854,) and "Illustrated Index of British Shells," (1859.) Died in 1884.

Sowerby, (JAMES,) an English naturalist and artist, born at Lambeth about 1760. He published "English Botany," (1790,) in conjunction with Sir James Smith, also, "Exotic Mineralogy," a treatise "On the English Fungi or Mushrooms," (3 vols., 1797-1803,) "British Mineralogy," (5 vols., 1804-17,) and the "Mineral Conchology of Great Britain," (6 vols., 1812-30.) These works are beautifully illustrated by himself with coloured plates. Died in 1822. His son, JAMES DE CARLE, born in 1787, was one of the founders of the Royal Botanical Society, of which he was secretary. Died in 1871.

Soyer, swá'yà', (ALEXIS,) a celebrated French cook and writer on gastronomy, born about 1800; died in 1858.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1851.

Soz'o-men, [Gr. Σοζόμενος; Lat. SOZOMENUS; Fr. SOZOMÈNE, so'zo'mân'] or, more fully, **Soz-om'e-nos Her'mi-as**, a Greek ecclesiastical historian, born at Bethel, in Palestine, about 400 A.D. He practised law at Constantinople, and wrote a History of the Church from 323 to 439 A.D., which is extant. He is deficient in judgment, compared with Socrates, (who lived at the same time and wrote on the same subject,) but his style is commended.

See VALESIIUS, "De Vitis et Scriptis Socratis et Sozomeni;" VOSS, "De Historicis Græcis;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Sozomène and **Sozomenus**. See SOZOMEN.

Sozzini. See SOCINUS.

Spach, späk, (ÉDOUARD,) a French naturalist, born at Strasburg in 1801. He wrote several botanical works.

Spada, spä'dã, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian cardinal, born in the Romagna in 1594, was a patron of literature and the fine arts. Died in 1661.

Spada, (LIONELLO,) a celebrated Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1576. He studied at Rome under Caravaggio, whose manner he adopted and refined. Among his master-pieces are his "San Domenico burning the Proscribed Books of the Heretics," at Bologna, "Return of the Prodigal Son," at Módena, and "The

Miracle of Saint Benedict," in the monastery of San Michele at Bosco. He excelled as a colorist, and was esteemed one of the best artists of his time. Died in 1622.

See MALVASIA, "Felsina pittrice."

Spadafora, spâ-dâ-fo'ra, (PLACIDO,) an Italian grammarian, born at Palermo in 1628. Among his works is "Prosodia Italiana," (1682.) Died in 1691.

Spaendonck, van, vãn spân'donk, (GERAART,) a celebrated Dutch flower-painter, born at Tilburg about 1750. He became miniature-painter to the King of France in 1774, and professor of iconography at the Jardin des Plantes. Died in Paris in 1822.

Spagnoletto, spân-yo-let'to, [Fr. ESPAGNOLET, ês'-pân'yo-lâ'], an eminent Spanish painter, whose proper name was JOSÉ RIBERA, (re-bâ'ra,) was born at San Felipe de Xativa in 1588. He was a pupil of Michael Angelo de Caravaggio. He worked at Rome, Naples, and Madrid, and was afterwards appointed painter to the court of Spain. Among his master-pieces are "The Adoration of the Shepherds," and a "Mater Dolorosa." His favourite subjects were martyrdoms, executions, and other tragical scenes. Died at Naples in 1656.

Spagnuoli, spân-yoo-o'lee, or **Spagnoli**, spân-yo'lee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian poet and monk, born at Mantua. He wrote Latin verses which were admired by his contemporaries. Died in 1516.

Spalatin, spâ'lâ-teen', [Lat. SPALATI'NUS,] (GEORG,) a German scholar and Reformer, whose original name was BURCKHARD, was born at Spalt, in the bishopric of Eichstadt, in 1484. Having become a convert to the doctrines of Luther, he was appointed in 1514 by Frederick the Wise, Elector of Saxony, his court chaplain and private secretary. Among his works we may name his biographies of Frederick the Wise and John the Constant, and "History of the Popes and Emperors of the Time of the Reformation." Died in 1545.

See SCHLEGEL, "Historia Vitæ G. Spalatini;" P. EKERMAN, "Dissertatio de G. Spalatio," 1760; J. WAGNER, "G. Spalatin und die Reformation der Kirchen," etc., 1830; BERTHEL, "G. Spalatini in Emendationem sacrorum Merita," 1840.

Spalatinus. See SPALATIN.

Spalding, spâl'ding, (GEORG LUDWIG,) a distinguished philologist, a son of Johann Joachim, noticed below, was born at Barth in 1762. He prepared an excellent edition of the works of Quintilian, published after his death. He also wrote (in Latin) "Vindication of the Megaric Philosophers." He was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and councillor in the ministry for public instruction. Died in 1811.

See GEORG LUDWIG SPALDING, "Memoria G. L. Spaldingii," 1822.

Spalding, (JOHANN JOACHIM,) a Protestant theologian and religious writer, born in Swedish Pomerania in 1714; died in 1804.

Spâl'ding, (JOHN,) a Scottish historian, lived in Aberdeen. He wrote "Memorials of the Troubles in Scotland." Died about 1670.

Spâl'ding, (LYMAN,) an eminent American physician, born at Cornish, New Hampshire, in 1775. He graduated at Harvard College in 1797, and settled at Portsmouth in 1799. He published a "New Nomenclature of Chemistry," (1799.) In 1812 he became president of the College of Physicians at Fairfield, New York, and professor of anatomy and surgery. He removed to the city of New York in 1813. He originated the "Pharmacopœia of the United States," the plan of which he formed about 1818. He died in October, 1821.

See THACHER, "Medical Biography."

Spâl'ding, (SAMUEL,) an English theologian and dissenting divine, born in London in 1807. He died in 1844 at the Cape of Good Hope, whither he had gone on account of his health. His principal work is entitled "The Philosophy of Christian Morals."

Spalding, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish critic and writer, born at Aberdeen about 1809. He wrote, besides other works, "Italy and the Italian Islands from the Earliest Ages," etc., (3 vols., 1841,) and became professor of logic in the University of Saint Andrew's in 1845. He contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Died in 1859.

Spallanzani, spâl-lân-zâ'nee, (LAZZARO,) an eminent Italian anatomist, born at Scandiano, in the duchy of Modena, in 1729, was educated at Bologna. He became professor of logic and Greek at Reggio in 1754, and obtained a chair at Modena in 1761. In 1768 he published "On the Action of the Heart in the Blood-Vessels," ("Dell' Azione del Cuore ne' Vasi sanguigni.") He was appointed professor of natural history at Pavia about 1770. He wrote treatises on respiration, digestion, reproduction, etc. Died in 1799.

See J. TOURDES, "Notice sur la Vie de Spallanzani," 1799; POZZETTI, "Elogio di L. Spallanzani," 1800; J. L. ALIBERT, "Eloge historique de Spallanzani," 1806; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Spangenberg, spâng'gen-berg' or spâng'en-bêrg', (AUGUST GOTTLIEB,) founder of the Moravian Church in America, was born at Klettenberg, in Germany, in 1704. In 1735 he visited America and founded a Moravian settlement in Georgia. Having been made a bishop in 1744, he continued to reside nearly twenty years in America, where he was instrumental in establishing Moravian colonies at Bethlehem in Pennsylvania, and in North Carolina. He returned to Germany in 1762, and died in 1792. He wrote, among other works, a "Life of Count Zinzendorf," (1772,) and "Exposition of the Doctrine of the United Brethren," ("Idea Fidei Fratrum.")

Spangenberg, spâng'en-bêrg', (CYRIACUS,) a German theologian and historical writer, born at Herden in 1528, was the author of "Chronicles of Henneberg, Holstein, etc." Died in 1604.

Spanheim, spân'him, (EZEKIEL,) an eminent Swiss diplomatist, scholar, and numismatist, born at Geneva in 1629. He studied Hebrew, Arabic, and theology at Leyden. In 1659 he was sent by the Elector-Palatine to Italy on a diplomatic mission. He published at Rome a work on ancient coins, "De Præstantia et Usu Numismatum antiquorum," (1664.) He returned to Heidelberg in 1665, after which he was employed by the Elector as minister to England. About 1680 he entered the service of the Elector of Brandenburg, who sent him as ambassador to Paris. Among his works is "The Roman World," etc., ("Orbis Romanus," etc., 1697.) Died in London in 1710.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" SENEBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Spanheim, spân'him, (FRIEDRICH,) a theologian, born at Amberg, in Bavaria, in 1600, was the father of the preceding. He was appointed professor of theology at Leyden in 1642. He published, besides other works, "Gospel Doubts," ("Dubia Evangelica," 1639,) and a "Treatise on Universal Grace," (1646.) Died in 1649.

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

Spanheim, (FRIEDRICH,) a son of the preceding, was born at Geneva in 1632. He became professor of divinity at Heidelberg in 1655, and obtained the chair of theology and sacred history at Leyden in 1670. Among his works is "A Summary of Ecclesiastical History," ("Summa Historiæ ecclesiasticæ," 1689.) Died in 1701.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Spark or **Sparke**, (THOMAS,) an English clergyman, born in 1655, became prebendary of Lichfield and Rochester. He published an edition of Lactantius, (1684.) Died in 1692.

Sparke, (THOMAS,) a learned English Puritan minister, born in Lincolnshire in 1548. He became prebendary of Lincoln in 1582. He wrote several religious works. Died in 1616.

Sparks, (JARED,) a distinguished American historian and biographer, born at Willington, Connecticut, in May, 1789, graduated at Harvard College in 1815. He studied theology, and was ordained minister of the First Unitarian Church of Baltimore in 1819, after which he wrote several treatises on theology. He became in 1823 the editor of the "North American Review," which he conducted (in Boston) until 1830. He published "The Life of John Ledyard," (1829,) and "The Life of Gouverneur Morris," (3 vols., 1832,) and expended much labour on "The Life and Writings of George Washington; being his Correspondence, Addresses, Mes-

sages, etc.," (12 vols. 8vo, 1833-40,) which, says R. W. Griswold, is "a work in all respects as nearly perfect as possible." He published a good edition of the complete works of Franklin, (10 vols., 1835-40.) In 1839 he was appointed professor of ancient and modern history in Harvard University. He edited "The Library of American Biography," (First Series, 10 vols., 1835-39, and Second Series, 15 vols., 1844-48.) For this valuable collection he wrote the biographies of Ethan Allen, Benedict Arnold, Marquette, Count Pulaski, La Salle, Ribault, and General Charles Lee. He was president of Harvard University from 1849 to 1852. It is stated that he was engaged for many years on a History of the American Revolution. Died in 1866.

"The great merits of Mr. Sparks," says Griswold, "are reverence for truth, soundness of judgment in regard to evidence, and exhausting fulness of detail and illustration." (See "Prose Writers of America.")

See BRANTZ MEYER, "Memoir of Jared Sparks," 1869; REV. GEORGE E. ELLIS, "Memoirs of Jared Sparks," 1869; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors," "North American Review" for July, 1844.

Sparr, spar, (OTTO CHRISTOPH,) BARON, a German commander, born in 1593, served against the Swedes in 1655, and was made field-marshal-general in 1657. Died in 1668.

Sparre, spår'reh, (ERIC LARSSON,) a Swedish statesman and writer, born in 1550. He was an adherent of Sigismund in a civil war which resulted in the dethronement of that king. He was executed for treason in 1600.

Sparre, (GEHR GEORG,) a Swedish novelist, born near Kronoberg in 1790. He entered the army in 1807, and became a colonel in 1832.

Sparmann, spar'mån, (ANDREAS,) a Swedish naturalist, born in the province of Upland about 1747. He studied at Upsal under Linnæus, and in 1772 visited the Cape of Good Hope. He afterwards accompanied the Forsters in their voyage round the world with Captain Cook in 1772. In 1775 he set out for the interior of Africa, where he made a valuable collection of plants, animals, etc. After his return to Sweden, he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, and appointed conservator of the Museum. His travels are highly esteemed for their accuracy, and have been translated into several languages. Died in 1820.

Spår'row, (ANTHONY,) an English prelate under the reign of Charles II., became Bishop of Norwich. He published a "Rationale of the Book of Common Prayer." Died in 1685.

Sparta-cus, a Thracian soldier, who was taken prisoner by the Romans, reduced to slavery, and trained as a gladiator. Having escaped with a number of his associates, he became leader of a numerous band, and defeated Claudius Pulcher, who was sent against him about 73 B.C. Having proclaimed freedom to all slaves who should join him, he raised a powerful army and defeated several times the consuls sent against him. He was prudent as well as brave. His army amounted to about 100,000 men, and was invincible until dissensions arose among them. In 71 B.C. he was blockaded by M. Licinius Crassus at Rhegium, and killed in a battle which ended the great Servile war. Spartacus was an extraordinary man, and had the qualities of a hero.

See LIVY, "Epitome;" MÉRIMÉE, "Guerre sociale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Spartianus, spar-she-ā'nus, [Fr. SPARTIEN, spār'se-ā'n',] (ÆLIUS,) a Roman historian, who lived about 300 A.D., wrote a "History in Single Biographies of the Roman Emperors from Cæsar down to his Own Time." Only fragments of it are extant.

Spartien. See SPARTIANUS.

Sparwensfeldt, spar'wēn-fēlt', (JOHAN GABRIEL,) a Swedish linguist, born in 1655. He left, in manuscript, a "Lexicon Slavonicum." Died in 1727.

Speckbacher, spēk'bāk'ēr, (JOSEPH,) a Tyrolese patriot, and friend of Hofer, was born near Innspruck in 1768; died in 1820.

Speckter, spēk'tēr, (ERWIN,) a German painter, born at Hamburg in 1806, was a pupil of Cornelius at Munich. He visited Italy in 1824, and while at Rome

produced his picture of the "Sleeping Samson," esteemed one of his master-pieces. He died in 1835. His interesting "Letters of a German Artist from Italy" were published in 1846.

Speckter, (OTTO,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Hamburg in 1807. He executed a number of lithographs and etchings, among them "Twelve Etchings to Puss in Boots."

Spedalieri, (NICCOLO,) an Italian priest and writer, born in Sicily in 1740. He published a work on the Rights of Man, "De' Diritti del Uomo," (1791,) which gave offence to the clergy. Died in 1795.

Spedding, (JAMES,) an English author, born in 1810. He devoted himself to the study of Bacon, of whom he wrote a "Life and Letters." Died in 1881.

Spee von, fon spä, (FRIEDRICH,) a German Jesuit, born near Kaiserswerth, on the Rhine, about 1595, wrote devotional poems of great beauty, and an able treatise against the belief in witchcraft. Died in 1635.

Speed, (JOHN,) an English historian, born in Cheshire about 1550. He was the author of a chronicle entitled "The History of Great Britain under the Conquests of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans," (1611,) "The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain," and other works. Died in 1629.

Spegel, spī'gēl, (HAQUIN,) a Swedish prelate, born at Ronneby in 1645. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of the Swedish Church," ("Svenska Kyrke-historie," 2 vols., 1708.) In 1711 he became Archbishop of Upsal. Died in 1713 or 1714.

Speke, speek, (Captain JOHN HANNING,) an English officer, distinguished as an explorer of Africa, was born in 1827. He served in the army in India several years. About 1855-57 he was a companion of Captain Burton on a journey in Africa. He discovered Lake Victoria Nyanza in 1858. In company with Mr. Grant, he performed another journey to that part of Africa in 1860-61, and discovered the sources of the Nile in 1862 by tracing that river to Lake Nyanza. He was killed in England in 1864 by the accidental discharge of his own gun.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for November, 1864; "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1859, and May, 1860; "London Quarterly Review" for January, 1864.

Spel'man, (EDWARD,) an English scholar and translator, was a descendant of Sir Henry, noticed below. He translated Xenophon's "Cyropædia," and Dionysius of Halicarnassus. Died in 1767.

Spelman, (Sir HENRY,) an eminent English antiquary, born in Norfolk in 1562. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards settled in London. He published in 1626 the first part of his "Glossarium Archæologicum," a standard work of its kind, which he left unfinished; the remaining part was brought out by his friend Sir William Dugdale. He also wrote "Councils, Decrees, Laws, etc. of Britain in Ecclesiastical Affairs," (in Latin, unfinished.) Died in 1641.

His son, Sir JOHN SPELMAN, wrote a "Critical Life of King Alfred," and another son, CLEMENT, became baron of the exchequer under Charles II. Sir John died in 1643.

Spelta, spēl'tā, (ANTONIO MARIA,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Pavia in 1559. He published, besides other works, "Istoria de' Fatti notabili occorsi nell' Universo," etc., (1603.) Died in 1632.

Spence, (JOSEPH,) an English divine and critic, born in Hampshire in 1699. He studied at Oxford, entered into orders, and in 1728 became professor of poetry in that college. Having travelled on the continent, he was appointed after his return professor of modern history at Oxford. His principal work is entitled "Polymetis; or, An Enquiry concerning the Agreement between the Works of the Roman Poets and the Remains of the Ancient Artists," etc., which was very well received. He also wrote an "Essay on Pope's Translation of the Odyssey," which procured for him the friendship of that poet, and "Anecdotes, Observations, and Characters of Books and Men," a valuable and interesting work. Mr. Spence was made a prebendary of Durham Cathedral in 1754. He was accidentally drowned in 1768.

See the "London Quarterly Review" for July, 1820.

Spence, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English entomologist, born in 1783, published a number of treatises on natural history, among which we may name "Observations relative to Dr. Carus's Discovery of the Circulation of Blood in Insects." He also assisted the Rev. William Kirby in his "Introduction to Entomology, or Elements of the Natural History of Insects." He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and other learned institutions. (See KIRBY.) Died in 1860.

Spēn'cer, (AMBROSE,) LL.D., an able American jurist, born at Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1765. He graduated at Harvard College, and subsequently rose through various offices to be chief justice of the State of New York in 1810. He retired from the bench in 1823. He married successively two sisters of De Witt Clinton. Died in 1848.

Spencer, (CHARLES.) See SUNDERLAND, EARL OF. **Spēn'cer**, (CHARLES,) Duke of Marlborough, born in 1707, was a son of Charles III., Earl of Sunderland, and a grandson of the famous Duke of Marlborough, whose title he inherited in 1733. He served in the army, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-general. Died in 1759.

Spencer, (FREDERICK,) Earl Spencer, an English peer, born in London in 1798. He served in the navy, and gained the rank of rear-admiral. In 1845 he entered the House of Lords.

Spencer, (GEORGE,) a Roman Catholic priest, born in 1799, was a younger brother of Viscount Althorp. He joined the order of Passionists, and assumed the name of Father Ignatius. Died in 1864.

Spencer, (GEORGE JOHN,) Earl Spencer, born about 1758, was a grandson of the third Earl of Sunderland. He was a member of the cabinet under Pitt about 1795-1801. He died in 1834, leaving a son John Charles, Lord Althorp.

Spencer, (HENRY.) See SUNDERLAND, EARL OF.

Spencer, (HERBERT,) a distinguished English philosopher and author, was born at Derby about 1820. He learned the business of civil engineer, which he abandoned about 1845. He published "Social Statics; or the Conditions essential to Human Happiness Specified," etc., (1851,) and "The Principles of Psychology," (1855.) His contributions to the "Westminster Review" and other periodicals were reprinted in a volume entitled "Essays, Scientific, Political, and Speculative," (1857.) Among his principal works, which have attracted much attention, are "Education, Intellectual, Moral, and Physical," (1861,) "Progress, its Law and Course," "First Principles," (1862,) "The Principles of Biology," (1863,) and "Illustrations of Universal Progress," (1864.) Some of these are portions of an extensive work entitled a "System of Philosophy," the prospectus of which was issued in 1860. "The Study of Sociology" reached a third edition in 1872. "Ceremonial Institutions," the fourth part of "The Principles of Sociology," appeared in 1879. In 1882 he visited America. In 1885 he carried on a newspaper controversy with Frederic Harrison, who questioned the originality of his system.

Spencer, (JESSE AMES,) D.D., an American Episcopalian divine and theologian, born in 1816. He published a "History of the English Reformation," "Egypt and the Holy Land," and other works.

Spencer, (JOHN,) D.D., an English divine and scholar, born in Kent in 1630, was created Dean of Ely. He wrote a work entitled "De Legibus Hebræorum Ritualibus et eorum Rationibus." Died in 1695.

Spencer, (JOHN CANFIELD,) an American lawyer and statesman, born at Hudson, New York, in 1788, was a son of Ambrose, noticed above. He practised for many years at Canandaigua, to which he removed in 1809. He was elected to Congress in 1816, and was a member of the Senate of New York from 1824 to 1828. He gained a high reputation by his revision of the statutes of New York, on which he wrote a series of essays. In 1839 he became secretary of state for New York. He was secretary of war under the national government from October, 1841, to March, 1843, and was appointed secretary of the treasury at the latter date. He resigned in 1844 because he was opposed to the annexation of Texas to the Union. About 1845 he removed from

Canandaigua to Albany, where he died in May, 1855. He is said to have been a man of powerful intellect and intense energy.

Spencer, (JOHN POYNTZ SPENCER,) fifth Earl, was born in 1835. He was lord-lieutenant of Ireland 1868-1874, lord president of the council 1880-1882, and then 1882-1885, at a most critical period, again lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He has received the order of the Garter.

Spencer, (JOHN CHARLES.) See ALTHORP, LORD. **Spencer**, (HON. WILLIAM ROBERT,) an accomplished English writer, son of Lord Charles Spencer, was born in 1770. He produced a translation of "Lenore." Died in 1834.

Spēner, spā'ner, (JAKOB KARL,) a German writer and jurist, a son of the following, was born at Frankfurt in 1684. He published, besides other works, a "General History of Germany," ("Historia Germaniæ Universalis et Pragmatica," 2 vols., 1717.) Died in 1730.

Spēner, (PHILIPP JAKOB,) an eminent German Protestant minister, born at Rappoltsweiler, now Ribeauvillé, in Alsace, in January, 1635. He is called the founder of the sect of Pietists. He studied theology, Hebrew, etc. at Strasburg, and began to preach in that city in 1663. Having acquired a high reputation as a preacher, he became in 1666 first pastor of the Lutheran church at Frankfort-on-the-Main. He instituted, about 1670, meetings for religious instruction and prayer, which were called *collegia pietatis*. In 1675 he published a small work entitled "Pious Desires," ("Pia Desideria,") which was highly esteemed. He was appointed court preacher at Dresden in 1686, and removed in 1691 to Berlin, where he obtained the office of provost of the church of Saint Nicholas and enjoyed great influence. He was eminent for charity and tolerance. His efforts were directed to the promotion of vital and practical religion. The chairs of theology in the new University of Halle were filled by disciples of Spēner. A controversy arose between his friends and the faculty of Wittenberg, who censured as heretical two hundred and sixty-four propositions found in his writings. He died in Berlin in February, 1705, leaving numerous works, among which are "The Interior and Spiritual Peace," (1686,) and "The Duties of the Evangelical Life," (1692.)

See CANSTEIN, "Lebensbeschreibung Spēners," 1740; HOSSBACH, "Spēner und seine Zeit," 2 vols., 1828; W. THILO, "Spēner als Katechet," 1840; WILDENHAHN, "P. J. Spēner," 1842; A. STEINMETZ, "Leben P. J. Spēner's," 1741; PFANNENBERG, "P. J. Spēner der Kirchenvater des Evangelischen Deutschlands," 1833; HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Spēn'ser, [Lat. SPENSE'BUS,] (EDMUND,) an illustrious English poet, was born in East Smithfield, London, about 1553. His early history is involved in much obscurity; he is supposed, however, to have been of a good family, though probably in indigent circumstances, as he entered Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, as a sizar, in 1569. Having taken the degree of A.M. in 1576, he resided for a time in the North of England, where he wrote his "Shepheard's Calendar," a pastoral poem, dedicated to his employer and patron Sir Philip Sidney, and first published in 1579. He became secretary to Lord Grey de Wilton, Viceroy of Ireland, in 1580, and obtained for his services a grant of 3028 acres of land from the forfeited estate of the Earl of Desmond. Soon after he had fixed his residence in this place, which was situated in the county of Cork, he acquired the friendship and patronage of Sir Walter Raleigh, to whom he dedicated his poem entitled "Colin Clout's come Home Again," (1591.) About the same time he published the first three books of his "Færie Queene," and in 1595 his "Astrophel," an elegy on Sir Philip Sidney. He married the same year an Irish lady, supposed to have been a Miss Nagle, and wrote on the occasion an epithalamium, which Hallam styles a "splendid little poem, . . . an intoxication of ecstasy, ardent, noble, and pure." The fourth, fifth, and sixth books of "The Færie Queene" came out in 1596. Spenser was appointed in 1798 sheriff of the county of Cork. The rebellion of the Earl of Tyrone having broken out soon after, he was compelled to leave his estate, which was plundered by the rebels, and the house burned, with, it is said, an infant child in it. He did not long survive this severe calamity, and died in great destitution. He was buried

in Westminster Abbey, near Chaucer, in compliance with his own request. He left two sons, Sylvanus and Peregrine. Of Spenser's poetry Campbell observes, "He threw the soul of harmony into our verse, and made it more warmly, tenderly, and magnificently descriptive than it ever was before, or, with a few exceptions, than it has ever been since;" and Hazlitt says, "There is an originality, richness, and variety in his allegorical personages and fictions which almost vies with the splendour of the ancient mythology. If Ariosto transports us into the regions of romance, Spenser's poetry is all fairy-land."

See J. P. COLLIER, "Life of E. Spenser," 1862; DR. JOHN AIKIN, "Life of E. Spenser," 1806; H. J. TODD, "Life of E. Spenser," 1805; PRESCOTT, "Miscellanies;" WARTON, "Observations on the Faerie Queen;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1833; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Spenserus. See SPENSER.

Speranski or **Speranski**, spä-rân'ske, (MICHAEL,) COUNT, an eminent Russian statesman and mathematician, born in the government of Vladimir in 1772. He became secretary to the privy council in 1801, and colleague of the minister of justice in 1808. He made important reforms in several departments of the government. In 1812 he was removed from office, but in 1819 he was appointed Governor-General of Siberia. He enjoyed in a high degree the confidence of the emperor Nicholas, and was placed at the head of a commission appointed to make a digest or code of Russian laws, which was published in 45 vols., 1830. For these services he was rewarded with the title of count. Died in 1839.

See BARON VON KORF, "Vie du Comte Speranski," 2 vols., 1861; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sperling, spēr'ling, (OTTO,) a German naturalist, born at Hamburg in 1602. He practised medicine at Copenhagen and at Hamburg. He wrote on botany. Died in 1681.

See MÖLLER, "Cimbria Literata."

Sperling, (OTTO,) an antiquary, a son of the preceding, was born at Christiania in 1634. He became professor of history and law at Copenhagen in 1692, and published several works on numismatics and Northern antiquities, among which is "Monumentum Hamburgense Benedictinum," (1675.) Died in 1715.

See MÖLLER, "Cimbria Literata."

Speroni, spä-ro'nee, (SPERONE,) an eminent Italian writer and orator, born at Padua in 1500. He passed for the foremost orator of Italy in his time. He wrote several works in verse and prose, among which are moral dialogues, ("Dialoghi," 1542,) and an admired tragedy, called "Canace," (1546.) His style is highly praised. Died in 1588. His complete works were published at Venice in 5 vols. 4to, 1740.

See DE THOU, "Eloges;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Speusippe. See SPEUSIPPUS.

Speu-sip'pus, [Gr. Σπείσιππος; Fr. SPEUSIPPE, spu'h-zèp',] a Greek philosopher, born in Attica about 380 B.C., was a disciple and nephew of Plato. His mother, Potone, was a sister of Plato, whom he accompanied in his third journey to Syracuse. Having been selected by Plato as his successor, Speusippus directed the Academy from 347 to 339 B.C. He adopted the Platonic philosophy, with slight modifications. Aristotle testified his respect for the ability of Speusippus by writing a refutation of his doctrines. His works are not extant. Died in 339 B.C.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" RAVAISSON, "Speusippi de Primis Rerum Principis Placita," 1838; M. A. FISCHER, "Scriptio Academica de Speusippi Vita," 1845.

Sphærus, spēe'rus, [Σφαῖρος,] a Greek Stoic philosopher, was a pupil of Zeno, and lived at Alexandria in the reigns of Ptolemy I. and Ptolemy Philadelphus.

Sphinx, sfinks, [Σφίγξ,] a monster of the Greek mythology, was said to have the face of a woman, the wings of a bird, and the breast, feet, and tail of a lion. According to some writers, the Sphinx was the offspring of Typhon and Chimæra. The poets feigned that this monster appeared near Thebes, in Bœotia,

proposed a riddle to every person that passed, and destroyed all that failed to solve the enigma. After many had failed and had perished, Œdipus came, and the Sphinx demanded, "What animal is that which goes on four feet in the morning, on two at noon, and on three at evening?" He answered, "That is Man, who creeps in infancy, walks on two feet in manhood, and uses a staff in old age." The Sphinx then killed herself, or disappeared. This was a favourite emblem among the ancient Egyptians, with whom it probably originated. At the present time there may be seen near the pyramid of Ghizeh a colossal figure of a sphinx, cut out of a solid rock, and probably as old as the pyramids.

See "Biographie Universelle," (Partie mythologique;) SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology."

Spiegel, spee'gël, (FRIEDRICH,) a German Orientalist, born near Würzburg in 1820, has published a "Chrestomathia Persica," an edition of the "Zend Avesta," or the sacred books of the Parsees, with a translation. "Eranische Alterthumskunde." He became in 1849 professor of Oriental languages at Erlangen.

Spiegel, (HENDRIK,) a Dutch poet and merchant, called THE DUTCH ENNIUS, born at Amsterdam in 1549. He wrote "The Mirror of the Heart," ("Hart Spiegel," 1614.) Died in 1612.

Spieker, (CHRISTIAN WILHELM,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Brandenburg, on the Havel, in 1780. He wrote a number of works.

Spielbergen, van, or **Spilbergen**, (GFORGE,) a Dutch navigator, who made a voyage to the East Indies in 1601. In 1614 he commanded a flotilla of six vessels which sailed through the Strait of Magellan to the Moluccas.

Spielhagen, (FRIEDRICH,) a German novelist, born at Magdeburg in 1829.

Spielmann, speel'mân, (JAKOB REINHOLD,) born at Strasburg in 1722, became professor of chemistry in his native town. He published "Elements of Chemistry," and other scientific works. Died in 1782.

Spierings (spee'rings) of ANTWERP, (HENRY,) an able landscape-painter, born about 1633. He worked in France for Louis XIV., and in Italy. Died in 1715.

Spierings, (NICHOLAS,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Antwerp in 1633, imitated Salvator Rosa with success. Died at Antwerp in 1691.

Spiers, van, vãn speers, (ALBERT,) a Dutch historical painter, born at Amsterdam in 1666. He worked at Rome and Venice, and returned to Amsterdam in 1697. Died in 1718.

Spieshammer. See CUSPINIAN.

Spieß, speess, (CHRISTIAN HEINRICH,) a German novelist and dramatic writer, born at Freiberg, in Saxony, in 1755; died in 1799.

Spifame, spe'fãm', (JACQUES PAUL,) a Frenchman, born in Paris in 1502. He became Bishop of Nevers in 1548, abjured Catholicism in 1559, and was ordained a minister by Calvin at Geneva. Charged with calumny and other offences, he was executed at Geneva in 1566.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Spifame, (RAOUL,) a lawyer, a brother of the preceding, having become deranged, imagined that he was King Henry II. of France, whom he resembled in features. He was confined by that king, who ordered him to be treated as a sovereign. Died in 1563.

Spi-gē'ī-us, (or spe-hā'le-ūs,) (ADRIAN,) a Flemish anatomist and physician, whose original name was VAN DEN SPIEGHEL, was born at Brussels in 1578. He studied at Louvain and Padua, where he graduated in medicine, and became professor of anatomy and surgery in 1616. He was the author of a valuable work "On the Structure of the Human Body," (1627,) and other treatises. One of the lobes of the liver has been called by his name. Died in 1625.

Spilberg or **Spielberg**, speel'bêrg, (JOHANN,) a German painter of history, born at Dusseldorf in 1619, was a pupil of Flink. He was patronized by the Count-Palatine. Died in 1690.

Spilbergen, van. See SPIELBERGEN, VAN.

Spil'ler, (JOHN,) an English sculptor, born in London in 1763, was a pupil of Bacon. His principal work

is the statue of Charles II. in the centre of the Royal Exchange. He died soon after its completion, in 1794.

Spinckes, spĭnks, (NATHANIEL,) an English nonjuror, born at Castor in 1653 or 1654. He became prebendary of Salisbury about 1687, and was ordained a bishop of the nonjurors in 1713. Died in 1727.

Spindler, spĭnd'ler, (KARL,) a popular and voluminous German novelist, born at Breslau about 1795. Among his works we may mention "The Jew," (1827,) "The Jesuit," (1829,) "The Invalid," and "The Bird-Fancier of Imst," ("Der Vogelhändler von Imst.") His writings, including several dramatic pieces, amount to one hundred volumes. Died in 1855.

See the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1833.

Spinelli. See SPINELLO.

Spinelli, spe-nel'lee, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian jurist, born at Naples about 1325. He was appointed chancellor of the kingdom by Queen Joan I. of Naples. Died after 1394.

Spinelli, (PARRI,) an Italian painter, born at Arezzo about 1390, was the son of the artist Spinello Aretino, by whom he was instructed in painting. His frescos were distinguished for their richness of colouring. His death is variously dated about 1410, 1426, or 1444.

Spinello, (ARETINO.) See ARETINO.

Spinello, spe-nel'lo, or **Spinelli**, spe-nel'lee, (MATEO,) an Italian chronicler, born in the province of Bari in 1230, wrote a chronicle of events of his time in Italy. Died after 1285.

Spin'ner, (FRANCIS E.), an American politician, born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1802. He represented the seventeenth district of New York in Congress from 1855 to 1861, and was then appointed treasurer of the United States. This post he held until July, 1875.

Spinola, spee-no-lâ, (AMBROSIO,) MARQUIS OF, a celebrated military commander, born at Genoa in 1569. In conjunction with his brother Frederick, at that time admiral of the Spanish fleet on the coast of Holland, he fought against the Flemish insurgents in the campaign of 1602. His brother having been killed in an engagement with the Dutch in 1603, Spinola became general-in-chief of the Spanish army in the Netherlands, and in 1604 took the city of Ostend, which had been besieged more than three years by the Spaniards. He afterwards opposed Maurice, Prince of Orange, without, however, gaining any decided victory; and the Spanish fleet near Gibraltar having been defeated by Admiral Heemskerck in 1607, a truce was concluded with Maurice for twelve years, (1609.) Hostilities being renewed in 1621, Spinola was again the opponent of Maurice, over whom he gained several important victories, among which was the capture of Juliers, Wesel, and Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1625, after a siege of ten months, he took the city of Breda, Maurice having died of a fever during the progress of the siege. Spinola afterwards commanded against the French in Italy; but he died in 1630.

See ADOLPHE SIRET, "A. Spinola, Episode," etc., 1851; J. BALINUS, "De Bello Belgico Auspicis A. Spinolæ," 1609; P. CASONI, "Vita d'Ambrogio Spinola," 1691; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" MOTLEY, "History of the Netherlands," chap. xlii.

Spinoza. See SPINOZA.

Spinoza, spe-no-zâ, or **Spinosa**, spe-no'sâ, (BENEDICT,) a celebrated pantheistical philosopher, born at Amsterdam on the 24th of November, 1632. His parents were Spanish or Portuguese Jews, who gave him the name of BARUCH, which he exchanged for its equivalent Benedict. He learned Hebrew and other ancient languages, and read with avidity the works of Descartes, who was one of his favourite authors. At an early age he announced opinions which were considered heretical and for which he was excommunicated by the Jews. One of them also attempted to assassinate him in the night, about 1656; but he escaped with a slight wound. To avoid persecution, he retired to Leyden or Rynsburg, and gained a subsistence by making lenses for telescopes and microscopes. He passed his life as a solitary recluse, and practised great frugality. About 1668 he settled at the Hague, where he remained until his death. He published a "Theological and Political Treatise," ("Tractatus theologico-politicus," 1670,) and

left several works, which were published in 1677 under the title of "Opera Posthuma."

Spinoza was never married. In 1673 the Elector-Palatine, Charles Louis, offered him a chair of philosophy at Heidelberg, promising to allow him liberty of thought and discussion provided he should not speak or write against the established religion. He politely declined this offer. His constitution was naturally frail and delicate. He died in February, 1677. For more than a century after his death he was generally stigmatized as an atheist, a monster, and a blasphemer. A reaction followed, especially in Germany, and he became a great favourite with Goethe, Lessing, Novalis, and Schleiermacher. His most important work is "Ethics Demonstrated by a Geometrical Method," ("Ethica More Geometrico demonstrata.") "Spinoza was truly," says Hallam, "what Voltaire has with rather less justice called Clarke,—a reasoning machine. A few leading theorems, too hastily taken up as axiomatic, were sufficient to make him sacrifice, with no compromise or hesitation, not only every principle of religion and moral right, but the clear intuitive notions of common sense. . . . Spinoza does not essentially differ from the Pantheists of old. He conceived, as they had done, that the infinity of God required the exclusion of all other substance." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

"Bayle's article 'Spinoza,'" says Goethe, "excited displeasure and mistrust in me. In the first place, the man was represented as an atheist, and his opinions as most abominable; but immediately after it was confessed that he was a calm, reflective, diligent scholar, a good citizen, a sympathizing neighbour, and a peaceable, domestic man. They seemed to have quite forgotten the words of the gospel: 'By their fruits you shall know them.'" ("Autobiography," book xvi. p. 2.) The same critic says in another place, "The mind which worked upon me so decisively, and which was destined to affect so deeply my whole mode of thinking, was Spinoza. After looking through the world in vain to find a means of development for my strange nature, I at last fell upon the 'Ethics' of this man. . . . Here I found a sedative for my passions, and a free wide view over the material world seemed to open before me. But what especially bound me to him was the great disinterestedness that shone from every sentence. . . . The all-composing calmness of Spinoza was in striking contrast with my all-disturbing activity, his mathematical method was the opposite of my poetic imagination and way of writing, and the very precision which was thought ill adapted to moral subjects, made me his enthusiastic disciple, his most decided worshipper." ("Autobiography," book xiv. p. 170.) From the article "Spinoza," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," by John Downes, we extract the following: "The character of Spinoza is naturally one of the most devout on record, for his life was, in a manner, one unbroken hymn. He was not a pious man, as that word is now usually understood, for he was not a Christian, at least in profession." Among the numerous biographies of Spinoza, that of J. Colerus, "Vie de B. Spinoza," (1706,) is said to be the best.

See, also, LUCAS VRÆSE, "La Vie et l'Esprit de Spinoza," 1719; H. F. VON DIETZ, "Spinoza nach Leben und Lehre," 1783; PIERRE BAYLE, "Het Leven van B. de Spinoza," 1693; JACOBI, "Briefe ueber die Lehre des Spinoza," 1786; PHILIPPSON, "Leben von Spinoza," 1790; KARL THOMAS, "Spinoza als Metaphysiker," 1840; A. SAINTES, "Histoire de la Vie de Spinoza," 1842; CONRAD VON ORELLI, "Spinozas Leben und Lehre," 1843; VON VLOTEN, "Baruch d'Espinoza," 1862. For an excellent (popular) notice of the philosophic system of Spinoza, see FROUDE, "Short Studies on Great Subjects," 1863; see, also, MATTHEW ARNOLD, "Essays in Criticism;" "Westminster Review" for May, 1843, (by G. H. LEWES;) "British Quarterly Review" for November, 1848; "North British Review" for May, 1863, article "Saisset and Spinoza."

Spira, de, deĥ spee'râ, (JOHANNES,) or JOHN OF SPEYER, a German printer, who in the latter part of the fifteenth century removed to Venice, where he founded the first printing-establishment. Among the works issued from his press were editions of Cicero's "Epistles" and Pliny's "Natural History," (1469.)

Spiriti, spee're-tee, (SALVATORE,) MARQUIS, an Italian *littérateur*, born at Cosenza in 1712; died in 1776.

Spirito, spee're-to, (LORENZO,) an Italian satirical poet, born at Perugia about 1430. He wrote "Sorti,"

(1473,) and other works, which were once popular. He died about 1495.

Spitta, spit'tā, (KARL JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German devotional poet, born at Hanover in 1801.

Spittler, spit'ler, (LUDWIG TIMOTHEUS,) BARON, born at Stuttgart in 1752, became in 1779 professor of philosophy at Göttingen. He published several historical and ecclesiastical works. Died in 1810.

Spitzel. See SPIZELIUS.

Spix, von, fon spiks, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a German naturalist, born at Hochstadt, in Bavaria, in 1781. Having published in 1811 his "History and Review of all Systems of Zoology," he was elected to the Academy of Sciences, and made conservator of the Zoological Museum at Munich. In 1817 he accompanied Von Martius on his scientific expedition to Brazil. He died in 1826, having with some assistance completed five splendidly illustrated works on the birds, apes, bats, and reptiles of Brazil.

See the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for February, 1830; "Monthly Review" for December, 1824.

Spizelius, spit-sā'le-ūs, or **Spitzel**, spit'sel, (THEOPHILUS,) a German scholar and ecclesiastic, born at Augsburg in 1639, wrote a "Commentary on the State of Literature among the Chinese," (1660,) and other works. Died in 1691.

Spofforth, (REGINALD,) an English composer of great merit, born in Nottinghamshire in 1768. He is chiefly known by his glees, which are esteemed masterpieces of their kind. Died in 1826.

Spohn, spōn, [Lat. SPOHN'NIUS,] (FRIEDRICH AUGUST WILHELM,) an eminent German scholar, born at Dortmund in 1792. He studied at Leipsic, where he became in 1819 professor of the Greek and Latin languages. He published editions of the "Panegyricus" of Isocrates, the two geographical works of Nicephorus Blemmida, and the "Opera et Dies" of Hesiod. He died in 1824, leaving a work on hieroglyphics, entitled "De Lingua et Literis veterum Ægyptiorum," which was continued and published by Seyffarth in 1825.

See G. SEYFFARTH, "Memoria F. A. G. Spohnii," 1825.

Spohnius. See SPOHN.

Spohr, spōr, (LOUIS,) one of the greatest composers and musicians of recent times, was born at Brunswick in 1784. He was instructed in violin-playing by Maucourt and Eck, and subsequently made a professional tour in Russia, France, and Italy, being everywhere received with distinguished favour. In 1813 he became chapel-master at Vienna, where he produced his opera of "Faust," and several other admired works. He was appointed in 1822 chapel-master to the Duke of Hesse-Cassel, and soon after composed his popular operas of "Jessonda," "The Alchemist," "Pietro of Abano," and "The Crusader." His oratorios of "The Crucifixion," "The Last Judgment," and the "Fall of Babylon" are entitled to a very high rank among works of the kind; the last-named was composed for a musical festival in England, where Spohr's music enjoys great popularity. He also produced numerous symphonies, cantatas, and pieces for the violin and other instruments. Died in 1859.

See "Autobiography of Louis Spohr," 1865; EBERS, "Spohr und Halévy," etc., 1837; CHORON et FAYOLLE, "Dictionnaire des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Jahrbuch zum Conversations-Lexikon," 1863.

Spolverini, spol-vā-ree'nee, (GIAMBATTISTA,) MARQUIS, an Italian poet, born at Verona in 1695. He wrote a poem "On the Cultivation of Rice," ("La Coltivazione del Riso," 1758,) which was much admired. Died in 1762.

Spolverini, (HILARION,) an Italian painter of battles, was born at Parma in 1657; died in 1734.

Spon, spōn, (CHARLES,) a French physician, born at Lyons in 1609. He practised at Lyons, and translated into Latin verse the "Prognostics" of Hippocrates, (1661.) Died in 1684.

Spon, (JACOB,) a celebrated French antiquary and physician, born at Lyons in 1647, was a son of the preceding. In 1676 he explored Greece, from which he brought several thousand inscriptions. He published "Resarches on the Antiquities of Lyons," (1673,)

"Travels in Italy, Dalmatia, Greece, and the Levant," (3 vols., 1678,) which was highly esteemed, a "History of the Republic of Geneva," (1680,) and other works. Died in 1685.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Spondanus. See SPONDE, DE.

Sponde, de, deḥ spōnd, [Lat. SPONDA'NUS,] (HENRY,) a French prelate, born at Mauléon in 1568, became Bishop of Pamiers in 1626. He published an abridgment of the "Annals" of Baronius, and wrote a continuation of them from 1197 to 1640, (2 vols., 1639.) Died in 1643.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Sponde, de, [Lat. SPONDA'NUS,] (JEAN,) a French scholar, born at Mauléon in 1557, was a brother of the preceding. He published a Latin version of Homer's poems, with notes, (1583.) Died in 1595.

Sponneck, von, fon spōn'nek, (WILHELM CARL EPPINGEN,) COUNT, a Danish economist and financier, born at Rinkjövbing in 1815. He published a systematic treatise on customs, or tariffs, (2 vols., 1840.) He was appointed minister of finance in 1848.

Spontini, spon-tee'nee, (GASPARO LUIGI PACIFICO,) an Italian musician and composer, born at Jesi in 1778 or 1779. He produced in 1796 an opera called "I Puntigli delle Donne." About 1803 he removed to Paris, where his "Finta Filosofo" was performed in 1804. He composed "La Vestale," an opera, (1807,) which had great success. In 1820 he became director of the Royal Opera in Berlin, and chapel-master to the king. Among his chief works are "Olympie" and "Fernand Cortez." Died in 1851.

See L. DE LOMÉNE, "M. Spontini, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; E. M. OETTINGER, "Spontini," 1843; RAUL ROCHETTE, "Notice historique sur la Vie de M. Spontini," 1852; FÉTIŒ, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Spontone, spon-to'nà, (CIRO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Bologna about 1552. He wrote many works, in prose and verse. Died about 1610.

Spork, von, fon spork, (JOHANN,) COUNT, a German general, born in Westphalia in 1597. He fought for the Elector of Bavaria, and afterwards for the emperor Ferdinand III. Died in 1679.

See ROSENKRANZ, "Johann Spork," 1845.

His son, FRANZ ANTON, also a count, born in 1662, was a philanthropist in Bohemia. He founded hospitals and public libraries. Died in 1738.

See STILLENAU, "Lebensgeschichte des Grafen Spork," 1725.

Spots'wood or **Spot'tis-wood**, (JOHN,) an ambitious Scottish prelate, born at Mid-Calder in 1565. He became Archbishop of Glasgow in 1603, and Archbishop of Saint Andrew's in 1615. He was the object of popular odium among the Scotch. In 1635 he was appointed lord chancellor of Scotland. He wrote a "History of the Church of Scotland," (1655.) In 1638 he was deposed and declared infamous. Died in 1639.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Spotswood, (Sir ROBERT,) a lawyer, a son of the preceding, was born about 1596. He was appointed lord president of the court of session by Charles I. In the civil war he was a royalist, fought under Montrose, was taken prisoner, and executed in 1646.

Spot'tiswoode, (WILLIAM,) an English mathematician, was born in London in 1825. He published "Meditationes Analyticae," and other works. In 1871 he was appointed treasurer of the Royal Society. For some years he managed the well-known printer's business in London. Died in 1833.

Spragg or **Spragge**, (Si EDWARD,) an English admiral under the reign of Charles II., distinguished himself in several engagements with the Dutch in 1666-67, and subsequently fought Van Tromp in three successive battles. During the last he was drowned, (1673.)

Sprague, (CHARLES,) an American poet, born in Boston in 1791. He was cashier of the Globe Bank of Boston. He produced in 1823 an ode in honour of Shakspeare, "which," says R. W. Griswold, "is one of the most vigorous and beautiful lyrics in the English

language." His most extensive work is "Curiosity," a didactic and satirical poem, delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University in 1829. Among his other works are a centennial ode on the foundation of Boston, pronounced in 1830, and short poems entitled "The Winged Worshipers," "Art," and "The Family Meeting," which exhibit much skill in the use of language. Died in 1875.

See R. W. GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America;" "North American Review" for April, 1830.

Sprague, (WILLIAM), an American Senator, a nephew of William Sprague who was chosen Senator of the United States in 1842, was born at Cranston, Rhode Island, September 12, 1830. He was elected Governor of Rhode Island in 1860. In 1861 he raised a regiment, with which he fought at Bull Run, July 21. He was elected a Senator of the United States, by the legislature of Rhode Island, for six years, (1863-69), and re-elected in June, 1868. He married a daughter of Chief-Justice Chase.

Sprague, (WILLIAM BUEL,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Andover, Connecticut, in 1795. He published "Lectures to Young People," (1825,) "Hints on Christian Intercourse," (1834,) "Visits to European Celebrities," (1855,) and "Annals of the American Pulpit," (9 vols., 1856-69.) Of this valuable work, vols. i. and ii. treat of Trinitarian Congregationalist divines; vols. iii. and iv., Presbyterian; vol. v., Episcopalian; vol. vi., Baptist; vol. vii., Methodist; vol. viii., Unitarian, and vol. ix., Lutheran, Dutch Reformed, etc. He also contributed a "Life of Timothy Dwight" to Sparks's "American Biography." Died in 1876.

See the "North American Review" for April, 1857; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Spranger or **Spranger**, SPRÂNG'ER or SPRÂNG'HER, (BARTHOLOMEW,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1546, studied in Italy, and while at Rome was patronized by Pius V. and Cardinal Farnese. He painted for the former a "Last Judgment," containing nearly five hundred heads. Died about 1625.

Sprat, (THOMAS,) an English writer, born in Devonshire in 1636. He graduated at Oxford in 1657, was appointed successively chaplain to Charles II., Dean of Westminster, (1683,) and Bishop of Rochester, (1684.) He was the author of a poem "On the Death of Oliver Cromwell," and other poetical pieces, and an account of the Rye-House Plot, entitled "A True Account and Declaration of the Horrid Conspiracy against the Late King," etc. He also published a "Life of Cowley," and a "History of the Royal Society," of which he was one of the original members; and he is said to have been associated with the Duke of Buckingham, Butler, and others in writing "The Rehearsal." Died in 1713.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets," and a "Life of Thomas Sprat," London, 1715.

Sprëng, (JAMES,) called PRÆPOS'ITUS, a Flemish theologian, born at Ypres about 1485. He adopted the principles of Luther, and became in 1524 pastor of a church at Bremen. Died in 1562.

See J. H. VON SEELEN, "Vita J. Præpositi," 1747; JANSSEN, "Jacobus Præpositus," 1862.

Sprengel, SPRÊNG'EL, (KARL,) professor of agricultural science at Brunswick, was born near Hanover in 1787. He published "Chemistry for Farmers," (1831,) and other similar works. Died in 1859.

Sprengel, (KURT,) one of the most eminent physicians and botanists of Germany, was born near Anklam, in Pomerania, in 1766. He studied at Halle, where he took his medical degree in 1787, and in 1797 became professor of botany. Among his works we may name his "Manual of Pathology," (3 vols., 1795,) "Institutiones Medicæ," (6 vols., 1809,) a "History of Botany," (1817,) "New Discoveries in the Entire Circuit of Botany," (3 vols., 1819,) "Pragmatic History of Medicine," (5 vols., 1828,) "Historia Rei Herbariæ," and "Flora Halensis." Died at Halle in 1833.

See LEROY DUPRÉ, "Notice historique sur Sprengel," 1850; CALLISEN, "Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon," (Supplement;) "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sprengel, (MATTHÄUS CHRISTIAN,) an uncle of the preceding, was born at Rostock in 1746, and became

professor of history at Halle in 1779. He wrote a "History of Great Britain and Ireland," a "History of the Mahrattas," (1786,) and other works. Died in 1803.

Sprenger, SPRÊNG'ER, (ALOYS,) a distinguished Orientalist, born in the Tyrol in 1813. After a residence of several years in Hindostan, he became in 1850 interpreter of the government at Calcutta and secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He translated from the Arabic into English Masoodé's "Meadows of Gold," (1849,) wrote a valuable "Life of Mohammad," (1851,) and published several translations of English works into Hindostanee.

Sprenger, (PLACIDUS,) a German monk and writer, born at Würzburg in 1735. He published, besides other works, "The Literature of Catholic Germany," (11 vols., 1775-90.) Died in 1806.

Spreti, SPRÀ'tEE, (DESIDERIO,) an Italian historian, born at Ravenna in 1444, wrote (in Latin) a "History of Ravenna," (1489.) Died about 1474.

Spring, (GARDINER,) D.D., LL.D., a son of Samuel Spring, noticed below, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1785. Having graduated at Yale College, he became in 1810 pastor of a Presbyterian church in New York. He published, among other works, "Obligations of the World to the Bible," (1844,) "The Attraction of the Cross," (1845,) "Discourses to Seamen," "The Power of the Pulpit," (1848,) "Pulpit Ministrations" (1864,) and "Personal Reminiscences," (1866.) Died in 1873.

Spring, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Northbridge, Massachusetts, in 1746, became a chaplain in the Continental army in 1775. He published a number of religious and controversial works. Died in 1819.

Spruner, von, fon sproo'ner, (KARL,) a German historian and geographer, born at Stuttgart in 1803. He published a "District Map of East Franconia," (1835,) a "Historical-Geographical Hand-Atlas," (1837,) which is esteemed a standard work, a "Universal Historical School-Atlas," and other works of the kind.

Spurgeon, spûr'jon, (CHARLES HADDON,) a popular and eloquent English Baptist preacher, born at Kelvedon, Essex, in 1834. He began to preach in London about 1853, and attracted large audiences in Exeter Hall and Surrey Music-Hall. A new chapel, of vast dimensions, was erected for him, and opened in 1861. He has published several religious works.

See "Life of C. H. Spurgeon," New York, 1857.

Spu-rin'na, (VESTRICIUS,) a Roman poet and soldier, was a contemporary of Tacitus and Pliny the Younger. He gained several victories over the Germans on the Rhine, and held various offices under the government. His lyric poems, in Latin and Greek, are praised by Pliny.

Spûrs'tow, (WILLIAM,) an English clergyman and writer, was minister of Hackney, from which he was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. Died in 1666.

Spurzheim, spôrts'him, (JOHANN KASPAR,) a German physician, and one of the earliest advocates of phrenology, was born at Longwich, near Treves, in 1776. He studied medicine at Vienna, and there met Dr. Gall, of whom he became a disciple. About 1805 he left Vienna, and accompanied Dr. Gall in visits to various cities of Germany, France, etc. As partners, they lectured in Paris from 1807 to 1813, and published "The Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System in general, and of the Brain in particular." Spurzheim is reputed to have discovered the fibrous structure of the brain. He lectured in England several years, and returned to Paris in 1817. He published a number of works on phrenology, etc. He visited the United States in 1832, and died at Boston in the same year.

See "Mémorial of the Life and Philosophy of Spurzheim," by A. CARMICHAEL, 1833; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for October, 1815.

Squarcione, skwâr-cho'nâ, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter and amateur, born at Padua in 1394. He enjoyed a very high reputation as a teacher, and numbered among his pupils Bellini, Marco Zoppo, and Andrea Mantegna. He possessed great wealth, and was the owner of a large and choice collection of works of art. Died in 1444.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" SELVATICO, "Il Pittor: F Squarcione," 1839.

â, ê, î, ô, ù, ý, *long*; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, ï, ö, ŷ, *short*; a, e, i, o, *obscure*; fâr, fáll, fât; mêt; nô; gööd; mōōn;

Squi'er, (EPHRAIM GEORGE,) an American archæologist, born in Albany county, New York, in 1821. He became in 1843 editor of the "Hartford Daily Journal," an organ of the Whig party, and in 1844 took charge of the "Scioto Gazette," Ohio. In 1848 he published in the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge" a description of the ancient monuments of the Mississippi valley, and in 1849 an account of the aboriginal monuments of the State of New York. He was soon after appointed chargé-d'affaires to Guatemala. In 1851 he furnished the plan for an inter-oceanic railway through Honduras, the survey of which road he subsequently conducted. Among his principal works may be named "Nicaragua, its People, Scenery, Ancient Monuments," etc., (1852), "Notes on Central America," etc., (1854), "Monograph of Authors who have written on the Aboriginal Languages of Central America," and "Tropical Fibres: their Production and their Economic Extraction," (1861.) Mr. Squier has been a contributor to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and Appleton's "American Cyclopædia," and has been admitted to the London Society of Antiquaries, and other learned institutions of Europe.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1852.

Squire, (SAMUEL,) an English writer and scholar, born in Wiltshire in 1714. He studied at Cambridge, and rose through several preferments to be Bishop of Saint David's in 1761. He was the author of "An Enquiry into the Origin of the Greek Language," (1741), "The Ancient History of the Hebrews Vindicated," (1741,) and other learned works, also a number of sermons. Died in 1766.

See Sri.

Sri, sree, or **Shrī**, shree, (sometimes written **Sree**,) a Sanscrit word, signifying "prosperity," "wealth," "splendour," is often applied as an epithet to Lakshmi, the consort of Vishnu, and is sometimes given as a name to Saraswati, the wife of Brahma, and the goddess of music and eloquence. (See LAKSHMI and SARASWATI.)

Sse-ma-Kwang, (or **-Kouang**,) sà mã kwáng, written also **Sze-ma-K'wang**, an eminent Chinese historian, born in the province of Shen-see about 1018 A.D. He enjoyed the favour of several successive sovereigns. About the year 1084 he was appointed president of the Imperial Academy of Han-lin, the highest literary institution in China. He died in 1086. He left a great historical work, entitled "Universal Mirror," ("Toong-Kian,") which has been translated into French by Père Mailla.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sse-ma-Tsien, sà-mà-tse-ên (or **-tse-ăn**,) or **Sse-ma-Tsian**, written also **Sze-ma-Ts'een** and **Se-ma-Tsien**, a celebrated Chinese historiographer, scholar, and critic, born in the province of Shen-see about 145 B.C. His father, who held the office of historiographer to the emperor Woo-tee, greatly distinguished himself by his zeal in collecting and arranging the writings of the ancients. After his death the son succeeded to his office, and applied himself with equal industry and zeal to collecting and preserving the writings of antiquity. Having by his freedom and boldness incurred the anger of the emperor, he was banished. While in exile, he wrote his principal work, entitled "Historical Memoirs," ("Sse-kee or -Ki,") which was not published until after his death. Having recovered the favour of his sovereign, he was recalled from banishment and treated with distinguished regard. He is supposed to have died about 80 B.C.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Staal, von, fon stâil, (KARL,) a Russian general, of German extraction, born at Reval in 1777, served under Suwarow in Italy in 1799, and subsequently in the principal Austrian and German campaigns against the French. He was afterwards appointed by the emperor Nicholas commandant of Moscow and general of cavalry, (1843.) Died in 1853.

Staal, von, fon stâil, (MARGUERITE JEANNE **Cordier**—kor'de-â'), BARONESS, an accomplished French writer, born in Paris in 1693, was the daughter of the painter Launai, and was married to Baron von Staal, a Swiss

officer. She was the author of poems, letters, and "Memoirs," (3 vols., 1755,) which are remarkable for the elegance of their style. Died in 1750.

Staben, stâ'bên, (HENDRIK,) a Flemish painter, born in 1578, was a pupil of Tintoretto. He worked at Venice, and excelled in pictures of small dimensions. Died in 1658.

Stabili. See CECCO D'ASCOLI.

Stace, the French for STATIUS, which see.

Stackelberg, stâk'el-bêrg', (OTTO MAGNUS,) BARON, a distinguished archæologist, of German extraction, born near Reval, in Russia, in 1787. His principal works are entitled "The Sepulchres of the Greeks," and "Greece, Picturesque and Topographic Views," (1830.) Died in 1834.

Stack'house, (stak'ûs,) (JOHN,) an English botanist, was a nephew of Thomas Stackhouse, noticed below. He published in 1801 a description, in English and Latin, of the Algæ, Fuci, and Confervæ of England, entitled "Nereis Britannica," (fol., with coloured plates.) Among his other works are "Illustrations of Theophrastus," (in Latin, 1811,) and contributions to the "Transactions" of the Linnæan Society, of which he was a member. Died in 1819.

Stackhouse, (THOMAS,) an English divine and theological writer, born in 1681, became vicar of Benham, in Berkshire. He published "Memoirs of Bishop Atterbury," (1723,) a "History of the Holy Bible," (2 vols., 1732,) and other works. Died in 1752.

Stadion, stâ'de-on, (JOHANN PHILIPP KARL JOSEPH,) COUNT, an Austrian diplomatist and statesman, born at Mentz in 1763, was sent as ambassador to Stockholm, London, and Saint Petersburg, and succeeded Cobenzl as minister of foreign affairs in 1806. He relinquished this post to Count Metternich in 1809. He was restored to power in 1813, and signed the peace of Paris in 1814. Died in 1824.

Stadius, stâ'de-ûs, (JAN,) a Dutch astronomer and astrologer, born in Brabant in 1527, wrote "Roman Calendars," ("Fasti Romanorum,") and other works. Died in 1579.

Stadler, stâd'ler, (MAXIMILIAN,) a German organist and composer of church music, born at Melk in 1748. Among his works we may name his oratorio of "The Deliverance of Jerusalem." Died in 1833.

Stâel-Holstein, de, deĥ stâl-hol'stîn, [Fr. pron. stâ'êl' hol'stân'] (ANNE LOUISE GERMAINE NECKER,) BARONNE, commonly called MADAME DE STAËL, a French lady of great genius, and the most celebrated authoress of modern times, was born in Paris on the 22d of April, 1766. She was the only child of Necker, the eminent financier. Her education was directed by her mother, whose nature was far less genial and expansive than that of the daughter. Madame Necker subjected her to a strict and rigid régime of formalism, adapted rather to contract than to develop her genius. Her character was better appreciated by her father, for whom she always felt the most ardent affection and even adoration. In her early youth she listened with interest to the conversation of Marmontel, Raynal, and other authors, who frequented her father's house. To restore her health, impaired by hard study, she was sent to the country at about the age of fourteen, and enjoyed more liberty. Her favourite author at this period of her life was J. J. Rousseau. "She was from the first the very incarnation of genius and of impulse. Her precocity was extraordinary, and her vivacity and vehemence, both of intellect and temperament, baffled all her mother's efforts at regulation and control." ("North British Review" for November, 1853.) In 1786 she was married to Eric, Baron de Staël, a Swedish diplomatist, and received from her father an immense dowry. It appears that she did not love De Staël, but that she or her parents preferred him to other suitors because he was a Protestant and intended to reside permanently at Paris. Her first literary production was "Letters on the Writings and Character of J. J. Rousseau," (1788.) During the reign of terror she made courageous and successful efforts to save the lives of a number of proscribed persons, among whom was the Count de Narbonne.

In 1793 she retired to England, and resided for a time

near Richmond with M. Talleyrand, the Count de Narbonne, and other French exiles. She returned to Paris in 1795, and passed her time happily for the next four years. She was an advocate of constitutional liberty, and during the Directory was the leading spirit of a party whose chief orator was Benjamin Constant. Her influence was so great as to excite the jealousy of Bonaparte, to whom she constantly refused to offer homage. A mutual and invincible antipathy arose between her and the First Consul, who not only persecuted her but bullied and banished others because they sympathized with her. She published in 1800 a work "On Literature considered in its Relations with Social Institutions." In 1802 she was banished from Paris and forbidden to reside within forty leagues of that capital, the social charms of which she deemed indispensable to her happiness. She published in 1802 a novel entitled "Delphine," and visited Germany, where she associated with Goethe, Schiller, and A. W. Schlegel, (1803-04.) Some of these are said to have listened to her brilliant conversation "with vast admiration and not a little fatigue." "To philosophize in society," observes Goethe, "means to talk with vivacity about insoluble problems. This was her peculiar pleasure and passion. . . . More than once I had regular dialogues with her, with no one else present: in these, however, she was likewise burdensome; never granting, on the most important topics, a moment of reflection, but passionately demanding that we should despatch the deepest concerns as lightly as if it were a game at shuttlecock." ("Dichtung und Wahrheit.")

After a tour in Italy, she produced in 1807 her "Corinne," a novel, which displays profound insight and equal sensibility. It had immense success, which irritated Napoleon to renew his persecution of the author. She was ordered to leave France. She afterwards travelled in Germany, and settled at Coppet in Switzerland, where a number of her friends came to console her. Among these were Sismondi, Schlegel, Madame Récamier, and B. Constant. In 1810 she published her capital work on Germany, ("De l'Allemagne,") which, in the opinion of Goethe, "ought to be considered a powerful battery which made a wide breach in the sort of wall raised up between the two nations by superannuated prejudices." "Thus terminates," says Sir J. Mackintosh, "a work which, for variety of knowledge, flexibility of power, elevation of view, and comprehension of mind, is unequalled among the works of women, and which in the union of the graces of society and literature with the genius of philosophy is not surpassed by many among those of men." ("Edinburgh Review" for October, 1813.) Among her other works are her autobiographic memoirs, entitled "Ten Years of Exile," and "Considerations on the French Revolution," ("Considérations sur la Révolution Française," 1818.) She was privately married to M. Rocca, a young Italian officer, in 1810 or 1812. In 1813 she visited Saint Petersburg and England, and after the abdication of Napoleon she returned to Paris, where she died in July, 1817. She was rather deficient in personal beauty, but she is said to have had magnificent eyes. She had two sons and one daughter, who became the Duchess de Broglie.

See MADAME DE STAËL, "Dix Ans d'Exil;" MADAME NECKER DE SAUSSURE, "Notice sur le Caractère et les Ecrits de Madame de Staël," 1820; F. SCHLOSSER, "Madame de Staël et Madame Roland," 1830; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits de Femmes;" MARIA NORRIS, "The Life and Times of Madame de Staël," 1853; MARC ANTOINE PUVIS, "Notice sur Madame de Staël-Holstein," 1828; VILLEMAIN, "Tableau du dix-huitième Siècle;" CHÂTEAUBRIAND, "Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe;" BAUDRILLART, "Éloge de Madame de Staël," 1850; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" articles by JEFFREY in the "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1813, September, 1818, and October, 1821; "London Quarterly Review" for January, 1814; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1834; "Blackwood's Magazine" for September, 1818.

Staël-Holstein, de, (AUGUSTE LOUIS,) BARON, born in Paris in 1790, was a son of the preceding. His education was directed by August W. Schlegel at Coppet. He was a Protestant, and a distinguished philanthropist. He was an earnest advocate of the abolition of the slave-trade, and gave much attention to the improvement of rural economy. His character is said to have been highly honourable. Died in 1827. His

writings, "Œuvres diverses," were published in 5 vols., 1829.

See C. MOUNARD, "Notice sur Aug. de Staël-Holstein," 1827.

Staël-Holstein, de, (ERIC MAGNUS,) BARON, a Swedish diplomatist, was the father of the preceding. He was appointed ambassador at Paris about 1783, and married the daughter of M. Necker in 1786. He was many years older than his wife, and was very prodigal of money. They were not compatible, and soon separated by mutual consent. He ceased to be ambassador at Paris in 1799. Died in 1802.

Stæudlin. See STÄUDLIN.

Stafford, (ANTHONY,) a learned English writer, born in Northamptonshire, took his degree at Oxford in 1623. He wrote "Niobe dissolved into Nilus," "The Life and Death of Our Blessed Lady, the Holy Virgin Mary," (1635,) and other works. Died in 1641.

Stafford, (JOHN,) an English prelate, became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1443. He was also lord chancellor for nearly eighteen years. Died in 1452.

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. v. chap. xix.

Stafford, (WILLIAM HOWARD,) VISCOUNT OF, born in 1612, was a son of Thomas Howard, the Earl of Arundel. He married a sister and heiress of Baron Stafford. He was a Roman Catholic, and a royalist in the civil war. Having been accused by Titus Oates of complicity in the Popish Plot, he was convicted of treason and executed in 1680. He was probably innocent.

See HUME, "History of England;" BURNET, "History of his Own Times."

Stafford, de, (HENRY,) Duke of Buckingham, was a son of Humphrey, noticed below. He gained the favour of Richard III., and was accessory to his crimes, but revolted against him, and was beheaded in 1483.

See A. STAFFORD, "Life of Henry, Lord Stafford," 1640; SHAKESPEARE, "Richard III."

Stafford, de, (HUMPHREY,) an English peer, was an adherent of the house of Lancaster in the war of the Roses. He was created Duke of Buckingham about 1465.

Stägemann or Staegemann, von, fon stä'gēh-mān, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a Prussian statesman and writer, born in 1763. He published a number of poems and political treatises. Died in 1840.

Stagnelius, stāg-nī'le-ūs, (ERIK JOHAN,) an eminent Swedish poet, born in 1793 at Colmar, where his father was bishop. He studied at the Universities of Lund and Upsal. His epic poem entitled "Wladimir the Great" ("Wladimir den Store," 1817) obtained the prize from the Swedish Academy. This was followed by "The Lilies of Sharon," ("Liljor i Saron," 1821,) and tragedies entitled "The Bacchanals," and "The Martyrs." He became a clerk in the office or department of ecclesiastical affairs in 1815. Died in 1823.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" HOWITT, "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe;" HAMMERSKÖLD, "E. J. Stagnelius," 1823.

Stahel, stā'el, or Stahl, stāl, (JULIUS,) a general, born in Hungary in 1825. He fought against Austria in 1848-49, and afterwards emigrated to the United States. He became a brigadier-general of Union volunteers about November, 1861, and commanded a brigade at Cross Keys, June 8, 1862.

Stæhelin or Staehelin, stā'el-leen', (BENEDICT,) a Swiss botanist and physician, born at Bâle in 1695. He distinguished himself by his researches in cryptogamous plants, and published several works. Died in 1750.

Stahl, stāl, (FRIEDRICH JULIUS,) a German jurist, of Jewish extraction, born at Munich in 1802, became professor of law at Berlin in 1840. He published several political and philosophical works. Died in 1861.

See "Jahrbuch zum Conversations-Lexikon," 1862.

Stahl, (GEORG ERNST,) an eminent German physician and chemist, born at Anspach in 1660. He became professor of medicine at Halle in 1694, and in 1716 physician to the King of Prussia. His principal medical work is entitled "Theoria Medica Vera," (1707,) in which he opposes Hoffmann's theories and advances a new doctrine of physical influence. He made several

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, long; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, short; ą, ę, i, o, obscure; fâr, fáll, fât; mêt; nôt; gōöd; mōön;

valuable discoveries concerning the alkalies, acids, etc., originated the theory of phlogiston, and contributed more than any other of his contemporaries to give to chemistry a scientific form. He published, among other works on this subject, "Experimenta et Observationes Chemicæ." (1731), and "Fundamenta Chymicæ Dogmaticæ," (3 vols., 1723.) Died in 1734.

See SPRENGEL, "History of Medicine;" HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie;" STRABEL, "Programma de Vita Stahl," 1759; A. LEMOINE, "Le Vitalisme et l'Animisme de Stahl," 1864; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stahl, (P. J.) See HETZEL.

Stahr, stâr, (ADOLF WILHELM THEODOR,) a German writer, born at Prenzlau, in the Uckermark, in 1805. He published "Aristotelia," (1832,) or an explanation and criticism of Aristotle's works, "The Republicans in Naples," a romance, (3 vols., 1849,) and various other works. He married Fanny Lewald, the authoress, about 1854.

Stahremberg. See STARHEMBERG.

Stai'ner or **Stayner**, (SIR RICHARD,) an English naval officer, who contributed to the victory of Blake over the Spaniards at Santa Cruz in 1657. For this service he was knighted by Cromwell. He became a rear-admiral. Died in 1662.

Stair, LORD. See DALRYMPLE, (JAMES.)

Stalbert, stâl'bênt, (ADRIAN,) of Antwerp, a skilful Flemish landscape-painter, born in 1580. He worked in England for Charles II. Died at Antwerp in 1660.

Stallbaum, stâl'bôwm, (GOTTFRIED,) a distinguished German scholar, born near Delitzsch in 1793. His editions of the works of Plato are particularly esteemed. He was professor of classics in the University of Leipsic, and wrote several works on education.

Stam'ford, (HENRY WILLIAM,) a general and poet, born at Bourges, France, in 1742. He entered the service of Holland, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-general. Died at Hamburg in 1807.

Stam'ford, (THOMAS GREY,) EARL OF, an English peer, accused of a share in the Rye-House Plot, was committed to the Tower in 1685, and liberated the same year, having turned king's evidence. He joined William III. in 1688.

Stampa, stâm'pâ, [Fr. ESTAMPES, ês'tômp,'] (GASPARA,) an Italian poetess, born at Padua about 1524, wrote under the assumed name of ANASILLA. She was a victim of unrequited love. Died at Venice in 1554.

Stampart, stâm'pârt, (FRANCIS,) a Flemish portrait-painter, born at Antwerp in 1675. He worked in Vienna, and was painter to the emperor Leopold. Died in 1750.

Stämpfli or **Staempfli**, stêmpf'lee, (JAKOB,) a Swiss politician, born in the canton of Berne in 1820. He became about 1845 a leader of the radical party, was elected president of the canton of Berne in 1849, and federal president in 1858.

Stan'bridge, (JOHN,) an English schoolmaster, born in Northamptonshire, became a Fellow of New College, Oxford, about 1480. He wrote several school-books. Died after 1522.

Stancari, stân-kâ'ree, [Lat. STANCA'RUS,] (FRANCESCO,) an Italian theologian, born at Mantua in 1501. He became a Protestant, and emigrated to Poland. He taught Hebrew at Cracow, and published several works. Died in 1574.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stancari, (VITTORIO FRANCESCO,) an Italian mathematician, born at Bologna in 1678, was director of the Observatory of that city. Died in 1709.

Stancel, stân'sel, [Port. ESTANCEL, es-tân-sêl,'] (VALENTIN,) a German astronomer and Jesuit, born near Brünn, in Moravia, in 1621. He became professor of theology at San Salvador, in Brazil, about 1663. Died in 1715.

Stand'ish, (FRANK HALL,) an English writer and connoisseur of art, was born in 1798. He wrote a "Life of Voltaire," a volume of poems, and other works. Died in 1840.

Standish, (MILES,) an English officer, born in Lancashire about 1584. He was one of the emigrants that arrived at Plymouth in the "Mayflower" in 1620, and became the military leader of the pilgrims in their war

against the Indians. His adventures form the subject of one of Longfellow's poems. Died in 1656.

Stan'field, (CLARKSON,) an eminent English marine painter, born at Sunderland in 1798. He served for a time as a sailor, and subsequently employed himself in scene-painting at the London theatres, where he brought that branch of the art to a perfection hitherto scarcely known. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1835. He contributed to the exhibitions of the Academy a great number of pictures of marine and coast scenery, which he delineated with a beauty and fidelity perhaps never surpassed. Among these are views on the Adriatic, the Italian lakes, and the coasts of Holland, Normandy, and England. He also executed several works of a different character, such as "Saint Sebastian during the Siege under the Duke of Wellington," and "Port na Spana, near the Giant's Causeway, with the Wrecked Vessels of the Armada." Died in May, 1867.

Stanfield, (GEORGE,) a landscape-painter, a son of the preceding, was born about 1822.

Stanhope, (CHARLES,) third EARL, a liberal English nobleman, distinguished for his mechanical inventions, born in 1753, was a son of Philip, the second Earl. He married Hester Pitt, a daughter of the great Earl of Chatham. He invented the printing-press which bears his name, a calculating machine, etc. He opposed the American war and the war against the French republic. He was the father of Lady Hester Stanhope, and grandfather of Lord Mahon the historian. Died in 1816.

Stanhope, (EDWARD,) the Hon., second son of the fifth Earl Stanhope, was born in 1840. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1865, and was returned to the House of Commons for Mid-Lincolnshire in 1874. He was secretary of the board of trade from 1875-8, and under-secretary for India 1878-80. In 1885 he took office as vice-president of the council; a month later he became president of the board of trade.

Stanhope, (GEORGE,) an English divine and pulpit orator, born in Derbyshire in 1660. He studied at Cambridge, and became Dean of Canterbury in 1701. He was the author of a "Paraphrase and Comment on the Epistles and Gospels as they are read in the Book of Common Prayer," (4 vols. 8vo,) which passed through numerous editions; he also translated Charron's "Three Books of Wisdom," "Pious Breathings," from Saint Augustine, and other devotional works. Died in 1728.

Stanhope, (LADY HESTER,) an eccentric Englishwoman, born in London in 1766, was a daughter of Charles, Earl Stanhope, and a niece of William Pitt the eminent statesman. She lost her mother in her infancy, and her education was consequently neglected. About the age of twenty she went to reside with her uncle, then prime minister, whom she aided in his correspondence. She was energetic, impulsive, and disdainful of conventionality. The death of Pitt, in 1806, was felt by her as a great disaster. In 1810 she abandoned England in disgust, and entered on a career of Oriental adventure. She arrived in Syria in 1812, adopted Oriental customs, and excited the admiration of the natives, who were disposed to receive her as a queen. She resided many years on or near Mount Lebanon, with a large retinue of servants or subjects, and acquired great prestige as a magician and mistress of mystical lore. Died in Syria in 1839.

See "Memoirs of Lady Hester Stanhope," by her physician, 3 vols., 1845; LAMARTINE, "Souvenirs d'un Voyage en Orient;" W. RUSSELL, "Eccentric Personages," 2 vols., 1864; "Memoirs of a Babylonian Princess," 2 vols., 1845; A. F. DIDOT, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1845; "London Quarterly Review" for September, 1845.

Stanhope, (JAMES STANHOPE,) first EARL, a British general and statesman, born in 1673, was a son of Alexander Stanhope, and a grandson of Philip, Earl of Chesterfield. He became a brigadier-general in 1704, and distinguished himself in Spain in 1705. In 1708 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Spain. He gained victories at Almenara and Saragossa in 1710, but was compelled to surrender his army to the Duke of Vendôme before the end of that year. He became a leader of the Whig party, and was appointed one of the chief secretaries of state in 1714. He was first lord of

the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer from April, 1717, to March, 1718. About this date he received the title of Earl Stanhope, and resumed the office of secretary of state. He died in 1721, leaving a fair reputation as a statesman.

See LORD MAHON, "History of England;" COXE, "History of Spain."

Stanhope, (PHILIP,) second EARL, born about 1712, was the eldest son of the preceding. He was the father of Charles, above noticed, and was a patron of learning. Died in 1786.

Stanhope, (Captain PHILIP,) an English naval officer, brother of James, first Earl Stanhope, was commander of the Milford at the siege of Ostend, and subsequently served in the Mediterranean. He was killed in the attack on Port Mahon, in 1708.

Stanhope, (PHILIP DORMER.) See CHESTERFIELD, (LORD.)

Stanhope, (PHILIP HENRY,) fifth EARL OF, an English statesman and historian, born in Kent in 1805. He studied at Oxford, and was elected in 1832 member of Parliament, as Lord Mahon, for Wotton Bassett. In 1835 he was returned for Hertford, which he continued to represent until 1852. He was appointed under-secretary of state for foreign affairs in 1834, and was afterwards secretary to the board of control under Sir Robert Peel. He introduced and carried, while in Parliament, the copyright act known by his name. He published a "History of the War of the Succession in Spain," (8vo, 1832), "Spain under Charles II.," (1840), "Life of Louis, Prince of Condé," "Life of Joan of Arc," (1853), "History of England from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles, 1713-1783," (1854,) which is regarded as a standard work, and "Historical E-says" contributed to the "Quarterly Review." He was instrumental in the establishment of the National Portrait Gallery, and the essay prize at Oxford bearing his name was founded by him. Died in 1875.

Stan'is-las or **Stan'is-laus**, SAINT, a Polish prelate, born in 1030, became Bishop of Cracow in 1071. He was killed in 1079 by King Boleslaus, because he had rebuked the wickedness of that monarch.

Stan'is-las (or **Stan'is-laus**) **Augustus**, King of Poland, born in Lithuania in 1732, was the son of Count Stanislas Poniatowski. He was in his youth a favourite of Catherine II. of Russia. Through the influence of his uncles the princes Czartoryski, assisted by Russia, he was elected to the throne of Poland in 1764. The first partition of that country, which took place in 1772, was in vain opposed by him; and he subsequently devoted himself to internal improvements and promoted various reforms, the most important of which was the new constitution of 1792. Overawed by the power of Russia, he afterwards joined the Confederation of Targowicz, formed for the overthrow of the constitution, and which was followed by a second partition of Poland, in 1793. After the entire dismemberment of his country, in 1795, Stanislas abdicated the throne and retired to Saint Petersburg, where a pension was assigned him by the emperor Paul. Died in 1798.

See RULHIÈRE, "Histoire de l'Anarchie de Pologne;" LELEWEL, "Règne du Roi Stanislas Auguste," 1818; CHODZKO, "La Pologne illustrée;" DE FERRAND, "Histoire des trois Démembrements de la Pologne," 3 vols., 1820; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stanislas Leszczyński, (lěsh-chin'skee,) written also **Leszinski**, King of Poland, born at Lemberg in 1677, was a son of the grand treasurer of Poland. Having been sent in 1704, by the Diet of Warsaw, to Charles XII. of Sweden, to consult him on the election of a king to succeed Augustus II., he made so favourable an impression upon Charles that he recommended him as a candidate, and he was elected the following year. Being compelled to abdicate after the battle of Poltava, (Pultowa,) in 1709, he was again called to the throne on the death of Augustus II., in 1733; but he was finally forced to resign the crown in favour of Augustus III., whose claims were supported by Austria and Russia. He was afterwards invested with the duchies of Lorraine and Bar, in 1737, retaining the title of King of Poland. He was distinguished for his talents and literary attainments, and published, in French, "The Works of the Benevolent Philosopher," (1765.) His daughter Maria

became the wife of Louis XV. of France. Died in February, 1766.

See A. AUBERT, "Vie de Stanislas Leszczyński," 1769; SEYLER, "Leben Stanisla I.," 1737; BOMBART, "Eloge du Roi Stanislas I.," 1766; ARBÉ MAURVY, "Eloge du feu Roi Stanislas," 1766; PROVART, "Stanislas I.," 2 vols., 1784; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stanley, (ANTHONY D.,) an American mathematician, born in 1812. He was professor of mathematics at Yale College, and published a "Treatise on Spherical Trigonometry." Died in 1853.

Stanley, (Rev. ARTHUR PENRHYN,) commonly known as DEAN STANLEY, son of the Bishop of Norwich, noticed below, was born in Cheshire in 1815. He studied at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, and subsequently graduated at Oxford. He published in 1844 "The Life and Correspondence of Thomas Arnold, D.D.," which obtained wide popularity and has been translated into several languages. He was appointed chaplain to Prince Albert, and in 1856 was elected regius professor of ecclesiastical history at Oxford. Among his other works may be named "Historical Memorials of Canterbury," etc., (1855,) "Sinai and Palestine in Connection with their History," (1856,) "Lectures on the Eastern Church," (1861,) "Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church," (1863,) and numerous Sermons, published at different times. He became a canon of Christ Church in 1858, and Dean of Westminster in 1864, many of his contributions to the "Edinburgh" and "Quarterly" Reviews, with other articles, being collected in his "Essays on Church and State." He was for many years a leader of the Broad Church party, and as such encountered considerable opposition at nearly every stage of his ecclesiastical career. Died in 1881.

Stanley, (DAVID S.,) an American general, born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1828, graduated at West Point. He commanded a division of the army of General Rosecrans at the battle of Corinth, October 4, 1862, and distinguished himself as commander of all the cavalry at the great battle of Stone River, which ended on the 2d of January, 1863. He was afterwards promoted to the rank of major-general of volunteers. About the 1st of August, 1864, he obtained command of the fourth corps in the army of Sherman, then near Atlanta. General Stanley and his corps were sent back to Chattanooga in October or November, with orders to report to General Thomas at Nashville. He took part in the battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864. He obtained the rank of colonel in the United States army in 1866.

Stanley, (EDWARD.) See DERBY, EARL OF.

Stanley, (Rev. EDWARD,) D.D., an English divine and naturalist, born in London in 1779. He graduated at Cambridge in 1805, was subsequently appointed rector of Alderley, and in 1837 Bishop of Norwich. He was the author of "A Familiar History of Birds, their Nature, Habits, and Instincts," (2 vols., 1835,) and contributed a number of treatises on natural history to "Blackwood's Magazine." He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1849.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1851.

Stanley, (EDWARD HENRY,) Earl of Derby, formerly styled LORD STANLEY, an able English statesman, born at Knowsley in 1826, was the eldest son of the Earl of Derby. He was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as first-class in classics in 1848. He entered Parliament in 1848, and became under-secretary of state for foreign affairs in 1852. He gained distinction as a social reformer, and became one of the most liberal and popular members of the Conservative party. In February, 1858, he was appointed secretary of state for the colonies, and in May of that year became commissioner for the affairs of India. He resigned office in 1859. On the formation of a new ministry by his father, in June, 1866, he was appointed secretary for foreign affairs. He presided at the European Conference which met at London in May, 1867. He became Earl of Derby on the death of his father, in 1869. He was again secretary for foreign affairs under Disraeli 1874-1878, when he resigned. In Mr. Gladstone's subsequent government he was secretary for the colonies.

Stanley, (EDWARD JOHN,) Lord Stanley of Alderley, an English statesman of the Liberal party, was born in Cheshire in 1802. He was a relative of the Earl of

Derby. He entered Parliament about 1831, after which he became secretary of the treasury, (1835-41,) and under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, (1846-52.) In 1848 he was raised to the peerage, as Baron Eddisbury. He became Baron Stanley of Alderley at the death of his father in 1850, and was a member of the cabinet, as postmaster-general, 1859-1866. Died in 1869.

Stanley, (FREDERICK ARTHUR,) a son of the fourteenth Earl of Derby, was born in London in 1841. He served in the grenadier guards. In 1885-6 he was secretary for the colonies, and in 1887 president of the board of trade. He was created Baron Stanley of Preston in 1886.

Stanley, (HENRY M.,) an explorer, born in Wales in 1840. He went over to New Orleans as a cabin boy at the age of 15, and afterwards served in the confederate army. He was war correspondent of the "New York Herald" with the Abyssinian expedition of 1867. In 1871, at the head of an expedition sent out by the "New York Herald," he penetrated to Ujiji and found Dr. Livingstone. A second expedition, 1874-8, resulted in important discoveries. Latterly he has been occupied in developing the Congo river. He has written "How I found Livingstone," (1872,) and "Through the Dark Continent," (1878,) descriptive of his travels.

Stanley, (JOHN,) an English musician and composer, born in 1713. He became blind at the age of two years, but made such progress in music, under the tuition of Dr. Greene, that he was appointed organist of St. Andrew's, Holborn, London, at the age of thirteen. He was appointed master of the king's band in 1779. His compositions are chiefly voluntaries for the organ, songs, cantatas, etc. Died in 1786.

Stanley, (THOMAS,) an eminent English scholar and writer, born at Cumberlow, in Herts, in 1625, was a son of Sir Thomas Stanley, a poet of some note. He was educated at Cambridge. His reputation is founded on a "History of Philosophy," (3 vols., 1655-60.) and a good edition of Æschylus, (1663.) Died in 1678.

Stanley, (WILLIAM,) an English divine, born in Leicestershire in 1647. He became Archdeacon of London in 1692, and Dean of Saint Asaph in 1706. Died 1731.

Stansfeld, (JAMES,) an English lawyer and radical, born at Halifax in 1820. He was elected a member of Parliament for Halifax in 1859, was appointed a lord of the admiralty in April, 1863, and resigned in April, 1864. He was under-secretary of state from February to July, 1866, and became third lord of the treasury in 1868, financial secretary to the treasury in October, 1869, and president of the poor law board in March, 1871. From 1871 to 1874 he was president of the newly-created local government board, and again March to July, 1886.

Stanton, (EDWIN M.,) an American statesman and lawyer, born at Steubenville, Ohio, in 1815. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar about 1836. In 1847 or 1848 he removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he became the leader of the bar. He was frequently employed in the supreme court at Washington, of which city he became a resident about 1857. He was appointed attorney-general of the United States in December, 1860, and in the great crisis that ensued opposed the designs of the disunionists with energy and efficiency. He retired from office on the 4th of March, 1861, and was appointed secretary of war about the 12th of January, 1862. After the death of President Lincoln, Mr. Stanton continued to conduct the department of war. During the years 1865 and 1866 he did not appear as a decided partisan or opponent of the policy of Johnson. To prevent the removal of Mr. Stanton and others, the Senate passed the Tenure-of-Office B. II. He was invited to resign by the President, August 5, 1867, but he refused to comply, assigning as his motive important public considerations. About the 12th of August, 1867, he was suspended by the President, who appointed General Grant secretary of war *ad interim*. The President expected, with the co-operation of General Grant, to render his suspension permanent; but that general defeated his design by surrendering the office in January, 1868, to Mr. Stanton, who had been reinstated by the Senate. The public learned that the general-in-chief recog-

nized Mr. Stanton as secretary of war, although he was directed by the President to disobey his orders. On the 21st of February, General Lorenzo Thomas was appointed secretary of war *ad interim*, and attempted to get possession of the department of war, but was not successful. Mr. Stanton retired from the office of secretary of war on the 26th of May, 1868, in consequence of the decision of the Senate that Johnson was not guilty of the crimes for which he had been impeached. In December, 1869, he was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. Died in December, 1869.

Stanton, (MRS. ELIZABETH CADY,) distinguished as an advocate of "Women's Rights," was born at Johnstown, Fulton county, New York, in 1816. Her father, Daniel Cady, was for many years an able and prominent lawyer, and afterwards judge, in Fulton county. In her early years she was accustomed to spend much time in her father's office, and her attention was first drawn to the wrongs of women by hearing the complaints which they made to her father of the injustice of the laws towards their sex. She had been deeply mortified to notice how little regard was shown to girls compared with boys, and she formed a resolution to prove herself not inferior in courage and ability to the more favoured half of the human family, to whom an unjust and arbitrary usage had given a monopoly of privilege and power. She studied mathematics, Latin, and Greek. In the last-named study she strove for and won, as her first prize, a Greek Testament. She afterwards, we are told, graduated at the academy in her native place at the head of her class. But, though boys who were far behind her in ability, or at least in application, could be sent to college, no such privilege existed for her. This excited her utmost indignation. In 1839 she was married to Mr. Henry B. Stanton, then a popular and eloquent anti-slavery lecturer, and soon after set out with him for Europe to attend the "World's Anti-Slavery Convention," (held in London in 1840,) to which Mr. Stanton was a delegate. Many female delegates also left their homes in America to attend the convention; but they were not admitted, because they were women. In the number of these was Lucretia Mott, with whom Mrs. Stanton formed an intimate friendship. After her return to her native country, she resolved to devote the energies of her life to resisting, in all its forms, the time-honoured tyranny against her sex. In July, 1848, chiefly through Mrs. Stanton's influence, "the first 'Women's Rights Convention,' (known to history by that name,)" says Mr. Tilton, "was held at Seneca Falls, in New York." Since that time no one has been more active than she in promoting the movements in this cause which have recently attracted so much attention both in England and America.

See article on Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton in the "Eminent Women of the Age," by THEODORE TILTON.

Stanton, (HENRY B.,) an American lawyer, distinguished as an opponent of slavery, was born in New London county, Connecticut, in 1810. In 1839 he married Miss Elizabeth Cady. (See preceding article.) He has published "Sketches of Reforms and Reformers of Great Britain and Ireland," (1849,) and other works.

Stan'ŷ-hurst, (RICHARD,) an Irish poet, historian, and Roman Catholic priest, born in Dublin in 1545 or 1546, was an uncle of Archbishop Usher. Died in 1618.

Stanzioni, stān-ze-o'nee, (MASSIMO,) a Neapolitan painter, sometimes called "the Guido of Naples," was born in 1585. His works are principally frescos and portraits. Died in 1650.

Stapel, stā'pəl, (JOHN BODÆUS,) a Dutch botanist and physician, born at Amsterdam in the seventeenth century. He studied at Leyden under Vorstius. His principal work is an edition of the botanical writings of Theophrastus, which, however, he did not live to complete, dying in 1636. An edition of the ten books of Theophrastus, entitled "De Historia Plantarum," was published in 1644. The genus *Stapelia* was named in his honour by Linnæus.

Stapfer, stāp'fēr, (JEAN,) a Swiss preacher and writer, born in 1719. He produced a metrical version of the Psalms, which was used in the churches of Berne; also several volumes of sermons. Died in 1801.

Stapfer, (JEAN FREDERIC,) a theologian, born at Brugg in 1708, was a brother of the preceding. He preached at Diesbach, and published, besides other works, "The Principles of True Religion," (12 vols., 1746-53.) Died in 1775.

Stapfer, (PHILIP ALBERT,) a Swiss *littérateur*, born at Berne in 1766. He published, besides other works, "De Philosophia Socratis," (1786,) and "De Republica Ethica," (1797.) He was professor of philosophy and theology at Berne. Died in Paris in 1840.

Stapleaux, stă'plô', (MICHEL GHISLAIN,) a Belgian painter, born in Brussels in 1798, was a pupil of David. He gained the grand prize at Antwerp and Brussels in 1822 and 1823. His works are mostly portraits and historical pictures.

Stă'ple-don, (WALTER,) an English prelate, founded Exeter College, Oxford, and became Bishop of Exeter in 1307; died in 1326.

Stă'ple-ton, (Sir ROBERT,) an English officer, of the royalist party, served with distinction in the army of Charles I. He published several dramas, and a translation of Juvenal. Died in 1669.

Stapleton, (THOMAS,) an English controversialist, born in Sussex in 1535, was a Roman Catholic priest. Died at Louvain in 1598.

Stark or Stark, stark, (JOHANN AUGUST,) BARON, a German divine and scholar, born in Mecklenburg in 1741. He became professor of Oriental languages at Königsberg in 1769, and in 1781 chief court preacher at Darmstadt. He published several theological works. Died in 1816.

Starhemberg or Stahremberg, stă'rem-bêrg', (ERNST RUDIGER,) COUNT, an Austrian field-marshal, born in 1635, distinguished himself in the defence of Vienna against the Turks in 1683. For his services on that occasion he was made a marshal and a minister of state by the emperor Leopold, who also gave him a ring worth 100,000 thalers. Died in 1701.

Starhemberg or Stahremberg, (GUIDO,) COUNT, an Austrian field-marshal, born in 1657, was a cousin of the preceding. He assisted in the defence of Vienna in 1683, and served in the subsequent campaigns against the Turks. He afterwards took part in the war of the Spanish succession, and gained a signal victory over the French at Almenara in 1710. He became, in the absence of Prince Eugene, president of the imperial council of war at Vienna. Died in 1737.

See ALFRED ARNETH, "Leben des Feldmarschalls Grafen G. Starhemberg," 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stark, (JOHN,) an American general of the Revolution, born at Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1728. He served with distinction in the war against the French in 1754, and subsequently fought at Bunker Hill, Trenton, and Princeton. In August, 1777, he gained a signal victory over the British at Bennington, for which he was made a brigadier-general and received the thanks of Congress. He joined the army of General Gates in September, 1777, served in Rhode Island in 1779, and in New Jersey in 1780. He had the command of the Northern department, with his head-quarters at Saratoga, in 1781. Died in 1822.

See the "Life of General Stark," by EDWARD EVERETT, in SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. i. of second series; "Mémoires, etc. of General John Stark," by CALEB STARK, 1860.

Stark, (WILLIAM,) M.D., an English physician, born at Birmingham in 1740. He graduated at Leyden in 1767, and after his return made a series of experiments on diet for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of different kinds of food on the human body. He died in 1769, in consequence of illness brought on by his experiments. He was the author of several medical works.

Starke, star'keh, (GOTTHELF WILHELM CHRISTOPH,) a German theologian, born at Bernburg in 1762. He published a number of hymns, and other poems. Died in 1830.

Starnina, star-nee'nâ, or **Stannina**, stân-nee'nâ, (GHERARDO,) a Florentine painter, born about 1350. He acquired a high reputation in art. Died about 1405.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Starowolski, stă-ro-wol'skee, [Lat. STAROVOL'SCIUS,] (SIMON,) a Polish historian and biographer, born

in 1585. He wrote numerous works on Polish history. Died in 1656.

Stas'a-nor, [Gr. Στασιώνωρ,] an officer of Alexander the Great, was born in Cyprus. He was Satrap of Drangiana during Alexander's campaign in India, and in 321 B.C. became Governor of Bactriana and Sogdiana.

Stă-si'nus [Στασιώνος] OF CYPRUS, a Greek epic poet, who lived about 700 B.C., or earlier. He is supposed to have been the author of a poem entitled "Cypria," (Κύπρια,) which was one of the poems of the epic cycle relating to the Trojan war, and was ascribed to Homer by some ancient critics.

Stassart, de, deh stă'săr' or stăs'särt, (GOSWIN JOSEPH AUGUSTIN,) BARON, a Belgian *littérateur* and senator, born at Mechlin in 1780. He became Governor of Brabant in 1834, and was a member of the senate from 1831 to 1847. He wrote various works. Died in 1854.

See "Notice sur M. le Baron de Stassart," Brussels, 1852.

Stassart, de, (JACQUES JOSEPH,) BARON, a Belgian judge and statesman, born at Charleroi in 1711, was a grandfather of the preceding. Died in 1801.

Staszyc, stă'shīts, (XAVIER STANISLAS,) a Polish philanthropist and miscellaneous writer, born at Pila in 1755. He studied at Leipsic and Göttingen, and afterwards visited Paris, where he made the acquaintance of D'Alembert and Buffon, whose "Epochs of Nature" he translated into Polish. Among his principal works are his "Geography of the Carpathian Mountains," "The Political Balance of Europe," and "Statistics of Poland." He died in 1806, leaving large bequests to various charitable and educational institutions.

Stă-ti'ra, [Gr. Στάτιρα,] a Persian lady, celebrated for her beauty, was the wife of Darius Codomannus. She was taken prisoner at the battle of Issus, 333 B.C., and treated with much courtesy by Alexander. She died about 331 B.C.

Stati, (ACHILLES.) See ESTAÇO.

Stati, stă'she-us, [Fr. STACE, stăss,] (PUBLIUS PAPINIUS,) a Roman poet, born at Naples about 60 A.D., was a son of an eminent grammarian of the same name. He wrote a heroic poem entitled "Thebais," ("Thebaid," in 12 books,) "Sylvæ," a collection of poems on various subjects, and "Achilleis," an unfinished epic poem. His poems were received by his contemporaries with warm applause, to which Juvenal refers in his Satire VII. Modern critics prefer his "Sylvæ" to the "Thebaid," which is deficient in creative energy. Died about 100 A.D.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stă'tor, [i.e. "he who stops or stays,"] a surname given to Jupiter by the Romans, because he stopped or stayed them when they were retreating from the Sabines. Romulus erected a temple to Jupiter Stator at Rome.

Staudenmaier, stôw'den-mi'er, (FRANZ ANTON,) a German theologian and philosopher, born at Danzdorf, in Würtemberg, in 1800, was a Roman Catholic priest. He became professor of theology at Giessen about 1830. He published, besides other works, "The Spirit of Christianity," (1835,) and a systematic treatise on theology, entitled "Die Christliche Dogmatik," (4 vols., 1844-52.) Died in 1856.

Staudigel, stôw'de-gel, or **Staudigl**, (ULRICH,) a learned German monk, born at Landsberg in 1644. He wrote, besides other works, "Logica Practica," (1686.) Died in 1720.

Stăudlin or Stæudlin, stoid-leen', (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Stuttgart in 1761, became professor at Göttingen in 1790. He published numerous works on religion, morals, and ecclesiastical history. Died in 1826.

Staughton, staw'ton, (WILLIAM,) D.D., a Baptist divine and popular preacher, born in Warwickshire, England, in 1770. Having emigrated to America, he became in 1805 pastor of the First Baptist Church at Philadelphia, and in 1823 was appointed president of Columbian College, Washington. Died in 1829.

Stăun'ford or Stan'ford, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English lawyer, born at Hadley in 1509. He became a judge of common pleas in 1554, and wrote "Placita Coronæ." Died in 1558.

Stăun'ton, (Sir GEORGE LEONARD,) a distinguished diplomatist and writer, born at Cargin, in Ireland, in

1737. Having studied medicine at Montpellier, he resided for some years at Granada, in the West Indies, where he acquired the friendship of Lord Macartney, Governor of the island. He accompanied that nobleman, who had been appointed Governor of Madras, as his secretary, and while in India negotiated a treaty of peace with Tippoo Sultan, (1784,) and was employed in other important missions. In 1792 Lord Macartney and Sir George were sent on an embassy to the court of Peking. He published "An Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China," which is still regarded as a standard work. Died in 1801.

See "Memoirs of the Life of Sir G. L. Staunton," 1823, by G. T. STAUNTON; "Monthly Review" for September, October, and November, 1797.

Staunton, (Sir GEORGE THOMAS,) son of the preceding, was born at Salisbury in 1781. In 1816 he accompanied Lord Amherst on his embassy to China, where he devoted himself to the study of the Chinese language. He published "Miscellaneous Notices relating to China," etc., (1822,) and translated the criminal code of China into English. Died in 1859.

Staunton, (HOWARD,) a celebrated English chess player. He compiled "The Great Schools of England," and edited works on chess. Died in 1874.

Staupitz, [Lat. STAUPITIUS,] (JOHN,) celebrated a friend and patron of Luther, was vicar-general of the order of the Augustines in Germany. He was the author of Latin treatises "On the Love of God" and "On Christian Faith." Died in 1524.

Stavely, stāv'le, (THOMAS,) an English antiquary and lawyer, wrote a "History of Churches in England," (1712.) Died in 1683.

Stay, stī, (BENEDETTO,) a Latin poet, born at Ragusa in 1714, was a priest. He wrote poems on natural philosophy, entitled "Modern Philosophy," ("Philosophia recentior," 3 vols., 1655-92,) and "Philosophy in Verse," ("Philosophia Versibus tradita," 1744.) Died in 1801.

Stayner. See STAINER.

Steb'ing, (HENRY,) an English divine and theologian, was engaged in the Bangorian controversy. Died in 1763.

Stebbing, (HENRY,) an English clergyman, born about 1800. He published "Lives of the Italian Poets," (3 vols., 1831,) a "History of the Christian Church," (2 vols., 1833-34,) a "History of the Reformation," (2 vols., 1836,) and other works. He became rector of Saint Mary Somerset, London, about 1857. Died in 1883.

Sted'man, (JOHN GABRIEL,) a Scottish officer, born in 1745, served in the Dutch army, and wrote a "Narrative of an Expedition against the Revolted Negroes of Surinam." Died in 1797.

Steel, (Sir JOHN,) a Scottish sculptor, was born in Aberdeen in 1804. Some of his chief works are at Edinburgh, amongst them being the Scottish National Memorial to the late Prince Consort. On the completion of this work in 1876 he was knighted.

Steele, (FREDERICK,) an American general, born at Delhi, New York, graduated at West Point in 1843. He commanded a division of the army which assaulted Vicksburg, May 22, 1863. He took Little Rock on the 9th or 10th of September. In March, 1864, he moved his army from Little Rock towards Shreveport, designing to co-operate with General Banks; but that design was frustrated. Died in 1868.

Steele, (Sir RICHARD,) a popular essayist and dramatist, was born in Dublin in 1671. He was educated at Merton College, and became in early life a friend of Addison. After he left college he was an ensign in the guards. He produced "The Christian Hero" in 1701, and a comedy called "The Funeral, or Grief à la Mode," (1702.) His comedy of "The Tender Husband" was performed in 1703. In 1709 he began to publish, under the assumed name of "Isaac Bickerstaff," "The Tatler," a series of periodical essays, to which Addison was a frequent contributor. The "Tatler" was issued three times a week, with great success, until January, 1711. In politics Steele was a zealous Whig. Steele and Ad-

dison were associated as editors of the "Spectator," which was published daily from March 1, 1711, to December 6, 1712. They afterwards produced another series of essays, under the title of "The Guardian," (1713.) Steele was elected to Parliament in 1713, and expelled in 1713 or 1714 for writing "The Crisis," a political pamphlet. He was appointed surveyor of the royal stables in 1715, and commissioner of forfeited estates in Scotland. In 1722 he produced a successful comedy called "The Conscious Lovers." He involved himself in debt and trouble by his improvidence and expensive habits. "He was," says Mrs. Barbauld, "a character vibrating between virtue and vice." He was a sprightly and genial writer, rather negligent in style. Died in 1729.

See H. R. MONTGOMERY, "Life of Sir Richard Steele," 1864; MACAULAY, "Essays," article "Addison;" DRAKE, "Essays;" JOHN FORSTER, "Historical and Biographical Essays," 1858; "Biographia Britannica;" "Quarterly Review" for April, 1855; "Blackwood's Magazine" for June, 1866; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Steele, (JOHN,) a Scottish sculptor, born at Aberdeen in 1804. Among his works are a marble statue of Sir Walter Scott, a bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington at Edinburgh, and a marble statue of Lord Jeffrey.

Steen, stān, (JAN,) an eminent Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1636. He was a pupil of Brouwer, and subsequently of Van Goyen, whose daughter he married. Many of his master-pieces are tavern-scenes, which he represented with unrivalled fidelity, and with which his occupation as landlord made him familiar. He died in 1689, in extreme poverty, caused by his dissipated habits.

See VAN WESTRHEBENEN, "Jan Steen," 1856.

Steen, van den, (CORNELIS.) See LAPIDE.

Steenbock, (MAGNUS,) COUNT. See STENBOCK.

Steenstrup, stān'strūp, (JOHANN JAPHET SMITH,) a Danish naturalist, born at Vang in 1813. He published several works.

Steenwyk or **Steenwijk**, stān'wīk, (HENDRIK,) THE ELDER, a celebrated Flemish painter, born at Steenwyk in 1550. He was a pupil of De Vries. His interiors of Gothic churches are exceedingly admired for the perfect disposition of light and shade and the knowledge of chiaroscuro which they display. Died in 1604.

Steenwyk, (HENDRIK,) THE YOUNGER, a son of the preceding, was born about 1588. He was instructed in painting by his father, and, like him, excelled in architectural views and interiors of churches and palaces. He was introduced by his friend Van Dyck to the court of England, where he was extensively patronized. His wife was also celebrated as a painter. Died after 1642.

Steers, (GEORGE,) an American naval constructor, born in 1821. He built the famous yacht America, the steam-packet Adriatic, and the United States steam-frigate Niagara. He died on Long Island in 1856.

Steere, (EDWARD,) an English missionary bishop in East and Central Africa. He translated into the hitherto unwritten Swahili tongue, portions of the Bible and Prayer Book. Died in 1882.

Steevens, (GEORGE,) an English critic, born at Steney in 1736. He published in 1756 "Twenty of the Plays of Shakspeare, being the Whole Number printed in Quarto during his Lifetime," etc. He was afterwards associated with Dr. Johnson in preparing an edition of Shakspeare. He was also a contributor to Nichols's "Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth" and the "Biographia Dramatica." Died in 1800.

Stefaneschi, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a Florentine historical painter, born in 1532; died in 1659.

Stefani, de, (TOMMASO,) one of the earliest Neapolitan painters, was born about 1230.

Stefano, stēf'ā-no, an Italian painter, surnamed FIORENTINO, born at Florence in 1301, was a grandson and pupil of Giotto. He is said to have been the first artist who attempted foreshortening. Died in 1350.

Stefano, di, dee stēf'ā-no, (TOMMASO,) an Italian painter, surnamed GIOTFINO, born in 1324, is supposed to have been a son of the preceding. His style strongly resembles that of Giotto. Died in 1356.

Steffani, *stef'fā-nee*, (AGOSTINO,) a celebrated Italian composer, born at Castel-Franco about 1650. He was patronized by the Duke of Brunswick, father of George I. of England, who appointed him manager of the Opera in Hanover. He composed operas, madrigals, and duets. The last-named are esteemed master-pieces of their kind. Died in 1729.

See FÉRRIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Steffens, *stef'fens*, (HEINRICH,) an eminent Norwegian writer and philosopher, born at Stavanger in 1773. He studied at the University of Copenhagen, and afterwards visited Jena, where he became an earnest advocate of the doctrines of Schelling, who intrusted him with the revision of his works on natural philosophy. While on a visit to Freiberg, he acquired the friendship of Werner, and wrote his "Geognostic-Geological Essays," which in 1819 he expanded into a "Manual of Oryctognosy," ("Handbuch der Oryctognosie.") In 1804 he was offered a professorship at Halle, where he soon after embraced the cause of the patriots in their resistance to French domination, and entered the Prussian army as a volunteer. On his return, in 1813, he became professor of physics and natural history at Breslau, and in 1831 filled the same chair at Berlin. Among his works not yet mentioned, we may name "Elements of Philosophical Natural Science," (1806,) "On False Theology and True Faith," (1824,) "On the Secret Societies of the Universities," (1835,) and "Caricatures of the Holiest," ("Caricaturen des Heiligsten.") He also published religious essays of a Pietistic character, one of which is entitled "How I became again a Lutheran, and what Lutheranism is to me," (1831.) Steffens likewise wrote several novels of a high character, entitled "The Four Norwegians," ("Die vier Norweger," 6 vols.,) "The Families of Walseth and Leith," (3 vols.,) and "Malcolm." They contain fine delineations of Norwegian character and manners, and beautiful descriptive passages, and are imbued with deep religious feeling. Died in 1845.

See his Memoirs, called "What I have seen," (or "experienced,") ("Was ich erlebte,") 10 vols., 1840-44; H. GELZER, "Zur Erinnerung an H. Steffens," 1845; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1843; "North American Review" for October, 1843.

Stefonio, *stā-fo'ne-o*, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian Jesuit and Latin poet, born in the Papal States in 1560. He was the author of tragedies, orations, and epistles. Died in 1620.

Steibelt, *stī'bēlt*, (DANIEL,) a celebrated German pianist and composer for the piano, was born at Berlin in 1756. He was patronized by Frederick the Great, and became imperial chapel-master at Saint Petersburg. Died in 1823.

Steigentesch, *stī'gēn-tēsh'*, (AUGUST,) BARON, a German dramatist, born at Hildesheim in 1774; died in 1826.

Stein, *stīn*, (CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED DANIEL,) a German geographer, born at Leipzig in 1771, published a "Manual of Geography and Statistics," (1809,) and other works of the kind. Died in 1830.

Stein, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) a German organist and maker of musical instruments, born in the Palatinate in 1728; died in 1792.

Stein, (LUDWIG,) a distinguished German jurist and writer, born in Sleswick in 1813. Having studied at Kiel and Jena, he visited Paris, where he became acquainted with the doctrines of Fourier, and published a work entitled "The Socialism and Communism of France at the Present Time," (1844.) In 1846 he became professor at Kiel, and the same year brought out, in conjunction with Warnkönig, a "History of French Jurisprudence." He also wrote a "System of Political Science," (1854.)

Stein, von, *fon stīn*, (HEINRICH FRIEDRICH KARL,) BARON, a celebrated Prussian statesman, born at Nassau in October, 1757. He studied law at Göttingen, and entered the service of Prussia in 1778 as director of mines. In 1786 he visited England, the institutions of which he studied with much interest. Having been appointed president of the Westphalian Chambers at Wesel, Hamm, and Minden in 1796 or 1797, he dis-

played superior administrative talents. He was minister of commerce, customs, etc. at Berlin from 1804 to 1807, and became prime minister after the peace of Tilsit, July, 1807. He resolved to "compensate the kingdom's loss in *extensive* greatness by *intensive* strength," and reorganized the political system of Prussia on a more liberal basis. Serfdom and feudal privileges were abolished. These and other reforms constituted what was called "Stein's system." The enmity of Napoleon caused him to be removed from office in November, 1808, and exiled. He founded the Tugend-Bund, ("League of Virtue,") a secret society to promote the liberation of Germany. In 1813 he was chief of the council for the administration of the German territories which had been reoccupied by the allies. He lost his influence in 1815, and retired from public life. Died in 1831.

See PERTZ, "Leben des Freiherrn von Stein," 5 vols., 1855; "Leben des Freiherrn von und zum Stein," Leipzig, 2 vols., 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "Blackwood's Magazine" for September, 1845.

Steinbach, von. See ERWIN VON STEINBACH.

Steinbart, *stīn'bārt*, (GOTTHELF SAMUEL,) a German theologian of the rationalistic school, born at Züllichau in 1738; died in 1809.

Steinbock. See STENBOCK.

Steinbrück, *stīn'brük*, (EDUARD,) a German painter, born at Magdeburg in 1802. He worked at Düsseldorf from 1833 to 1846, and then removed to Berlin.

Steinla, *stīn'lā*, (MORITZ MÜLLER,) a German engraver, born at Steinla in 1791. His proper name was Müller. He engraved Raphael's "Massacre of the Innocents" and "Madonna di San Sisto;" also some works of Titian and Holbein. Died at Dresden in 1858.

Steinle, *stīn'lēh*, (JOHANN EDUARD,) a German painter, born at Vienna in 1810.

Steinmar, *stīn'mar*, a German minnesinger, of a Tyrolese family, lived about 1250.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Steinmetz, von, *fon stīn'mēts*, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German general, born at Eisenach in 1796. He served as lieutenant in France in 1814, and entered Paris with the army of the allies. In 1866 he commanded an army corps which gained victories over the Austrians at Skalitz and other places. The Prussian Chambers in the autumn of 1866 voted 1,500,000 thalers as a national recompense to six men, among whom was General von Steinmetz. He commanded the first army which invaded France in August, 1870, and contributed to the great victory near Metz in that month. He was removed from command about the 1st of September, and appointed governor-general of Posen and Silesia.

Steinwehr, von, (ADOLPH WILHELM AUGUST,) BARON, a general born in the duchy of Brunswick in 1822. He emigrated to the United States about 1854, and became a brigadier-general of Union volunteers in October, 1861. He commanded a division at Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863. Died in 1877.

Stella, *stā'lā*, (ANTOINE BOUZONNET—*bo'o'zo'nā'*), a French painter, a nephew of Jacques, noticed below, was born at Lyons in 1637; died in 1682.

Stella, (CLAUDINE BOUZONNET,) a French engraver, born at Lyons in 1636, was sister of the preceding. She died at Paris in 1697.

Stella, *stā'lā*, (FRANÇOIS,) a Flemish painter, born at Malines in 1563, was the father of Jacques, noticed below. Died at Lyons in 1605.

Stella, (FRANÇOIS,) a painter, born at Lyons about 1602, was a son of the preceding. He worked in Paris, where he died in 1647.

Stella, *stel'lā*, (GIULIO CESARE,) a Latin poet, born at Rome in 1564. He was author of an unfinished poem on the discovery of Columbus, (1585.) Died about 1624.

Stella, (JACQUES,) a French painter, born at Lyons in 1596. He resided many years in Florence, where he was patronized by the grand duke Cosimo II. After his return to Paris he was appointed painter to the king, and obtained the cross of Saint Michael, and other distinctions. He was a friend of Poussin, whose style he imitated. Died in 1657.

See FÉLIBIEN, "Entretiens;" FONTENAY, "Dictionnaire des Artistes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, *long*; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ȳ, *short*; a, e, i, o, *obscure*; fār, fāl, fāt; mēt; nôt; gōōd; mōōn;

Stellini, stêl-lee'nee, (JACOPO or GIACOPO,) a learned Italian ethical writer, born at Cividale di Friuli in 1699. He was professor of moral philosophy at Padua, and wrote several works. Died in 1770.

See CARONELLI, "Vita del J. Stellini," 1784; P. COSSALI, "Elogio di G. Stellini," 1811; FABRONI, "Vita Italorum doctrina excellentium."

Stellola, stêl-le-o'lâ, (NICCOLÒ ANTONIO,) an Italian natural philosopher, born at Nola in 1547. He became professor of medicine in the University of Naples, and wrote, besides other works, "Il Telescopio," (1627.) Died in 1623.

Stelluti, stêl-loo'tee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian poet and naturalist, born at Fabriano in 1577, was a member of the Academy of Lincei. Among his works is "Il Parnasso," a canzone, (1631.) Died after 1651.

Stenbock, stên'bok, or **Steenbock**, (MAGNUS,) a Swedish commander under Charles XII., was born at Stockholm in 1664. He distinguished himself at the battle of Narva, and gained a signal victory over the Danes at Helsingborg in 1710. Being afterwards besieged in the fortress of Tönningen by the Russian, Danish, and Saxon army, he was forced to capitulate, and was made prisoner by the King of Denmark. He died in prison in 1717, leaving a narrative of his life.

See GREIJER, "History of Sweden;" GEZELIUS, "Biographiskt-Lexikon;" LOENBOM, "M. Stenbocks Lefverne," 4 vols., 1757-65; ENBERG, "Äreminne öfver M. Stenbock," 1817; OXENSTIERNA, "M. Stenbock och Villars Sammanställde," 1790.

Stendahl or **Stendhal**. See BEVLE.

Steno, stâ'no, (MICHELE,) a Venetian ruler, born in 1331. He was elected Doge of Venice in 1400. Verona, Padua, and other places were added to the state during his administration. Died in 1413.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Steno, stâ'no, (NICHOLAS,) an eminent Danish anatomist, born at Copenhagen in 1638. He studied three years in the University of Leyden, which he entered in 1661, and afterwards pursued his researches in Paris. About 1662 he discovered and described the duct of the parotid gland, called Steno's duct. He made other discoveries, and published several works, (in Latin,) among which are a "Treatise on the Muscles and Glands," (1664,) and one "On the Anatomy of the Brain," (1669.) He became a Catholic priest in 1675, after which he wrote works on theology. Haller called him "magnus inventor." Died at Schwerin in 1687.

See MANNI, "Vita del litteratissimo Stenone," 1775; FABRONI, "Vita Italorum doctrina excellentium;" HALLER, "Bibliotheca anatomica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stên'tor, [Στέντωρ,] a Grecian warrior or herald, who served in the Trojan war, and whose voice, according to Homer, was as loud as the combined voices of fifty men.

Stenzel, stênt'sel, (GUSTAV ADOLF HARALD,) a German historian, born at Zerbst in 1792. He wrote, among other works, a "History of Germany under the Frankish Emperors," (1827.) Died in 1854.

Stephani, stâ'fâ-nee, (HEINRICH,) a German educational writer, born near Würzburg in 1761; died in 1850.

Stephanie, stâ'fâ-nee, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLOB,) a German actor and dramatist, born at Breslau in 1733; died in 1798.

Stephanus, the Latin of STEPHEN and ÉTIENNE, which see.

Steph'anus [Στέφανος] A-the-ni-en'sis, a Greek physician, the time and place of whose birth are unknown. Among his extant works are a commentary on the "Prognostics" of Hippocrates, and a commentary on one of the works of Galen.

Steph'anus Byzan-ti-nus, or **Stephen of Byzantium**, [Fr. ÉTIENNE DE BYZANCE, à'te-ên' dèh be'zônss',] a Greek writer, supposed to have lived in the fifth century. He was the author of a geographical dictionary, entitled "Ethnica," of which only an abridgment is extant, and which is supposed to have been the first work of the kind ever written.

Stephen, stee'ven, [Fr. ÉTIENNE, à'te-ên'; It. STEFANO, stêf'â-no,] the first Christian martyr, was one of the seven deacons of the Christian Church at Jerusalem. Being charged by the Jews with blasphemy, he was

stoned to death. The time of this event is variously estimated at from 35 to 37 A.D.

See Acts vi., vii.

Stephen [Lat. STEPH'ANUS] I. succeeded Lucius as Bishop of Rome in 253 A.D. He was engaged in a controversy with Cyprian on the baptism of heretics. He died in 257 A.D.

Stephen II, chosen pope in 752 A.D., died three days after his election, and is not generally mentioned in the series of the popes.

Stephen III, sometimes called **Stephen II**, (see preceding article,) was elected pope in 752 A.D. Astolphus, King of the Longobards, having threatened Rome, Stephen solicited the aid of Pepin, King of the Franks, who marched into Italy, defeated Astolphus, and compelled him to give up the district (Exarchate) of Ravenna, and other provinces previously conquered by him. In 755 Astolphus, with a recruited army, again attacked Rome, but was finally driven back by Pepin, who conferred upon the Roman See Pentapolis and the Exarchate of Ravenna. Stephen died in 757, and was succeeded by Paul I.

Stephen IV, a native of Sicily, became pope in 768 A.D. During his pontificate the Longobards again took possession of portions of the Exarchate of Ravenna. He died in 772, and was succeeded by Adrian I.

Stephen V was elected pope in 816 A.D. His pontificate was marked by no important events, and he died within a year after his consecration.

Stephen VI succeeded Adrian III. as Pope of Rome in 885. In the quarrel between Guido, Duke of Spoleto, and Berengarius, Duke of Friuli, he espoused the cause of the former, whom he crowned King of Italy in 891.

Stephen VII succeeded Benedict VI. in 896. He annulled the acts and decrees of Formosus, one of his predecessors, and a political opponent, and caused his remains to be treated with dishonour. In 897 he was thrown into prison, and strangled by the friends of Formosus.

Stephen VIII succeeded Leo VI. in 928. He died in 930, and was followed by John XI., son of Marozia, Duchess of Tuscany. (See MAROZIA.)

Stephen IX was elected pope in 939, and died in 942. He was succeeded by Martin III.

Stephen X, brother of Godfrey, Duke of Lorraine, was elected pope in 1057. Under his rule occurred the schism between the Greek and Roman Churches, and a long controversy was carried on concerning the celibacy of the clergy. Died in 1058.

Stephen, SAINT, King of Hungary, born at Gran about 979, was the son of a chief named Geysa. He was instructed in the Christian faith, and in 995 married the sister of the emperor Otho III. He was crowned in 1000 first King of Hungary, with the sanction of the pope. During his reign Christianity was firmly established in his country. Died in 1038.

Stephen II, King of Hungary, was the son of Kolo-man, and ascended the throne in 1114. He carried on unsuccessful wars with Poland, Austria, and Russia, and in 1131 abdicated his throne in favour of a relative named Bela. He died in a monastery in the same year.

Stephen III, son of the preceding, was crowned in 1161, but he was soon forced to resign in favour of his uncle Ladislaus, whose claims were supported by the Emperor of Constantinople.

Stephen IV became King of Hungary on the death of Ladislaus, in 1161. His subjects, however, soon revolted against him, and restored Stephen III. to the throne. Stephen IV. died in 1163, and his nephew, Stephen III., in 1173.

Stephen V succeeded his father Bela in 1270 as King of Hungary. He carried on war with the Bohemians and Bulgarians, and died in 1272.

Stephen, stee'ven, [Lat. STEPH'ANUS; Fr. ÉTIENNE, à'te-ên',] King of England, born in France in 1105, was a son of Stephen, Count of Blois. His mother, Adela, was a daughter of William the Conqueror. He rendered himself popular in England by his martial courage, and became a competitor for the crown at the death of Henry I., in 1135, although that king had designated his daughter Matilda as his successor. Stephen was

recognized as king by a large portion of the people, and a civil war began in 1139. In 1153 Prince Henry, a son of Matilda, came from Normandy with an army. The contest was decided by an agreement that Stephen should retain the throne until his death, and that Henry should succeed him. Died in 1154.

See HUME, "History of England," chap. vii.

Stephen, KING OF POLAND. See BÁTHORI.

Stephen of Muret, [Fr. ÉTIENNE DE MURET, *á'te-én' deh mü'rà',*] SAINT, a French monk, born in Auvergne in 1048. He founded a monastery at Muret. Died in 1124.

Stephen of Tournay. See ÉTIENNE DE TOURNAY.

Stephen, (Sir GEORGE,) brother of Sir James, noticed below, was born about 1794. He published "The Jesuit at Cambridge," "Adventures of an Attorney," and several other works.

Stephen, (JAMES,) an English lawyer and philanthropist, born in Dorsetshire. He was an earnest advocate of African emancipation, and he is said to have planned the system of the continental blockade during the French war. He published a treatise entitled "War in Disguise, or the Frauds of Neutral Flags." He became a member of Parliament for Tralee, and for many years held the post of a master in chancery. Died in 1832.

Stephen, (Sir JAMES,) K.C.B., an English writer and statesman, born in London about 1790. He studied at Cambridge, and rose through various offices to be permanent under-secretary to the colonial department. He was appointed in 1849 regius professor of modern history at Cambridge. He published "Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography," "Lectures on the History of France," and other works. Died in 1859.

Stephen, (Sir JAMES FITZJAMES,) an English lawyer, son of the preceding, was born at Kensington in 1829. He was called to the bar in 1854, and was legal member of the council of India 1869-1872. In 1877 he was knighted as a K.C.S.I. and in 1879 he was appointed a judge. Among his works are "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," (1873,) a "Digest of the Law of Evidence," (1877,) and a "History of the Criminal Law of England," (1883.) He rendered important services in codifying and simplifying the law of India.

Stephen, (JOHN,) a Danish professor of history, born at Copenhagen in 1599; died in 1650.

Stephen, (LESLIE,) an English writer, brother of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, was born at Kensington in 1832. He has written "Hours in a Library," and is now editing the "Dictionary of National Biography."

Stephens, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish writer, born at Elgin in 1757, published "Memoirs of Horne Tooke," and other works. Died in 1821.

Stephens, (ALEXANDER H.,) an American statesman, born in Taliaferro county, Georgia, in 1812. He opposed the secession of Georgia in 1850, but afterwards joined the secessionists, and was elected in 1861 Vice-President of the Confederate States. He published "A Constitutional View of the War between the States," (1870.) Died in 1883.

Stephens, (Mrs. ANN SOPHIA W.,) a popular American novelist, born at Derby, Connecticut, in 1813. She has published "The Heiress of Greenhurst," "Fashion and Famine," and other works.

Stephens, (HENRY,) a Scottish writer on agriculture born in Bengal in 1795, was educated at Edinburgh. He published "The Book of the Farm," and other works.

Stephens, steevens, (JAMES FRANCIS,) an English entomologist, born in Sussex in 1792. He was the author of "The Systematic Catalogue of British Insects," "A Manual of the British Coleoptera," and "Illustrations of British Entomology," (10 vols.) The last-named is regarded as one of the most valuable works of the kind. He was president of the Entomological Society, and a Fellow of the Linnæan Society. Died in 1852.

Stephens, (JEREMY,) an English theologian, born in Shropshire in 1592. He became rector of Wotton, and published several works. Died in 1665.

Stephens, (JOHN LLOYD,) an American traveller, born at Shrewsbury, New Jersey, in 1805. He published

in 1837 "Incidents of Travel in Egypt, Arabia Petraea, and the Holy Land," which was followed in 1838 by "Travels in Greece, Turkey, Russia," etc. Being appointed in 1839 ambassador to Central America, he brought out, after his return, "Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas, and Yucatan," (1841,) and "Incidents of Travel in Yucatan," (1843,) illustrated by Catherwood. These works obtained great popularity both in this country and in Europe, and the two last-named are esteemed among the most valuable contributions to American antiquities. Mr. Stephens was elected president of the Panama Railroad Company about 1850. Died in 1852.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "London Quarterly Review" for December, 1841; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1842; "North American Review" for October, 1841, and July, 1843.

Stephens, (ROBERT,) an English antiquary, entered a college at Oxford in 1681, and was appointed royal historiographer. He published the "Letters" of Lord Bacon. Died in 1732.

Stephenson, steevens-son, (GEORGE,) an eminent English engineer, and inventor of the locomotive engine, was born at Wylam, in Northumberland, June 9, 1781. His father was a fireman of a colliery, and was unable to give his children an education at school. At the age of fourteen, George became an assistant fireman in the colliery. He learned to read and write at a night-school. Having been promoted to the office of brakesman, he married Fanny Henderson about 1802. He exercised his mechanical skill in mending clocks, studied mechanics, and acquired a knowledge of steam-engines. In 1812 he became chief engineer of Killingworth Colliery. His first locomotive engine was completed in July, 1814, and drew eight loaded cars four miles an hour. He made another, with important improvements, and applied the steam blast-pipe, in 1815, and soon after that date improved the construction of the railway. In 1822 he was employed to construct a railway from Stockton to Darlington, which was opened in 1825 and was the first railway made for public use. About 1824 Mr. Stephenson and Edward Pease, of Darlington, established a manufactory of locomotives at Newcastle. He was chief engineer of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, finished in 1830, not without violent opposition from land-owners and others. A prize of five hundred pounds, offered by the directors of this railway for the best locomotive, was awarded to the "Rocket," made by George Stephenson and his son Robert, (1830.) This engine is said to have run at the rate of thirty miles an hour, to the great amazement of the public. He was employed as engineer of the Grand Junction Railway, of that which connects London with Birmingham, and of others. His latter years were spent in the superintendence of extensive coal-mines which he owned. Died at Tapton in August, 1848.

"By patient industry," says Smiles, "and laborious contrivance, he was enabled to do for the locomotive what James Watt had done for the condensing engine. He found it clumsy and inefficient; and he made it powerful, efficient, and useful." "Men in the best ranks of life have said of him that he was one of Nature's gentlemen."

See SMILES, "Life of George Stephenson," 1859; "London Quarterly Review" for October, 1857.

Stephenson, (ROBERT,) a distinguished engineer, a son of the preceding, was born at Willington in October, 1803. He studied for one session at the University of Edinburgh, (1820-21,) after which he assisted his father in the construction of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, and in the manufacture of locomotives. In 1824 he was employed in South America as inspector of gold and silver-mines. He returned to England in 1827, and became associated with his father in the fabrication of locomotives. He was engineer of the Leicester and Swannington Railway, and of the London and Birmingham Railway which was opened in 1838. He acquired a high reputation as a railway engineer, and was employed as such in various foreign countries. Among his greatest works are the viaduct over the Tweed at Berwick, the high level bridge at Newcastle, the Britannia tubular bridge over Menai Straits, (1850,) the Victoria

tubular bridge at Montreal, finished about 1860, and a railway connecting Cairo with Alexandria, in Egypt. He was elected a member of Parliament for Whitby in 1847. Died in October, 1859.

See SMILES, "Lives of the Engineers;" J. C. JEAFFRESON, "Life of Robert Stephenson," 1864; "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1859.

Stepney, (GEORGE,) an English diplomatist and poet, born at Westminster in 1663. He was employed in embassies to Germany, Poland, and the States-General, (Netherlands.) He was the author of several original poems, and assisted Dryden in his translation of Juvenal. "He is," says Johnson, "a very licentious translator, and does not recompense the neglect of his author by beauties of his own." Died in 1707.

Sterbeeck, van, vān stêk'bāk, (FRANCIS,) a Flemish botanist and priest, born at Antwerp in 1631. He published "Theatrum Fungorum." Died in 1693.

Sterling, (EDWARD,) a journalist, born at Waterford, in Ireland, in 1773. He was a captain in the army in his early life. He began about 1812 to write for the London "Times," of which he became editor. He wrote many political editorials for that journal, and supported the Reform bill of 1832. Died in 1847.

Sterling, (JOHN,) a British poet and miscellaneous writer, a son of the preceding, was born in the island of Bute in 1806. He finished his studies at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he acquired the friendship of Mr. (afterwards Archdeacon) Hare, Monckton Milnes, and other distinguished men. Having taken holy orders, he became curate of Hurstmonceaux, in Sussex, in 1834. He was the author of "Arthur Coningsby," a novel, (1833,) "The Election; a Poem, in Seven Books," (1841,) "Strafford," a tragedy, (1843,) and "Essays and Tales." He numbered among his friends Coleridge and Thomas Carlyle, and his Life has been written by the latter. Died in 1844.

See T. CARLYLE, "Life of John Sterling," 1851; "Brief Biographies," by SAMUEL SMILES; "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1848; "British Quarterly Review" for August, 1848.

Stern, (DANIEL.) See AGOULT, D'.

Stern, (MARIE DE FLAVIGNY.) See AGOULT, D'.

Sternberg, stêrn'bêrg, (ALEXANDER,) BARON, a celebrated novelist, born in Esthonia, in Russia, in 1806, studied at Dorpat, and in 1830 settled in Germany. Among his most popular works, which are written in German, we may name "The Missionary," "Diana," and "Saint Sylvan."

See the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1837.

Sternberg, (KASPAR MARIA,) COUNT, a German naturalist, and president of the Bohemian National Museum, born in 1761; died in 1838.

Sterne, stêrn, (LAURENCE,) a celebrated humorist, born at Clonmel, Ireland, in 1713, was a great-grandson of Richard Sterne, Archbishop of York. His father was a lieutenant in the army. He was educated at Cambridge, which he entered in 1733, took holy orders, and became vicar of Sutton about 1738. He was married in 1741. Through the influence of an uncle, he obtained a prebend in York Cathedral. He remained nearly twenty years at Sutton, and acquired a sudden celebrity by the publication of two volumes of "Tristram Shandy," (1759,) a humorous story, which had a great success. In 1760 he published two volumes of sermons, and was appointed curate of Coxwold, Yorkshire. The poet Gray praises his sermons, as showing "a strong imagination and a sensible heart," but adds, "you see him [the preacher] often tottering on the verge of laughter, and ready to throw his periwig in the face of his audience." (See Gray's "Letters.") Sterne's promotion in the Church was hindered by his dissipated or irregular habits. He visited Paris and other parts of France in 1762-63, and published the ninth volume of "Tristram Shandy" in 1767. Having made another tour in France and Italy, he produced in 1768 his "Sentimental Journey," which enjoyed a great popularity. He died in London in 1768, leaving one child, a daughter.

Sterne is considered one of the most humorous and original writers in the language. "His wit," says Hazlitt, "is poignant, though artificial; and his characters (though the groundwork of some of them had been laid

before) have yet invaluable original differences; and the spirit of the execution, the master-strokes constantly thrown into them, are not to be surpassed." ("Lectures on the English Comic Writers.")

See MEDALLE, "Letters of Laurence Sterne, to which are prefixed Memoirs of his Life, written by himself," 3 vols., 1775; SIR WALTER SCOTT, "Memoirs of Eminent Novelists;" THACKERAY, "Lectures on the English Humourists;" PERCY FITZGERALD, "Life of Laurence Sterne," 2 vols., 1864; JOHN FERRIAR, "Illustrations of Laurence Sterne, with other Essays," 1798; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "London Quarterly Review" for April, 1854; "British Quarterly Review" for July, 1864.

Sterne, (RICHARD,) an English prelate, born in Nottinghamshire in 1596, rose to be Archbishop of York in the reign of Charles II. He assisted in revising the Book of Common Prayer. Died in 1683.

Sternhold, (THOMAS,) an English writer, born in Hampshire, was groom of the robes to Henry VIII. and his successor Edward VI. He is chiefly known from his English version of the Psalms, of which he translated fifty-one. The principal part of the remainder were translated by John Hopkins, the whole being published in 1562, and annexed to the Book of Common Prayer, under the title of "The Whole Booke of Psalmes, collected into English Metre, by T. Sternhold, J. Hopkins, and others," etc. Died in 1549.

Stésichore. See STESICHORUS.

Ste-sich'o-rus, [Gr. Σττισχορος; Fr. STÉSICHORE, stâ'ze'kor'; It. STESICORO, sta-se-ko'ro,] a celebrated Greek poet, born at Himera, in Sicily, is supposed to have flourished about 600 B.C. He is styled the inventor of choral songs, and his original name of Tisias was changed to Stesichorus on account of his directing the choruses at religious festivals. His works, of which only fragments remain, were composed in the language of the epic poets, with a mixture of Doricisms, and combine the material of the epic poem with the lyric form. They are warmly eulogized by Cicero, Quintilian, and other eminent writers of antiquity. He died about 555 B.C., aged about 85.

See KLEINE, "De Stesichori Vita," 1825; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" F. DE BEAUMONT, "Memoria sopra Xanto, Aristossene e Stesicoro," 1835; K. O. MÜLLER, "History of the Literature of Ancient Greece;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Steuart. See STEWART, (Sir JAMES.)

Steuben, stu'ben, [Ger. pron. stoi'ben,] (FREDERICK WILLIAM AUGUSTUS,) BARON, a celebrated general of the American Revolution, was born at Magdeburg, Prussia, in 1730. He served with distinction in the Seven Years' war, and rose to be adjutant-general in the king's staff in 1762. In 1777 he offered his services to General Washington as a volunteer in the American army. He was appointed major-general in 1778, and subsequently took an active part in the battle of Monmouth and the siege of Yorktown. A life-annuity of \$2500 was voted him by Congress in 1790, and he also received 16,000 acres of land in Oneida county, New York, where he died in 1794. His life, written by Francis Bowen, is included in Sparks's "American Biography."

See the "North American Review" for October, 1864.

Steuben, von, fon stoi'ben, (KARL WILHELM AUGUST,) BARON, a German historical painter, born near Mannheim about 1790, worked in Paris and in Russia, where he was patronized by the emperor Nicholas. Among his works are "Napoleon's Return from Elba," and "Esmeralda and Quasimodo." Died in Paris in 1856.

Steuco, stê-oo'ko, [Lat. STEU'CHUS,] (AGOSTINO,) an Italian scholar, born at Gubbio in 1496. He succeeded Aleandro as prefect of the Vatican Library in 1542. He wrote several theological works. Died in 1549.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Stevens, (ABEL,) an American Methodist divine, born at Philadelphia in 1815. He has edited successively several religious journals, and published, among other works, "Memorials of the Introduction of Methodism into New England," and "History of the Religious Movement of the Eighteenth Century, called Methodism," (1859.)

Stevens, (ALEXANDER,) an English architect, constructed the bridge over the Liffey at Dublin, and other important works. Died in 1796.

Stevens, [Belgian pron. stā'vens,] (ALFRED,) a Belgian painter, born at Brussels about 1822. He gained a medal of the first class in 1851.

Stevens, (EDWARD,) an American general, born in Virginia. He was commended by General Washington for his conduct at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, September–October, 1777. Died in 1820.

Stevens, (GEORGE ALEXANDER,) an English actor and dramatic writer, born in London, was the author of a novel entitled "Tom Fool," and other works of a comic and satirical character. Among these may be named a "Lecture on Heads," "Distress upon Distress," a burlesque tragedy, and "The Adventures of a Speculist." He also wrote a number of popular songs. Died in 1784.

Stevens, (ISAAC INGALLS,) an American general, born in or near Andover, Massachusetts, in 1818, graduated at West Point in 1839, at the head of his class. He was appointed Governor of Washington Territory in 1853, and resigned in 1857. In September, 1861, he became a brigadier-general of Union volunteers. He served in the army which captured Port Royal, South Carolina, in November, 1861, was raised to the rank of major-general in the ensuing summer, and was killed at the battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862.

See TENNEY, "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion," p. 734.

Stevens, (JOHN,) an American mechanic, born at New York in 1749, was the inventor of a steamboat, which he exhibited in 1804. He also wrote a pamphlet giving plans for a railway and steam-carriages. Died in 1838.

His son, ROBERT LIVINGSTON STEVENS, born in 1788, also distinguished himself as an inventor, and made numerous improvements in steamboats. Died in 1856.

Stevens, (JOSEPH,) a Belgian painter, a brother of Alfred, noticed above, was born at Brussels about 1819. He has resided alternately in Brussels and Paris. He excels in the painting of animals, especially dogs.

Stevens, (RICHARD JAMES SAMUEL,) an English composer, born in London about 1750, published numerous songs and glees, which are ranked among the master-pieces of their kind. Died in 1837.

Stevens, (THADDEUS,) an eminent American legislator, distinguished as an opponent of slavery, was born in Caledonia county, Vermont, on the 4th of April, 1793. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1814, removed to Pennsylvania, and studied law. He was elected to the legislature of Pennsylvania in 1833, and re-elected four times between that date and 1841. In April, 1835, he made a powerful speech for common schools, and secured the triumph of a system to which the majority of the legislature had been hostile. In 1836 he was a member of the Convention which revised the Constitution of the State. He settled at Lancaster about 1842, and was elected a member of Congress by the voters of the ninth district in 1848. He acted with the Whig party while that party survived, and was re-elected to Congress in 1850. About 1855 he joined the Republican party, which was at first called in Pennsylvania the People's party. He represented the ninth district, *i. e.* Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in Congress from 1858 to 1868. He was chairman of the committee of ways and means in the Thirty-seventh Congress, 1861–63, and in several subsequent terms. In December, 1861, he offered a resolution that all slaves who shall leave their masters or aid in quelling the rebellion shall be declared free. After the end of the civil war he became the most prominent and influential member of the House of Representatives, and a strenuous opponent of President Johnson's policy. He advocated the extension of the right of suffrage to the freedmen, and other measures of the Radical party. Mr. Stevens and Senator Sherman were the authors of the bill for the reconstruction of the seceded States which was passed by Congress in the session of 1866–67 and became a law notwithstanding the veto of the President. By this act, ten of the Southern States were divided into five military districts, and each district was subjected to the authority of a military commander until the people of

those districts should adopt new Constitutions conceding impartial suffrage. Mr. Stevens, who was chairman of the joint committee on reconstruction, reported in February, 1867, the original bill, which Senator Sherman modified by an important amendment. He advocated the impeachment of Andrew Johnson in a speech on the 24th of February, 1868, and was a member of the committee of seven then appointed to prepare and report articles of impeachment. He was also one of the seven members elected March 2, 1868, as managers to conduct the impeachment of President Johnson. He was never married. Died at Washington in August, 1868.

"He was one of the few who are not afraid to grasp first principles and lay hold of great truths, or to push them to their remotest logical result." (New York "Times" for August 13, 1868.)

Stevens, (WILLIAM,) an English writer on religion, born in London in 1732, was a cousin of George Horne, Bishop of Norwich. He wrote an "Essay on the Nature and Constitution of the Christian Church," and other works. Died in 1807.

Stevens, (WILLIAM BARSHAW,) an English divine, born at Abingdon about 1755. He was the author of "Retirement," a poem, and of a collection of sermons. Died in 1800.

Stevenson, (ANDREW,) an American statesman, born in Culpepper county, Virginia, in 1784. He studied law, became eminent as a pleader, and represented a district of Virginia in Congress from 1821 to 1834. During this period he was thrice elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, in 1827, 1829, and 1831. He was minister to England from 1836 to 1841. He acted with the Democratic party. Died in 1857.

Stevenson, (Sir JOHN ANDREW,) an Irish composer, born in Dublin in 1761. He produced numerous duets, songs, and anthems, and an oratorio, entitled "The Thanksgiving." Died in 1833.

Stevenson, (JOHN HALL,) an English satiric poet, born in Yorkshire in 1718, was a friend of Laurence Sterne, who has described him in his "Tristram Shandy" under the name of "Eugenius." He published "Lyric Epistles," "Fables for Grown Gentlemen," and other works. Died in 1785.

Stevenson, (ROBERT,) an eminent Scottish engineer, born at Glasgow in 1772. About 1796 he became engineer to the Northern Light-House Commissioners. He began in 1807 the construction of the Bell Rock Light-House, off Arbroath, in Forfarshire, which was completed in 1811. He built upwards of twenty light-houses, and was employed in various other important works in Scotland and England. To him is ascribed the suggestion of malleable iron instead of the cast-iron rails hitherto used. Died in 1850.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Stevenson, (THOMAS G.), an American general, born about 1836, was a son of the Hon. J. Thomas Stevenson, of Boston. He was appointed a brigadier-general about the end of 1862. He commanded a division when he was killed, near Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864.

See TENNEY, "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion," p. 778.

Stevenson, (WILLIAM,) an English writer, born about 1772, held a situation in the Treasury. He wrote, besides other works, a "Historical Sketch of the Progress of Discovery, Navigation, and Commerce." Died in 1829.

Stevenson, (WILLIAM,) an English antiquary, born in Nottinghamshire, was proprietor of the "Norfolk Chronicle" for thirty-five years. Died in 1821.

Stēv'in [Fr. pron. stā'vān'] or **Stevinus**, stā-vec'nūs, (SIMON,) an able Flemish engineer and mathematician, born at Bruges about 1550. He was employed as civil engineer and inspector of dykes by the government of Holland. He made important improvements in arithmetic, algebra, and mechanics. Among his works are a "Treatise on Arithmetic," (1585,) a "Treatise on Statics and Hydrostatics," (1586,) and a "Treatise on Navigation," (1599.) Died about 1620.

See GOETHALS, "Notice historique sur la Vie de S. Stevin," 1841; QUETELET, "Simon Stevin," 1845; STEICHEN, "Mémoire sur la Vie de Stevin," 1846; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, *long*; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, ï, ö, ů, *short*; a, e, i, o, *obscure*; fâr, fâll, fât; mêt; nôt; gôod; mōon;

appt. Stewart = D

Stewart, (BALFOUR,) a physicist and natural philosopher, born at Edinburgh in 1828. He was appointed Director of the Kew Observatory in 1859, and professor of natural philosophy in Owen's College, Manchester, in 1870. He is the author of an "Elementary Treatise on Heat," and other scientific works, and jointly with Professor Tait of "The Unseen Universe."

Stewart, (CHARLES,) a distinguished American naval officer, born in Philadelphia in 1778. He served as lieutenant in the operations against Tripoli in 1804, and obtained the rank of captain in 1806. In the summer of 1813 he took command of the frigate Constitution, which carried fifty-two guns. He captured in February, 1815, the British ship Cyane and the sloop Levant, for which service he received a gold medal from Congress. He afterwards rendered important services in the organization of the navy. Died in 1869.

Stewart, (CHARLES WILLIAM,) See LONDONDERRY.

Stewart, (DUGALD,) an eminent Scottish professor of moral philosophy, was born in Edinburgh on the 22d of November, 1753. He was a son of Matthew, noticed below, was educated at the High School of Edinburgh, and attended the lectures of Reid at Glasgow. In 1772 he wrote an "Essay on Dreaming," and became an assistant or substitute of his father in the chair of mathematics. He was appointed joint professor of mathematics at Edinburgh in 1775, and succeeded Dr. Ferguson as professor of moral philosophy in the same university in 1785. He acquired a high reputation as a didactic orator, and his lectures were attended by many students from England, and even from the continent. He promoted the triumph of liberal opinions in politics by his influence over such men as Lord Brougham, Lord Jeffrey, and Lord John Russell, who were his pupils. In 1792 he published the first volume of his "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind," which, being written in an elegant and attractive style, enjoyed a great popularity. The second volume appeared in 1814, and the third in 1827. He produced "Outlines of Moral Philosophy" in 1793, a "Life of Dr. Robertson" in 1796, and a "Life of Dr. Reid" in 1802. On account of his feeble health, he resigned the active duties of his professorship in 1810. Among his chief works are a "Philosophical Essay," (1 vol., 1810,) and his preliminary dissertation to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," entitled a "General View of the Progress of Metaphysical, Ethical, and Political Science since the Revival of Letters," which is highly esteemed. He married Helen Bannatyne about 1783, and after her death a Miss Cranstoun. Died at Edinburgh in June, 1828.

Referring to Stewart as a lecturer, Sir Walter Scott says, his "striking and impressive eloquence riveted the attention even of the most volatile student." "Perhaps few men ever lived," says Mackintosh, "who poured into the breasts of youth a more fervid and yet reasonable love of liberty, of truth, and of virtue. How many are still alive in different countries, and in every rank to which education reaches, who, if they accurately examined their own minds and lives, would not ascribe much of whatever goodness and happiness they possess to the early impressions of his gentle and persuasive eloquence! . . . Without derogation from his writings, it may be said that his disciples were among his best works." Respecting his style, the same able writer observes, "He reminds us not unfrequently of the character given by Cicero to one of his contemporaries, 'who expressed refined and abstruse thoughts in soft and transparent diction.' . . . It would be difficult to name works in which so much refined philosophy is joined with so fine a fancy,—so much elegant literature with such a delicate perception of the distinguishing excellences of great writers, and with an estimate in general so just of the services rendered to knowledge by a succession of philosophers."

See "General Review of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" COUSIN, "Cours de Philosophie et Fragments philosophiques," also the same writer in the "Journal des Savants," 1817; "Edinburgh Review" for November, 1810, September, 1816, and October, 1821; "London Quarterly Review" for January, 1815, and January, 1822; "North British Review" for May, 1858; article in the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1830, (by SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON;) "Blackwood's Magazine," 1828; "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Stewart or Steuart, (Sir JAMES,) a Scottish political economist, born in Edinburgh in 1713, was a Jacobite. He married a daughter of the Earl of Wemyss. Having joined the army of the Pretender in 1745, he was exiled for many years. He returned about 1763, and published, besides other works, an "Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy," (1767.) Died in 1780.

Stewart, (JAMES HALDANE,) an English theologian, born in 1775, was rector of Limpfield, in Surrey. He published several religious works. Died in 1854.

See a "Life of J. H. Stewart," by his son, 1856.

Stewart, (JOHN,) called WALKING STEWART, an English traveller, born in London before 1750. He performed journeys on foot through Hindostan, Persia, Nubia, etc., and walked back to England. Died in London in 1822.

See DE QUINCEY'S interesting account of Stewart in his "Literary Reminiscences," vol. ii.

Stewart, (MATTHEW,) a Scottish mathematician, born at Rothsay, in the Isle of Bute, in 1717, was the father of Dugald Stewart. He was minister of the parish of Rosneath, in the west of Scotland, in his early life. In 1747 he succeeded Maclaurin as professor of mathematics in the University of Edinburgh. He published "General Theorems," etc., (1746,) "Tracts, Physical and Mathematical," (1761,) and "Propositions demonstrated by the Method of the Ancients," (1762.) He was well versed in Greek geometry. Died in 1785.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Stewart, (ROBERT,) See CASTLEREAGH, LORD.

Stewart or Steuart Family. See STUART.

Sthen'e-lus, (Gr. Σθένελος; Fr. STIENÈLE, stá'nál,) a king of Mycenæ, was a son of Perseus and Andromeda, and the father of Eurystheus.

Sthenelus, a son of Capaneus, was one of the Epigoni, (i.e. the sons of the seven chiefs who led the expedition against Thebes.) He was a friend of Diomedes, under whom he served in the Trojan war, and was one of the band inclosed in the wooden horse.

Stiefel or Stifel, stee'fel, [Lat. STIFE'LIVS,] (MICHAEL,) a German mathematician, born at Esslingen, in Saxony, in 1486. He was a Lutheran minister, and preached at various places, including Lochau and Holtsdorf, near Wittenberg. He made discoveries in algebra. His principal work is "Arithmetica Integra," (1544.) Died in 1567.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Stieglitz, steeç'lits, (CHRISTIAN LUDWIG,) a German writer upon art, born at Leipsic in 1756, published, among other works, a "History of Architecture from the Earliest Antiquity to Modern Times," (1827,) "Archæology of the Architecture of the Greeks and Romans," and "On the Pigments used by Ancient Artists." He also wrote a number of war lyrics. Died in 1836.

Stieglitz, (HEINRICH,) a German *littérateur*, born at Arolsen, in Waldeck, in 1803, was the author of poems and dramatic works. Died in 1849.

Stieglitz, (JOHANN,) a German physician, of Jewish extraction, was born at Arolsen in 1767. He published a treatise "On Animal Magnetism," and other works. Died in 1840.

Stieler, stee'ler, (ADOLF,) a German geographer, born at Gotha in 1775; died in 1836.

Stier, steer, (WILHELM,) a German architect, born near Warsaw in 1799. He became professor at the Academy of Architecture at Berlin, and the founder of a new school of architects. He designed the cathedral of Berlin and the Athenæum of Munich.

Stiernhielm. See STJERNHJELM.

Stifel. See STIEFEL.

Stifilius. See STIEFEL.

Stifter, stif'ter, (ADALBERT,) a German *littérateur*, born in Southern Bohemia in 1806, wrote novels, poems, and prose essays. "He is," says Vapereau, "one of the best prose-writers of his country."

Stig'and, a Saxon prelate under the reigns of Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror, became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1052. Having been convicted of several misdemeanours, he was deprived of

his office and condemned to perpetual imprisonment, but he died soon after the sentence was passed.

See W. F. Hook, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury."

Stig'and, (WILLIAM,) an English writer and lawyer, born in 1827. He contributed to the "Edinburgh Review," and published a collection of poems, including the "Vision of Barbarossa," (1860.)

Stigliani, stèl'yá'nee, (TOMMASO,) an Italian poet, born at Matera in 1545. Among his works is "The New World," ("Il Mondo nuovo," 1617.) Died at Rome in 1625.

Stiglmaier or **Stigmayer**, stígl'm'ei, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a celebrated German brass-founder, born near Munich in 1791. He visited Italy in 1819, with a view of perfecting his knowledge of the art, and soon established his reputation by his bust of Lewis, King of Bavaria, after Thorwaldsen's model. After his return he was appointed, in 1824, superintendent of the bronze-foundry at Munich. Among the numerous works which he executed during the twenty years following, are the monument of Schiller at Stuttgart, after Thorwaldsen, the fourteen colossal statues of the Bavarian princes in the new palace at Munich, after Schwanthaler, the equestrian statue of the Elector Maximilian, after Thorwaldsen, and Schwanthaler's colossal statue of "Bavaria," in front of the Ruhmeshalle at Munich. Died in 1844.

Stiles, (EZRA,) D.D., an American theologian and scholar, born at North Haven, Connecticut, in 1727. He graduated at Yale College, and in 1756 became pastor of the Second Congregational Church at Newport, Rhode Island. He was elected in 1777 president of Yale College, and subsequently professor of ecclesiastical history. He was well versed in the Hebrew, Greek, and Oriental tongues, and was esteemed one of the most learned of American divines. He was an intimate friend of Dr. Franklin, and was the first one in New England who made experiments in electricity. He published an "Account of the Settlement of Bristol," (1785,) "History of Three of the Judges of Charles I.," and a number of sermons and orations. Died in 1795.

See the "Life of Ezra Stiles," in SPARKS'S "American Biography," by J. L. KINGSLEY, vol. vii., second series; SPRAGUE, "Annals of the American Pulpit," vol. i.

Stil'í-cho, [Gr. Στιλίχων; Fr. STILICON, ste'l'e'kón'] (FLAVIUS,) an eminent commander of the Roman armies, was a son of a Vandal officer. He rose rapidly in the reign of Theodosius, and was sent as ambassador to Persia in 384 A.D., at which date he was a young man. On his return he married Serena, a niece of Theodosius I., and became commander-in-chief of the army. He found a rival and dangerous enemy in Rufinus, the chief minister of Theodosius. In 394 Theodosius appointed Stilicho guardian of his young son Honorius, to whom he gave the Western Empire. Rufinus at the same time was chief minister of Arcadius, Emperor of the East. After the death of Theodosius, (395,) Stilicho ruled with unlimited authority at Rome. He marched against the Goths, who had invaded Thrace, and who were aided by the treacherous intrigues of Rufinus. This rival was removed by assassination in 395 A.D. Stilicho drove Alaric out of the Peloponnesus in 396 A.D.; but his victorious progress was checked by the jealousy of Arcadius, who made a treaty with Alaric and took him into his own service. The war was renewed by Alaric, who invaded Italy about 402. Stilicho gained a decisive victory over him at Pollentia (or Polentia) in 403, soon after which the Goths retired from Italy. It is stated that he formed an alliance with Alaric against Arcadius, with a design to make himself master of both the Eastern and Western Empires. In 406 he defeated a host of barbarians who invaded Northern Italy under Radagaisus. The enemies of Stilicho excited the fears and suspicion of Honorius against him, and procured an order for his death. He was massacred at Ravenna in 408 A.D.

See CLAUDIAN, "De Laudibus Stilichonis;" GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" C. F. SCHULZE, "F. Stilicho ein Wallenstein der Vorzeit," 1805; LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stilicon. See STILICHO.

Stilke, stíl'keh, (HERMANN,) a German historical painter, born in Berlin in 1803, was a pupil of Cor-

nelius at Dusseldorf. He painted many religious and mediæval subjects, and was employed by the King of Prussia to adorn with frescos a hall in the castle of Stolzenfels.

Still, (JOHN,) a learned English prelate, born in Lincolnshire in 1543. He became Lady Margaret professor at Cambridge in 1570, and was afterwards master of Saint John's and Trinity Colleges. He was made Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1592. He is believed to have been the author of one of the earliest comedies in the English language, entitled "A Ryght Pithy, Pleasant, and Merie Comedie, intyuled Gammer Gurton's Needle." Died in 1607.

Stillé, stíl'le, (CHARLES JANEWAY,) LL.D., an American writer and scholar, born in Philadelphia in 1819. He graduated at Yale College in 1839. He published in 1862 a well-timed and able pamphlet, entitled "How a Free People Conduct a Long War," (republished in Littell's "Living Age" and "Harper's Monthly Magazine.") Among his other works we may name his "History of the United States Sanitary Commission," etc., (1866.) In May, 1866, he was elected professor of the English language and literature in the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1868 provost of the same institution.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Stille, (KARL.) See DEMME.

Stilling. See JUNG.

Stil'ling-fleet, (BENJAMIN,) grandson of Edward Stillingfleet, noticed below, was born in 1702. He studied at Cambridge, and subsequently travelled on the continent. Among his publications may be named "Miscellaneous Tracts on Natural History," being chiefly translations from Linnæus, and an abridgment of Tartini's "Treatise on Music." Died in 1771.

See WILLIAM COXE, "Life and Works of Benjamin Stillingfleet," 1811.

Stillingfleet, (EDWARD,) an eminent English prelate and polemical writer, born at Cranbourn, in Dorset, in April, 1635, was educated at Cambridge. He became rector of Sutton in 1657. His reputation is chiefly founded on his "Origines Sacræ, or Rational Account of the Christian Faith as to the Truth and Divine Authority of the Scriptures," (1662.) He wrote a number of works against popery and the nonconformists. He was one of the chaplains of Charles II., and was appointed Dean of Saint Paul's in 1678. In answer to Baxter, Howe, and Owen, he published "The Unreasonableness of Separation," (1681.) "Stillingfleet," says Macaulay, "was renowned as a consummate master of all the weapons of controversy." ("History of England," vol. ii.) In 1685 he produced "Origines Britannicæ, or Antiquities of the British Churches." He became Bishop of Worcester in 1689. Died in 1699.

See GOODWIN, "Life of E. Stillingfleet," 1710.

Still'man, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American Baptist divine, born at Philadelphia in 1737. He settled at Boston as pastor of the First Baptist Church, and enjoyed a high reputation as a pulpit orator. He was one of the founders of Brown University, and was conspicuous for his benevolence. Died in 1807.

Stil'po, [Gr. Στίλπων; Fr. STILPON, stèl'pón'] an eminent Greek philosopher, born at Megara, lived about 325 or 300 B.C. He was highly esteemed for his wisdom by the ancients, and attracted a large number of disciples, among whom were Zeno the Stoic and Crates the Cynic. Little is known about his life or doctrines, which seem to have been similar to those of the Megaric school.

See DIOGENES LAERTIUS; MALET, "Histoire de l'École de Mégare."

Stilpon. See STILPO.

Stirling, EARL OF. See ALEXANDER, (WILLIAM.)

Stir'ling, (JAMES,) a Scottish mathematician, born in Stirlingshire about 1690. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1729. His chief work is entitled "The Differential Method, or Treatise on the Summing Up and Interpolation of the Infinite Series," ("Methodus Differentialis, sive Tractatus de Summatione et Interpolatione Serierum Infinitarum," 1730.) Died about 1770.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, *long*; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, i, ö, ü, ŷ, *short*; a, e, i, o, *obscure*; fâr, fáll, fât; mêt; nôt; gôod; mōon;

Stirling-Maxwell, (Sir WILLIAM,) a Scottish writer, born near Glasgow in 1818. Having graduated at Cambridge, he visited Spain, where he resided several years. He was elected to Parliament for Perthshire in 1852. He published "Annals of the Artists of Spain," (1848), "The Cloister-Life of the Emperor Charles V.," (1852), and "Velasquez and his Works," (1855.) He assumed the name of Maxwell in 1866. He was created a Knight of the Thistle in 1876. Died in 1878.

Stjernhjelm, shêrn'he-êlm, (GEORGE,) a Swedish savant and poet, born in 1598; died in 1672.

Stjernhök or **Stiernhoek**, shêrn'hök, (JAN,) a Swedish jurist, born in Dalecarlia in 1596. He published a work "On the Ancient Law of the Swedes and Goths," ("De Jure Sueonum et Gothorum vetusto," 1672.) Died in 1675.

Stjernstolpe, shêrn'stol-pêh, (JONAS MAGNUS,) a Swedish *littérateur*, born in the province of Södermanland in 1777. He was the author of tales in verse, and made numerous translations from the German, French, English, and Spanish. He was noted for his wit and conversational powers. Died in 1831.

See BESKOW, "Minnesord öfver J. M. Stjernstolpe," 1833.

Stobæus, sto-bee'us, [Gr. *Στοβαῖος*; Fr. STOBÉE, sto'ba',] (JOANNES,) a Greek writer, born at Stobi, in Macedonia, lived probably between 350 and 500 A.D. He made a collection of extracts from about five hundred Greek authors, in prose and verse. This work is divided into "Eclogæ Physicæ et Ethicæ;" and "Anthologicæ, or Sermones," and is of great value as preserving portions of authors which would otherwise have been lost.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" JACOBS, "Lectiones Stobenses," 1797; BERING, "Remarques critiques sur Stobée," 1833.

Stobée. See STOBÆUS.

Stobée, sto-bà',? (KILIAN,) a Swedish naturalist, born in Scania in 1690; died in 1742.

Stöber or **Stoeber**, stö'ber, (AUGUST,) a son of Daniel, noticed below, was born in 1808. He published (in German) in 1852 "The Traditions of Alsace."

Stöber or **Stoeber**, (DANIEL EHRENFRIED,) born at Strasburg in 1779, was the author of lyric poems, a "Life of Jeremias J. Oberlin," and other works. Died in 1835.

Stoccade, sto'kād', (NICHOLAS DE HELT or VAN HELT,) a Flemish historical painter, born at Nymwegen in 1614. He worked at Rome, Venice, and Paris. His pictures were highly prized.

Stock, (SIMON,) an English Catholic, who became general of the order of Carmelites. He is said to have founded the Brotherhood of the Scapulary, in honour of the Virgin Mary. Died in 1265.

Stockdale, (PERCIVAL,) REV., an English writer on various subjects, born in 1736; died in 1811.

See "Memoirs of Percival Stockdale," by himself; "London Quarterly Review" for May, 1809.

Stockfleth, stok'flêt, (NIELS JOACHIM CHRISTIAN,) a Norwegian missionary to Lapland, born at Christiania in 1787. He translated into Lappish portions of the New Testament, and Luther's "Small Catechism." He also wrote a "Lappish Grammar," and other works.

Stöckhardt or **Stoeckhardt**, stök'hårt, (JULIUS ADOLPH,) a German chemist, born near Meissen in 1809. He became in 1847 professor of agricultural chemistry at the Academy for Agriculture and Forest Science at Tharand.

Stockmans, stok'måns, (PETER,) a Flemish jurist and statesman, born at Antwerp in 1608. He became a member of the privy council about 1663, and held other high offices in Flanders. He published several legal works. Died in 1671.

Stocks, (JOHN E.,) an English physician and naturalist, born in 1822. He visited India, where he made a valuable collection of plants. Died in 1854.

Stocks, (LUMB,) an English line-engraver, born in Yorkshire in 1812. He engraved plates for the "Art Journal," and Frith's picture of Claude Duval. He became a Royal Academician in 1872.

Stockton, (RICHARD,) an American patriot, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born

near Princeton, New Jersey, in 1730. He rose to distinction as a lawyer, and was appointed in 1774 a judge of the supreme court of New Jersey. He was elected to the Continental Congress in 1776. Died in 1781. His daughter JULIA was the wife of Dr. Benjamin Rush.

See SANDERSON, "Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence," 1848.

Stockton, (RICHARD,) an eminent lawyer, born at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1764, was a son of the preceding. He was a Senator of the United States from 1796 to 1799, and was elected to the House of Representatives in 1813. He was at the head of the bar of New Jersey for many years. Died at Princeton in 1828.

Stockton, (ROBERT FIELD,) an American commodore, born at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1796, was a son of the preceding. He served in several naval actions in the war of 1812-14. About 1823 he cruised on the coast of Africa, and captured several slavers. He became a post-captain in 1839. He gave much attention to naval architecture, and was one of the first American officers to apply steam to vessels of war. The sloop-of-war Princeton, which was finished in 1844, was built according to his plan, and was a very successful experiment. By the explosion of one of the guns of the Princeton, in 1844, two members of the cabinet, Gilmer and Upshur, were killed. He obtained command of the squadron on the Pacific coast about the end of 1845. In 1846 he conquered California, in which he established a provisional government. He was elected a Senator of the United States for six years by the legislature of New Jersey in 1851. Died in 1866.

Stockton, (THOMAS HEWLINGS,) D.D., an eloquent Methodist divine, born at Mount Holly, New Jersey, in 1808, for many years filled the post of chaplain to Congress. He published a number of religious works. Died in 1868.

Stodart, (JAMES,) F.R.S., an English cutler and metallurgist, born about 1760, lived in London. He manufactured surgical instruments, and was associated with Faraday in experiments on the alloys of steel. He also made improvements in the art of tempering steel. Died in 1823.

Stodart, (Sir JOHN,) an English lawyer and writer, born in Westminster in 1773, became in 1812 political editor of the "Times." He translated Schiller's "Don Carlos" and "Fiesco," and wrote several works on various subjects. He was appointed in 1826 chief justice and judge of the vice-admiralty court at Malta. Died in 1856.

Stoddard, (RICHARD HENRY,) an American poet, born at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1825. He published a volume entitled "Footprints" in 1848, and a second collection of poems in 1851. About 1852 he married Elizabeth D. Barstow, a poetess, and obtained a place in the custom-house of New York. Among his other poems is "The Burden of Unrest." "His style," says R. W. Griswold, "is characterized by purity and grace of expression. He is a master of rhythmical melody, and his mode of treating a subject is sometimes exquisitely subtle."

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America."

Stoddard, (SOLOMON,) an American clergyman, born in Boston in 1643. He was minister at Northampton from 1672 until his death, and published numerous works on theology. He was a grandfather of Jonathan Edwards. Died in 1729.

Stod'ardt or **Stod'dard**, CAPTAIN, an English officer, who was sent as envoy to Bokhara about 1838. It is supposed that he was murdered by the ruler of Bokhara in 1842 or 1843.

Stoeber. See STÖBER.

Stoeffler. See STÖFFLER.

Stoefflerus. See STÖFFLER.

Stoerk. See STÖRK, VON, (ANTON.)

Stöffler or **Stoeffler**, stöff'ler, [Lat. STOFFLERI'NUS or STOEFLER'US,] (JOHANN,) a German astronomer, born in Suabia in 1452, was professor of mathematics, astronomy, and geography at Tübingen, and numbered Melancthon and Münster among his pupils. He published an account of an astrolabe of his own construc-

tion, and other scientific works. Died in 1531. He predicted that there would be a great deluge in 1524.

See WAHL, "De J. Stofflerino Mathematico," 1743; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Stofflet, sto'flä', (NICOLAS,) a French general of the royalist party, born at Lunéville in 1751. He joined the Vendéans in the spring of 1793. After fighting with great bravery in numerous battles with the republicans, he was betrayed, and executed in 1796.

Stokes, (GEORGE GABRIEL,) F.R.S., an eminent mathematician and physicist, born in Ireland about 1820. He was educated at Cambridge, and became Lucasian professor of mathematics there in 1849. The Rumford medal of the Royal Society was awarded to him in 1852 for his discovery of the change in the refrangibility of light.

Stokes, (WILLIAM,) an English lecturer and writer, author of the popular treatise "Stokes on Memoirs," and other works. He was born at Brighton in 1836.

Stolberg, stol'bërg, (CHRISTIAN,) COUNT, a German *littérateur*, born at Hamburg in 1748, was the author of several dramas and a collection of poems. He also published a translation of Sophocles, and other poems from the Greek. Died in 1821.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Stolberg, (FRIEDRICH LEOPOLD,) COUNT, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1750. He was sent in 1777 by the Prince Bishop of Lubeck as minister-plenipotentiary to Copenhagen, where he resided several years, and in 1789 was Danish ambassador to Berlin. Among his principal works are his romance of "The Island," the classical drama of "Theseus," "Travels through Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Sicily," (1794,) and a "Life of Alfred the Great," (1815.) He translated into German Homer's "Iliad," four tragedies of Æschylus, some of the works of Plato, and the poems of Ossian. In 1800 he was converted to the Roman Catholic faith, soon after which he brought out his "History of the Religion of Jesus Christ," (15 vols., 1811.) Died in 1819.

See A. NICOLLOVUS, "F. L. Graf zu Stolberg," 1846; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" J. H. MARX, "Des Grafen F. L. zu Stolberg religiöser Geist," 1818; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stoll, (MAXIMILIAN,) a German physician, born in Suabia in 1742. He practised in Vienna, and wrote, besides other works, "Ratio Medendi," (3 vols., 1777-80,) which was highly esteemed. Died in 1788.

See J. PEZZI, "Deukmal auf M. Stoll," 1788; SPRENGEL, "Histoire de la Médecine."

Stolle, stol'leh, (GOTTLIEB,) a German writer, born at Liegnitz, in Silesia, in 1673. He became in 1717 professor of political sciences at Jena. Among his works are an "Introduction to the History of Erudition," (1718,) and an "Account of the Lives and Writings of the Fathers of the Church," (1733.) Died in 1744.

Stolle, (LUDWIG FERDINAND,) a German poet and novelist, born at Dresden in 1806. He published "Stolle's Werke," (25 vols., 1847,) and (in German) "Palms of Peace," (1855.)

Stolo. See LICINIUS STOLO.

Stolze, stolt'seh, (HEINRICH AUGUST WILHELM,) a German stenographer, born at Berlin in 1794, published a "Theoretical-Practical Manual of German Stenography."

Stone, (CHARLES P.,) an American general, born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, in 1826, graduated at West Point in 1845. He was appointed a brigadier-general in the summer of 1861, and commanded a division stationed on the Potomac River. A part of his command was defeated at Ball's Bluff, October 21, 1861. He was by some suspected of treachery on that occasion, and was imprisoned, apparently without any just cause, in Fort Lafayette from February to August, 1862.

Stone, (EDMUND,) a British mathematician, born about 1690. He published a "Mathematical Dictionary," (1726,) and translated L'Hôpital's "Analysis of Infinitesimals," and Bion's "Treatise on Mathematical Instruments," from the French. Died in 1768.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Stone, (FRANK,) an English artist, born at Manchester in 1800. He settled in London, where he contributed

a number of oil-paintings to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy, and in 1851 was elected an associate of that institution. Among his most admired works we may name "Christ and the Woman of Bethany," "The Gardener's Daughter," and a group of French peasants, entitled "Bon-Jour, Messieurs." Died in 1859.

Stone, (HENRY,) an English painter and sculptor of the seventeenth century, called "Old Stone." He made numerous and good copies from Flemish and Italian pictures. Died in 1653. He was a son of Nicholas Stone, architect, noticed below.

Stone, (JOHN,) a brother of the preceding, devoted himself to sculpture, and was also the author of a treatise on fortification, entitled "Enchiridion." Died in 1699.

Stone, (JOHN H.,) an American officer, born probably in Maryland. He distinguished himself at the battles of Long Island and Princeton, and was Governor of Maryland from 1794 to 1797. Died in 1804.

Stone, (LUCY,) a distinguished advocate of "Women's Rights," was born at West Brookfield, Massachusetts, in 1818. At an early age she determined to go to college and obtain a liberal education. She went to Oberlin, then the only college in the United States open to her sex. By hard work between the hours of study, she earned enough to pay both her board and tuition for nearly the whole of her collegiate course. In the debating-society at Oberlin her rare oratorical talents were first manifested and developed. Having graduated with high honours, she became an agent and lecturer of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, in which capacity she often pleaded for the rights of woman as well as for those of the slave. "Lucy Stone," says Mrs. E. C. Stanton, "was the first speaker who really stirred the nation's heart on the subject of woman's wrongs." In 1855 Miss Stone was married to Henry B. Blackwell. As a speaker, Mrs. Stone's merits are of a peculiar and rare order. Though possessing uncommon logical ability, it is not to this that she owes her remarkable influence over her auditors; nor is it due to the eloquence of emotion or passion, in the ordinary signification of these words, but rather to a magnetic sympathy, which seems all the more powerful from its being united with the utmost quietness and simplicity of manner in the orator.

Stone, (MARCUS,) an English artist, son of Frank Stone, was born in London in 1840. In 1877 he was elected an A.R.A. Among his works are "From Waterloo to Paris," "Edward II. and Piers Gaveston," "The Post Bag," and "An Offer of Marriage."

Stone, (NICHOLAS,) an English architect and sculptor, born near Exeter about 1586, was appointed master-mason of Windsor Castle by Charles I. Among his works are a monument to Spenser in Westminster Abbey, and statues of Edward V. and Henry VII. Died in 1647.

Stone, (NICHOLAS,) a son of the preceding, was also a sculptor, and made copies of the "Laocöon" and other celebrated works. Died in 1647.

Stone, (THOMAS,) an American patriot, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Charles county, Maryland, in 1743. He became a member of the Congress of 1774, and was subsequently three times re-elected. Died in 1787.

Stone, (WILLIAM LEETE,) an American journalist and miscellaneous writer, born in Ulster county, New York, in 1792. He became in 1821 editor of the "Commercial Advertiser," a political and literary journal in New York, which he conducted with great ability. He published, among other works, "Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry," (1832,) "Border Wars of the American Revolution," (1834,) "Ups and Downs in the Life of a Distressed Gentleman," (1836,) which was very popular, "The Life of Joseph Brant," (1838,) and "The Poetry and History of Wyoming," (1841.) Died in 1844.

Stoneman, (GEORGE,) an American general, born in Chautauqua county, New York, about 1824, graduated at West Point in 1846. He gained the rank of captain in 1858, and became brigadier-general of volunteers in August, 1861. He commanded the cavalry of the army of the Potomac at the battle of Chancellorsville, May, 1863. While serving under General Sher-

man near Atlanta, he conducted a raid against Macon with very ill success, July, 1864. He and a large part of his command were captured.

Ston'house, (SIR JAMES,) an English physician and divine, born near Abingdon in 1716. He graduated at Oxford, and subsequently studied medicine in France. Having practised his profession for many years with eminent success, he entered holy orders, and acquired a high reputation as a preacher. He was noted for his practical benevolence, and published a number of tracts on moral and religious subjects. Died in 1795.

Stoordza, Stourdza, or Sturdza, *stoord'zâ*, (ALEXANDER,) a Russian writer and diplomatist, born at Jassy in 1788. He was privy councillor in the reign of Nicholas. He wrote several political and religious works. Died in 1854.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stop'ford, (SIR ROBERT,) an able English naval officer, born in 1768. Having obtained the rank of captain, he served with distinction under Lord Howe in the battle against the French, June 1, 1794. He afterwards captured many French vessels, became a rear-admiral about 1808, and full admiral in 1825. He commanded the naval force which took Acre in November, 1840. Died in 1847.

Storace, *sto-râ'châ* or *stor'ass*, (ANNA,) a singer and actress, born in 1761, was a sister of the following. She performed in England. Died in 1814.

Storace, (STEPHEN or STEFANO,) a distinguished composer, of Italian extraction, born in London in 1763. Among his best works are the operas of "The Siege of Belgrade," "The Haunted Tower," and "The Pirates." Died in 1796. His sister, ANNA SELINA, was a highly esteemed vocalist.

Storch, stork, [Lat. *PELAR'GUS*,] (CHRISTOPH,) a German Lutheran theologian, born at Schweidnitz in 1565. He wrote, besides other works, "Epitome Universæ Theologiæ," (1617.) Died in 1633.

Storch, (JOHANN,) a German physician and chemist, born near Eisenach in 1681. He wrote several professional works. Died in 1751.

Storch, (LUDWIG,) a German *littérateur*, born in Thuringia in 1803, published a number of lyric poems and historical romances.

Storch, (NICHOLAS,) a German Anabaptist preacher, born at Stolberg, in Saxony, about 1490, is called the founder of the sect of Pacifists. He taught that men should be guided by immediate revelation or inspiration, and opposed infant baptism. By the agency of Luther he was banished from Saxony. He gained many proselytes in Suabia, Thuringia, etc. Died in 1530.

Storch, von, *fon stork*, (HEINRICH FRIEDRICH,) a Russian political economist, born in 1766. He published a "Historical and Statistical View of Russia at the End of the Eighteenth Century." Died in 1835.

Stor'er, (THOMAS,) an English poet, born in London. He wrote, besides other works, a poem on "The Life and Death of Cardinal Wolsey," (1599.) Died in 1604.

Stork, *stork*, (ABRAHAM,) a Dutch marine painter of the latter part of the seventeenth century, was a native of Amsterdam. His sea-views are distinguished by great spirit and fidelity to nature. Died in 1708.

Störk or Stoerk, von, *fon störk*, (ANTON,) BARON, a German medical writer, born in Suabia in 1731. He practised at Vienna, and became physician to the empress Maria Theresa. He published several medical works. Died in 1803.

Storks, (SIR HENRY,) a British general, born about 1811. He was appointed lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands in 1859, and succeeded Mr. Eyre as Governor of Jamaica in November, 1865. As member for Ripon he took part in advancing Mr. Cardwell's military reforms. Died in 1874.

Storm, (EDWARD,) a Norwegian poet, born in 1749, was the author of a didactic poem entitled "Infödretten," a number of popular lyrics, and a collection of "Fables and Tales." Died in 1794.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Stor'mont, (DAVID MURRAY,) VISCOUNT, and Earl of Mansfield, a British statesman, born about 1728, was

a nephew of the famous Lord Mansfield. He was ambassador at Vienna and at Paris. In the ministry formed by Fox and Lord North (1783) he was president of the council. Died in 1796.

Storr, (GOTLOB CHRISTIAN,) a German theologian, and professor of divinity at Tübingen, was born at Stuttgart in 1746. He was the author of "Biblical Theology" and other works. Died in 1805.

Storrs, (CHARLES B.,) an American clergyman, born about 1794, was a son of the Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, who died in 1819. He became president of the Western Reserve College, Ohio, about 1830. Died at Braintree in 1833.

Storrs, (HENRY RANDOLPH,) an American lawyer and orator, born at Middletown, Connecticut, in 1787. He practised law at Utica, New York, and represented the Oneida district in Congress from 1819 to 1832, except one term. It is stated that he had a ready and powerful elocution, and as a debater attained the first rank. He was an adherent of President Adams. He died in the city of New York in 1837.

Storrs, (RICHARD SALTER,) Junior, an American Congregational divine, born at Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1821. He became pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, New York, in 1846, and in 1848 associate editor of "The Independent," a religious journal published in that city. He has published a number of sermons and orations, and "Lectures on the Wisdom, Power, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Constitution of the Human Soul."

Storrs, (WILLIAM LUCIUS,) an American jurist, born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1795, was a brother of Henry R. Storrs, noticed above. He was elected a member of Congress in 1829, in 1831, and in 1839. He became a judge of the supreme court of Connecticut about 1840, and chief justice of the same in 1856. Died in 1861.

Sto'ry, (JOSEPH,) an eminent American jurist, born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, on the 18th of September, 1779, was a son of Elisha Story, a physician. He graduated in 1798 at Harvard College, where William E. Channing was his classmate. He studied law under Samuel Sewall and Judge Putnam, was admitted to the bar in 1801, and began to practise at Salem. In 1802 he produced a didactic poem called "The Power of Solitude," which was reprinted with several short poems in 1804. He then ceased to cultivate his poetical talents, and devoted himself with great assiduity to legal science, in which he became profoundly versed. He was elected to the legislature of Massachusetts in 1805, began his political life as a Democrat, and was chosen a member of Congress in 1808. He acquired a high reputation as a debater. In 1809 or 1810 he advocated the repeal of the embargo, and became an opponent of Jefferson on that question. He declined to be a candidate for Congress in 1810, was Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts in 1811, and was appointed a justice of the supreme court of the United States by President Madison in November of that year. So young a man had never before, in America or England, been appointed to so high a judicial position. He continued to occupy that office for thirty-four years. He was a member of the convention which revised the constitution of Massachusetts in 1820. In 1829 he accepted a chair of law founded in Harvard College by Nathan Dane. He delivered courses of lectures on the law of nature, the laws of nations, maritime and commercial law, federal equity, and the constitutional law of the United States. He acquired a European reputation by the publication of a series of works,—viz., "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States," (1833,) "Commentaries on the Conflict of Laws," (3 vols., 1834,) regarded by some critics as the most original and profound of his writings, "Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence," (1836,) and a "Treatise on the Law of Agency," (1839.) His judgments in the supreme court may be found in the Reports of Cranch, Wheaton, Peters, and Howard. His principal literary writings are contained in a collection of his discourses, reviews, and miscellanies, published in 1835. "I think all the treatises of Story," says Chancellor Kent, "are on the whole the

most finished and perfect of their kind to be met with in any language, foreign or domestic; and for learning, industry, and talent, he is the most extraordinary jurist of the age." The Earl of Carlisle (formerly Lord Morpeth) speaks of Story as one "whose reputation and authority as a commentator and expounder of law stand high wherever law is known or honoured, and who was, what at least is more generally attractive, one of the most generous and single-hearted of men." He was endowed with extraordinary conversational powers, which rendered him a great favourite in society. His constitutional doctrines were similar to those of Marshall and the Federalists. He was a member of the Unitarian Church. Died at Cambridge on the 10th of September, 1845. He left one daughter, who was married to George W. Curtis.

Judge Story's works are more voluminous than those of any other lawyer of great eminence. His commentaries and his written judgments in his own circuit occupy twenty-seven volumes, and his judgments in the supreme court form an important part of thirty-four volumes more.

See a "Life of Joseph Story," by his son, WILLIAM W. STORY, 2 vols., 1851; GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1852; "London Quarterly Review" for January, 1853; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Storŷ, (ROBERT), a British lyric poet, born in Northumberland about 1790, was minister at Roseneath or Rosneath. Died in 1859.

See R. H. STORY, "Memoir of the Life of Robert Story," 1862.

Story, (THOMAS), born in Cumberland about 1666, was an eminent minister of the Society of Friends. He visited the United States in 1698. Died in 1742.

See "Journal of the Life of Thomas Story," etc., 1747; and an abridgment of the same in "Friends' Library," vol. x.; J. KENDALL, "Life of T. Story," 1801.

Story, (WILLIAM WETMORE), a lawyer and sculptor, a son of Chief-Justice Story, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, in February, 1819. He graduated at Harvard College in 1838, studied law, and was admitted to the Boston bar. He published a "Treatise on the Law of Contracts," (1844,) a volume of Poems, (1847,) and a "Life of Joseph Story," (his father,) (1851.) He afterwards studied sculpture at Rome, where he passed many years. He published a second volume of Poems in 1865, and the "Tragedy of Nero" in 1875.

Stosch, von, fon stosh, (PHILIPP), BARON, a German diplomatist and amateur, born at Küstrin in 1691, resided several years in Rome and Florence, and made a large and choice collection of works of art. He published "Gemme antiquæ Sculptorum imaginibus insignitæ," (2 vols., 1724.) A catalogue was published by Winckelmann in 1760, entitled "Description of the Engraved Gems of the Late Baron Stosch," (in French.) Died in 1757.

See LENZ, "Historische Abhandlung von dem Gen. von Stosch," 1751; SAX, "Onomasticon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stoss, stos, (VEIT), one of the most distinguished of the early German sculptors, was born at Nuremberg in 1490; died in 1542.

Stoth'ard, (CHARLES ALFRED), an English painter and designer, born in London in 1786, was a son of Thomas Stothard, noticed below. Having been appointed historical draughtsman to the Society of Antiquaries in 1815, he visited France, where he made drawings of the Bayeux tapestry. After his return, he published in the "Archæologia" a treatise proving the tapestry to be coeval with the Norman Conquest. He brought out in 1820 the ninth part of his "Monumental Effigies of Great Britain," which was very favourably received. He was killed by a fall in 1821, and his last-named work was completed by his widow, afterwards Mrs. Bray.

See "Memoirs of C. A. Stothard," by MRS. BRAY.

Stothard, (THOMAS), an English artist, born at Long-acre in 1755. He studied at the Royal Academy, of which he was elected an Associate in 1785, and in 1794 an Academician. Among his best works are his designs for Rogers's "Poems," Boydell's "Shakspeare," and "The Canterbury Pilgrims." Died in 1834.

See MRS. BRAY, "Life of Thomas Stothard," 1851; "Blackwood's Magazine" for May and June, 1836.

Stouf, stoof, (JEAN BAPTISTE), a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1742. He was a member of the Institute. Died in 1826.

Stourdzza. See STOORDZA.

Stōw, (BARON), D.D., an American Baptist divine, born in Sullivan county, New Hampshire, in 1801. He published "Daily Manna for Christian Pilgrims," (1848,) "Question-Book of Christian Doctrine," and other religious works.

Stōw, (JOHN), an English antiquary, born in London in 1525. He was the author of a "Summary of the Chronicles of England," afterwards enlarged, and published under the title of "Flores Historiarum; or, Annals of this Kingdom from the Time of the Ancient Britons to his Own," (1600,) and a "Survey of London." He died in 1605, leaving materials for a "Chronicle of England," subsequently published, with additions, by Edmund Howes. In the latter part of his life Stow was reduced to great indigence, and letters-patent were granted him by James I., permitting him to collect gratuities throughout the country and in the churches.

See "Biographia Britannica;" STRYPE, "Life of Stow," prefixed to his works.

Stowe, stō, (CALVIN ELLIS), D.D., an American divine and scholar, born at Natick, Massachusetts, in 1812. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1824, became professor of languages at Dartmouth College in 1830, and in 1833 professor of biblical literature at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio. Having visited Europe in 1836, he published, after his return, a report on "Elementary Education in Europe." He was appointed in 1852 professor of sacred literature in Andover Theological Seminary. He died in 1886.

Stowe, (MRS. HARRIET BEECHER), one of the most distinguished of American authors, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, on the 14th of June, 1812. She was the third daughter and sixth child of the celebrated Lyman Beecher. Her mother, whose maiden-name was Roxana Foote, was a granddaughter of General Ward, who served under Washington in the Revolutionary war. When Harriet was not yet four years old, her mother died; but the memory of her spirit and example appears to have had no little influence in moulding the character of her gifted daughter. After about two years, Mr. Beecher married, as his second wife, Harriet Porter, of Maine. The new step-mother, writing soon after to her friends, said, "Harriet and Henry . . . are as lovely children as I ever saw,—amiable, affectionate, and very bright." While still a child, Harriet was passionately fond of books; among those in which she took especial delight were Scott's novels, the "Arabian Nights," and "Don Quixote." When at Mr. Brace's school in Litchfield, between the ages of nine and twelve, she was deeply interested in hearing him converse on history and moral philosophy. Before she had completed her twelfth year, she wrote a composition on the question, "Can the immortality of the soul be proved by the light of nature?" maintaining the negative. At an exhibition in the school, the compositions were read aloud before "the *litterati* of Litchfield." When hers came to be read, she noticed that her father, "who was sitting on high by Mr. Brace, brightened and looked interested." To Mr. Beecher's question, "Who wrote that?" the reply was, "Your daughter, sir." That, she tells us, "was the proudest moment of her life." At the age of thirteen she became a pupil of her sister Catherine, then principal of the Female Seminary at Hartford, in which institution she remained several years. Her father having in 1832 been elected president of Lane Seminary at Cincinnati, Ohio, she accompanied him thither. In 1836 she was married to Professor Calvin E. Stowe, (see preceding article.) A charming sketch entitled "Uncle Tim," written in 1834, and afterwards published in "The Mayflower," first attracted public attention to her as a writer of rare promise. In 1850 she accompanied her husband, who had been appointed to a professorship in Bowdoin College, to Brunswick, Maine. While here, she wrote her novel of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," furnished to the "National Era" (published at Washington) in weekly contributions. The success of this work has been without a parallel in the history of

literature. It is said that nearly half a million have been sold in the United States, and probably more than that number have been distributed in the British dominions, the work there not being protected by copyright. Add to this that it has been translated into all the principal European and into several Asiatic languages, including, it is said, the Chinese and Japanese. Two different translations of it have been made into Russian, three into the Magyar language, and thirteen or fourteen into German. In 1853 Mrs. Stowe visited England and the European continent, and on her return gave to the world her "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands," (2 vols., 1854.) "Dred, a Tale of the Dismal Swamp," appeared in 1856; "The Minister's Wooing," a tale of New England life, (1 vol. 12mo.), in 1859, first published in the "Atlantic Monthly," in which appeared also "The Pearl of Orr's Island," and "Agnes of Sorrento," (generally regarded as inferior to her other works of fiction.) Her "Men of our Times," a biographical work, came out in 1868. In 1869 appeared her "Oldtown Folks," presenting, among other things, a masterly picture of the phases of religious thought and feeling in New England in the last century. In 1868 there was published in London a book entitled "My Recollections of Lord Byron, and those of Eye-Witnesses of his Life," (without a name, but supposed to have been written by the Countess Guiccioli,) which contained some very severe reflections on the character of the late Lady Byron. Partly in reply to these, Mrs. Stowe wrote the "True Story of Lord Byron's Life," published in September, 1869, in the "Atlantic Monthly," Boston, and "Macmillan's Magazine," London. This was severely criticised in several European and American journals. "As an impartial chronicler," says Dr. Allibone, "it is proper to state that we know of no instance of such sweeping censure—of such general, almost universal, condemnation—as that with which Mrs. Stowe's alleged offence was visited; and this equally by the few who believed as by the many who disbelieved her story." Mrs. Stowe replied to her critics in a small volume entitled "Lady Byron Vindicated," (December, 1869.) Among her later works are "My Wife and I," (1872), "Footsteps of our Master," (1876), and "A Dog's Mission," (1881.

Stōw'ell, (HUGH.) an English theologian and writer, born in the Isle of Man in 1799. He took orders in the Anglican Church, and preached at Salford. He published numerous religious works. Died in 1865.

See J. B. MARSDEN, "Life of Hugh Stowell," 1860.

Stowell, (WILLIAM SCOTT,) BARON, an English judge, born near Newcastle in 1745, was a brother of Lord Eldon. He was educated at Oxford, where he became Camden reader of ancient history. He passed about eighteen years at Oxford, (1761-79.) About 1778 he was elected a member of the famous Literary Club, and became a friend of Dr. Johnson. He was called to the bar in 1780, and practised in the ecclesiastical courts and high court of admiralty. He was more distinguished for learning than for oratorical talents. In 1788 he was appointed a judge of the consistory court, advocate-general, and privy councillor. He was elected a member of Parliament in 1790, and became judge of the high court of admiralty in 1798. He represented the University of Oxford in Parliament from 1801 till 1821, and constantly supported the Tory party. He was raised to the peerage, as Baron Stowell, in 1821. Lord Stowell is regarded as a high authority for ecclesiastical and international law. Died in 1836.

See the "British Quarterly Review" for November, 1849; LORD BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.;" W. E. SUTHERS, "Lives of Lords Stowell and Eldon," 1846.

Strā'bo, [Gr. Στραβών; Fr. STRABON, strā'bōn',] an eminent Greek geographer, born at Amasia, in Pontus, about 60 B.C. He studied under Aristodemus, Tyrannio, and Xenarchus the Peripatetic, and in philosophy adopted the doctrines of the Stoics. He also pursued his education by extensive journeys in Egypt, Greece, Asia Minor, and Italy. He passed a number of years at Rome, and devoted much time to the composition of a work on geography which he designed to be attractive in form and adapted to general use. To the descriptions

of countries he added notices of the customs and former history of the people, enlivened by the anecdotes, traditions, and comparisons which give interest to positive geography. His work is highly prized as an animated, broadly conceived, and skillfully executed picture of the world as known to the ancients. He is rather deficient in the department of physical geography. Died about 24 A.D.

See SIEBELIS, "De Strabonis Patria, Genere, Ætate," etc., 1828; MEINECKE, "Vindiciæ Strabonianæ," 1852; VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Græcis;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Strā'bo, (CAIUS FANNIUS,) a Roman orator, was consul in 122 B.C. He made a famous speech against C. Gracchus on the subject of giving the franchise to the Latins.

Strabo, (CAIUS FANNIUS,) a Roman historian, was a son-in-law of Lælius. He distinguished himself at the capture of Carthage, 146 B.C. He wrote a work on Roman history, which is lost.

Strabon. See STRABO.

Strack, strāk, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German architect, and professor in the Academy at Berlin, was born at Bückeberg in 1806. Among his best works are the castle of Fredericksborg, built for the King of Denmark, and Peter's Church (Petrikirche) at Berlin.

Strada, strā'dā, (FAMIANO,) [Lat. FAMI'ANUS,] an Italian Jesuit and historian, born at Rome in 1572, was professor of rhetoric in the Gregorian College in that city. His principal work is entitled "De Bello Belgico ab Excessu Carli V. ad Annum 1590," or a history of the revolt of the Netherlands against Spain, (2 vols., 1632-47.) He also wrote Latin essays, entitled "Prolesiones," (1617,) being commentaries on the classics and ancient literature. Died in 1649.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Strada or **Stradano**, strā-dā'no, called also **Stradan**, [Lat. STRADA'NUS; Fr. STRADAN, strā'dōn',] (JAN,) a celebrated Flemish painter, born at Bruges in 1536. He studied in Italy, where he was patronized by the Duke of Tuscany, Cosimo I. Among his master-pieces we may name his "Crucifixion," in the Church of the Annunciation at Bruges. He also excelled in painting animals, hunting-scenes, etc. Died in 1605.

Strada, di, de strā'dā, (JACOPO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Mantua about 1515, was an expert connoisseur of art. He published, besides other works, "Epitome Thesauri Antiquitatum, hoc est Imperatorum Romanorum Iconum," etc., (1553,) which treats of the medals of the Roman emperors. Died in 1588.

Stradan or **Stradano**. See STRADA.

Stradano. See STRADA.

Stradella, strā-del'lā, (ALESSANDRO,) a celebrated Italian composer, born at Naples in 1645. His oratorio of "San Giovanni Battista" is greatly admired; and he produced a number of cantatas, duets, etc. of remarkable beauty. He was assassinated about 1678 by the lover of a Venetian lady whom he had seduced.

Stradivarius, strā-de-vā're-ooss, (ANTONIO,) an Italian maker of stringed instruments, born at Cremona about 1670; died about 1735.

Straeten, van der, vān der strā'ten, sometimes written **Streten**, (HENDRIK,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born about 1665 or 1680. He worked in England.

Strafford, (GEORGE STEVENS BYNG,) EARL OF, an English peer, was born in 1806. He was a Liberal member of the House of Commons from 1831 to 1852, and held several high civil offices. In 1860 he succeeded to the earldom.

Strafford, (JOHN BYNG,) EARL OF, a British general, born in London about 1775, was the father of the preceding. He served with distinction as major-general at the battles of Vitoria, Nivelle, and Orthez. He obtained the rank of field-marshal. Died about 1860.

Strafford, (THOMAS WENTWORTH,) EARL OF, an English politician, born in London in April, 1593, was the eldest son of Sir William Wentworth, from whom he inherited a large estate. He was educated at Saint John's College, Cambridge, and married in 1611 a Miss Clifford, a daughter of the Earl of Cumberland. In 1614 he was elected to Parliament for Yorkshirc, which

he also represented in that which met in 1621. His wife having died in 1622, he married Arabella Hollis, a daughter of the Earl of Clare. He was appointed sheriff of Yorkshire in 1625. In the Parliament which met in 1628, he acted with the popular party, and made able speeches against the arbitrary measures of the court, in order, perhaps, to give the king a proper idea of the value of his services. Before the end of the year he was created a baron, and on the death of the Duke of Buckingham (1628) he was appointed lord president of the North, and privy councillor. He was a political and personal friend of Archbishop Laud. He was ambitious, energetic, haughty, and unscrupulous. He declared that he would "lay any man by the heels" who should appeal from his sentence to the courts at Westminster. In 1631 or 1632 he was appointed lord deputy of Ireland, which he governed in a tyrannical manner. His cruelty to Lord Mountmorris and others excited great indignation. He directed his highest energies to the formation of a standing army, and boasted that in Ireland "the king was as absolute as any prince in the whole world could be." (Letter to Laud, 1634.) He was created Earl of Strafford in 1639 or 1640.

"He had been," says Macaulay, "one of the most distinguished members of the opposition, and felt towards those whom he had deserted that peculiar malignity which has in all ages been characteristic of apostates. He perfectly understood the feelings, the resources, and the policy of the party to which he had lately belonged, and had formed a vast and deeply-meditated scheme, which very nearly confounded even the able tactics of the statesmen by whom the House of Commons had been directed. To this scheme, in his confidential correspondence, he gave the expressive name of Thorough." ("History of England," vol. i. p. 25.) His design was to make the royal power as absolute in England as it was in Ireland. The revolt of the Scotch, whom the king foolishly provoked to fight for their religious rights, interfered with the success of Strafford's scheme. He was summoned to London by Charles I. in 1639, and appointed general-in-chief in 1640; but before he could join the army it was driven from the border by the insurgents, and the war was ended by a treaty. The Long Parliament, which met in November, 1640, impeached Strafford of high treason. He was accused of an attempt "to subvert the fundamental laws of the country." John Pym was the principal speaker against him. (See PYM.) The Commons abandoned the impeachment and passed a bill of attainder by a large majority, of whom Falkland was one. He was beheaded in May, 1641. Two volumes of his "Letters and Despatches" have been published.

See GEORGE RADCLIFFE, "Life of the Earl of Strafford;" HUME, "History of England;" JOHN FORSTER, "Lives of Eminent British Statesmen;" MACAULAY, Review of LORD NUGENT'S "Memorials of Hampden;" CLARENDON, "History of the Great Rebellion;" LALLY-TOLLENDAL, "Essai sur la Vie du Comte de Strafford," 1795; GUIZOT, "Histoire de la Révolution d'Angleterre;" "Biographia Britannica."

Strahan, strá'an, (WILLIAM), an eminent Scottish printer, born in Edinburgh about 1715. He became a resident of London, and was elected a member of Parliament in 1775. Died in 1785.

Strahl, strál, (MORITZ HERMANN,) a German physician and writer, born at Glogau in 1800. He became in 1842 Sanitätsrath in Berlin. Among his works is "Der Mensch nach seiner leiblichen und geistigen Natur," (1835-38.)

Strange, (SIR ROBERT,) an eminent Scottish engraver, born in Pomona, one of the Orkney Islands, in 1721. He studied under Le Bas in Paris, passed several years in Italy, and settled in London, where he worked with great success. Among his master-pieces are "Saint Jerome," after Correggio, "Saint Cecilia," after Raphael, "The Death of Dido," after Guercino, and "Venus Reclining," after Titian. Died in 1792.

See J. DENNISTOUN, "Memoirs of Sir R. Strange and of his Brother-in-Law A. Lumisden," 2 vols., 1854; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" C. L. BRIGHTWELL, "Annals of Industry and Genius," 1863; "Fraser's Magazine" for June, 1855.

Strangford, (PERCY CLINTON SYDNEY SMYTHE,) VISCOUNT, an Irish diplomatist and scholar, born in

1780. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and became successively British ambassador to Stockholm in 1817, to Constantinople in 1820, and to Saint Petersburg in 1825. He was vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries, and knight grand cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. He made a translation of the poems of Camoens, which was commended by Lord Byron. In 1825 he was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom, as Lord Penschurst. Died in 1855.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1805; "Monthly Review" for September, 1804.

Strangford, (PERCY ELLEN ALGERNON FREDERICK WILLIAM SYDNEY SMYTHE,) VISCOUNT, an Orientalist, a son of the preceding, was born in Saint Petersburg in 1825. His "Selected Writings; Political, Geographical, and Social," were published in 2 vols., 1869. Died in 1869.

Straparola, strâ-pa-rô'lâ, (GIAN FRANCESCO,) an Italian writer of tales, was born at Caravaggio before 1500. He published "Piacevole Notte," (2 vols., 1550-54,) often reprinted. Died after 1557.

Stratford, (NICHOLAS,) a learned English theologian, born in Hertfordshire in 1633. He became Dean of Saint Asaph in 1673, and chaplain to the king. In 1689 he was appointed Bishop of Chester. He wrote several works against popery. Died in 1707.

Stratford de Redcliffe, (STRATFORD CANNING,) first VISCOUNT, a cousin of George Canning, was born in London in 1788. He studied at King's College, Cambridge, and in 1810 succeeded Mr. Robert Adair as minister-plenipotentiary at Constantinople. He became envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to the United States in 1820, and in 1825 was again sent as minister to Constantinople, where he exerted himself to procure for the Sultan some alleviation of the oppression under which the Greeks were then suffering. His appeals being unheeded, the chief European powers determined upon coercive measures, and the battle of Navarino, in 1827, decided the fate of Greece. Mr. Canning was soon after elected to Parliament for Old Sarum, and in 1829 was created knight grand cross of the Bath. In 1841 he was a third time appointed minister to Constantinople, having on a previous mission taken a prominent part in defining the boundaries of Greece. In this post he continued till 1853, when he returned to England. It must also be mentioned that his diplomacy was of the greatest possible use to the allies at the time of the Crimean War. He was raised to the peerage in 1852. Died in 1880.

Strathnairn, BARON. See ROSE, (SIR HUGH HENRY.)

Stratico, strâ'te-ko, (SIMONE,) COUNT, a celebrated mathematician, born at Zara, in Dalmatia, about 1730. He became professor of navigation and mathematics at Padua, and in 1801 filled the chair of navigation at Pavia. In 1803 he was made a senator by Napoleon, who also bestowed upon him the orders of the legion of honour and the iron crown. He was the author of a "Marine Vocabulary," and several works on hydraulics, navigation, etc., which have a high reputation. He also prepared, conjointly with Poleni, a valuable edition of Vitruvius, published after the death of Stratico, which took place in 1824.

Strato. See STRATON.

Strat'o-clēs, [Στρατοκλής,] an Athenian orator and demagogue, lived about 325 B.C. He was a violent opponent of Demosthenes.

Strā'ton [Gr. Στράτων] or **Strā'to**, a Greek physician and medical writer, a pupil of Erasistratus, lived in the third century B.C.

Straton (or **Strato**) OF LAMPACUS, [Fr. STRATON DE LAMPAQUE, strâ'tôn' deh lôm'pâ'k',] a Greek Peripatetic philosopher, born at Lampacus, succeeded Theophrastus as chief of the school about 283 B.C. He was the preceptor of Ptolemy Philadelphus. According to some authorities, he taught that each particle of matter has a principle of motion, or a plastic power.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" NAUWERCK, "De Straton Philosopho," 1836.

Straton (or **Strato**) OF SARDIS, a Greek epigrammatic poet, who probably lived in the second century of our era. He compiled an anthology of licentious epigrams, many of which he composed.

Strat-o-ní'ce, [Gr. Στρατονίκη,] a beautiful queen of Syria, born about 316 B.C., was a daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes. She was married to Seleucus I. of Syria, whose son, Antiochus I., became enamoured of her. She had a daughter Stratonice, who was married to Demetrius II. of Macedonia. Antiochus I. was the father of the second Stratonice.

Strat'tis, [Στρατίτις,] an Athenian comic poet of the old comedy, flourished about 410-380 B.C. His works are lost.

Strauchius, STRŌW'KE-ŪS, (ÆGIDIUS), a German Lutheran theologian and mathematician, born at Wittenberg in 1632, was the author of a "Breviarium Chronologicum" and a number of controversial works. Died in 1682.

Strauss, STRŌWSS, (DAVID FRIEDRICH,) a German rationalistic theologian, the author of what is termed the "mythical theory" of interpreting the Gospels, was born at Ludwigsburg, in Württemberg, in 1808. He studied theology at Tübingen. In 1832 he became assistant teacher (*repetent*) in the Theological Institute of Tübingen. He produced in 1835 his "Life of Jesus Critically Treated," in which he attempts to prove that the New Testament history is substantially a tissue of fables. He was appointed professor of divinity at Zurich in 1839, but the hostility of the people to his doctrines was so loudly expressed that his position there became untenable. He published several other works, among which are "The Christian Dogmatics considered in its Historical Development and its Conflict with Modern Science," (2 vols., 1840-41,) and a "New Life of Jesus," ("Das Leben Jesu: für das Deutsche Volk bearbeitet," 1864.)

Strauss's idea of a God appears to be similar to that of many other Hegelians, who regard the Deity not as a conscious Being, but as an unconscious spirit or influence, or what might be termed a system of laws, material and spiritual. This spirit first becomes conscious in Humanity, which, according to Strauss and his followers, is God manifest in the flesh.

"Thirty years ago," says the "London Quarterly Review," "The Life of Jesus" of Strauss startled the world like a clap of thunder out of a calm sky. . . . In the name of criticism, he declared that the Gospels were almost valueless as historical materials; in the name of science, he pronounced that miracles were impossible." (See article on "The Life of our Lord," October, 1866.) "The supposition that the healthiest, simplest, and sanest form of religion the world has ever seen should have taken its rise from such a hotbed of fatuity and insanity as Strauss would have us believe, appears to us to make greater demands by far upon our credulity than the hypothesis it is invented to supersede." (See "Edinburgh Review," article on "Strauss, Renan, and 'Ecce Homo,'" October, 1866.)

"Strauss declined," says Dörner, in his able work entitled "History of Protestant Theology," "the rude method of combating Christianity in the style of the 'Wolfenbüttel Fragments'; as he likewise covered with ridicule the naturalistic explanations of the miracles by Dr. Paulus. To the biblical supernaturalism which sought to found the truth of Christianity upon inspiration, miracles, and prophecy, he opposed the mythical theory; according to which, the portrait of Christ in the Gospels was the product of tradition, of which the historic element was obscure, determined in its unintentional fabrication by Old Testament images, particularly the Messianic. Christ, however, to whom the Messianic predictions were transferred by the common people, could not have been a supernatural phenomenon, since a miracle includes an impossibility; so also the four Gospels could not have proceeded from apostles or eye-witnesses, because, with their better knowledge, designed fabrication must be imputed to them. He then seeks for internal contradictions in the Gospels, in order thereby to prove their unhistoric character. As, however, these contradictions do not extend to what is essential, it is clear that they are not what really decided him. He demands a historical criticism, free from pre-assumptions,* and yet he makes (as we have seen) for

his mythical theory a twofold pre-assumption,—the one dogmatic,* the other historical.† (See Dörner's "Geschichte der protestantischen Theologie," p. 787.) Two years before his death Strauss published a final statement of his theological views in the "Old Faith and the New." Died in 1874.

Strauss, (FRIEDRICH ADOLF,) a Protestant minister, a son of Gerhard Friedrich, noticed below, was born at Elberfeld in 1817. Among his works we may name "Sinai and Golgotha: Travels in the East," (1847,) which has been translated into several languages.

Strauss, (GERHARD FRIEDRICH,) professor of theology at Berlin, was born at Iserlohn in 1786. He published a number of popular religious works, of which we may name "Helon's Pilgrimage to Jerusalem," (1820,) and "The Baptism in Jordan," (1822.)

Strauss, (JOHANN,) a celebrated German composer, born at Vienna in 1804. His works are principally waltzes and other lively airs, in which department of music he has never been surpassed. He was appointed director of music for the court balls at Vienna. Died in 1849.

Stréat'er, (ROBERT,) an English painter, born in 1624. His landscapes and historical pictures were highly esteemed by his contemporaries. Died in 1680.

Streckfuss, STRĒK'FOOS, (ADOLF FRIEDRICH KARL,) a German *littérateur*, born at Gera in 1779. He wrote a number of poems and tales, and translated into German Tasso's "Jerusalem Liberata," the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto, and Dante's "Inferno," "Purgatorio," and "Paradiso." Died in 1844.

Streek, van, VĀN STRĀK, (JURIAN,) a Flemish or Dutch painter of still life, born at Amsterdam in 1632; died in 1678. His son HENRY, born in 1659, was a painter of interiors of churches, etc. Died in 1713.

Street, (ALFRED BILLINGS,) an American poet, born at Ponghkeepsie in 1811. Among his principal works are "Frontenac," a poem, "The Burning of Schenectady, and other Poems," and "The Council of Revision," (in prose.)

Street, (GEORGE EDMUND,) an English architect, born in 1824. His greatest professional work is the Royal Courts of Justice in London; he also published some treatises on architectural subjects. Died in 1881.

Streight, STRĀT, (ABEL D.,) COLONEL, an American officer, was a resident of Indiana. He commanded a party of 1800 cavalry sent from Tennessee on a raid into Northern Georgia in April, 1863. He was captured near Rome, and confined in a prison at Richmond, from which he escaped in February, 1864. He was killed at Dalton, Georgia, in August, 1864.

Strein, STRĪN, or **Strin'y-us**, (RICHARD,) a German baron and antiquary, born in Austria in 1538, was librarian to the Emperor of Germany. Died in 1600 or 1601.

Stremonius. See AUSTREMOINE.

Streten. See STRAETEN.

Strick van Linschoten, STRĪK VĀN LĪNS'KO'tĕn, BARON, a Dutch poet, born at Utrecht in 1769. He was appointed in 1795 ambassador to the court of Württemberg. Died in 1819.

Strickland, (AGNES,) an English historical writer, born in Suffolk in 1806. Among her numerous works are "Lives of the Queens of England, from the Norman Conquest," etc., (12 vols., with portraits, 1849,) "Lives of the Queens of Scotland and English Princesses connected with the Regal Succession of Great Britain," (6 vols. 8vo, 1850,) both written conjointly with her sister Elizabeth, "The Pilgrims of Walsingham, or Tales of the Middle Ages," (1835,) "Worcester Field, or the Cavalier; a Poem, in Four Cantos," and "Tales and Stories from History," (1836.) She brought out in

* In assuming that a miracle is impossible.

† In rejecting the historical character of the Gospels; not on account of the minute discrepancies found in them,—but evidently from a predetermination to make out his mythical theory at whatever cost. For if the minute discrepancies, not essentially affecting the main narrative, destroy the historical character of the Gospels, similar or greater discrepancies would overthrow ALL history, ancient and modern. A great historical critic, who will scarcely be accused of any tendency to credulity, took a very different view of the Gospel narratives. (See the article on NĪBBUHR the historian, in this work.)

* The expression in the original is "eine voraussetzungslose historische Kritik," that is, "a historical critique without pre-suppositions or pre-assumptions."

1842 "Letters of Mary Queen of Scots, now first published from the Originals," etc. Miss Strickland's productions have acquired an extensive popularity both in Great Britain and America. She died in 1874.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1849.

Strickland, (CATHERINE PARR,) sister of the preceding, was married to Lieutenant Trail, of the twenty-first British Fusiliers. Having settled in Canada, she published "The Canadian Crusoes, a Tale of the Rice-Lake Plains," and "The Backwoods of America, being Letters from the Wife of an Emigrant Officer," etc.

Strickland, (HUGH EDWIN,) an English naturalist, born in Yorkshire in 1811. He visited Asia Minor in 1835, and published, after his return, a treatise "On the Geology of the Thracian Bosphorus," and other similar works. He also wrote "Descriptions of New Species of Birds from West Africa," and a volume "On the Dodo and its Kindred, or the History and Affinities of the Dodo, Solitaire, and other Extinct Birds," (1848.) He was killed by a railroad-train in 1853.

Strickland, (SAMUEL,) a brother of Agnes, noticed above, was born about 1810. He published "Twenty-Seven Years in Canada West, or the Experience of an Early Settler," (1853.) Died in 1867.

Strickland, (SUSANNA,) sister of Agnes Strickland, was married to J. W. D. Moodie, of the British Fusiliers, and subsequently removed to Canada. She published "Roughing it in the Bush, or Life in Canada," (1852,) "Life in the Clearings," etc., and novels entitled "Mark Hurdlestone" (1852) and "Flora Lindsay," (2 vols., 1854.)

Her sister, JANE MARGARET, has published a work entitled "Rome, Regal and Republican."

Strickland, (WILLIAM,) an eminent American architect, born in Philadelphia in 1787. He studied architecture under Latrobe. His first public work of any importance was the old Masonic Hall in Chestnut Street. This established his reputation as an architect, and he was subsequently employed to prepare the designs and superintend the erection of the United States Bank, (now the Custom-House,) in Chestnut Street, above Fourth, long regarded as the most magnificent edifice in his native city. For many years he was the architect of nearly all the most remarkable public buildings in Philadelphia or its vicinity: we may name, among others, the Merchants' Exchange, (near Third and Dock Streets,) the United States Mint, and the United States Naval Asylum. In 1825 he was appointed by the Franklin Institute commissioner to visit England for the purpose of examining the canal and railway systems of that country. On his return, he was employed to superintend the construction of the railroad between Newcastle and Frenchtown, in Maryland, which was one of the first passenger-railways made in the United States. He was elected a member of the Royal Society of Civil Engineers, and also a member of the American Philosophical Society. His last and perhaps greatest work was the Capitol at Nashville, Tennessee, commenced in 1845 and completed in 1857. He died at Nashville, April 7, 1854; and, according to a special act of the Tennessee legislature, his remains were deposited in a vault under that magnificent edifice which may be said to have been the crowning glory of his life.

Strickland, (WILLIAM P.,) D.D., an American Methodist divine, born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1809. He has published a "History of the American Bible Society," "Genius and Mission of Methodism," and other works.

Strigel, stree'gēl, [Lat. STRIGELIUS,] (VICTORIN,) a German theologian, born in 1514, was a pupil of Melancthon. He was engaged in a controversy with Flacius, and subsequently became a Calvinist. He was professor at Leipsic and Heidelberg. Died in 1569.

See WEISSMANN, "Historia Vitæ V. Strigeli," 1732; J. K. T. OTTO, "De V. Strigelio liberioris mentis in Ecclesia Lutheranâ Vindice," 1843.

Strigelius. See STRIGEL.

Stringham, string'am, (SILAS H.,) an American naval officer, born in Orange county, New York, about 1798. He obtained the rank of lieutenant in 1821. In

1846 he commanded the ship Ohio at the bombardment of Vera Cruz. On the breaking out of the civil war he was appointed (about April, 1861) flag-officer of the Atlantic blockading squadron. He commanded the naval forces of the armament which captured Fort Hatteras, August 29, 1861. He was appointed a rear-admiral on the retired list, August 1, 1862.

See J. T. HEADLEY, "Farragut and our Naval Commanders," 1867.

Strinius. See STREIN.

Strinnholm, strîn'holm, (ANDERS MAGNUS,) a Swedish historian, born in the province of Westerboten in 1786. His principal work is entitled a "History of Sweden from the Earliest to the Present Time," ("Svenska Folkets Historia från äldsta till närvarande Tider," 1834.) In 1837 he became a member of the Swedish Academy, and in 1845 of the Royal Academy of Sciences.

Stritter, von, fon strit'ter, (JOHANN GOTTHILF,) a German historian, born at Idstein in 1740, became a resident of Russia. He published a "History of the Russian Empire," (in German, 2 vols., 1800.) Died in 1801.

Strobel, stro'bel, (ADAM WALTHER,) a German historian, born at Strasburg in 1792. His principal work is a "History of Alsace," (6 vols., 1841,) which was continued by Engelhardt. Died in 1850.

Stroctius. See STROZZI, (PALLA.)

Stroemer. See STROEMER.

Strogonof or **Strogonow**, stro'gã-nof', (ALEXANDER,) COUNT, a Russian nobleman, born in 1734, was a distinguished patron of learning and the arts. He was appointed a privy councillor of the first class, and president of the Academy of Sciences at Saint Petersburg. Died in 1811.

Strogonof, Strogonov, or Stroganow, (ALEXANDER,) COUNT, second son of Gregory, noticed below, served against the Turks and Poles, and rose to be successively minister of the interior, (1839,) member of the imperial council at Saint Petersburg, and Governor-General of New Russia, (1855.)

Strogonof, (GREGORY,) a Russian diplomatist, born at Moscow in 1770, was successively employed in missions to Madrid, Stockholm, and Constantinople, (1821.) In 1838 he was sent as ambassador-extraordinary to England on the occasion of the coronation of Queen Victoria. He was created high chamberlain in 1846. Died in 1850.

Strogonof, (KARL SERGEL,) a general, the eldest son of the preceding, was born about 1800, filled several high offices under the government, and attained the dignity of senator. He published a number of treatises on Russian antiquities. Died in 1857.

Strogonof, (PAUL,) COUNT, a Russian general, a son of Alexander, (1734-1811,) was born about 1774. He was a friend and adviser of the Czar Alexander. Died in 1817. His wife, SOPHIE GALLITSIN, was distinguished for her talents.

Strombeck, von, fonstrom'bêk, (FRIEDRICH KARL,) a German jurist and *littérateur*, born at Brunswick in 1771. He published a number of legal and miscellaneous works, and made translations from Tacitus, Sallust, and other classics. Died in 1848.

His brother, FRIEDRICH HEINRICH, was also a distinguished jurist. Died in 1832.

See F. K. VON STROMBECK, "Darstellungen aus meinem Leben," 2 vols., 1835.

Strömer or **Stroemer**, strö'mer, (MARTIN,) a Swedish savant, born at Upsal in 1707, succeeded Celsius as professor of astronomy in that city. He translated Euclid's "Elements" into Swedish. Died in 1770.

Stromeyer, stro'mi'er, (GEORG FRIEDRICH LOUIS,) a German surgeon, born at Hanover in 1804, became successively professor at Erlangen, Munich, and Freiburg. He published several works on surgery.

Strong, (CALEB,) an American statesman, born at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1745. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1789 and in 1793, and became Governor of the State in 1800, which office he continued to fill for ten years. Died in 1819.

Strong, (JAMES,) an American theologian and scholar, born at New York in 1822. He published a "Harmony and Exposition of the Gospels," (1852,) a "Greek

Harmony of the Gospels," (1854.) and has contributed numerous articles to the "Methodist Quarterly Review." He was appointed in 1858 professor of biblical literature and acting president of the Troy University. In conjunction with the late Dr. McClintock, he published a valuable work entitled "Cyclopædia of Biblical, Ecclesiastical, and Theological Literature," (6 vols., 1867 *et seq.*)

Strong, (NATHAN,) an American clergyman, born in Connecticut in 1748. He preached at Hartford, and published numerous sermons. Died in 1816.

Strong'bōw, the surname of Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, an English warrior, distinguished for his victories over the Irish. Died in 1176.

Stroth, strōt, (FRIEDRICH ANDREAS,) a German scholar, born in Pomerania in 1750. He published several classical works. Died in 1795 or 1785.

Strozzi, strot'see, (BERNARDO,) surnamed IL CAPUCCINO, or "The Genoese Priest," an eminent Italian painter, born at Genoa in 1581. His "Virgin and Child" is esteemed his master-piece. He painted many easel-pictures, and was an excellent colorist. Died in 1644.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" SOPRANI, "Pittori Genovesi."

Strozzi, (CIRIACO, che-ree'ā-ko,) an Italian philosopher, born near Florence in 1504. He wrote a supplement to Aristotle's work "De Republica," (1562.) Died in 1565.

See PAPIRE MASSON, "Vita Kyriaci Strozæ," 1604.

Strozzi, (ERCOLE,) an Italian poet, a son of Tito Vespasiano, noticed below, was born at Ferrara in 1471. He was the author of Latin and Italian poems, which were highly esteemed by his contemporaries. He was assassinated in 1508 by some person unknown.

See PAOLO GIOVIO, "Elogio;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Strozzi, (FILIPPO,) an opulent Florentine merchant, noted for his generosity, was born in 1426. He built the magnificent Palazzo Strozzi at Florence, which is still standing. Died in 1491.

Strozzi, (FILIPPO,) a Florentine statesman, born in 1488, was a son of the preceding. Though connected with the Medici by his marriage with Clarice, niece of Leo X., he exerted himself to deprive that family of the chief power in Florence. After the murder of the duke Alexander de' Medici, and the election of Cosimo as his successor, Strozzi became one of the leaders of an army of French and Italian mercenaries, and marched against the troops of Cosimo, who was assisted by the soldiers of Charles V. The insurgents were signally defeated, (1537,) and Strozzi was made prisoner, and confined for a year in a fortress, where he committed suicide in 1538.

See LORENZO STROZZI, "Vie de P. Strozzi," (translated from the Italian by ROQUER,) 1762; G. B. NICOLINI, "Vita di F. Strozzi," 1847; "Vita di F. Strozzi, scritta da Lorenzo Strozzi suo Figlio," 1851; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Strozzi, (FILIPPO,) a commander, born at Venice in 1541, was a grandson of the preceding, and a son of Piero, noticed below. He served with distinction against the French Huguenots in the civil wars which began about 1562, and was appointed in 1581 lieutenant-general of the naval army by Henry III. He was killed in a naval action against the Spaniards in 1582.

See TORZAV, "Vie de P. Strozzi," 1608; DAVILA, "History of the Civil Wars of France."

Strozzi, (FRANCESCO di Soldo—de sol'do,) an Italian scholar, who translated Thucydides, and Xenophon's "History of Greece," into Italian, (1550.)

Strozzi, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian scholar and writer, born at Florence in 1551, was a nephew of Piero, noticed below. He was conspicuous for his generous patronage of learning, and was the author of several works, in prose and verse. Died in 1634.

Strozzi, (GIULIO,) a Venetian poet, born about 1583, resided at Rome, where he became papal prothonotary. He was the author of "The Building of Venice," ("Venezia Edificata,") an epic poem, and other works. Died in 1660.

Strozzi, (LEONE,) a naval officer, born at Florence in 1515, was a son of Filippo Strozzi, (1488-1538.) He obtained command of a French fleet about 1550, and

was opposed to Andrew Doria in the Mediterranean. Died in 1554.

Strozzi, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian writer, was the author of idyls, sonnets, etc., and tragedies entitled "Conradus" and "David of Trebizond." Died in 1654.

Strozzi, [Lat. STROC'TIUS,] (PALLA,) an Italian diplomatist and scholar, born at Florence in 1372. He was a liberal patron of literature, and devoted his large fortune to the promotion of classical studies, employing in his house many copyists to transcribe ancient manuscripts. He also founded several chairs in the University of Florence. Having opposed the Medici, he was banished about 1434, and settled at Padua. Died in 1462.

See ANGELO FABRONI, "P. Strocii Vita," 1802; ÆNEAS SYLVIVS, "Commentarii."

Strozzi, (PIERO,) an able general, a son of Filippo Strozzi, (1488-1538,) was born in 1500, and entered the French army after the death of his father. In 1553 he was sent to the defence of Sienna, then besieged by Cosimo I.; but, having imprudently invaded Tuscany, he was defeated by the Marquis of Marignano, near Lucignano, in 1554. He was afterwards charged by the pope, Paul IV., with the defence of Rome against the Duke of Alva. In 1558 he assisted the Duke of Guise in the capture of Calais, but he was killed the same year at the siege of Thionville. He had been created marshal of France by Henry II. about 1555.

See BRANTÔME, "Vies des Capitaines étrangers;" VARCHI, "Storia Fiorentina;" DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" F. TRUCCHI, "Vita e Geste di P. Strozzi," 1847; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Strozzi, (PIETRO,) an Italian scholar, born at Florence about 1575, was professor of philosophy at Pisa. He published a work on the Nestorians, entitled "De Origine et Dogmatibus Chaldeorum, sive hodiernorum Nestorianorum," (1617.) Died about 1640.

Strozzi, (TITO VESPASIANO,) an Italian scholar and poet, born at Ferrara about 1422. He was the author of Latin lyrics, satires, and epigrams. He became president of the supreme council of Ferrara in 1485. Died about 1508.

Strudel or **Strudell**, stroo'del, (PETER,) a historical painter, born in the Tyrol in 1680, or, as some say, in 1660. He worked in Vienna, and was patronized by the emperor Leopold. Died in 1717.

Struensee, stroo'en-zā', (ADAM,) a German theologian, born at Brandenburg in 1708. He preached at Halle, and became superintendent or bishop of Sleswick and Holstein in 1761. He wrote several religious works. Died in 1791.

Struensee, von, fon stroo'en-zā', (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) COUNT, a minister of state, born at Halle in 1737, was a son of the preceding. He studied medicine, and practised with success at Altona. His habits are said to have been licentious. In 1768 he became physician to Christian VII. of Denmark, whom he attended in a tour through Germany, France, and England. He insinuated himself into the favour of Christian VII., and of his queen, Caroline Matilda, a sister of George III. of England. His talents and ambition enabled him to gain an ascendancy over the king, who was a man of feeble character. He was aided in his ambitious projects by his friend Brandt, and by the queen. He procured the removal of Count Bernstorff in 1770, and became prime minister. He made many innovations in political affairs, some of which were beneficial; but he offended the people by his preference of the German to the Danish language. Prince Frederick and others formed a conspiracy against Struensee, who was arrested, tried, and put to death in April, 1772.

See FALKENSKJOLD, "Memoirs of Struensee," (in German,) 1788; J. K. HÖST, "Struensee og hans Ministerium," 3 vols., 1824; J. GRESSING, "Struensee," 1848; REVERDIL, "Struensee à la Cour de Copenhague," 1858; "Authentic Elucidation of the History of Struensee and Brandt;" DR. MUNTER, "Narrative of the Conversion and Death of Count Struensee;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for September, 1826, article "Danish Revolutions under Count Struensee," (by SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.)

Struensee, von, (KARL AUGUST,) brother of the preceding, was born at Halle in 1735. He became in 1757 professor of philosophy and mathematics at the military academy of Liegnitz. His "Rudiments of Artillery," published in 1760, obtained for him the notice

and patronage of Frederick the Great. It was followed in 1771 by "Elements of Military Architecture," esteemed the best work on the subject that had then appeared in Germany. After the publication of his "Description of the Commerce of the Principal European States," he was ennobled and made minister of state and president of the board of excise. Died in 1804.

See MEUSEL, "Gelehrtes Deutschland;" HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch;" VON HELD, "Struensee, Skizze für Diejenigen," etc., 1805.

Strüthers, (JOHN,) a Scottish poet, born in Lanarkshire in 1776, worked at the trade of shoemaker in his youth. Among his works is "The Poor Man's Sabbath," (1804.) Died in 1853.

Strutt, (EDWARD,) Baron Belper, an English peer, born in 1801. He was chosen a Liberal member of Parliament in 1830, and was re-elected several times.

Strutt, (JOSEPH,) an English antiquary and engraver, born in Essex in 1742. He was the author of "The Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England," etc., "Horda Angel Cynn; or, View of the Manners, Customs, etc. of the Inhabitants of England from the Arrival of the Saxons," (3 vols., 1776,) a "Biographical Dictionary of Engravers from the Earliest Period to the Present Time," (2 vols., 1786,) and "Sports and Pastimes of the People of England," etc., (1801.) Among his engravings are a series of illustrations of the "Pilgrim's Progress." He died in 1802, leaving several works in manuscript, one of which, a romance, entitled "Queen-Hoo Hall," was completed by Sir Walter Scott.

See the "Monthly Review" for May, 1775, and June, 1802.

Struve, stroo'veh, (BURKHARD GOTTHELF,) a jurist, a son of Georg Adam, noticed below, was born at Weimar in 1671. He studied law and history at Jena and Helmstedt, became professor of history at Jena in 1704, and in 1730 of public and feudal law. Among his voluminous works we may name his "Syntagma Juris Publici," (1711,) "Body of German History," ("Corpus Historiæ Germanicæ," 1730,) and "Introduction to the History of the German Empire," (in German.) He also published an edition of the "Illustres Veteres Scriptores" of Pistorius, and of Freher's "Rerum Germanicarum Scriptores." Died in 1738.

See HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch;" LIPENUS, "Bibliotheca Juridica."

Struve, (FRIEDRICH GEORG WILHELM,) an eminent German astronomer, born at Altona in April, 1793. He was appointed director of the Observatory of Dorpat about 1818. In 1839 he became director of a new and magnificent observatory erected by the Russian government at Pulkova, near Saint Petersburg. He acquired distinction by his observations on double and multiple stars, and published, besides other works, "Astronomical Observations," ("Observationes Astronomicæ," 8 vols., 1820-40,) "Micrometric Measurements of the Double Stars," ("Stellarum duplicium Mensuræ micrometricæ," 1827,) and "Studies of Sidereal Astronomy on the Milky Way," ("Études d'Astronomie stellaire sur la Voie lactée," etc., 1847.) Died in 1864.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Struve, (GEORG ADAM,) a German jurist, born at Magdeburg in 1619. He became professor of law at Jena in 1646, and in 1667 was appointed privy councillor to the Duke of Weimar. Among his numerous legal works, which had a high reputation in his time, we may name his "Jurisprudentia Romano-Germanica forensis," and "Syntagma Juris Feudalis." Died in 1692.

See B. G. STRUVE, "Vita G. A. Struvii," 1705.

Struve, (GUSTAVUS,) a German political writer and revolutionist, born in Livonia about 1805. He took a prominent part in the insurrection in Baden in 1848, and became an exile in 1849. He published, besides other works, a "System of Political Science," (4 vols., 1847.) Died in 1870.

Struve, (OTTO WILHELM,) an astronomer, a son of Friedrich Georg Wilhelm, was born at Dorpat in 1819. He obtained the position of second astronomer at Pulkowa. He discovered many double stars, and computed the movement of translation of the solar system.

Struve, von, fon stroo'veh, (HEINRICH CHRISTOPH GOTTFRIED,) a German diplomatist, born at Ratisbon in 1772, was employed in embassies to Hamburg, Saint Petersburg, and other European courts. Died in 1851.

Struys, strois, (JAN,) a Dutch traveller, who visited several countries of Asia, and published a narrative in 1677. Died in 1694.

Stry, van, vān strī, (ABRAHAM,) a skilful Dutch painter, born at Dort in 1753, imitated A. Cuyp. He painted landscapes, cattle, etc. Died in 1826.

Stry, van, (JACOB,) a skilful painter of landscapes and cattle, a brother of the preceding, was born at Dort in 1756. "Many of his imitations of Albert Cuyp," says Bryan, "have passed as originals of that master." Died in 1815.

Stryk, strīk, [Lat. STRYK'IUS,] (SAMUEL,) a German jurist, born at Lenzen in 1640. He became professor of law at Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1672, and obtained a chair in the University of Wittenberg in 1691. He acquired a European reputation by his writings on law. Died in 1710.

See BERGER, "Memoria Strykii," 1711.

Strykius. See STRYK.

Strype, strīp, (JOHN,) an English divine and biographer, born in London in 1643. Among his numerous works are "Memorials of the Most Renowned Father in God, Thomas Cranmer," etc., (1694,) "Historical Collections relating to the Life and Acts of Bishop Aylmer," (1701,) "Life and Acts of Archbishop Parker," (1711,) "Ecclesiastical Memorials, relating chiefly to Religion and the Reformation of it," etc., and "Annals of the Reformation and Establishment of Religion," (4 vols., 1731.) Died in 1737.

Stuart, (ALEXANDER H. H.,) an American politician, born at Staunton, Virginia, in 1807. He gained distinction as a lawyer, became an orator of the Whig party, and was elected to Congress in 1841. He was secretary of the interior from September, 1850, to March, 1853. He was loyal to the Union, until the secession of Virginia induced him to change sides.

Stuart, (ARABELLA,) born about 1575, was a daughter of Charles Stuart, Duke of Lennox, (a brother of Lord Darnley,) and was a cousin-german to James I. of England. She was secretly married about 1609 to William Seymour, against the will of the king, who imprisoned her in the Tower. She was so harshly treated that she became insane, and died in the Tower in September, 1615. William Seymour was afterwards made Marquis of Hertford. Arabella Stuart was a woman of superior talents and high spirit.

See "Life and Letters of Arabella Stuart," by ELIZABETH COOPER, London, 1866; GARDNER, "History of England from 1603 to 1616," vol. ii. chap. x.; "Memoirs of Eminent Englishwomen," by LOUISA S. COSTELLO.

Stuart, (Sir CHARLES,) a British general, born in 1753, was a younger son of Lord Bute, the prime minister. He fought against the American patriots, (1776-82,) gained the rank of major-general in 1793, and commanded in Corsica in 1794. He took Minorca in 1798. Died in 1801.

Stuart, (CHARLES EDWARD,) THE PRETENDER. See CHARLES EDWARD.

Stuart, (GILBERT,) LL.D., a Scottish journalist and miscellaneous writer, born at Edinburgh about 1746. He became in 1773 associate editor of "The Edinburgh Magazine and Review," in which he published criticisms on prominent authors, displaying great ability, but disfigured by bitter personalities. He was afterwards a contributor to the "Political Herald" and "English Review," London. Among his principal works are a "Historical Disquisition concerning the Antiquity of the British Constitution," (1767,) "View of Society in Europe in its Progress from Rudeness to Refinement," etc., (1768,) "History of the Establishment of the Reformation of Religion in Scotland, 1517-1561," (1780,) and "History of Scotland from the Establishment of the Reformation to the Death of Queen Mary," (1782.) Died in 1786.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Monthly Review" for September and October, 1782.

Stuart, (GILBERT CHARLES,) an eminent American painter, born at Narraganset, Rhode Island, in 1756. He studied in London under West, and subsequently executed a number of portraits, which obtained for him a high reputation. Among these may be named that of George III., Sir Joshua Reynolds, and John Kemble. After his return to America he painted a portrait of Washington, which is esteemed the best ever taken; also portraits of Mrs. Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and other distinguished Americans. Died in 1828.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.

Stuart, (HENRY BENEDICT,) Cardinal York, born in 1725, was a grandson of James II. of England, and a brother of Charles Edward the Pretender. He lived at Rome, and became a cardinal in 1747. Died in 1807.

Stuart, (JAMES,) an English antiquary and architect, commonly known as "Athenian Stuart," was born in London in 1713. He resided many years at Rome, where he studied antiquities and the ancient languages, and in 1750 visited Athens in company with Nicholas Revett, also an artist. In 1762 he brought out the first volume of the "Antiquities of Athens," in which he was assisted by Mr. Revett. It was received with great favour, and a second and a third volume were published after his death, which took place in 1788. Among his architectural works may be named the chapel of Greenwich Hospital.

Stuart, (JAMES E. B.,) an American general, born in Patrick county, Virginia, about 1833, graduated at West Point in 1854. He became a brigadier-general of the insurgents in September, 1861, and obtained command of a body of cavalry. In August, 1862, he surprised General Pope's head-quarters at Catlett's Station and captured some of his private papers. In October of that year he conducted a daring and successful raid to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. His cavalry covered the retreat of General Lee after the battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863. He commanded the cavalry at the battle of the Wilderness, in May, 1864, and was mortally wounded in a battle against General Sheridan, at Yellow Tavern, on the 12th of May in that year.

See a notice of General Stuart in "Southern Generals," 1865; TENNEV'S "Military History of the Rebellion," p. 779.

Stuart, (Sir JOHN,) one of the vice-chancellors of England, born in 1783, died in 1876.

Stuart, (JOHN.) See BUTE, LORD.

Stuart, (JOHN,) a Scottish antiquary, born in 1751, was professor of Greek at Aberdeen. Died in 1827.

Stuart, (MOSES,) an American theologian and Congregational divine, born at Wilton, Connecticut, in 1780. He was appointed in 1809 professor of sacred literature at Andover Theological Seminary, which post he held for more than thirty years. He was the author of a "Grammar of the Hebrew Language, without Points," (1813), "Letters to Dr. Channing on Religious Liberty," (1830), "Hints on the Prophecies," (1842), "A Scriptural View of the Wine Question," (1843), and a number of commentaries on the Scriptures. He published in 1827 a "Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews," which, says R. W. Griswold, "continues in all countries to be regarded as one of the noblest examples of philological theology and exegetical criticism." ("Prose Writers of America.") Died in 1852.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "North American Review" for January, 1822.

Stuart or Stewart Family, a famous and unfortunate royal family which reigned in Scotland several centuries and in England for more than a century. The first member of this family that became king was Robert II., whose father was Walter, high steward of Scotland, and whose mother was a daughter of Robert Bruce. (See ROBERT II.) The last king of this dynasty was James II., who was deposed in 1688, after which two of his descendants, styled Pretenders, attempted to ascend the throne. (See JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, and CHARLES EDWARD.)

"The name of the family," says Burton, "was Allan or Fitz-Allan; but it had become habitual to call them by the name of the feudal office held by them in Scotland, and hence Robert II. was the first of the Stewart

—or, as it came to be written, the Stewart—dynasty." ("History of Scotland," vol. iii. chap. xxvi.)

See C. D. VOSS, "Geschichte der Stuarts auf dem Englischen Throne," 4 vols., 1794-97; R. VAUGHAN, "Memorials of the Stuart Dynasty," 2 vols., 1831.

Stuart de Rothesay, (roth'sā,) (CHARLES STUART,) LORD, a distinguished British diplomatist, grandson of Lord Bute, was born in 1779. He was sent in 1810 as minister-plenipotentiary to Portugal, and for his services on this occasion obtained from the prince-regent the grand cross of the order of the Bath. The King of Portugal also made him a grandee of that kingdom. He was afterwards successively minister at Paris, the Hague, and Saint Petersburg. In 1828 he was raised to the peerage, with the title of Stuart de Rothesay. Died in 1845.

Stubbe, stub, (HENRY,) an English writer and scholar, born in Lincolnshire in 1631. He joined the party of Cromwell during the civil war, and wrote "A Vindication of Sir Harry Vane," "Light shining out of Darkness, with an Apology for the Quakers," and other works. After the restoration he went over to the royalists, and published numerous attacks on his former friends. He was accidentally drowned in 1676.

Stubbe, (JOHN.) See STUBBS, (JOHN.)

Stubbs, (GEORGE,) an English painter, born at Liverpool in 1724, was distinguished for his knowledge of anatomy. He excelled in delineating animals, particularly horses. He published in 1766 a treatise "On the Anatomy of the Horse." His picture of "The Grosvenor Hunt" is esteemed one of his master-pieces. Died in 1806.

Stubbs or Stubbe, (JOHN,) an English lawyer and Puritan, born about 1540. Having written a pamphlet against Queen Elizabeth's marriage with the Duke of Anjou, his right hand was amputated by order of the queen.

Stubbs, (WILLIAM,) an English writer and bishop, was born at Knaresborough in 1825. In 1866 he was appointed regius professor of modern history at Oxford, in 1879 he became a canon of St. Paul's, and in 1884 bishop of Chester. Among his valuable contributions to our knowledge of English antiquities are "Select Charters," and his "Constitutional History of England."

Stuck, (JOHANN WILHELM,) a Swiss scholar and antiquary, born at Zurich about 1550, died in 1607.

Studer, (BERNHARD,) a Swiss savant, born at Buren-on-the-Aar in 1794, became professor of geology at Berne. He published several scientific works.

Stuerbout, (DIETRICK,) one of the earliest Dutch painters, sometimes called DIRK VAN HAARLEM, was born in that town. He lived about 1450-70. There are two pictures by him in the royal collection at the Hague, representing incidents in the life of the emperor Otho III.

Stuhr, stoor, (PETER FEDDERSEN,) a Danish writer, born at Flensburg in 1787, published a number of philosophical and historical works. Died in 1851.

Stukeley, (WILLIAM,) M.D., an English divine, antiquary, and physician, born in Lincolnshire in 1687. Having practised medicine for a time with great reputation and success, he took holy orders, and in 1747 obtained the rectory of Saint George the Martyr, in London. He was the author of "Itinerarium Curiosum, or an Account of the Antiquities, etc. observed in Travels through Great Britain," (1724), "Palæographia Britannica, or Discourses on Antiquities in Britain," (1743-54), "Some Account of the Medallic History of Marcus Aurelius Valerius Carausius, Emperor of Britain," (1757-59), and other valuable antiquarian works; also a collection of sermons, entitled "Palæographia Sacra," (1760-63.) Died in 1765.

Stüler or **Stueler**, stü'ler, (AUGUST,) a German architect, born in Berlin in 1800, was one of the most distinguished pupils of Schinkel. Among his greatest works are the new museum at Berlin, and the Exchange at Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

Sturđza. See STOORĐZA.

Sture, stoo'reh, (STEN,) called THE ELDER, a Swedish statesman, related to the royal family of Sweden. On the death of Charles VIII., in 1470, he became regent of the kingdom, which he defended with signal

ability against the attempts of the Danes and the Russians. Died in 1504.

See GEIJER, "Åreminne öfver S. Sture," 1803.

Sture, (STEN), THE YOUNGER, son of Svante Sture, noticed below, succeeded his father as regent in 1512. He was distinguished for his courage and ability, and for a time successfully resisted the encroachments of Denmark, but he was mortally wounded in the battle near Jönköping, in 1520.

See SILFVERSTOLPE, "Åreminne öfver S. Sture," 1791.

Sture, (SVANTE,) became Regent of Sweden on the death of Sten Sture the Elder, in 1504. Died in 1512.

Sturge, stürj, (JOSEPH,) an English philanthropist, born at Elberton, Gloucestershire, in 1793, was a member of the Society of Friends. He became a corn-factor at Bewdley, from which he removed to Birmingham in 1822. By his probity, energy, and moral courage he acquired much influence. He was one of the first in England to advocate the immediate abolition of slavery, and he became a prominent leader of the anti-slavery movement. In 1836 he visited the West Indies, and collected evidence against the slaveholders. He performed an anti-slavery mission to the United States in 1841. After his return he co-operated actively with Cobden and Bright in the anti-corn-law movement. Died in 1859.

See HENRY RICHARD, "Mémorial of Joseph Sturge," 1864.

Sturgeon, (WILLIAM,) an English electrician, born in Lancashire in 1783. He learned the trade of shoemaker, and served a number of years in the royal artillery. He invented or improved an electro-magnetic machine, and wrote several treatises on electro-magnetism. Died at Manchester in 1850.

Stur'gēs, (JOHN,) an English divine, was prebendary of Winchester. He published "Discourses on the Evidence of Natural and Revealed Religion," and was engaged in a controversy with Dr. Milner. Died in 1807.

Stur'gis, (SAMUEL D.), an American general, born at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, in 1822, graduated at West Point in 1846. He obtained the rank of major in May, 1861, and succeeded to the command of the army at Wilson's Creek when General Lyon was killed, August 10 of that year. He commanded an army which was defeated at Guntown, Mississippi, June 10, 1864.

Sturleson. See SNORRO-STURLESON.

Sturm, stöorm, or **Sturme**, first abbot of Fulda, was born in Bavaria about 715 A.D. He founded about 744 the monastery of Fulda, which became a famous seat of learning. Died in 780.

Sturm, stöorm, (CHRISTOPH CHRISTIAN,) a German moralist and preacher, born at Augsburg in 1740. He preached at Magdeburg and Hamburg, and wrote a number of popular religious works, among which was "Meditations on the Works of God in the Kingdom of Nature," (2 vols., 1772-97.) Died in 1866.

See FEDDERSEN, "Leben und Charakter des Hauptpastors C. C. Sturm," 1786; HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Sturm, stöorm or stürm, (JACQUES CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) an excellent Swiss mathematician, born at Geneva in September, 1803. He was a tutor to the son of Madame de Staël, with whom he visited Paris in 1823. In 1827 Sturm and his friend Colladon obtained the grand prize of mathematics proposed by the Academy of Sciences in Paris for the best memoir on the compression of liquids. He discovered in 1829 the celebrated theorem which completes the resolution of numerical equations by determining the number of real roots which are included between given limits. This is known as "Sturm's theorem." He became professor of mathematics at the Collège Rollin in 1830, a member of the Institute in 1836, and professor of analysis at the Polytechnic School in 1840. Died in 1855.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sturm, (JAKOB,) an eminent German statesman and Reformer, born at Strasburg in 1489. He became in early life a convert to the doctrines of Luther, and was chosen mayor or chief magistrate of Strasburg in 1526. His learning and wisdom were such that he was regarded as an oracle by his fellow-citizens. It is stated that he

was sent ninety-one times on missions to various courts, between 1525 and 1552. Died in 1553.

See HAAG, "La France protestante."

Sturm, [Lat. STUR'MIUS,] (JOHANN,) an eminent scholar and teacher, surnamed "the German Cicero," was born at Schleiden in 1507. He became in 1538 rector of the gymnasium at Strasburg, which, under his direction, attained a very high reputation. He published an edition of Cicero, (9 vols., 1557 *et seq.*) a number of translations from the Latin, and several original works in that language: among these we may name "On the Proper Opening of Schools of Learning," ("De Literarum Ludis recte Aperiendis," 1538,) and "On the Universal Method of Rhetorical Elocution," ("De universa Ratione Elocutionis Rhetoricæ," 1576.) Died in 1589.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" M. ADAM, "Vita Germanorum Philosophorum;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sturm, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German philosopher and mathematician, born in Bavaria in 1635. Having graduated at Jena, he became professor of mathematics at Altdorf in 1669. He translated into Latin Bockler's "Hydraulic Architecture," and published several valuable works on mathematics and physical science. Died in 1703.

Sturm, (LEONHARD CHRISTOPH,) an architect, a son of the preceding, was born at Altdorf in 1669. He wrote a "Treatise on Military Architecture," and other similar works. Died in 1719.

Stürmer or **Stuermer**, stür'mer, (BARTHOLOMÄUS,) COUNT, son of Ignaz, noticed below, was born at Constantinople in 1787, and was educated at Vienna. He was consul-general to the United States in 1818, and in 1834 appointed internuncio at Constantinople.

Stürmer or **Stuermer**, (IGNAZ,) BARON, a German diplomatist and Oriental scholar, born at Vienna in 1752. He was appointed in 1789 court interpreter, and in 1802 internuncio at the Porte, and magnate of Hungary in 1820. Died in 1829.

Sturm. See STURM, (JOHANN.)

Sturt, (JOHN,) an English engraver, born in London in 1658, was celebrated for his exquisite illustrations of the "Book of Common Prayer." Died in 1730.

Sturtzenbecher, stoorts'en-bêk'er, (OSCAR PATRICK,) a Swedish writer and liberal politician, born at Stockholm in 1811.

Sturz, stöorts, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German scholar, born near Freiberg in 1762, published editions of Empedocles, the fragments of Hellanicus, and of other Greek writers. Died in 1832.

Sturz, (HELFFREICH PETER,) a German writer, born at Darmstadt in 1736, was a friend of Klopstock, and was patronized by Count Bernstorff. His principal works are "Recollections of the Life of Bernstorff," and "Letters of a Traveller." Died in 1779.

Stüve or **Stueve**, sti'veh, (JOHANN KARL BERTRAM,) a German jurist, born at Osabrück in 1798, filled several offices under the government, and wrote a number of political treatises.

Stuven, stoo'ven, (ERNST,) a German flower-painter, born at Hamburg in 1657; died in 1712.

Stuyvesant, sti've-sant, (PETER,) the last Dutch Governor of the New Netherlands, (New York,) was born about 1602. He was appointed governor or director-general about 1645. He had previously served in the West Indies, and lost a leg in battle. In 1655 he conquered a Swedish colony on the Delaware River. His administration was vigorous and rather arbitrary. New Amsterdam was attacked by an English fleet, to which Governor Stuyvesant surrendered in September, 1664. He died at New York in 1682. Peter Stuyvesant forms a conspicuous character in Irving's humorous work entitled "History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker."

Style, (WILLIAM,) an English law-writer, born in 1603. He published "Reports," (1658.) Died in 1679.

Stylites. See SIMEON STYLITES.

Stýx, [Gr. Στύξ,] a personage of classic mythology, was said to be a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, the wife of Pallas, and the mother of Victory, (Nice,) Power, (Cratos,) and Zelus. She is a personification of a cele-

brated river of Hades. The poets feigned that the gods in taking a solemn oath used to swear by Styx, and if they violated such an oath they were deprived of nectar for nine years.

Suabedissen, soo'ā-beh-dis'sen, (DAVID THEODOR AUGUST,) a German philosophical writer, born at Melungen in 1773; died in 1835.

Sualet, (RENKIN.) See RANNEQUIN.

Suard, sü'ār', (JEAN BAPTISTE ANTOINE,) a French journalist and *littérateur*, born at Besançon in 1734. He was successively associate editor of the "Gazette de France," and editor of the political journals entitled "Les Indépendants" and "Le Publiciste." He translated into French Robertson's "History of Charles V.," and published, among other works, "Literary Miscellanies," (5 vols., 1805,) and "Lettres de l'Anonyme de Vaugirard," a witty and satirical production, which obtained great and deserved popularity. He also made numerous valuable contributions to the "Biographie Universelle." He was chosen a member of the French Academy in 1772, and afterwards became perpetual secretary of that institution. Died in 1817.

See C. NISARD, "Mémoires et Correspondance Littéraire sur Suard," 1859; GARAT, "Historical Memoirs of M. Suard;" PÉRENNÈS, "Éloge de Suard," 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Suard, MADAME, the wife of the preceding, was born at Lille in 1750, and was a sister of Charles J. Pancoucke the author. She wrote, besides other works, "Memoirs of M. Suard," ("Essai de Mémoires sur M. Suard," 1820.) Died in 1830.

Suarès, sü'ār'èss', (JOSEPH MARIE,) a French antiquary, born at Avignon in 1599, became Bishop of Vaison in 1633. He wrote numerous antiquarian works. Died at Rome in 1677.

Suaresius. See SUAREZ.

Suarez, swá'rèth, [Lat. SUARESIUS,] (FRANCIS,) a learned and eloquent Spanish Jesuit and theologian, born at Granada in 1548. He became successively professor of divinity at Valladolid, Rome, Alcalá, and Coimbra. Among his principal works is his "Defensio Fidei Catholicæ," etc., (1613,) being designed as a refutation of the oath of allegiance exacted by James I. of England from his subjects, and a "Treatise on Laws." Died about 1615.

See DESCHAMPS, "Vita Fr. Suaresii," 1671; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Suavius, swá've-ús, or **Suterman**, soo'ter-mán', (LAMBERT,) sometimes called **Schwab**, a Flemish engraver, born at Liege, flourished about 1550. He engraved his own designs, and others. Died about 1565.

Subervie, sü'bèr've', (JACQUES GERVAIS—zhèr'vâ,) BARON, a French general, born at Lectoure in 1776. He served as general of brigade in Spain, (1808-11,) and in Russia in 1812. He became a general of division in 1814, and fought at Waterloo. He was republican minister of war from February 25 to March 19, 1848. Died in 1856.

See ALEXANDRE THIERRY, "Le Général Subervie," 1856; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sublet, sü'blâ', (FRANÇOIS,) a French minister of state, born about 1580. He was secretary of war from 1636 till 1643. Died in 1645.

Subleyras, sü'blâ'râs', (PIERRE,) a French painter, born at Uzès in 1699. He resided many years in Rome, where he was patronized by Pope Benedict XIV. Among his master-pieces are "Saint Basil celebrating Mass in the Presence of the Emperor Valens," and "Saint Benedict restoring a Child to Life." Died in 1749.

Subow. See ZOOFER.

Subtermans. See SUSTERMANS.

Suchet, sü'shâ', (LOUIS GABRIEL,) Duke of Albufera, a celebrated French marshal, born at Lyons in March, 1770. He served in the Italian campaign of 1796, and obtained the rank of general of brigade for his distinguished bravery at the battle of Neumark, (1797.) Appointed in 1799 general of division under Massena, he successfully opposed the Austrians under General Melas, and made a diversion in favour of Massena, then besieged at Genoa, (1800.) After the battle of Marengo, in which he took a prominent part, he was made governor of

Genoa and commander of the centre of the army of Italy. He successively defeated the Austrians at Pozzolo, Borghetto, Verona, and Montebello, and in 1805 commanded the left wing of Marshal Lannes's division or corps in the battle of Austerlitz. Having been created by Napoleon a count of the empire, he was appointed in 1808 to the command of a division of the army of Spain. In this post, by his brilliant successes at Lerida, Mequinzana, (1810,) Tortosa, (1811,) and Tarragona, (1811,) he won the highest reputation as a brave officer and an able disciplinarian and tactician. He was made a marshal of France in 1811. His subsequent victories at Murviedro, Valencia, and Albufera were rewarded by Napoleon with a large domain, and the title of Duke of Albufera. After the restoration of the Bourbons he was deprived of the greater part of his honours; but the title of peer was restored to him by Louis XVIII. in 1819. He died in 1826, leaving "Memoirs of the War in Spain," (1829.) It is stated that Napoleon estimated his ability higher than that of any other of his marshals except Massena.

See BOLO, "Notice sur le Maréchal Suchet," 1826; BARRAULT-ROULLON, "Le Maréchal Suchet," 1854; DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Suchtelen, sük'tèh-lèn', (JAN PIETER,) COUNT, a Dutch general and diplomatist, born in Oberyssele in 1759, entered the Russian service, and distinguished himself at the capture of Sweaborg, (1789.) Died in 1836.

Suckling, (Sir JOHN,) an English poet, born in Middlesex about 1608. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and, after travelling on the continent, served for a time in the army of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. He subsequently became celebrated as a wit at the court of Charles I. In 1640 he was elected to the Long Parliament for Bramber, but, having joined in the conspiracy to rescue the Earl of Strafford from the Tower, in 1641, he was compelled to take refuge in France, where he died about 1642. His reputation rests chiefly on his lyric poems; but he also wrote several dramas and satires, and a treatise entitled "An Account of Religion by Reason." "His style," says Hazlitt, "is almost entirely free from the charge of pedantry and affectation. His compositions are almost all of them short and lively effusions of wit and gallantry, written in a familiar but spirited style."

See HAZLITT, "Comic Writers;" "Retrospective Review," vol. ix., (1824.)

Suckow, söök'ko, (KARL ADOLF,) a German novelist, born at Münsterberg, in Silesia, in 1802, has written under the pseudonym of POSGARU. Died in 1847.

Sucre, de, dà soo'krâ', (ANTONIO JOSÉ,) a South American patriot and general, born at Cumana in 1793, fought under Bolivar, and in 1819 was made a brigadier-general. He defeated the Spaniards at Pichincha in 1822, and in 1824, having succeeded Bolivar as commander-in-chief, gained a signal victory over the royalists at Ayacucho, by which the country was delivered from the Spanish yoke. He was created grand marshal of Ayacucho by Bolivar, and in 1825 chosen President of Bolivia. He was elected to the Constituent Congress from Quito in 1830. He was assassinated soon after, at the instigation, it is supposed, of General Ovando.

Sudhōdānā, söo-d'ho'dā-nā, a Hindoo prince, the father of GAUTAMA, (which see.)

Sudra or **Suder**. See SOODRA.

Sudre, südr, (JEAN PIERRE,) a French lithographer, born at Alby in 1783. He produced lithographs of several works of Raphael and Ingres. He gained a medal of the first class in 1834.

Sue, sü, (EUGÈNE,) a popular French novelist, born in Paris in 1804, was a son of Jean Joseph Sue, (1760-1830.) He was named in honour of Eugène de Beauharnais, son of the empress Josephine, who was his sponsor. Having studied medicine, he accompanied the French army into Spain in 1823 as military surgeon. On the death of his father, from whom he inherited a large fortune, he studied painting for a time under Gudin; but he soon renounced this art for literature, and published several tales of sea-life, entitled "Kernock le Pirate," (1830,) "Plick et Plock," (1831,) "Atar Gull," "La Salamandre," (1832,) and "La Vigie de Koatven,"

(1833.) Encouraged by the success of these productions, he brought out in the Paris feuilletons a series of historical romances, among which we may name "Latréaumont," "Jean Cavalier," "Le Vicomte de Létorières," and "Le Commandeur de Malte." He next published in rapid succession his "Mathilde," "Thérèse Dunoyer," "Mystères de Paris," (1842,) and "Le Juif errant," ("The Wandering Jew," 1846.) These romances, in which Sue has unveiled the most revolting forms of vice, and for the most part represented wickedness triumphant, obtained great popularity, and were translated into the principal European languages. He was elected in 1850 a member of the Assemblée Nationale. Died in 1857.

See G. PLANCHE, "Portraits Littéraires;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1833, and July, 1842.

Sue, (JEAN,) a French surgeon and writer, born in Var in 1699. He practised in Paris. Died in 1762.

Sue, (JEAN JOSEPH,) a French writer on anatomy and surgery, born in 1710, was a brother of the preceding. He lectured on anatomy in Paris, where he died in 1792.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Sue, (JEAN JOSEPH,) a surgeon, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1760. He wrote "Physiological Researches on Vitality," (1798,) and other works. He became consulting physician to the king in 1824. Died in 1830.

Sue, (PIERRE,) a learned surgeon, born in Paris in 1739, was a son of Jean Sue, noticed above. He published numerous works on surgery and medicine, which are commended. Died in 1816.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Sueno. See AAGESEN and SWEYN.

Suénou, the French for SWEYN, King of Denmark. (See SWEYN.)

Suétone. See SUETONIUS.

Sue-to-ni-us, [Fr. SUÉTONE, sü-ä-ton',] (CAIUS TRANQUILLUS,) an eminent Latin historian, born about 70 A.D., was a son of a military tribune. He was a friend of Pliny the Younger, who wrote to Suetonius several letters, which are extant. He practised law, and was versed in various departments of learning. In the reign of Hadrian he obtained the office of *magister epistolarum*, or secretary, but he did not keep it long. Pliny the Younger speaks in high terms of his integrity and learning. Suetonius wrote, besides numerous works which are lost, "The Lives of the Twelve Cæsars," ("Vitæ Cæsarum," which is highly prized, and appears to be impartial. The subjects of this work are the twelve emperors from Julius Cæsar to Domitian inclusive, whose private lives and vices he exposes, with copious details. Saint Jerome says pithily of Suetonius, "that he wrote of the emperors with the same freedom that they themselves lived," ("pari libertate ac ipsi vixerunt.") His work is rather anecdotal than historical. There are extant two other works ascribed to him,—namely, "On Illustrious Grammarians," ("De Grammaticis illustribus,") and "On Celebrated Orators," ("De claris Rhetoribus.")

See A. KRAUSE, "De Suetonii Fontibus," etc., 1831; D. W. MOLLER, "Disputatio circularis de C. Suetonio," 1685; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sue-to-ni-us Pau-li-nus, a Roman general, served in Mauritania in 42 A.D. He was appointed commander of Nero's army in Britain in 59, and defeated the natives commanded by Boadicea. Died after 70 A.D.

Su'ett, (RICHARD,) a celebrated English comedian, born in London; died in 1805.

Sueur, **Le**, (EUSTACHE.) See LE SUEUR.

Sueur, **Le**, (HUBERT.) See SŒUR.

Sueur, **Le**, (JEAN FRANÇOIS.) See LE SUEUR.

Suffee, (King of Persia.) See SEFEE.

Suf'field, (HENRY HARBORD,) an English statesman, born in 1781, was elected in 1820 a member of Parliament for Shaftesbury. He was an advocate of the abolition of colonial slavery, and of other important reforms. Died in 1835.

Suffolk, DUKE OF. See BRANDON, (CHARLES.)

Suffolk, süf'fok, (MICHAEL DE LA POLE,) first EARL OF, an English statesman, who served in the army under

Edward III. He became lord chancellor in March, 1383, was created Earl of Suffolk in August, 1386, and removed in October of that year. Died in 1389.

Suffolk, (WILLIAM DE LA POLE,) DUKE OF, was lord high admiral of England. He commanded at the siege of Orléans, in 1429, and was defeated by Joan of Arc. He was beheaded, on a charge of treason, in 1450.

Suffren, sü'frôn', (JEAN,) a French Jesuit, born in Provence in 1565. He was for many years confessor to the queen Marie de Médicis. He wrote "The Christian Year," ("Année chrétienne," 1641.) Died in 1641.

Suffren Saint-Tropez, de, deh sü'frôn' sân trô'pá', (PIERRE ANDRÉ,) a distinguished French naval commander, born in Provence in 1726. Soon after his entering the naval service he became a member of the Maltese order, from which he received the honorary title of Bailli. He accompanied Count d'Estaing to America in 1778, and, being subsequently appointed to a command under Don Luis de Córdova, took twelve merchant-ships from the British, (1780.) In 1781 he defeated the British commodore Johnstone near the Cape Verd Islands. He was made a vice-admiral in 1784. Died in 1788.

See TRUBLET, "Essai historique sur la Vie et les Campagnes du Bailli de Suffren;" HENROUIN, "Essai historique sur la Vie et les Campagnes du Bailli de Suffren," 1824; CUNAT, "Histoire du Bailli de Suffren," 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sugden. See SAINT LEONARD'S.

Suger, sü'zhá', Abbé of Saint-Denis, an able and powerful French statesman, born about 1085. He was chosen Abbé of Saint-Denis about 1122, and became the favourite counsellor and chief minister of Louis VI. His influence was equally great in the reign of Louis VII., and his administration was beneficent to the people. Died in 1152.

See BAUDIER, "Histoire de l'Administration de l'Abbé Suger," 1645; GERVAISE, "Histoire de Suger," 3 vols., 1721; A. NETTIENT, "Histoire de Suger," 1842; F. COMBES, "Suger et son Ministère," 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sugny. See SERVAN DE SUGNY.

Sugrivā, sōō-gree'vā, [*i.e.* "handsome-necked," from the Sanscrit *su*, "handsome," and *grivā*, "neck,"] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of a monkey chief, the son of Sūrya, (or the Sun,) and the next in rank among the monkeys to Hanumān, and, like the last-named hero, a great favourite with Rāma. (See HANUMĀN.)

Suhm, soom, (PETER FREDERIK,) an eminent Danish historian and miscellaneous writer, born at Copenhagen in 1728, was a son of Ulrich Friedrich, noticed below. He devoted himself to the study of philology, Northern antiquities, etc., and published "On the Origin of the Northern Nations," (2 vols., 1770,) "Odin, or the Mythology of Northern Paganism," (1771,) "History of the Migration of the Northern Nations," (2 vols., 1773,) "Critical History of Denmark in the Time of the Pagans," (4 vols., 1781,) and "History of Denmark to the Year 1319," (11 vols., 1812.) He was also the author of "Idyls," and several tales and romances, which enjoy a high reputation. Died in 1798.

See RASMUS NYERUP, "Udsigt over P. F. Suhms Levnet og Skrifter," 1798; R. NYERUP, "Suhmiana," 1799; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Suhm, von, fon soōm or zōōm, (ULRICH FRIEDRICH,) an intimate friend of Frederick the Great of Prussia, was born at Dresden in 1691. His "Familiar and Friendly Correspondence with Frederick II." (in French) was published after the king's death. Died in 1740.

Suicer, swit'ser, or **Schweitzer**, shwīt'ser, (JOHANN CASPAR,) a Swiss scholar and theologian, born at Zurich in 1620, became professor of Greek and Hebrew in the university of his native city. His principal work is entitled "Ecclesiastical Thesaurus of the Writings of the Greek Fathers," ("Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus e Patribus Græcis," etc., 2 vols., 1682.) Died in 1684.

Suicer, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) son of the preceding, was born at Zurich in 1644. He succeeded his father in the chair of Greek and Hebrew in 1683, and published a "Compendium of the Aristotelico-Cartesian Philosophy," and other works, in Latin. Died in 1705.

Su'i-das, [Gr. Σουΐδας,] a Greek grammarian and lexicographer, supposed to have flourished about the tenth century. Nothing is known of him, except that

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, *long*; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ŷ, *short*; a, e, i, o, *obscure*; fâr, fâll, fât; mêt; nô; gōōd mōōn;

he compiled a Lexicon or encyclopædia of biography, literature, geography, etc. This work, though defective in plan and not accurately executed, is highly prized, as a contribution to the literary history of antiquity, and contains many valuable extracts from writers whose works are lost. A good edition of this Lexicon was published by T. Gaisford, Oxford, (3 vols., 1834.)

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" MÜLLER, "Programma de Suida," 1796.

Suidger. See CLEMENT II.

Suintila, swin'ti-lā, became King of the Visigoths in Spain in 621 A.D. Died about 630.

Suleau, sü'lō', (FRANÇOIS LOUIS,) a French royalist and pamphleteer, born in 1757. He was massacred by the mob of Paris in August, 1792.

Suleyman. See SOLYMAN and SOLIMÂN.

Sul'ī-vañ, (SIR RICHARD JOSEPH,) an Irish writer, and member of Parliament for Seaford, published "A View of Nature, in Letters to a Traveller among the Alps," and other works. Died in 1806.

Sulkowski, sool-kov'skee, (ANTON PAUL,) PRINCE, a Polish general, born at Lissa in 1785, served with distinction in Napoleon's army, and was made a general of division in 1812. Died in 1836.

Sulkowski, (JOSEF,) a relative of the preceding, entered the French service, and, having accompanied Napoleon to Egypt as adjutant, was killed in the insurrection at Cairo in 1798. He wrote "Historical, Political, and Military Memoirs of the Polish Revolutions," etc.

Sul'lā or **Syl'lā**, (FAUSTUS CORNELIUS,) a son of the dictator, was born about 88 B.C. He served under Pompey in Asia, and was the first to mount the wall of the Temple at Jerusalem, in 63. He was a partisan of the senate in the civil war, fought at Pharsalia, 48 B.C., and at Thapsus, in 46. Having been taken prisoner, he was murdered by the soldiers of Cæsar in 46 B.C.

Sulla or **Sylla**, [It. SILLA, sèl'lā,] (LUCIUS CORNELIUS,) surnamed FELIX, (the "Fortunate,") a famous Roman general, born in 138 B.C., was of a patrician family. Though addicted to pleasure, and though his favourite companions are said to have been actors, buffoons, and mimics, he early gave indications of uncommon powers, and was particularly distinguished by the art he possessed of reading the various characters of men. He obtained the office of quæstor in 107 B.C., and served under Marius against Jugurtha, who was betrayed by Bocchus into the power of the Romans. Sulla took a prominent part in the capture of Jugurtha, and shared with Marius the credit of that achievement. In 104 he was employed as legate of Marius in the war against the Cimbri and Teutones. He joined the army of L. Catulus in 102, and gave proof of great military talents. His personal qualities were eminently adapted to render a general popular with his soldiers. Having been elected prætor in 93 B.C., he was sent the next year to Cilicia, and restored Ariobarzanes to the throne of Cappadocia.

In the year 91 began the Social war, in which, says Plutarch, "Sulla performed so many memorable things that the citizens looked upon him as a great general, his friends as the greatest in the world, and his enemies as the most fortunate." Sulla became the leader of the aristocratic party, was elected consul for 88 B.C., and obtained from the senate the command of the war against Mithridates, which command was also coveted by his rival Marius. A violent contest arose between these two leaders, which was the beginning of a great civil war. Sulla marched with an army against Rome, and Marius escaped to Africa, leaving his enemy master of the capital. Sulla departed from Rome early in 87 B.C., and commenced the war against Mithridates by an attack on Athens, which he took, after a long siege, in March, 86 B.C. The Athenians were treated with great cruelty by the victor on this occasion. Sulla gained a decisive victory over Archelaus, a general of Mithridates, at Chæronea, and again at Orchomenus, in 85 B.C., after which he crossed the Hellespont. In the mean time the Marian party had recovered possession of Rome, and had massacred many partisans of Sulla. He concluded a peace with Mithridates, extorted large sums of money from the Orientals, and returned, with his army of veterans,

to Italy, where he arrived in the spring of 83, and renewed the civil war. The popular party had a larger army than that of Sulla, but had no able generals. Sulla defeated Norbanus near Capua in the year 83, and young Marius at Sacriportus in 82 B.C. He then became master of Rome, massacred his opponents and prisoners by thousands, and gained a victory over the Samnites and Lucanians near Rome. He made a list of his enemies, whom he outlawed, and called this list a *Proscriptio*. This was the first instance of a proscription among the Romans. Sulla was appointed dictator for an unlimited time, and made important changes in the constitution, tending to increase the power of the senate and aristocracy and to destroy the authority of the tribunes of the people. He also made reforms in the criminal law, which were more enduring than the changes just mentioned. He resigned the dictatorship in 79, and died in 78 B.C.

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Sulla;" DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms," vol. ii.; J. A. HARMANN, "Dissertatio de Sulla," 1727.

Sulla, (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS,) a Roman patrician, was a great-grandfather of the dictator Sulla. He was prætor urbanus in 212 B.C., and presided over the Ludi Apollinæ, then first instituted. His son, of the same name, was prætor in 186 B.C.

Sulla, (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS,) a nephew of the dictator Sulla. He was probably an accomplice of Catiline, but after a trial, in which he was defended by Cicero, he was acquitted. He fought for Cæsar in the civil war, and commanded the right wing at Pharsalia, 48 B.C. Died in 45 B.C.

Sullivan, (ARTHUR SEYMOUR,) a musical composer, born in London in 1842. He studied under Bennett and Goss, and afterwards for three years at the Leipsig Conservatorium. He was principal of the National Training School for Music, 1876-1881, and was knighted by the Queen in 1883. He has written many successful oratorios and cantatas for the musical festivals, but is best known by his popular operas. "Cox and Box," (1866,) "Trial by Jury," (1875,) "H.M.S. *Pinafore*," (1878,) "The Pirates of Penzance," (1879,) "Patience," (1881,) "Iolanthe," (1882,) and "The Mikado."

Sullivan, (BARRY,) an English tragedian, was born at Birmingham in 1824.

Sul'ī-vañ, (GEORGE,) LL.D., son of General Sullivan, noticed below, was born at Durham, New Hampshire, in 1774. He attained a high reputation as a jurist, and rose to be attorney-general of his native State in 1805. Died in 1838.

Sullivan, (JAMES,) a brother of General Sullivan, was born at Berwick, Maine, in 1744. He became attorney-general of Massachusetts in 1790, and was twice elected Governor of that State. He wrote a "History of the District of Maine," and other works. Died in 1808.

See a "Life of James Sullivan," by T. C. AMORY, 1859.

Sullivan, (JOHN,) an American general of the Revolution, was born at Berwick, Maine, in 1740. He was present at the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and led the right wing at the battle of Brandywine. He was afterwards appointed attorney-general of New Hampshire, and thrice elected President of that State. His life is included in Sparks's "American Biography." Died in 1795.

Sullivan, (JOHN L.), an engineer and physician, born at Saco, in Maine, in 1777, was a son of James, noticed above. He invented the steam tow-boat about 1814. It is stated that he made discoveries in medicine and surgery.

Sullivan, (WILLIAM,) LL.D., a son of James Sullivan, noticed above, was born at Saco, Maine, in 1774. He was the author of "Familiar Letters on Public Characters and Events from 1783 to 1815," "The Public Men of the Revolution," and other works. Died in 1839.

Sully, sul'li, [Fr. pron. sü'le',] (MAXIMILIEN DE BÉTHUNE—dèh bâ'tiün'), DUC DE, and Baron de Rosny, a French statesman of great merit and celebrity, was born at Rosny, near Mantes, in December, 1560. He was a son of François, Baron de Rosny, who was a Protestant, and who presented Maximilien to Henry of Navarre in 1571. He was a student in Paris when the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew occurred. In 1575 he entered the

service of Henry of Navarre, whom he accompanied in his escape from Paris and his perilous enterprises which followed. By his courage, prudence, and immutable fidelity he gained the friendship of Henry, who appointed him a councillor of Navarre in 1580. He married Anne de Courtenay in 1583. In 1587 he contributed to the victory at Coutras, where he directed the artillery. He received several wounds at the battle of Ivry, and was severely wounded at the siege of Chartres, in 1591. He advised Henry IV. to adopt the Roman Catholic religion, being convinced that by this policy only could peace be restored on a permanent basis. Sully himself, however, constantly adhered to the Protestant Church. Having been appointed councillor of state and of finances in 1596, he reformed many abuses in the administration of the finances, and became superintendent of the same in 1599. By order and economy he greatly improved the financial condition of France and the prosperity of the people. He turned his attention to other departments of government, and soon became virtually prime minister. He encouraged agriculture more than manufactures or commerce, and projected a system of canals to unite all the large rivers of France. In 1606 he received the title of Duc de Sully. His morals were austere, compared with those of the court and the king, to whom he acted in the capacity of a faithful Mentor. He even ventured to tear, in the presence of the king, a paper on which Henry had written a promise to marry the Marquise de Verneuil. The death of Henry, in 1610, ended Sully's political power. He resigned the direction of the finances, and retired from court, but retained the position of grand master of artillery, and some other offices. In 1634 he received the bâton of marshal of France. He employed his latter years in writing memoirs of his life and times, entitled "Mémoires des sages et royales Economies d'Etat de Henri le Grand," (4 vols., 1634-62.) He died at Villebon in December, 1641, leaving a son and several daughters.

See THOMAS, "Éloge de Sully," 1763; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" MICHELET, "Histoire de France;" HOFF, "Biographie des Herzogs von Sully," 1782; MOTLEY, "United Netherlands," vol. iv.; SEWRIN, "Les Amis de Henri IV.," 3 vols., 1805; D'AUBIGNÉ, "Histoire universelle;" BAUMSTARCK, "Des Herzogs von Sully Verdienste," etc., 1828; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Retrospective Review," vol. vi., (1822;) "Fraser's Magazine" for April and May, 1831.

Sul'y, (THOMAS,) an eminent painter, born in Lincolnshire in 1783. Having emigrated to America in 1792, he studied at Charleston, South Carolina, and afterwards applied himself to portrait-painting successively at Richmond, New York, and Philadelphia. Among his best works are full-length portraits of Jefferson, La Fayette, Commodore Decatur, George Frederick Cooke as "Richard III.," and Queen Victoria. He also produced several historical pictures, among which we may name "Washington crossing the Delaware." He died in 1872.

See DUNLAP, "History of the Arts of Design in America."

Sulpice. See SULPICIOUS.

Sulpice Sévère. See SEVERUS, (SULPICIOUS.)

Sulpicia, sül-pish'e-a, a Roman poetess under the reign of Domitian. Her only extant work is a satire against that emperor on his condemnation of the philosophers to exile. It is entitled "De Edicto Domitiani quo Philosophos Urbe exegit."

Sulpicia Gens, an ancient Roman gens, originally patrician, produced many distinguished men. Among the names of the families into which this gens was divided were Galba, Gallus, Longus, and Rufus.

Sulpicius. See SEVERUS, (SULPICIOUS.)

Sulpicius, sül-pish'e-us, [Fr. Sulpice, sül'pèss',] (LEMONIA RUFUS SERVIUS,) a celebrated Roman jurist and orator, born about 106 B.C. He was elected consul in 51 B.C., and filled other high offices. After his death a eulogy was pronounced on him by Cicero, who was his intimate friend. His legal works were very numerous and highly esteemed, but only fragments of them are extant. He was appointed Governor of Achaia by Cæsar in 46 or 45 B.C. Died in 43 B.C.

Sulpicius Rufus, (PUBLIUS,) a Roman orator, born in 124 B.C., became tribune in 88 B.C., and was an ad-

herent of Marius in the civil war with Sulla. His eloquence is commended in the highest terms by Cicero, who has introduced him into his dialogue "De Oratore." After the capture of Rome by Sulla, Sulpicius was betrayed into his hands and put to death, 87 B.C.

Sulzer, sööl't'ser, (JOHANN GEORG,) a Swiss philosopher and æsthetic writer, born at Winterthur in 1720. He became in 1747 professor of mathematics in the Joachimsthal Gymnasium, Berlin, where he made the acquaintance of Euler and Maupertuis, and was elected in 1750 to the Academy of Sciences. He was afterwards appointed professor in the Ritter-Academie at Berlin. His principal work is entitled "A Universal Theory of the Fine Arts," ("Allgemeine Theorie der Schönen-Künste," 1794,) a cyclopædia of art and literature, which has a high reputation. Died in 1779.

See HANS CASPAR HIRZEL, "Ueber Sulzer den Weltweisen," 1780; "J. G. Sulzer's Lebensbeschreibung, von ihm selbst aufgesetzt," etc., 1809.

Sum-mā'nus, an ancient Roman or Etruscan divinity, whose character is involved in obscurity. Some authors represent him as equal in rank to Jupiter. Nocturnal lightnings were supposed to be manifestations of his power.

Sum'mer-field, (JOHN,) a Methodist divine and distinguished pulpit orator, born at Preston, England, in 1798. He emigrated in 1821 to America, where his labours as a preacher were eminently successful. He was one of the founders of the American Tract Society. Died in 1825.

See J. HOLLAND, "Life of J. Summerfield," 1829.

Süm'mer's, (THOMAS OSMOND,) D.D., a Methodist divine, born in Dorsetshire, England, in 1812, emigrated to the United States, and became in 1858 editor of the "Methodist Quarterly Review." He has written a "Treatise on Baptism," "The Golden Censer," and other religious works.

Summoute, soom-mon'tà, (GIAN ANTONIO,) an Italian historian, born at Naples. He wrote a "History of the City and Kingdom of Naples," ("Istoria della Città e Regno di Napoli," (4 vols., 1601-43.) Died in 1602.

Süm'ner, (CHARLES,) an American lawyer and Senator, distinguished as an opponent of slavery, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 6th of January, 1811. He graduated at Harvard College in 1830, after which he was a pupil of Judge Story in the law-school of Cambridge. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, practised law in Boston, and was appointed reporter in the circuit court of the United States. He published three volumes entitled "Sumner's Reports," edited the "American Jurist," and, in the absence of Judge Story, lectured to the students of the law-school at Cambridge, (1834-37.) He passed about three years in visits to various countries of Europe, (1837-40.) On the 4th of July, 1845, he pronounced in Boston an oration on "The True Grandeur of Nations," which attracted much attention in the United States and in Europe. The design of this argument was to promote the cause of peace. He opposed the annexation of Texas to the United States in 1845. About this time he separated himself from the Whig party and joined that of the Free-Soilers. He supported Martin Van Buren for the Presidency in 1848. He delivered numerous orations and lectures on various subjects, which were published in two volumes, (1850.) By a coalition of Democrats and Free-Soilers he was elected a Senator of the United States in 1850 as the successor of Daniel Webster. He opposed the Fugitive Slave bill by a speech in the Senate, and took a prominent part in the debate on the Nebraska-Kansas bill in 1854. On the 19th and 20th of May, 1856, he made in the Senate an eloquent speech on the contest in Kansas and on the aggressions of the slave-power. Some passages of this speech excited the anger of Preston S. Brooks, a Southern member of Congress, who, on the 22d of May, 1856, assaulted Mr. Sumner while he was sitting in the Senate-chamber, and beat him on the head with a cane until he became insensible. Mr. Sumner was so severely injured that he was disabled for the public service for several years, and he sailed to Europe in March, 1857, for the benefit of his health. He was re-elected to the Senate by an almost unanimous vote in

January, 1857, and returned home in the autumn of that year, but made another voyage to Europe in the spring of 1858. He remained under medical treatment in Paris for a year or more, and resumed his seat about the end of 1859. He afterwards denounced the peculiar institution of the Southern States in a speech which was published under the title of "The Barbarism of Slavery" and produced an immense effect. In 1860 he advocated the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. During the session of 1860-61 he opposed the attempts to propitiate the disunionists by concessions which would sacrifice the rights of the oppressed or favour the interests of slavery. He was appointed chairman of the committee on foreign relations in March, 1861, and about the end of 1862 was again elected a Senator for six years, ending March 4, 1869. He was the author of the admirable resolutions on foreign mediation which were passed March 3, 1863, by both Houses of Congress. In a series of resolutions which he offered on the 8th of February, 1864, he affirmed that "any system of reconstruction must be rejected which does not provide by irreversible guarantees against the continued existence or possible revival of slavery." After the close of the civil war he advocated the reconstruction of the seceded States on the basis of impartial suffrage. During the rebellion he was a confidential adviser of President Lincoln, who, in April, 1865, said to Mr. Sumner, "There is no person with whom I have more advised throughout my administration than yourself." Among his important services was the production of the Freedman's Bureau bill. He was chairman of the committee on foreign relations from 1861 to 1871. In April, 1869, he made an elaborate speech on the Alabama claims. His complete works were published in 8 vols., 1870. He died in 1874.

See CHARLES A. PHELPS, "Life of Charles Sumner," 1870; D. HARSHA, "Life of C. Sumner," 1856; MRS. STOWE, "Men of Our Time," 1868.

Sum'ner, (CHARLES RICHARD,) an English prelate, brother of Archbishop Sumner, noticed below, was born at Kenilworth in 1827. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, was subsequently appointed historiographer to George IV., made Bishop of Llandaff in 1826, and of Winchester in 1827. He published in 1825 a translation of Milton's "Treatise on Christian Doctrine," and was identified with the evangelical party. He resigned the bishoprick of Winchester in 1869, and died in 1874.

Sumner, (EDWIN V.), an American general, born in Boston in 1796. He served as captain on the Western frontier for many years, obtained the rank of major in 1846, and distinguished himself in the Mexican war, which ended in 1847. He became a colonel in 1855, escorted Abraham Lincoln from Springfield to Washington in February, 1861, and was appointed a brigadier-general in the regular army in March of the same year. He commanded a corps at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31-June 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill, July 1, and at the battle of Antietam, September 17 of that year. He directed one of the three grand divisions of Burnside's army at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. He died at Syracuse, New York, in March, 1863.

See TENNEY, "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion," p. 747.

Sumner, (INCREASE,) an American judge and Governor, born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1746. He was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts in 1782, and was elected Governor of that State in 1797 and in 1798. His ability and merit are highly commended. Died at Roxbury in 1799.

See a "Memoir of J. Sumner," by his son WILLIAM, in the "New England Register" for April, 1854.

Sumner, (JOHN BIRD,) an English prelate, born at Kenilworth in 1780. Having studied at King's College, Cambridge, he was created Bishop of Chester in 1828, and in 1848 Archbishop of Canterbury. He published "Records of Creation," (1816,) "Evidences of Christianity," (1824,) an essay "On Apostolical Preaching," and other works. Died in 1862.

See the "London Quarterly Review" for October, 1816.

Sūm'ter, (THOMAS,) an American general of the Revolution, born in South Carolina about 1734, was

distinguished for his skill and success as a partisan leader, and obtained several important advantages over the British. He was afterwards elected to Congress, was appointed minister to Brazil in 1809, and elected to the United States Senate in 1811. Died in 1832.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.

Sūn'der-land, (CHARLES SPENCER,) third EARL OF, an English statesman, born in 1674, was a younger son of Robert, the second Earl. At the death of his elder brother, in 1690, he received the title of Lord Spencer. He was elected to Parliament in 1695, succeeded his father as earl in 1702, and was sent as envoy to Vienna in 1705. He married Anne Churchill, a daughter of the Duke of Marlborough, about 1700, and became a leader of the Whig party. He was secretary of state from 1707 to June, 1710. On the accession of George I., September, 1714, he became lord lieutenant of Ireland. He entered the cabinet as lord privy seal in 1715, and supplanted his rival, Lord Townshend, in the favour of the king. By his intrigues or influence the ministry was changed in April, 1717, when Sunderland and his friend Joseph Addison became the two secretaries of state. In 1718 he exchanged his office for that of first lord of the treasury,—*i.e.* prime minister. He was accused in 1721 of having received a bribe from the South Sea Company, but was acquitted by a large majority of his judges. He resigned office in April, 1721, although the king desired to retain him in power. He died in 1722, leaving three sons, Robert, Charles, and John.

See LORD STANHOPE, (MAHON,) "History of England."

Sunderland, (HENRY SPENCER,) first EARL OF, born about 1622, was a son of Lord Spencer. He married Dorothy Sidney, a sister of Algernon Sidney, a lady whom Waller praised under the name of "Saccharissa." Although he disapproved the measures of the court, he joined the royal army in the civil war, assigning "the punctilio of honour" as his motive. He fought at Edgehill, (1642,) received the title of Earl of Sunderland in 1643, and was killed at the battle of Newbury, in the same year.

See CLARENDON, "History of the Great Rebellion."

Sunderland, (ROBERT SPENCER,) second EARL OF, a courtier and politician, famous for his talents and intrigues, was born about 1642, and was the only son of the preceding. He was sent as ambassador to Paris in 1672, and was appointed secretary of state in 1679. Having been dismissed in the spring of 1681, he was restored to the same office in 1682. He appears to have been totally destitute of any fixed principles, and had great facility in changing sides in the game of politics. He insinuated himself into the favour of the Duke of York, who, on his accession to the throne, in 1685, retained Sunderland in the office of secretary of state. About this time he received a large bribe or pension from Louis XIV. He became president of the council in December, 1685, and prime minister in 1686. "It was only in private conference," says Macaulay, "that his eminent abilities displayed themselves. In the royal closet, or in a very small circle, he exercised great influence, but at the council-board he was taciturn, and in the House of Lords he never opened his lips." ("History of England," vol. i.) In June, 1688, he openly avowed his conversion to the Roman Catholic Church, and before the end of the year made overtures to William of Orange, to whom he revealed the plans of James II. Sunderland was dismissed from power in October, 1688, on suspicion of treason. A few weeks later he fled to Holland in disguise, and changed his religion. "He had rendered to the cause of liberty and the Protestant religion services of which it is difficult to overrate either the wickedness or the utility." ("Macaulay's History," vol. iv.) He returned to England about the end of 1690, and soon regained his influence at court. It is stated that he was the chief adviser of William III. for several years, although he held no office until 1695, when he was appointed lord chamberlain. He resigned office in 1697. His wife was a daughter of the Earl of Bristol. He died in 1702, leaving his title to his son Charles. "His tact," says Macaulay, "his quick eye for the foibles of individuals, his caressing

manners, his power of insinuation, and, above all, his apparent frankness, made him irresistible in private conversation." ("History of England," vol. iv.)

See, also, BURNET, "History of his Own Time;" LODGE, "Portraits."

Sundevall, soon'deh-vål', (CARL JAKOB,) a Swedish naturalist, born at Hoegestad in 1801. He became director of the museum of natural history at Lund in 1835.

Su'per-i, [*i.e.* those "above" or "on high," from *superus*, "high,"] a name applied by the Romans to the gods, particularly to the gods of the celestial regions.

Superville, de, dèh sü'pèr'vèl', (DANIEL,) a French Protestant minister, born at Saumur in 1657. He removed to Rotterdam about 1685, and preached there until his death. Died in 1728.

Surā. See SURADĒVĪ and SASURAS.

Surabhi, a name of KĀMADHĒNU, (which see.)

Suradēvī, sōō-ra-dā'vee, called also simply **Surā**, sōō'ra, [from the Sanscrit *Surā*, "wine," and *Dēvī*, "goddess,"] the Hindoo goddess of wine, was supposed to have been produced from the churning of the ocean. (See KŪRMA.)

Surajah Dowlah, soo-rā'ja dōw'la, a Hindoo prince, who took Calcutta in 1756 and confined a number of English prisoners in the Black Hole. His army was defeated by Clive at the famous battle of Plassey, June 23, 1757; and he was taken a few days after and put to death by the order of Meer Jaffier.

See MACAULAY's article on Lord Clive, (in his "Essays.")

Suras or **Sooras**, sōō'ras, [from the Sanscrit *Surā*, a "god,"] in the Hindoo mythology, a class of inferior deities, the children of Kasyapa and Aditi. They appear to be the same as the Adityas, (see ADITYA,) and are regarded as the natural enemies or opponents of the ASURAS, (which see.)

Surcouf, sūr'koof', (ROBERT,) a French corsair, born at Saint-Malo in 1773. He captured many English merchant-vessels. Died in 1827.

See CUNAT, "Histoire de R. Surcouf," 1847.

Su-rī'na or **Su-re'na's**, a Parthian general in the service of King Orodes. He gained a decisive victory over the Roman general Crassus near Carrhæ in 53 B.C. According to Plutarch, "he was superior to the Parthians of his time in courage and capacity." ("Life of Crassus.") He was put to death by Orodes about 52 B.C.

See MERIVALE, "History of the Romans;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Surenhuis, sü'ren-hois', [Lat. SURENHUSIUS,] (WILLEM,) a Dutch Orientalist, lived about 1700. He was professor of Hebrew and Greek at Amsterdam, and published an edition of the Mishna, (3 vols., 1698-1703.)

Surenhusius. See SURENHUSIUS.

Surin, sü'rân', (JEAN JOSEPH,) a French Jesuit and ascetic writer, born at Bordeaux in 1600. He went in 1634 to Loudun to exorcise some persons possessed with demons, and became himself, as we are told, a demoniac, or victim of the demons. So much, at least, is certain, that he was insane for many years. Died in 1665.

See BOUDON, "Vie de Surin," 1689; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Su-rī-us, (LAURENTIUS,) a German monk, born at Lübeck in 1522. He wrote "Lives of the Saints," (1570.) Died in 1578.

Surlet de Chokier, sūr'lâ' dèh sho'ke-â', (ÉRASME LOUIS,) BARON, a Belgian statesman, born at Liege in 1769. Having previously filled several high offices, he was elected Regent of Belgium in 1831. Died in 1839.

Surowiecki, soo-ro-ve-ët'skee, (L. W.), a Polish scholar and antiquary, born near Gnesen in 1769, published a work "On the Origin of the Slavic Nations," and other treatises. Died in 1827.

Surrey. See HOWARD, (HENRY,) EARL OF.

Surt, sōōrt, or **Surtur**, (Surt), sōōr'ter, [etymologically related to the Danish *sort*, English *swart*, and German *schwarz*, "black," because it is the property of fire to blacken what it burns,] in the Norse mythology, the god of fire, who rules over Muspellheim, the entrance to which he guards with a flaming sword. At Ragnarök he will lead the formidable band of Muspell's sons, his fire-sword flashing more brightly than the sun itself. In the battle with the Æsir he will slay Frey; and after

the other gods have fallen, he will scatter his fire over the world and burn it up. (Compare Seneca's description of the destruction of the world, in his "Hercules Cætaus," l. 1102.)

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen;" MALLET, "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii. Fables XXXII. and XXXIII.; PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi."

Sur'tee's, (ROBERT,) an English antiquary and poet, born at Durham in 1779. He published a "History of Durham," (about 1820.) Died in 1834.

Suruswuttee. See SARASWATĪ.

Surville, sūr'vèl', (MARGUERITE ÉLÉONORE CLO-TILDE DE VALLON-CHALIS,) a French poetess, born about 1405, was the author of a heroic poem entitled "Lygdamir." Died about 1480.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Sūrya, sōōr'ya, the Sanscrit name of the Sun, regarded as an important deity in the Hindoo mythology, though much more so in the primeval ages than later, when Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva claimed nearly all the devotion of mankind. In the earlier Sanscrit writings the Sun is often called Mitra. Sūrya is represented in a human form, (but having four arms,) surrounded by radiating flames and riding in a car drawn by seven horses.

Su-sā'rī-on, [Σωσαρίων,] a Greek poet, to whom the origin of the Athenian comedy is attributed, was born in Megara, and lived about 575 B.C. He was the first who employed metrical composition in comedy.

Suso, soo'zo, (HEINRICH,) a celebrated mystic and theologian, surnamed AMANDUS, was born at Constance, Switzerland, about 1300. He entered the order of Dominicans at an early age, and subsequently acquired a high reputation as a preacher. He was the author of a work entitled "Book of Eternal Wisdom," ("Horologium Sapientiae Eternæ,") and a "Dialogue on Truth." They were translated into the principal European languages, and obtained extensive popularity. Died in 1365.

Susruta, sōōs'rōō-ta, or **Sushruta**, sōōsh'rōō-ta, a Hindoo physician, supposed to have been one of the earliest medical writers in India. The date and the place of his birth are unknown. One of his works was published in 1836 by the Asiatic Society of Calcutta.

Sussex, DUKE OF. See AUGUSTUS FREDERICK.

Süssmeyer, süs'm'er, (FRANZ XAVER,) a German composer, born in 1766, became chapel-master at the court of Vienna. He completed the parts of Mozart's Requiem which the latter left unfinished. Died in 1803.

Sussmlich, soos'm'lik, (JOHANN PETER,) a German Lutheran minister, born about 1706. He wrote on statistics and population. Died in 1767.

Süss-Oppenheimer, süs op'pen-h'm'er, a German Jew, who rose to be minister of finance to Karl Alexander, Duke of Würtemberg. For his abuse of power and many acts of oppression he was condemned to death, and executed in 1738. His history forms the subject of one of Hauff's popular novels.

Sustermans, süs'ter-māns, written also **Subtermans**, (JUSTUS,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1597. He resided in Florence, and became court painter to the grand duke Cosimo II. de' Medici. His works, which include portraits and historical pictures, are eulogized by Rubens. Died in 1681.

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

Sut'cliffe, (MATTIEW,) an English divine, born in Devonshire, was the founder of a college at Chelsea, the Fellows of which were required to assail the errors of Romanism, Pelagianism, etc. Died in 1629.

Sutee or **Suttee**. See SATĪ.

Suterman. See SUAVIUS.

Suth'er-land, (ALEXANDER JOHN,) F.R.S., an English physician, born about 1810. He became physician to St. Luke's Hospital, London, and wrote several treatises on insanity. Died in 1867.

Sutherland, (GEORGE GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER,) DUKE OF, an English peer and Liberal, born in 1786, was a son of the first Duke of Sutherland. He married a daughter of the Earl of Carlisle. He died in 1861, leaving his title to his son.

Sutherland, (GEORGIANA HOWARD,) DUCHESS OF, the wife of the preceding, born about 1806, was a

daughter of the Earl of Carlisle. She was distinguished for beauty, talents, and beneficence. About 1846 she became mistress of the robes to the queen. She employed her influence against slavery. Died in October, 1868.

See an article in the "Atlantic Monthly" for February, 1869, by MRS. STOWE.

Suttee. See SATI.

Sut'ton, (AMOS), an English missionary to Orissa, India, was born in Kent in 1798. He translated the Scriptures into the Oriya language, and also published a dictionary, grammar, and other works in that tongue. He wrote a "Narrative of the Mission to Orissa," and several religious treatises. Died in 1854.

Sutton, (CHARLES MANNERS.) See CANTERBURY, VISCOUNT.

Sut'ton, (CHARLES MANNERS), an English prelate, born in 1755. He became Bishop of Norwich in 1792, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1805. Died in 1828. His son became Viscount Canterbury.

Sutton, (Sir RICHARD), an English lawyer, noted as one of the founders and benefactors of Brasenose College, Oxford. Died about 1524.

Sutton, (THOMAS), an English merchant, born in Lincolnshire in 1532, was the founder of a hospital for the poor, known as the Charter-House, and which was formerly the monastery of the Chartreux in Suffolk. Died in 1611. The foundation now consists of the school at Godalming and the hospital in London.

Suvéé, si'vá', (JOSEPH BENOÎT), a Flemish painter, born at Bruges in 1743. He became director of the French School of Art in Rome. Died in 1807.

Su-wár'ow, or, more properly, Soo-vo'rof, written also **Souvorof, Suvorov, Souvarof, Suworow,** and **Suwarow, (ALEXANDER VASILIEVITCH),** surnamed RYMNICKSKI, (rim-nik'skee), a famous Russian general, born in Finland in 1729, was of Swedish origin. His father was a general of high rank. He served as lieutenant in the Seven Years' war, 1755-63, and became a colonel in 1763. Having obtained the rank of a general, he distinguished himself in the war against the Turks in 1774. He commanded in a war against the Turks which began in 1787, and gained a victory on the river Rymnik, (1789,) for which he received the title of Count Rymnikski. In 1794 he conquered the revolted Poles, whom he treated with great barbarity, and for this service was raised to the rank of field-marshal. In 1799 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian and Austrian armies which opposed the French in Italy. He defeated Macdonald on the Trebia in June, and gained a victory over Joubert at the great battle of Novi, in August, 1799. Soon after this event the army was recalled, and Suwarow lost the favour of Paul I. He died at Saint Petersburg in May, 1800. He was a great favourite with the soldiers, and was probably the ablest of all the Russian generals.

See ANTHING, "Versuch einer Kriegsgeschichte des Grafen Suwarow," 3 vols., 1799, (English translation of the same.) DE LAVERNE, "Histoire de Souvarow," 1809; SERGE GLINKA, "Vie de Souvarof," 1819; F. VON SCHMITT, "Suworow's Leben und Heerzüge," 2 vols., 1834; ASTAFIEF, "Souvenirs de Souvorof," 1856; MAJOR-GENERAL J. MITCHELL, "Biographies of Eminent Soldiers of the Last Four Centuries," 1865; "Sketch of Suwarow and his Last Campaign," by E. NEVIL MACREADY, 1851.

Suwarow. See SUWAROW.

Suze, de la. See COLIGNI, DE, (HENRIETTE.)

Svanberg or Svansberg. See SWANBERG.

Svartalfar. See ELVES.

Svartz. See SWARTZ.

Svedberg. See SWEDBERG.

Svedenborg. See SWEDENBERG.

Svetchine or Svetchine, svêch-ên', (SOPHIA SOYMONOF), MADAME, a Russian lady and writer, born at Moscow in 1782, became the wife of General Svetchine. She removed to Paris in 1818, joined the Roman Catholic Church, and was distinguished for her piety and talents. Died in Paris in 1857.

See M. DE FALLOUX, "Madame de Svetchine, sa Vie et ses Œuvres," 2 vols., 1858; ERNEST NAVILLE, "Madame Svetchine," 1863.

Swain, (CHARLES), an English writer and engraver, known as "the Manchester poet," was born in that city in 1803. He published "Metrical Essays," (1828,) "Beauties of the Mind," etc., (1831,) "Rhymes for Child-

hood," (1846,) "English Melodies," (1849,) and other works, in prose and verse. His "Dryburgh Abbey," an elegy on Sir Walter Scott, is particularly admired. He died in 1874.

Swain, (DAVID LOWRY), an American jurist, born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, in 1801. He was elected Governor of the State in 1832, and in 1835 became president of the University of North Carolina. Died in 1868.

Swain'son, (WILLIAM), an English naturalist and voluminous writer, born at Liverpool in 1789. He visited South America and the shores of the Mediterranean, and made valuable collections of objects in natural history. Among his principal works are his "Zoological Illustrations, or Original Figures and Descriptions of New, Rare, or Interesting Animals," (6 vols., 1820,) "Exotic Conchology," (1821,) and a "Treatise on Malacology," (1840.) He also contributed to Lardner's "Cabinet Cyclopædia" numerous treatises on natural history, of which we may name "The Natural History and Classification of Fishes, Amphibians," etc., (2 vols., 1838-39,) and "On the Habits and Instincts of Animals," (1840.) He was likewise a contributor to the "Fauna Boreali-Americana" of Sir John Richardson. Mr. Swainson emigrated in 1841 to New Zealand, where he died in 1855.

Swammerdam, swâm'mer-dâm', (JAN, or JOHN), an eminent Dutch naturalist, born at Amsterdam in February, 1637. He studied medicine at Leyden, but not with a design to practise as a physician. He also passed some years at Saumur and Paris in the study of anatomy and entomology. In 1664 he discovered the valves of the lymphatic vessels. He took the degree of doctor of medicine in 1667, and published in 1669 a "General History of Insects," a work of great merit. He made several discoveries in entomology, and was very skilful in the dissection of insects. Among his works are a "Natural History of Bees," (1673,) and "The Book of Nature, or the Natural History of Insects," etc., ("Biblia Naturæ, seu Historia Insectorum in certas Classes redacta," 2 vols., 1737-38.) He destroyed his health by intense application, became melancholy, and diverted his attention from science to religion. He entered into religious fellowship with Antoinette Bourignon. Died at Amsterdam in 1680.

See BOERHAAVE, "Life of Swammerdam," prefixed to the "Biblia Naturæ," 1737-38; CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles;" "Biographie Médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Swanberg or Svanberg, svân'bêrg, written also **Svansberg, (JÖNS),** a Swedish mathematician, born in the province of Westerboten in 1771. In 1801, in conjunction with Oefverborn, he measured an arc of the meridian in Lapland. Of this enterprise he published an account which obtained a prize from the French Institute. He became professor of mathematics at Upsal in 1811, and published a "Theory of the Planets and Comets," and other scientific works. Died in 1851.

Swanevelt, van, vãn swâ'neh-vêlt', (HERMAN), an eminent Dutch landscape-painter, born at Woerden about 1620, was a pupil of Gerard Dow, and subsequently of Claude Lorrain. His pictures are few in number, but of great excellence. He died about 1690, at Rome, where he had long resided. He also executed many admirable etchings. He was surnamed THE HERMIT, from his solitary habits.

Swâr'gâ, [modern Hindoo pron. swûr'gâ or swûrg,] written also **Swerga,** in the Hindoo mythology, the name of Indra's heaven or paradise, supposed to be situated among the clouds in the sky, and regarded as the abode of the inferior gods and deified mortals. (See INDRA.)

Swartz or Svartz, swârts, (OLAUS or OLOF), a Swedish botanist, born at Norrköping in 1760. He studied at Upsal, and subsequently travelled in Finland, Lapland, the West Indies, and the western part of America, bringing with him on his return a rich collection of plants. He was soon after appointed professor of natural history in the Medico-Chirurgical Institute at Stockholm. He was also made a knight of the Polar Star, and received other distinctions. Among his works we may name his "Icones Plantarum Incognitarum," illustrating the rare

plants of the West Indies, "Flora Indiæ Occidentalis," (1806, 3 vols., with plates,) and "Synopsis of the Ferns," ("Synopsis Filicum," 1806.) He also wrote the text of four volumes of the "Botany of Sweden," ("Svensk Botanik,") and contributed to the "Transactions" of the Linnæan Society, London, of which he was a member. He died in 1818, having acquired the reputation of one of the first botanists of his time. The genus *Swartzia*, of the order Leguminosæ, was named in his honour.

See WILKSTROEM, "Biographie über den Professor O. Swartz," 1828.

Swāyāmbhū, swī'am-b'hōō', or **Swāyāmbhuvā**, swī'am-b'hōō'va, [from the Sanscrit *swāyām*, "self," and *b'hu*, to "exist,") a Sanscrit term, signifying "self-existent," and used in the Hindoo mythology as an epithet of Brahma (the infinite eternal Being) and of Brahma. It is also sometimes applied to the first Manu, (or Menu,) in which case it may, perhaps, mean "born (or son) of the Self-existent," *b'hu* signifying to "be born" as well as to "exist." (See MANU.)

Swedberg, swēd'bērg, written also **Svedberg**, (JESPER,) a Swedish theologian, father of the celebrated Emanuel Swedenborg, was born near Fahlun in 1653. He became professor of theology at Upsal in 1692, and in 1702 was made Bishop of Skara by Charles XII. His family was ennobled in 1719, under the name of Swedenborg. He died in 1735, leaving a number of religious and miscellaneous works.

See FAHLCRANTZ, "Minneskrift öfver Biskopen Dr. Svedberg," 1852.

Swēden-borg, [Sw. pron. swē'den-borg',] written also **Svedenberg**, (originally **Swēd'berg**,) (EMANUEL,) a celebrated Swedish naturalist, mathematician, and theosophist, was born at Stockholm on the 29th of January, 1688. His father, Jesper Swedberg, at that time a chaplain of the army, became afterwards Bishop of Skara. The family was ennobled by Queen Ulrica in 1719, and the name was changed to Swedenborg. Even in early childhood Emanuel appears to have given indications of those peculiar powers for which he was afterwards so distinguished. He says, in a letter to Dr. Beyer, "From my fourth to my tenth year my thoughts were constantly engrossed by reflections on God, on salvation, and on the spiritual affections of man. I often revealed things in my discourse which filled my parents with astonishment, and made them declare at times that certainly the angels spoke through my mouth." He was educated at the University of Upsal, where, in his twenty-second year, he took the degree of doctor of philosophy. On leaving the university he set out on his travels. He passed about a year in England; he then visited the chief cities of Holland, spent subsequently a year in Paris and Versailles, and returned by Hamburg and Greifswalde to his native country, after an absence of more than four years. In early life Swedenborg's favourite pursuit was mathematics. About 1715-16 he edited a scientific publication entitled "Dædalus Hyperboreus." The distinction which he had acquired as a mathematician brought him to the notice of Charles XII., who employed him in the construction of some of his military works. In the siege of Fredericshall, (1718,) under the direction of Swedenborg, rolling-machines were made by means of which two galleys, five large boats, and a sloop were carried overland a distance of fourteen miles. He had been appointed by Charles XII., in 1716, assessor of the board of mines. In 1717 he published "An Introduction to Algebra," and "Attempts to find the Longitude of Places by Lunar Observations." Soon after he wrote several other works on kindred subjects. Some of these have not been published.

In 1721 he again visited Holland, and while in that country published (at Amsterdam) several small works, chiefly on subjects connected with natural philosophy. The following year he published at Leipsic "Miscellaneous Observations connected with the Physical Sciences," ("Miscellanea Observata circa Res Naturales.") All the above works give indications of a profound and most original intellect. In 1733 he published at Leipsic and Dresden his "Opera Philosophica et Mineralia," in 3 vols. fol., with numerous engravings. This work, as its title indicates, is written in Latin. The first

volume in particular, entitled "Principia, or the First Principles of Natural Things, being a New Attempt towards a Philosophical Explanation of the Elementary World," has attracted great attention. It is claimed by Swedenborg's admirers that this publication anticipated several of the most important discoveries of modern science. Görres, a distinguished German writer and journalist, says of the "Principia," "It is a production indicative of profound thought in all its parts, and not unworthy of being placed by the side of Newton's 'Mathematical Principia of Natural Philosophy.'" Swedenborg's father died in 1735. The next year he again set out on his travels, visiting Holland and France, and afterwards Italy, where he passed rather more than a year, five months being spent at Rome. He appears to have returned to Sweden in 1740. In 1740-41 he published at Amsterdam his "Economy of the Animal Kingdom," ("Œconomia Regni Animalis,") The "Animal Kingdom," ("Regnum Animale,") which may be said to be a continuation of the preceding work, appeared in 1744-45, parts one and two being published at the Hague, and part three in London. Swedenborg, referring to the plan pursued in the foregoing works, says, "The reader may see that *the end I propose to myself in the work is a knowledge of the soul, since this knowledge will constitute the crown of my studies.*" In one of his manuscripts, also, he observes, "I have gone through anatomy with the single end of investigating the soul." Of the "Animal Kingdom," Emerson remarks, "It was an anatomist's account of the human body in the highest style of poetry. Nothing can exceed the bold and brilliant treatment of a subject usually so dry and repulsive."

When Swedenborg reached the age of fifty-seven, his life took a new direction. He no longer occupied himself with the pursuit of physical science. He had, it appears, in 1747, resigned his assessorship; but, in consideration of his long and faithful services, his full salary was continued to him to the end of his life. Some time before he had, as he believed, been brought into intimate communication with the spiritual world, and "the Lord himself," as Swedenborg says in one of his letters, "granted me the privilege of conversing with spirits and angels which I enjoy to this day." No candid and intelligent person who attentively peruses the writings of the Swedish sage can doubt the perfect sincerity of his own belief in his divine illumination. Nor can the random assertion that he was a dreamer, or that he was insane, be accepted as any satisfactory refutation of his claims. As Tennemann well observes, in his "History of Philosophy," "If he must needs be mad, there is a rare method in his madness. In vain will you ransack the archives of his family or his personal history for any trace of insanity." As probably few who are competent to form an intelligent and impartial opinion would be disposed to deny that Swedenborg was gifted with a rare insight into the mysteries of external nature, so it would seem almost impossible for any one, who will allow unimpeachable testimony to prevail against prejudice or skepticism, to doubt that he was endowed with an extraordinary perception of some things not discernible by the senses or mental faculties of the generality of mankind. On Saturday, the 19th of July, 1759, Swedenborg was at Gottenburg, (which is about three hundred English miles from Stockholm,) having recently arrived from England. He was at the house of Mr. Castel, with a party of fifteen persons. "At about six o'clock P.M.," says Kant, the celebrated German philosopher, "Swedenborg went out, and, after a short interval, returned to the company quite pale and alarmed. He stated that a dangerous fire had broken out in Stockholm, at Sundermalm, and that it was spreading very fast. He was restless, and went out often. He said that the house of one of his friends, whom he named, was already in ashes, and that his own was in danger. At eight o'clock, after he had been out again, he joyfully exclaimed, 'Thank God! the fire is extinguished the third door from my house.' . . . The next morning Swedenborg was sent for by the governor, who questioned him concerning the disaster. Swedenborg described the fire precisely,—how it had begun, in what manner it had ceased, and how long it had con-

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ē, ī, ö, ŷ, short; a, e, i, o, obscure; fār, fäll, fāt; mēt; nôt; gōöd; mōön;

tinued. . . . On Monday evening a messenger arrived at Gottenburg, who was despatched during the time of the fire. In the letters brought by him the fire was described precisely in the manner stated by Swedenborg.* Kant states this on the authority of a friend of his, who, he says, "has examined the circumstances of this extraordinary case, not only at Stockholm, but also at Gottenburg, where he is acquainted with the most respectable houses, and where he could obtain the most authentic and complete information, as the greatest part of the inhabitants, who are still alive, were witnesses to the memorable occurrence." It is proper to observe that Kant was skeptically inclined respecting the extraordinary claims of Swedenborg; those, indeed, who are acquainted with the character of that philosopher need not be told that he, of all men, was one of the least likely to give credence to any marvellous statement, unless it were supported by evidence of the most unimpeachable character.*

The first volume of Swedenborg's first theological work, entitled the "Secrets or Mysteries of Heaven," ("Arcana Cœlestia,") appeared in 1749. It was completed in 1756, having extended to eight quarto volumes. The work is an exposition of the books of Genesis and Exodus, with intervening chapters describing the wonders of the future world. In 1758 Swedenborg published in London the following works: "An Account of the Last Judgment and the Destruction of Babylon; showing that all the Predictions in the Apocalypse are at this day fulfilled, being a Relation of Things Heard and Seen," "Concerning Heaven and its Wonders, and Concerning Hell, being a Relation of Things Heard and Seen," "On the White Horse mentioned in the Apocalypse," "On the Planets in our Solar System, and on those in the Starry Heavens, with an Account of their Inhabitants and of their Spirits and Angels," and "On the New Jerusalem and its Heavenly Doctrine as revealed from Heaven." In 1763 he published at Amsterdam "The Doctrine of the New Jerusalem concerning the Lord," "The Sacred Scripture," "Faith," a "Continuation respecting the Last Judgment and the Destruction of Babylon," and "Angelic Wisdom concerning the Divine Love and Divine Wisdom." He published at Amsterdam in 1766 an explanation of the book of Revelation, entitled "The Apocalypse Revealed," ("Apocalypsis Revelata;") a much more extensive work on the same subject, written also in Latin, was published after his death, in 1790; it was translated into English, and published in 1815 with the title of "Apocalypse Explained." In 1768 he published at Amsterdam his treatise on "Conjugal (Conjugal) Love," ("Amor Conjugialis,") in which he teaches that the marriage relation exists in heaven as well as on earth. In 1769 appeared at Amsterdam a small work entitled a "Brief Exposition of the Doctrine of the New Church," and in the same year, at London, another little book,— "The Intercourse between the Soul and the Body." He published in 1771, at Amsterdam, the last and one of the most important of his works,— "The True Christian Religion," ("Vera Christiana Religio,") which is in fact a system of universal theology of the "New Church," (i.e. the Church introduced or revealed by Swedenborg.)

Swedenborg died in London, from the effects of a paralytic stroke, the 29th of March, 1772, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was never married. In person he was of a medium height; his manners were dignified and somewhat reserved; his countenance mild and pleasing. He had a slight impediment in his speech, in consequence of which he talked slowly but very distinctly.

The views entertained of the theological doctrines of Swedenborg, and of his ideas of a future life, will, of course, vary according to the preconceived opinions or the habits of thought of his readers; but of his merits as a writer on intellectual and moral subjects, several competent and (as we have reason to believe) impartial critics have spoken in terms of the highest praise.

"I have often thought," says Coleridge, "of writing a work to be entitled 'Vindication of Great Men unjustly branded;' and at such times the names prominent to my

mind's eye have been Giordano Bruno, Böhmen, Spinoza, and Swedenborg. Grant that the origin of the Swedenborgian theology is a problem; yet, on whichever of the three possible hypotheses (possible, I mean, for gentlemen, scholars, and Christians) it may be solved,—1, Swedenborg's own assertion and constant belief in the hypothesis of a supernatural illumination; or, 2, that the great and excellent man was led into this belief by becoming the subject of a very rare but not (it is said) altogether unique conjunction of the somniative faculty with the voluntary and other powers of the waking state; or, 3, the modest suggestion that the first and second may not be so incompatible as they appear,—still it is never to be forgotten that the merit and value of Swedenborg's system do only in a very secondary degree depend on any one of the three. . . . So much, even from a very partial acquaintance with the works of Swedenborg, I may venture to assert, that as a moralist he is above all praise, and that as a naturalist, psychologist, and theologian he has strong claims on the gratitude and admiration of the professional and philosophical student." (See "Notes on Noble's Appeal," in Coleridge's "Literary Remains.")

"There is," says Emerson, "an invariable method and order in his delivery of his truth, the habitual proceeding of the mind from inmost to outmost. What earnestness and weightiness!—his eye never roving, without one swell of vanity or one look to self in any common form of literary pride! a theoretic or speculative man, but whom no practical man in the universe could affect to scorn." In another place he says, "Not every man can read them, [his books,] but they will reward him who can. . . . The grandeur of the topics makes the grandeur of the style. . . . His writings would be a sufficient library to a lonely and athletic student; and the 'Economy of the Animal Kingdom' is one of those books which, by the sustained dignity of thinking, is an honour to the human race." But this high praise is not bestowed without important qualifications. (See "Swedenborg, or the Mystic," in "Representative Men.")

Professor von Görres, already referred to in this article, says of Swedenborg, "He was guided in his researches by a mind clear, acutely analytic, endowed with skill, and well disciplined in mathematics and logic."

Our limits will not permit us to attempt even an outline of his theosophic system; suffice it to say that what seems to be the great central idea in this system is the doctrine of correspondences, according to which every thing in the natural world is a correspondent or type of something existing in the supernatural or spiritual world.

It cannot be denied that Swedenborg's theosophy has exerted an important influence upon many gifted minds who are far from accepting all the details of his extraordinary revelations. This need surprise us the less because "what appears as Swedenborg's crudities and fantasies," to adopt the words of the Rev. E. H. Sears, "are extraneous to his essential system." (See "Monthly Religious Magazine" for March, 1865.)

See "Emanuel Swedenborg: his Life and Writings," by WILLIAM WHITE, 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1867, (pronounced by Henry James "by far the best life of Swedenborg;" see "North American Review" for July, 1867;) J. G. WILKINSON, "E. Swedenborg, a Biography, 1849; GOERRES, "E. Swedenborg," 1827; S. SANDELS, "Äminnelse-Tal öfver E. Swedenborg," 1772; CARL F. RANZ, "E. Swedenborg, der Nordische Seher," etc., 1841; EDWIN P. HOOD, "Swedenborg; a Biography and Exposition," 1854; ELIHU RICH, "Biographical Sketch of E. Swedenborg," 1849; BARRETT, "Life of E. Swedenborg," 1842; TAFEL, "E. Swedenborg und seine Gegner," 2 vols. 1841; "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1857, and June, 1868.

Sweerts, sWÄRTS, (EMMANUEL,) a Belgian botanist, born near Breda about 1552, published "Florilegium Amplissimum et Selectissimum," (1612.)

Sweerts, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a Belgian historian, born at Antwerp in 1567; died in 1629.

Swerga. See SWARGA.

Swetchine, (Madame SOPHIA.) See SVETCHINE.

Swett, (JOHN APPLETON,) M.D., an American physician, born at Boston in 1808. He became in 1840 associate editor of the "New York Journal of Medicine," and in 1853 professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the University of the City of New York. He published a "Treatise on Diseases of the Chest," (1852.) Died in 1854.

* See Kant's letter on this subject to the Frau von Knobloch.

Sweyn, swān, [Lat. SUE'NO; Fr. SUÉNON, sü-ā'nōn',] King of Denmark, obtained the throne about 986 A.D. He began about 994 a series of piratical expeditions against the Anglo-Saxons, and ravaged the coasts of England. King Ethelred, unable to protect his realm by arms, induced Sweyn to retire by paying him a large sum of money. Sweyn soon returned, and obtained possession of a great part of England. He died about 1014, and was succeeded by his son, Canute the Great.

Sweyn II., a grandson of the preceding, was born about 1025, and became King of Denmark in 1047. Died in 1076.

Sweynheym, swīn'hīm, (CONRAD,) a German printer, who, in conjunction with his friend Pannartz, first introduced printing into Italy. Died about 1476.

Swieten, van, vān swee'ten, (GERAARD,) an eminent Dutch physician, born at Leyden in 1700. He studied medicine and chemistry under Boerhaave, and became professor of medicine in his native city. Having been obliged to resign this professorship on account of his being a Catholic, he was appointed in 1745 first physician to Maria Theresa of Austria. He was created by the empress a baron of the empire, superintendent of the Imperial Library, and perpetual president of the medical faculty. His "Commentaries on the Aphorisms of Hermann Boerhaave on the Diagnosis and Cure of Diseases" ("Commentaria in H. Boerhaavii Aphorismos de Cognoscendis et Curandis Morbis") is regarded as a standard work.

Swift, (DEANE,) a relative of the celebrated writer, noticed below, was the author of an "Essay on the Life, Character, and Writings of Dr. Jonathan Swift," etc., (1755.) He published in 1765 an edition of the works of Swift. Died in 1783.

Swift, (JONATHAN,) a celebrated humorist and satirist, born in Dublin on the 30th of November, 1667, was a son of Jonathan Swift, an English attorney, who removed to Ireland, and died before the birth of the subject of this article. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, (which he entered in 1682,) at the expense of his uncle, Godwin Swift, for he inherited nothing from his father. He graduated in 1685, and remained at Trinity College until 1688. About this date he entered into the service of Sir William Temple, (a distant relative of Swift's mother,) who employed him as secretary and received him as an inmate in his family at Moor Park. His salary was only twenty pounds a year. He obtained the degree of M.A. at Oxford in 1692, after which he took holy orders. Aspiring to a more independent position, he left the service of Sir William Temple in 1694, and went to Ireland. He became prebendary of Kilroot, but, having received an invitation from Sir William, with promise of patronage, he returned to Moor Park in 1695. He was treated as a friend by Temple, who died in 1699 and left him a legacy. At Moor Park he became acquainted with Esther Johnson, to whom he gave the poetical name of "Stella." In 1699 or 1700 he was appointed rector of Agher and vicar of Laracor in Ireland. At his invitation, Miss Johnson went in 1700 to reside at or near Laracor, expecting that Swift would make her an offer of marriage. It appears that he did not wish to marry, but was fond of her society, and generally conversed with her in the presence of some third person.

In 1701 he published a political tract, entitled "A Discourse of the Contests and Dissensions between the Nobles and Commons of Athens and Rome," which procured for him the friendship of the Whig leaders, Somers, Halifax, and Addison. He produced in 1704 his humorous and satirical "Tale of a Tub," (anonymous,) and "The Battle of the Books." "The 'Tale of a Tub,'" says Hallam, "is, in my apprehension, the master-piece of Swift: certainly Rabelais has nothing superior even in invention, nor anything so condensed, so pointed, so full of real meaning, of biting satire, of felicitous analogy." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

Swift was often disappointed in his hopes of preferment, and gradually turned from the Whig to the Tory party. About 1708 he published a "Project for the Advancement of Religion," which is said to be the only work to which he ever put his name. During a visit to

London he wrote a series of letters to Miss Johnson, entitled "Journal to Stella." He edited the "Examiner," a weekly Tory paper, (from November, 1710, to June 14, 1711,) in which he displayed great talents for satire and raillery in personal attacks on Godolphin, Sunderland, Marlborough, and others. He became very intimate with Harley, Earl of Oxford, with Lord Bolingbroke, and with Pope, the poet. He advocated the cessation of hostilities against Louis XIV., in an able tract on "The Conduct of the Allies," (1712,) which had great success, and efficiently promoted the peace of Utrecht, (1713.) For this service he was rewarded with the place of Dean of Saint Patrick's, Dublin, in 1713. He would probably have obtained a bishopric if he had not written the "Tale of a Tub," in which he exposed religious abuses, and popery especially, with great freedom and even levity. Though ill satisfied with his recent preferment, he went to take possession of the deanery; but he remained only a few weeks in Dublin. He returned to London, where his presence was required to reconcile Oxford and Bolingbroke; but he failed in this attempt.

About 1713 he formed an acquaintance with Esther Vanhomrigh, ("Vanessa,") who became fondly attached to him, and is said to have made him a proposal of marriage, which he declined. On this subject he wrote a poem entitled "Cadenus and Vanessa." In 1716 Swift and Stella were privately married; but they never lived together or met except when others were present. She presided at his table on public days, and attended him during illness. She died in 1728. He produced in 1726 or 1727 his famous "Travels of Lemuel Gulliver," a satirical romance, displaying great originality and wit. In the latter part of his life he became morose, misanthropic, and solitary. His memory and other faculties failed in 1741. He died in Dublin in October, 1745.

There was much paradox and inconsistency in Swift's character. He is said to have given a large part of his income to the poor, and he acquired great popularity among the Irish, although he regarded them as aliens and inferiors. Swift's style is remarkable for its directness, simplicity, and perspicuity. In description, even of the most commonplace things, his power is often perfectly marvellous; everything is presented to the mind with a distinctness and vividness which remind one of the works of the old Dutch painters. Macaulay describes him at Moor Park as a "poor scholar, under whose plain garb and ungainly deportment were concealed some of the choicest gifts that have ever been bestowed on any of the children of men,—rare powers of observation, brilliant wit, grotesque invention, humour of the most austere flavour, yet exquisitely delicious, eloquence singularly pure, manly, and perspicuous." ("History of England," vol. iv.)

See J. HAWKESWORTH, "Life of Jonathan Swift," 1755; T. SHERIDAN, "Life of Swift," 1784; JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets;" SIR WALTER SCOTT, "Biographies of Eminent Novelists;" THACKERAY, "English Humorists;" "Edinburgh Review," September, 1816; DEANE SWIFT, "Essay on the Life and Character of Swift," 1755; QUINTIN CRAFTURD, "Essai historique sur le Docteur Swift," 1808; CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" LORD JEFFREY, "Essays;" "Swiftiana," London, 2 vols., 1804; CARL NYRÉN, "J. Swift's Lefverne," 1760; W. RUSSELL, "Eccentric Personalities," 1864; H. REYNALD, "Biographie de J. Swift," 1860; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Swift, (JOSEPH GARDNER,) an American general and engineer, born in Nantucket in 1783. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point, and was subsequently made captain of engineers. He was appointed in 1829 superintendent of the harbour improvements on the lakes. Died in 1865.

Swift, (THEOPHILUS,) son of Deane Swift, noticed above, was the author of poems entitled "The Gamblers" and "The Temple of Folly," an "Essay on the Rise and Progress of Rhyme," and other works. Died in 1815.

Swift, (ZEPHANIAH,) an American jurist, born at Wareham, Massachusetts, in 1759, was secretary of the embassy to France in 1800, and in 1806 chief justice of Connecticut. He published a "Treatise on Bills of Exchange," and other legal works. Died in 1823.

Swinburne, swīn'būrn, (ALGERNON CHARLES,) an English poet, born near Henley-on-Thames in 1843. He studied at Oxford, which he quitted without a degree. He published, besides other works, "Atalanta

in Calydon," (1864), "Chastelard," a tragedy, (1865), "Poems and Ballads," (1866), "Siena," a poem, (first published in "Lippincott's Magazine," 1868), "Bothwell," a tragedy, (1870), "Stories in Song," (1881), and "A Century of Roundels," (1883.)

See "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1866.

Swinburne, (HENRY), an English civilian and jurist, born at York. He wrote on wills, etc. Died in 1624.

Swinburne, (HENRY), an English traveller, born in 1752. He spent many years in visiting France, Spain, Italy, and Sicily, and published "Travels through Spain in 1775 and 1776," "Travels in the Two Sicilies," and a correspondence entitled the "Courts of Europe at the Close of the Last Century," (1841.) Died in 1803.

See the "London Quarterly Review" for June, 1841.

Swin'den, (TOBIAS), an English divine, wrote a work entitled "An Inquiry into the Nature and Place of Hell." Died in 1720.

Swinden, van, vān swin'den, (JAN HENDRIK), a Dutch philosopher and mathematician, born at the Hague in 1746. He became in 1785 professor of physics and astronomy at Amsterdam. He was a corresponding member of the French Institute and of other learned societies, and filled several important offices under the government. Among his principal works are a "Dissertation on the Analogy between Electricity and Magnetism," and a "Treatise on Weights and Measures," (1802.) Died in 1823.

See G. MOLL, "Redevoering over J. H. van Swinden," 1824.

Swin'nock, (GEORGE), an English nonconformist minister, born at Maidstone. He wrote several religious works. Died in 1673.

Swin'ton, (JOHN), a learned English divine, born in Cheshire in 1703. He became keeper of the archives at Oxford, and published several treatises on Roman and Phœnician antiquities. He was also a contributor to the "Universal History." Died in 1777.

Swith'in, SAINT, an English prelate, was chaplain to King Egbert, and preceptor to his son Ethelwolf. He was afterwards tutor to Prince Alfred, and in 852 was made Bishop of Winchester. Died in 862.

Swoboda, (WENZEL ALOYS), a Bohemian *littérateur*, born in 1781, published tales, novels, etc. He also translated Seneca's dramas into German. Died in 1849.

Sy-a'gri-us, SAINT, an influential French ecclesiastic, born at Autun (Augustodunum) about 520 A.D. He became Bishop of Autun about 560. Died in 600.

Sybel, (HEINRICH VON), an eminent German historian, born at Düsseldorf in 1817. He is author of a "History of the French Revolution," and other works.

Sydenham, sîd'en-am, (CHARLES EDWARD POULETT THOMPSON), LORD, an English Whig statesman, born in Surrey in 1799, was a merchant in his youth. He was elected to Parliament for Dover in 1826, and again in 1830. His superior talents for business procured for him a rapid promotion. He became president of the board of trade in June, 1834, and a member of the cabinet in 1835. He represented Manchester in Parliament from 1832 till 1839, was appointed Governor-General of Canada in 1839, and raised to the peerage, as Baron Sydenham, in 1840. Died in Canada in September, 1841.

See SCROPE, "Life of Lord Sydenham," 1843; "Westminster Review" for December, 1843; "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1843.

Sydenham, (FLOYER), an English scholar, born in 1710. He published an excellent translation of the principal part of the works of Plato, but, having become embarrassed, he was imprisoned for debt, and died in 1787. This melancholy event gave rise to the establishment of the Literary Fund for the relief of indigent and deserving writers. Sydenham also published "Onomastic Theologicum; or, An Essay on the Divine Names, according to the Platonic Philosophy," and a "Dissertation on the Doctrine of Heraclitus," etc., (1775.)

Sydenham, (THOMAS), a celebrated English physician, sometimes called "the English Hippocrates," was born in Dorsetshire in 1624. He entered Magdalene Hall, Oxford, as a commoner in 1642, and took the degree of bachelor of physic in 1648. Having subsequently graduated as doctor of medicine at Cambridge,

he settled in London about 1660. In 1663 he was admitted as a licentiate of the College of Physicians, the majority of whom, it is said, were hostile to him. He rose rapidly to the foremost rank in his profession, and enjoyed the friendship of Locke and Boyle. In 1666 he published a "Treatise on Fevers." He discovered the efficacy of a cool regimen in smallpox, by which discovery he saved many thousand lives. He wrote several short medical treatises, which were published collectively with the title of "Opera Omnia Medica," (1685,) and have been often reprinted. The best edition is that entitled "Opera Medica," published at Geneva, (2 vols. 4to, 1716.) In the latter years of his life he suffered much from the gout. Died in December, 1689. "His skill in physic," says Dr. Johnson, "was not his highest excellence; his whole character was amiable; his chief view was the benefit of mankind, and the chief motive of his actions, the will of God, whom he mentions with a reverence well becoming the most enlightened and most penetrating mind."

See JOHNSON, "Life of Sydenham," 1742; PRUNELLE, "Notice sur la Vie de Sydenham," 1816; F. JAHN, "Sydenham; Beitrag zur wissenschaftlichen Medicin," 1840; GOEDEN, "T. Sydenham," 1827; "Encyclopædia Britannica;" "Lives of the British Physicians," London, 1857; "Biographia Britannica."

Sydney, (Sir PHILIP.) See SIDNEY.

Sykes, sîks, (ARTHUR ASHLEY), an English divine, born in London about 1624, rose through several preferments to be prebendary of Winchester. He was the author of an "Essay on the Truth of the Christian Religion," etc., and other works. Died in 1756.

See DISNEY, "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of A. A. Sykes."

Sykes, (GEORGE), an American general, born in Delaware or Maryland about 1824, graduated at West Point in 1842. He commanded a division at Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862, and a corps at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863.

Sylburg, sîl'büörg, [Lat. SYLBURGIUS], (FRIEDRICH), a German scholar, born near Marburg in 1536. He studied Greek at Jena, and subsequently entered into a connection with the printer Jerome Commelin, at Heidelberg, as director of the printing of the Greek and Latin classics. He published editions of Pausanias, Aristotle, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Zosimus, Justin Martyr, and other ancient writers. He also contributed to the "Thesaurus" of Henry Stephens. Sylburg was one of the greatest scholars of his time, and his editions of the classics have perhaps never been surpassed in critical accuracy. Died in 1596.

See J. G. JUNG, "Lebensbeschreibung F. Sylburg's," 1745; M. ADAM, "Vitzæ Philosophorum;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Sylburgius. See SYLBURG.

Sylla. See SULLA.

Sylvanus. See SILVANUS.

Silverius. See SILVERIUS.

Syl-ves'ter, [Fr. SILVESTRE, sèl'vèstr'; It. SILVESTRO, sèl-vès'tro], SAINT, was elected Pope of Rome in 314 A.D. Under his pontificate the celebrated Council of Nice was assembled (325) and the Arian heresy was first promulgated. Died in 335.

See MRS. JAMESON, "History of Sacred and Legendary Art."

Sylvester II. succeeded Gregory V. as Pope of Rome in 999 A.D. His original name was GERBERT, and he was a native of Auvergne. He was distinguished for his attainments in mathematics and philosophy, and made several valuable discoveries. He died in 1003, leaving a number of scientific treatises.

Sylvester III., ANTI-POPE, was raised to the pontificate in 1013, in opposition to Benedict IX., but after a short time he was deposed.

Sylvester, (JAMES JOSEPH), an eminent mathematician and algebraist, was born in London in 1814. He is now Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford.

Syl-ves'ter, (JOSHUA), an English Puritan writer, born in 1563, was the author of a poem, "Tobacco Battered and the Pipes Shattered by a Volley of Holy Shot Thundered from Mount Helicon." Died in 1618.

Sylvester, (MATTHEW), an English nonconformist minister, was ejected about 1662, after which he preached in London. He edited Baxter's "History of his Life and Times." Died in 1708.

Sylvius, sîl've-ûs, (FRANZ,) a German physician, originally named LE BOË, born at Hanau in 1614. He became professor of medicine at Leyden, where he died in 1672. He published several medical works, in Latin.

Sylvius, sîl've-ûs, (LAMBERT,) or **Van den Bosch**, vãn dên bosk, a Dutch writer, born at Dort in 1610. He wrote histories, poems, etc. Died in 1688.

Syme, (JAMES,) an eminent Scottish surgeon and physician, born in Fifeshire about 1800. He was a pupil of Robert Liston, at Edinburgh. He gained a high reputation as an operator and as a writer on surgery. About 1833 he became professor of clinical surgery in the University of Edinburgh. Among his works are a "Treatise on the Excision of Diseased Joints," (1831), "Principles of Surgery," (1832), and a "Treatise on Diseases of the Rectum," (1838-46.) Died in 1870.

Symes, sîmz, (MICHAEL,) an English officer and diplomatist, was ambassador to the Burmese court in 1795, and published, after his return, his "Embassy to the Kingdom of Ava." Died in 1809.

Sym'ing-ton, (W.), a Scottish theologian, born in 1795. He was a professor of theology of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and lived in Glasgow. He published works entitled "The Atonement and Intercession of Christ," and "Mediatorial Dominion of Christ." Died in Glasgow in January, 1862.

Sym'ma-chus, [Gr. Συμμαχος; Fr. SYMMAQUE, se'-mãk',] surnamed THE SAMARITAN, is supposed to have flourished about 200 A.D. Having been converted to Christianity, he made a translation of the Old Testament into Greek, which has been highly commended for the grace and perspicuity of its style.

Symmachus, (CÆLIUS,) born in Sardinia, succeeded Anastasius II. as Pope of Rome in 498 A.D. Died in 514.

Symmachus, (QUINTUS AURELIUS,) a Roman orator and statesman. He became successively proconsul of Africa, prefect of Rome, (384,) and consul, (391 A.D.) He was a zealous defender of paganism, and laboured earnestly to prevent its downfall. Died about 410. Among his extant works are ten books of letters, which contain a great deal of interesting and valuable information. He is said to have been a man of great ability and learning. Fragments of his orations have been published by Angelo Mai.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Latina;" ANGELO MAI, "Commentarii Prævi de Symmacho;" E. MORIN, "Étude sur la Vie de Symmaque," 1847; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Symmaque. See SYMMACHUS.

Symmes, sîmz, (JOHN CLEVES,) an American soldier, born in New Jersey about 1780, is chiefly known as the advocate of a theory representing the earth as hollow, open at the poles, and habitable within. He wrote several treatises on the subject, but made very few converts. Died in 1829.

Sym'monâ, (CHARLES,) M.D., born at Cardigan, Wales, in 1749, was the author of a "Life of Milton," and dramatic poems entitled "Inez" and "Constantia." Died in 1826.

Sym'mondâ, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English rear-admiral and naval architect, born in 1782. He made improvements in the construction of ships, and was surveyor of the navy from 1832 to 1847. Died in 1856.

Sym'monâ, (JELINGER C.), an English writer and philanthropist, born in 1809 or 1810. He wrote on education and social reform. Died in 1860.

Syn, sîn, or **Synia**, sîn'e-a, [perhaps from *syn*, "sight," and so named on account of her watchfulness and sagacity,] a goddess in the Norse mythology, the portress of the hall or palace of Odin, and also the patron of those who in a lawsuit are in danger of being injured by false testimony.

Syn-cel'lus, [Gr. Συγκελλος; Fr. LE SYNCELLE, leh sãn'sêl',] (GEORGE,) a Greek monk and chronicler of the eighth century, was the author of a "Chronography," or chronological history of the world from the creation to the time of Diocletian.

Synesius, sî-nee'she-us, [Gr. Συνέσιος,) a celebrated Neo-Platonic philosopher, was born at Cyrene, in Africa, in 378 A.D. He was a disciple of Hypatia at Alexandria; but he was afterwards converted to Christianity, and became Bishop of Ptolemais in 410 A.D. He was the

author of a treatise "On Dreams," "Dion, or on Self-Discipline," a large collection of letters, and several hymns and epigrams. His works are admired for the style and other merits. Died about 430.

See CLAUSEN, "De Synesio Philosopho," 1831; DROUON, "Étude sur la Vie et les Œuvres de Synesius," 1850; B. KOLBE, "Der Bischof Synesius von Cyrene als Physiker," 1850; TILLEMONT, "Mémoires ecclésiastiques;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Synesius, a Greek writer on medicine, the date of whose birth is unknown. His "Treatise on Fevers," a translation from the Arabic of Ibnu'l-Jezzar, is his only extant work.

Synge, sînj, (EDWARD,) born at Cork, in Ireland, in 1659, rose to be Archbishop of Tuam. He was the author of several religious works. Died in 1741.

Syn'ti-pas, the Greek form of the name of **Sende-bâd**, sên'deh-bâd', a Hindoo or Persian philosopher, to whom is ascribed a collection of tales and apologies which were translated into Greek by Michael Andreopoulos. These tales were published by Boissonnade in 1828.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sÿ'phaz, [Gr. Σύφαξ,) a king of Numidia, made an alliance with the Romans in 213 B.C., after which he waged war against Masinissa. About the year 204 he became an ally of Carthage in the second Punic war. He was defeated by Scipio in 203 B.C., and was taken as a prisoner to Rome. Died about 201.

See Livy, "History of Rome."

Sÿr-î-â'nus, [Gr. Συρηνός,) a Greek philosopher of the Neo-Platonic school, was born at Alexandria or Gaza. He succeeded Plutarchus as the head of the Neo-Platonic school at Athens. Among his disciples was the celebrated Proclus, who expressed a very high opinion of Syrianus. He wrote several works, which are lost, and a "Commentary on the Metaphysics of Aristotle," which is extant. Died about 450 A.D.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Sÿr-o-pu'lus, (SYLVESTER,) an ecclesiastic of the Greek Church, and resident of Constantinople in the fifteenth century, was the author of a "History of the Council of Florence."

Syrus. See PUBLIUS SYRUS.

Szabo, sã'bo, (DAVID,) a Transylvanian poet, born in 1739, made a translation of Milton's "Paradise Lost" and of Virgil's "Æneid," and published a poem entitled a "Description of Rural Life." Died in 1819.

Szalay, sôh'loi, (LADISLAUS,) a Hungarian writer, born at Buda in 1813, succeeded Kossuth in 1844 as editor of the "Pesti Hirlap." Among his principal works are a "History of Hungary," "The Book of Statesmen," (1847,) and "Publicistic Writings," (1847.) Died in 1864.

Szalkai, sol'kî, (ANTHONY,) a Hungarian dramatic poet of the eighteenth century. His "Pikko Hertzeg" is said to have been the first regular drama in the Hungarian language. Died in 1804.

Széchényi, sã'kên-ye, (STEPHEN,) COUNT, a Hungarian nobleman, eminent for his public spirit, was born at Vienna in 1792. He was a liberal patron of learning and promoter of rural economy. He was a pioneer in the navigation of the Danube by steam. In politics he opposed the measures of Kossuth which produced or preceded the revolution of 1848. Died in 1860.

Szegedi, sã'gêd-e, (JOHN BAPTIST,) a Hungarian Jesuit, born at Eisenstadt in 1699. He published several works on Hungarian history and laws. Died in 1760.

Sze-ma-Kwang. See SSE-MA-KWANG.

Sze-ma-Tsien. See SSE-MA-TSIEN.

Szemere, sã'mêh-rã, (BARTHOLOMEW,) a Hungarian patriot and statesman, born in the county of Borsod in 1812. Having previously filled several important offices under the government, he became in 1849 president of the new ministry. After Görgey became dictator, Szemere took up his residence in Paris, where he published a number of political treatises. Died in 1865.

Szigligeti, sig'le-gã-te, (JOSEPH,) a distinguished Hungarian dramatist, born at Grosswarden in 1814. He has published, among other plays, "The Travelling Actor," and "Crown and Sword."

ã, ê, î, ô, û, ÿ, long; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, î, ö, ü, ÿ, short; ȳ, e, i, o, obscure; fãr, fãll, fãt; mêt; nôt; gôod; mōon;

T.

Tabaraud, tã'lä'rõ', (MATHIEU MATHURIN,) a French Jansenist priest and writer, born at Limoges in 1744. He wrote "Histoire de Pierre de Bérulle," (2 vols., 1817,) and many controversial works, among which is an "Essay on the State of the Jesuits in France," (1828.) Died in 1832.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tabaree or **Tabarî**, (Aboo- (Abû-) Jaafar-Mohammed, ä'bõõ jã'a-far mo-hãm' med,) an eminent Arab historian, born in Tabaristân in 839 A.D. He was the author of a "Universal History from the Creation to 314 A.D.," a "Commentary on the Koran," and other works.

Tabarî. See TABAREE.

Tabarrani, tã-bãr-rã'nee, (P.), an Italian physician, born near Lucca in 1702. He was professor of medicine at Rome and Padua, and published "Observations Anatomicae," (1753.) Died in 1779.

Tabernæmontanus, tã-bêr'nã-mon-tã'nûs, (JACOBUS THEODORUS,) a physician and naturalist, born at Berg-Zabern, in Alsace, about 1520. His principal work is entitled a "New Complete Herbal," ("Neue volkommen Kräuterbuch,") which was highly esteemed in his time. Died in 1590.

Tabor, tã'bor, (JOHANN OTHO,) a German jurist, born at Bautzen in 1604; died in 1674.

Tabouet, tã'boõ-ä', [Lat. TABOËTIUS,] (JULIEN,) a French jurist and historian, born near Le Mans about 1500. He was banished in 1556 for an alleged official misdemeanour. Died in 1562.

Tabourot, tã'boõ'ro', (ÉTIENNE,) a French lawyer and humorous writer, called the "Seigneur des Accords," was born at Dijon in 1547. He published a collection of facetious poems entitled "Les Bigarrures et Touches du Seigneur des Accords," etc., (1572.) Died in 1590.

See ABEL JEANDET, "Tabourot Seigneur des Accords," 1861.

Tabreezee or **Tabrîzî**, tã-bree'zee, (Aboo- (Abû-) Zacharia-Yahia, ä'bõõ zã-kã-ree'ã yãh'he-ã,) an Arab grammarian and critical writer, was professor at Bagdad.

Tabrîzî. See TABREEZEE.

Tacca, tãk'kã, (PIETRO GIACOMO,) an Italian sculptor, was a pupil of John of Bologna. Died in 1640.

Taccoli, tãk'ko-lee, (NICCOLÒ,) COUNT, an Italian historian, born at Reggio in 1690; died in 1768.

Tac-fa-rî'nas, a Numidian, who, during the reign of Tiberius, took arms against the Romans, about 18 A.D. He gained some victories, but was defeated and killed in 24 A.D.

Tachard, tã'shãr', (GUI,) a French Jesuit and missionary to Siam in 1685, published, after his return, an account of his travels, (2 vols., 1689.) Died in 1711.

Tacite. See TACITUS.

Tacito. See TACITUS.

Tac'î-tus, [Fr. TACITE, tã'sèt'; It. TACITO, tã'che-to,] (CAIUS CORNELIUS,) a celebrated Roman historian, was born about 55 A.D. The events of his early life have not been recorded. He entered the public service in the reign of Vespasian, and married a daughter of C. Julius Agricola, the famous general, in 78 A.D. He was an intimate friend of Pliny the Younger, from whose letters we derive a large part of the knowledge which we have of his life. In the year 88 he obtained the office of prætor. He was one of the most eloquent orators of his time. In the reign of Nerva he became consul, 97 A.D., and about the same date he wrote his work on Germany,—("On the Situation, Customs, etc. of Germany," ("De Situ, Moribus et Populis Germaniæ.)) Tacitus and Pliny conducted the prosecution against Marius Priscus, who was convicted of cruelty and other crimes in 100 A.D.

Among his earlier works is a "Life of Agricola," which is much admired. After the death of Nerva, he wrote "The Histories," ("Historiarum Libri XIV.,") which treat of the period from 68 to 96 A.D. This work is lost, except the first five books. His reputation is chiefly founded on his "Annals," ("Annales,") in sixteen

books, which record the history of the Roman empire from the death of Augustus, 14 A.D., to the death of Nero, 68 A.D. This excellent work is extant, except the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth books, and parts of three other books. His "Annals" were completed about 116 A.D. The date of his death is not known. He was a Stoic in philosophy, and probably knew nothing of Christianity. According to Gibbon, "he was the first historian who applied the science of philosophy to the study of facts." ("History," vol. i. 225.) He displays profound insight into the motives of human conduct and the dark recesses of character. His style is eminently concise and vigorous. "Of the Latin historians," says Macaulay, "Tacitus was certainly the greatest. His style, indeed, is not only faulty in itself, but is in some respects peculiarly unfit for historical composition. . . . He tells a fine story finely, but he cannot tell a plain story plainly. He stimulates till all stimulants lose their power. . . . In the delineation of character, Tacitus is unrivalled among historians, and has very few superiors among dramatists and novelists." (Essay on "History," published in the "Edinburgh Review," 1828.)

"Tacitus," says F. W. Farrar, "towered like a giant above all his contemporaries, isolated and unapproachable. . . . The little we know of his private life is in perfect accordance with the noble standard of his recorded sentiments." ("Encyclopædia Britannica.")

See BÖTTICHER, "De Vita, Scriptis ac Sûlo Taciti," 1834; SIËVERS, "Tacitus und Tiberius," 1850; DUBOIS-GUCHAN, "Tacite et son Sûble," 2 vols., 1857; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" D. W. MOLLER, "Disputatio de C. C. Tacito," 1686; MALVEZZI, "Discorsi sopra Tacito," 1622; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tacitus, (MARCUS CLAUDIUS,) Emperor of Rome, was elected to succeed Aurelian in 275 A.D. He was distinguished for the wisdom and energy of his administration. He defeated the Scythians, who had invaded Pontus, but he soon after died (276) of a fever, (though one account says he fell a victim to a conspiracy and was assassinated,) having reigned about eight months.

Taconnet, tã'ko'nã', (TOUSSAINT GASPARD,) a French actor and dramatic writer, born in Paris in 1730; died in 1774.

Tacquet, tã'kã', (ANDREW,) a learned Flemish Jesuit, born at Antwerp in 1611, became professor of mathematics in his native city. He was the author of several mathematical works, in Latin. Died in 1660.

Tadda, del. See FERRUCCI, (FRANCESCO.)

Tadino, tã-dee'no, (GABRIEL,) an Italian general, born near Bergamo about 1480. He fought for the Venetians against the League of Cambray, and became grand master of the artillery of Charles V. Died in 1543.

Tadolini, tã-do-lee'nee, (ADAMO,) an Italian sculptor, born at Bologna in 1789, was a pupil of Canova. His statue of Saint Francis de Sales is highly praised.

Tadolini, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian composer, born at Bologna in 1793. He composed successful operas, among which were "Il Tamerlano" and "Almanzor."

Tafel, tã'fel, (GOTTLIEB LUCAS FRIEDRICH,) a German scholar and antiquary, born in 1787; died at Ulm in 1860.

Tafel, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH IMMANUEL,) a distinguished German Swedenborgian, was born at Sulzbach, in Würtemberg, in 1796. He became librarian of the University at Tübingen, translated several of Swedenborg's works into German, and wrote, besides many other works, "Swedenborg and his Opponents," ("Swedenborg und seine Gegner," 2 vols., 1841.) Died at Rogaz, in Switzerland, in 1862.

See C. DÜBERG, "Leben und Wirken von Dr. J. F. Immanuel Tafel," Wismar, 1864.

Taffi, tã'fee, (ANDREA,) a Florentine artist, born in 1213, was the first to introduce the art of painting in mosaic into Italy. Died in 1294.

Tafari, tã-foõ'ree, (G. B.), an Italian writer, born at Nardo in 1695. He published, besides other works, an "Account of the Writers born in the Kingdom of Naples," (9 vols., 1744-70.) Died in 1760.

Tafuri, (MATTEO), called MATTHÆUS SOLETA'NUS, an Italian philosopher and physician, born at Soletto in 1492. He wrote on theology, medicine, astronomy, etc. Died about 1585.

Tā'gēē, [Fr. TAGÈS, tã'zhēs'], an Etrurian genius or mythical personage, who is said to have issued from a clod of earth, and is represented as a boy with the wisdom of an old man. He is said to have taught the art of predicting the future by the inspection of the entrails of victims.

Tagesen. See TAUSSEN.

Tagliacarne, tãl-yã-kar'nã, (BENEDETTO), called THEOCRE'NUS, [Fr. THÉOCRÈNE, tá'o'krãn'], an Italian *littérateur* and poet, born at Sarzana about 1480. He removed to France, obtained the favour of Francis I., and was appointed Bishop of Grasse in 1533. Died in 1536.

Tagliacozio. See TAGLIACCOZZI.

Tagliacozzi, tãl-yã-kot'see, or **Tagliacozio**, tãl-yã-kot'se-o, [Lat. TALIACO'TIUS,] (GASPARO), an eminent Italian surgeon, born at Bologna in 1546. He became professor of anatomy and surgery in his native city, where he enjoyed a high reputation as a lecturer; but his fame rests chiefly on his skill in restoring lost features, particularly noses. He published several surgical works, in Latin. His method of forming the nose has been called the "Taliacotian process." Died in 1599.

See "Biographie Médicale;" FANTUZZI, "Scrittori Bolognesi."

Taglioni, tãl-yõ'nee, (MARIE), a celebrated operadancer, born in 1804 at Stockholm, where her father, Filippo Taglioni, held the post of ballet-master. She performed with brilliant success in Paris, London, and the other principal cities of Europe. In 1832 she was married to Count Gilbert de Voisins, and in 1847 retired from the stage, having amassed a large fortune. Her brother, Paul Taglioni, born at Vienna in 1808, became royal ballet-master in London, and composed a number of ballets. She lost all her property in the Franco-Prussian war.

Tahureau, tã'ü'rõ', (JACQUES), a French poet, born at Mans in 1527; died in 1555.

Taillandier, tã'yõn'de-ã', (ALPHONSE HONORÉ), a French publicist and lawyer, born in Paris in 1797. He was a Liberal member of the Chamber of Deputies in the reign of Louis Philippe. He published several works on legislation and penal laws, and contributed to the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Taillandier, (CHARLES LOUIS), a learned French Benedictine monk and writer, was born at Arras in 1705; died in 1786.

Taillandier, (RENÉ GASPARD ERNËST), a French philosopher and critic, born in Paris in 1817. He studied in Paris, and subsequently at Heidelberg, and was appointed in 1843 professor of French literature at Montpellier. He published, among other works, a treatise "On Erigena the Scot, and the Scholastic Philosophy," (1843,) a "History of Young Germany," (1848,) and "Maurice de Saxe," (2 vols., 1865.) He has been a frequent contributor to the "Revue des Deux Mondes."

Taillasson, tã'yã'sõn', (JEAN JOSEPH), a skilful French historical painter and *littérateur*, born near Bordeaux in 1746, was a pupil of Vien. He was admitted into the Academy of Painting in 1784. Died in 1809.

Taillepiéd, tãl'pe-ã' or tã'ye-pe-ã', (NOËL), a French biographer and antiquary, born near Rouen about 1540. He published, besides other works, a "Life of Luther," (1577,) and a "History of the State and Republic of the Druids," etc., (1585.) Died in 1589.

Taine, tãn, (HIPPOLYTE ADOLPHE), a French *littérateur*, born at Vouziers in 1828. He has published, besides other works, an "Essay on Titus Livius," (1854,) "The French Philosophers of the Nineteenth Century," (1856,) a "History of English Literature," (4 vols., 1864,) "Philosophie de l'Art," (1865,) "L'Ancien Régime," (1875,) "La Révolution," (1878,) and "La Conquête Jacobine," (1881.) In 1864 he was chosen to teach the history of art in the New School of Fine Arts, and in 1878 he was elected to the French Academy.

Taisand, tã'zõn', (PIERRE), a French jurist, born at Dijon in 1644. He wrote "The Lives of the Most Cele-

brated Jurists of all Nations," (in French, 1721.) Died in 1715.

Tait, (ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL), a British prelate, born in Edinburgh in 1811. He was educated at Oxford, where he opposed the Tractarian principles. He succeeded Dr. Arnold as head-master of Rugby School in 1842, was appointed Dean of Carlisle in 1850, Bishop of London in 1856, and Archbishop of Canterbury in November, 1868. Among his works is "The Dangers and Safeguards of Theology." His tenure of the primacy was marked by the disestablishment of the Irish Church (1869,) and by the Public Worship Regulation Act (1874.) His wife died in 1878, and the later years of his life were spent in much bodily suffering, but without complaint. He died in December, 1882.

Talbert, (FRANÇOIS XAVIER), a French writer and ecclesiastic, born at Besançon in 1728, published eulogies on Bossuet, Montaigne, and other eminent men; also several poems. Died in 1803.

Talbot, (CATHERINE), an English writer, granddaughter of the Bishop of Durham, was born in 1720. She was the author of "Reflections on the Seven Days of the Week," "Letters to a Friend on a Future State," "Essays on Various Subjects," "Dialogues," "Pastorals," and "Poems." She is also said to have contributed to the "Athenian Letters," and to have written the thirtieth number of "The Rambler." She was an intimate friend of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter. Died in 1770.

Talbot, (CHARLES), an eminent English jurist, born in 1684, was a son of W. Talbot, Bishop of Durham. He practised law with great success, and acquired a high reputation as an eloquent debater in Parliament. In 1733 he became lord chancellor of England, and was created Baron Talbot. According to Lord Campbell, "he was without an accuser, without an enemy, without a detractor, without any one, from malice or mistake, to cavil at any part of his character, conduct, or demeanour." Died in 1737.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors," vol. iv.; Foss, "The Judges of England."

Talbot, tãl'bo', (EUGÈNE), a French *littérateur*, born at Chartres in 1814. He became professor of rhetoric in the Collège Louis-le-Grand, Paris. He produced versions of the works of Lucian and Xenophon, (1857-58.)

Talbot, (JOHN), Earl of Shrewsbury, a celebrated military commander, born in Shropshire, England, in 1373. Appointed in 1414 lieutenant of Ireland, he brought the insurgent chiefs into subjection, and took prisoner the famous Donald McMurrough. From 1419 to 1422 he served in the French campaigns of Henry V., and, after the death of that sovereign, gained a succession of signal victories over the French armies. Having laid siege to Orléans, he was compelled to retire before the forces of the enemy, led on by Joan of Arc, (1429,) and after the battle of Patai, in the same year, was made prisoner. He was created commander-in-chief after his release, and took Le Crotoy, Harfleur, and several other towns. He was subsequently made Earl of Shrewsbury in England, Earl of Waterford and Wexford in Ireland, and in 1446 appointed for the third time lord lieutenant of Ireland. While attempting to raise the siege of Castellán, in France, in 1453, he was killed, together with his son, Lord de l'Isle.

See HUME, "History of England;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" MONSTRELET, "Chronicle;" SHAKSPEARE'S "Henry VI.," part i. act iv.

Talbot, (PETER), a learned Jesuit and writer on theology, born in Ireland in 1620. He was appointed Archbishop of Dublin in 1669. He published a "Treatise on the Nature of Faith," (1657,) and several controversial works. Accused of complicity in the Popish Plot, he was confined in prison from 1678 until his death, in 1680. He was a brother of Richard, Earl of Tyrconnel.

Talbot, (RICHARD.) See TYRCONNEL.

Talbot, (ROBERT), an English divine, and prebendary of Wells Cathedral, was a native of Northamptonshire. He published a commentary and notes on the "Itinerary" of Antoninus. Died in 1558.

Tal'bot, (SILAS), an American Revolutionary officer, born in Rhode Island about 1750, distinguished himself

in several important engagements both by land and sea. Having been made a captain in the navy, he was appointed to the command of the frigate *Constitution* in 1799. Died in 1813. His life has been written by H. T. Tuckerman.

Talbot, (WILLIAM), an English prelate, born in Staffordshire in 1659. He became Bishop of Oxford in 1699, and of Salisbury in 1715. He was transferred to the see of Durham in 1722. Died in 1730. His son Charles became lord chancellor.

Talbot, (WILLIAM HENRY FOX), the inventor of photography on paper, was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1800. He discovered the process of photography in 1833 or 1834, but he did not announce it to the public until 1839. Daguerre anticipated him by the publication of a similar discovery. The process of Talbot was called Calotype, and Talbotype. He published "The Pencil of Nature," (1844), and other works.

Talfourd, tawf'ord, (THOMAS NOON), called SERGEANT TALFOURD, an English dramatist, essayist, and lawyer, born at Doxey, a suburb of Stafford, in 1795. He was a pupil of Dr. Valpy, and studied law under Mr. Chitty. Having been called to the bar in 1821, he married a Miss Rutt, and joined the Oxford circuit. In 1835 he became a Liberal member of Parliament, in which he procured the passage of an important law of copyright. He contributed to the "Edinburgh Review" and other periodicals. In 1835 he produced "Ion," a tragedy, which was very successful. He wrote several other dramas, and "Memorials of Charles Lamb," (1848.) He was appointed a judge in 1849. Died in 1854.

See R. H. HORNE, "New Spirit of the Age," 1844; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1836; "North British Review" for May, 1856; "North American Review" for January, 1838.

Talhouet, de, deh tã'loo'ã', (AUGUSTE FRÉDÉRIC BON AMOUR), MARQUIS, a French peer, born at Rennes in 1788, was rich, and noted for his liberality. He founded in 1819 a society for the amelioration of prisons. Died in 1842.

Taliacotius. See TAGLIACOZZI.

Taliaferro, tol'e-ver, (JOHN), an American statesman, born in Virginia in 1768, was a member of Congress more than twenty years, and for a time librarian of the treasury department at Washington. Died in 1853.

Tal'ie-sin, a British poet of the sixth century, said to have been the son of Henwg, was surnamed CHIEF OF THE BARDS. Scarcely anything is positively known of his life.

Tallard or **Tallart**, de, deh tã'lã'r', (CAMILLE d'HOSTUN—dos'tün'), DUC, a French marshal, born in Dauphiné in 1652. Having previously served under Condé and Turenne, he was sent as ambassador-extraordinary to England in 1697 to negotiate with respect to the Spanish succession. In 1703 he was made a marshal of France, and soon after gained a signal victory over the Imperialists, under the Prince of Hesse, at Spire; but he was subsequently defeated by the Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim, (1704,) and made prisoner. He was created in 1712 Duke of Hostun, and afterwards became minister of state under Louis XV. Died in 1728.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge du Maréchal de Tallart;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tallart. See TALLARD.

Tallemant, tãl'mõn', (FRANÇOIS), a French translator, born near Jonzac in 1620. He translated Plutarch's "Lives" into French. Died in 1693.

Tallemant, (PAUL), a French priest and mediocre writer, born in Paris in 1642, was a cousin of the preceding. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1666. Died in 1712.

Tallemant des Réaux, tãl'mõn' dã rä'õ', (GÉDÉON), a French *littérateur*, born at La Rochelle in 1619, was a brother of François, noticed above. He was one of the wits that frequented the Hôtel Rambouillet, and wrote "Historiettes," (6 vols. 1833-35,) a gossiping record of what he had heard and witnessed. This work contains much interesting matter, highly seasoned with scandal and anecdotes, the truth of many of which may reasonably be doubted. Died in 1692.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" MONMERQUÉ, "Notice sur Tallemant des Réaux," 1836.

Talleyrand, the famous diplomatist. See TALLEYRAND-PÉRIGORD, DE, (CHARLES MAURICE.)

Talleyrand, de, deh tã'lã'rõn', (AUGUSTE LOUIS), COMTE, a French diplomatist, born in 1770, was a nephew of the cardinal. He was minister to Switzerland from 1814 to 1823. Died in 1832.

Talleyrand, de, (ÉLIE), Cardinal de Périgord, a French prelate, eminent for his learning, was born at Périgueux in 1301. He was a friend of Petrarch, and had much influence both in the church and state. Died in 1364.

See AUBERV, "Histoire des Cardinaux;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Talleyrand, de, (GABRIEL MARIE), Comte de Périgord, a French general, born in 1726, was an uncle of Talleyrand the famous diplomatist. He served with distinction at Hastenbeck and Crefeld. Died in 1795.

Talleyrand, de, (HENRI), Comte de Chalais, a French courtier, born in 1599, was a friend of Gaston, Duke of Orléans, with whom he conspired against Richelieu. He was convicted of treason and executed in 1626.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" BASSOMPIERRE, "Mémoires."

Talleyrand-Périgord, de, deh tã'lã'rõn' pã're'gor', (ALEXANDRE ANGÉLIQUE), a French cardinal, born in Paris in 1736, was a brother of Gabriel Marie, noticed above. He became Archbishop of Rheims in 1777, and a member of the States-General in 1789, soon after which he emigrated. In 1817 he obtained the dignity of cardinal. Died in 1821.

See DE BAUSSET, "Notice historique sur le Cardinal de Talleyrand-Périgord," 1821; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Talleyrand-Périgord, de, deh tã'lã'rõn' pã're'gor', (CHARLES MAURICE), Prince of Benevento, (bã-nã-vën'to,) [Fr. PRINCE DE BÉNÉVENT, PRãNSS deh bã'nã'võn',] commonly known as simply Tal'ley-rãnd, a celebrated French diplomatist and wit, born in Paris on the 13th of February, 1754, was the eldest son of Charles Daniel, Count de Talleyrand. An accident which occurred in his infancy made him lame for life. In consequence of this lameness, he was required to renounce his birthright and enter the Church, although the clerical profession was very distasteful to him. In his youth he was styled the Abbé de Périgord. He was appointed general agent of the clergy of France in 1780, and held this important office for eight years. In 1788 he became Bishop of Autun, and in 1789 a member of the States-General. Enlisting in the service of liberty and equality, he joined the Third Estate, and was a member of the committee appointed by the National Assembly to form a constitution. Among the important measures which he proposed was the confiscation of the lands of the Church. He also supported the civil constitution of the clergy, and resigned the bishopric of Autun about the end of 1790. He was the author of an able and celebrated report on public instruction read in September, 1791. Early in 1792 he was sent to London, without official character, to dissuade the British ministry from joining the allies in hostilities against France. He enjoyed the society of his friend Madame de Staël, who was then in England, but was treated with neglect or incivility by the English aristocrats and ministers. In 1793 he was ordered by Pitt to quit the island in twenty-four hours, and, as he had been proscribed by Robespierre, he took refuge in the United States. By the agency of Chénier, he obtained permission to return to France in September, 1795. About this time he wrote an able "Memoir on the Commercial Relations of the United States with England," and was admitted into the Institute. In July, 1797, he became minister of foreign affairs, partly through the influence of Madame de Staël. He resigned in July, 1799, co-operated with Bonaparte in the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, and was appointed minister of foreign affairs in November, 1799. He was grand chamberlain from 1804 to 1809.

Talleyrand was distinguished for his sarcastic and subtle wit, his exquisite tact, his moderation and self-restraint, and his finesse and dexterity as a negotiator. "He was a profound thinker," says the "North British Review," (November, 1853;) "he had strong political opinions, if he had no moral principles; he was at least as bold, daring, and decided in action as he was saga-

cions in council; his political and social tact—which is wisdom so quick and piercing as to seem unreasoning—had the promptitude and certainty of an instinct." His coolness, sobriety, and "masterly inactivity" were well adapted to temper the impetuosity and redundant energy or ambition of Napoleon. He received the title of Prince of Benevento in 1806. He offended the emperor by the boldness with which he opposed some of his measures. In August, 1807, he resigned his office. Napoleon invited him to resume the direction of foreign affairs in 1813, but he declined.

Talleyrand promoted the restoration of Louis XVIII., and insisted on the "Charter" by which a constitutional government was guaranteed. He became minister of foreign affairs in the first cabinet of Louis XVIII., represented France at the Congress of Vienna which met in 1814, and obtained favourable terms for his country by sowing dissension among the allies. He resigned in September, 1815, because he would not sign the humiliating treaty which was concluded with the allied powers. He became the leader of the Liberal opposition in the Chamber of Peers, and opposed the reactionary policy of the government in the reigns of Louis XVIII. and Charles X. In September, 1830, he was sent to London as ambassador and minister-plenipotentiary, and had an opportunity to realize what had long been with him a favourite object,—the formation of an alliance between France and England. His mission ended about the close of 1834. He died in Paris in May, 1838, leaving "Mémoires," which he ordered should not be published until thirty years after his death. Among his famous sayings is, "Language is given to man to conceal his thoughts."

See SALLÉ, "Vie politique du Prince de Talleyrand," 1834; MIGNET, "Notices et Portraits;" VILLEMAREST, "M. de Talleyrand," 1835; DUFOUR DE LA THULIERIE, "Histoire de la Vie du Prince de Talleyrand," 1838; L. DE LOMÉNIÉ, "M. Talleyrand, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; G. A. VOGEL, "Talleyrand der grösste Diplomat seiner Zeit," 1838; MIGNET, "Notice historique sur la Vie de M. le Prince de Talleyrand," 1839; L. G. MICHAUD, "Histoire politique et privée de C. M. de Talleyrand," 1853; DE BARANTE, "Éloge de M. le Prince de Talleyrand," 1838; LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration;" THIERS, "History of the Consulate and the Empire;" GUIZOT, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Historical Characters," by H. L. BULWER, 1868; "Edinburgh Review" for April and October, 1805, (the former article by BROUGHAM, the latter by JEFFREY); "Fraser's Magazine" for February and March, 1839.

Tallien, tã'le-ã'n', (JEAN LAMBERT), a French Jacobin, born in Paris in 1769. He published in 1792 the "Citizen's Friend," ("Ami du Citoyen,") gained distinction by his audacious eloquence, took an active part in the violent riot of the 10th of August, 1792, and became secretary of the commune of Paris. Having been elected a member of the National Convention, he voted for the death of the king, and was an active persecutor of the Girondists. In 1793 Tallien and Isabeau were sent by the Convention to Bordeaux, where they established the reign of terror by numerous executions. He was induced to adopt a milder policy by the influence of Madame de Fontenay, *née* Cabarrus, who became Madame Tallien. He returned to Paris in April, 1794, after the death of his friend Danton, and formed with Fouché, Barras, and others a conspiracy against Robespierre, who denounced Tallien in the Convention, June 12, 1794. Tallien was the boldest or most prominent leader of the party or coalition of parties which triumphed on the 9th Thermidor, July, 1794. It is stated that he drew a dagger in the Convention and threatened the life of Robespierre. He continued to oppose the reign of terror, and used his influence in favour of humanity, excepting in the case of the royalists captured at Quiberon. He took part in the expedition to Egypt in 1798, with the title of savant, and returned in 1801, after which he fell into neglect and obscurity. Died in Paris in 1820.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" DUVAL, "Souvenirs Thermidoriens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tallien, MADAME. See CHIMAY, DE.

Tal'lis, (THOMAS), an eminent English composer of church music, lived under the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. He held the office of organist of the chapel royal. His works are exclusively of a religious character, and his anthems and other compositions are esteemed master-pieces of the kind. Died in 1585.

Tallmadge, tã'l'mij, (BENJAMIN), an American officer of the Revolution, born on Long Island in 1754. He obtained the rank of colonel, and was afterwards a member of Congress from Connecticut. Died in 1835.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

Tallmadge, (JAMES), LL.D., an American jurist and statesman, born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1778. He was elected to Congress in 1817, and in 1825 became Lieutenant-Governor of New York. He was appointed president of the American Institute in 1833, and was one of the founders of the New York University. While in Congress he distinguished himself by his opposition to the extension of slavery beyond the Mississippi. Died in 1853.

Talma, tã'l'mã', (CHARLOTTE VANHOVE), an actress, the wife of the following, was born at the Hague in 1771. She was married to Talma in 1802. She excelled in comedy, and wrote "Studies on the Theatrical Art," (1835.) Died in 1860.

Tã'l'mã, [Fr. pron. tã'l'mã',] (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH), a celebrated French tragedian, born in Paris in 1763. He manifested at an early age an extraordinary predilection for the drama. His father, who was a dentist, took him to London, where he passed several years in his childhood. Young Talma also practised dentistry in early life. He made his début at the Théâtre Français in 1787, in the rôle of "Seide" in "Mahomet." In 1789 he performed Chénier's "Charles IX.," with great applause. He soon became the most popular tragic actor in France, and received from Bonaparte some tokens of special favour. He excelled in the expression of intense passion. A noble countenance and a powerful voice contributed to his success. Among the rôles which he performed were those of "Sulla," "Orestes," "Leonidas," "Hamlet," and "Othello." Died in Paris in 1826.

See TISSOT, "Souvenirs historiques sur Talma," 1826; MOREAU, "Mémoires sur Talma," 1826; N. LEMERCIER, "Notice sur Talma," 1827; REGNAULT-WARIN, "Mémoires historiques sur Talma," 1827; ALEXANDRE DUMAS, "Mémoires de F. J. Talma," 4 vols., 1849-50; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for September, 1825.

Tã'l'mash, (THOMAS), an English general, who was second to Marlborough in command of the English troops in Flanders in 1689. He served under Ginkell in Ireland in 1691. "Since the disgrace of Marlborough," says Macaulay, "he [Talmash] was universally allowed to be the best officer in the army." ("History of England," vol. iv.) He commanded a force sent in 1694 to surprise Brest, and was killed in the attack on that place.

Talmont, tã'l'mõn', (A. P. de la Trimouille—dèh lã trè'mwã' or trè'mwã'ye), a French royalist of the Revolution, distinguished himself in the principal battles of the Vendean war, and attained the rank of general of cavalry. Being made prisoner, he was condemned to death by the Convention, and executed in 1793.

Talochon, tã'lo'shõn', (MARIE VINCENT), a French surgeon, called PÈRE ELYSÉE, born near Lagny in 1753. He served Louis XVIII. as surgeon, before and after his accession to the throne. Died in 1817.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Talon, tã'lõn', (ANTOINE OMER), a French lawyer, born in Paris in 1760, was a royalist member of the National Assembly in 1790. Died in 1811.

Talon, (DENIS), a French judge, born in Paris in 1628, was a son of Omer, noticed below. He became president à mortier in 1693. Died in 1698.

Talon, (NICOLAS), a French Jesuit, born at Moulins in 1605. Among his works is a "Histoire sainte," (4 vols., 1640.) Died in 1691.

Talon, (OMER), a French humanist, born at Amiens about 1510, published a treatise on rhetoric, (in Latin, 1544.) Died in 1562.

Talon, (OMER), an eminent French advocate and judge, born about 1595. He became advocate-general to the Parliament of Paris in 1631, and distinguished himself by his brave and eloquent assertion of the rights of the Parliament and the interests of the people. He died in 1652, leaving "Mémoires," which Voltaire said were the productions of "a good magistrate and good citizen."

See TALLEMANT DES RÉAUX, "Historiettes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

ã, ê, î, ô, ù, ỹ, long; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, î, ö, ü, ỹ, short; a, e, i, o, obscure; fãr, fãil, fãt; mêt; nõt; gööd; mōõn;

Talpino, Il. See SALMEGGIA.

Tâmâsp. See THAMÂSP.

Tâmâsp Kouli Khan. See NÂDIR SHAH.

Tamberlick, (ENRICO,) a noted tenor singer, born in Rome in 1820. He died in 1883.

Tambroni, tâm-brô'nee, (CLOILDA,) sister of the following, was born at Bologna in 1758. She was distinguished for her attainments in the classics, and was appointed in 1794 professor of Greek in the University of Bologna. She also published a number of poems in Italian. Died in 1817.

Tambroni, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Bologna in 1773. He filled several offices under the government, and was a member of the Academy of Fine Arts at Vienna, and foreign associate of the French Institute. He published a "Compendium of Polish History," (1807,) and a number of poems and prose treatises. Died in 1824.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Tamburini, tâm-boo-ree'nee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian singer, born at Faenza in 1800. He retired from the stage in 1855.

Tamburini, (PIETRO,) an Italian theologian and philosopher, born at Brescia in 1737. He was appointed professor of divinity at Pavia, (1778,) and afterwards filled the chair of moral philosophy and the law of nature and of nations, in the same university. He was made a chevalier of the iron crown by the Emperor of Austria, and received other distinctions. He published, among other works, an "Introduction to the Study of Moral Philosophy," (1797,) "Elements of the Law of Nature," (in Latin, 1815,) and an "Idea of the Holy See," ("Idea della Santa Sede.") Died in 1827.

See ZURADELLI, "Elogio del Professore P. Tamburini," 1827.

Tam'er-lâne', [Fr. TAMERLAN, tâ'mêr'lôn',] (a corruption of **Taimoor-leng**, *i.e.* "Taimoor the Lame,") called also **Taimoor** or **Taimûr**, (tî'moor',) and **Timur** or **Timour**, (tee'moor',) **Timoor** (**Timour** or **Timur**) **Beg** or **Bec**, (*i.e.* "Lord Timoor,") a celebrated Asiatic conqueror, born at Kesh, in Independent Tartary, in 1336, was of Mongol extraction, and a descendant of Jengis Khan. About 1361 he supported the cause of Husein, Khan of Northern Khorassân, against several neighbouring tribes, and in this war received a wound in the thigh, from which he acquired the surname of LENG, (or the "Lame.") He afterwards quarrelled with Husein, took Balkh, his capital, by storm, (1369,) and caused himself to be proclaimed Khan of Jagatai. He then successively brought into subjection Khorassân, the principal part of Persia, and Armenia, and in 1387 turned his arms against Toktamish-Khan, in Western Tartary, whom he defeated at Bashkiria, destroying his whole army. Tamerlane's capital was Samarcand. Having taken Bagdad and Damascus, subdued Georgia, and advanced as far as Moscow, he next invaded India, where, in 1398, he gained a signal victory over the forces of Mahmood, then Emperor of Delhi, near Delhi. In 1402 he met the famous Bayazeed, (Bajazet,) Sultan of Turkey, in Angora, and, after one of the most sanguinary battles on record, totally routed his army, and took the Sultan prisoner. He was preparing for the invasion of China, when he died on his march, in 1405. A great part of his acquisition was lost by his successors soon after his death.

"Timour," says Sir J. Malcolm, "although one of the greatest warriors, was one of the worst monarchs. He was able, brave, and generous, but ambitious, cruel, and oppressive. He considered the happiness of every human being as a feather in the scale when weighed against the advancement of what he deemed his personal glory; and that appears to have been measured by the number of kingdoms he laid waste and the people he destroyed." ("History of Persia," vol. ii. chap. xi.) "The fame of Timour," observes Gibbon, "has pervaded the East and the West, and the admiration of his subjects, who revered him almost as a deity, may be justified in some degree by the praise or confessions of his bitterest enemies. He might boast that, at his accession to the throne, Asia was the prey of anarchy and rapine, whilst, under his prosperous monarchy, a child, fearless and unhurt,

might carry a purse of gold from the east to the west. By their rapine, cruelty, and discord, the petty tyrants of Persia might afflict their subjects, but whole nations were crushed under the footsteps of the reformer. The ground which had been occupied by flourishing cities was often marked by his abominable trophies, by columns or pyramids of human heads."

See LANGLÉS, "Instituts politiques et militaires de Tamerlan;" HAMMER-PURGSTALL, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs," vol. i.; "Histoire de Timur-Bec, connu sous le Nom du grand Tamerlan," translated from the Persian of SHEREF-ED-DIEN ALEI by PÉRISS DE LA CROIX; GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," chap. lxx.; ARGOTE DE MOLINA, "Historia del gran Tamerlan," 1582; SAMUEL CLARKE, "Life of Tamerlane the Great," 1676; AL-HACEM, "History of the Life of Tamerlane," translated from the Arabic by L. VANE, 1753.

Tan'a-quit, the wife of Tarquinius Priscus, King of Rome, is described as a woman of high spirit and energy. The Latin poets used her name to indicate an imperious consort.

Tanaquillus Faber. See LEFÈVRE, (TANNEGUI.)
Tancred, tâng'kred, [Fr. TANCRÈDE, tôn'krâd'; Ger. TANCREDE, tâng-krât'; It. TANCREDI, tân-krâ'dee Lat. TANCRE'DUS,] a celebrated hero of the first crusade, was born in Normandy in 1078, and was a nephew of Robert Guiscard, Duke of Apulia. In 1096 he joined the crusading army in company with his cousin Bohemond, Prince of Tarentum. He was conspicuous for his valour at the battle of Dorylæum and the siege of Antioch, and was one of the first to mount the walls at the capture of Jerusalem. He subsequently had a prominent part in the battle of Ascalon, took Tiberias, on the Sea of Galilee, and received the title of Prince of Tiberias or Galilee. He died in 1112, having previously defeated the Saracens and driven them beyond the Euphrates. Tancred's achievements are highly extolled by Tasso in his "Gerusalemme Liberata," and they are also celebrated by Roul de Caen in "Les Gestes de Tancredè."
See MICHAUD, "History of the Crusades;" DELBARE, "Histoire de Tancredè," 1822; SCHMERBAUCH, "Tancred Fürst von Galilæa," 1830; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tancred, King of Sicily, and the last of the Norman rulers in that country, was a grandson of Roger II. He died in 1194, and Henry VI. of Germany took possession of Sicily.

Tancredè. See TANCREDE.
Tancredè de Hauteville, tôn'krâd' deh hōt'vèl', a Norman baron of the early part of the eleventh century, was the father of twelve sons, one of whom, Robert Guiscard, became Duke of Apulia and Calabria.

Tancredi, or **Tancredus.** See TANCREDE.

Tandy. See NAPPER TANDY.

Taney, taw'ne, (ROGER BROOKE,) a distinguished American jurist, born in Calvert county, Maryland, in March, 1777. He graduated at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, in 1795, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1799. He was elected a Senator of Maryland in 1816, and became a resident of Baltimore about 1822. He was originally a Federalist; but he became a partisan of General Jackson, who appointed him attorney-general of the United States in 1831. About September, 1833, he was nominated secretary of the treasury, in place of William J. Duane, (who was dismissed from the cabinet because he refused to remove the public deposits from the Bank of the United States,) but he was rejected by the Senate. He was nominated associate justice of the supreme court by President Jackson in 1835; but this nomination was not confirmed by the Senate. In March, 1836, he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court, in the place of John Marshall, deceased. In 1857, Judge Taney, yielding to the ever-encroaching and aggressive spirit of slavery, pronounced an important decision in the case of Dred Scott, a slave, who had been carried by his master from Missouri into Illinois, thence to the territory of Wisconsin, and back to Missouri. Dred Scott brought a suit for his freedom. Judge Taney affirmed that for more than a century before the Declaration of Independence the negroes "had been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations, and so far inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect, and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for

his benefit." This strange, this monstrous decision was pronounced by one whose opinions on any question not connected with slavery would have commanded the respect of all, as those of an able lawyer and upright judge. He further affirmed that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, and that the suit must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction. "The reader will be puzzled to decide," says Mr. Greeley, "whether law, humanity, or history is most flagrantly defied in Chief-Justice Taney's opinion." He died in October, 1864.

"Judge Taney," says Horace Greeley, "had long been a main bulwark of slavery, not only in Maryland, but throughout the Union. The Dred Scott decision is inseparably linked with his name." ("American Conflict," vol. ii. p. 671.)

See "Atlantic Monthly" for February, 1865.

Tan'nā-hill, (ROBERT), a Scottish poet, born at Paisley in 1774. His songs and ballads are remarkable for their grace, simplicity, and pathos; among the most admired may be named his "Song of the Battle of Vittoria," and "Jessie the Flower of Dumblane." He committed suicide, in a paroxysm of insanity, by drowning, in 1810.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Tanneguy. See DUCHÂTEL, (CHARLES MARIE), and CHÂTEL, DU.

Tanner, tăn'ner, (MATTHIAS), a German Jesuit and biographer, born at Pilsen about 1625. He wrote notices of many eminent Jesuits. Died about 1705.

Tan'ner, (THOMAS), an English prelate and antiquary, born in Wiltshire in 1674. He was the author of "Notitia Monastica, or an Account of the Religious Houses in England and Wales," and "Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica," (1748,) a biographical and bibliographical work of great value. He was made Bishop of Saint Asaph in 1732. Died in 1735.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Tannevot, tăn'vo', (ALEXANDRE), a French dramatist, born at Versailles in 1692. He wrote several mediocre tragedies, and other poems. Died in 1773.

Tansillo, tăn-sel'lo, (LUIGI), an Italian poet, born at Venosa, in the kingdom of Naples, about 1510. His principal work is entitled "The Tears of Saint Peter," ("Le Lagrime di San Pietro," 1585.) He also wrote a number of lyrics, sonnets, etc., which had a high reputation in his time. Died in 1568.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Tanska. See HOFFMANN, (CLEMENTINA.)

Tantale. See TANTALUS.

Tantalo. See TANTALUS.

Tan'ta-lus, [Gr. *Τάνταλος*; Fr. TANTALE, tôn'tâl'; It. TANTALO, tăn'tâ-lo.] a fabulous king of Lydia or Phrygia, said to have been a son of Jupiter, and the father of Pelops and Niobe. He was the subject of various legends, according to one of which, having been admitted to the table of the gods, he divulged some secrets which he heard there. For this offence he was condemned to suffer perpetual thirst, standing in water which receded whenever he attempted to drink it; he was, moreover, "tantalized" by the sight of fruit which hung close to his lips, but which he could never taste. According to some writers, this penalty was inflicted on him because he killed his son Pelops and offered his flesh as food to the gods whom he once entertained at his house.

Tanuoci, di, de tã-noot'chee, (BERNARDO), MARQUIS, an Italian minister of state, born in Tuscany in 1698. He became prime minister at Naples about 1740, and continued in power until 1776. During this period he banished the Jesuits and resisted some papal encroachments. He patronized learning liberally. Died in 1783.

See COPPI, "Annali d'Italia dal 1760;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Taparelli. See AZEGLIO, D', (MASSIMO.)

Tapia, de, dà tã'pe-ã, (DON EUGENIO), a Spanish *littérateur* and jurist, born at Avila, in Old Castile, about 1785, published "Poems, Lyrical, Satirical, and Dramatic," (1821,) "History of Spanish Civilization," (4 vols., 1840,) which is highly commended, "Elements of

Commercial Law," (15 vols.) and other works. He is regarded as a Liberal in politics.

Tap'lin, (WILLIAM), an English veterinary surgeon, who made improvements in his art, and wrote several works on farriery and the treatment of lame horses. Died in 1807.

Tap'pan, (ARTHUR), an American merchant, distinguished as an opponent of slavery, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1786. He became a merchant of New York City, gave money liberally to the Anti-Slavery Society, and was one of the founders of Oberlin College, Ohio. Died in 1865.

See "Life of Arthur Tappan," by LEWIS TAPPAN, 1870.

Tappan, (BENJAMIN), a lawyer, a brother of the preceding, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1773. He became a judge in Ohio, and was a Senator of the United States from 1839 to 1845. Died at Steubenville in 1857.

Tappan, (DAVID), D.D., an American divine, born at Manchester, Massachusetts, in 1753. He became professor of divinity at Harvard College in 1792. Died in 1803.

Tappan, (HENRY PHILIP), D.D., LL.D., an American divine and theological writer, born at Rhinebeck, New York, about 1806. He was appointed in 1832 professor of moral and intellectual philosophy in the University of the City of New York, and subsequently became chancellor of the University of Michigan. He published "The Doctrine of the Will applied to Moral Agency and Responsibility," (1841,) and several other works.

Tappan, (WILLIAM BINGHAM), an American poet, born at Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1794, became general agent of the American Sunday-School Union. He published several volumes of poems. Died in 1849.

Taraise. See TARASIVS.

Tarakanof. See TARRAKANOF.

Tarasius, ta-rã'she-us, [Fr. TARAISE, tã'rãz',] SAINT, born about 745 A.D., became Patriarch of Constantinople in 784. Died in 806.

Taraval, tã'rã'vãl', (HUGUES), a French painter of history and portraits, was born in Paris in 1728; died in 1785.

Tarayre, tã'rãr', (JEAN JOSEPH), a French general, distinguished as an agriculturist, was born at Solsac (Aveyron) in 1770. He commanded the Dutch troops that opposed the English at Walcheren in July, 1809. Died in 1855.

Tarbé, tãr'bã', (CHARLES), a French royalist, born at Sens in 1756. He was a prominent member of the Legislative Assembly in 1791. Died in 1804.

Tarbé, (LOUIS HARDOUIN), a French financier, a brother of the preceding, was born at Sens in 1753. He was minister of *contributions* from May, 1791, to March, 1792. Died in 1806.

Tarbé, (PROSPER), a French antiquary, born about 1814. He wrote on the antiquities of Rheims.

Tarcagnota. See MARULLO.

Tarcagnota, tar-kãn-yo'tã, (GIOVANNI), an Italian historian, born at Gaëta. He published a "History of the World," of little merit, (4 vols., 1562.) Died in 1566.

Tarchi, tar'kee, (ANGELO), an Italian composer, born at Naples in 1759, produced several operas. Died in Paris in 1814.

Tar'chon, a hero of the Etruscan mythology, was, according to some authors, a Pelasgian chief who founded a colony in the north of Italy. Virgil relates that Tarchon offered the crown of the Etruscans (Tyrreni) to Evander.

See "Æneid," book viii., 506.

Tardieu, tãr'de-uh', (AMBROISE), a French engraver, was born in Paris in 1788. He published an "Atlas of Ancient Geography," and other similar works, and engraved a number of portraits and architectural pieces. Died in 1841.

Tardieu, (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS), a French map-engraver, born in Paris in 1757, was the father of the preceding. Among his works may be mentioned the maps of Choiseul-Gouffier's "Voyage pittoresque de la

ã, ê, î, ô, ù, ÿ, *long*; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ý, *short*; a, e, i, o, *obscure*; fãr, fãll, fãt; mêt; nôt; gööd; mōön;

Grèce," and the great Chart of European Russia. Died in 1812.

Tardieu, (AUGUSTE AMBROISE,) a French medical writer born in Paris in 1818. Died in 1879.

Tardieu, (JACQUES NICOLAS,) a son of Nicolas Henri, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1716, and attained distinction as an engraver. He executed numerous portraits and landscapes. Died about 1792.

Tardieu, (JEAN BAPTISTE PIERRE,) an engraver, a nephew of Nicolas Henri, was born in Paris in 1746. He acquired a high reputation as a geographical engraver. Among his best works are his "Charts of the Netherlands," engraved for the empress Maria Theresa. Died in 1816.

Tardieu, (JEAN CHARLES,) an artist, a son of Jacques Nicolas, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1765. He studied painting under Regnault, and executed a number of historical pictures. Died in 1837.

Tardieu, (NICOLAS HENRI,) a skilful French engraver, born in Paris in 1674, was a pupil of Gerard Audran. He became a member of the Academy of Painting in 1720. Died in 1749.

Tardieu, (PIERRE ALEXANDRE,) a nephew of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1756, and studied engraving under J. G. Wille. Among his master-pieces are "The Communion of Saint Jerome," after Domenichino, and "The Archangel Michael," after Raphael. Died in 1843 or 1844.

Tardieu, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a nephew and pupil of Nicolas Henri, noticed above, was distinguished as an engraver, and executed, among other works, "The Judgment of Paris," after Rubens. Died about 1774.

Tardif, târ'dêf', (ALEXANDRE,) a French poet, born in 1801. Among his works are "Dramatic Essays," (1835), and "Variétés poétiques," (1841.)

Tardif, (GUILLAUME,) a French *littérateur*, born about 1440, wrote, besides other works, "Rhetoricæ Artis Compendium," (about 1475.)

Tareef or Tarif, tâ-reef', (Aboo- (or Abû-) Zarah, â'bôo zâr'ah,) a freedman of Moosa-Ibn-Noseyr, is said to have been the first Mohammedan officer who effected a conquest in Spain. About the beginning of September, 710 A.D., he took possession of a small island fifteen miles west-southwest of Gibraltar, since called Tarifa, from his name, and made incursions into the adjacent country, carrying off much booty.

Tarello, tâ-rel'lo, (CAMILLO,) an Italian writer on agriculture, published in 1567 a work entitled "Agricultural Instruction," ("Ricordo d'Agricoltura,") which is commended.

Tarente, DUC DE. See MACDONALD.

Targe, târzh, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French historian, born at Orléans about 1716. He published a "History of Italy," (4 vols., 1774,) and other works. Died in 1788.

Target, târ'zhâ', (GUI JEAN BAPTISTE,) an eloquent French advocate, born in Paris in 1733. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly of 1790, and favoured the popular cause. In December, 1792, Louis XVI. selected Target as one of his defenders in his trial, but the latter declined to serve. Died in 1806.

See MURAIRE, "Éloge de G. J. B. Target," 1807; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Targioni-Tozzetti, tar-jo'nee tot-set'tee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian naturalist and physician, born at Florence in 1712. He wrote, besides other works, "Travels in Tuscany for the Exploration of its Natural Productions," (6 vols., 1751-54,) and an "Account of the Advancement of Physical Science in Tuscany during Sixty Years," (3 vols., 1780.) Died in 1783.

See M. LASTRI, "Elogio storico di G. Targioni-Tozzetti," 1783; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tarif. See TAREEF.

Târik-Ibn-Zeyâd, tâ'rik Ib'n zâ'yâd', written also **Tarik-Ben-Zeïad,** a famous Arab chief, was the leader of the Moors who invaded Spain, crossing the Straits and landing at Gibraltar, in 711 A.D. He defeated King Roderick, and conquered the southern part of Spain. The name Gibraltar is a corruption of *Gibel-Târik,* ("mountain of Târik.")

See MARIANA, "Historia de España;" AL-MAKKARI, "Mohammedan Dynasties in Spain;" (translated by GAYANGOS.)

Tarin, tâ'rân', (PIERRE,) a French medical writer, born near Montargis about 1700. He wrote articles on anatomy and physiology for the "Encyclopédie" of Diderot, and other works. Died in 1761.

Tarleton, tar'l'ton, (Colonel-BANNASTRE,) an English officer, born at Liverpool in 1754, served under Lord Cornwallis in the war of the American Revolution. He was distinguished for his skill and bravery, and gained several important advantages over the American troops; but he was defeated by General Morgan at the battle of Cowpens, (1781.) After his return to England, he was elected to Parliament for Liverpool and made a baronet and K.C.B. He wrote a "History of the Campaigns of 1780-81 in the Southern Provinces of North America," (1787.) Died about 1833.

Tarleton, (RICHARD,) a celebrated English actor and dramatist, was a native of Shropshire. He was noted for his extempore wit, and was unrivalled in comic parts. He was treated with distinguished favour by Queen Elizabeth, who appointed him a groom of the chamber at Barn Elms. He was the author of a play entitled "The Seven Deadly Sins," which is not extant. Died in 1588.

Tarnow, tar'no, (FANNY,) a German novelist and miscellaneous writer, born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin in 1783. Among her principal works are "Natalie," a romance, (1804,) "Two Years in Saint Petersburg," (1833,) and a collection of tales, (4 vols., 1840-42.) Died in 1862.

Tarnowski, tar-nov'skee, (JOHN,) a famous Polish military commander, born in 1488, was appointed by Emanuel, King of Portugal, leader of his army against the Moors. He afterwards commanded in the Polish wars with the Russians and the Turks, and was charged by the emperor Charles V. with the chief command of his forces against the Turks. He was the author of a military treatise entitled "Concilium Rationis Bellicæ." Died in 1561.

See ORZECZOWSKI, "Life of Tarnowski," (in Polish,) 1830; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tar-pe'ya or Tarpeja, was a daughter of Spurius Tarpeius, governor of one of the citadels of Rome during the war with the Sabines. Allured by the gold ornaments worn by the enemy, she opened to them the gate of the fortress; but they, in passing, threw upon her their shields, by which she was crushed to death. The hill where she was buried was called the Tarpeian rock.

Tar'quin, [Fr. pron. târ'kân'; Lat. TARQUIN'IVS; It. TARQUINIO, tar-kwee'ne-o.] or, more fully, **Lu'cius Tarquin'ius Pris'cus,** fifth King of Rome, was a son of Demaratus, a merchant of Corinth. His original name was LUCUMO. Having removed to Rome, he was patronized by Ancus Martius, who appointed him guardian of his sons. After the death of Ancus Martius he caused himself to be elected king, to the exclusion of the rightful heirs. He carried on successful wars against the Sabines and Latins, built the Circus Maximus, the immense Cloacæ, or sewers, at Rome, and promoted various important public works. He was assassinated, by order of the sons of Ancus, in 578 B.C.

See NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" PURRUCKER, "Programma de Vita Tarquinii Prisci," 1760; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tarquin the Proud, [Lat. LU'CIUS TARQUIN'IVS SUPER'BUS; Fr. TARQUIN LE SUPERBE, târ'kân' leh sü'pairb',] son of Tarquinus Priscus, and seventh King of Rome. In 584 B.C. he succeeded Servius Tullius, whom he had caused to be assassinated, and whose daughter Tullia he had married. He put to death the senators who had favoured the reforms of Servius, and, while displaying great ability, governed with despotic power. He conquered several neighbouring cities, built the Capitol and other public edifices, and established colonies at Signia and Circeii.

The outrage committed by his son Sextus upon Lucretia roused the people, already exasperated by his tyranny, to throw off the yoke, and Tarquin was deposed by an armed force led by Junius Brutus. After several ineffectual attempts to regain his power, he formed an alliance with Lars Porsena of Clusium, in conjunction with whom he fought the battle of Lake Regillus, (496 B.C.) They were totally defeated by the Romans, and

Tarquin escaped to Cumæ, where he died in 495 B.C. He was the last of the Roman kings.

See LIVY, "History of Rome," books i. and ii.; NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" V. MALVEZZI, "Tarquinio Superbo," 1635; K. O. MÜLLER, "Etrusker;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" PURRUCKER, "Programmata II. de Tarquinii Superbi Rebus gestis," 1764-66.

Tarquinio. See TARQUIN.

Tarquinus. See TARQUIN.

Tarquinus Collatinus. See COLLATINUS.

Tarrakanof, Tarakanof, or Tarrakanow, tã-rã-kã'nof, (ANNA PETROWNA), a Russian princess, born in 1755, was supposed to be the daughter of the empress Elizabeth. Having been imprisoned by Catherine II. at Saint Petersburg, she was drowned in prison by an inundation in 1777.

Tar-ren-te-nus, (PATERNUS), a Roman jurist under the reign of Commodus, was the author of a work entitled "De Re militari," a part of which is extant.

Tarsia, di, de tar-see'ã, (GALEAZZO), an Italian poet, of noble family, born in 1476. His works are principally sonnets in the style of Petrarch. Died about 1530.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Tartaglia, tar-tãl'yã, [Lat. TARTA'LEA,] (NICCOLÒ), an Italian mathematician, born at Brescia about 1500. His family name is not known. He was surnamed Tartaglia, (from *tartagliare*, to "stammer,") because he had an impediment in his speech, caused by a wound received in 1512. He taught mathematics at Verona, Brescia, and Venice, edited the works of Archimedes, (1543,) and wrote several treatises on mathematics, etc. He discovered a method of resolving cubic equations. Cardan, by a promise of secrecy, obtained this method from him, but published it in his "Ars Magna." Died in 1559.

See COSSALI, "Progressi dell'Algebra," 1799; FANTUZZI, "Scrittori Bolognesi;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tartagni, tar-tãn'yee, [Lat. TARTAG'NUS,] (ALESSANDRO), called IMOLEN'SIS, from Imola, his native place, was an eminent Italian jurist, born about 1424. He wrote on the Digest, and was professor of law at Padua and Bologna. Died in 1477.

Tartagnus. See TARTAGNI.

Tartalea. See TARTAGLIA.

Tartare. See TARTARUS.

Tartaro. See TARTARUS.

Tartarotti, tar-tã-roo'tee, (GIROLAMO), a learned Italian *littérateur* and antiquary, born at Roveredo in 1706. He published, besides other works, an "Idea of the Logic of the Scholastics and Moderns," (1731,) and "Del Congresso notturno delle Lammie," ("On the Nocturnal Meeting of the Witches," 1749,) which is highly commended. Died in 1761.

See C. LORENZI, "De Vita H. Tartarotti Libri III.," 1805; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tar'ta-rus, [Gr. *Tάρταρος*; Fr. LE TARTARE, leh tãr'-tãr'; It. TARTARO, tar'tã-ro,] in classic mythology, was a son of Æther and Ge, and the father of the Gigantes, or Giants. The name was also applied to that part of the infernal regions in which the wicked were confined. (See PLUTO.)

Tartas, tãr'tã', (ÉMILE), a French general, born at Mezin in 1796. He served in Algeria from 1840 till 1846.

Tartini, tar-tee'nee, (GIUSEPPE), a celebrated Italian musician and composer, born at Pisano in 1692. He was one of the first violinists of his time, and presided over a school in Padua, where he numbered among his pupils Pugnani and Viotti. He was the author of a Treatise on Music according to the True Science of Harmony," (1754,) and was the discoverer of the so-called grave harmonics, or third sounds. Died in 1770.

See FAYOLLE, "Notices sur Corelli, Tartini," etc., 1810; FANZAGO, "Orazione delle Lodi di G. Tartini," 1762; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Taruffi, tã-roof'fee, (EMILIO), an Italian painter of history and landscapes, was born at Bologna in 1632; died in 1694.

Taruffi, (GIUSEPPE ANTONIO), an Italian poet, born at Bologna in 1722; died in 1786.

Ta-ru'tius or Tarru'tius (tar-roo'she-us) Fir-mi-ã'nus, (LUCIUS), a Roman astrologer, was a friend of

Cicero. He wrote, in Greek, a work on astronomy, and, at the request of Varro, took the horoscope of Romulus.

Tar'ver, (JOHN CHARLES,) a distinguished writer, of English extraction, born at Dieppe, in Normandy, in 1790. He published a "Phraseological French-and-English Dictionary," (1849,) a very valuable work, also a translation of Dante's "Inferno" into French prose. Died in 1851.

Tascher de la Pagerie, tã'shã' deh lã pãzh're', (LOUIS ROBERT PIERRE CLAUDE,) COMTE, a French officer, born in Martinique in 1787, was a cousin-german to the empress Josephine. He served as aide-de-camp to Eugène de Beauharnais in many campaigns. In 1852 he became a senator. Died in 1861. His son, ROBERT CHARLES ÉMILE, born in 1822, received the title of duke in 1859, and was chosen a senator in 1861.

Tascher de la Pagerie, MADEMOISELLE. See JOSEPHINE.

Taschereau, tãsh'rõ', (JULES ANTOINE), a French writer of biography, etc., was born at Tours in 1801. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Life and Works of Molière," (1825,) a "History of the Life and Works of Corneille," (1829,) and "Revue Rétrospective," (20 vols., 1833-37.) He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1837, and to the Constituent Assembly in 1848. About 1858 he was appointed director of the Imperial Library. Died in Paris in 1874.

Taschifellone. See CAFFARO.

Tas'ker, (WILLIAM), an English clergyman and poet, born in Devonshire. He produced translations of some of the odes of Pindar and Horace. Died in 1800.

Tasman, tãsmãn, (ABEL JANSSEN,) a Dutch navigator of the seventeenth century, was employed by Van Diemen, Governor-General of Batavia, in making discoveries in the South Sea. In 1642 he discovered the island which he named in honour of his patron, Van Diemen's Land, also Prince William's Islands, and others in the vicinity. Van Diemen's Land has been named, in his honour, Tasmania.

See LAUTS, "A. J. Tasman," 1843.

Tassaert, tã'sãr', (NICOLAS FRANÇOIS OCTAVE), a French painter, born in Paris in 1800. He painted history and portraits, and gained a medal of the first class in 1849. Died in 1874.

Tasse, Le, the French for TASSO, which see.

Tassel, tã'sél', (RICHARD), a French painter, born at Langres about 1580; died in 1660.

Tas'sie, (JAMES), a Scottish artist, born near Glasgow about 1735. He acquired a high reputation for his skilful imitation of engraved gems by means of pastes, or coloured glass. Died in 1799.

Tassin, tã'sãn', (RENÉ PROSPER), a French Benedictine monk and historian, born near Domfont in 1697, published "New Treatise on Diplomacy," ("Nouveau Traité de Diplomatie," 6 vols., 1765.) Died in 1777.

Tasso, tã'so, (BERNARDO), an Italian poet, born at Bérghamo in 1493. He was patronized by Sanseverino, Prince of Salerno, whom he accompanied in 1531 on the expedition of Charles V. to Tunis. In 1537 he was sent on a diplomatic mission to Spain. He was the author of a heroic poem, entitled "L'Amadigi," founded on the romance of Amadis de Gaul; also numerous sonnets, hymns, eclogues, lyrics, etc. He died in 1569, leaving one son, the celebrated Torquato Tasso.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by the Rev. HENRY STEBBING.

Tã'so, [It. pron. tã'so; Fr. LE TASSE, leh tãss,] (TORQUATO,) [Lat. TORQUAT'US TAS'SUS,] a celebrated Italian epic poet, a son of the preceding, was born at Sorrento on the 11th of March, 1544. He was educated at Rome, Bérghamo, Venice, and Padua. To the last city he was sent by his father to study law, which he disliked and soon renounced. He produced in 1562 an epic or romantic poem, entitled "Rinaldo," which he dedicated to Cardinal Luigi d'Este. He was patronized by the cardinal and his brother Alfonso II., Duke of Ferrara, at whose court he passed many years, beginning with 1565. The court of the Dukes of Este was one of the most magnificent in Italy, and vied with that of the

ã, ê, î, ô, ù, ý, long; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, î, ö, ü, ý, short; æ, é, í, ó, obscure; fãr, fãll, fãt; mêt; nôt; gôôd; môôn;

Medici in the patronage of literature and art. There Tasso wrote a number of sonnets and amatory verses, and commenced his great poem "Jerusalem Delivered," ("Gerusalemme Liberata.") In 1571 he accompanied Cardinal d'Este on a mission to Charles IX. of France. He returned to Ferrara in 1572, and entered the service of Alfonso, who gave him a pension of sixteen gold crowns per month and admitted him to his own table. In 1573 he produced his "Aminta," a pastoral drama, which was received with great favour. He completed in 1575 his epic poem, entitled "Gerusalemme Liberata," which is his chief title to celebrity. About this time his prosperity and peace were ruined by causes which are partly involved in mystery. He cherished a romantic passion for Leonora, a sister of the Duke of Este, and addressed to her a number of sonnets expressive of his admiration. It is not known whether she had any feeling for him beyond that of simple friendship; but the difference in their rank was such that he could not hope to marry a princess of the proud and sovereign house of Este. Some writers ascribe his misfortunes and imprisonment to this love for Leonora; and others suppose that he offended Alfonso by his irritable temper, or that he was actually insane. He was confined in a convent in 1577 by order of Alfonso, who directed that he should be treated as a madman. He soon escaped, and fled to Sorrento, where his sister Cornelia lived, and remained with her a short time. Tasso solicited permission to return to Ferrara by a letter to Alfonso, who consented to receive him on condition that he should submit to such treatment as the physicians might prescribe. He accordingly returned in 1578, but was not restored to the favour of the duke nor permitted to associate with Leonora. Before the end of the year he absconded, and began to wander about from city to city. By some strange infatuation, he was again attracted to Ferrara in February, 1579, and was treated with a coldness or neglect which provoked him to utter offensive language against the duke. He was then confined in a hospital for lunatics, where he remained seven years, during which he wrote several dialogues and philosophical treatises. In 1580 an incomplete or incorrect edition of his "Jerusalem Delivered" was published at Venice, without the consent of the author. The first complete edition appeared in 1581. It was censured by many critics, in answer to whom he wrote a "Defence of the Gerusalemme Liberata," (1585.) After his release from the hospital (1586) he passed some months at Mantua, as the guest of Vincenzo Gonzaga, and wrote the tragedy of "Torrisondo," (1587.) About 1588 he removed to Naples, where he was befriended by Giovanni Battista Manso. He published in 1593 a poem called "Jerusalem Conquered," ("Gerusalemme Conquistata.")

Influenced by Cardinal Aldobrandini, the pope invited Tasso to Rome, to be crowned with laurel, as Petrarch had been. He accordingly went to Rome, and was lodged in the pope's palace, but before the day of coronation arrived he died, in April, 1595. "Many more Italian poets," says Hallam, "ought, possibly, to be commemorated; but we must hasten forward to the greatest of them all. . . . The Jerusalem is the great epic poem, in the strict sense, of modern times. It was justly observed by Voltaire that, in the choice of his subject, Tasso is superior to Homer. Whatever interest tradition might have attached among the Greeks to the wrath of Achilles and the death of Hector, was slight to those genuine recollections which were associated with the first crusade. It was not the theme of a single people, but of Europe. . . . In the delineation of character, at once natural, distinct, and original, Tasso must give way to Homer, perhaps to some other epic and romantic poets. . . . Yet here, also, the sweetness and nobleness of his mind and his fine sense of moral beauty are displayed. . . . The diction of Tasso excites perpetual admiration; it is rarely turgid or harsh, and, though more figurative than that of Ariosto, it is so much less than that of most of our own or the ancient poets, that it appears simple in our eyes. Virgil, to whom we most readily compare him, is far superior in energy, but not in grace." ("Introduction to the Litera-

ture of Europe.") The "Gerusalemme Liberata" has been translated into English by Carew, Fairfax, Hoole, and Wiffen.

See G. BATTISTA MANSO, "Vita di T. Tasso," 1619; CHARNES, "Vie du Tasse," 1690; SERASSI, "Vita del T. Tasso," 2 vols., 1785; FABRONI, "Elogio del Tasso," 1800; JOHN BLACK, "Life of Tasso," 1810; EBERT, "T. Tasso's Leben," 1819; ZUCCALA, "Della Vita di Tasso," 1819; R. WILDE, "Love and Madness of Tasso," New York, 1842; R. MILMAN, "Life of Tasso," 2 vols., 1850; AUG. DESPLACES, "Vie du Tasse;" LEIGH HUNT, "Italian Poets;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by Rev. HENRY STEBBING; VILLEMMAIN, "Cours de Littérature;" N. MORELLI, "Della Vita di T. Tasso," 1834; L. CIBRARIO, "Degli Amori e della Prigione di Tasso," 1862; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Italian Narrative Poetry," in the "North American Review" for October, 1824, (by PRESCOTT:); "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., (1825:); "Horace and Tasso," in the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1850; "London Quarterly Review" for July, 1821, and June, 1826.

Tassoni, (tās-so'nee, [Lat. TASSO'NUS,] (ALESSANDRO,)) an Italian critic and satirist, born at Modena in 1565, became secretary to Cardinal Ascanio Colonna at Rome. He published in 1609 "Considerations upon Petrarch," a rather severe criticism upon that poet, which gave rise to a bitter controversy with several of the admirers of the bard of Vacluse. Tassoni's principal work is a satirical poem entitled "The Rape of the Bucket," ("La Secchia rapita,") which is greatly admired for its humour. It is founded on an incident occurring in a war between Modena and Bologna,—the carrying off of a wooden bucket from the latter city by the Modenese. Among his other productions may be named his "Pensieri Diversi," (1612,) or observations on various subjects, literary and scientific. Died in 1635.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by the Rev. HENRY STEBBING; "Italian Narrative Poetry," in the "North American Review" for October, 1824, (by PRESCOTT:); MURATORI, "Vita di A. Tassoni," 1739; J. C. WALKER, "Memoirs of A. Tassoni," 1815; TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" DUBOIS-FONTANELLE, "Vie de Pierre Aretin et d'A. Tassoni," 1768; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tassoni, (ALESSANDRO MARIA,) an Italian theologian, born at Collalto in 1749. He wrote an eloquent work entitled "La Religione dimostrata e difeso," ("Religion Explained and Defended," 3 vols., 1800-05.) In 1802 the pope appointed him *auditor di rota*. Died in 1818.

See LUIGI BIONDI, "Vita di A. M. Tassoni," 1822.

Tassonus. See TASSONI, (ALESSANDRO.)

Tassus, (TORQUATUS.) See TASSO.

Tastu, (tās'tū,) (SABINE CASIMIRE AMABLE VOIART,) a French authoress, born at Metz about 1798, was married in 1816 to M. Tastu. She wrote a number of poems and educational works, which were received with great favour. "Her style," says Longfellow, "frequently suggests the impassioned manner and stately diction of Mrs. Hemans."

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Fraser's Magazine" for January, 1832.

Täte, (FRANCIS,) an English lawyer and antiquary, born in Northamptonshire in 1560. He wrote several works on British antiquities. Died in 1616.

Täte, (NAHUM,) a poet and dramatist, born at Dublin in 1652. He succeeded Shadwell as poet-laureate in 1690. He was the author of "Miscellanea Sacra, or Poems on Divine and Moral Subjects," (1698,) "Panacea, a Poem on Tea," (1700,) a number of original dramas, and an alteration of Shakspeare's "Lear." He made a metrical version of the Psalms, in conjunction with Nicholas Brady, which superseded that of Sternhold and Hopkins. Täte also assisted Dryden in the composition of his "Absalom and Achitophel." Died in 1715.

Tatian, (tā'she-an, or tā'she-un,) [Lat. TATIA'NUS; Fr. TATIEN, tā'se-ān,] an ancient writer, born about 120 A.D., was a native of Syria, and was converted to Christianity by Justin Martyr. He afterwards adopted the heresy of the Marcionites, and founded a sect called Tatianists. He was the author of a "Discourse to the Heathen," and a "Harmony of the Four Gospels." The former only is extant.

See EUSEBIUS, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" RITTER, "History of Christian Philosophy;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tatian. See TATIEN.

Tatishchef or **Tatichtchef**, (tā-tèsh-chèf', written also **Tatischtschew** and **Tatischev**, (DMITRI PAV-

LOVITCH,) a Russian statesman and diplomatist, born in 1769, was successively ambassador to Naples, Madrid, and Vienna. He was a member of the imperial council of Russia. Died in 1845.

Tatishchef, Tatischtchef, or Tatischtschew, (VASILII NIKITITCH,) a Russian statesman, and Governor of Orenburg, born in 1686, was the author of the first History of Russia, published in 1769. Died in 1750.

Tatius. See ACHILLES TATIUS.

Tatius, tā'she-us, (TITUS,) a king of the Sabines, who was provoked by the rape of the Sabine women to lead a large army against the Romans. After a great but indecisive battle, peace was restored through the mediation of the Sabine women, and Romulus and Tatius reigned jointly over the united Romans and Sabines until the death of Tatius, which occurred soon after the union.

Tat'nall, (JOSIAH,) an American naval officer, born in Georgia, entered the navy about 1812. He became a captain in 1850, and commanded a squadron in the East Indies from 1856 to 1859. He took arms against the Union in 1861, and commanded the famous iron-clad Merrimac, (alias Virginia,) which he destroyed by fire on the 11th of May, 1862, near Norfolk, to prevent the Unionists from taking the vessel. Died in 1871.

Tat'tam, (HENRY,) F.R.S., an English archæologist, born in 1788, became Archdeacon of Bedford in 1845. He published, besides other works, "Lexicon Egyptiaco-Latinum," (1835,) and "Prophetæ Majores in Dialecto Lingue Ægyptiæ," (1852.) Died in 1868.

Taube, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German historical and statistical writer, born in London about 1726. He practised law in Vienna. Died in 1778.

Taubert, (WILHELM,) a German composer and pianist, born in Berlin about 1812. Among his works is an opera called "Blue-Beard," (Blaubart.)

Taubmann, (FRIEDRICH,) a German scholar and poet, born near Baireuth, in Franconia, in 1565. He became professor of poetry at Wittenberg in 1595, wrote elegant Latin poems, and was distinguished for his wit. Died in 1613. A collection of his bon-mots, entitled "Taubmanniana," was published in 1702.

Tauchnitz, (BERNHARD CHRISTIAN,) Baron, a German publisher, born in 1816. He established himself in Leipsig, and was called to the House of Peers of Saxony in 1877. He is also British Consul-General for Saxony.

Tauchnitz, tōw'k'nits, (KARL CHRISTOPH TRAUGOTT,) a celebrated German printer and bookseller, born near Grimma in 1761. About 1796 he founded at Leipsic a printing-establishment, which has since become one of the most important in Germany. Among the multitudinous works issued from his press are splendid editions of Homer and other Greek classics, the Hebrew Bible, and the Koran in the original tongue. Died in 1836.

Tauler or Thauler, tōw'ler, [Lat. TAULERUS,] (JOHANN,) an eminent German theologian, and founder of the mystic theology in Germany, was born at Strassburg in 1290. He entered at an early age the order of Dominicans, and subsequently studied theology in Paris. He gained a high reputation as a preacher, and distinguished himself as an earnest reformer of the Church. His principal work is entitled "Imitation of the Humble Life of Christ," ("Nachfolge des armen Lebens Christi.") As a prose writer, he effected a great improvement in the German language. Many of his writings have been translated into Latin and other languages. Died in 1361.

See HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867; HEUPEL, "Memoria Tauleri," 1688; ARND, "Die Historie Tauleri," 1689; C. SCHMIDT, "J. Tauler von Strassburg," etc., 1841; F. W. EDEL, "J. Tauler, Prediger zu Strassburg," etc., 1853; MADAME WINKWORTH, "Life of J. Tauler," London, 1857; H. SIVERUD, "Taulers Omvendelses Historie," 1772.

Taulerus. See TAULER.

Taulier, tō'le-à', (MARC JOSEPH FRÉDÉRIC,) a French jurist, was born at Grenoble in 1806. He published "Théorie raisonnée du Code civil," (6 vols., 1840-44.)

Taunay, tō'nā', (AUGUSTE,) a French statuary, born in Paris in 1769. He gained the grand prize of Rome

in 1792, and accompanied his brother Nicolas Antoine to Brazil in 1816. Died in 1824.

Taunay, (NICOLAS ANTOINE,) a skilful French historical painter, brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1755. He became a member of the Institute in 1795, visited Brazil in 1816, and returned to Paris in 1819. Died in 1830.

Taunton, LORD. See LABOUCHERE, (HENRY.)

Taun'ton, (Sir W. E.,) an English jurist, born at Oxford, was appointed in 1830 a judge of the court of king's bench. Died in 1835.

Taurellius. See TORELLI.

Taur'i-on, [Gr. Ταυρίων,] a Macedonian general, who had the chief command of the army in the Peloponnesus during the minority of Philip V., about 220 B.C. He was an enemy of Aratus.

Tau-ris'cus OF TRALLES, a Greek sculptor, who, with his brother Apollonius, executed a celebrated marble group, called "Toro Farnese," which was found at Rome in the sixteenth century, and is now in Naples. (See APOLLONIUS.)

Tau'rus, (STATILIUS,) a Roman general, who commanded Mark Antony's fleet in the war against Sextus Pompey. He received the honour of a triumph in 34 B.C. for his success in Africa, and commanded the land-army of Augustus at the battle of Actium, 31 B.C. In the year 26 he was elected consul. Died after 16 B.C.

Tausan. See TAUSSEN.

Tausen, tōw'sen, written also **Tausan** and **Tagesen,** (JOHAN,) a Danish theologian and Reformer, born in the island of Fünen in 1494. He studied at Wittenberg under Luther, and subsequently devoted himself to promulgating the Reformed religion in Denmark. He was appointed by Frederick I. preacher to the church of Saint Nicholas at Copenhagen in 1529, and in 1541 made Bishop of Ripen. He published several theological and controversial works. Died in 1611.

Tauvry, tō'vre', (DANIEL,) a French anatomist and writer, born at Laval in 1669; died in 1701.

Tavannes, de, deh tā'vān', (GASPARD DE SAULX—deh sō,) a French general, born at Dijon in 1509. He was taken prisoner at Pavia in 1525, and contributed to the victory of Cerisoles, in 1544. He rendered important services in the war against Charles V., and in the civil war he fought against the Huguenots at Jarnac and Moncontour. About 1570 he obtained the rank of marshal of France. Died in 1573.

Tavannes, de, (GUILLAUME DE SAULX,) SEIGNEUR, a son of the preceding, was born in 1553. He was constantly loyal to Henry III. and Henry IV., and fought, with the rank of general, against the League. He died in 1633, leaving "Memoirs of Events from 1560 to 1596."

Tavannes, de, (JEAN DE SAULX,) VICOMTE, a French general, born in 1555, was a son of Gaspard, noticed above. As a partisan of the League, he fought against Henry III. and Henry IV. Died about 1630.

Tavarone, tā-vā-ro'nā, (LAZARO,) an Italian painter of frescos and portraits, was born at Genoa in 1556. He was a pupil of Luca Cambiaso, with whom he went to Madrid. He painted some works in the Escorial for the king. Died in 1641.

Tav'er-ner, (RICHARD,) an English religious writer, born in Norfolk in 1505, was a lawyer and preacher. He wrote several works to promote the Reformation, and published a revised edition of the Bible, (1539,) also "Postils on the Epistles and Gospels." Died in 1575.

Tavernier, tā'vêr'ne-à', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) Baron d'Aubonne, a celebrated French traveller and merchant, born in Paris in 1605. At an early age he visited the principal parts of Europe, and, having entered the Austrian army, was present at the battle of Prague, in 1620. He set out about 1630 for Palestine and Persia, where he applied himself to merchandise in jewels, etc. After having made six journeys to the East, he returned to France with a large fortune, and was ennobled by Louis XIV. His "Six Voyages en Turquie, en Perse et aux Indes" came out in 1677, (3 vols. 4to.) This work obtained a wide popularity, and was translated into several languages. Tavernier died at Moscow about

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, *long*; ä, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ě, ĭ, ō, ů, *short*; æ, ç, ĩ, o, *obscure*; fār, fāl, fāt; mêt; nôt; gōöd; mōön;

1633, while on his seventh journey to the East Indies by way of Russia.

See FRIEDLAENDER, "J. B. Tavernier Kammerherr," etc., 1849; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tavernier, tă'vêr'ne-â', (MELCHIOR,) a Flemish engraver of maps, was born at Antwerp in 1544. He worked in Paris, where he died in 1641.

Tavernier, (MELCHIOR,) an engraver, a nephew of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1594; died in 1665.

Tax'i-lêâ, [Gr. Ταξιτης,] sometimes called **Tax'i-lus**, an Indian king, who reigned over the tract between the Indus and Hydaspes when Alexander the Great invaded India, 327 B.C. He was an ally of that conqueror in the war against Porus.

Taxilus. See TAXILES.

Ta-yêg'e-te, [Gr. Ταυγέτη; Fr. TAYGÈTE, tă'e-zhât',] one of the Pleiades, was said to be a daughter of Atlas, and the mother of Lacedæmon, who was supposed to be a son of Jupiter.

Tây'Ier, (FREDERICK,) an English painter in water-colours, born in Hertfordshire in 1804. Among his master-pieces may be named "The Vicar of Wakefield's Family going to Church," "Festival of the Popinjay," and "Weighing the Stag." His pictures include numerous hunting-scenes and views in the Highlands, and are ranked among the best of their kind.

Taylor or **Taylor**, (JOHN WILLIAM,) an English mineralogist, born about 1822. He explored the mines of Greenland about 1850-56.

Tây'Ior, (ALFRED SWAINE,) an English physician and chemist, born in Kent in 1806. He became professor of medical jurisprudence and chemistry in Guy's Hospital about 1832. He acquired a high reputation as a lecturer and writer on medical jurisprudence and toxicology. Among his works is a "Manual of Medical Jurisprudence," (1844), and was well known in connexion with the trials in poisoning cases. Died in 1880.

Taylor, (ANN,) an English authoress, was the wife of Isaac Taylor, noticed below. She wrote, besides other works, "Maternal Solicitude." Died in 1830.

Tây'Ior, (BAYARD, bî'ard,) a distinguished American traveller, writer, and poet, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1825. Having made a pedestrian tour in Europe, he published, after his return, "Views Afoot; or, Europe seen with Knapsack and Staff," (1846.) In 1849 he became one of the editors of the New York "Tribune," to which he soon after contributed a series of letters descriptive of his European travels. He brought out in 1850 "El Dorado; or, Adventures in the Path of Empire," being an account of a journey to California. He spent the three ensuing years in visiting various parts of Europe, Africa, Syria, China, and Japan, and published in 1853 his "Journey to Central Africa," "Lands of the Saracen," "Visit to India, China, Loo Choo," etc. These were followed by "Summer and Winter Pictures of Sweden, Denmark, and Lapland," (1857,) and "Travels in Greece and Russia, with an Excursion to Crete." Among his other works we may name "Book of Romances, Lyrics, and Songs," (1851,) "Poems of the Orient," (1854,) "Poems of Home and Travel," (1855,) "At Home and Abroad, a Sketch-Book of Life, Scenery, and Men," (1859,) and "Hannah Thurston," (1864,) a novel. He was also a frequent contributor to the "Atlantic Monthly" and other literary journals. In 1878 he was appointed minister to Berlin. He died in 1878.

Taylor, (BROOK,) F.R.S., an eminent English mathematician, born at Edmonton in 1685. He was educated at Cambridge, and inherited a competent fortune from his father. He wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on Perspective," (1715,) and "Method of Increments," etc., ("Methodus Incrementorum directa et inversa," 1715.) In the latter work he announced the important discovery of a theorem in the differential calculus, which is called Taylor's theorem. Died in 1731.

Taylor, (CHARLES,) a biblical writer, was a brother of Isaac Taylor of Ongar. He edited Calmet's "Dictionary of the Bible." Died in 1821.

Taylor, (CHEVALIER JOHN,) an English oculist, who removed to the continent in 1733. He travelled exten-

sively, and published an account of his travels. Died after 1767.

Taylor, (GEORGE,) one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Ireland in 1716. He was elected to the Continental Congress in 1776. Died in 1781.

Taylor, (GEORGE W.), an American general, born at Clinton, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1808. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Bull Run, and died September 1 of that year.

Taylor, (HENRY,) an English clergyman, born about 1710, is said to have been an Arian. He wrote an "Essay on the Beauty of the Divine Economy." Died in 1785.

Taylor, (HENRY,) an English poet and dramatist, born about 1800, published "Philip Van Artevelde," (1834,) "Edwin the Fair, an Historical Drama," (1842,) "The Eye of the Conquest, and other Poems," (1847,) also several prose works, among which may be named "The Statesman," (1836,) and "Notes from Life, in Six Essays," (1848.) His "Philip Van Artevelde" has won for him a very high reputation. He was knighted in 1873 for his services in the Colonial Office. He died in 1886.

See R. H. HORNE, "Spirit of the Age," 1844; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1849; "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1851; "North British Review" for November, 1862, and December, 1865.

Taylor, (Sir HERBERT,) an English general, born in 1775. He was private secretary to the Duke of York, and to George III. Died in 1839.

Taylor, (ISAAC,) Senior, OF ONGAR, an English artist and writer, was originally an engraver. In 1796 he became minister of a dissenting congregation at Colchester. He published a number of religious and educational works; among the latter we may name "Beginnings of Biography," and "Scenes for Tarry-at-Home Travellers." He preached at Ongar from 1810 to 1829. Died in 1829.

Taylor, (ISAAC,) Junior, an eminent English writer, a son of the preceding, was born in Suffolk in 1787. He published a number of moral, philosophical, and theological works of a high character. Among the most important of these are a "History of the Transmission of Ancient Books to Modern Times," (1827,) "The Natural History of Enthusiasm," (1829,) "The Natural History of Fanaticism," "Spiritual Despotism," "The Physical Theory of Another Life," (1836,) and "Ancient Chriistainity," 2 vols., (1839-43.) Died in 1865.

Taylor, (ISAAC,) eldest son of the preceding, is the author of "Words and Places," and other important philological works.

Taylor, tî'lor,? (ISIDORE SÉVERIN JUSTIN,) a Belgian traveller and amateur artist, born at Brussels in 1789. He visited Greece, Asia Minor, Egypt, etc., and made a valuable collection of works of art for the galleries and museums of Paris. He published "Picturesque and Romantic Journeys in Old France," ("Voyages pittoresques et romantiques de l'ancienne France," 24 vols., 1820-63.)

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Taylor, (JAMES,) a Scottish mechanic, born about 1757. He gained distinction as one of the inventors of steam navigation. Died in 1825.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Taylor, (JANE,) a meritorious English writer, born in London in 1783, was a sister of Isaac Taylor, Jr., noticed above. In conjunction with her sister Ann, she composed "Original Poems," which were very popular, and "Hymns for Infant Minds," which passed through many editions. She also published "Display," a tale, (1814,) a series of able essays entitled "Contributions of Q. Q.," and "Essays in Rhyme." Died in 1824.

See "Memorials, Biographical and Literary, of the Taylor Family," by the REV. I. TAYLOR, London, 1867; MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from the Commencement of the Last Century," vol. ii., 1843.

Taylor, (JEREMY,) an English bishop and author of great eminence, was born at Cambridge in 1613, and was baptized on the 15th of August. He was a son of a barber, and was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated as M.A. about 1633. Having taken holy orders, he obtained the patronage of Archbishop

Laud, through whose influence he was chosen a Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, in 1636. He became rector of Uppingham, in Rutlandshire, in 1638, and married Phebe Landisdale (or Langsdale) in 1639. In the civil war he was a decided adherent of Charles I., whom he served as chaplain. He published in 1642 "Episcopacy Asserted against the Accephali and Aerians, New and Old." His rectory of Uppingham was sequestrated by Parliament in 1642, after which he supported himself by teaching school in Carmarthenshire. In 1647 he produced one of his greatest works, "The Liberty of Propheying," which, says Hallam, "was the first famous plea, in this country, for tolerance in religion on a comprehensive basis and on deep-seated foundations. Taylor, therefore, may be said to have been the first who sapped and shook the foundations of dogmatism and pretended orthodoxy; the first who taught men to seek peace in unity of spirit rather than of belief, and, instead of extinguishing dissent, to take away its sting by charity and by a sense of human fallibility." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He afterwards published his "Holy Living and Dying," (1651), "The Great Exemplar, or the Life of Christ," (3 vols., 1653,) and "The Golden Grove," (1654,) in which he displayed a rich imagination and poetical genius. He was imprisoned several times by the partisans of the Parliament during the civil war. In 1658, at the invitation of Lord Conway, he removed to Lisburn, Ireland, where he officiated as a clergyman. He was appointed Bishop of Down and Connor in 1660. Before this date he had married a second wife, who was a natural daughter of Charles I. Among his principal works is a very learned treatise on casuistry, entitled "Ductor Dubitantium," ("Rule of Conscience," 1660.) He was intrusted with the administration of the small see of Dromore in 1661. He died at Lisburn in August, 1667, leaving three daughters.

"His Sermons," says Hallam, "are far above any that had preceded them in the English Church. An imagination essentially poetical, and sparing none of the decorations which by critical rules are deemed almost peculiar to verse; a warm tone of piety, sweetness, and charity; an accumulation of circumstantial accessories whenever he reasons, or persuades, or describes, . . . distinguish Taylor from his contemporaries by their degree, as they do from most of his successors by their kind. . . . The eloquence of Taylor is great, but it is not eloquence of the highest class; it is far too Asiatic, too much in the style of Chrysostom and other declaimers of the fourth century, by the study of whom he had probably vitiated his taste; his learning is misplaced, and his arguments often as much so; not to mention that he has the common defect of alleging nugatory proofs; his vehemence loses its effect by the circuitry of his pleonastic language." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See H. K. BONNY, "Life of Jeremy Taylor," 1815; REGINALD HEBER, "Life of Jeremy Taylor," 1824; R. WILLMOTT, "Bishop J. Taylor, his Predecessors," etc., 1846; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Taylor, (JOHN,) surnamed THE WATER POET, born at Gloucester, in England, in 1580, was originally a waterman in London. His verses possess but little intrinsic merit, but they are valuable as illustrations of society and manners at that time. Died in 1654.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Taylor, (JOHN,) an English dissenting divine, born in Lancashire about 1680. He was the author of a "Sketch of Moral Philosophy," "The Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin," a "Hebrew Concordance," and other works. Died in 1761.

Taylor, (JOHN,) LL.D., an eminent English jurist and scholar, born at Shrewsbury about 1703. He became a Fellow of Saint John's College, Cambridge, and subsequently was made registrar of the university. He was profoundly versed in Greek and Roman law, and published an edition of the "Orations" of Lysias. He also edited some of the works of Demosthenes, and other Greek classics. He also wrote "Elements of Civil Law," (1755.) Having entered into holy orders, Dr. Taylor was created in 1757 canon-residentary of Saint Paul's. Died in 1766.

Taylor, (JOHN,) an American Senator, born in Orange county, Virginia. He was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Virginia in 1792, in 1803, and in 1822. He was distinguished as an agriculturist. Died in Caroline county, Virginia, in 1824.

Taylor, (JOHN,) an English writer, was a son of Henry, noticed above. He wrote songs, epigrams, humorous tales, etc. Died in 1832.

Taylor, (JOHN,) an English political economist, born in 1781. He wrote "The Identity of Junius with a Distinguished Living Character Established," (1818,) also "Essays on Currency," etc. Died in 1864.

Taylor, (JOHN W.,) an American statesman, born in Saratoga county, New York, in 1784. He studied law, and represented a district of New York in Congress from 1813 to 1833. He made an eloquent speech against the establishment of slavery in Missouri, February, 1819. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives in the second session of the Sixteenth Congress, (1820-21,) during the passage of the Missouri Compromise. He removed about 1843 to Cleveland, Ohio, where he died in 1854.

Taylor, (NATHANIEL WILLIAM,) D.D., an eminent American divine and pulpit orator, born at New Milford, Connecticut, in 1786. In 1812 he succeeded Moses Stuart as pastor of the First Congregational Church at New Haven, and in 1822 became Dwight professor of didactic theology at Yale College. He wrote a number of theological essays, which favour the views of Jonathan Edwards. Died in 1858.

Taylor, (RICHARD,) an English printer and journalist, born at Norwich in 1781, became associate editor of the "Philosophical Magazine," and in 1838 founded the "Annals of Natural History." He published editions of Warton's "History of English Poetry," and of other standard works. Died in 1858.

Taylor, (RICHARD,) an American general, was a son of President Zachary Taylor. His army resisted General Bank with success near Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, in April, 1864. He subsequently published his recollections of the war under the title of "Construction and Reconstruction." Died in 1879.

Taylor, (RICHARD COWLING,) an English geologist, born in Suffolk in 1789. Having emigrated to America in 1830, he was employed in geological explorations in Pennsylvania and other parts of the United States. He published in 1848 a valuable work entitled "Statistics of Coal." Died in 1851.

Taylor, (Sir ROBERT,) an English sculptor and architect, born in 1714. He studied at Rome, and after his return to London devoted himself principally to architectural works. Among his most admired structures we may name Lord Grimstone's mansion at Gorham-bury. He died in 1788, leaving a fortune of £180,000, a portion of which he bequeathed to the University of Oxford towards founding an institute for the study of modern languages.

Taylor, (ROWLAND,) an English clergyman, chaplain to Archbishop Cranmer, was condemned, under the reign of Queen Mary, to be burnt at the stake. The sentence was executed in February, 1555.

Taylor, (SILAS,) sometimes called D'OMVILLE, an English scholar and antiquary, born in Shropshire in 1624. He was the author of "The History of Gavelkind," etc., and prepared a "History of Harwich," published after his death, which occurred in 1678.

Taylor, (STEPHEN WILLIAM,) LL.D., an American teacher, born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1791. He became in 1838 professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Madison University, New York, of which he was subsequently president. Died in 1856.

Taylor, (THOMAS,) an English Puritan minister, born in Yorkshire in 1576. He preached in London, and published several volumes of sermons. Died in 1632.

Taylor, (THOMAS,) an eminent English scholar, surnamed THE PLATONIST, born in London in 1758. From early youth he applied himself with ardour to the study of the Greek philosophers, and about 1780 began the publication of a series of translations from the classics, including the writings of Plato and Aristotle. Besides the above, Mr. Taylor translated "The Hymns of Or-

pheus," (1787), "Proclus on Euclid," (1792,) Pausanias's "Description of Greece," (1794), "Five Books of Plotinus," (1794), "The Six Books of Proclus on the Theology of Plato," (1816), "Iamblichus on the Mysteries of the Egyptians, Chaldeans," etc., (1821), "The Metamorphoses and Philosophical Works of Apuleius," (1822), "Select Works of Porphyry," (1823), "Arguments of Celsus relative to the Christians, taken from Origen," etc., "Proclus on Providence and Evil," (1833,) and other classics. He also published, among other original treatises, a "Dissertation on the Eleusinian and Bacchic Mysteries." Died in 1835. Mr. Taylor was distinguished for his great conversational powers and attractive social qualities, which gained for him the friendship of many persons of wealth and influence, by whose assistance he was enabled to publish his voluminous works. Among his patrons the Duke of Norfolk and Mr. Meredith deserve especial mention for their munificence.

See J. WELSH, "Notice of Thomas Taylor."

Taylor, (TOM.) an English *littérateur*, born in Durham in 1817. He was elected a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and subsequently became professor of the English language and literature at University College, London. He published a "Biography of Benjamin Robert Haydon," "The Unequal Match," and other dramas. He was appointed secretary to the board of health about 1854, and secretary to a department of the home office in 1866. Of his numerous plays, most of which are derived or adapted from the French, the best known are "To Parents and Guardians," "Still Waters Run Deep," "The Contested Election," "The Overland Route," and "The Ticket-of-Leave Man." In 1873 he became editor of "Punch." Died in 1880.

Taylor, (WILLIAM) an accomplished English writer and translator, born at Norwich in 1765. He acquired a knowledge of the French, German, and Italian languages during a residence on the continent, and published, after his return, an excellent translation of Bürger's "Lenore," and other German poems. His version of Lessing's "Nathan der Weise" came out in 1806, and a collection of his translations, entitled a "Survey of German Poetry," was published in 1830. He also wrote a work on English synonyms, and essays on the German poets. Died in 1836.

See a "Memoir of the Life and Writings of the Late William Taylor," etc., by T. W. ROBERTS; "London Quarterly Review" for December, 1843.

Taylor, (WILLIAM COOKE) an Irish writer, born at Youghal, in 1800, published a number of biographical and historical works. Among the principal we may name a "History of France and Normandy," (1830), "History of Popery," (1837), and "Life and Times of Sir Robert Peel," (3 vols., 1846-51.) Died in 1849.

Taylor, (ZACHARY) a distinguished American general, and the twelfth President of the United States, was born in Orange county, Virginia, in 1784. He was a son of Colonel Richard Taylor. He was educated in Kentucky, his father having removed to Louisville, in that State, about 1785. He entered the army in 1808, and married Margaret Smith in 1810. In the war which began in 1812 he served as captain against the Indians. He obtained the rank of colonel in 1832, and was employed in the war against Black Hawk the same year. He defeated the Seminoles at Okechobee in December, 1837, and was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Florida in April, 1838. About 1840 he purchased an estate near Baton Rouge, on which he settled. He commanded an army which was sent in the summer of 1845 to Corpus Christi, near the mouth of the Nueces River. "Mr. Polk and his cabinet desired General Taylor to embark at, occupy, and hold the east bank of the Rio Grande, though they shrank from the responsibility of giving an order to that effect, hoping that General Taylor would take a hint. . . . Official hints and innuendoes, that he was expected to advance to the Rio Grande, continued to reach him; but he disregarded them; and at length, about the 1st of March, 1846, he received positive orders from the President to advance." (Greeley, "American Conflict," vol. i. p. 186.) On the 8th of

May he was attacked at Palo Alto by the Mexican army, which he signally defeated. He gained another victory at Resaca de la Palma on the 9th of May, soon after which he was promoted to the rank of major-general. On the 22d of February, 1847, he defeated Santa Anna in a hard-fought battle at Buena Vista. He received from his soldiers the familiar name of "Rough and Ready." In June, 1848, he was nominated as candidate for the Presidency by the Whig National Convention. His competitors were Lewis Cass, Democrat, and Martin Van Buren, Free-Soil. General Taylor received one hundred and sixty-three electoral votes, (cast by fifteen States, including New York and Pennsylvania,) and was elected. In the next Congress, which met in December, 1849, the Democrats had the majority. An exciting contest ensued about the organization of the spacious territories recently ceded by Mexico to the United States, and the admission of California, which had formed a constitution excluding slavery. In his message of December, 1849, the President recommended the admission of California, which was violently opposed by the Southern members of Congress, who threatened to dissolve the Union. This difficulty was obviated or postponed by Mr. Clay's compromise bill, which gave the pro-slavery party some compensation for the admission of California, by more effectual enactments for the rendition of fugitive slaves to their masters. According to this bill, New Mexico and Utah were to be organized without the Wilmot proviso; that is, the people of those territories were permitted to decide whether slavery should be admitted or prohibited. Before the passage of this compromise bill, President Taylor died, on the 9th of July, 1850, and the executive power devolved on the Vice-President, Millard Fillmore.

Tazewell, (LITTLETON W.) an American lawyer and Senator, born at Williamsburgh, Virginia, in 1774. He was a Senator of the United States from 1824 to 1832, and was elected Governor of Virginia in 1834. Died at Norfolk in 1860.

Tcherniaeff, (MICHAEL GREGOROVITCH) a Russian general, born in 1828. He took Tashkend in 1864, and afterwards, retiring from the army, became editor of the "Ruski Mir," a Slav journal. In 1876 he was commander-in-chief of the Servian army, and proclaimed Prince Milan as King. In 1882 he was appointed Governor of Tashkend.

Tchernyshef, chér'ne-shé'f, written also **Tschernyschew** and **Tschernytschew**, (ALEXANDER IVANOVITCH,) a Russian general and diplomatist, born in 1779, served with distinction in several campaigns against the French, and was ambassador to Paris in 1811. He was present at the Congress of Vienna, and soon after the accession of Nicholas was appointed minister of war and chief of the imperial staff of generals. In 1848 he became president of the imperial council, having been previously made a prince of the empire.

Tchernyshef or **Tschernyschew**, (GREGORY,) a Russian general in the service of Peter the Great, was born in 1672. He was appointed Governor of Livonia in 1726, and ennobled by the empress Elizabeth in 1742. Died in 1745.

His sons ZAKHAR (SACHAR) and IVAN rose to the rank of field-marshal; and a third son, Count PETER, became minister-plenipotentiary to the courts of Berlin and Paris.

Tchew-Kong, choo kong, or **Tcheou-Kong**, a Chinese legislator, is supposed to have lived eleven centuries before the Christian era. He filled several high offices under the government, and also enjoyed a high reputation as an astronomer, poet, and warrior.

Tchihatchef, von, fon ché'hâ-ché'f, (PETER,) a Russian geologist, born near Saint Petersburg in 1812. He spent about six years in the exploration of Asia Minor. He published in 1846 an account of his exploration of the Altai Mountains, entitled "Voyage scientifique dans l'Altai et dans les Contrées adjacentes," and a valuable work entitled "Asia Minor, a Physical, Statistical, and Archæological Description of that Country," (in French, 2 vols., 1853-56.)

Tching-Tching Kong, ching ching kong, a Chinese admiral, sometimes called **Koxinga**, fought against the

Mantchoo Tartars, whom he besieged in the city of Nanking about 1656. He subsequently drove the Dutch from the island of Formosa, and concluded a treaty with the English for the purpose of obtaining their aid against the Mantchoos. Died about 1670.

Tchitchagof, Tchitchagov, or Tschitschagow, *tchitch'á-goff*, (PAUL VASILIEVITCH,) a Russian admiral and general, was born in 1766. He was minister of the marine in the first years of the reign of Alexander I., and became an admiral in 1807. In 1812 he received command of an army destined to intercept the retreat of Napoleon from Moscow, but he failed in that design. He resigned soon after, and passed the rest of his life in foreign countries. Died in Paris in 1849.

Tchitchagof or Tschitschagow, (VASILII YAKOVLEVITCH,) a Russian admiral, born in 1726, served in the Seven Years' war, and in 1790 gained a victory over the Swedes near Viborg. He was the father of the preceding. Died in 1809.

Tchoung-Ni. See CONFUCIUS.

Tebaldeo, tà-bál'dà-o, or Tibaldeo, te-bál'dà-o, (ANTONIO,) an Italian poet, born at Ferrara in 1456, published numerous lyrics and pastorals, in Italian, also Latin epigrams and other poems, which were esteemed by his contemporaries. Died in 1537.

Tebaldus. See THEOBALDUS.

Te-cùm'seh, a celebrated Indian chief of the Shawnee tribe, was born near the Scioto River, Ohio, about 1770. Having effected an alliance of the Western Indians against the whites, a battle was fought at Tippecanoe in 1811, in which the former were defeated by General Harrison. Tecumseh joined the English in the war of 1812, obtained the rank of brigadier-general, and was killed at the battle of the Thames, in 1813, where he commanded the right wing.

Tedaldi-Fores, tà-dál'dee fo'rês, (CARLO,) an Italian poet, born at Cremona in 1793. Among his works are tragedies entitled "Bondelmonte" and "Beatrice Tenda," which are praised by Sismondi in the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1829.

Tedeschi, tà-dès'kee, (NICCOLÒ,) surnamed PANORMITANO, *pá-nor-me-tá'no*, [Lat. PANORMITANUS; Fr. LE PANORMITAIN, *lèh pá'nor'me-tán'*, *i. e.* "the Palermitan,"] an Italian canonist, born at Catania in 1386. He distinguished himself at the Council of Bâle, supported the anti-pope Felix V., and became a cardinal in 1440. Died in 1445.

Tefft, têt, (BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,) D.D., LL.D., an American Methodist divine, born in Oneida county, New York, in 1813. He was appointed professor of Greek and Hebrew in the Asbury University, Indiana, and subsequently became president of Genesee College, New York. He has published several theological works.

Tegel, tí'gél, (ERIC,) a Swedish historian, was appointed historiographer by Gustavus Adolphus in 1614. He wrote a "History of Gustavus I.," (1622,) and other works. Died in 1638.

Tegethoff, von, fon tã'gêt-hof', (WILHELM,) an Austrian vice-admiral, born in Styria in 1827. He became a captain in 1857, and defeated the Danish fleet near Heligoland in May, 1864. Having obtained the chief command of the Austrian fleet, with the rank of rear-admiral, he gained a decisive victory over the Italians at Lissa, in the Adriatic, July 19, 1866. Died in 1871.

Tegnér, têng'nair' or têng-niir', (ESAIAS,) the most celebrated poet of Sweden, was born in Wermland in 1782. He studied at the University of Lund, and in 1812 became professor of Greek in that institution. He had previously published a number of lyrics, and several larger poems, entitled "Svea," (1811,) which obtained the prize from the Swedish Academy, "Children of the Lord's Supper," (1820,) and "Axel," (1821.) Having graduated in theology, he was appointed in 1824 Bishop of Wexio. His "Frithiofssaga," published in 1825, is esteemed his best production. It has obtained a world-wide reputation, and been translated into the principal modern languages, four different versions of it having appeared in German. Among his other works may be named "Schulreden" and "Orations," which were greatly admired, and were translated into German by

Mohnike. Tegnér died in November, 1846, and a colossal statue, admirably executed by Svarnström, was raised to his memory at Lund in 1853. Several of his poems have been translated by Longfellow. He had married Anna Myrhrman in 1806, and left six children.

"E. Tegnér, the greatest poet of Sweden, was a native of Wermland. His 'Frithiof Saga,' though not a regular epic,—for it is rather a bundle of lyrical poems woven into one epic cycle,—is yet a complete and great poem. . . . We have had five or six translations of 'Frithiof,' none of which give any conception of the exquisite beauty and splendour of the original." (See article on "Scandinavian Literature" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica.")

See FRANZÉN, "Aminnelse-Tal öfver E. Tegnér," 1846; E. G. GEIJER, "Aminnelse-Tal öfver E. Tegnér," 1846; BOETTIGER, "E. Tegnér's Levnet," 1847; ACHARD KAHL, "Tegnér och hans Sötida i Lund," 1851; HAGBERG, "Minnel öfver E. Tegnér," 1847; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" HOWITT, "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1828; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for September, 1828; "North American Review" for July, 1837.

Tegoborski, tà-go-bor'skee, (LEWIS,) a Polish economist and diplomatist, born at Warsaw in 1793. He published, besides other works, "Studies on the Productive Forces of Russia," (4 vols., 1852-54.) He was a privy councillor of Russia. Died in 1857.

Teia, tee'ya, the last king of the Ostrogoths in Italy, began to reign in 552 A.D., as the successor of Totila. He was killed near Vesuvius, in a battle against Narses, in 553.

Teichmeyer, tîk'mî'er, (HERMANN FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German physician, born at Minden in 1685. He became professor of anatomy, etc. at Jena in 1727, and published several works. Died in 1746.

Teignmouth, tin'müth, (JOHN SHORE,) LORD, an English statesman and writer, born in Devonshire in 1751. He was appointed in 1773 Persian translator and secretary to the provincial council of Moorsheadabad, in India, and subsequently became a member of the supreme council under Lord Cornwallis. He was made a baronet in 1792, and in 1793 succeeded Cornwallis as Governor-General of India. He resigned this office in 1797, and was soon after made a peer of Ireland, with the title of Baron Teignmouth. He had been elected in 1794 president of the Asiatic Society, and in 1804 became first president of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He published "Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Correspondence of Sir William Jones," (1804,) afterwards prefixed to an edition of Jones's works which he brought out in 1807 in 13 vols. 8vo. Lord Teignmouth also wrote "Considerations on Communicating to the Inhabitants of India the Knowledge of Christianity," (1811.) He died in 1834, having been previously appointed a member of the privy council of India.

See "Life of Lord Teignmouth," by RICHARD TEMPLE, 1859.

Teil, du, dü tãl or tã'ye, (JEAN PIERRE,) BARON, a French general, born in Dauphiné in 1722. He was commandant of the school of artillery at Auxonne, and rendered some services to Bonaparte, who was a lieutenant under him. Bonaparte left a legacy of one hundred thousand francs to the heirs of Du Teil. Died in 1794.

Teiresias. See TIRESIAS.

Teisserenc, tã'srôn', (PIERRE EDMOND,) a French writer on railroads, was born at Châteauroux in 1814.

Teissier, tã'se-ã', (ANTOINE,) a French jurist and writer, born at Montpellier in 1632. He was patronized by the Elector of Brandenburg, afterwards Frederick I. of Prussia, who made him a councillor of state and his historiographer, and also appointed him preceptor to his son. He made translations from Saint Chrysostom, Saint Clement, and Calvin, and wrote "Eulogies of Learned Men, taken from the History of M. de Thou," (1683,) and other works. Died in 1715.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Teissier, (GUILLAUME FERDINAND,) a French antiquary, born at Marly-la-Ville in 1779. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of Thionville," (1828.) Died in 1834.

Teissier, (JEAN ANTOINE.) See MARGUERITTES.

Tekeli. See TÖKELY.

Tel'a-mon, [Gr. Τηλαμών; Fr. TÉLAMON, tà'lá'món,'] a hero of classic mythology, was a king of Salamis, a brother of Peleus, and the father of Ajax and Teucer, whose mother was Hesione, a daughter of Laomedon. He took part in the Argonautic expedition, and fought for Hercules against Laomedon and against the Amazons.

Tel-e-clí'dēs or **Tel-e-cléi'dēs**, [Τηλεκλειδής,] an Athenian comic poet of the old comedy, flourished about 444 B.C. His works are lost.

Te-leg'o-nus, [Gr. Τηλέγονος; Fr. TÉLÉGONE, tà'lá'gon,'] a son of Ulysses and Circe, was, according to the fable, thrown by shipwreck on the island of Ithaca. Being urged by hunger, he began to pillage from the natives, and was attacked by Ulysses, whom he killed, not knowing who he was.

Teleki or **Teleky**, tà'leh-ke, (LADISLAUS,) a Hungarian patriot, orator, and writer, born at Pesth in 1811. He was elected to the House of Representatives by the Liberal party in 1848, and took an active part in the movement for the independence of Hungary. During his absence on a mission to France, he was condemned to death by the Austrians. He was elected in 1860 a member of the Diet, in which he acted with the radical party. He died, probably by suicide, in May, 1861.

Te-lem'a-chus, [Gr. Τηλέμαχος; Fr. TÉLÉMAQUE, tà'lá'mák,'] son of Ulysses (King of Ithaca) and Penelope, was induced by Minerva, under the form of Mentés, (called also Mentor,) King of the Taphians, to undertake a voyage in search of his father, who had engaged with the other Grecian princes in the Trojan war. After his return home, he discovered Ulysses disguised as a beggar, and, with his assistance, put to death the suitors of Penelope. The fortunes of Telemachus form the subject of the admirable moral romance of Fénelon. After the death of his father he is said to have married Nausicaa, or, as some say, Circe. (See the "Odyssey.")

Telemann, tà'leh-mán, (GEORG PHILIPP,) a German composer, born at Hildesheim in 1681, was appointed director of music at Hamburg. His works were principally operas. Died in 1767.

Télémaque. See TELEMACHUS.

Tel-e-phas'sa, [Gr. Τηλέφασσα; Fr. TÉLÉPHASSE, tà'lá'fás,'] the wife of Agenor, and the mother of Cadmus, Europa, and Phoenix.

Téléphe. See TELEPHUS.

Tel'e-phus, [Gr. Τηλέφος; Fr. TÉLÉPHE, tà'láf,'] an ancient hero, the son of Hercules and Auge, was King of Mysia, in Asia Minor. He passed many years in poverty and exile. He fought against the Greeks in the beginning of the Trojan war, and was wounded by Achilles. An oracle which he consulted informed him that his wound could only be cured by him who inflicted it. Having persuaded Achilles to heal his wound, he became an ally of the Greeks. Euripides and Sophocles each wrote a tragedy entitled "Teléphus."

Tel-e-sil'la, [Gr. Τηλεσίλλα; Fr. TÉLÉSILLE, tà'lá'sél,'] a Greek lyric poetess, born at Argos, lived about 510 B.C. She is said to have served in the army against Sparta, and to have been equally celebrated for her courage and poetical genius.

Telesio, tà-lá'se-o, (ANTONIO,) an Italian poet and scholar, born at Cosenza in 1482. He was professor of Latin, etc. at Rome and Venice. Died in 1534.

Telesio, [Lat. TELESIUS,] (BERNARDINO,) an Italian philosopher, born at Cosenza in 1508 or 1509, was a nephew of the preceding. He distinguished himself as an opponent of the philosophy of Aristotle and an assertor of mental independence. He published some new ideas in his book "On the Nature of Things according to Proper Principles," ("De Natura Rerum juxta propria Principia.") He was persecuted by the clergy for his opinions. Died in 1588.

See LOTTER, "De Vita et Philosophia B. Telesii," 1733; RIXNER and SIBER, "Bernardin. Telesius," 1820; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" C. BARTHOLOMÉSS, "Dissertatio de B. Telesio," 1849; GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Telesius. See TELESIO.

Te-lés'pho-rus, Bishop of Rome, is supposed to have been elected in 127. Died in 138 A.D.

Te-lés'tas or **Te-lés'tēs**, [Τηλέστας or Τηλέστης,] an Athenian dithyrambic poet, flourished about 400 B.C.

Telford, (THOMAS,) an eminent Scottish engineer, born in Dumfriesshire in 1757. He was the son of a shepherd, and was apprenticed at an early age to a stone-mason. Having subsequently removed to London, he was employed in various architectural works, and in 1796 completed an iron bridge over the Severn. In 1801 he finished the Ellesmere Canal, which was followed by the aqueduct bridge over the valley of the Dee, and the Caledonian Ship-Canal, esteemed one of his greatest works. His improvement of the harbours of Aberdeen and Dundee, the construction of the Saint Catherine docks, London, and the Menai suspension bridge, are also monuments of engineering skill. Mr Telford was a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and was for many years president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, to which he bequeathed £2000 for a premium-fund. He contributed a number of articles on architecture, inland navigation, etc. to the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia." Died in 1834.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1839; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1839.

Teligny, de, deh teh-lèn'ye', (CHARLES,) a French Protestant officer and able negotiator. He served with distinction in the civil wars, and was employed in several treaties between his party and the court. He married in 1571 Louise de Coligny, a daughter of Admiral de Coligny, and perished in the massacre of August, 1572, at Paris. His widow afterwards was married to William the Silent, Prince of Orange.

See HAAG, "La France protestante."

Tell, tél, (WILHELM,) a celebrated Swiss hero and patriot, born in the canton of Uri in the latter part of the thirteenth century. In 1307 he entered into a league with his father-in-law, Walter Fürst, Stauffacher von Schwyz, and Arnold von Melchthal to resist the tyranny of the Austrian governor, Hermann Gessler. This officer having insolently required the Swiss to make obeisance to his hat, which was hung up in public, Tell refused to comply, upon which Gessler commanded him to shoot an apple from the head of his son, and, if he failed to hit the mark, his life should be the penalty. Tell struck the apple, but, on being asked what he intended to do with a second arrow which he carried, replied that in case he had killed his son it was destined for Gessler. For this he was taken prisoner on the governor's vessel; but, a violent storm arising, he was required to steer the boat, and, watching his chance, sprang on shore. Gessler, having landed soon after, was shot, by Tell, while on his way to Küssnacht. These incidents form the subject of Schiller's most popular drama. In the opinion of some of the best modern critics, there is a considerable infusion of the mythic element in the history of Tell as it has come down to us. According to tradition, William Tell was drowned about 1350, while attempting to save a child,—an event which Uhland has celebrated in one of his lyrics.

See IDELER, "Die Sage vom Schusse des Tell," 1836; G. E. VON HALLER, "Rede über W. Tell," 1772; "Les Origines de la Confédération Suisse," by A. RILLIET, Geneva, 1868; J. VON MÜLLER, "Histoire de la Suisse;" HENNING, "W. Tell," 1836; J. J. HISELY, "G. Tell, Mythe et Histoire," etc., 1843; BARING-GOULD, "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1869.

Teller, tel'ler, (WILHELM ABRAHAM,) a German theologian, and professor of theology at Helmstedt, was born at Leipsic in 1734. He was the author of a "Manual of Christian Faith," "Dictionary of the New Testament," and other religious works. Died in 1804.

Tellez. See ELEANOR OF PORTUGAL.

Tellez, tel-léz', (BALTHAZAR,) a learned Portuguese Jesuit, born at Lisbon in 1595. He became professor of theology in his native city, having previously taught belles-lettres, philosophy, etc. in the principal colleges of Portugal. He was the author of a valuable "History of Ethiopia," including an account of the Jesuit missions in that country, "History of the Society of Jesus in Portugal," and "Compendium of Universal Philosophy," ("Summa universæ Philosophiæ.") He was appointed provincial of the order of Jesuits in Portugal. Died in 1675.

See BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana."

Tellez, tĕl-yĕth', (GABRIEL,) a celebrated Spanish dramatist, known by his pseudonym of TIRSO DE MOLINA, (tĕr'so dā mo-lee'nā,) was born at Madrid about 1585. Having taken holy orders, he became prior of the convent of Soria in 1645. His comedies are said to have amounted to three hundred, only sixty-eight of which have been preserved. Among these may be named "El Condenado por Desconfiado," "The Woman who Commands at Home," ("La Muger que manda en Casa,") "Prudence in Woman," ("Prudencia en la Muger,") "The Country-Girl of La Sagra," ("La Villana de La Sagra,") "The Scoffer of Seville," ("El Burlador de Sevilla,") which was imitated by Molière in his "Festin de Pierre," and "The Bashful Man in the Palace," ("El Vergonzoso en Palacio.") These dramas are ranked among the master-pieces of the Spanish theatre, being esteemed second only to those of Lope de Vega, whom Tellez made his model. Died in 1648.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature," article TIRSO DE MOLINA, in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tellez da Sylva, tĕl-lĕz' dā sĕl'vā, (MANOEL,) Marquis d'Alegrete and Count de Villamayor, a Portuguese *littérateur*, born in Lisbon in 1682; died in 1736.

Tellier, Le. See LE TELLIER and LOUVOIS.

Tellucini, tĕl-loot-chee'nec, (MARIO,) called BERNINO, an Italian poet, lived about 1560-90. Among his works is "Artemidoro," a poem, (1566.)

Tel'us or **Ter'ra**, [Gr. Τῆ or Τῆα,] the goddess of the earth, in Roman mythology, was called the wife of Uranus or Cœlus.

Temanza, tã-mãn'zã, (TOMMASO,) a Venetian architect and writer, born in 1705. He built the church of Santa Maria Maddalena at Venice, the bridge of Dolo over the Brenta, and the façade of Santa Margarita at Padua. His "Lives of the Most Eminent Venetian Architects and Sculptors of the Sixteenth Century" (1777) is esteemed a standard work. He also published several treatises on architecture and antiquities. Died in 1789.

See NEGRI, "Notizie intorno alla Persona ed alle Opere di T. Temanza," 1830.

Temme, tem'meh, (JODOCUS, yo-do'kŭs,) a German jurist and liberal politician, born at Lette, Westphalia, in 1799. He was elected to the Prussian National Assembly in 1848. He wrote treatises on the Civil Law and Penal Law of Prussia, (1846-53,) and other works.

Temminck, tem'mink, (C. J.,) an eminent Dutch naturalist, born about 1770. He published, besides other works, in French, "The Natural History of Pigeons and Gallinaceous Birds," (3 vols., 1813-15,) a "Manual of Ornithology," (4 vols., 1820-39,) and a "Monography of Mammalogy, or Descriptions of Some Genera of Mammifera of which Species have been observed in the Museums of Europe," (2 vols., 1825-41.) Died in 1858.

Tempelhoff, von, fon tĕm'pel-hof', (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a Prussian general and military writer, born at Trampe in 1737. He served with distinction in the Seven Years' war, and subsequently under the Duke of Brunswick in 1792. He was the author of the "Bombardier Prussien," a "History of the Seven Years' War," and other works. He was appointed teacher of military science to the sons of Frederick William II. Died in 1807.

Tempesta, tĕm-pĕs'tã, or **Tempesti**, tĕm-pĕs'tee, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Italian painter and engraver, born at Florence in 1555. He studied under Strada, and afterwards resided at Rome, where he executed a number of admired works for Pope Gregory XIII., Cardinal Farnese, and other persons of rank. He painted landscapes, animals, hunting-scenes, and battles with great spirit and fidelity, and produced more than fifteen hundred etchings. Among the best of these we may name "The Life of Saint Anthony," (in 24 plates,) "The Victory of the Jews over the Amalekites," and "Christ, the Virgin, and the Apostles." Died in 1630.

Tempesta, CAVALIERE, a celebrated painter, sometimes called PIETRO MULIER, was born at Haarlem in 1637. His original name was PETER MOLYN, but, owing to his skill in delineating storms at sea, it was changed to Tempesta. After residing for some time at Rome, where he married and obtained extensive patronage, he visited Venice and Genoa. He soon after contrived the

murder of his wife, in order to marry a Genoese lady, and, being convicted of the crime, was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. He was liberated at the end of five years, according to one statement, while other writers assert that he was confined much longer. On his release he settled at Milan, where he acquired great wealth by the sale of his pictures. Died in 1701.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Hollandais."

Temple, (FREDERICK,) an English bishop, born in 1821, graduated at Oxford in 1842. He became chaplain to the queen, head-master of Rugby School in 1858, and Bishop of Exeter in 1869. He was author of one of the well-known "Essays and Reviews," (1860.) In 1885 he was translated to the see of London.

Temple, (Sir JOHN,) an English lawyer and statesman, born in London, became a privy councillor in Ireland under the reign of Charles II. He was the author of a "History of the Irish Rebellion in 1641." Died in 1677.

Temple, (JOHN,) a son of Sir William, (1628-99,) became secretary of war in 1689. About a week after his appointment he committed suicide. He left a note expressing regret for undertaking a task for which he was incompetent.

Temple, (RICHARD GRENVILLE,) EARL, an English politician, born about 1710, was a brother-in-law of Lord Chatham. He was first lord of the admiralty in 1756, and became keeper of the privy seal about 1758. "His talents for administration and debate," says Macaulay, "were of no high order. But his great possessions, his turbulent and unscrupulous character, and his skill in the most ignoble tactics of faction made him one of the most formidable enemies that a ministry could have." (Essay on "Lord Chatham.") Died in 1777.

Temple, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English jurist, was secretary to Sir Philip Sidney, and subsequently became a master of chancery. Died in 1626. He was grandfather of the famous Sir William Temple.

Temple, (Sir WILLIAM,) a celebrated English statesman, diplomatist, and writer, born in London in 1628, was the eldest son of Sir John Temple, who wrote a history of the Irish rebellion of 1641. His mother was a sister of Henry Hammond the eminent divine. His early education was directed by the uncle just named. He also studied at Cambridge, where Cudworth was his tutor, but he left college without a degree about 1647, and then set out upon his travels on the continent. He professed to be a royalist in the civil war. After a long courtship, in which a variety of obstacles were encountered, he married, about 1654, Dorothy Osborne, who preferred him to Henry Cromwell, a son of the Protector. He was a member of the Irish Convention of 1660, and of the first Irish Parliament that met in the reign of Charles II. In 1665 he was sent on a mission to the Bishop of Münster, and acquitted himself so well that he was created a baronet in 1666, and appointed resident at the vice-regal court of Brussels. "From this excellent school," says Macaulay, "he soon came forth the most accomplished negotiator of his age." He formed a friendship with De Witt, then chief minister of Holland. Temple acquired a high reputation by negotiating with the Dutch and Swedes the triple alliance against the aggressions of Louis XIV. in 1668. "This memorable negotiation occupied only five days." (Macaulay.) He was appointed ambassador at the Hague in 1668. In October, 1670, he was recalled by the "Cabal," and the foreign policy of the English court was reversed. During the retirement which followed he wrote an "Account of the United Provinces," (1672,) and other works. The members of the Cabal raised against themselves such a storm of popular indignation by subservience to the French king, that the services of Temple were required by Charles II. in 1674 to negotiate a peace with Holland. "The highest honours of the state were now within Temple's reach." (Macaulay.) He declined the office of secretary of state, and accepted the embassy to the Hague, (1674.) In 1677 he was earnestly pressed by the king to accept the office of secretary; but he was unwilling to take the responsibility, for he perceived that the signs of the times were very portentous of evil. By the advice of Temple, Charles appointed, in April,

ē, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ě, ĭ, ō, ů, ŷ, short; a, e, i, o, obscure; fâr, fáll, fât; mêt; nôt; gôod; mōon;

1679, a new privy council of thirty members, fifteen of whom were great officers of state. Sir William was a member of this council. "The perfidious levity of the king, and the ambition of the chiefs of parties, produced the instant, entire, and irremediable failure of this plan." (Macaulay.) He took no part in the violent contests which preceded the revolution of 1688, and after that event refused to become secretary of state, in spite of the pressing solicitations of William III. He passed his latter years at Moor Park, Surrey, where Swift, the great humorist, acted as his secretary. He wrote in this retreat his "Memoirs of Events from 1672 to 1679," and several miscellaneous treatises. "Next to Dryden," says Hallam, "the second place among the polite writers of the period from the restoration to the end of the century has commonly been given to Sir William Temple. . . . If his thoughts are not very striking, they are commonly just. He has the merit of a comprehensive and candid mind." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He died in January, 1699. Macaulay censures his neutrality in politics, and his habit of shrinking from responsibility, but admits "that he won the esteem of a profligate court and of a turbulent people without being guilty of any great subservency to either."

See MACAULAY, "Essay on Sir William Temple;" THOMAS P. COURTENAY, "Memoirs of the Life and Works of Sir William Temple," 2 vols., 1836; ABEL BOYER, "Memoir of Sir W. Temple," 1714; "Leven von der Ridder Temple," Leyden, 1736; "Life of Sir W. Temple," by his sister, LADY GIFFARD, 1731; H. LUDEN, "Sir W. Temple's Biographie," 1803; BURNET, "History of his Own Times;" "Biographia Britannica."

Temple, (SIR WILLIAM), a diplomatist, born in London in 1788, was a brother of Lord Palmerston. He was for many years ambassador at the court of Naples. Died in 1856.

Tem'ple-man, (PETER), an English physician, born at Dorchester in 1711, translated Norden's "Travels in Egypt and Nubia" from the Danish, and wrote several medical treatises. Died in 1769.

Tencin, de, deŭ tɔn'sân', (CLAUDINE ALEXANDRINE GUÉRIN), a French courtesan, born at Grenoble in 1681. She became successively the mistress of the Duke of Orléans, Chancellor d'Argenson, Lord Bolingbroke, and other distinguished men of the time. She was the mother of the celebrated D'Alembert, whom she abandoned and exposed. She subsequently attained distinction for her literary tastes and acquirements, and was the author of several novels. She numbered among her friends Fontenelle and Montesquieu. Died in 1749.

See L. BARTHÉLEMY, "Mémoires secrets de Madame de Tencin," 1790; SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tencin, de, (PIERRE GUÉRIN), a French cardinal and politician, born at Grenoble in 1680, was a brother of the preceding. He was a creature or trusted agent of Dubois, and an adversary of the Jansenists. In 1739 he became a cardinal, and in 1742 received the title of minister of state. Died in 1758.

See "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire du Cardinal de Tencin," 1753.

Tenerani, tà-nà-râ'nee, (PIETRO), an Italian sculptor, born near Carrara about 1800. He studied under Canova and Thorwaldsen, and subsequently produced a number of admirable works illustrating Greek and Roman mythology. Among the principal of these we may name his "Cupid extracting a Thorn from the Foot of Venus," a "Faun playing on a Flute," and a group of "Psyche and Venus." He also executed, among other religious works, a "Christ on the Cross," and the "Martyrdom of Eudorus." His monumental statues and portrait-busts are likewise highly esteemed. He was elected a member of the French Institute and of other learned societies, and became professor of sculpture in the Academy of Saint Luke at Rome. Died in 1869.

Te'nēs or Ten'nēs, [Gr. Τήνης; Fr. TĒNĒS, tã'nĕss'] a fabulous personage, said to have been a son of Cynus. His step-mother, by a calumnious charge, induced Cynus to throw him into the sea, and he was cast upon an island which derived from him the name of Tenedos. He was killed by Achilles.

Teniers, tĕn'e-erz, [Fr. pron. tã'ne-air'] (DAVID), THE ELDER, a celebrated Flemish painter, surnamed

IL BASSANO, from his admirable imitations of that artist, was born at Antwerp in 1582. He studied under Rubens, and afterwards resided many years in Rome. His favourite subjects were tavern-scenes, and boors drinking and smoking. Died in 1649.

Teniers, (DAVID), THE YOUNGER, a son of the preceding, was born at Antwerp in 1610. He was instructed by his father, whom he surpassed in genius, and was also a pupil of Rubens. He was appointed director of the Academy at Antwerp. He is esteemed, in his department, one of the greatest artists of the Flemish school. He produced several historical pieces of superior merit; but his master-pieces are delineations of low life. He also excelled in marine views and as a painter of animals. Died in 1690.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands;" LECARPENTIER, "David Teniers," 1804; NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Ten'ison, (THOMAS), an eminent English prelate, born at Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire, in 1636. He studied at Cambridge, and afterwards rose successively to be Archdeacon of London, (1689,) Bishop of Lincoln, (1691,) and Archbishop of Canterbury, (1694.) He was highly esteemed for his learning and piety, and made numerous bequests for charitable and educational purposes. He published several religious and controversial works. Died in 1715.

See "Memoirs of the Life of Archbishop Tenison," 1716.

Tenivelli, tà-ne-vel'lee, (CARLO), an Italian biographer, born at Turin in 1756. He published "Piedmontese Biography," ("Biografia Piemontese," 5 vols., 1784-92.) He was condemned as a revolutionist by a court-martial and shot in 1797.

Ten Kate. See KATE, TEN.

Ten'nant, (SMITHSON), F.R.S., an English chemist, born in 1761, became professor of chemistry at Cambridge in 1813. He contributed a number of valuable essays to the "Transactions" of the Philosophical Society. Died in 1815.

Ten'nant, (WILLIAM), a Scottish poet and Oriental scholar, born in Fifeshire in 1785. He was appointed in 1835 professor of the Oriental languages in Saint Mary's College, Saint Andrew's. He was the author of several dramas, a humorous poem entitled "Anster Fair," and other poetical pieces. He also made translations from the Greek, Persian, etc., and compiled grammars of the Chaldee and Syriac languages. Died in 1848.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement;) "Edinburgh Review" for November, 1814.

Tennecker, von, fon ten'nĕk-er, (CHRISTIAN SEIFERT), a German veterinary writer, born near Freiberg in 1770, published several works on the diseases and cure of horses. Died in 1839.

Tennemann, ten'neh-mân', (WILHELM GOTTLIEB), an eminent German philosopher, born near Erfurt in December, 1761, was an adherent of the doctrines of Kant. He became professor of philosophy at Jena in 1798, and at Marburg in 1804. He translated into German Locke's "Essay on the Human Understanding." His chief work is a valuable "History of Philosophy," ("Geschichte der Philosophie," 11 vols., 1798-1811,) of which he also published an abridgment, entitled "Grundriss der Geschichte der Philosophie," (1812.) Died in 1819.

See G. F. CREUZER, "Rede am Grabe Tennemann's," 1819; WAGNER, "Memoria G. T. Tennemanni," 1819; COUSIN, "Cours de Philosophie."

Ten'nent, (GILBERT), an eloquent Presbyterian divine, born in the county of Armagh, Ireland, in 1703, emigrated at an early age to America, and became in 1743 pastor of a church in Philadelphia. Died in 1764.

His brother WILLIAM, born in 1705, settled as pastor of a church at Freehold, New Jersey. During an attack of fever, he lay for three days in a trance, and on his recovery gave a description of what he saw in the celestial world. A full account of this extraordinary event was published by Elias Boudinot. Died in 1777.

See REV. ROBERT STEEL, "Burning and Shining Lights," 1864.

Ten'nent, (Sir JAMES EMERSON), a distinguished traveller and statesman, born at Belfast, Ireland, in 1804. He published, under the name of EMERSON, (his

original name,) "Travels in Greece," (1825,) "Letters from the Ægean," (1829,) and "A History of Modern Greece," (1830.) He was elected to Parliament for Belfast in 1832, and was several times re-elected. He was appointed civil secretary to the colonial government of Ceylon in 1845, having previously been made a knight. Among his other works may be named "Christianity in Ceylon," etc., (1850,) "Wine: its Use and Taxation," etc., (1855,) and "Sketches of the Natural History of Ceylon," etc., (1861.) Died in March, 1869.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1859.

Ten'nŷ-son, (ALFRED, D.C.L., a popular English poet, the third son of George Clayton Tennyson, rector of that parish, was born at Somerby, in Lincolnshire, in 1809. His mother's maiden-name was Elizabeth Fytche. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a prize for an English poem in blank verse on "Timbuctoo," (1829.) He was still an under-graduate of Trinity College when he published a volume entitled "Poems, chiefly Lyrical," (1830.) In this collection were several short poems which were omitted from the subsequent editions. In 1833 there appeared another volume of "Poems, by Alfred Tennyson," including, besides a number of pieces reprinted, "Mariana in the South," "The May Queen," "The Palace of Art," a "Dream of Fair Women," and other new poems, which, compared with his earliest efforts, indicated great improvement in richness of thought and beauty of imagery. He extended his reputation by his "Morte d'Arthur," "Locksley Hall," "Godiva," "Dora," "Lady Clara Vere De Vere," and other poems, in 2 vols., (1842.)

He afterwards produced an admirable poem called "The Princess, a Medley," (1847;) a beautiful tribute to the memory of his friend Arthur H. Hallam, entitled "In Memoriam," (1850;) and "Maud," (1854.) He succeeded Wordsworth as poet-laureate in 1851. In 1884 he was raised to the peerage as Lord Tennyson. Among his later works are "The Idylls of the King," "Enoch Arden, and other Poems," "The Holy Grail," "Gareth and Lynette," "The Lover's Tale," "Queen Mary," "Harold," "The Cup," and "The Promise of May." "If Mr. Tennyson's poetry," says the "Quarterly Review" for January, 1866, "comes short of the highest standard, it is because the conditions under which he works are those which we have just indicated. . . . He gives us symmetry rather than grandeur of workmanship, and his exploring temper is more often exercised in completing the web of delicate sensibilities within the range of experience, than in pressing beyond the veil. . . . After the descriptive beauty of the Laureate's verse, perhaps no quality of it is more highly praised than its measure; and truly the purity and delicacy of its movement is almost beyond praise. When we judge it by the highest standard, however, it still seems to lack that lofty and ringing flight and those unforeseen vicinities of cadence which we find in the greatest masters. . . . Though certain common excellences may make a plausible resemblance, yet, in truth, no contrast is greater than that between the jewelled beauty of Mr. Tennyson's style and the crystalline effulgence—the 'non imitabile fulgur'—of the great ancients."

See the "London Quarterly" for September, 1842, March, 1848, and October, 1859; "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1849, September, 1855, and November, 1859; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1859; "Fraser's Magazine" for September, 1855, and September, 1859; "Westminster Review" for October, 1859, and October, 1859; "North British Review" for August, 1859.

Tenon, tēh-nōn', (JACQUES RENÉ,) a celebrated French surgeon, born near Joigny in 1724. He studied anatomy in Paris under Winslow, and was appointed in 1744 army surgeon of the first class. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in 1759. Among his most important works are his "Memoirs on the Exfoliation of Bones" and "Researches on Capsular Cataracts." Died in 1816.

See CUVIER, "Éloge de Tenon;" "Biographie Médicale."

Tenore, tã-no'rã, (MICHELE,) an Italian botanist, born at Naples in 1781. He founded the botanic garden of Naples, of which he was director for many years. He published, besides other works, a "Flora Neapolitana," (5 vols.) Died in 1861.

Ténot, tá-no', (EUGÈNE,) a French journalist of the present age. He became editor of the "Siècle," a popular and liberal daily journal of Paris. He published an able and impartial work, entitled "Paris in December, 1851, or the Coup-d'État of Napoleon III.," which has been translated into English.

Ten Rhynne. See RHYNE.

Tenterden, LORD. See ABBOTT, (CHARLES.)

Tentori, tēn-to'ree, (CRISTOFORO,) a distinguished historian, of Venetian extraction, born in Spain in 1745. He was the author of a "Civil and Political History of the Republic of Venice," etc., (12 vols., 1785,) which was followed in 1799 by an account of the destruction of the republic in 1797. Died in 1810.

Tenzel or **Tenzel**, tēnt'sēl, (WILHELM ERNST,) a German antiquary and journalist, born in Thuringia in 1659. He published a treatise entitled "Saxonia Numismatica," a "History of the Reformation," and other works on the history and antiquities of Germany. In 1688 he established a monthly literary review, which was the first journal of the kind that had appeared in Germany. Died in 1707.

Tenzel. See TENTZEL.

Teobaldo, the Italian for THEOBALD, which see.

Teocrito. See THEOCRITUS.

Teodoro. See THEODORUS.

Teodosio. See THEODOSIUS.

Teofilo. See THEOPHILUS.

Teofrasto. See THEOPHRASTUS.

Teplof or **Teplov**, tēp'lof, written also **Teplov**, (GREGORY NIKOLAIEVITCH,) a Russian savant and senator, born about 1720. He was a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, and wrote various works. Died in 1779.

Teramo, da, dã tã'rã-mo or tēr'ã-mo, (JACOPO PALADINO,) an Italian prelate and writer, born at Teramo in 1349. He wrote "Trial of Lucifer against Jesus," ("Processus Luciferi contra Jesum,") and the "Consolation of Sinners," ("Consolatio Peccatorum," 1472.) Died in 1417.

Terburg, tēr'bürg or tēr'bürh, (GERAART,) a celebrated painter of the Dutch school, born near Overysseel in 1608. He studied at Rome, and subsequently visited Madrid, London, and Paris, his works being everywhere received with distinguished favour. His most admired productions are conversation-pieces, which department of the art he is said to have originated. His pictures are to be seen in the galleries of Dresden, Amsterdam, Paris, Munich, and Vienna, also a number in England; and many of them have been engraved and lithographed. Among his master-pieces are his picture of the plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Münster, and portraits of the royal family of Spain. Died in 1681.

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

Terceira, tēr-sã'era, DUKE OF, and Count of Villafior, a Portuguese statesman and military commander, born about 1790. He was a partisan of the queen Maria da Gloria, and gained several advantages over Don Miguel. Having been made a marshal, he was appointed in 1829 to the chief command of the constitutional army. He became minister of war in 1842. Died in 1860.

Tercier, tēr'se-ã', (JEAN PIERRE,) a diplomatist and linguist, born in Paris in 1704. He was employed by Louis XV. to direct his secret correspondence. Died in 1767.

See SOLIGNAC, "Éloge de Tercier," 1767.

Terence, tēr'ēnss, or **Terentius**, tē-rēn'she-us, [Fr. TERENCE, tã'rōnss'; It. TEREZIO, tã-rēn'ze-o.] JOR, more fully, **Publius Terentius Afer**, a celebrated Roman comic poet, born at Carthage about 195 B.C. At an early age he became the slave of a Roman senator, named Terentius Lucanus, who gave him a good education, to which he added the gift of liberty. Terence was on intimate terms with Scipio Africanus Minor and Lælius, who are said to have aided him in the composition of his plays. His first work, entitled "Andria," was performed at Rome in 166 B.C. He produced "Hecyra" in 165, and "The Self-Tormentor" ("Heauton-timorumenos") in 163. Three other of his plays have come down to us, viz., "Adelphi," "Phormio," and "Eunuchus."

After he had written these, he travelled in Greece, and

translated, it is said, one hundred and eight of Menander's comedies. He never returned to Rome, but died in 159 or 158 B.C. His works are models of elegant diction and pure Latinity. They were praised by Cæsar and Cicero, and are said to have escaped the censures of the Church. He is deficient in *vis comica*, ("comic power," or "broad humour,") but, according to Horace, excels in art. (Epistle II. l. 59.) The kindly human sympathy manifested by Terence contributed not a little to the popularity of his dramas. When the words

"Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto,"*

were spoken on the Roman stage, they were received by all classes with tumultuous and reiterated applause. His plays have been translated into English by George Colman.

See L. SCHOPEN, "Dissertation de Terentio et Donato," 1821; J. B. LOMAN, "Specimen critico-literarium in Plautum et Terentium," 1845; N. FRITSCH, "Suetonii Vita Terentii emendata et illustrata," 1851; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Terentia, te-rén'she-á, a Roman lady, who became the wife of Cicero the orator about 80 B.C. She bore him a daughter Tullia and a son Marcus. In the year 46 she was repudiated by her husband, for reasons that have not been satisfactorily explained; but this act is generally considered to have left a stain on the reputation of Cicero. Terentia appears to have been a woman of good sense and great firmness of character. She is said to have attained the extraordinary age of one hundred and three years.

Terentianus. See MAURUS TERENTIANUS.

Terentius. See TERENCE.

Terentius (te-rén'she-us) **Cle'mens**, a Roman jurist, the date of whose birth is unknown, was the author of a work entitled "Ad Legem Juliam et Papiam," in twenty books. Only fragments of it are extant.

Terentius Varro. See VARRO.

Terenzio. See TERENCE.

Teresa. See THERESA.

Terme. See TERMINUS.

Ter'mī-nus, [Fr. TERME, tĕrm,] a Roman divinity, who was supposed to preside over the boundaries of nations and of private landed property. The worship of Terminus is said to have been instituted by Numa.

Ternaux, tĕr'nō', (GUILLAUME LOUIS,) BARON, a French statesman and manufacturer, born at Sedan in 1763. He represented the department of Seine in the Chamber of Deputies from 1818 to 1823. He was an earnest supporter of the cause of the Bourbons, but took an active part against Charles X. in the revolution of 1830. He published several treatises on finance and manufactures, was one of the first to introduce spinning-machines for cotton and woollen fabrics, and contributed greatly to the improvement of the national industry. Died in 1833.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ternaux, (HENRI,) a nephew of the preceding, published "Voyages, Relations, and Memoirs relating to the Discovery and Conquest of America," the "Bibliothèque Américaine," and other works.

Ter-pan'der, [Gr. Τέρπανδρος; Fr. TERPANDRE, tĕr'pōndr',] a celebrated Greek poet and musician, born on the island of Lesbos about 680 B.C. He was the inventor of the heptachord, or seven-stringed lyre, and is said to have founded the first school of music in Greece. He was the author of hymns and lyrics, none of which are extant.

See K. O. MÜLLER, "History of the Literature of Ancient Greece;" BODE, "Poetae lyrici Græci."

Terpandre. See TERPANDRE.

Terp-sieh'o-re, [Gr. Τερψιχόρη or Τερψιχόρα, *i.e.* "delighting in the dance," from *τέρπω*, to "delight," and *χορεία*, a "dance,") one of the nine Muses, presided over dancing and choral song. She was represented with a crown of laurel, and with a lyre in her hand.

Terquem, tĕr'kōn', (OLRY,) a French mathematician, born at Metz in 1782, was a Jew. He published several mathematical works. Died in Paris in 1862.

Tĕr'ra, [Fr. TERRE, tair,] a name given by the Romans to the goddess of the earth, and identified with

the Ge [Gr. Γῆα or Γῆ] of the Greek mythology. She was the mother of the Titans, Gigantes, and Oceanus. (See TELLUS.)

Terrail, du. See BAYARD, (PIERRE.)

Terrasson, tĕ'r-ā'sōn', (ANTOINE,) a French lawyer and scholar, born in Paris in 1705. He wrote a "History of Roman Jurisprudence," (1750.) Died in 1782.

Terrasson, (GASPARD,) a French Jansenist and pulpit orator, born at Lyons in 1680. His sermons were published in 4 vols., 1749. Died in 1752.

Terrasson, (JEAN,) a distinguished French scholar and writer, born at Lyons in 1670, was a brother of the preceding. He was the author of a "Critical Dissertation on Homer's Iliad," (1715,) "Three Letters on the New System of Finance," (1720,) in defence of John Law's projects, a philosophical romance entitled "Séthos," on the model of Fénelon's "Télémaque," and other works. In 1732 he succeeded Morville in the French Academy. Died in 1750.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Histoire des Membres de l'Académie Française;" GRANDJEAN DE FOUCHY, "Eloge de Terrasson;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Retrospective Review," vol. iii., (1821.)

Terrasson, (MATHIEU,) an eloquent French lawyer and jurist, born at Lyons in 1669, was the father of Antoine, noticed above. Died in 1734.

Terray, tĕ'r-ā', (JOSEPH MARIE,) a French financier, born in Forez in 1715. He became controller-general of the finances in 1769, and was removed in 1774. Died in 1778.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Terreros y Pando, tĕr-rā'rōs e pān'do, (ESTEBAN,) a Spanish Jesuit and grammarian, born in Biscay in 1707. Among his works is a "Dictionary of the Spanish Language, with Definitions in Latin, French, and Italian," ("Diccionario Castellano," etc., 4 vols., 1785-93.) Died at Forl, in Italy, in 1782.

Ter'ril, (WILLIAM R.,) an American general, born in Virginia about 1832, graduated at West Point in 1853. He distinguished himself at the battle of Shiloh, (fighting for the Union,) April, 1862, and was killed at the battle of Perryville, October 8 of that year.

Ter'ry, (ALFRED H.,) an American general, born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1827, was a lawyer before the civil war. He served as colonel in the expedition against Port Royal in November, 1861, became a brigadier-general in March, 1862, and took a prominent part in the capture of Fort Wagner, in September, 1863. He commanded a division of the army of the James River in Virginia in the summer of 1864. He was selected by General Grant to command an expedition against Fort Fisher, North Carolina, which he captured.

Ter'ry, (DANIEL,) an English comedian, born at Bath about 1780. He performed with success at Liverpool and Edinburgh, where he acquired the friendship and patronage of Sir Walter Scott. He was subsequently for a time one of the proprietors of the Adelphi Theatre, London. Died in 1828.

Terry, (EDWARD,) an English writer, born about 1590, accompanied the embassy to the Great Mogul in 1615, and published, after his return, his "Travels in the East Indies," etc., (1655).

Terry, (ELLEN ALICE,) an English actress, born at Coventry in 1848. She first appeared at the Princess's Theatre, then managed by the Keans. Since 1877 she has acted with Mr. Henry Irving at the Lyceum Theatre, in Shakespeare's characters of Ophelia, Portia, Juliet, and Beatrice, and other important parts.

Tersan, de, deĕ tĕr'sōn', (CHARLES PHILIPPE CAMPION,) a French antiquary, born at Marseilles in 1736; died in 1819.

Tertre, du. See DUTERTRE.

Ter-tul'i-an, [Lat. TERTULLIANUS; Fr. TERTULLIEN, tĕr'tū'le-ān'; It. TERTULLIANO, tĕr-tool-le-ā'no,] (QUINTUS SEPTIMIUS FLORENS,) an eminent Latin Father of the Church, born at Carthage about 160 A.D., was originally a heathen. He adopted the profession of advocate or lawyer. The date of his conversion to Christianity is not preserved. Soon after this event he was ordained a presbyter in the Church of Carthage. About the end of the second century he left the Catholic Church and joined the Montanists. He acquired great

* "I am a man; and I have an interest in everything that concerns humanity." See *Heauton-timorumenos*, Act I., Scene I.

influence among the Christians of his time. He was a man of powerful intellect, ardent temper, austere character, and great erudition. The date of his death is unknown, but he is said to have attained a great age.

Tertullian wrote numerous works, partly devotional and partly controversial, which are still extant. The following are supposed to have been written before he became a Montanist: "Letter to the Martyrs," ("Ad Martyres,") "On Prayer," ("De Oratione,") "On Baptism," ("De Baptismo,") "Advice to his Wife," ("Ad Uxorem,") "On Public Games or Shows," ("De Spectaculis,") about 198, and "De Præscriptione Hæreticorum," a treatise against heretics. After he joined the Montanists, he wrote (probably) "Against Marcion," ("Adversus Marcionem,") "On the Body of Christ," ("De Carne Christi,") "On the Resurrection of the Body," ("De Resurrectione Carnis,") "On the Soldier's Crown," ("De Corona Militis,") and several others. Among his most important works is his "Apology to the Nations for the Christians," ("Apologeticus adversus Gentes pro Christianis,") dated 198 A.D. This is an eloquent and powerful vindication of the Christian Church against false accusations.

See EUSEBIUS, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" ALLIX, "Dissertatio de Tertulliani Vita et Scriptis;" 1680; NEANDER, "Antignosticus Geist des Tertullianus," etc., 1825; A. DE MARGERIE, "De Tertulliano," 1853; P. EKERMAN, "Dissertatio de Tertulliano," 1761; PHOTIUS, "Bibliotheca;" HESSELBERG, "Tertullian's Lehre aus seinem Schriften entwickelt," 1843; BARONIUS, "Annales;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tertulliano. See TERTULLIAN.

Tertullianus. See TERTULLIAN.

Tertullien. See TERTULLIAN.

Terwesten, ter-wê's'ten, or **Terwestyn**, (AUGUSTYN), a Dutch painter, born at the Hague in 1649. He studied in Italy, and became about 1690 court painter to the Elector of Brandenburg, afterwards Frederick William of Prussia. He was appointed director of the Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin, of which he was one of the principal founders. Died in 1711.

Terwesten, (ELIAS), a painter of flowers and fruits, born at the Hague in 1651, was a brother of the preceding. Died at Rome in 1724.

Terwesten, (MATTHEW), a Dutch historical painter, born at the Hague in 1670, was a brother of the preceding. Died in 1735.

Terzi. See LANA TERZI.

Tesi, tâ'see, (MAURO ANTONIO), an Italian painter, also called IL MAURINO, born at Montalbano in 1730. He was patronized by Algarotti, who commends his genius in very high terms. He excelled particularly in architectural pictures. Died in 1766.

Tessé, de, deh tâ'sâ', (MANS JEAN BAPTISTE RENÉ DE FROULAY—deh froo'lâ'), COMTE, a French general, born in 1651. He became a marshal of France in 1703, and obtained command of the army in Spain in 1704. Died in 1725.

Tessier, tâ'se-â', (ALEXANDRE HENRI), a French writer on agriculture, born near Étampes in 1741; died in 1837.

Tessin, tâ'seen', (KARL GUSTAF), COUNT, a Swedish diplomatist and statesman, son of Nicodemus Tessin, noticed below, was born at Stockholm in 1695. He was employed in embassies to Vienna, Versailles, and Berlin, and was subsequently appointed governor of the crown-prince, afterwards Gustavus III. He wrote for his pupil a work entitled "Letters from an Old Man to a Young Prince." Died in 1770.

See HOEPEK, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver C. G. Graf Tessin," 1771; EHRNHHEIM, "Tessin och Tessiniana," 1810; MONTGOMERY, "C. G. Tessin's Dagbok med historik Inledning," 1824.

Tessin, (NICODEMUS VALENTINSON), born at Stralsund in 1619, was appointed royal architect by Queen Christina of Sweden. Died about 1688.

His son, Count NICODEMUS, born in 1654, studied under Bernini at Rome. Being appointed court architect, he began in 1697 the erection of the royal palace at Stockholm, which ranks among his best works. He also constructed the cathedral at Calmar, and Count Oxenstiern's monument. Died in 1728.

Tês'ta, (CAIUS TREBATIUS), a Roman jurist, was a correspondent of Cicero, and a master of Labeo. He

wrote on civil law. He was a partisan of Cæsar in the civil war.

Testa, tês'tâ, (PIETRO), called IL LUCCHESINO, (ël look-kâ-see'no,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Lucca in 1617, was a pupil of Domenichino. He worked in Rome. Among his best pictures are "The Death of Beato Angelo," and "The Massacre of the Innocents." His etchings are highly prized. Died in 1650.

Teste, têtst, (ALPHONSE), a French physician, born about 1808. He has written in defence of the homœopathic system.

Teste, (FRANÇOIS ANTOINE), a French general, born at Bagnols in 1775. He commanded a brigade at Borodino in 1812, and became a general of division in 1813. Died in 1862.

Teste, (JEAN BAPTISTE), a French jurist, a brother of the preceding, was born at Bagnols in 1780. After the revolution of July, 1830, he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, became minister of justice in 1839, and president of the court of cassation in 1843. Being convicted of corruption in 1847, he was sentenced to fine and imprisonment, and deprived of his office. Died in 1852.

Testelin or **Tettelin**, têt'lân', (LOUIS), an eminent French painter, born in Paris in 1615. He studied under Vouet, and was elected in 1648 one of the first members of the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture. He became professor in the Academy in 1650. Among his master-pieces we may name "The Resurrection of Tabitha, by Saint Paul," and "The Flagellation of Saint Paul and Silas," both in the church of Notre-Dame, at Paris. Died in 1655.

His brother HENRI, born in 1616, also became professor of painting in the Academy of Fine Arts, and was the author of a work entitled "Opinions of the Most Skillful Painters on the Practice of Painting and Sculpture," etc., (1699.) Died in 1695.

See FONTENAY, "Dictionnaire des Artistes."

Testi, tês'tee, (FULVIO), COUNT, an eminent Italian lyric poet, born at Ferrara in 1593. He published a volume of poems ("Rime") in 1613. He became secretary of state under Francis I, Duke of Modena, who employed him in important missions to Pope Urban VIII. and to Venice. In 1646 he offended the Duke of Modena by overtures to obtain office under Cardinal Mazarin. Died in 1646.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Vita del Conte F. Testi," 1780; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Testu, tês'tui', (JACQUES), ABBÉ, a mediocre French writer, born in Paris about 1626. He became a member of the French Academy in 1665. Died in 1706.

Te'thÿs, [Gr. Τηθύς; Fr. TETHYS, tâ'têss',] in classic mythology, was a daughter of Uranus, the wife of Oceanus, and the mother of the Oceanides.

Tet'ri-cus, (CAIUS PESUVIUS), a Roman officer, sometimes called one of the Thirty Tyrants. He assumed imperial power at Burdig'ala (Bordeaux) in 267 A.D. He was defeated and taken prisoner at Châlons in 274 by Aurelian, who treated him kindly.

Tettenborn, tet'ten-born', (FRIEDRICH KARL), BARON, a German general, born in the county of Hohnstein in 1778, served in the Austrian campaigns of 1805 and 1809, and subsequently entered the Russian army. In 1819 he was appointed ambassador from Baden to Vienna, where he died in 1845.

Tetzel or **Tezel**, têt'sel, [Lat. TETZE'LIVS,] originally **Diez**, deets, or **Diezel**, deet'sel, (JOHANN), a famous Dominican monk, born at Leipsic, was appointed by the pope, about 1502, vendor of indulgences. His scandalous deception of the people, together with his loose life, attracted the attention of Luther, and was one of the exciting causes of the Reformation. (See LUTHER.) Died in 1519.

See P. EKERMAN, "Dissertatio de J. Tetzelio," 1761; V. GROENE, "Tetzel und Luther," 1853; ROBERTSON, "History of Charles V.," vol. ii. book ii.

Teū'çer, [Gr. Τεύκρος,] a fabulous king of Troy, from whom the Trojans derived the name of Teucri, was supposed to be a son of the river Scamander and the nymph Idæa. His daughter Batea or Arisbe was married to Dardanus.

Teucer, a Greek hero, a son of Telamon and Hecione, was a half-brother of Ajax the Great, and was renowned for his skill as an archer. Having been one of the suitors of Helen, he joined the expedition against Troy, and signalized his valour in the siege of that city. After the capture of Troy, he was banished or excluded from his native country by Telamon, and emigrated to Cyprus, in which he reigned, and founded Salamis.

Tewfik Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, was born in 1852, and became Viceroy in succession to his father in August, 1879.

Texeira, or **Texera**, (JOZÉ,) a learned Portuguese ecclesiastic, born in 1543, became prior of the convent of Santarem. He was subsequently appointed chaplain to Henry III. of France, and was retained in the same office by Henry IV. He was the author of a "Genealogy of Henry, Prince of Condé," "On the Origin of Portugal," etc., and other historical and genealogical works, in Latin. Died in 1604.

Texeira, (PEDRO,) a Portuguese traveller and Oriental scholar, born about 1570. Having spent several years in Persia, where he became thoroughly versed in the language of that country, he visited Italy, France, and Holland. His principal work, written in Spanish, is entitled "An Account of the Kings of Persia and Ormuz," etc., (1610.) The date of his death is unknown.

Texera. See **TEXEIRA**.

Texier, tês'se-â', (CHARLES FÉLIX MARIE,) a French archæologist, born at Versailles in 1802. Having received from the government in 1833 a mission to explore the antiquities of Asia Minor, he made four visits to that region in ten years. He published a "Description of Asia Minor: Fine Arts, Monuments," etc., (3 vols., 1839-48), and a "Description of Armenia, Persia," etc., (2 vols., 1842-45.)

Texier, (EDMOND,) a French *littérateur*, born at Rambouillet in 1816. He was one of the editors of the "Siècle" of Paris, and published several political and critical works.

Textor. See **RAVIUS TEXTOR**.

Teyler van der Hulst, tî'ler vân dêr hûlſt, (PIETER,) a Dutch Anabaptist, born at Haarlem in 1702, left the greater part of a large fortune to found in his native town a learned institution called by his name. Died in 1778.

Tezel. See **TETZEL**.

Thaarup, taw'rûp, (THOMAS,) a Danish poet, born at Copenhagen in 1749. He was the author of dramatic poems entitled "The Harvest-Home" and "Peter's Wedding," and of numerous lyrics, which enjoy great popularity among his countrymen. Died in 1821.

See **ERSLEW**, "Forfatter-Lexicon;" **LONGFELLOW**, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Thabaud. See **LATOUCHE**.

Thâbet, thâ'bet, (Ben Kor'rah or Ibn (îb'n) Kor'rah,) a celebrated Oriental physician and mathematician, born at Harran, in Mesopotamia, in 835 A.D. He was patronized by the caliph Motadhed Billah, who made him one of his astrologers. He was the author of numerous works on medicine, mathematics, and natural history. Died in 901.

Thabet, (Ben Senân,) grandson of the preceding, obtained a high reputation as a physician and philosopher, and became superintendent of the hospital at Bagdad in 946 A.D. He wrote a "History of his Own Times."

Thacher, (GEORGE,) an American judge, born at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, in 1754. He was a member of Congress from 1789 to 1801, and was a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts from 1800 to 1824. He was noted for his wit. Died in 1824.

Thacher, (JAMES,) M.D., an American physician and writer, born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1754. He was appointed in 1778 chief surgeon of the first Virginia regiment, and subsequently of a New England regiment. He published the "American New Dispensatory," (1810,) "A Military Journal during the Revolutionary War," (1823,) "American Medical Biography," (1828,) and several other works. Died in 1844.

Thacher, (PETER,) D.D., an American Calvinistic divine and celebrated pulpit orator, born at Milton, Massachusetts, in 1752. He became in 1785 pastor of

the Brattle Street Church, Boston. He was the author of an "Oration against Standing Armies," "Observations on the State of the Clergy in New England," and other works. Died in 1802.

Thackeray, (ANNE ISABELLA,) daughter of William Makepeace Thackeray, has published several novels, among which are "The Story of Elizabeth," "The Village on the Cliff," "Old Kenington," and "Miss Angel." She was married to a Mr. Ritchie.

Thackeray, thak'er-e, (WILLIAM MAKEPEACE,) a popular English novelist and humorist, was born in Calcutta in 1811. He was educated at the University of Cambridge, which he left without taking a degree. He inherited from his father a considerable fortune. In the choice of a profession or pursuit, he first inclined to be an artist, but after he had devoted a few years to art he adopted a literary career. He contributed to the "Times" and other journals of London. He displayed superior talent for humour and irony, in a series of tales, essays, and criticisms which appeared in "Fraser's Magazine" under the assumed name of Michael Angelo Titmarsh. The progress of his reputation was not rapid. He published about 1840 "The Paris Sketch-Book," and "The Great Hoggarty Diamond," a genial satire, which was much admired. As a contributor to "Punch" he gained popularity.

In 1846 he began to publish, under his proper name, "Vanity Fair, a Novel without a Hero," which is one of his best and most popular works. He afterwards produced works of fiction entitled "Pendennis," (1849-50,) and "The History of Henry Esmond, Esq.," (3 vols., 1852.) In 1851 he delivered, in London, a course of "Lectures on the English Humorists of the Eighteenth Century," which was published in 1853. He visited the United States in 1852, and repeated the lectures just named in several great cities of the Union. Among his other works are "The Snob Papers," "The Newcomes," (3 vols., 1854,) "Miscellanies," (2 vols., 1855-56,) and "The Virginians."

About 1856 he revisited the United States, where he gave "Lectures on the Four Georges," (*i.e.* Kings of England,) which he repeated in London, Edinburgh, etc. In 1857 he offered himself as Liberal candidate for Parliament for the city of Oxford, but was defeated by Mr. Cardwell. He began to edit the "Cornhill Magazine" in 1860. He had married a Miss Shaw about 1837. He died in December, 1863, leaving several daughters.

See **THEODORE TAYLOR**, "Thackeray, the Humorist and Man of Letters," 1864; article on "Thackeray," in the "Westminster Review" for April, 1853, (reprinted in the "Living Age" for May 14, 1853;) "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1854, (reprinted in the "Living Age" for March 11, 1854;) "London Quarterly Review" for December, 1848, and January, 1854; "Blackwood's Magazine" for October, 1853, and January, 1855; "Fraser's Magazine" for September, 1848, January, 1851, December, 1852, and April, 1864; "North British Review" for August, 1850, and February, 1864.

Thaer. See **THÄR**.

Thā'is, [Θαίς,] an Athenian courtesan, mistress of Alexander the Great, whom she accompanied to Asia. She is said to have instigated him to burn the royal palace at Persepolis. She was married after his death to Ptolemy, King of Egypt.

Thalberg, täl'bĕrg, (SIGISMUND,) a celebrated pianist, born at Geneva in 1812, was a pupil of Sechter and Hummel at Vienna. He visited London, Paris, and different parts of Germany, his performances being everywhere received with applause. Among his compositions are Studies for the Piano, and the opera of "Florinda."

Thalebee or **Thalebi**, Al, âl thâl'ĕ-bee, an Arabian author, born at Nishapoor, in Persia, in 961 A.D. Among his works is a "History of Illustrious Poets." Died about 1038.

Thā'lēs, [Gr: Θαλῆς,] a celebrated Ionian philosopher, and one of the seven sages of Greece, was born at Miletus about 640 B.C. He is styled the originator of philosophy. He travelled in Egypt and other foreign countries. According to Herodotus, he predicted the eclipse of the sun which occurred during a battle between Cyaxares the Mede, and Alyattes, King of Lydia, about 609 B.C. He was distinguished for political sagacity and sententious wisdom, and was employed in public affairs. He considered water to be the origin or principle of all things, fixed the length of the year at three hundred and sixty-

five days, and attributed the attractive power of the magnet to a soul or life by which it is animated. He is said to have invented several propositions or demonstrations of geometry. He died about 550 B.C., aged about ninety.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" BUDDRUS, "Dissertatio de Ethica Thaletis," 1690; PLOUCQUET, "Dissertatio de Dogmatibus Thaletis," 1763; TIEDEMANN, "Griechenlands erste Philosophen, oder Leben und Systeme des Orpheus, Thales," etc., 1780; HARLES, "Programmata III. de Thaletis Doctrina," 1780-84.

Thales or **Tha-le'tas**, [Gr. Θαλήτας,] a Greek musician and lyric poet, born in Crete. He probably lived about 650 B.C., or earlier. It is said that he instructed the Spartans in some new principles of music, and pacified the factions of Sparta by his art, or by the sacred character of his musical productions. According to some writers, he was invited to Sparta by Lycurgus.

Thaletas. See THALES.

Tha-li'a or **Tha-le'i'a**, [Gr. Θάλια or Θάλεια; Fr. THALIE, tã'le',] one of the nine Muses, presided over comedy, pastoral poetry, and banquets. Also, one of the Graces.

Thalie. See THALIA.

Thamâsp (tã'mãsp') or **Tãmâsp I**, King of Persia, born in 1513, succeeded his father, Ismail, in 1523. Died in 1576.

See MALCOLM, "History of Persia."

Thamer, tã'mer, (THEOBALD,) a German theologian, born in Alsace, became professor of theology at Marburg in 1545. He controverted some doctrines of Luther, and joined the Catholic Church. Died in 1569.

Tham'muz, [Fr. THAMMOUZ, tã'mooz',] a divinity of the Syrians or Assyrians, identified with Adonis. He was said to have been put to death by a wicked king. The festival of Thammuz was celebrated by the idolatrous Jews. (See Ezekiel viii.)

Tham'y-ris or **Tham'y-ras**, [Θάμυρις,] a Greek musician or poet, who lived before Homer, was a son of Philammon, and a native of Thrace. According to tradition, he pretended to surpass the Muses, and was punished for his presumption by blindness.

Than'a-tos, [Gr. Θάνατος; Lat. MORS,] a personification of Death, in classic mythology, was represented by Homer as the brother of Sleep.

Thär or **Thaer**, tär, (ALBRECHT,) a German agriculturist, born at Celle in 1752, was the author of an "Introduction to the Knowledge of English Husbandry," (1816,) and "Principles of Rational Agriculture." The latter was translated into several languages. In 1807 he founded an Academy of Agriculture at Möglin. Died in 1828.

See W. KÖRTE, "A. Thaer, sein Leben und Wirken," 1839.

Thatch'er, (BENJAMIN BUSSEY,) an American writer, born at Warren, Maine, in 1809. He published a "Biography of North American Indians who have been Distinguished as Orators, Statesmen," etc., (1832,) "Tales of the American Revolution," and several other works. Died in 1848.

Thatcher, (HENRY KNOX,) an American rear-admiral, born in Maine. He entered the navy in 1823. He obtained the rank of commodore in July, 1862, and commanded the Colorado in the attacks on Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and January, 1865. "His ship," says Admiral Porter, "was handled with admirable skill." He commanded the fleet which co-operated with the army in the capture of Mobile, April 12, 1865.

See HEADLEY, "Farragut and our Naval Commanders," 1867.

Thauler. See TAULER.

Thaumas de la Thaumassière, tã'mã' deh lã tã'mã'se-air', (GASPARD,) a French jurist and historian, was born about 1620; died in 1702.

Thäy'er, (SYLVANUS,) an American officer and military engineer, born at Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1785. Having graduated at West Point, he served in the war of 1812, and attained the rank of major. He was appointed in 1817 superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, and became lieutenant-colonel in 1838. Died 1872.

Theætetus, the-e-tee'tus, [Θεαίτητος,] an Athenian philosopher, and a disciple of Socrates, lived about 420 B.C.

The-ag'e-nēs, [Gr. Θεαγένης; Fr. THÉAGÈNE, tã'ã-zhã'n',] a famous Greek athlete of Thasos, gained many

victories at the Olympian, Nemean, and Isthmian games. He lived about 480 B.C.

The-ã'no, [Gr. Θεάνω,] a native of Crete, was the wife of Pythagoras, and is supposed to have been the author of a number of "Letters" and "Maxims," which have been published in Wolfe's "Mulierum Græcarum Fragmenta." She was distinguished as a philosopher.

Théaulon, tã'õ'lon', (ÉTIENNE,) a French painter, born at Aigues-Mortes in 1739; died in 1780.

Théaulon de Lambert, tã'õ'lon' deh lõ'n'bair', (MARIE EMMANUEL GUILLAUME,) a French dramatic poet, born at Aigues-Mortes in 1737. He produced many successful comedies, operas, and vaudevilles. Died in 1841.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Theden, tã'den, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN ANTON,) an eminent German surgeon, born in the duchy of Mecklenburg in 1714. Owing to the circumstances of his family, he had difficulty in obtaining an education; but he was at length enabled to study at Berlin, where he acquired the patronage of Frederick the Great, who made him his chief military surgeon. Died in 1797.

Theed, (WILLIAM,) an English sculptor, born at Trentham in 1804.

Theil, (JEAN FRANÇOIS NAPOLÉON,) a French philologist, born at Langon (Gironde) in 1808. He published a "Dictionary of Homer and the Hæmæides," (1824,) and a "Dictionary of the Latin Language."

Theiner, (AUGUSTIN,) a German Catholic theologian, and priest of the Oratory of Rome, was born at Breslau in 1804. He published a "History of the Pontificate of Clement XIV." Died in 1874.

Theiner, (JOHANN ANTON,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Breslau in 1799. He published "The Reformatory Labours of the Catholic Church," (1845,) and other treatises in favour of the Reform party in Germany. Died in 1860.

Théis, tã'ess', (ALEXANDRE ÉTIENNE GUILLAUME,) a French novelist, born at Nantes in 1765. He wrote "Mémoires of a Spaniard," (1818,) "Journey of Polyctetes," ("Voyage de Polyctète," 1821,) and other works. Died in 1842.

Thék'la, SAINT, a saint in the Catholic Church, was a native of Isauria, and was converted, it is supposed, to Christianity by the Apostle Paul about 45 A.D. The cathedral of Milan bears her name and possesses her relics.

See MRS. JAMESON, "History of Sacred and Legendary Art."

Thellusson, tẽ'l'lus-sõn or tã'l'lu'sõn', (PETER ISAAC,) a wealthy Swiss merchant, born at Geneva, became a resident of London, where he died in 1798. He left more than half a million pounds to accumulate during the lives of his sons and grandsons, and to be invested in land for the benefit of his eldest lineal male descendant. This led to a famous lawsuit; but the will was finally established by the decision of the House of Lords.

Thel'wall, (JOHN,) an English *littérateur* and teacher of elocution, born in London in 1764. He published in 1787 a collection of poems. Having afterwards become engaged in the political agitation of that period, he was tried with Horne Tooke and Hardy in 1794 for high treason, and acquitted. In 1801 he began a series of lectures on elocution, which were highly successful. His other principal works are "Political Miscellanies," a "Letter to Mr. Cline on Stammering," "The Peripatetic," and "The Daughter of Adoption," a novel. Died in 1834.

Thémînes, de, deh tã'mèn', (PONS DE LAUZIERES, põn deh lõ'ze-air',) MARQUIS, a French general, born about 1553, became a marshal of France in 1616. He afterwards commanded against the Protestant insurgents. Died in 1627.

The'mis, [Gr. Θέμις; Fr. THÉMIS, tã'mèss',] in classic mythology, the goddess of justice and law, was called a daughter of Uranus and Ge, a wife of Jupiter, and the mother of Astræa, Eirene, (Peace,) the Parcæ, and the Horæ. She was a personification of justice and the order of things sanctioned by custom or law. According to Homer, she appeared among the inhabitants of Olym-

pus, and it was her office to convene the assembly of the gods. She was also represented as a prophetic divinity who presided over the oracle of Delphi before Apollo.

Thémiseul or **Thémiseuil**. See SAINT-HYACINTHE.

Them'i-son, [Θεμισών,] an eminent Greek physician, the founder of the sect of Methodici, was born at Laodicea, in Syria. He was a pupil of Asclepiades, and probably lived about 80-40 B.C. His works are not extant. Some critics think that he is the person mentioned by Juvenal in the following line:

"Quot Themison ægros autumnò occiderit uno."—*Sat.* x. 221.

The-mis'ti-us, [Gr. Θεμιστιος,] a celebrated orator and philosopher, surnamed EU'PHRADES, (*i.e.* "eloquent,") born in Paphlagonia about 315 A.D. He enjoyed the favour of the emperors Constantius, Julian, and Theodosius the Great, who appointed him tutor to his son Arcadius. In religion he was a pagan. Among his extant works are commentaries on portions of Aristotle, and thirty-three orations in Greek, which were published by Dindorf in 1832. Died about 390 A.D.

See SOCRATES, "Historia Ecclesiastica." FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" E. BARET, "De Themistio Sophista," 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thémistocle. See THEMISTOCLES.

The-mis'to-clēs, [Gr. Θεμιστοκλῆς; Fr. THÉMISTOCLE, tã'mès'tokl',] an Athenian statesman, orator, and commander of great celebrity, born about 514 B.C., was a son of Neocles, a citizen of Athens. His mother was a foreigner. According to Nepos, in early life he was addicted to pleasure, but, having lost his patrimonial estate, he changed his entire course of life. Ambition became his ruling passion. He is said to have spent his hours of leisure and vacation in composing declamations. Just after the battle of Marathon, his friends observed that he was silent, abstracted, and passed the night in watching. Having been questioned as to the cause of this change in his habits, he said the "trophies of Miltiades would not suffer him to sleep." Others imagined that the victory at Marathon had ended the war; but he regarded it as the beginning of a great conflict, and advised the Athenians to increase their navy. His principal rival, Aristides, was ostracized in 483 B.C., after which Themistocles became the foremost statesman of Athens. He was elected archon eponymus in 481, and when Greece was invaded by Xerxes he was chosen commander-in-chief. The oracle of Delphi advised the Athenians to defend themselves by wooden walls, which Themistocles interpreted to signify ships. He induced the people of Athens to abandon that city and embark in the fleet. The Greeks, reduced to a desperate extremity, gained a decisive victory at the great naval battle of Salamis, 480 B.C. "This success," says Plutarch, "was owing chiefly to the sagacity and conduct of Themistocles." He overreached the Spartans when they attempted to prevent the rebuilding of the walls of Athens, about 476, and he fortified the Piræus on a grand scale. In 471 B.C. he was banished by ostracism, and retired to Argos. Having been accused of treason as an accomplice of Pausanias, he sought refuge at the court of Persia in 465, and was kindly treated by Artaxerxes, over whom he acquired much influence. He died, or killed himself in Persia about 449 B.C. According to Thucydides, Themistocles was the strongest example of the power of natural talent, made the best conjectures as to future events, and had an excellent foresight. Plutarch relates that of two men who courted his daughter he preferred the less wealthy, saying, "I would rather she should have a man without money than money without a man." When Simonides offered to teach him the art of memory, he said he would rather learn the art of forgetting. According to Mr. Grote, he was "alike vast in his abilities and unscrupulous in his morality."

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Themistocles;" CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Themistocles;" KIRCHMAIER, "Dissertatio de Themistocle," 1663; THEOPH. FINCK, "Commentatio historico-philologica de Themistoclis Ætate, Vita, Ingenio Rebusque Gestis," 1849; GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

* Literally, "As many patients as Themison has killed (or shall have killed) in a single autumn."

Thénard, tã'nãr', (LOUIS JACQUES,) BARON, an eminent French chemist, born at Nogent-sur-Seine in 1777. He studied under Vauquelin, in Paris, and became successively demonstrator of chemistry in the Polytechnic School, professor of chemistry in the College of France (1804) and in the University of Paris, and a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1810. He was also made a peer of France, (1833,) grand officer of the legion of honour, and chancellor of the university. His "Elementary Treatise on Theoretical and Practical Chemistry" (4 vols., 1813) is esteemed a standard work, and has been translated into several languages. He contributed a great number of valuable treatises to the "Annales de Chimie" and other scientific journals, and published, conjointly with Gay-Lussac, "Physico-Chemical Researches," made with the voltaic pile, (2 vols., 1811.) Died in 1857. Thénard and his friend Gay-Lussac, whose names are inseparably associated in science, discovered boron, and proved that oxymuriatic acid is a simple substance. Thénard discovered the peroxide of hydrogen.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" a translation of FLOURENS'S "Éloge on Thénard" in the "Smithsonian Report" for 1862, p. 373; "Biographie Universelle."

Thénot, tã'no', (JEAN PIERRE,) a French painter and writer on art, was born in Paris in 1803. He painted hunting-scenes, landscapes, etc., and wrote several works on perspective and lithography. Died in 1857.

The'o-bald, [It. TEOBALDO, tã-o-bãl'do,] sometimes written **Thiébaud**, was a brother of Ladislaus II. of Bohemia. He served with distinction as a general under Frederick Barbarossa in Italy, about 1158-63.

The'o-bald, (LEWIS,) an English critic and commentator on Shakspeare, was a native of Kent. He wrote a number of dramas, which are now forgotten. Having offended Pope by exposing the errors of his edition of Shakspeare, he was severely satirized by that poet in the "Dunciad." In 1733 Theobald brought out an edition of Shakspeare, (7 vols. 8vo,) which was received with great favour, and is still highly esteemed for the judgment and accuracy it displays. He also wrote a "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh." Died in 1744.

Theobald of CANTERBURY. See THIBAUD.

The-o-bal'dus, written also **Tibaldus** and **Tebaldus**, a French ecclesiastic, supposed to have flourished in the twelfth century. He was the author of a poem entitled "Physiologus de Naturis duodecim Animalium," being a description of the habits of twelve animals, with moral reflections drawn from each.

Théocrène and **Theocrenus**. See TAGLIACARNE.

Théocrite. See THEOCRITUS.

The-oc'ri-tus, [Gr. Θεόκριτος; Fr. THÉOCRITE, tã'o'-krèt',] one of the most celebrated pastoral poets of antiquity, was a native of Syracuse, and flourished about 270 B.C. He resided for a time at Alexandria, where he enjoyed the favour and patronage of Ptolemy Philadelphus. Among the extant works attributed to Theocritus are thirty idyls and more than twenty epigrams. His bucolics are written in the Doric dialect, and are universally regarded as master-pieces of their kind. He is called the creator of bucolic poetry. His idyls, unlike most modern pastorals, are natural and free from affected sentimentality. The Eclogues of Virgil are imitations of the Bucolics of Theocritus, and are generally regarded as inferior to the original works, which are essentially dramatic and mimetic and are truthful pictures of the real life of the common people. It appears from his sixteenth idyl that he returned to Syracuse and lived there in the reign of Hieron II., who became king in 270 B.C. He was intimate with the poet Aratus. Few events of the life of Theocritus have been preserved.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" NÆBE, "Dissertatio de Theocrito," 1828; E. ROUZ, "Dissertatio de Theocriti Idylliis," 1846; SUIDAS, "Theocritus;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1842; "Fraser's Magazine" for August and October, 1835; "Blackwood's Magazine" for December, 1836, article "Epigrams of Theocritus."

The-oc'ri-tus of CH'IOS, a Greek orator and Sophist, famous for his sarcastic wit, lived in the time of Alexander the Great. He wrote an epigram against Aristotle. He was put to death by Antigonus Gonatas.

Théodat. See THEODATUS.

The-od'a-tus, [Fr. THÉODAT, tà'ò'dá',] King of the Goths in Italy, was a nephew of Theodoric. He began to reign about 534 A.D., was defeated by Belisarius, and was killed by his own soldiers in 536.

The-od'é-ber't [Fr. pron. tà'ò'dèh-bair'; Lat. THEODER'BUS] I., King of Austrasia, born about 504 A.D., was a grandson of Clovis. He is said to have been a good and able prince. Died in 547 A.D.

Théodecte. See THEODECTES.

The-o-dec'tēs, [Gr. Θεοδέκτης; Fr. THÉODECTE, tà'ò'dèkt',] an eminent Greek rhetorician and tragic poet, born at Phaselis, in Pamphylia, lived about 350 B.C., and was a pupil of Isocrates. He is said to have been a friend of Aristotle, who expresses a high opinion of him in some of his writings. His works are lost, except small fragments.

See MÄRCKER, "Commentatio de Theodectæ Vita et Scriptis," 1835.

The-od-e-lin'da, [Fr. THÉODELINDE, tà'ò'dèh-lând'; It. TEODELINDA, tà-o-dà-lèn'dá,] a Bavarian princess, was married in 589 A.D. to Autharic, King of the Lombards, who died in 590. She afterwards exercised royal power. Died in 625 A.D.

See LISINI, "Memorie di Teodelinda," 1646.

The-od'e-mir, the father of Theodoric the Great, was chief ruler of the Ostrogoths. Died in 475 A.D.

Theodemir, a chief of the Visigoths, and a native of Spain. He served under Roderick against the Moors in 711. Died after 713 A.D.

Theoderic or Theodorich. See THEODORIC.

Theodericus. See THEODORIC.

The-o-do'ra, Empress of the East, was in her youth an actress and courtesan of Constantinople. She retired from the stage, reformed her conduct, and gained the affection of Justinian, who married her in 525 A.D. In 527 he proclaimed her as empress and his equal colleague in the empire. Died in 548 A.D.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" J. P. LUDWIG, "Vita Justiniani et Theodora," 1731.

Theodora, Empress of the East, born about 810 A.D., was married to the emperor Theophilus in 830. She became regent at his death, 842, and governed the empire with wisdom for fifteen years. Died in 867 A.D.

Théodore. See THEODORUS.

Theodore, (King of Corsica.) See NEUHOF.

The'o-dore [Lat. THEODO'RUS] I. succeeded John IV. as Pope of Rome in 641 A.D. In a council at Rome he excommunicated Paulus, Patriarch of Constantinople, who supported the heresy of the Monothelites. Died in 649 A.D.

Theodore (Theodorus) II. was elected pope as successor to Romanus in 897 A.D., and died the same year.

Theodore or Theodorus, a native of Tarsus, was made Archbishop of Canterbury in 669 A.D., which office he filled with great zeal and fidelity. He founded numerous schools, and converted Saint Augustine's monastery into a college, where Latin and Greek were taught with great purity. He was the author of a work entitled "The Penitential." Died in 690 A.D.

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. i. chap. iv.

Theodore or Theodorus, late King of Abyssinia, was born about 1820. His original name was KASSAL. Having raised himself from a humble condition by his talents and success as a soldier, he began to reign about 1855. He maltreated some subjects of Great Britain, the government of which sent an army to Abyssinia in 1867. Theodore was defeated and killed in battle by the British under General Napier in April, 1868.

The'o-dore An'ge-lus, [Lat. THEODO'RUS AN'GE-LUS; Fr. THÉODORE L'ANGE, tà'ò'dor' lônzh,] became Greek Emperor of Thessalonica in 1222. He waged war against the Latins and the Bulgarians, who defeated him and took him prisoner in 1230.

Théodore l'Ange. See THEODORUS ANGELUS.

Theodore of Mopsuestia. See THEODORUS MOPSUESTENUS.

The-od'o-ret or The-od-o-re'tus, [Gr. Θεοδόρητος; Fr. THÉODORET, tà'ò'dò'râ',] an eminent Christian writer and ecclesiastic, born at Antioch about 390 A.D.,

was a pupil of Theodore of Mopsuestia. He was a personal friend of Nestorius. About 422 he was appointed Bishop of Cyrus, in Syria. He was moderate and liberal, and equally eminent for piety and learning. He employed his influence against the intolerant Cyril of Alexandria and Dioscurus. In 449 he was deposed by the Synod of Ephesus, over which Dioscurus presided. He condemned the doctrines of Nestorius at the Council of Chalcedon, in 451. He wrote, besides other works, a valuable "History of the Church" from 325 to 429 A.D., and commentaries on the Old Testament and Epistles of Paul. Died in 457.

See RICHTER, "Commentatio de Theodoro," 1822; SCHULZE, "Dissertatio de Vita B. Theodoret," 1769; NEANDER, "History of the Church;" CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

Theodoretus. See THEODORET.

The-od'o-ric or The-od'e-ric [Lat. THEODORI'CUS] I., King of the Visigoths, and a son of the famous Alaric, was elected king in 418 or 419 A.D. He defeated the Romans at Toulouse in 439, and, having conquered a large part of Gaul, concluded a treaty of peace with Avitus, Theodoric and the Roman general Aetius united their forces against Attila the Hun, who invaded Gaul in 450. The opposing armies met at Châlons, where Attila was defeated and Theodoric was killed, in 451 A.D. He left two sons, Thorismund and Theodoric.

See JORNANDES, "De Rebus Geticis."

Theodoric II, King of the Visigoths, was a son of the preceding. He began to reign at Tolosa (Toulouse) in 452 A.D., and became an ally of Avitus, Emperor of Rome. He invaded Spain, defeated the Suevoi, and made extensive conquests in the peninsula. He was assassinated by his brother Euric in 466 A.D.

The-od'o-ric or The-od'e-ric [Lat. THEODORI'CUS or THEODERIC'US; Ger. THEODORICH, tà-o'do-rik, or THEODERICH, tà-o'der-ik, which was afterwards corrupted into DIETRICH, dee'trik] THE GREAT, King of the Ostrogoths, born in 455 A.D., was the son of King Theodemir. He was educated at Constantinople, whither he had been sent as a hostage at an early age. Soon after his accession to the throne (475) he was involved in a war with Zeno, Emperor of Constantinople, and subsequently turned his arms against Odoacer, who had usurped the chief power in Italy. The latter, after having been defeated in three battles, was besieged in Ravenna, which he surrendered at the end of three years. Being acknowledged King of Italy by the emperor Anastasius, Theodoric assumed the name of Flavius, celebrated a triumph at Rome, and distinguished himself by the wisdom and liberality of his rule. He defeated the Gepidæ, assisted the Visigoths against the French king Clovis, and possessed himself of Provence. He died in 526 A.D., his death being hastened, it is said, by remorse for having unjustly condemned to death Symmachus and Boëthius. Gibbon observes of Theodoric, "His reputation may repose on the visible peace and prosperity of a reign of thirty-three years, the unanimous esteem of his own times, and the memory of his wisdom and courage, his justice and humanity, which was deeply impressed on the minds of the Goths and the Italians."

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," chap. xxxix.; ENNODIUS, "Panegyricus Theodorico dictus;" J. COCHLEUS, "Vita Theodorici," 1544; HÜRTER, "Geschichte des Königs Theodorich," 1807; DU ROURE, "Histoire de Théodoric le Grand," 2 vols., 1846; TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Theodoric, [It. TEODORICO, tà-o-do-ree'ko,] an Italian surgeon and ecclesiastic, rose to be Bishop of Cervia. He enjoyed a high reputation for his skill in surgery, and wrote, in Latin, a treatise "On Surgery according to the System of Hugo de Lucca." Died in 1298.

Theodorich. See THEODORIC.

Theodericus. See THEODORIC.

The-o-do'rus (or **The'o-dore**) [Gr. Θεόδωρος; Fr. THÉODORE, tà'ò'dòr'] OF CYRE'NE, a Greek philosopher, belonged to the Cyrenaic school. His doctrines, which resembled those of Epicurus, gave so much offence that he was banished from his native city of Cyrene. He resided at Athens about 312 B.C. Cicero and Seneca admired his answer to Lysimachus, who threatened to crucify him. He professed that he did not care whether he should rot on the ground or in the air.

Theodo'rus OF HERACLE'A, a learned bishop and leader of the Arian party. He was Bishop of Heraclea on the Propontis, and was one of the delegates who presented the Confession of Antioch to Constans in 342 A.D. Died about 356 A.D.

Theodo'rus (or **The'odore**) OF SA'MOS, an eminent Greek statuary and architect, who probably flourished about 600 B.C. He was one of the first artists that cast statues in bronze. The Theodorus who made a celebrated ring for Polycrates is supposed to have been a nephew of the artist above noticed.

Theodo'rus OF TAR'SUS, sometimes called **DIO-DORUS**, a prelate and theologian, is supposed to have been a native of Antioch. He was appointed Bishop of Tarsus in 378 A.D. He was a zealous opponent of the Arian heresy, and wrote a number of theological works, which are not extant.

The-o-do'rus **An-ag-nos'tēs**, (or **Lec'tor**), (*i.e.* "Theodore the Reader,") [Fr. THÉODORE LECTEUR, tã'o'dor' lēk'tur',] a historian, supposed to have lived in the sixth century of our era. He was reader in the church of Constantinople, and wrote a "History of the Church to the Time of Justinian I."

The-o-do'rus **As'ci-das**, a Cappadocian monk, who gained the favour of Justinian I., and was appointed Archbishop of Cæsarea about 536 A.D. He favoured the Origenists. Died about 558 A.D.

Theodorus **Lascaris**. See **LASCARIS**.

The-o-do'rus **Mop-sues-te'nus** or **Theodore** of **Mopsuestia**, [Fr. THÉODORE DE MOPSUESTE, tã'o'dor'dē mop'sū'ēst',] Bishop of Mopsuestia, born at Antioch about 350 A.D., was a pupil of Libanius and a friend of Chrysostom. His controversial and theological writings were highly esteemed by his contemporaries, but very few of them are extant. Died in 429 A.D.

See **NEANDER**, "History of the Christian Church;" **FRITZSCHE**, "De Theodori Mopsuesteni Vita," 1837; **SIEFFERT**, "Theodorus Mopsuestenus," 1827.

The-o-do'rus **Pris-ci-ā'nus**, a physician and medical writer of the fourth century, is supposed to have lived at Constantinople.

The-o-do'rus **Prod'ro-mus**, [Fr. THÉODORE PRO-DROME, tã'o'dor' pro'drom',] a learned monk and Byzantine writer of the twelfth century, was also called **HILARIAN**.

The-o-do'rus **Stu-dī'ta**, [Fr. THÉODORE STUDITE, tã'o'dor' stū'dēt',] a Greek monk and writer, born at Constantinople in 759 A.D., was an adversary of the Iconoclasts. He incited the people to sedition and violent resistance to the decrees against the worship of images. Died in 826 A.D.

Théodose. See **THEODOSIUS**.

Theodosius, an able Roman general under the reign of Valentinian I., served with distinction against the barbarians of Britain and Germany, and subsequently quelled an insurrection in Africa in 373 A.D. He was beheaded at Carthage, 376 A.D. The cause of his execution is not known. His son became Emperor of Rome.

Theodosius (the-o-do'she-us) [Fr. THÉODOSE, tã'o'doz'; It. THEODOSIO, tã-o-do'se-o] **I**, **Flavius**, a Roman emperor, surnamed **THE GREAT**, was the son of the preceding, and was born in Spain in 346 A.D. He accompanied his father in his various campaigns, and acquired at an early age great proficiency in the art of war. In 379 A.D. the emperor Gratian conferred upon him the title of Augustus, with the command over the Eastern provinces. Having been received into the Christian Church, he distinguished himself by his zeal against the Arians, and in 380 appointed Gregory Nazianzen Archbishop of Constantinople. He carried on a successful war with the Goths, whom he induced to become the allies of the Romans. After the death of Gratian, Maximus, who had usurped his empire and invaded Italy, was defeated by Theodosius, with the assistance of the Huns and Goths, in 388. Theodosius reigned at Constantinople, and Valentinian II. was emperor at Rome until his death, in 392. After this event Theodosius became sole emperor of the Roman world. Before his death he divided his dominions between his two sons Arcadius and Honorius, to the former of whom he gave the Eastern empire, and to the latter the

Western. Died in 395 A.D. Although he was guilty of several acts of cruelty, his character is generally eulogized by historians.

See **GIBBON**, "History of the Decline and Fall;" **TILLEMONT**, "Histoire des Empereurs;" **FLÉCHIER**, "Histoire de Théodose le Grand," 1679; **SOCRATES**, "Historia ecclesiastica;" **LE BEAU**, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Theodosius **II**, called **THE YOUNGER**, born in 401 A.D., was the grandson of the preceding, and the son of Arcadius. Being but seven years of age at the death of his father, the government was conducted by his sister Pulcheria. Among the most important events of his reign was the collection of the code of laws known as the "Codex Theodosianus." Died in 450 A.D.

See **GIBBON**, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" **GERLACH**, "De Theodosio Juniore," 1751.

Theodosius **III**, surnamed **ADRAMYTE'NUS**, succeeded Anastasius II. as Emperor of Constantinople in 715 A.D. After a reign of about a year, he withdrew to a monastery, and was succeeded by Leo III.

Theodosius OF **TRIPOLI**, a Greek geometer, born in Bithynia, lived probably between 100 B.C. and 100 A.D. He wrote a work entitled "Spherics," (Σφαιρικὰ,) which is extant.

Theodotion, the-o-do'she-on, [Gr. Θεόδοτων,] an early Christian writer under the Roman emperor Commodus, made a Greek translation of the Old Testament. He belonged to the sect of Ebionites.

The-od'o-tus, [Gr. Θεόδωτος; Fr. THÉODOTE, tã'o'dot',] an able Greek general, commanded in Coele-Syria for Ptolemy Philopator in 222 B.C. About three years later he entered the service of Antiochus the Great.

Theodotus OF **SAMOS**, a rhetorician, was preceptor to Ptolemy XII. of Egypt. He was responsible for the murder of Pompey the Great, for which he was put to death, by order of Brutus, in 43 B.C.

Théodulfe, tã'o'dülf', [Lat. THEODULFUS,] a learned ecclesiastic, born in Spain, was the author of several works. He became Bishop of Orléans about 788. Died about 820 A.D.

The-og'nis, [Θεόγνις,] a Greek poet and philosopher, supposed to have lived about 540-500 B.C., was a native of Megara. His works were principally elegies and didactic poems, of which fragments only are extant. He was a noble or aristocrat, and was driven into exile by the democratic party.

See **FRERE**, "Theognis Restitutus: The Personal History of the Poet Theognis," etc., 1842; **K. O. MÜLLER**, "History of the Literature of Ancient Greece;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

The'on, [Θέων,] a celebrated Greek painter, born in Samos, lived under the reign of Alexander the Great. His works are highly commended by Pliny.

Theon, (ÆLIUS,) a rhetorician of Alexandria, supposed to have lived about 315 A.D. His principal extant work is entitled "Progymnasmatata," or rules on rhetoric.

Theon OF **ALEXANDRIA**, called **THE YOUNGER**, a Platonic philosopher and mathematician, lived about 350-400 A.D. He wrote commentaries on the Almagest of Ptolemy, and edited the works of Euclid. He was the father of the celebrated Hypatia.

Theon OF **SMYRNA**, sometimes called **THE ELDER**, a Neo-Platonic philosopher, flourished about 125 A.D. He was the author of a treatise on astronomy, mathematics, music, etc., the principal part of which is extant. He is called a Pythagorean.

The-oph'a-ne, [Gr. Θεοφάνη; Fr. THÉOPHANE, tã'o'fã'n',] a beautiful woman, who, according to the fable, was beloved by Neptune, was changed by him into a sheep, and was the mother of the golden-fleeced ram of Colchis.

Théophane. See **THEOPHANES**.

The-oph'a-nēs, [Gr. Θεοφάνης; Fr. THÉOPHANE, tã'o'fã'n',] a Greek historian, born at Mitylene, was patronized by Pompey the Great, whom he accompanied in his military expeditions. His principal work was a history of the achievements of Pompey, of which only fragments are extant.

Theophanes, (GEORGE OR ISAUROS,) a Greek historian, born in 758 A.D., was a native of Constantinople. He wrote a chronicle of the period from 277 to 811 A.D. Died in 818.

Theophanes, (PROKOPOVITCH.) See **PROKOPOVITCH**.

Theophile, the French of THEOPHILUS, which see.

Theophile de Viaud, tá'ó'fél' dèh ve'ó', a French satiric poet, born in 1590. He wrote elegies, tragedies, etc., was accused of atheism and condemned to death in 1623, but escaped. The sentence was afterwards annulled. Died in 1626.

The-oph'í-lus, [Gr. Θεόφιλος; Fr. THÉOPHILE, tá'ó'fél'; It. TEOFILO, tà-ó'e-lo,] an Athenian comic poet of unknown period. His works are lost.

Theophilus, Emperor of Constantinople, was a son of Michael II., whom he succeeded in 829 A.D. He waged a long war against the Saracens with ill success. He was a zealous Iconoclast. Died in 842 A.D.

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

Theophilus, a theologian, and Bishop of Antioch, wrote an "Apology for the Christian Faith," which is extant and is a work of considerable merit. Died about 182 A.D.

See GRABENER, "De Theophilo Episcopo Antiocheno," 1744.

Theophilus, a turbulent ecclesiastic, who became Bishop of Alexandria in 385 A.D. He condemned the writings of Origen and persecuted the Origenists. He was the chief agent in the banishment of Chrysostom, (403.) Died in 412 A.D.

Theophilus, a distinguished jurist of the sixth century, was employed by the emperor Justinian to assist in compiling the Digest and the Institutes.

The-oph'í-lus Prot-o-spa-thá'rí-us, [Fr. THÉOPHILE PROTOSPATAIRE, tá'ó'fél' pró'to'spá'tár',] a Greek medical writer, the place and date of whose birth are unknown. The most important of his extant works is an anatomical treatise, which has been translated into Latin under the title of "De Corporis Humani Fabrica," ("On the Structure of the Human Body.")

Theophraste. See THEOPHRASTUS.

The-o-phras'tus, [Gr. Θεοφραστος; Fr. THÉOPHRASTE, tá'ó'frást'; It. TEOFRASTO, tà-o-frás'to,] an eminent Greek philosopher, born at Eresus, in Lesbos, about 374 B.C. His original name was TYR'TAMUS. He studied at Athens, where he first attached himself to Plato, and afterwards became a favourite pupil of Aristotle. In accordance with the last will of that master, Theophrastus succeeded him as president of the Lyceum in 322 B.C. He acquired a high reputation by his eloquence, and attracted from all parts of Greece a multitude of disciples, among whom was Menander the poet. With a design to explain the system of Aristotle and supplement his works, he wrote numerous treatises on philosophy and natural history, the most of which are not extant. Several of his works have come down to us, (though perhaps in an imperfect state,) viz.: "Moral Characters," (ἠθικὰ χαρακτήρες, which was translated into French and imitated by La Bruyère, a "History of Plants," (in ten books,) and a work "On the Causes of Plants," (περὶ φυτῶν αἰτιῶν.) Died about 286 B.C. His "Moral Characters" are admired for subtlety of thought, Attic wit, (*sel.*) and elegance of style.

See MAX SCHMIDT, "De Theophrasto Rhetore," 1839; SPERANZA, "Teofrasto primo Botanico," 1841; HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

The-oph'ý-lact, [Gr. Θεοφυλάκτος; Lat. THEOPHYLACTUS; Fr. THÉOPHYLACTE, tá'ó'fe'lákt',] a Greek ecclesiastic, became Archbishop of Achris, in Bulgaria, about 1070. He was the author of a treatise "On the Education of Princes," also commentaries on the twelve minor prophets, and numerous epistles. Died after 1112.

Theophylactus. See THEOPHYLACT.

The-o-phý-lac'tus Sim-o-cat'ta, [Gr. Θεοφυλάκτος ὁ Σιμοκάττης ἢ Σιμοκάττος,] a Greek historian, born in Locris. He wrote a "History of the Reign of the Emperor Maurice from 582 to 602 A.D.," also numerous letters. Died about 630 A.D.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Græcis."

Theopompe. See THEIOPOMPUS.

The-o-pom'pus, [Gr. Θεόπομπος; Fr. THÉOPOMPE, tá'ó'póm'p',] a king of Sparta, who reigned about 750 B.C. The power of the Ephori was established or increased in his reign.

Theopompus, an Athenian comic poet of the old and of the middle comedy, flourished probably about 400 B.C. He was a contemporary of Aristophanes.

Theopompus, an eminent Greek historian and orator, born in Chios (Scio) about 378 B.C., was a brother of Caucaulus the rhetorician, and was a pupil of Isocrates. He was one of the aristocrats who were banished by the popular party, when he was a young man. In his exile he composed a number of orations and eulogiums, which were received with applause in many cities of Greece. In 352 B.C. he contended with success against Isocrates and others for a prize offered by Artemisia for an oration in honour of Mausolus. He was restored to his native state at the age of forty-five, (333 B.C.) His principal works were a "History of Greece from 411 to 394 B.C.," (*Ἑλληνικαὶ ἱστορίαι*, in twelve books,) which is lost except a few fragments, and a "History of Philip of Macedon," (*Φιλιππικὰ*, in fifty-eight books,) of which many fragments are extant. The ancient critics say that he was apt to err by the extravagance of his censure and his praise; but they commend his accuracy. He died after 305 B.C.

See ASCHBACH, "Dissertatio de Theopompo," 1823; J. E. PFLUGK, "De Theopompi Vita et Scriptis," 1827; G. F. KOCH, "Dissertatio de Theopompo," 1790; PLUTARCH, "Vitæ decem Oratorum;" *ATHENÆUS, passim.*

Theorell, tí'o-rèl, (JOHAN PETER,) a Swedish journalist, born at Halljunga in 1791. He edited a democratic journal, called "Aftonposten," and published several historical essays.

Theorell, (SVEN LORENS,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Halljunga in 1784. He published a work "On the Influence of Manufactures on the Wages of Labourers," (1845.)

Theotocopuli, tà-o-to-ko-poo'lee, (DOMINICO,) an eminent painter and sculptor, surnamed EL GRECO, was a pupil of Titian. He resided at Toledo, in Spain, where he produced a number of his finest pictures. Among these may be named "The Parting of Christ's Raiment before the Crucifixion," an altar-piece in the cathedral of Toledo, and "The Entombment of Count Orgaz," in the church of Santo Tomé. His monuments and sculptures are highly esteemed. He also designed the church of the Augustines at Madrid, and other architectural works. Died in 1625.

Theotocopuli, (GEORGE MANUEL,) a son of the preceding, attained a high reputation as a sculptor and architect, and built a considerable part of the cathedral of Toledo. Died in 1631.

Theramène. See THERAMENES.

The-ram'e-nēs, [Gr. Θερραμένης; Fr. THÉRAMÈNE, tá'rá'mán',] an Athenian politician, and one of the famous Thirty Tyrants. As a leader of the oligarchic party, he took an active part in the revolution of 411 B.C., and was one of the principal members of the new government then formed. He served as a subordinate officer at the battle of Arginusæ, (406.) Although the Athenians gained the victory there, the six commanding generals were put to death, because many of their men were drowned and they were unable even to recover their bodies for burial. Theramenes was one of the principal accusers, and he appears to have been chiefly responsible for that great injustice. He negotiated the treaty which opened Athens to the Spartan general Lysander in 405 B.C., and was one of the Thirty Tyrants who subverted the old constitution and usurped power in 404. Having, it is said, from motives of policy rather than humanity, remonstrated against the excessive cruelty of his colleagues, he was proscribed by Critias and condemned to death. When he drank the cicuta, he exclaimed, "This to the health of the lovely Critias!" He died in 404 B.C.

The character of Theramenes was throughout that of an intriguing, unscrupulous politician; but the equanimity, or rather indifference, which he displayed at his death, commanded the admiration of Xenophon and Cicero. It might truly be said of him, in the words of the great dramatist,

"Nothing in his life
Became him like the leaving it; he died
As one that had been studied in his death
To throw away the dearest thing he owed [owned]
As 'twas a careless trifle."

Macbeth, Act I. Scene IV.

See GROTE, "History of Greece;" SUIDAS, "Theramenes;" SCHNEITHER, "Dissertatio de Theramene," 1821; SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography," etc.; THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, long; ā, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, ì, ö, ü, short; a, e, i, o, obscure; fâr, fâll, fât; mêt; nê't; goôd; mōon;

Thérasse, tǎ'rās', (VICTOR,) a French sculptor, born in Paris about 1808.

Theremin, tǎ'reh-meen', (LUDWIG FRIEDRICH FRANZ,) a German Protestant theologian, born in 1783, became in 1815 court preacher at Berlin. He published several religious and miscellaneous works, and made translations from Cervantes and Byron. Died in 1846.

Theresa, te-ree'sa or tǎ-rǎ'sǎ, [Fr. THÉRÈSE, tǎ'rǎz'; It. and Sp. TERESA, tǎ-rǎ'sǎ,] commonly called SAINT THERESA, a Spanish nun, celebrated for her talents and piety, was born at Avila in 1515. She entered the order of Carmelites at an early age, and about 1562 founded, in her native town, a reformed society of Barefooted Carmelites. She died in 1582, leaving a number of religious works, which are highly esteemed and have been translated into the principal languages of Europe. Among these we may name "Thoughts on the Love of God," "The Road to Perfection," "The Castle of the Soul," "Life of Saint Theresa, written by Herself," and "Letters of Saint Theresa." She was canonized by Pope Gregory XV. in 1621.

See RIBERA, "Vida de la Madre Teresa," 1601; COLLOMBET, "Vie de Sainte-Thérèse," 1836; TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" ALBAN BUTLER, "Leben der heiligen Theresia," 1825; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thermes, de, deh tĕrm, (PAUL de la Barthe—deh lǎ bǎrt,) SEIGNEUR, a French general, born at Couserans in 1482. He became a marshal of France in 1557. Died in 1562.

Théroigne de Mericourt, tǎ'rwǎn' deh meh-re'-koor', (or **Marcourt**, mǎrk'koor'), (ANNE JOSÈPHE,) a Frenchwoman, noted for her courage and beauty, was born in Luxemburg in 1762. She became a Girondist, and harangued the people of Paris during the Revolution. About 1793 she was maltreated by some viragos of the Jacobin party, and lost her reason. Died in 1817.

See TH. FÜSS, "Théroigne de Mericourt dite la belle Liégeoise," 1854; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

The'ron, [Θήρων,] a Greek, who became Tyrant of Agrigintum, in Sicily, about 488 B.C. As an ally of Gelon of Syracuse, he fought against the Carthaginians in 480. His reign was prosperous. He obtained at the Olympic games victories which were celebrated by Pindar. Died in 472 B.C.

Ther-san'der, [Gr. Θέρσανδρος; Fr. THERSANDE, tĕr'sǎndr',] a mythical king of Thebes, and a son of Polynices. He joined the expedition against Troy, and is said to have been killed by Telephus. He was one of the ERIGONI, (which see.) According to Virgil, Thersander was one of the Greeks who were concealed in the wooden horse.

See "Æneid," book ii. 261.

Thersite. See THERSITES.

Ther-si'tēs, [Gr. Θερσίτης; Fr. THERSITE, tĕr'sèt',] a Greek, noted for his personal ugliness, impudence, and ill nature, was publicly chastised by Ulysses for having slandered Agamemnon. According to tradition, he was slain by Achilles.

See "Iliad," book ii.

Théry, tǎ're', (AUGUSTIN FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1796. He was professor of rhetoric in the College of Versailles, and afterwards *provisieur*. He wrote, besides other works, "La Renaissance," a poem, (1822,) and a "History of Literary Opinions," (2 vols., 1844.)

Thésée. See THESEUS.

The'seūs or *thee'se-us*, [Gr. Θησεύς; Fr. THÉSÉE, tǎ-zǎ'; It. TESEO, tǎ-sǎ'o,] the great national hero of Attica, regarded by some critics as a mythical personage. According to tradition, he was a son of Ægeus, King of Athens, and a cousin of Hercules, whose exploits he emulated by the destruction of monsters and robbers. The Athenians were bound to pay tribute to Minos of Crete, in the form of seven young men and seven maidens, who were destined to be devoured by the Minotaur in the Labyrinth. Theseus volunteered to go as one of these victims. He gained the affection of Ariadne, a daughter of Minos, killed the Minotaur, and readily found his way out of the Labyrinth by means of a clue (ball of thread) which Ariadne gave him, one end of which he made fast at the entrance and let it trail after him. He afterwards

became King of Athens, defeated the Amazons, who invaded Attica, took part in the Argonautic expedition, and abducted the famous Helen from Sparta while she was a girl. He married Antiope, the Queen of the Amazons, who bore him a son named Hippolytus, and after her death he married Phædra, a daughter of Minos. He was regarded by the Athenians as the author of an important political reform in Attica, which before his time was divided into many petty states or *demi*, claiming to be independent. These he reduced to a state of unity and subjection to a central authority. He was an intimate friend of Pirithous, whom he aided, the legend says, in an audacious attempt to abduct Proserpine from the palace of Pluto. They failed, and Theseus was confined in Tartarus, but was finally released by Hercules. Tradition adds that he was treacherously killed by Lycomedes, King of Scyros.

See VIRGIL, "Æneid," book vi. 393 and 618; PLUTARCH, "Life of Theseus."

Thesiger. See CHELMSFORD.

Thēs'pis, [Θέσπις,] a Greek dramatist, born at Icaria, in Attica, flourished about 540 B.C. He is called the inventor of tragedy. His works have perished, the titles only of four dramas being preserved.

See J. C. CRAMER, "Commentatio de Thespide," 1754; K. O. MÜLLER, "Literature of Ancient Greece."

Thēs'pī-us, [Gr. Θέσπιος,] a son of Erechtheus, and a king of Thespiæ. The poets feigned that he had fifty daughters, who were the wives or concubines of Hercules, to whom Thespius gave them as a reward for killing a lion.

Thēs'sa-lus, [Gr. Θέσσαλος; Fr. THESSALE, tǎ'sǎl',] a son of Jason and Medea, was supposed to be the ancestor of the Thessalian people.

Thessalus, a son of the celebrated physician Hippocrates, lived about 360 B.C. He belonged to the sect of the Dogmatici.

Thessalus, a physician who lived under the reign of Nero, was a native of Lydia, and one of the founders of the Methodici.

Thēs'tī-us, [Gr. Θέστιος,] a fabulous king of Ætolia, said to have been a son of Mars or of Agenor, and the father of Althæa, Leda, Iphiclus, Plexippus, and Eurypylos.

Thē'tis, [Gr. Θέτις; Fr. THÉTIS, tǎ'tĕss',] a beautiful sea-nymph, and one of the Nereids, was said to be a granddaughter of Neptune, and a daughter of Nereus and Doris. The poets feigned that she was courted by Jupiter and Apollo, who desisted from the pursuit because Themis predicted that her son should be greater than his father; that she was married to Peleus, and became the mother of Achilles; and that their wedding was attended by all the gods except Eris, (or Discord,) who threw among the guests the golden apple, on which was written, "For the most beautiful," and which Paris awarded to Venus as the prize of beauty. (See ACHILLES.)

Theu'dis, King of the Visigoths in Spain, succeeded Amalaric in 531 or 532 A.D. He waged a successful war against the Franks, who invaded Spain in 542. He was an uncle of Totila. Died in 548 A.D.

Theux de Meylandt, de, deh tuh deh mī'lǎnt, (or mǎ'lǎnt',) (BARTHÉLEMY THÉODORE,) COMTE, a Belgian minister of state, born at the château de Schabroek in 1794. He became one of the leaders of the Catholic party. He was minister of the interior in 1831-32, minister of foreign affairs between 1835 and 1840, and minister of the interior from 1846 to 1848.

Thevenard, tĕv'nǎr', (ANTOINE JEAN MARIE,) COMTE, a French naval officer, born at Saint-Malo in 1733. He became a vice-admiral in 1792. Died in 1815.

Théveneau, tǎv'nō', (CHARLES SIMON,) a French poet and mathematician, born in Paris in 1759; died in 1821.

Thévenin, tǎv'nǎn', (CHARLES,) a French painter of history and portraits, born in Paris in 1764, became a member of the Institute in 1825. His master-piece is the "Passage of Mont Saint Bernard." Died in 1838.

Thévenin, (CLAUDE NOËL,) a French historical painter, born in Isère in 1800; died in 1849.

Thévenot. See COULON DE THÉVENOT.

Thévenot, tǎv'no', (MELCHISEDECH,) a French compiler and Oriental scholar, born in Paris about 1620.

He was sent in 1652 on an important mission to Rome, and in 1684 appointed librarian of the Royal Library. He was one of the founders of the Academy of Sciences. His principal work is a compilation of travels and voyages, entitled an "Account of Many Curious Voyages hitherto unpublished," etc., (2 vols. fol., 1672.) He was distinguished for his scientific attainments, as well as his profound knowledge of the Oriental tongues, and was the inventor of an air-level. He also collected many valuable books and manuscripts for the Royal Library, of which he published a catalogue, entitled "Bibliotheca Thevenotiana." Died in 1692.

Thévenot, de, *dēh tāv'no'*, (JEAN), a traveller, a nephew of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1633. He studied at the College of Navarre, and, having previously visited England, Germany, and Italy, set out in 1655 for the East. He spent seven years in Egypt and different parts of Asia, and in 1664 started on a second journey, during which he visited Persia and India. He died of a fever in 1667, while on his way to Tabreez, (Tabriz.) His principal works, which have a high reputation, are "Travels in the Levant," (1664,) to which were added a description of Persia, and "An Account of Hindostan, the Modern Mongols, and other Peoples and Countries of India," ("Voyage contenant la Relation de l'Hindoustan, des nouveaux Mogols," etc., 1684.) He was well versed in the Arabic and Persian languages.

See "Biographie Universelle."

Thévet, *tēh-vâ'*, (ANDRÉ), a French traveller, born at Angoulême in 1502. He visited the Levant, and published a "Universal Cosmography," (1571,) and other works. Died in 1590.

Thew, *thū*, (ROBERT), an English artist, born in Yorkshire in 1758, was appointed engraver to the Prince of Wales. His principal works are nineteen plates in Boydell's "Shakspeare Gallery." Died in 1802.

Thialfi. See THOR.

Thiard or **Tyard, de**, *dēh te'ār'*, (PONTUS), a French poet, born in 1521. He was patronized by Henry III., who appointed him Bishop of Châlons-sur-Saône in 1578. Died in 1605.

See MARTIN, "Notice sur Pontus de Thiard," 1786.

Thiard de Bissy, de, *dēh te'ār' dēh be'se'*, (AUXONNE THÉODOSE MARIE), COMTE, a French general, born in Paris in 1772. He was a Liberal member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1820 to 1848. Died in 1852.

Thiassi or **Thjassi**, *te-ās'se*, [said to signify "impetuous," "violent,"] a famous giant, the father of Skadi, mentioned in the Eddaic legends. It is related that, having taken the form of an eagle, Thiassi succeeded in catching the subtle Loki, and refused to release him unless he would swear to bring Iduna, with her apples of immortality, from the habitation of the Æsir. Thereupon Loki told Iduna that he had found some beautiful apples in a wood just without the walls of Asgard, urging her to take her own out with her for the purpose of comparing them. Iduna fell into the snare. No sooner had she left the fortress of the gods than Thiassi came, with his eagle's plumage, caught her up, and carried her to Thrymheim, his abode among the mountains. But the gods fared ill in her absence; they grew rapidly old and gray. At length, Loki, terrified by their menaces, was prevailed on to attempt her restoration. Having himself assumed the form of a falcon, he flew to Thrymheim in the giant's absence, transformed Iduna into a nut, and carried her in his talons to Asgard. But Thiassi pursued and had nearly overtaken Loki, when the Æsir came out to his assistance, and Thiassi was caught and slain. It is said that the gods, in order to appease Skadi for the death of her father, cast his eyes up to heaven, where they became two stars.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i. pp. 43-45.

Thibaud. See THIBAUT.

Thibaud, *te'bō'*, or **The'o-bald**, an ecclesiastic, became Archbishop of Canterbury (England) in 1139. He quarrelled with King Stephen. Died in 1161.

Thibaud (*te'bō'*) or **Thibaut II.**, called **THE GREAT**, Count of Champagne and Blois, was born about 1090. His mother was Alice, a daughter of William the

Conqueror. He was a brother of Stephen, King of England. Died in 1152.

Thibaud or **Thibaut**, sometimes called **The'o-bald**, [Lat. THEOBAL'DUS,] Count of Champagne and King of Navarre, was born in 1201. He was a son of Thibaut, Count of Champagne, and was the most powerful feudatory of the French king. On the death of his uncle, Sancho, King of Navarre, in 1234, he succeeded to the throne of that country. In 1239 he conducted an army of crusaders to the Holy Land; but he proved himself an incompetent general, and was defeated with great loss at Ascalon or Gaza. Died in 1253. He was celebrated as a troubadour, and left many songs, which are extant.

See DELBARRE, "Essai sur la Vie de Thibaut, Comte de Champagne," 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Thibaudeau, *te'bō'dō'*, (ADOLPHE NARCISSE), a French journalist and liberal politician, born at Poitiers in 1795; died in 1856.

Thibaudeau, (ANTOINE CLAIRE), COUNT, a French revolutionist and historical writer, the father of the preceding, was born at Poitiers in 1765. He was elected to the National Convention in 1792, and voted for the death of the king without the appeal to the people. In 1796 he became president of the Council of Five Hundred, and a count of the empire in 1808. He was appointed a senator by Louis Napoleon in 1852. He was the author of "Memoirs of the Convention and the Directory," (1824,) "General History of Napoleon," (1827,) "Memoirs of the Consulate and the Empire," (1835,) and other works. Died in 1854.

See TISSERON, "Le Sénat de l'Empire Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thibaut, *te'bo'*, (ANTON FRIEDRICH JUSTUS), an eminent German jurist, born at Hameln, in Hanover, in 1774. He studied at Göttingen, Königsberg, and Kiel, became professor of law at Jena in 1802, and obtained in 1805 the same chair at Heidelberg, where he taught with distinguished success during the remainder of his life. His legal works are very numerous, and are ranked among the most valuable that have appeared. Among these may be named his "Juristic Encyclopædia and Methodology," (1797,) "Theory of the Logical Interpretation of Roman Law," "On Possession and Prescription," (1802,) "System des Pandektenrechts," (1803,) and "On the Necessity of a Common Code of Laws for Germany," (1814.) Died in 1840.

Thibaut, (JEAN THOMAS), a French architect, born in Haute-Marne in 1757; died in 1826.

Thibouville, de, *dēh te'bo'vèl'*, (HENRI LAMBERT D'HERBIGNY), MARQUIS, a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1710, was an intimate friend of Voltaire. He wrote dramas, novels, etc. Died in 1784.

Thick'nesse, (MRS. ANNE), an English lady, distinguished for her talents and beauty, was born in 1737. She was the wife of Philip Thicknesse, noticed below. She wrote "Biographical Sketches of Literary Females of the French Nation," "The School of Fashion," a novel, and other works. Died in 1824.

Thicknesse, (PHILIP), an English traveller, born about 1720. Among his works are "Memoirs and Anecdotes of Philip Thicknesse," (3 vols., 1788-91.) Died in 1792.

See the "Monthly Review" for September, 1777.

Thiébault or **Thiébaut**, *te'ā'bō'*, (DIEUDONNÉ), a French *littérateur*, born near Remiremont in 1733. He became professor of grammar in Berlin in 1765, and was intimate with Frederick the Great. He published, besides several works on grammar, "Souvenirs of Twenty Years' Residence in Berlin," etc., (5 vols., 1804.) Died in 1807.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thiébault, (PAUL CHARLES FRANÇOIS), a French general, born in Berlin in 1769, was a son of the preceding. He commanded a brigade at Austerlitz, and became a general of division in 1808. He wrote several military works. Died in 1846.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thiébaud. See THEOBALD.

Thiébaud de Berneaud, te'á'bō' dēh bē'r'nō', (ARSÈNE), a French writer on rural economy and biography, born at Sedan in 1777, was a republican. He contributed to the "Biographie Universelle." Died in Paris in 1850.

Thiele, tee'leh, (JUST MATTHIAS), a Danish writer, born at Copenhagen in 1795. He published, besides other works, a "History of Thorwaldsen's Youth," and "Thorwaldsen and his Works," (4 vols., 1831-50.)

Thielen, van, vān tee'len, (JAN PHILIP), a Flemish flower-painter, born at Mechlin in 1618. His works are esteemed master-pieces of the kind. Died in 1667.

Thielmann, von, fon tee'l'mān, (JOHANN ADOLF), FREIHERR, a German general, born at Dresden in 1765. He served in the campaigns of 1806 and 1809, was made lieutenant-general in 1810, and fought for Napoleon in Russia in 1812. He afterwards entered the Prussian service, and obtained command of a corps or division of the army of Blücher. On June 18 he held in check the corps of Grouchy at Wavre, and by his obstinate resistance contributed to the victory of the allies at Waterloo. Died in 1824.

See OBERREIT, "Beiträge zur Biographie des Generals von Thielmann," 1829; HOLZENDORFF, "Beiträge zur Biographie des Generals von Thielmann," 1830.

Thieme, tee'mēh, (KARL AUGUST), a German philologist, was professor at Leipsic. He published an edition of Xenophon, (4 vols., 1763-66.) Died in 1795.

Thiemo, tee'mo, [Fr. THIÉMON, te'á'mōn'], sometimes called DIETHMAR, a German prelate, distinguished as a sculptor and painter, was born in Bavaria about 1045. He became Archbishop of Salzburg about 1088. Died in Palestine about 1100.

Thienemann, tee'neh-mān', (FRIEDRICH AUGUST LUDWIG), a German ornithologist, born near Freiburg in 1793. Having graduated at Leipsic, he visited Northern Europe and Iceland, of which he published an account after his return. His chief work is a "History of the Reproduction of Divers Species of Birds," with one hundred coloured plates, (1845-53.) Died in 1858.

Thiéri. See THIERRY.

Thierry or **Thiéri**, te-ēr're, [Fr. pron. te'á're'] or **Theodoric II**, King of Austrasia, born about 486 A.D., was the eldest son of Clovis. He began to reign in 511. Died in 534.

Thierry or **Thiéri II**, King of Austrasia and Burgundy, born in 587 A.D., was a son of Childebert II., whom he succeeded in 596. Died in 613 A.D.

Thierry or **Thiéri I**, or **III**, King of Neustria and Burgundy, (or France), a son of Clovis II., was born about 654 A.D. He received the title of king, but the royal power was exercised by Pepin, mayor of the palace. Died in 691 A.D.

Thierry or **Thiéri II**, or **IV**, born in 713 A.D., was a son of Dagobert III., King of the Franks. He was one of the *rois fainéants*, or nominal kings. The kingdom was governed by Charles Martel, under the name of Thiéri. Died in 737 A.D.

Thierry, te'á're', (ALEXANDRE), a French physician and surgeon, born in 1803, practised in Paris, and gained distinction as an operator. He wrote for the "National," and actively promoted the revolution of 1848.

Thierry, (AMÉDÉE SIMON DOMINIQUE), a French historian, born at Blois in 1797. He was appointed master of requests in the council of state under Louis Philippe, and continued in the same office by Louis Napoleon. He published a "History of Gaul under the Roman Rule," (1826), "History of Attila and of his Sons and Successors in Europe," etc., (1856), and a "History of the Gauls from the Earliest Period to the Subjection of Gaul," etc., (1857.) He was elected to the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in 1841, and was raised to the dignity of senator in 1860.

See the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for August, 1832.

Thierry, (ÉDOUARD), a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1813. He contributed critiques on the drama to several journals of Paris.

Thierry, (JACQUES NICOLAS AUGUSTIN), an eminent French historian, a brother of the preceding, was born at Blois in 1795. Having studied in the College of Blois, he repaired to Paris, where he became in 1817 associate

editor of the "Censeur Européen." He brought out in 1825 his "History of the Conquest of England by the Normans," which met with brilliant success and was translated into German and English. Soon after this, his sight, which had been gradually failing, was entirely lost. He still, however, pursued his historical researches, with the assistance of a secretary, Armand Carrel, and published, successively, "Ten Years of Historical Studies," (1834), "Narratives of the Merovingian Times, preceded by Considerations on the History of France," (1840), and an "Essay on the History of the Formation and Progress of the Third Estate," (1853.) He was recognized as the master of the modern French school of historians. Died in May, 1856.

See GUIGNAUT, "Notice historique sur la Vie d'Aug. Thierry," 1862; L. DE LOMÈNE, "M. A. Thierry, par un Homme de Bien," 1841; ROBIN, "Galerie des Gens de Lettres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle;" "Westminster Review" for October, 1841.

Thierry, (JEAN), a French sculptor, born at Lyons in 1669, worked in Spain for Philip V. Died in Paris in 1739.

Thierry, (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS DÉSIKÉ), a French painter of landscapes and decorations, a brother of Édouard, noticed above, was born in 1812.

Thierry, (JULIE de Querangal—dēh keh'rōn'gāl'), a literary French lady, became in 1831 the wife of Augustin Thierry the historian. She aided him in his literary labours, and wrote two works, entitled "Scenes of Manners and Characters," (1835), and "Adelaide: Memoirs of a Young Woman," (1839.) Died in 1844.

Thierry (or **Theodoric**) OF NIEM, a native of Westphalia, became papal secretary at Rome. He wrote a "History of the Schism," ("De Schismate.") Died in 1417.

Thiers, te'air', (JEAN BAPTISTE), a French theologian of great erudition, was born at Chartres in 1636. He published numerous religious and controversial works, which were highly esteemed. Among these is a "Treatise on Superstitions according to Holy Scripture," ("Traité des Superstitions selon l'Écriture Sainte," 1679.) Died in 1703.

Thiers, (LOUIS ADOLPHE), an eminent French historian and minister of state, was born at Marseilles on the 16th of April, 1797. He studied law at Aix, where M. Mignet was his fellow-student and his friend. In 1818 he was received as advocate at the bar of Aix, from which he removed to Paris in 1821 and became an assistant editor of the "Constitutionnel," a liberal journal. He distinguished himself by his finesse, by his political insight, and by the vivacity of his style. In 1823 he published the first volume of his "History of the French Revolution," (10 vols., 1823-27,) which enjoyed much popularity, especially with the Liberal party. Thiers, Mignet, and Armand Carrel founded in January, 1830, the "National," with an agreement that each should be alternately editor-in-chief for one year. Thiers was the editor for the first year, and contributed to the revolution of July, 1830. He is said to be the author of the phrase, "The king reigns, and does not govern." He employed his influence to raise Louis Philippe to the throne, and was rewarded by the office of councillor of state in 1830. In the same year he was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies. He was under-secretary of state for the finances during the short ministry of Lafitte, 1830-31, and became minister of the interior in October, 1832. He acquired eminence as a parliamentary debater. His speeches are characterized as familiar, amusing, conversational, and incisive. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1834. About this time Thiers and Guizot became rivals and competitors for the place of chief minister, the former being the leader of the *centre gauche*, ("left centre.") He was president of the council and minister of foreign affairs from February to August, 1836, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Count Molé. In March, 1840, he was again appointed chief minister, with the portfolio of foreign affairs. His policy on the Eastern question was counteracted by Palmerston, who, by a concerted action with Russia and Austria, isolated France. Thiers resolved to support Mehemet Ali, at the risk of a war against England; but, as the king

would not assent to this course, he resigned in October, 1840, and was succeeded by Guizot.

Among his chief works is a "History of the Consulate and the Empire," (20 vols., 1845-63.) This, as well as his "History of the Revolution," stands in the very highest rank among historical works in the French language. He was one of the orators of the opposition in the last years of the reign of Louis Philippe, but did not give a hearty support to the republic of 1848. In the Constituent Assembly he acted with the *droite*. He voted for Louis Napoleon as president in December, 1848, but after that president became emperor he ceased to be his partisan. In 1863 Thiers was elected to the legislative body, in which he acted with the opposition, and to which he was re-elected in 1869. He made in April, 1867, a speech against Napoleon's foreign policy, which excited much sensation. He avowed his enmity to Italian nationality. "The whole drift of this speech," says the London "Spectator," "is that selfishness is the first of national duties." In July, 1870, he boldly opposed the war against Prussia, in a speech to the legislative body, and declared that Napoleon had committed another blunder. The republicans of Paris offered to appoint him a member of the provisional government formed in September, 1870, but he declined to serve in that capacity. His greatness was consummated by his tenure of the office of President of the French Republic during the three years after the Prussians retired from Versailles. He paid Germany the first instalment of the enormous war indemnity on the day it fell due, and earned himself immortal fame for the way in which he soothed the sores of his war-smitten country. He died rather suddenly at St. Germain in September, 1877.

Thiersch, *teersh*, (BERNARD,) a German philologist, became director of the College of Dortmund. He wrote, besides several works on philology, "The Epoch and Native Land of Homer," ("Das Zeitalter und Vaterland des Homer.") He was a brother of Friedrich Wilhelm, noticed below. Died in 1855.

Thiersch, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German philologist, born near Freiburg in 1784. He studied at Leipsic and Göttingen, and was appointed in 1809 professor of ancient literature in the gymnasium at Munich. He soon after founded a philological institute, which was subsequently united to the university. He visited Greece in 1831, and published, after his return, a treatise "On the Actual Condition of Greece, and the Means of Accomplishing her Restoration," (in French, 1833.) Among his other works we may name his "Greek Grammar, especially for the Homeric Dialects," (1826,) and a treatise "On the Epochs of the Plastic Art among the Greeks," (1829.) He also edited Pindar's "Odes," accompanied with notes and with a German translation in verse, and published several treatises on the higher schools of Bavaria, and in favour of classical studies. Died in 1860.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thiersch, (HEINRICH WILHELM JOSIAS,) a nephew or son of the preceding, has published, among other works, a "Grammatical Manual for the First Instruction in the Hebrew Language," (1842.)

Thiessé, *te'â'sâ'*, (LÉON,) a French writer, born at Rouen in 1793. He wrote political pamphlets, several poems, and "Manuel des Braves," (7 vols., 1817 *et seq.*)

Thile, von, *fon tee'leh*, (LUDWIG GUSTAV,) a Prussian general and statesman, born in 1787, served against the French in the campaigns of 1806, 1813, and 1815, and was appointed minister of state under Frederick William IV. in 1840. Died in 1852.

Thilo, *tee'lo*, (JOHANN KARL,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Langensalz in 1794. He published a "Codex Apocryphus Novi Testamenti," and other learned works. Died in 1853.

Thiollet, *te'o'lâ'*, (FRANÇOIS,) a French architect, born at Poitiers in 1782. He published several treatises on Architecture.

Thion de la Chaume, *te'on' deh lâ shôm*, (CLAUDE ESPRIT,) a French physician and surgeon, born in Paris in 1750. He was appointed in 1778 physician to the

military hospital at Ajaccio, in Corsica, and soon after to the army destined to attack Gibraltar. While in this post he was eminently successful in his treatment of an epidemic fever which had made great ravages among the troops. After his return to France he was appointed one of the physicians of the Count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X. Died in 1786.

Thirion, *te're'on'*, (DIDIER,) a French Jacobin, became a member of the Convention in 1792. He opposed Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor. Died in 1814.

Thiriôt, *te're'o'*, a Frenchman, born about 1696, was a friend of Voltaire, some of whose works he edited. Died in 1772.

Thirl'by, (STYAN,) an English scholar and critic, born at Leicester in 1692, published an edition of Justin Martyr, with notes. Died in 1753.

Thirl'wall, (CONNOR,) an eminent English historian, born in Middlesex in 1797. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1821. He was made Bishop of Saint David's in 1840. He published, conjointly with Julius Charles Hare, a translation from the German of two volumes of Niebuhr's "History of Rome." He brought out in 1852 his "History of Greece," (8 vols. 8vo) which is esteemed a standard work. "Having," says Mr. Grote, "studied, of course, the same evidence as Dr. Thirlwall, I am better enabled than others to bear testimony to the learning, the sagacity, and the candour which pervade his excellent work." (Preface to Grote's "History of Greece.") His speeches in the House of Lords were frequently of much power. Died in 1875, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Thiroux de Crosne, *te'roo' deh krôn*, (LOUIS,) a French magistrate, born in Paris in 1736, became lieutenant-general of the police in 1785. He was guillotined in 1794.

Thirty Tyrants, The, [commonly called in Greek simply *Oi Triclovra*, or "The Thirty,"] the name of a tyrannical oligarchy which was established in Athens, under the protectorate of Sparta, continuing about a year, at the close of the Peloponnesian war. All the Athenian citizens supposed to be favourable to liberty were especially obnoxious to the Thirty Tyrants, and many of them were put to death without regard to justice or even the forms of law; and great wealth, particularly if it belonged to those who were not citizens of Athens, was almost sure to bring destruction upon its possessor. Among the Thirty the most conspicuous were Critias, Theramenes, and Eratosthenes. See THRASYBULUS.

See GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" XENOPHON, "Hellenica;" LYSIAS, "Oration against Eratosthenes."

☞ The name of the Thirty Tyrants [in Latin, TRIGINTA TYRANNI] was also sometimes incorrectly applied to a number of pretenders or usurpers who arose in different parts of the Roman empire during the reigns of Valerian and Gallienus. Among their number were Odenathus and the famous Zenobia.

See GIBRON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" TREBELLIIUS POLLIO, "Triginta Tyranni."

This'be, [Gr. *Θισβη*; Fr. THISBÉ, *tês'ba'*,] a beautiful maiden of Babylon, beloved by Pyramus. They lived in adjoining houses, and conversed privately through a chink of the wall. They agreed to meet at the tomb of Ninus, under a mulberry-tree. Thisbe, who first came to that place, was driven away by the sight of a lioness, and dropped her veil, which the lioness stained with blood. This veil was found by Pyramus, who, hastily concluding that Thisbe had been killed, destroyed himself. She soon returned, saw the dead body of Pyramus, and followed his example. The poets feigned that the mulberries, in sympathy with their fate, changed colour from white to red.

See OVID, "Metamorphoses."

This'ted, *tis'ted*, (WALDEMAR ADOLF,) a Danish poet and romance-writer, known under the pseudonym of SAINT HERMIDAD, born at Aarhus in 1815, has published, among other works, a poem entitled "The Heart of the Wilderness," (1850.)

Thistlewood, *this'sl-wôod*, (ARTHUR,) an English adventurer, born near Lincoln in 1772, was the principal

leader in the so-called Cato Street Conspiracy, designed to excite an insurrection in London. Being arrested, with several of his accomplices, he was condemned to death, and executed in 1820.

See "The Closing Scene; or, Christianity and Infidelity Contrasted," by the REV. ERSKINE NEALE.

Thjassi. See THIASSI.

Thoghrul Beg. See TOGRUL BEG.

Thograi. See TOGRAI.

Thoiras. See RAPIN, DE, (PAUL.)

Tholuck, to'luk, [Ger. pron. tō'loök,] (FRIEDRICH AUGUST GOTTFREU,) an eminent German theologian and pulpit orator, born at Breslau, March 30, 1799. He was educated at the University of Berlin, where he acquired much proficiency in the Oriental languages, and was induced by Neander to devote himself to theology. In 1823 he produced a popular work, called "Wahre Weihe des Zweiflers," which was reprinted under the title of "The Doctrine of the Sinner and of the Mediator," (1851). He became extraordinary professor of theology at Berlin in 1824, visited England and Holland in 1825, and obtained in 1826 the chair of theology in the University of Halle. Having passed about two years as chaplain to the Prussian embassy at Rome, where he formed a friendship with Bunsen, he returned to Halle in 1829, and resumed the duties of his professorship. He opposed the rationalism which was prevalent among his colleagues at Halle, and became one of the most influential teachers of the evangelical doctrines. Among his numerous works, which are highly esteemed, are a "Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans," (4th edition, 1842), "Commentary on the Gospel of John," (1826; 7th edition, 1857, of which an excellent English translation has been made by Dr. Krauth, of Philadelphia, 1859), "Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews," (1836), "The Authenticity of the Gospel History," (1837), "Hours of Devotion," ("Stunden der Andacht," 1840), and several volumes of sermons. He was for several years, previous to his death in 1877, engaged on a "History of Rationalism."

Thom, tom, (JAMES,) a Scottish sculptor, born in Ayrshire in 1799, was a stone-mason in his youth. Having taught himself sculpture, he produced sandstone statues of "Tam O'Shanter" and "Souter Johnnie," which obtained great popularity, and were reproduced by several copies. Among his other works is a group of "Old Mortality," in sandstone, which stands at the entrance of Laurel Hill Cemetery, near Philadelphia. He came to America in 1836. Died at New York in 1850.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Thom, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish poet, born at Aberdeen in 1799. His means of instruction were very scanty, and at an early age he was apprenticed to a weaver. He published in 1841 "Rhymes and Recollections of a Hand-Loom Weaver." He died, in great destitution, in 1850.

See the "Westminster Review" for December, 1843.

Thomander, to-mån'der, (JOHAN HENRIK,) a Swedish theologian and distinguished pulpit orator, born in the province of Scania in 1798, was appointed in 1833 professor of pastoral theology in the Theological Seminary at Lund. He has published sermons and other religious works, and translated into Swedish several of Shakspeare's works, the "Clouds" of Aristophanes, and Byron's "Manfred."

Thom'as, (tom'as,) [Fr. pron. to'mã'; Gr. Θωμάς; It. TOMMASO, tom-mã'so; Sp. TOMAS, to-mãs';] or **Didymus,** [Gr. Δίδυμος,] one of the twelve apostles, is supposed to have been born in Galilee. He is first mentioned in John xi. 16. According to tradition, he preached the gospel in India and suffered martyrdom in that region.

See John xx. 24-29.

Thomas, to'mã', (ALEXANDRE GÉRARD,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1818. He contributed many able articles to the "Revue des Deux Mondes." He removed to England in 1852, and wrote for the "Edinburgh Review." Died at Brussels in 1857.

Thomas, (ANTOINE LÉONARD,) a celebrated French writer, born at Clermont-Ferrand in 1732. He studied

in Paris, and about 1754 obtained a professorship in the College of Beauvais. He published in 1756 "Philosophical and Literary Reflections on the Poem of Natural Religion." His "Eulogy on Marshal Saxe" obtained the prize from the French Academy in 1759. It was followed by eulogies on Chancellor d'Aguesseau and Duguay-Trouin, which were also crowned by the Academy. Among his other works we may name his "Epistle to the People," a poem, eulogies on Sully, Descartes, and Marcus Aurelius, "Essay on the Character, Manners, and Intellect of Women in all Ages," (1772,) and an "Essay on Eulogies, or the History of Literature and Eloquence applied to this Kind of Writing," (1773.) In 1767 he succeeded Hardion as a member of the French Academy. Died in 1785.

See A. DELEVRE, "Essai sur la Vie de Thomas," 1792.

Thomas, (CHARLES LOUIS AMBROISE,) a French musical composer, born at Metz in 1811. He gained the grand prize for musical composition in 1832, produced successful comic operas, etc., and was admitted into the Institute in 1851. Among his works are operas entitled "Le Caid" and "Le Songe d'une Nuit d'Été," (1850,) "Mignon," "Le Carnaval de Venise," "Hamlet," and "Françoise de Rimini," (1877.) In 1868 he was created a commander of the Legion of Honour.

Thomas, (CLÉMENT,) a French officer, born at Libourne in 1812. He was chosen general-in-chief of the national guard of Paris in May, 1848, but was removed in the next month. He commanded the national guards during the siege of Paris in the autumn of 1870.

Thom'as, (tom'as,) (DAVID,) an American pomologist, florist, and writer on agriculture, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in 1776. He was educated by his parents in the religious principles of the Society of Friends. In 1805 he removed to near Aurora, in Cayuga county, New York. In 1817 he published "Travels in the West," a work which attracted the notice of De Witt Clinton and led to Mr. Thomas being appointed chief engineer on the Erie Canal, west of Rochester, which position he held until the canal was completed. Subsequently, on the recommendation of Governor Clinton, he was employed as one of the principal engineers on the Welland Canal in Canada. As a florist and pomologist Mr. Thomas had few, if any, superiors in the United States. By his contributions to "The Genesee Farmer" he rendered an important service to the cause of agriculture, particularly in refuting an error, once widely prevalent, that wheat under certain circumstances was liable to be changed into "chess," (Bromus secalinus,) a plant of quite a different genus. Mr. Thomas showed that when the seed-wheat was perfectly clean, and when the soil had been thoroughly burnt, so as to destroy the seeds of different kinds of weeds, including chess, the alleged transmutation never took place, even under the circumstances supposed to be most favourable to such a change. His writings, supported as they were by carefully-conducted experiments, led not merely to the diffusion of more enlightened views, but to a great practical improvement in this department of agriculture. Died in 1859.

Thom'as, (tom'as,) (ELIZABETH,) an English writer, born in 1675, was the author of letters and poems which were admired by Dryden, who gave her the name of Corinna. Pope, however, has introduced her into his "Dunciad." Died in 1730.

Thomas, (FÉLIX,) a French architect, born at Nantes in 1815. He gained the grand prize in 1845 for a design for a cathedral. He performed an artistic mission to Babylonia about 1851.

Thomas, (FRÉDÉRIC,) a French advocate and *littérateur*, born at Toulouse in 1814. He became a resident of Paris in 1835, wrote for the "Presse," and published several novels.

Thomas, (FREDERICK WILLIAM,) an American novelist and miscellaneous writer, born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1808. He published "Clinton Bradshaw," (1835), "East and West," (1836), and "Howard Pinckney," also "The Beechen Tree, and other Poems," (1844), "John Randolph of Roanoke, and other Sketches of Character," and "The Emigrant," a poem. Died 1866.

Thomas, (GEORGE H.), a distinguished American general, born in Southampton county, Virginia, on the 31st of July, 1816. He entered the Academy at West Point in 1836, and graduated twelfth in a class of forty-five, in 1840. Having become first lieutenant in 1843, he served with distinction in the Mexican war at Monterey and Buena Vista, (1847,) and gained the rank of captain in 1853. He was employed in Texas from 1856 to November, 1860, and maintained his loyalty to the Union amidst the general defection of Southern-born officers. In May, 1861, he was appointed colonel of the fifth United States cavalry, and in August became a brigadier-general of volunteers. He was ordered to Kentucky in September, obtained command of a division of the army of Buell, and defeated General Zollikofer near Mill Spring about the 18th of January, 1862. In April of that year he was raised to the rank of major-general, and in the next month he obtained command of five divisions, forming the right wing of Halleck's army operating against Corinth. He became in September, 1862, second in command of the army of the Ohio, which was opposed to General Bragg in Kentucky. He rendered important services at the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863, and took part in the movements by which the Union army gained possession of Chattanooga, September 9. His reputation was increased by his conduct at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20. There his corps stood firm after the rest of the army had been routed, and repulsed the attacks of the enemy until darkness put an end to the battle. He succeeded Rosecrans as commander-in-chief of the army of the Cumberland on the 19th of October, 1863, and was appointed a brigadier-general of the regular army in the same month.

General Thomas contributed to the victory which General Grant gained near Chattanooga, November 25, 1863. He served under Sherman in the campaign against Atlanta, which began in May, 1864, and took part in the battles at Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain, and in several actions fought near Atlanta in July. When Sherman was about to abandon Atlanta and march through Georgia to the sea, he sent General Thomas with an army to Middle Tennessee to operate against Hood, who invaded Tennessee about the end of October. As Hood moved north, General Thomas fell back slowly towards Nashville, and summoned reinforcements to join him at that city. On the 30th of November the Union army was attacked at Franklin by the army of Hood, which was repulsed with severe loss, but afterwards advanced to Nashville. General Thomas attacked Hood in position at Nashville on the 15th of December, 1864, and, in a battle lasting two days, defeated and drove him from the field in the utmost confusion. In this battle Hood lost about 6000 prisoners and sixty pieces of cannon. Soon after this victory General Thomas was appointed a major-general in the regular army. After the end of the war he commanded the department of the Cumberland, comprising the States of Tennessee and Kentucky. He was remarkable for his modesty, simplicity of character, stability, discretion, and other virtues. President Johnson having offered him the brevet of lieutenant-general and of general in February, 1868, he declined the compliment, saying he had done nothing since the war to merit such promotion. Died in 1870.

Thomas, (ISAIAH), LL.D., a distinguished American printer and journalist, born at Boston in 1749. In 1770 he published at Boston the "Massachusetts Spy," in which he denounced the measures of the British government. He subsequently carried on an extensive business as a bookseller in that city. He was the author of a "History of Printing in America," (1810.) Died in 1831.

Thomas, to'mâs, (JAKOB ERNST,) a German landscape-painter, born at Hagelstein in 1588. He worked in Rome and other cities of Italy. Died in 1653.

Thomas, (JOHN,) an American general, born in Massachusetts. He served against the French and Indians in 1756. He was appointed a major-general in March, 1776, and succeeded to the command of the army in Canada on the death of General Montgomery. He

raised the siege of Quebec, and began to retreat, but died at Chambly in May, 1776.

Thomas, (JOHN,) an able English sculptor, born in Gloucestershire in 1813. He executed or designed the statues and carvings which adorn the new Houses of Parliament. He was also an architect. Died in 1862.

Thomas, (JOHN,) an English prelate, born at Carlisle in 1712. He rose through several preferments to be Bishop of Rochester in 1774. Died in 1793.

Thomas, (JOHN J.,) an American pomologist and writer on agriculture, a son of David Thomas, noticed above, was born in Cayuga county, New York, in 1810. Among his publications may be named the "American Fruit-Culturist," (1st edition in 1846,) "Farm Machinery," and a serial entitled "Rural Affairs," (6 vols., 1858-70.) Mr. Thomas has been one of the editors of "The Country Gentleman" (issued at Albany) from the date of its first publication, in 1852.

Thomas, (LORENZO,) an American general, born in Delaware about 1804, graduated at West Point in 1823. He became adjutant-general in March, 1861, and obtained the rank of brigadier-general in August of that year. He had a prominent part in President Johnson's *coup d'état* of February 21, 1868, when he was appointed secretary of war *ad interim* in place of E. M. Stanton, who, however, refused to give up the office. Died in 1875.

Thomas, (PHILIP F.,) an American politician, born in Talbot county, Maryland, in 1810. He was elected Governor of Maryland in 1847, and appointed secretary of the treasury about December 12, 1860. He resigned January 11, 1861. He was elected to Congress in 1874.

Thomas, (PIERRE ÉMILE,) a French publicist and civil engineer, born in Paris in 1822. He published a "History of the National Workshops," (*Ateliers*,) (1843.)

Thomas, (ROBERT,) an able English physician, born in 1743, published a popular work entitled "The Modern Practice of Physic," and other medical treatises. Died in 1835.

Thomas, (WILLIAM,) a historical writer, born in Wales, was patronized by King Edward VI. Under the reign of Mary he was executed on a charge of treason, (1553.) He published a "History of Italy," and other works.

Thomas, (WILLIAM,) born at Bristol, in England, in 1613, was chaplain to the Duke of York and preceptor to the princess (afterwards queen) Anne. He was created Bishop of Worcester. Died in 1689.

Thomas, (WILLIAM,) a learned English divine, grandson of the preceding, was born in 1670. He became rector of Saint Nicholas, in Worcester, in 1723. He published a "Survey of Worcester Cathedral," and other antiquarian works. Died in 1738.

Thomas Aquinas. See AQUINAS.

Thomas d'Aquin. See AQUINAS.

Thomas'as Can-ti-pra-ten'sis, [Fr. THOMAS DE CANTIMPRÉ, to'mâ' deh kôn'tân'prâ',] a Flemish monk and biographer, born near Brussels in 1201; died in 1263.

Thomas Dufossé, (PIERRE.) See FOSSÉ, DU.

Thomas a Kempis. See KEMPIS.

Thomas the Rhymer. See RHYMER.

Thomas de Villeneuve, SAINT, or THOMAS GARCÍAS, (gar-thee'ás,) a Spanish prelate, born in Leon in 1488. He became Archbishop of Valencia in 1545. Died in 1555.

See DABERT, "Histoire de Saint Thomas de Villeneuve," 1853.

Thomasen. See THOMASIIUS.

Thomasin, tom'a-sin or to-mâ-zeen', written also **Tomasin**, Zerklér, or Tirkeläre, a poet of the thirteenth century, born at Friuli, in Italy, was the author of a didactic poem in German, entitled "The Italian Guest," ("Der Welsche Gast.") Of this work, which is esteemed one of the most remarkable productions of the age, only small portions have been printed.

Thomasius, to-mâ'ze-us, or **Thomassen**, to'mâ-zen, (CHRISTIAN,) an eminent German philosopher and reformer, born at Leipsic in 1655. Having studied law and graduated at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, he founded in 1688 a monthly review, which soon became noted for its bold censures of prevailing abuses. In 1694 he was

appointed professor of jurisprudence at the University of Halle, where he became rector in 1710. He was the first to introduce the practice of lecturing and writing in German, and, by his denunciation of the superstitions of the time, was chiefly instrumental in abolishing trials for witchcraft. Among his principal works are an "Introduction to the Doctrine of Reason or Logic," (1691,) "Introduction to Moral Philosophy," (1692,) and "History of Wisdom and Folly," (1693.) Thomasius was eulogized by Frederick the Great as one of the most illustrious philosophers of Germany. Died in 1728.

See LUDEN, "C. Thomasius nach seinen Schicksalen," etc., 1805; F. HOFFMANN, "Programma in Obitum C. Thomasii," 1729; ZEDLER, "Universal-Lexikon;" SAXE, "Onomasticon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thomasius or **Thomasen**, (JAKOB,) a German philologist, born at Leipsic in 1622, was the father of the preceding. He was professor of belles-lettres and philosophy at Leipsic, and one of the teachers of Leibnitz. He wrote, besides other works, "Origins of History, Philosophical and Ecclesiastical," ("Origines Historiæ Philosophicæ et Ecclesiasticæ," 1665.) Died in 1684.

See SAXE, "Onomasticon;" ZEDLER, "Universal-Lexikon."

Thomassin, to'mă'săn', (LOUIS,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Aix in 1619, became professor of theology in the seminary of Sainte-Magloire, at Paris. He was the author of a treatise "On Ancient and Modern Ecclesiastical Discipline," "Theological Dogmas," and other learned works. Died in 1695.

Thomassin, (PHILIPPE,) an eminent French engraver, born at Troyes about 1550. He worked mostly at Rome, and engraved many antique statues, also numerous portraits of eminent men. He died at an advanced age.

Thomassin, (SIMON,) a French engraver, born at Troyes about 1652, is said to have been a nephew of the preceding. Died in 1732.

His son HENRI SIMON, born in Paris in 1688, was an able engraver. He engraved some works of Rubens and Paul Veronese. Died in 1741.

Thomassy, to'mă'se', (MARIE JOSEPH RAYMOND,) a French *littérateur*, born at Montpellier in 1810. He wrote, besides other works, "Morocco and its Caravans," (1845.)

Thomines. See BOSCH, DU, (PIERRE.)

Thomond, to'môn', (THOMAS,) a French architect, born at Nancy in 1759. He removed to Saint Petersburg, where he was employed by the Russian government to remodel the Great Theatre and build several splendid public edifices. The Imperial Exchange, completed in 1810, is esteemed one of his finest works. Died in 1813.

Thompson, tom'son, (AUGUSTUS CHARLES,) D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Goshen, Connecticut, in 1812. He has published "The Young Martyrs," "Last Hours, or Words and Acts of the Dying," (1851,) and other religious works.

Thompson, (BENJAMIN.) See RUMFORD, COUNT.

Thompson, (DANIEL PIERCE,) an American lawyer and popular novelist, born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1795. His principal works are entitled "May Martin, or the Money-Diggers," (1835,) "The Green Mountain Boys," (1840,) "Locke Amsden," (1847,) an admirable tale, descriptive of the experience of a New England school-master, "The Rangers, or the Tory's Daughter," (1851,) and "Gant Gurley, or the Trappers of Lake Umbagog," (1857.) Died in May or June, 1868.

See DUVCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.

Thompson, tom'son, (EDWARD,) an English poet, born at Hull about 1737. He served in the royal navy in his youth, and wrote several licentious poems, among which is "The Demirep," (1766.) He also published a "Sailor's Letters," (autobiographic, 2 vols., 1767.) Died in 1786.

Thompson, (HENRY,) an English clergyman and writer, born about 1797. He became vicar of Chard, in Somersetshire. Among his works is a "Life of Hannah More." He contributed to several periodicals.

Thompson, (JACOB,) an American politician, born in Caswell county, North Carolina, in 1810. He was elected to Congress from Mississippi in 1839, and in 1857

was appointed secretary of the interior under President Buchanan. He subsequently joined the secessionists, and in 1861 was elected Governor of Mississippi.

Thompson, (JOHN R.,) an American *littérateur*, born at Richmond, Virginia, in 1823, was editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger." Died in 1873.

Thompson, (JOSEPH PARRISH,) D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Philadelphia in 1819. He became pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, New York, in 1845. He was one of the founders of the "Independent" at Brooklyn, and also of the "New Englander," to which he made many contributions. He has published "Lectures to Young Men," "Egypt, Past and Present," "The Christian Graces," and various other works. He has also contributed many valuable articles to the "Bibliotheca Sacra," Smith's "Dictionary of Biblical Geography and Antiquities," and the "North American Review."

Thompson, (ROBERT ANCHOR,) an English divine, born in Durham in 1821, has published, among other works, "Christian Theism," (1855,) and "Principles of Natural Theology," (1857.)

Thompson, (SMITH,) an American judge, born probably in New York State about 1767. He became chief justice of New York in 1814, was secretary of the navy from November, 1818, to December, 1823, and was then appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. Died at Poughkeepsie in 1843.

Thompson, (THOMAS PERRONET,) an English officer and miscellaneous writer, born at Hull in 1783. He studied at Queen's College, Cambridge, and, having entered the army, served with distinction in South America, Spain, and India, and attained the rank of major in 1825. About 1830 he became associate proprietor of the "Westminster Review," in which he advocated the abolition of slavery, free trade, and various other reforms. He was elected to Parliament from Hull in 1835, and twice re-elected for Bradford, in Yorkshire. He was made a major-general in 1854. He published the "Corn-Law Catechism," (1827,) "True Theory of Rent," "Enharmonic Theory of Music," etc., (1829,) "Geometry without Axioms," and other works. Died in 1869.

Thompson, (WADDY,) an American lawyer and politician, born at Pickensville, South Carolina, in 1798. He was elected to Congress by the Whig party in 1835, and distinguished himself by his opposition to Calhoun and the State-Rights party. He was appointed in 1842 minister to Mexico, and published, after his return, "Reminiscences of Mexico." Died in 1868.

Thompson, (WILLIAM,) an eminent Irish naturalist, born at Belfast in 1805. Having previously made himself acquainted with the natural history of Ireland, he made a voyage in 1841 to the Grecian Archipelago. Among his principal works are a "Catalogue of Birds new to the Irish Fauna," "On some Vertebrata new to the Irish Fauna," and "On the Natural History of Ireland," etc., (4 vols., 1856.) He also contributed to the "Annals of Natural History." He was a member of the Royal Irish Academy and other learned societies. Died in 1852.

Thompson, (WILLIAM,) an English divine, born in Westmoreland, became Dean of Raphoe, in Ireland. He published a collection of poems. Died in 1766.

Thompson, (ZADOC,) an American naturalist, born at Bridgewater, Vermont, in 1796. He became about 1842 professor of natural history and chemistry in the University of Vermont, and in 1853 was appointed State naturalist. He was the author of the "Natural, Civil, and Political History of Vermont," etc., a "Gazetteer of Vermont," and other works. Died in 1856.

Thoms, tomz, (WILLIAM JOHN,) an English writer and antiquary, born in Westminster in 1803. He published a "Collection of Early Prose Romances," (1828,) "Lays and Legends of Various Nations," (1834,) and editions of Stow's "Survey of London," Caxton's "Reynard the Fox," and "Longevity of Man," (1873.) He was the editor of "Notes and Queries," a work first published at his suggestion. He died in August, 1885.

Thomsen, tom'sen, (CHRISTIAN JÜRGENSEN,) a Danish antiquary, born at Copenhagen in 1788. He became director of the royal cabinet of medals in 1842.

He wrote a "Treatise on Northern Antiquities," (1831.)

Thomson, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish poet, author of a poem entitled "The British Parnassus at the Close of the Eighteenth Century." Died in 1803.

Thomson, (ALEN,) a Scottish anatomist and physician, born at Edinburgh in 1809. Died in 1884.

Thomson, (ANDREW,) a Scottish divine and pulpit orator, born in Dumfriesshire in 1779. He became in 1814 pastor of Saint George's Church, Edinburgh, where he acquired a high reputation for his zeal and eloquence. Died in 1831.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Thomson, (ANTHONY TODD,) an eminent Scottish physician, born at Edinburgh in 1778. He studied in his native city, attending the lectures of Munro, Black, and other distinguished men, and about 1800 began the practice of medicine in London. He published the "London Dispensatory," (1811,) which met with great success and was translated into several languages, a "Conspectus of the Pharmacopœias of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin," etc., (1816,) "Lectures on Botany," "Elements of Materia Medica," (1832,) and other works on various subjects. He was a member of the Royal College of Physicians, and in 1828 became professor of materia medica in the London University. He was appointed to the chair of medical jurisprudence in 1832. Died in 1849.

Mrs. A. T. THOMSON, wife of the preceding, published "Memoirs of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough," etc., "Memoirs of the Court of Henry VIII.," "Recollections of Literary Characters and Celebrated Places," and other works. Died in 1862.

Thomson, (tom'son,) (CHARLES,) a patriot, born in Ireland in 1729 or 1730. He emigrated to America in 1741, and settled in Philadelphia. He was a friend of Dr. Franklin, served as secretary of Congress from 1774 to 1789, and was highly respected for his virtues and learning. He produced a translation of the Septuagint, which was published in 4 vols., (1808.) Died in 1824.

Thomson, (CHARLES WYVILLE,) a Scotch naturalist and professor of natural history in the University of Edinburgh, born in 1831. He was director of the civilian staff of the *Challenger* exhibition, and was knighted on its return in 1876. Among his writings are "The Voyage of the *Challenger*" and "The Depths of the Sea." He died in 1882.

Thomson, (JAMES,) a celebrated poet, born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, in 1700. He studied theology at the University of Edinburgh; but he soon renounced it for literary pursuits, and published in 1726 his poem entitled "Winter." Its success at first was moderate, but it subsequently acquired great popularity, and was followed in a few years by his "Spring," "Summer," and "Autumn," all of which appeared in 1730, under the title of "The Seasons." His tragedies of "Sophonisba," "Agamemnon," and "Edward and Eleonora," as well as his poem on "Liberty," were received with little favour. Through the influence of his friend Sir George—afterwards Lord—Lytton, he was appointed about 1745 surveyor-general of the Leeward Islands. He published in 1748 his "Castle of Indolence," an allegorical poem in the Spenserian measure, which is generally esteemed his finest production. He died in 1748. Translations of his "Seasons" have been made into German, and both a prose and poetical version of it have appeared in French, while among all classes in Great Britain it is still one of the most popular poems in the language. Campbell observes, "The unvaried pomp of Thomson's diction suggests a most unfavourable comparison with the manly and idiomatic simplicity of Cowper; at the same time, the pervading spirit and feeling of his poetry is in general more bland and delightful than that of his great rival in rural description."

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets;" DAVID, EARL OF BUCHAN, "Essays on the Lives and Writings of Fletcher of Saltoun and the Poet Thomson," 1792; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Thomson, (REV. JOHN,) a Scottish landscape-painter, born in Ayrshire in 1778. He painted stormy seas with success. Died in 1840.

Thomson, (RICHARD,) an English antiquary, born in 1794, lived many years in London. He published,

besides other works, "Chronicles of London Bridge," (1827.) Died in 1865.

Thomson, (ROBERT DUNDAS,) F.R.S., a British physician and writer, born about 1805. He resided in London, and published a "Cyclopædia of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Physiology." Died in 1864.

Thomson, (THOMAS,) an eminent Scottish chemist and physician, born in Perthshire in 1773. He studied at the University of Saint Andrew's and at Edinburgh. In 1795 he became associate editor of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." In 1813 he edited the "Annals of Philosophy" in London, and in 1818 was appointed professor of chemistry in the University of Glasgow. He published a "System of Chemistry," "Elements of Chemistry," and other works. Died in 1852.

Thomson, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish writer, born in Perthshire in 1746, was editor of the "English Review," "Political Magazine," and other journals, and published "Memoirs of the War in Asia." Died in 1817.

Thomson, (WILLIAM,) an English archbishop, born in Cumberland in 1819. He became preacher of Lincoln's Inn in 1858, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol in 1861, and Archbishop of York in 1862. He has written "An Outline of the Laws of Thought."

Thomson, (SIR WILLIAM,) a very distinguished natural philosopher and mathematician, was born at Belfast in 1824. He was educated at the Glasgow University and at Peterhouse, Cambridge. In 1846 he became professor of natural philosophy at Glasgow. He is a fellow of the Royal Society and of numerous other societies; he was knighted in 1866 on the successful laying of the Atlantic cable. He is the joint author with Professor Tait of the "Principles of Natural Philosophy," and has written several important mathematical and physical memoirs and papers. He is also the inventor of a galvanometer and the siphon-recorder, and other refined electrical instruments.

Thonissen, to'ne'sôn', (GEORGES FRANÇOIS,) a Belgian economist, born at Hasselt in 1817. He wrote several works on socialism and political economy.

Thor, thor, (or TOR,) or **Thorr**, (i.e. "thunder,") [Norse, THONAR, of which Thor is, in all probability, a contraction; in Anglo-Saxon he was variously called THUR, THOR, THUNDER, and THUNER,—both the last-named terms signifying "thunder." Some writers, with less probability, have supposed the name to be allied to the Greek *θοῖρος*, "impetuous," "resistless,"] in the mythology of the North, the god of thunder, and also the god of strength, was the eldest son of Odin. His mother was Fjörgyn, (or the Earth.) He is sometimes called Oekuthor, ("car Thor," or "driving Thor,") and Hlorridi, ("fire rider,") and sometimes Ving-Thor, ("winged Thor,") As the god of thunder, he is sometimes styled the Northern Jupiter; and hence Thursday (Thor's day*) is called, in the Latin of the middle ages, *Jovis dies*, ("Jupiter's day,") which the French have corrupted into *Jeudi*. As the god of strength, and the great conqueror of the giants, he resembles the Hercules of classic mythology. His only daughter was named Thrud, (i.e. "strength,") and his dwelling-place is Thrudheim, (or Thrudheimr,) the "home or habitation of strength," or Thrudvangr, the "field" or "realm" of strength. His vast hall, called Bilskirnir, has five hundred and forty floors.

Thor appears to have been regarded in Iceland and in some portions of Norway as the greatest of all the gods, Odin not excepted. He had three possessions of inestimable value,—the hammer Mjölner, (myöl'njr,) the terror of the giants and of all powers hostile to the Æsir, his Megin-gjörð, (mêg'in-györ'th,t) or "strength-girdle," and his gloves of iron, with which he grasped the handle of Mjölner. In the legends of the North, Thor is represented as hot-tempered, but at the same time very frank and good-natured. He is said to be accompanied by the light-footed boy Thialfi (te-äl'fe, i.e. "diligent") and the girl Röskva, ("quick,") expressive of the rapidity with which a thunder-storm flies over the

* In Anglo-Saxon, *Thunres daeg* or *Thundres daeg*, i.e. "Thunder's day."

† Also written Megingjardar.

earth. His chariot is said to be drawn by goats,—probably because these animals inhabit the highest mountaintops. Thor's wife, Sif, (seef), with golden hair, is said to denote the autumnal earth, with its fields of ripening corn. The ripening of the grain was supposed to be promoted by the lightning. Thor is called in the Edda "Midgard's defender," or the defender of the habitation of men. Although the most valiant of the gods, he is, in fact, the personification of defensive war,* whose office it is to protect the works of industry and the arts of peace. Hence he is, with great propriety, represented as the husband and protector of Sif or Siva, (the "involute,") the goddess of harvests. (See SIF.) For some curious and interesting legends respecting Thor, the reader is referred to Mallet's "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii. Fable XL, also Fables XXIII.—XXVII. At Ragnaröck (the "twilight or evening of the gods") Thor will slay the World-Serpent, (see MIDGARD'S SERPENT,) but will himself perish from the effects of its venom.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi;" "Religion of the Northmen," by RUDOLPH KEYSER, translated by BARCLAY PENNOCK, New York, 1854; also, LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe," p. 31 *et seq.*

Thorbecke, tor'bék'keh, (JAN RUDOLPH,) a Dutch statesman, born at Zwolle in 1796. He became professor of law at the University of Leyden about 1830. He was one of seven persons charged in 1844 to propose a new constitution, which the king rejected as too liberal. In 1848 he was placed at the head of a commission to revise the constitution, and procured the adoption of reforms similar to those which were rejected in 1844. He was prime minister from October, 1849, to April, 1853, and was restored to that position in February, 1862. He resigned in 1866.

Thorburn, (GRANT,) a Scottish writer, born near Dalkeith in 1773. He emigrated to New York in 1794, and became a dealer in garden-seeds. He wrote for the newspapers under the signature of LAURIE TODD. Died at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1863.

See his Autobiography, 1834; "Fraser's Magazine" for June, 1833.

Thorburn, (ROBERT,) a Scottish portrait-painter, born at Dumfries in 1818. He settled about 1836 in London, where he has obtained extensive patronage and produced numerous miniatures of great merit. Among his master-pieces are miniature portraits of the queen and several members of the royal family. In 1848 he was elected an A.R.A. Died in 1885.

Thordo, tor'do, or **Thord Degen**, tor dá'gen, a Danish lawyer of the fourteenth century, was chief judge of the province of Jutland. He made a collection of Danish laws, including the earliest. They have been translated into Latin by Ludewig.

Thordson, tor'd'son, (STURLA,) a Danish historian, born about 1218, was a nephew of Snorri Sturluson. He filled several high offices under the government, and was the author of a continuation of the history of Snorri Sturluson. Died in 1288.

Thoré, to'rà', (THÉOPHILE,) a French republican, journalist, and critic, born about 1810. He founded in Paris, in 1848, a journal called "The True Republic," and became an exile in 1851. He wrote critiques on art, inserted in the "Artiste" and the "Siècle," and edited "L'Art moderne."

Thoreau, tho-rō' or tho'rō', (HENRY DAVID,) an American author and naturalist, born in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1817, was descended from an ancestor who came from the island of Guernsey. His father was a manufacturer of lead-pencils. The son was educated at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1837. Besides being a classical scholar, he was well versed in Oriental literature. It is asserted that he had the best Oriental library to be found in the United States. In his manners, dress, and way of life he was eccentric. He was bred to no profession; and it is said that he never went to church, never voted, and never paid a tax to the State. He lived in the simplest manner; he sometimes practised the business of land-surveyor. In 1845 he

built a small frame house on the shore of Walden Pond, near Concord, where he lived two years as a hermit, in studious retirement. He published an account of this portion of his life, in a small book entitled "Walden." He was intimate with Ralph Waldo Emerson and Nathaniel Hawthorne. The former has written a brief memoir of Thoreau, from which we extract the following: "Mr. Thoreau dedicated his genius with such entire love to the fields, hills, and waters of his native town, that he made them known and interesting to all reading Americans and to people over the sea. . . . He grew to be revered and admired by his townsmen, who had at first known him only as an oddity. . . . I have repeatedly known young men of sensibility converted in a moment to the belief that this was the man they were in search of,—the man of men, who could tell them all they should do. . . . Whilst he used in his writings a certain petulance of remark in reference to churches and churchmen, he was a person of rare, tender, and absolute religion,—a person incapable of any profanation." Thoreau was never married. He died in 1862. He was the author of a work on "The Concord and Merrimac Rivers," and "The Excursions," (1863.) A volume of his letters was published in 1865.

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopedia of American Literature," vol. ii.; "North American Review" for October, 1865; "Fraser's Magazine" for April, 1866.

Thorer, (ALBIN.) See TORINUS.

Thoresby, thörz'be, ? (RALPH,) an English antiquary and Fellow of the Royal Society, born at Leeds in 1658. His principal works are "The Topography of the Town and Parish of Leeds," ("Ducatus Leodiensis,") and a "History of the Church of Leeds," ("Vicaria Leodiensis.") He possessed a very valuable collection of coins, manuscripts, etc. Died in 1725.

Thorigny. See BEAUFORT DE THORIGNY.

Thorild, to'rild, (THOMAS,) a Swedish scholar and miscellaneous writer, born in Bohuslan in 1759. He published, besides poems and prose essays in Swedish, "Cromwell," an epic poem, and other works, in English. Died in 1819.

Thorinus. See TORINUS.

Thor's-mond, King of the Visigoths, was the eldest son of Theodoric I. He fought bravely against Attila at Châlons in 451 A.D., and succeeded his father in that year. He was killed by his brother Theodoric in 452 A.D.

Tho'ri-us [Fr. pron. to're'üs'] or **Tho'ris**, (RAPHAEL,) a French physician, who practised in England. Died in 1625.

Thorkelin, tor'keh-lin, (GRIM JOHNSEN,) a distinguished scholar and antiquary, born in Iceland in 1752. In 1786 he visited Great Britain and Ireland, and published in 1788 "Fragments of English and Irish History in the Ninth and Tenth Century." He also wrote several works in illustration of Danish and Norwegian history. Died in 1829.

See ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon."

Thorlacius, tor-lä'se-üs, (SKULE THORDBSEN,) born in Iceland in 1741, was the author of a number of treatises on Northern antiquities. Died in 1815.

His son BÖRGE, born in 1775, became professor of eloquence at Copenhagen, and published several classical and antiquarian works. Died in 1829.

Thorlaksen, tor'läk'sen, or **Thorlaksen**, (GUDBRAND,) an Icelandic writer, born in 1542, became a bishop. Died in 1629. According to one authority, he was born in 1642, and died in 1729.

Thorlaksen, tor'läks-son, (JOHN,) an Icelandic poet, born in 1744, was a clergyman. He made a translation of "Paradise Lost" into Icelandic, which is highly commended. Died in 1819.

Thorn'bür-ÿ, (GEORGE WALTER,) an English writer, born about 1828. He published a "History of the Buccaneers," (1855,) "British Artists from Hogarth to Turner," (2 vols., 1861,) a "Life of Joseph M. W. Turner," (1862,) a novel called "True as Steel," and other works. Died in 1876.

Thorn'dike, (HERBERT,) an English divine and able controversial writer. He became rector of Barley, in Hertfordshire, in 1642, and obtained a prebend at Westminster after the restoration. He was a learned Ori-

* He is nowhere represented as stirring up strife among men: on the contrary, all his hostility and all his prowess are exerted against the Jötuns, who are the aggressive, irreconcilable enemies of mankind and of all thrift and improvement.

talist, and a zealous advocate of the Anglican Church. Among his works are a "Discourse of Religious Assemblies and the Public Service of God," a "Discourse of the Rights of the Church in a Christian State," and an "Epilogue to the Tragedy of the Church of England." Died in 1672.

Thornhill, (Sir JAMES,) a distinguished English painter, born at Weymouth in 1676, was a nephew of the celebrated physician Sydenham. Having travelled in France, Holland, and other parts of the continent, he was employed, after his return, in the decoration of the cupola of Saint Paul's, London, the ceiling of the hall at Greenwich Hospital, the palace at Kensington, and other edifices. He was appointed historical painter to Queen Anne, and was made a knight by George I. He opened an academy for drawing in his house, where he numbered among his pupils the celebrated Hogarth, who subsequently married his daughter. Died in 1734.

Thorn-ton, (BONNELL,) an English *littérateur* and humorous writer, born in London in 1724. He was associated with George Colman in the proprietorship of the "Saint James Chronicle," and wrote, conjointly with Colman, the periodical essays entitled "The Connoisseur." He also translated the comedies of Plautus into English blank verse, in conjunction with Colman and Warner, and was the author of burlesque poems, entitled "An Ode on Saint Cecilia's Day, adapted to the Antient British Music," etc., and "The Battle of the Wigs." Died in 1768.

Thornton, (JOHN ROBERT,) an English physician and botanist, born about 1758, was a son of Thomas Thornton, noticed below. He was the author of "The Philosophy of Medicine," and other works. Died in 1837.

Thornton, (SAMUEL,) of Clapham Park, Surrey, born in 1775, was a director of the Bank of England for fifty years. He was a member of Parliament for nearly forty years. Died in 1838.

Thornton, (THOMAS,) an English writer on field-sports, published "A Sporting Tour through France," and "A Sporting Tour through the North of England and the Highlands of Scotland." Died in 1823.

Thornton, (Sir WILLIAM,) a British general, served in the United States in 1814-15. Died in 1840.

Thornton, (WILLIAM THOMAS,) an English political economist, born at Burnham, Bucks, in 1813. He published "Over-Population and its Remedy," (1846), "On Labour, its Rightful Dues and Wrongful Claims," and other works. In 1858 he became secretary for public works in the India office.

Thornwell, (JAMES HENLEY,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born in Marlborough district, South Carolina, in 1811. He has published several theological works, and written in defence of the secession movement of 1860. Died in 1862.

Thorn'y-croft or Thorn'ey croft, (MARY FRANCES,) an English sculptor, born at Thornham, Norfolk, in 1814. She was married in 1840 to Mr. Thornycroft, a sculptor. She was patronized by Queen Victoria, for whom she executed statues of the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and Princess Alice.

Thorold, (ANTHONY WILSON,) bishop of Rochester, was born at Hougham in 1825, and consecrated bishop in 1877. He is the author of "The Presence of Christ."

Thorpe, thorp, (BENJAMIN,) an English philologist, distinguished for his attainments in the Anglo-Saxon tongue, was born about 1808. Among his publications may be named "The Anglo-Saxon Version of the Story of Apollonius," (1834,) the collection entitled "Ancient Laws and Institutes of England," etc., "Codex Exoniensis," (1842,) and "Northern Mythology," or legends of Scandinavia, Northern Germany, and Holland, (3 vols., 1852.) Died in July, 1870.

Thorpe, (JOHN,) M.D., an English antiquary, born in Kent in 1682, practised at Rochester. Died in 1750.

Thorpe, (JOHN,) an English antiquary, a son of the preceding, born in 1713, wrote an account of the city of Rochester, entitled "Registrum Roffense." Died in 1792.

Thorpe, thorp, (THOMAS BANGS,) an American artist and *littérateur*, born at Westfield, Massachusetts, in 1815. Among his paintings are a full-length portrait of General

Zachary Taylor, and the "Bold Dragoon," an illustration of Irving's story of that name. He has published "Tom Owen the Bee-Hunter," being sketches of Western and Southern life, and contributed numerous articles to "Harper's New Monthly Magazine."

Thortsen, tor'tsen, (CARL ADOLPH,) a Danish critic and poet, born in Copenhagen in 1798. He wrote a "Historical Notice of Danish Literature," (3d edition, 1851,) and other works.

Thorwaldsen, tor'wåld-sen or tor'wål-sen, (ALBERT BERTEL,) one of the most eminent of modern sculptors, was born in November, 1770, on the sea between Iceland and Copenhagen, and was the son of a Danish carver in wood. He studied in the Academy of Arts at Copenhagen, where he obtained two gold medals, and soon after set out for Rome. He there employed himself on a statue of Jason of natural size; but, as it attracted no particular regard, he, in a fit of despondency, destroyed it. He next attempted a colossal statue of the same subject, which obtained the admiration of Canova, and being seen by Mr. Thomas Hope, a wealthy English amateur, he ordered a copy of it in marble for eight hundred zechins. From this time Thorwaldsen produced rapidly works which raised his reputation to the highest point. Among these may be named his "Triumphal March of Alexander," executed for the emperor Napoleon, and the bas-reliefs of "Night" and "Day" and of "Priam and Achilles." In 1819 he visited Denmark, where he was received with enthusiasm, and subsequently made a tour through Germany, and while at Warsaw executed a portrait-bust of Alexander of Russia, also the monuments of Copernicus and Prince Poniatowski. One of his most remarkable productions is the image of a wounded and dying lion, of colossal size, near Lucerne, in Switzerland, designed to commemorate the heroic fidelity of the Swiss guards who fell August 10, 1792. About 1838 he returned, after many years' residence at Rome, to Denmark, where he continued to reside till his death, in March, 1844. He was never married. Among his other works are "Christ and the Twelve Apostles," a statue of Schiller, and a colossal statue of Hercules.

See HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, "B. Thorwaldsen," 1844; J. M. THIELE, "Den Danske Billedhugger B. Thorwaldsen," etc., 2 vols., 1831-32; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Thorwaldsen, par un Homme de Bien," 1841; ALFRED REUMONT, "Thorwaldsen: Gedächtnissrede," 1844; HILLERUP, "Thorwaldsen og hans Vaerker," 2 vols., 1841-42; J. M. THIELE, "Thorwaldsen's Arbeiten und Lebensverhältnisse im Zeitraume 1828-1844," etc., 2 vols., 1854; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for August, 1832.

Thoth or Toth, an Egyptian divinity, supposed to correspond to the Greek Hermes and the Roman Mercury.

Thott, von, fon tot, (OTTO,) COUNT, a Danish financier, born in 1703, became minister of state in 1772. He owned a library of 121,945 volumes, of which a catalogue was published, in 12 vols., (1789-95.) Died in 1785.

Thou, de, deh too, (CHRISTOPHE,) an eminent French judge, born in Paris in 1508. He became first president of the Parliament of Paris about 1562. He pursued a neutral or moderate course in relation to the civil wars and the League. Died in 1582.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" DE THOU, "Mémoires."

Thou, de, (FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE,) eldest son of the celebrated historian, noticed below, was born in Paris about 1607. He succeeded his father as master of the Royal Library, and was afterwards appointed master of requests and councillor of state. Having been accused of being privy to the conspiracy of Cinq-Mars, he was executed in 1642. (See CINQ-MARS.)

Thou, de, [Lat. THUA'NUS,] (JACQUES AUGUSTE,) an eminent French historian and statesman, born in Paris in October, 1553, was a son of Christophe de Thou, first president of the Parliament. He studied in Paris, and subsequently under Cujas (Cujacius) at Valence, in Dauphiné, where he formed a lasting friendship with Joseph Scaliger. Returning to Paris in 1572, he was present at the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, and entered the church as canon of Notre-Dame. The following year he accompanied Paul de Foix on an important mission to Italy, and after the accession of Henry III. he was appointed master of requests, (1584,) and councillor of state, (1588.) He was chiefly instrumental in promoting

an alliance between Henry III. and Henry of Navarre, and, on the latter being crowned, under the title of Henry IV., became one of his most faithful adherents. In 1593 he was appointed by Henry grand master of the Royal Library, and soon after president *à mortier* in the Parliament of Paris. He had a prominent part in framing the edict of Nantes, (1598), assisted at the Conference of Fontainebleau, in 1600, and was employed in other important transactions. He published in 1604 the first eighteen books of his "History of his Own Time," ("Historia sui Temporis,") of which a complete edition first appeared in 1620, in one hundred and thirty-eight books. This work, which was received with great favour by the public, gave offence to the zealots of the Catholic Church, and was formally condemned by being placed in the "Index Expurgatorius." It is distinguished for the purity of its style, as well as its accuracy and impartiality, and has obtained the commendations of the most eminent critics. De Thou also wrote an account of his life, entitled "Thuari Commentarius de Vita sua," and several Latin poems. The edition of his "History" published in London in 1733 (7 vols. fol.) is esteemed the best, and a French translation of it, by Le Mascrier, Desfontaines, and others, appeared in 1734, (16 vols. 4to.) He died in May, 1617. "De Thou," says Duplessis, "showed himself a great statesman, with a profound knowledge of men and things, equally removed from the fanaticism of the different factions which divided France. A faithful subject of the prince, but devoted also to the interests of his country, he defended at the same time the rights of the crown and the liberties of the kingdom, alternately menaced by enemies from within and without."

See DE THOU, "Mémoires," (autobiographic), 1711; JOHN COLLINSON, "Life of Thuanus," 1807; P. CHASLES, "Discours sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de J. A. de Thou," 1824; HENRI PASTIN, "Discours sur la Vie de J. A. de Thou," 1824; GUÉRARD, "Discours sur la Vie, etc. de J. A. de Thou," 1824; DÜNTZER, "J. A. de Thou's Leben," etc., 1837; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires," "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thouars. See DUPÉIT-THOUARS.

Thouin. See LECLERC, (OSCAR.)

Thouin, too'ân', (ANDRÉ,) a French botanist, born in Paris in 1747. He was appointed chief gardener of the Jardin des Plantes about 1765. He wrote, besides other works, "Lectures on the Culture and Naturalization of Plants," (3 vols., 1827.) "Few men," says Cuvier, "exercised a more useful influence." Died in 1824.

See DE SILVESTRE, "Notice sur A. Thouin," 1825; CUVIER, "Éloge de M. A. Thouin," 1825; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thouret, too'râ', (ANTOINE,) a French republican writer, born at Tarragona (Spain) in 1807. He was imprisoned nearly five years for his political writings, (1831-35,) wrote, while in prison, several political novels, and was elected to the Constituent Assembly of 1848. Having opposed the policy of Napoleon, he was banished in January, 1852. Died in 1857.

Thouret, (JACQUES GUILLAUME), an able French legislator and political writer, born at Pont-l'Évêque in 1746. He was an active member of the States-General in 1789, and was a member of the committee which formed the new constitution in 1790. In his principles he was moderate and liberal. He was guillotined in 1794.

See DESSEAUX, "Notice sur Thouret," 1845; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thouret, (MICHEL AUGUSTIN), a French physician, a brother of the preceding, was born at Pont-l'Évêque in 1748. He studied medicine at Caen and in Paris, and in 1776 became one of the first members of the Royal Society of Medicine. He published several valuable medical treatises, among which we may name his "Report on the Exhumations of the Cemetery of the Innocents." Died in 1810.

Thouvenel, toov'nêl', (ÉDOUARD ANTOINE,) a French diplomatist, born at Verdun in November, 1818. He was minister at Athens in 1849 and 1850, and was charged with the political direction of the ministry of foreign affairs from December, 1851, to 1855. He was sent as ambassador to Constantinople in 1855, and appointed minister of foreign affairs in January, 1860. He resigned office in October, 1862. He published in 1840 "Hungary and Wallachia: Souvenirs of Travel," etc. Died about November, 1866.

Thouvenel, (PIERRE), a French physician, born in Lorraine in 1745, practised in Paris, and wrote several professional works. Died in 1815.

Thoynard. See TOINARD.

Thoyras. See RAPIN, DE, (PAUL.)

Thrale, Mrs. See PIOZZI.

Thrā'se-a, (PÆTUS), a Roman senator and Stoic philosopher, eminent for his virtue and integrity, was a native of Padua. Having incurred the enmity of Nero by his condemnation of that emperor's crimes, he was sentenced to death, together with several of his friends, in 66 A.D.

Thrasybule. See THRASYBULUS.

Thras'ÿ-bū'lus,* [Gr. Θρασύβουλος; Fr. THRASYBULE, trā'ze'būl',] an eminent Grecian patriot and military commander, was a native of Attica, and flourished about 400 B.C. Being appointed general by the democratic party at Athens, conjointly with his friend Thrasyllus, he procured, by a decree, the recall of Alcibiades from exile. He rendered an important service at the battle of Cyzicus, (410,) and was a subordinate officer at the naval victory of Arginusæ, (406.) Soon after the Thirty Tyrants obtained power (404 B.C.) he was banished, and retired to Thebes. Having raised a small band of soldiers and exiles, he seized Phyle, which he used as a base of operations against the Thirty Tyrants. He gained some advantages, and occupied the Piræus. Here he was besieged by the Spartan Lysander, but was relieved from his perilous position by the intrigues of Pausanias. The Thirty having been deposed by their own subjects, a treaty of peace was concluded, and the exiles were restored to citizenship. He commanded a fleet sent to aid the democrats of Rhodes in 390. He was killed near Aspendus in 389 B.C.

See GROTE, "History of Greece;" CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Thrasylbus;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" XENOPHON, "Hellenica;" HINRICHS, "Commentatio de Theramenis, Critiæ et Thrasylbuli Rebus," etc., 1820; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thrasylbus, sometimes called THE COLLYTIAN, from his birthplace, Collytus, in Attica, was contemporary with the preceding, whom he accompanied in his exile to Phyle.

Thras'ÿ-bū'lus, [Gr. Θρασύβουλος;] Tyrant of Syracuse, succeeded his brother, Hiero I., in 466 B.C. Having exasperated his subjects by his cruelty and oppression, he collected a great number of mercenaries, at the head of whom he attacked the Syracusans, who had solicited aid from the Greeks in Sicily. Unable to maintain himself against these forces, he was compelled to go into exile, having reigned less than a year.

Thrasylle. See THRASYLLUS.

Thra-sÿ'l'us, [Gr. Θρασύλλος; Fr. THRASYLLE, trā'zèl',] an Athenian general and democrat, co-operated with Thrasylbus against the oligarchy in 411 B.C. He commanded a fleet which, in 409, was defeated at Ephesus, and gained a victory over a Syracusan squadron. He was one of the six generals who commanded at Arginusæ in 406 B.C. and was unjustly put to death. (See THERAMENES.)

Threl'keld, (CALEB), a British botanist, born in Cumberland in 1676. He practised medicine in Dublin, and published "Synopsis of Irish Plants," ("Synopsis Stirpium Hibernicarum.") Died in 1728.

Thriverus, the Latin of DRIVÈRE, which see.

Throc'mor-ton or Throg'mor-ton, (SIR NICHOLAS,) an English diplomatist, born about 1513. He accompanied Henry VIII. to France in 1544, was present at the siege of Boulogne, and subsequently served in the Scottish campaign of 1547. Having been charged in 1554 with being implicated in Wyatt's rebellion, he defended himself on his trial with so much eloquence and ability that he was acquitted. Under Queen Elizabeth he became chamberlain of the exchequer, and ambassador to France, where he resided four years. He was afterwards sent on important missions to Scot-

* This name is not unfrequently mispronounced with the accent on the antepenultima. The following couplet from Byron exhibits the true accentuation:

"Spirit of Freedom! when on Phyle's brow
Thou sat'st with Thrasylbus and his train,"

Childe Harold, canto ii. stanza lxxiv.

land. He was father-in-law of the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh. Died in 1571.

Thros'bý, (JOHN), an English writer, born in 1746, published "The History and Topography of Leicester," and other similar works. Died in 1803.

Thrud, a daughter of THOR, which see.

Thrudheim and **Thrudvangr**. See THOR.

Thrymheim. See SKADI.

Thuanus. See THOU, DE.

Thucydide. See THUCYDIDES.

Thucydides, [Gr. *Θουκυδίδης*; Fr. THUCYDIDE, *tü'se'déd*,] an Athenian politician and general, who became the leader of the aristocratic party in 449 B.C. "He was a man of great prudence," says Plutarch, "and brother-in-law to Cimon. He had not, indeed, Cimon's talents for war, but was superior to him in forensic and political abilities." (Plutarch, "Pericles.") He was the chief adversary of Pericles, and maintained a contest against him until 444 B.C., when Thucydides was ostracized.

Thucydides, [Gr. *Θουκυδίδης*; Fr. THUCYDIDE,] an illustrious Greek historian and general, born of a noble family in the demus Halimus, in Attica, in 471 B.C., was a son of Olorus. He was related to Miltiades and to Cimon, and inherited an ample fortune. He informs his readers that he owned gold-mines in Thrace, near the island of Thasos. According to a current tradition, he heard Herodotus read his history at Olympia, when he was a boy, and was so deeply affected that he shed tears. He is said to have been a pupil of Antiphon in oratory, and of Anaxagoras in philosophy. He was one of the sufferers attacked by the plague at Athens in 430 B.C., (of which he afterwards wrote a masterly description,) which was the second year of the Peloponnesian war. In 424 he commanded a squadron of seven ships near Thasos, when the Spartan general Brasidas attacked Amphipolis. He hastened to the defence of that town, but he arrived too late, and found that it had just surrendered to the Spartans. For this failure he was banished, or, as some suppose, went into exile to avoid the penalty of death to which unfortunate generals were liable. He informs us that he passed twenty years in exile after this event. He availed himself of the leisure and opportunities which he enjoyed in consequence of his exile, to collect materials for a history of the Peloponnesian war, which lasted about twenty-seven years, (431-404.) He used the greatest diligence and care in ascertaining the facts by visits to the localities of the war and by interviews with the prominent actors of that period. It is supposed that he returned to Athens in 403, when a general amnesty was granted to exiles. He was a contemporary of Socrates and Euripides.

His celebrity is founded on his "History of the Peloponnesian War," in eight books, which, however, he did not live to finish. It ends in 411 B.C., seven years before the termination of the war. The first book of this work consists of introductory observations on the early history of Greece. Ancient and modern critics are unanimous in commending the accuracy, veracity, and impartiality of Thucydides. His history combines the merits of the orator, historian, philosopher, and statesman, and is one of the most admirable monuments of political wisdom.

His style is concise, noble, and intensely energetic. It is stated that Demosthenes transcribed the history of Thucydides eight times, in order to improve his own style. Cicero described Thucydides as "a faithful and dignified narrator of facts," ("rerum gestarum pronunciator sincerus et grandis.") ("Brutus," cap. 83.) The same critic also expresses the opinion that this historian easily surpasses all others in the art of composition: "Thucydides omnes dicendi artificios, mea sententia, facile vicit." ("De Oratore," ii.)

"In spite of this great fault," says Macaulay, (referring to his fictitious speeches,) "it must be allowed that Thucydides has surpassed all his rivals in the art of historical narration, in the art of producing an effect on the imagination by skillful selection and disposition without indulging in the license of invention. . . . His book is evidently the book of a man and a statesman, and in this respect presents a remarkable contrast to the delightful

childishness of Herodotus. Throughout it there is an air of matured power, of grave and melancholy reflection, of impartiality and habitual self-command." (Macaulay's Essay on "History," 1828.) He died about 401 B.C., leaving one son, Timotheus. Several ancient writers state that he was assassinated, but they disagree in respect to the place of his death. His "History" has been translated into English by Hobbes, by William Smith, (1753,) and by S. T. Bloomfield, (1829.)

See DODWELL, "Annales Thucydidei," 1702; KRÜGER, "Untersuchungen über das Leben des Thucydides," 1832; ROSCHER, "Leben des Thucydides," 1842; GIRARD, "Thucydide," 1860; GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" F. ROTH, "Vergleichende Betrachtungen über Thucydides und Tacitus," 1812; BONNELL, "De Thucydide et Herodoto Quæstionum historicarum Specimen," 1851; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" ULRICH, "Beiträge zur Erklärung des Thucydides," 1846.

Thuemmel. See THÜMMEL.

Thuermer. See THÜRMER.

Thugut, too'gōōt, (FRANZ MARIA,) BARON, an Austrian diplomatist, born at Linz in 1734. He was early distinguished by the favour of Maria Theresa, and employed on missions to Paris, Naples, and other European courts. In 1794 he succeeded Prince Kaunitz as prime minister. He was removed in 1797, restored in 1799, and finally driven from power in 1801. Died in 1818.

See "Biographie Universelle."

Thuillier, tü'e'ye-à', (PIERRE,) a French landscape-painter, was born at Amiens in 1799. He gained a medal of the first class in 1839 at Paris. Died in 1858.

Thuillier, (VINCENT,) a French scholar, born in the diocese of Laon in 1685, was a monk of Saint-Maur. He published a version of the "History" of Polybius, (6 vols., 1727-30.) Died in 1736.

Thulden, van, vān tü'l'den, (THEODOR,) a celebrated Flemish painter and engraver, born at Bois-le-Duc in 1607. He was a pupil of Rubens, whose style his own greatly resembles, and whom he assisted in the series of paintings which adorn the gallery of the Luxembourg. Among his master-pieces are "The Martyrdom of Saint Andrew," in the church of Saint Michael at Ghent, and "The Assumption of the Virgin," in the church of the Jesuits at Bruges. He also excelled in delineating markets, fairs, etc., and produced a number of admirable etchings, among which we may name "The Life of Saint John de Matha," (in 24 plates,) and "The History of Ulysses," (58 plates.) Died in 1676.

See "Biographie Universelle."

Thulen, van, vān tü'l'en, (JOHN PHILIP,) a Flemish painter, born at Malines in 1618, was a pupil of Seghers. He painted flowers, insects, etc. Died in 1667.

Thümmel or **Thuemmel**, von tüm'mel, (MORITZ AUGUST,) a German *littérateur*, born near Leipsic in 1738. His principal work is a romance, entitled "A Journey in the Southern Provinces of France," (9 vols., 1791-1805,) which is commended by Schiller and enjoys great popularity in Germany. His "Wilhelmine," a comic prose poem, is also highly esteemed, and has been translated into several languages. He was privy councillor and minister under the Duke of Saxe-Coburg from 1768 to 1783. Died in 1817.

See J. E. VON GRUNER, "Leben M. A. von Thümmel's," 1819; "Biographie Universelle."

Thummig, toom'mig, (LUDWIG PHILIPP,) a German philosopher, born at Culmbach in 1697, published several works. He was a disciple of Wolf. Died at Cassel in 1728.

Thunberg, tōōn'bērg, (KARL PETER,) a celebrated Swedish botanist and physician, born in the province of Småland in 1743. He studied natural history at the University of Upsal, under Linnæus. In 1772 he visited the Cape of Good Hope, and in 1775 accompanied, as physician, the embassy of the East India Company to Japan. He succeeded the younger Linnæus as professor of botany at Upsal in 1784. He was instrumental in founding a botanic garden in that city, and bestowed upon the university his valuable collection of objects in natural history. Among his principal works are his "Flora Japonica," "Flora Capensis," "Icones Plantarum Japonicarum," and "Travels," (4 vols., 1788,) which were translated into English and German. A genus of

beautiful climbing plants has been named in his honour, also several species in different genera of insects. Died in 1828.

See BILLBERG, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver C. P. Thunberg," 1832; SCHROEDER, "Vita C. P. Thunberg," 1832; GEZELIUS, "Biografiskt-Lexicon;" CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thunmann, toon'mân, (JOHN), a Swedish writer, born in Sudermania in 1746. He wrote "Researches on the History of the People of Eastern Europe," (1774.) Died in 1778.

Thura, too'râ, (LAWRENCE,) a poet, born in Laaland in 1656. He became Bishop of Ribe in 1714. Died in 1731.

Thuriot, tü're o', (JACQUES ALEXANDRE,) a French Jacobin, was an active member of the Convention, in which he voted for the death of the king. As president of that body, he promoted the fall of Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor, 1794. Died in 1829.

Thür'ldē, (JOHN,) an English minister of state, born at Abbot's Roding, in Essex, in 1616. He studied law, was called to the bar in 1647, and obtained several offices by the favour of his patron, Oliver Saint John. In 1652 he was appointed secretary to the council of state. He was secretary of state from December, 1653, until the restoration, 1660. During a part of this period he was also postmaster-general, and a member of Parliament. He rendered important services to Cromwell by the detection of plots against the Commonwealth. He was distinguished for his talents for business, and his moderation. After the restoration, Charles II. invited him to take office, which he declined. Died in 1668. His "State Papers," published by Dr. Birch, (7 vols., 1742,) are considered very valuable.

See DR. BIRCH, "Life of J. Thurlow," 1742; BURNET, "History of his Own Times."

Thür'lōw, (EDWARD,) LORD, an eminent English lawyer and politician, born in Norfolk or near Stowmarket, in Suffolk, in 1732, was a son of Rev. Thomas Thurlow. He was sent to Caius College, Cambridge, which he was compelled to leave without a degree, on account of his turbulent and refractory conduct. He studied law in the Inner Temple, was called to the bar in 1754 or 1756, (Lord Campbell says 1754,) and joined the Western circuit. In early life he was a friend of the poet Cowper. He rose rapidly in his profession, and obtained the rank of king's counsel in 1761. He distinguished himself as junior counsel in the great Douglas cause, tried in the House of Lords, (1769.) In 1768 he was elected a member of Parliament, in which he supported Lord North's administration. He became solicitor-general in 1770, and attorney-general in 1771. Having commended himself to the favour of George III. by his zealous support of Lord North's American policy, he was appointed lord chancellor in June, 1778, and was raised to the peerage, as Baron Thurlow. In 1782 the ministry was changed, but Thurlow was retained as chancellor, although he was opposed to the measures of the new prime minister, Rockingham. When a new cabinet was formed by the coalition of Lord North and Fox, in 1783, Thurlow lost his office, but he was again appointed lord chancellor by Mr. Pitt in December, 1783. He soon became an enemy to Pitt, and, relying on the personal favour of the king, thought he could displace or circumvent that minister. "He espoused the cause of Warren Hastings with indecorous violence." (Macaulay.) He opposed the abolition of the slave-trade. In consequence of his open hostility to Pitt and some of his measures, he was removed from office in 1792, after which he became a "flaming patriot." He ceased to be influential or prominent in political affairs many years before his death, which occurred in September, 1806.

"He contrived," says Lord Campbell, "to persuade mankind that he was a great judge, a great orator, and a great statesman,—although I am afraid that in all these capacities he was considerably overrated, and that he owed his temporary reputation very much to his high pretensions and his awe-inspiring manners."

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors," vol. v.; BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.;" FOSS, "The Judges of England;" "Edinburgh Review" for September, 1814.

Thurmann, tōōr'mân, (JULES,) a Swiss or German geologist and botanist, born at Neufbrisach in 1804. He published an "Essay on the Jurassic Upheavals," and other works. Died in 1855.

Thürner or **Thuermer**, tür'mēr, (JOSEPH,) a German architect, born at Munich in 1789. He spent several years at Rome and Athens, and became in 1832 professor in the Academy of Architecture at Dresden. He published "Views of Athens and its Monuments," (1823,) and other works. Died in 1833.

Thurneysser or **Thurneisser zum Thurn**, toor'nī-ser tsoōm toorn, (LEONARD,) a Swiss alchemist and physician, born at Bâle in 1531. He was patronized by the archduke Ferdinand, brother of Maximilian II., who charged him with the administration of the mines of Tyrol. In 1571 he was appointed physician to the Elector of Brandenburg. He amassed a large fortune by his pretended skill in astrology and alchemy, but, his deceptions being at length discovered, he was obliged to leave Berlin, and died at Cologne in 1596. He was the author of a number of works, which are now forgotten.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1853.

Thurot, tü'ro', (FRANÇOIS,) a French seaman, born in Burgundy in 1727. Having previously distinguished himself as captain of a privateer, he entered the royal marine, and gained several important victories over the English, but he was mortally wounded in an engagement near the Isle of Man, (1760.)

Thurot, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French philosopher and Hellenist, born at Issoudun in 1768. He obtained a chair of Greek language and philosophy in the Collège de France in 1814. Among his works is a "Treatise on the Understanding and the Reason," ("De l'Entendement et de la Raison," 1830.) Died in 1832.

See SILVESTRE DE SACY, "Notice sur la Vie de M. Thurot," 1832; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thury. See CASSINI DE THURY and HÉRICART.

Thwaites, thwâtes, (EDWARD,) an English scholar, born in 1667, was professor of Greek at Oxford. He published several Anglo-Saxon works. Died in 1711.

Thy-ēs'tēs, [Gr. Θυέστης; Fr. THYESTE, te'ēst',] in classic mythology, was a son of Pelops and Hippodami'a, a brother of Atreus, and father of Ægisthus. The enmity between Thyestes and Atreus was the subject of several discordant legends, which ascribe to each a number of vindictive crimes and atrocities. (See ATREUS.) This story was dramatized by Sophocles and Euripides in tragedies which are not extant.

Thymbraeus, thim-bree'us, [Gr. Θυμβραῖος; Fr. THYMBRÉE, tân'brâ',] a surname of Apollo, derived from the temple of Thymbra, in Troas.

Thynne, thîn, (FRANCIS,) an English antiquary and writer on heraldry. He was the author of a "History of Dover Castle and the Cinque Ports," (in manuscript,) and a "Discourse of the Duty and Office of an Herald of Arms." Died in 1611.

Thyonée. See THYONÉUS.

Thy-o'neüs, [Gr. Θυονεύς; Fr. THYONÉE, te'o'nâ': supposed to be derived from θύω, to "rush," to "be excited,"] a surname of Bacchus, whose mother was called Thyone (Θυώνη) after she was translated to Olympus.

Thys, tīss, [Lat. THY'SIUS,] a Dutch philologist, born at Harderwyck in 1603. He was professor of eloquence and law at Leyden, edited several Latin authors, and wrote a few works, in prose and verse. Died in 1665.

Thysius. See THYS.

Tiarini, te-â-ree'nee, (ALESSANDRO,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1577, was a pupil of Fontana and Passignano. Among his master-pieces are "Saint Peter denying Christ," a "Miracle of Saint Dominic," and the "Deposition from the Cross." His works are principally oil-paintings, and his style resembles that of the Caracci. Died in 1668.

Tiarks, tee'ârks, (JOHN LEWIS,) a German astronomer, born at Jever in 1789, removed to London, where he became assistant librarian to Sir Joseph Banks. About 1821 he was sent on an expedition to various parts of Europe in order to determine the longitude by means of chronometers. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1837.

Tibaldeo. See TERALDEO.

Tibaldeo, te-bál'dà-o, (ANTONIO,) an Italian poet and scholar, supposed to have been born about 1460. He wrote Latin and Italian poems. Died in 1537.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Tibaldi, (DOMENICO.) See PELLEGRINI.

Tibell, tee'bél, (GUSTAVUS WILHELM,) a Swedish general, born in Sudermania in 1772. He served under Bonaparte in Italy, (1795-1802.) Died in 1824.

Tibère. See TIBERIUS.

Tib-e-rí-nus, a mythical king of Alba, was said to have been drowned in the river which was afterwards called from him the Tiber, (Tiberis.)

Tiberio. See TIBERIUS.

Ti-be'ri-us, [Fr. TIBÈRE, te'bair'; It. TIBERIO, te-bá're-o,] or, more fully, **Ti-be'ri-us Clau'di-us Ne'ro,** a celebrated emperor of Rome, born in 42 B.C. He was a son of Livia Drusilla, the wife of Augustus, by her first marriage, and belonged to the patrician gens Claudia. His father was T. Claudius Nero. At an early age he acquired a high reputation in military affairs, and served with distinction in Spain, Asia Minor, and Germany. His talents were respectable, if not superior. He was well versed in Greek and Latin literature. His first wife was Vipsania Agrippina, a daughter of Agrippa. About 12 B.C. he was compelled to divorce her, and to marry Julia, a daughter of the emperor Augustus. He passed seven years at Rhodes in retirement, and returned to Rome in 2 A.D. After the death of Caius Cæsar, in 4 A.D., Augustus adopted Tiberius as his son and successor. He became emperor in the year 14, and at first used his power with moderation. He had a suspicious temper, and was a most artful dissembler. He chose for his favourite minister and adviser the infamous Sejanus, to whom he soon abandoned the direction of the government. Tiberius was suspected of being accessory to the death of Germanicus, (19 A.D.) His only son, Drusus, was poisoned by Sejanus in 23. In the year 26 he left Rome, to which he never returned, and retired to the island of Capri, (Caprææ.) Avoiding publicity and neglecting affairs of state, he abandoned himself to debauchery. In 31 A.D. Sejanus was put to death by the order or permission of Tiberius, and Macro became the powerful favourite. Tiberius died in 37 A.D., without appointing his successor. It is stated that he was suffocated by Macro, by whose aid Caligula then became emperor. "The historian," says Macaulay, (referring to Tacitus,) "undertook to make us intimately acquainted with a man singularly dark and inscrutable,—with a man whose real disposition long remained swathed up in intricate folds of factitious virtues, and over whose actions the hypocrisy of his youth and the seclusion of his old age threw a singular mystery. . . . He was to exhibit the old sovereign of the world sinking into a dotage which, though it rendered his appetites eccentric and his temper savage, never impaired the powers of his stern and penetrating mind, conscious of falling strength, raging with capricious sensuality, yet to the last the keenest of observers, the most artful of dissemblers, and the most terrible of masters. The task was one of extreme difficulty. The execution is almost perfect." (Essay on "History.")

See SUTTONIUS, "Tiberius;" TACITUS, "Annales;" SIEVERS, "Tacitus und Tiberius," 1850; V. DURUY, "De Tiberio Imperatore," 1853; MERIVALE, "History of the Romans under the Empire;" BOSE, "De Tiberio Cæsare," 1661; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tiberius (ANIÇIUS FLAVIUS CONSTANTINUS) II., surnamed THRAX, (or the "Thracian,") Emperor of the East, a native of Thrace, was born in the early part of the sixth century. He was treated with great distinction by Justin II., who bestowed upon him the dignity of Cæsar in 574, and subsequently abdicated in his favour. He carried on a successful war against the Persians under Chosroes, whom he signally defeated at Melitene, (576 A.D.) He died in 582 A.D., and was succeeded by his son-in-law Mauritius, whom he had previously created Cæsar.

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

Tiberius, a Greek philosopher and grammarian, supposed to have lived in the fourth century. One of his rhetorical works is extant, and a number of fragments.

Ti-be'ri-us Ab-sim'a-rus, a Greek general of the seventh century, caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor of Constantinople in opposition to Leontius, (698 A.D.) He was deposed and put to death by Justinian II., (705 A.D.)

Tibe'rius Alexan'der, a native of Alexandria, was appointed by the emperor Nero governor of Judea, and subsequently prefect of Egypt. He was distinguished by the favour of Vespasian and Titus, and assisted the latter in the siege of Jerusalem.

Tibull, the German for TIBULLUS, which see.

Tibulle. See TIBULLUS.

Tibullo. See TIBULLUS.

Ti-bul'lus, [Fr. TIBULLE, te'bül'; Ger. TIBULL, te-bööl'; It. TIBULLO, te-bool'lo,] (ALBIUS,) a distinguished Roman elegiac poet of the Augustan age, was born in Italy about 55 B.C. He was a son of a knight, (*eques*,) from whom he inherited an estate between Tibur and Fræneste. This estate was confiscated in the civil war, but he recovered a part of it, and passed much of his life there, enjoying the peaceful pleasures of the country, of which he was a warm admirer. He was patronized by Valerius Messala, whom he accompanied in a campaign in Gaul in 31 B.C. He was an intimate friend of Horace, who addressed to him an epistle and an ode, ("Carmina," i. 33.) His character is said to have been amiable. He wrote amatory elegies addressed to Delia and Nemesis. His poems are models of graceful simplicity and genuine tenderness. The best editions of Tibullus are those published by Lachmann (1829) and by Disсенus, (or Dissen,) (1835.) Died about 18 B.C.

See AYRMANN, "Vita Tibulli," 1719; DEGEN, "A. Tibull," 1780; GRUPPE, "Die Römische Elegie," 1838; HEDNER, "Tibullus, Propertius et Ovidius," 1841; DE GOLBÉRY, "Dissertatio de Tibulli Vita," etc., 1825; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tick'ell, (RICHARD,) an English writer and politician of the eighteenth century, published a pamphlet, entitled "Anticipation," and other works. Died in 1793.

Tickell, (THOMAS,) an English poet and translator, born in Cumberland in 1686. He studied at Queen's College, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow in 1710. He was an intimate friend of Addison, who made him under-secretary of state in 1717. He subsequently became secretary to the lords justices of Ireland. He was the author of poems entitled "The Prospect of Peace" and "The Royal Progress." The latter is characterized by Dr. Johnson as "neither high nor low." His translation of the first book of the "Iliad" is highly commended by Addison, but it is regarded by other critics as greatly inferior to Pope's. Tickell also wrote a number of prose essays, and an admired "Elegy on the Death of Addison." Died in 1740.

Tick'nor, (CALEB,) a skilful American physician, born in Salisbury, Connecticut, about 1804. He practised in New York, and wrote much for medical journals. Died about 1840.

See WILLIAMS, "Medical Biography."

Ticknor, (ELISHA,) an American teacher, born about 1760, was the father of George Ticknor. He taught in Boston, where he died in 1821.

Ticknor, (GEORGE,) a distinguished American scholar and writer, born at Boston in 1791. He graduated at Dartmouth College, and subsequently spent five years in visiting various parts of Europe. He was appointed after his return professor of the French and Spanish languages and literature at Harvard College. He brought out in 1849 his "History of Spanish Literature," (3 vols. 8vo.) It immediately established the reputation of the author, and has obtained the highest eulogy from eminent critics of all countries, having been translated into Spanish and German. In 1863 Mr. Ticknor published his "Life of William H. Prescott," one of the most interesting biographies in the language. Died in 1871.

See "London Quarterly Review" for October, 1850; "North American Review" for January, 1850.

Ticozzi, te-kot'see, (STEFANO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born in the province of Como in 1762. Among his principal works are his "Dictionary of Architects, Sculptors, Painters, etc. of every Age and Nation," (4 vols. 8vo, 1830,) "Historical Memoirs," and translations of Sismondi's "History of the Italian Republics" and Llo-

rente's "History of the Inquisition." He was prefect of the department of the Piave under the French empire. Died in 1836.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tidemand, tee'deh-mând', (ADOLPH,) a Norwegian painter of high reputation, born at Mandal in 1815. He was appointed painter to the king, and distinguished himself as a painter of national manners. His favourite subjects are scenes of Norwegian domestic life.

Tidemann, tee'deh-mân', (PHILIPP,) a German painter, born at Nuremberg in 1657, was a pupil of Lairese at Amsterdam. He painted mythological subjects with success. Died in 1715.

Tieck, teek, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German sculptor, brother of the celebrated Ludwig Tieck, was born at Berlin in 1776. In 1805 he visited Rome, and subsequently repaired to Munich, where he executed portrait-busts of Schelling, Jacobi, and the crown-prince Ludwig. Among his other works we may name a life-size statue of Necker, and busts of Lessing, Grotius, Wallenstein, and William of Orange. Died in 1851.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Tieck, (LUDWIG,) a distinguished German poet and novelist, born in Berlin in May, 1773, was a brother of the preceding. He was educated at Halle, Göttingen, and Erlangen. His favourite studies were history and literature, ancient and modern. He produced "Abdallah," a novel, (1795,) "William Lovell," (1795,) and "Travels of Sternbald," ("Sternbald's Wanderungen," 1798.) He associated at Jena with the Schlegels, Novalis, and Schelling. About 1800 he married a young woman named Alberti. In literature he belonged to the romantic school. His reputation was increased by dramas entitled "Genoveva, or Genevieve of Brabant," (1800,) and the "Emperor Octavian," ("Kaiser Octavianus," 1804.) He resided a few years at Dresden, (1800-04,) and travelled in Italy in 1805. Among his principal works are "Phantasia," (3 vols., 1812-15,) "The Revolt of the Cévennes," a novel, (1826,) and "Poet-Life," ("Dichterleben," 1828.) He displayed great talent for irony and humour in his comedies or satires entitled "Puss in Boots," "The World turned Upside Down," and "Prince Zerbino, or Travels in Search of Good Taste," (2 vols., 1799-1800.) After a visit to France and England, (1817,) he settled at Dresden in 1819. He produced a good translation of "Don Quixote," (4 vols., 1799-1801,) and assisted Schlegel in the translation of Shakespeare. In 1840 the King of Prussia invited Tieck to Berlin, appointed him a privy councillor, and granted him a pension. After that date he resided at Berlin and Potsdam. Tieck was a very prolific writer. His versions of Shakespeare's plays are among the best ever made. He died in Berlin in April, 1853.

See "L. Tieck," Cassel, 1854; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Tieck, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1838, and July, 1839; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1831, and November, 1847.

Tiedemann, tee'deh-mân', (DIETRICH,) a German philosopher, born near Bremen in 1748. He was professor of philosophy at Marburg, and was an adversary of Kant. He wrote, besides other works, which are highly commended, "The Spirit of Speculative Philosophy, from Thales to Berkeley," (6 vols., 1790-97.) Died in 1803.

See G. F. CREUZER, "Memoria Tiedemanni," 1803.

Tiedemann, (FRIEDRICH,) a distinguished German anatomist and physiologist, a son of the preceding, was born at Cassel in 1781. He graduated at Marburg in 1804, and in 1805 became professor of anatomy and zoology at Landshut. In 1812 he obtained the prize offered by the French Institute for the best work on the structure of the Radiata, and at the same time was elected a corresponding member of that body. He was called in 1816 to fill the chair of anatomy, physiology, etc. at Heidelberg. Among his numerous works we may name the "Anatomy and Natural History of Amphibious Animals," (1817,) "Arteries of the Human Body," "Nerves of the Uterus," and "Physiology of Man," (3 vols., 1830-36.) Died in 1861.

See FLOURENS, "Éloges historiques;" CALLESEN, "Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tiedge, teed'geh, (almost teed'yeh,) (CHRISTOPH AUGUST,) a German poet of high reputation, was born at Gardelegen in 1752. While filling the office of private tutor at Hohenstein, he acquired the friendship of Gleim and the Baroness von der Recke, and in 1804 visited Italy in company with the latter. His principal poem, entitled "Urania," was received with great favour, and was followed by his "Mirror for Women," ("Frauen-spiegel,") "Wanderings through the Market of Life," "Elegies," etc. During the latter part of his life Tiedge resided with his friend Madame von der Recke, whom he survived about eight years, dying in 1841. His poetry is characterized by great moral beauty and devotional feeling, and has many points of resemblance to that of Cowper.

See FALKENSTEIN, "C. A. Tiedge's Leben und Nachlass," 4 vols., 1841; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" EBERHARD, "Blicke in Tiedge's und in Elisa's Leben," 1844.

Tieftrunk, teef'tröönk, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German philosopher and disciple of Kant, born near Rostock in 1759, became professor of philosophy at Halle. Died in 1837.

Tielemans, tee'leh-mâns', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a Belgian jurist and liberal politician, born at Brussels in 1799. He was minister of the interior about one month, March, 1831, was afterwards governor of Antwerp, and professor of law in Brussels.

Tien-Té, te-ên' tà, or **Tien-Tih**, te-ên' tih, called also **Tai-Ping-Wang**, a Chinese leader of insurgents, born in 1813. His original name was PHUOH, and his literary name HUNG-SIU-TSHUEN. He was educated for the class of *literati*, but at the final examination in Canton he failed to obtain a degree. About 1833 he received from an agent of the London Bible Society some tracts or a version of the Holy Scriptures, which he read with great interest. He professed to have received a divine mission, and began to preach against the worship of idols. He was successful in converting many to the "foreign righteousness," wrote religious essays and poems, and became the founder of a new religion, similar to Christianity in some respects. According to some authorities, he joined several secret political societies formed to liberate China from the domination of the Mantchoos. In 1850 he raised the standard of revolt. His followers cut off their pig-tails, which is accounted an act of high treason in China. Tien-Té marched victoriously through several provinces, and captured Nanking in 1853, after he had defeated the imperialist armies in a number of battles. His government, of which Nanking was the capital, was a military theocracy. In July, 1864, Nanking was taken by the imperialists, the rebellion was suppressed, and Tien-Té killed himself.

See "Life of Tai-Ping-Wang," by J. MILTON MACKIE, 1857; "The Taeping Rebellion," in the "Merchants' Magazine" for January, 1865.

Tiepolo, te-ép'o-lo, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a Venetian painter, born in 1693, was patronized by Charles III. of Spain, where he executed several works of great merit. His pictures are chiefly frescos, painted in the style of Paul Veronese. It is stated that his oil-paintings are to be found in all the galleries of Europe. Died at Madrid about 1770.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" Troczi, "Dizionario."

Tiepolo, (JACOPO,) a Venetian jurist, became Doge of Venice in 1229. Died in 1249.

His son LORENZO became Doge in 1268. Died in 1275.

Tiepolo, (NICCOLÒ,) a Venetian poet and senator, eminent for his talents and learning. He was employed in several diplomatic missions. Died in 1551.

Tierney, teer'ne, (GEORGE,) an English statesman, born at Gibraltar in 1761. He was elected to Parliament for Southwark in 1796 by the Whig party, and distinguished himself as one of the most zealous opponents of Mr. Pitt, with whom he fought a duel. He was appointed treasurer of the navy in 1802, and became master of the mint under the Canning ministry, (1827.) He was a great master of sarcasm and irony. Died in 1830.

Tierney, (MARK,) an English antiquary and Roman Catholic priest, born in 1785. He published the "History and Antiquities of Arundel." Died in 1862.

Tifernas, te-fér'nás, (GREGORIO), an Italian Hellenist, born at Città di Castello about 1415. He taught Greek in Venice, where he died about 1465.

Tigellin. See TIGELLINUS.

Tig-el-lí'nus, [Fr. TIGELLIN, te'zhá'lán',] (SOPHONIUS), a Roman courtier, notorious for his crimes, was born at Agrigentum. In 63 A.D. he became the favourite minister of Nero, with the title of prætorian prefect. He abused by cruelty and rapacity the power which he had obtained by subservience to the worst passions of Nero. He committed suicide in 70 A.D.

Tighe, tí, (Mrs. MARY), a distinguished poetess, born in Wicklow county, Ireland, in 1773, was a daughter of the Rev. William Blachford. She was the author of a poem entitled "Psyche," which is greatly admired, also a number of miscellaneous and devotional pieces. Died in 1810.

See the "Monthly Review" for October, 1811.

Tigny, de, deh tén'ye', (MARIN GROSTÊTE), a French entomologist, born at Orléans in 1736. His wife wrote a "History of Insects," a work of merit, which was published in his name, (10 vols., 1802.) He died in 1799.

Tigrane. See TIGRANES.

Ti-grā'nēs, [Gr. Τυγράνης; Fr. TIGRANE, te'grān'; Armenian, DIKRAN, de-krān',] an Armenian prince or hero, flourished about 550 B.C. He was a friend of Cyrus the Great, and, according to some authorities, aided Cyrus in his war against Astyages the Mede.

Tigranes I., King of Armenia, began to reign about 96 B.C., and married a daughter of Mithridates the Great. Having extended his dominions by conquest, he assumed the title of "King of kings." In the year 83 he invaded and conquered Syria. He afterwards founded the city of Tigranocerta, which became his capital. As an ally of his son-in-law, Mithridates, he declared war against the Romans, whose army, under Lucullus, invaded Armenia in 69 B.C. and defeated Tigranes; but the mutiny of the Roman soldiers prevented Lucullus from terminating the war. After Pompey had gained a decisive victory over Mithridates, (66 B.C.,) Tigranes made an abject submission to the Roman general, who permitted him to keep the kingdom of Armenia proper. Died in 55 B.C. He was noted for his pride and tyranny. It is said that he kept tributary kings in his palace as servants.

See PLUTARCH, "Lucullus;" DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome;" SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography," etc.

Til, van, vān til, (SOLOMON), a Dutch theologian, born near Amsterdam in 1644. He was professor of theology at Leyden, and published works on that subject. He was a disciple of Coccejus. Died in 1713.

Tilburgh, van, written also **Tilborg**, (GILES), a Flemish painter, born at Brussels about 1625. He painted fairs, rustic scenes, interiors of taverns, etc. Died in 1678.

Tilden, (SAMUEL JONES), an American democratic politician, was born at New Lebanon in 1814. In 1874 he was elected by a large majority governor of New York. In 1876 he was a candidate for the presidency, and was beaten by Mr. Hayes by one vote. Died in 1886.

Tilenus, te-lā'nūs, or **Tilenius**, te-lā'ne-ūs, (DANIEL), a Protestant theologian, born in Silesia in 1563. He was appointed professor of theology at Sedan, France, in 1602, and became preceptor of the famous Turenne. Having adopted Arminian tenets, he was deprived of his chair at Sedan in 1619. He wrote numerous works on theology. Died in Paris in 1633.

See BOULLOT, "Notice sur D. Tilenus," 1806; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tilesius. See TELESIO.

Tilesius von Tilenau, von, fon te-lā'ze-ūs fon tee'-lēh-nōw', (WILHELM GOTTLIEB), a German naturalist, born in Thuringia in 1769. He accompanied the Russian navigator Krusenstern in his voyage around the world in 1803, and published, in 1813, "Results in Natural History of the First Russian Voyage around the World, under Captain Krusenstern." Died in 1857.

Tilghman, til'mān, (EDWARD), an eminent American jurist, a relative of Chief-Justice Tilghman, noticed below, was born at Wye, in Maryland, December 11, 1750.

He studied in Philadelphia, and at the Middle Temple, in London. He established himself in Philadelphia, and rose to the first place at the bar of that city, which was then noted for its eminent lawyers. "Mr. Tilghman was an advocate of great power," says Mr. Binney, "a faultless logician,—a man of the purest integrity and brightest honour,—fluent, without the least volubility,—concise to a degree that left every one's patience and attention unimpaired." Died in 1815.

See a notice of Edward Tilghman, by HORACE BINNEY, in the "Encyclopædia Americana," (Supplement.)

Tilghman, (LLOYD), an American general, born in Maryland about 1816, graduated at West Point in 1836. He commanded at Fort Henry, in Tennessee, which he surrendered to the Union navy or army in February 1862. He was killed at the battle of Champion Hill, May 16, 1863.

Tilghman, (WILLIAM), an American jurist and scholar, was born in Talbot county, Maryland, August 12, 1756. He studied law in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in 1783. He was repeatedly elected to the legislature of his native State. In 1793 he removed to Philadelphia. In 1801 he was appointed chief judge of the United States court for Pennsylvania. In 1805 he was made president of the court of common pleas, and in 1806 chief justice of the supreme court of the State, a position which he filled with eminent ability until his death, in 1827. It has been justly observed that Pennsylvania owes him a debt of gratitude for "the incorporation of the principles of scientific equity with the laws of the State."

See "Encyclopædia Americana."

Til'le-man's, (PETER), a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp, resided in England, where he produced a number of admired works. Died in 1734.

Tillemont, de, deh tē'l'mōn' or te'ye-mōn', (SEBASTIEN LENAIN—lēh-nān'), a French ecclesiastical historian, born in Paris in 1637. He studied at Port-Royal, under Nicole and other distinguished Jansenists, and was ordained a priest in 1676. He published in 1693 the first volume of his "Mémoires towards the Ecclesiastical History of the First Six Centuries," ("Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire ecclésiastique," etc.,) which first appeared complete in 1712, (16 vols. 4to.) His other principal work is entitled a "History of the Emperors and other Princes who reigned during the First Six Centuries," etc., (4 vols., 1690-97.) Two other volumes were published in 1701-38. These works are highly esteemed. Tillemont was eminently modest and humble. Died in Paris in 1698.

See TRONCHAY, "Vie de M. Lenain de Tillemont," 1711; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Histoire de Port-Royal;" PERRAULT, "Mémoires des Hommes illustres;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tillet, te'yā', (MATHIEU), a French writer on agriculture, born at Bordeaux about 1720. He co-operated with Duhamel du Monceau. Died in 1791.

Tillet, du, dü te'yā', (JEAN), a learned French compiler of historical documents, born in Paris. He was secretary (*greffier*) of the Parliament. Among his works is "Collection of the Kings of France," etc., ("Recueil des Rois de France, leur Couronne et Maison," 1580.) Died in 1570.

Tilli, teel'lee, (MICHELANGELO), an Italian botanist, born at Castel-Fiorentino in 1655. He became a professor at Pisa, and published a "Catalogue of the Plants in the Botanic Garden of Pisa," (1723.) Died in 1740.

Tillier, te'ye-ā', (JOHANN ANTON), a Swiss historian, born at Berne in 1792, published a "History of the Confederation (*Eidgenossenschaft*) at the Epoch of the Restoration," (1848,) and other works. Died in 1854.

Til'loch, (ALEXANDER), LL.D., a Scottish journalist and miscellaneous writer, born at Glasgow in 1759. Having settled in London, he became editor of "The Star" in 1789, and subsequently of the "Philosophical Magazine." He published several theological essays. Died in 1825.

Tillot, du, dü te'yo', (GUILLAUME LÉON,) Marquis de Felino, was born at Bayonne in 1711. He became about 1755 minister of finance to the Duke of Parma. Died in 1774.

Til'lot-son, (JOHN, D.D.), a celebrated English prelate, born in Yorkshire in 1630. He studied at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he became a Fellow in 1651. Though educated a Calvinist, he subsequently conformed to the Church of England, and, having taken holy orders, he was appointed in 1664 preacher at Lincoln's Inn and Saint Lawrence's Church in the Jewry, where he acquired a very high reputation as a pulpit orator. Under the reign of Charles II. he became successively Dean of Canterbury, (1672,) prebendary of St. Paul's, (1675,) and canon-residentiary of that cathedral, (1677.) He was created Archbishop of Canterbury by William III. in 1691. He had married Elizabeth French, a niece of Oliver Cromwell. In theology he was called a latitudinarian. The nonjurors lampooned him outrageously, denouncing him as atheist, Deist, Arian, thief, etc. Died in 1694. Addison considered his writings as models of language.

"Of all the members of the Low-Church party," says Macaulay, "Tillotson stood highest in the general estimation. As a preacher he was thought by his contemporaries to have surpassed all rivals, living or dead. Posterity has reversed this judgment. Yet Tillotson still keeps his place as a legitimate English classic. . . . His reasoning was just sufficiently profound and sufficiently refined to be followed by a popular audience with that slight degree of intellectual exertion which is a pleasure. . . . The greatest charm of his compositions, however, is derived from the benignity and candour which appear in every line, and which shone forth not less conspicuously in his life than in his writings." ("History of England," vol. iii.)

See BIRCH, "Life of Tillotson," prefixed to his works; LE NEVE, "Lives of the Protestant Archbishops of England;" BURNET, "History of his Own Times."

Tilly, de, deh te'ye', (ALEXANDRE,) COMTE, a French royalist and political writer, born at Mans in 1764. He wrote "Memoirs towards a History of Manners of the Eighteenth Century," (3 vols., 1828,) and other works. Died in 1816.

Tilly, de, (PIERRE ALEXANDRE,) COUNT, a French general of the Revolution, born in Normandy in 1754, gained several victories over the Vendéans, and became governor of Brussels in 1796. Died in 1822.

Tilly or Tili, von, fon til'lee, (JOHANN TZERKLAS,) COUNT, a celebrated military commander, born near Gembloux, in Brabant, in 1559. Having served for a time in the Netherlands under Alva, Don John of Austria, and Alexander Farnese, he entered the army of Maximilian, Duke of Bavaria, in 1609. Soon after the breaking out of the Thirty Years' war, he was appointed to the chief command of the army of the League, and in 1620 gained a signal victory over the Protestants, and subsequently defeated Christian IV. of Denmark near Lutter. Having been made a field-marshal, in 1630 he succeeded Wallenstein as commander-in-chief of the Imperial troops, and in May, 1631, took Magdeburg by storm. This victory, which was followed by the most atrocious cruelty perpetrated on the inhabitants, was celebrated by Marshal Tilly by Te Deums sung in the cathedral. He was soon after defeated by Gustavus Adolphus near Leipsic, and a second time at the battle of the Lech, in 1632, where he was mortally wounded.

See VILLERMONT, "Tilly, ou la Guerre de Trente Ans," 2 vols., 1859; SCHILLER, "History of the Thirty Years' War."

Til'ton, (JAMES,) an American physician, born in Delaware in 1745. He served as surgeon of the army from 1776 to 1783, and was appointed physician- and surgeon-general of the army of the United States in 1812 or 1813. Died in 1822.

Timæus, ti-mee'us, [Gr. *Τίμαιος*; Fr. TIMÉE, te'mâ',] a Pythagorean philosopher, born at Locri, in Italy, is said to have been a teacher of Plato. He flourished probably about 420-380 B.C. A work "On the Soul of the Universe," which is extant, has been ascribed to him; but many critics doubt that he was the author of it, and regard it as an abridgment of Plato's dialogue of "Timæus."

Timæus, an eminent Greek historian, born at Tauromenium, in Sicily, about 352 B.C. Having been banished from his native island by Agathocles, he re-

tired to Athens, where he resided about fifty years. Died about 256 B.C. His principal work was a "History of Sicily from the Earliest Times to 264 B.C.," of which fragments are extant. He is severely criticised by Polybius, but is praised by Cicero, who says, in his treatise "De Oratore," "Timæus, quantum judicare possim, longe eruditissimus, et rerum copia et sententiarum varietate abundantissimus . . . magnam eloquentiam ad scribendum attulit."*

See Vossius, "De Historicis Græcis."

Timæus, [Fr. TIMÉE LE SOPHISTE, te'mâ' leh so'fêst',] a Greek Sophist and grammarian, supposed to have lived in the third century after Christ. His only extant work is a vocabulary or glossary of the phrases of Plato, ("Lexicon Vocum Platoniarum,") edited, with a commentary, by Ruhnken, (1754.)

Timagène. See TIMAGENES.

Ti-mag'e-nê, [Gr. *Τιμαγένης*; Fr. TIMAGÈNE, te'mă'zhân',] a rhetorician of Alexandria, became a resident of Rome about 55 B.C. He wrote several works on history, etc., and gained the friendship of Augustus. Some critics identify him with the Timagenes who wrote a "Periplus" of the whole sea.

See SCHWAB, "De Livio et Timagene Historiarum Scripturibus æmulis," 1834.

Ti-man'thê, [Gr. *Τιμάνθης*; Fr. TIMANTHE, te'mônt',] a celebrated Greek painter, born at Sicovul, flourished about 400 B.C. He was a rival of Parrhasius, over whom he gained the prize at Samos for his "Contest of Ajax and Ulysses for the Arms of Achilles." Among his other master-pieces were "The Sacrifice of Iphigenia" and "The Stoning of Palamedes." He excelled in the power of expression and suggestion.

Ti-mar'chus, [Τιμαρχος,] a Greek grammarian of uncertain date.

Timbal, tân'bâl', (CHARLES,) a French painter, born in Paris about 1822. He painted scriptural subjects.

Timbs, (JOHN,) an English writer and journalist, born in London in 1801. He became editor of "The Mirror" in 1827, and subsequently associate editor of "The Illustrated London News." He published, among other popular works, "Laconics," (3 vols., 1825-26.) "The Year-Book of Facts," "Things not generally Known familiarly Explained," (1856,) "Curiosities of History," (1859,) and "A Century of Anecdote, 1760 to 1860," (2 vols., 1864;) so indefatigable a writer was he that at his death in 1875 he left behind him not less than one hundred and fifty different volumes of works.

Tim'o-clê, [Τιμοκλῆς,] an Athenian comic poet of the middle comedy, lived about 350-320 B.C. His style is commended for its purity. His works are not extant.

Ti-mo'cre-on [Τιμοκρέων] of RHODES, a Greek lyric poet, lived about 500-450 B.C. He wrote bitter satirical verses against Themistocles and Simonides. Some of his verses are quoted by Plutarch in his "Life of Themistocles."

Ti-mo'le-on, [Τιμολέων,] an illustrious Greek statesman and general, born of a noble family at Corinth about 400 B.C. He was so zealous for liberty that he conspired against his elder brother Timophanes, who had usurped supreme power and was killed. According to Plutarch, Timoleon became a prey to sorrow on account of the death of his brother, and withdrew from public affairs for many years. In 344 B.C. the people of Syracuse sent ambassadors to Corinth to implore assistance against Dionysius and other tyrants. The Corinthians granted a small army, and appointed Timoleon to command it. Three parties were then contending for mastery in the Syracusan state,—Dionysius, Hicetas, and the popular party. Before the end of 344 Timoleon defeated Hicetas and occupied part of Syracuse. In the next year Dionysius surrendered the citadel to Timoleon and retired from the contest. Hicetas, who still held two quarters of the capital, obtained aid from the Carthaginians; but Timoleon soon expelled him from Syracuse, and restored democratic institutions in that city.

* The following is a nearly literal translation: "Timæus, as well as I am able to judge, was by far the most learned of all, and the most rich in the abundance of his facts and variety of his opinions; he displayed, also, great eloquence in composition."

In 339 he defeated the Carthaginian generals Hasdrubal and Hamilcar, who invaded the Syracusan state with an army five times larger than that of Timoleon. He ascribed all his successes to fortune, or to the will of the gods. He restored peace and prosperity to the people of Sicily, who honoured him as a great benefactor. Died at Syracuse in 337 B.C. Plutarch says that "he performed greater things than any Grecian of his time, and was the only man that realized those glorious achievements to which the orators of Greece were constantly exhorting their countrymen."

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Timoleon;" C. NEPOS, "Life of Timoleon;" GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" ARNOLDT, "Timoleon; biographische Darstellung," 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ti-mom'a-chus, an eminent painter, born in Byzantium, is supposed to have lived about 300 B.C. His pictures of "Medea about to destroy her Children" and "Ajax brooding over his Misfortunes" were esteemed master-pieces by the ancients, and were purchased by Julius Cæsar for an immense sum.

Ti'mon [Τίμων] THE MISANTHROPE, a native of Attica, and contemporary of Socrates, was notorious for his hatred of mankind, from whom he lived secluded. He has been introduced into the works of Aristophanes, Lucian, and other eminent ancient writers, and forms the subject of one of Shakspeare's dramas.

See COOPMAN, "Dissertatio historica de Timone Misanthropo," 1841.

Timon, a Greek poet and skeptical philosopher of the third century B.C., was a disciple of Pyrrho. He was the author of a number of dramas, and satiric poems entitled "Silli." Fragments of the latter are extant.

Timon, tee'mon, (SAMUEL,) a Hungarian historian, born in 1675, wrote on the history of Hungary. Died in 1736.

Timoneda, de, dà te-mo-nã'dã, (JUAN,) a Spanish poet, born at Valencia about the middle of the sixteenth century, was the author of a work entitled "Patrañuelo," ("The Story-Teller,") and several comedies.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Timoteo, the Italian for TIMOTHY, which see.

Timoteo da Urbino, te-mo-tã'o dà oor-bee'no, called also **Della Vite**, an Italian painter, born at Urbino about 1475. He was a cousin of Raphael, whom he assisted in some of his works at Rome. Among his master-pieces may be named an "Annunciation of the Virgin," and a "Noli-me-Tangere." Died about 1530.

Timothée. See TIMOTHY and TIMOTHEUS.

Ti-mo'the-us, [Gr. Τιμόθεος; Fr. TIMOTHÉE, te'mo'tã; It. TIMOTEO, te-mo-tã'o,] a celebrated Greek poet and musician of Miletus, was a contemporary of Euripides, and flourished about 390 B.C. His innovation of the lyre with eleven strings was publicly condemned by the Spartans. His lyrics were highly esteemed by his countrymen, but a few fragments only are extant. He is said to have died in 357 B.C., aged about ninety.

See K. O. MÜLLER, "History of the Literature of Ancient Greece."

Timotheus, a Greek statuary of high reputation, flourished about 350 B.C. He was one of the artists who adorned the frieze of the Mausoleum with bas-reliefs. Among his works was a statue of Artemis, (Diana.)

Timotheus, an eminent Athenian commander, was the son of the famous Conon, and a pupil of Isocrates. He assisted the Thebans to repel an invasion of the Spartans, whose fleet he defeated near Leucas in 376 or 375 B.C. He entered the service of Artaxerxes, King of Persia, in 372, and was appointed commander of the Athenian army in Macedonia in 364 B.C. He captured several cities from the Olynthians, and all the Chalcidian towns. Timotheus, Iphicrates, and Chares commanded the fleet in the Social war which began in 357 B.C., and were unsuccessful. Timotheus was condemned to pay a large fine. Died in 354.

See CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Timotheus;" GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

Timotheus, (of Scripture.) See TIMOTHY.

Timotheus, a Greek dramatic poet, the date of whose birth is unknown, was a resident of Athens. None of his works are extant. He was a poet of the middle comedy.

Tim'o-thÿ, [Gr. Τιμόθεος; Lat. TIMOTHEUS; Fr. TIMOTHÉE, te'mo'tã; It. TIMOTEO, te-mo-tã'o,] the friend and coadjutor of the Apostle Paul, was a native of Lycaonia, in Asia Minor, and was carefully educated in the Christian faith by his mother Eunice, a converted Jewess. He was ordained at an early age by Saint Paul, whom he accompanied on his missions to Greece and Macedonia. He is believed to have been the first bishop of the Church at Ephesus, and, according to tradition, suffered martyrdom under Domitian.

See Acts xvi.; also Saint Paul's Epistles to Timothy.

Timour. See TAMERLANE.

Timour-Beg, (or **Bec**.) See TAMERLANE.

Timur. See TAMERLANE.

Tinctor, tink'tor, or **Tinctoris**, tink-to'ris, (JAN,) a Flemish musician, born at Nivelles about 1434, or, as some say, 1450. He went to Naples, and was patronized by King Ferdinand I. He produced a musical dictionary,—"Terminorum Musicae Definitorium," (without date.) Died about 1520.

Tin'dal, (MATTHEW,) LL.D., an English jurist and deistical writer, born in Devonshire about 1657. Soon after the accession of James II. he embraced Roman Catholicism, but he subsequently returned to the Church of England. He published in 1706 a work entitled "The Rights of the Christian Church Asserted," etc., being an attack upon hierarchical power, which involved him in a bitter and protracted controversy with several clergymen of the Church of England. He was the author of a number of political essays; but he is principally known by his "Christianity as old as the Creation, or the Gospel a Republication of the Religion of Nature," (1730.) Died in 1733.

See "Biographia Britannica;" SMALL, "Memoirs of the Life of M. Tindal," 1733; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tindal, (Rev. NICHOLAS,) a nephew of the preceding, was born in 1687, and rose through several preferments to be rector of Alverstoke, in Hampshire. He translated from the French Rapin's "History of England," of which he wrote a continuation brought down to the reign of George II. Died in 1774.

Tindal, (Sir NICHOLAS CONYNGHAM,) an English jurist and statesman, born in 1777. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1827 represented that university in Parliament. He was afterwards appointed lord chief justice of the court of common pleas. Died in 1846.

Tin'dale or **Tÿn'dale**, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English Reformer and martyr, was born in Gloucestershire about 1480. He studied at Oxford, and subsequently at Cambridge, where he took his degree. Having been converted to the doctrines of Luther, by which he was exposed to persecution in England, he repaired to Germany, and afterwards settled at Antwerp, where he devoted himself to the translation of the New Testament into English. The first edition came out about 1525, and met with a rapid sale both in England and on the continent. He published in 1534 a new and improved edition. His translation of the Pentateuch, in which he was assisted by Miles Coverdale, had appeared in 1530. In 1534 Tindale, whose writings had been previously denounced by the English government, was seized at Antwerp through the interference of the King of England, brought to trial for heresy, and, after an imprisonment of nearly two years, strangled and burnt at the stake, (1536.)

See FOX, "Acts and Monuments;" WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" WORDSWORTH, "Ecclesiastical Biography."

Tin'dal, (Rev. WILLIAM,) an English writer, born in 1754. He wrote a "History of Evesham," "Plain Truth in a Plain Dress," and other works. Died in 1804.

Tinelli, te-nel'lee, (TIBERIO,) an Italian painter of history and portraits, born at Venice in 1586, was a pupil of L. Bassano. His works are highly praised. Died in 1638.

Tinne, tin'neh, (ALEXANDRINE,) a rich heiress and traveller, born in Holland about 1844. In 1863-64 she explored the sources of the Gazelle River, the western branch of the White Nile. She was murdered by the Tuariks in 1869, between Moorzook and Ghat.

Tintoret, Le. See TINTORETTO.

Tintoretto, tin-to-ret'to or tèn-to-ret'to, [Fr. LE TINTORET, lèh tãn'to'rã',] (GIACOMO) one of the most eminent painters of the Venetian school, was born at Venice in 1512. His original name was ROBUSTI, but he assumed that of Tintoretto from the occupation of his father, who was a dyer, (*Tintore.*) He made Titian his model in colouring and Michael Angelo in design. He painted with great rapidity, and his works, both in oil and fresco, are very numerous. Among his master-pieces may be named "The Last Judgment" and "The Worship of the Golden Calf," in the church of Santa Maria dell' Orto, "The Miracle of the Slave," (sometimes called "The Miracle of Saint Mark,") in the Academy of Venice, "The Marriage at Cana," the "Crucifixion," in the Scuola di San Rocco, and a "Paradise," a colossal picture containing more than a hundred figures. Died in 1594. His son Domenico and daughter Marietta were distinguished as painters; the latter excelled in portraits. "All landscape grandeur," says Ruskin, "vanishes before that of Titian and Tintoret; and this is true of whatever these two giants touched." ("Modern Painters.")

See CARLO RIDOLFI, "Vita di G. Robusti detto Il Tintoretto," 1642; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters;" TICCOZZI, "Dizionario."

Tipaldo, te-pål'do, (EMILIO AMEDEO), an Italian scholar and writer, born at Corfu in 1798. He became in 1829 professor of history, etc. in the Marine College of Venice. He published many important works, among which we may notice a "History of Profane Greek Literature," (9 vols., 1824-30,) and "Biography of Illustrious Italians of the Eighteenth Century and of the Present Age," ("Biografia degli Italiani illustri del Secolo XVIII. e de' Contemporanei," 10 vols., 1834-46.)

Tippoo Sahib, tip'poo'sáh'híb, written also **Tippoo Saib**, Sultan of Mysore, born in 1749, was the son of Hyder Ali, (or Aly,) whom he succeeded on the throne in 1782. He prosecuted the war which he had previously waged against the English until, in 1784, a treaty of peace was concluded at Mangalore. In 1790 he invaded the territory of the Rajah of Travancore, an ally of the British, who soon after formed an alliance with the Mahrattas and took the fort of Bangalore, (1791.) The forces of General Abercromby, having joined those of Lord Cornwallis in 1792, advanced against Seringapatam, when Tippoo consented to renounce one-half of his dominions to the allies, give up two of his sons as hostages, and pay a sum of more than £3,000,000. He nevertheless endeavoured in secret to incite the native princes against the English government, and solicited aid from France. In 1799 he was besieged in Seringapatam by the British forces under General Harris, and was killed in the assault.

See MICHAUD, "Histoire de l'Empire de Mysore," 2 vols., 1801; R. MACKENZIE, "Sketch of the War with Tippoo Sulthan," 1793; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tip'toft, (JOHN,) Earl of Worcester, became lord deputy of Ireland, and filled other high offices. He was noted for his patronage of literature and of learned men, particularly Caxton. He was executed in 1470, on a charge of maladministration.

Tiraboschi, te-rã-bos'kee, (GIROLAMO,) a learned Italian Jesuit and bibliographer, born at Bérghamo in 1731. He became professor of rhetoric at Milan in 1766, and in 1770 was appointed librarian to the Duke of Módena. His principal work, entitled "History of Italian Literature," ("Storia della Letteratura Italiana," 13 vols., 1772-83,) enjoys the highest reputation for accuracy and impartiality. Among his other productions may be named "Historical Memoirs of Módena," and "Life of Count Fulvio Testi." Died in 1794. An improved edition of his great work was published at Milan, in 16 vols., (1822-26.)

See A. G. LOMBARDI, "Elogio storico di G. Tiraboschi," 1796; FABRONI, "Vita Italorum doctrina excellentium;" BELTRAMELLI, "Elogio storico del Cavaliere Tiraboschi," 1812; UGONI, "Della Letteratura Italiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tiraqueau, te-rã'kõ', (ANDRÉ,) a French jurist, born at Fontenoy-le-Comte about 1480. While he held the

office of judge he released Rabelais, whom the monks had put in prison. Died in 1558.

Ti-re'si-as (ti-rec'she-as) or **Tei-re'si-as**, [Gr. Τειρεσίας; Fr. TIRÉSÍAS, te'rã'ze'ãs',] a famous soothsayer of classic mythology, lived at Thebes, and belonged to the race of Udxus. The poets and mythographers relate that he was deprived of sight by the gods, because he divulged some of their secrets, or because he had seen Minerva bathing, that Jupiter gave him the gift of prophecy and extended his life to seven generations, and that he was connected with many important events in the fabulous history of Greece. He was the father of Manto.

Tir-í-bã'zus or **Tër-í-bã'zus**, [Gr. Τριβαζος or Τριβαζος,] a Persian satrap under Artaxerxes Mnemon, governed Western Armenia in 401 B.C. He commanded the Persian fleet which defeated Evagoras of Cyprus in 386 B.C., soon after which he conspired with Darius against the king. He was killed in a fight with officers who came to arrest him.

Tir-í-dã'tēs [Gr. Τηριδάτης; Fr. TIRIDATE, te're'dãt'| I, King of Armenia, carried on a war against the Romans, who defeated him at Artaxata, and took his capital, Tigranocerta. He finally became tributary to Nero, (63 A.D.)

Tiridates III. OF ARMENIA was a son of Chosroes, whom the King of Persia conquered and dethroned. Tiridates was educated at Rome, and restored to the throne by Diocletian in 286 A.D. Died about 314 A.D.

Ti'ro, [Fr. TIRON, te'rõn',] (MARCUS TULLIUS,) a Roman author and scholar, was a favourite freedman and amanuensis of Cicero. He wrote a life of his famous patron, and other works. It is supposed that he invented or improved the art of short-hand writing, and that we are indebted to him for the collection of Cicero's "Letters" and other works.

Tiron. See TIRO.

Tirso de Molina. See TELLEZ, (GABRIEL)

Tischbein, tish'bín, (HEINRICH WILHELM,) surnamed the NEAPOLITAN, born at Haina, in Hesse-Cassel, in 1751. After a residence of six years at Rome, he settled at Naples, where he was appointed in 1790 director of the Academy of Painting. He excelled in classical subjects and in delineations of animals. Died in 1829.

Tischbein, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a relative of the preceding, born at Maestricht in 1750, rose to distinction as a portrait-painter. Died in 1812.

Tischbein, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) THE ELDER, a German historical painter, born in Hesse in 1722, became professor in the Academy of Arts at Cassel. Among his master-pieces are "The Dying Alcesteis," "Electra," "Christ on the Mount of Olives," "The Transfiguration," "Resurrection of Christ," and sixteen illustrations of the life of Telemachus. Died in 1789.

See ENGELSCHALL, "J. H. Tischbein, als Mensch und Künstler," 1797.

Tischbein, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) THE YOUNGER, a nephew of the preceding, was born at Haina in 1751. He visited Rome in 1781, and afterwards resided several years at Naples, where he was appointed director of the Academy of Painting. Among his principal works are "Conradin of Suabia," "Ajax and Cassandra," "Christ blessing Little Children," and the "Parting of Hector and Andromache." He published in 1804 "Illustrations of Homer," with explanations by Heyne. Tischbein excelled as a painter of animals, and was also a skillful engraver. Died in 1829.

Tischendorf, tish'en-dor'f, (LOBEGOTT FRIEDRICH KONSTANTIN,) an eminent German philologist and biblical critic, born at Lengenfeld in January, 1815. He studied at Leipsic, and subsequently visited England, various parts of the continent, Egypt, and Asia Minor. Having obtained some very valuable manuscripts, he was appointed, after his return, professor of theology at Leipsic, (1850.) He has published editions of the "Codex Frederico-Augustanus," (1846,) "Evangelium Palatinum," (1847,) "Codex Amiatinus," (1850,) "Fragmenta Sacra Palimpsesta," "Anecdota Sacra et Profana," "Monumenta Sacra inedita," (4 vols., 1846-60,) "Travels in the East," (2 vols., 1846,) and "Bibliorum

Codex Sinaiticus," which he discovered at Mount Sinai in 1859. He obtained in 1859 a chair of biblical palæography at Leipsic. Died in 1874.

Ti-sio'ra-tēs, [Τεισικράτης,] a distinguished Greek statury, flourished about 300 B.C. He is supposed to have been a pupil of Lysippus. His works are praised by Pliny.

Tisio or **Tisi**, (BENVENUTO.) See GAROFALO.

Ti-siph'o-ne, the "Avenger of Murder," [Τισιφώνη, from *tīw*, to "estimate," to "judge," and, hence, to "punish" or "avenge," and *φόνος*, "murder,") in Greek mythology, the name of one of the three Furies, or Erinyes.

Tissapherne. See TISSAPHERNES.

Tis-sa-pher'nēs, [Gr. Τισσαφέρνης; Fr. TISSAPHERNE, *te'sā'fēr'nē*,] a famous Persian general and crafty negotiator, formed an alliance with the Spartans against the Athenians in 412 B.C. He was an enemy of Cyrus the Persian prince, and was one of the four generals who commanded the army of Artaxerxes against Cyrus at Cunaxa, in 401 B.C. He afterwards married a daughter of Artaxerxes, and was appointed satrap or viceroy of the maritime part of Asia Minor, where he was defeated by Agesilaus. He was put to death by the King of Persia in 394 B.C.

See XENOPHON, "Anabasis;" ROLLIN, "Ancient History;" GROTE, "History of Greece."

Tissard, *te'sār'*, (FRANÇOIS,) a French scholar, born at Amboise about 1460, became professor of Greek at the University of Paris. He published a Hebrew grammar, (1508.) Died in 1508.

Tissier, *te'sē-ā'*, (JEAN BAPTISTE ANGE,) a French painter of history and portraits, born in Paris in 1814.

Tissot, *te'so'*, (ALEXANDRE PASCAL,) a French jurist, born in 1782, published several works on public law. Died in 1823.

Tissot, (CLAUDE JOSEPH,) a French *littérateur*, born about 1800. He practised law in Paris in early life, and about 1837 became professor of philosophy at Dijon. He wrote, besides other works, "Ethics, or the Science of Morals," (1840,) and a "History of Philosophy," (1840.)

Tissot, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a French journalist, *littérateur*, and politician, born at Versailles in 1768. He was elected to the Council of Five Hundred a short time before the 18th Brumaire, and was afterwards appointed imperial censor by Napoleon. In 1814 he succeeded Delille as professor of Latin poetry in the College of France, and in 1833 became a member of the French Academy. He translated Virgil's "Bucolics" into French, and published, among other works, "Historical Memoirs of Carnot," (1824,) "Studies on Virgil compared with all the Epic and Dramatic Poets," (4 vols., 1825-30,) which is highly commended, "Complete History of the French Revolution," (6 vols., 1833,) and "Lessons and Models of Ancient and Modern French Literature," (1835.) Died in 1854.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tissot, (SIMON ANDRÉ,) a celebrated Swiss physician, born at Grancy, in the canton de Vaud, in 1728. He studied at Geneva and Montpellier, and subsequently resided at Lausanne, where he soon acquired a very high reputation. Having filled the chair of medicine in that place for many years, he became in 1780 professor of clinical medicine at Pavia. He published a number of works, which are highly esteemed and have been widely circulated. Among these may be named his "Advice to People respecting Health," ("Avis au Peuple sur sa Santé," 1761,) which was translated into seven languages, "On Diseases caused by Masturbation," ("Tentamen de Morbis ex Manustupratione Ortis,") and "On the Health of Literary Men," ("De Valetudine Literatorum,") 1766.) Died in 1797. His son CLÉMENT JOSEPH, born in 1750, was the author of several medical treatises.

See EVNARD, "Vie de S. A. Tissot," 1839; HALLE, "Notice sur Tissot," prefixed to Tissot's works, 11 vols., 1809-13; "Biographie Médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for July, 1765.

Ti'tan, [Gr. Τιτάν,] plural **Titans**, [Gr. Τιτῶνες; Lat. TITANĒS,] the name of mythical beings said to be the offspring of Uranus and Ge, (or Cœlus and Terra.) There

were six sons, Oceanus, Cœus, Crius, Hyperion, Iapetus, and Cronus, and six daughters, Theia, Rheia, Themis, Mnemosyne, Phœbe, and Tethys. According to the fable, the Titans rebelled against their father, who was deposed and was succeeded by Cronus, (Saturn.) After the accession of Jupiter to the sovereignty, occurred the celebrated war of the Titans against the Olympian gods, (called the "Titanomachia,") which lasted ten years. The Titans were finally defeated and hurled down to Tartarus by the thunderbolts of Jove.

See VIRGIL, "Æneid," book vi. 580.

Tite-Live, the French for LIVY, (which see.)

Tite, (WILLIAM,) an English architect, born in London about 1802. His principal work is the Royal Exchange of London, completed in 1844. He was elected to Parliament for Bath in 1854, and re-elected in 1857. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was president of the Institute of British Architects. He was knighted in 1869. Died in 1873.

Ti-tho'nus, [Gr. Τιθωνος; Fr. TITHON, *te tōn'*,] a mythical personage, a son of Laomedon, was beloved by Aurora, (Eos.) The poets feigned that she obtained for him the privilege of immortality, but not eternal youth, and that he became a decrepit old man. He was the reputed father of Memnon.

Titi, di, *de tee'tee*, (SANTI,) an Italian artist, born in Tuscany in 1538, was distinguished both as a painter and architect. Died in 1603.

Titi, di, (TIBERIO,) a painter, born at Florence in 1578, was a son of the preceding. Died in 1637.

Titian, *tish'e-an*, [It. TIZIANO, *têt-se-ā'no*; Fr. LE TITIEN, *lē te'se-ān'*; Ger. TIZIAN, *têt-se-ān'*,] or, more fully, **Tiziano Vecellio**, (*và-chel'le-o*), the greatest painter of the Venetian school, was born at Capo del Cadore, in Venetia, in 1477. He studied for a short time with Sebastiano Zuccati, and afterwards became a pupil of Giovanni Bellini. He was intimate with Giorgione, his fellow-pupil, to whose example or influence some critics ascribe the fact that Titian acquired a bolder and more vigorous style than that of Bellini and other Venetian painters. In 1512 he was employed by the Venetian government to paint the hall of the grand council, in which he represented the "Homage of Frederick Barbarossa to the Pope." About 1514 he was invited to Ferrara by Alphonso I., for whom he painted a beautiful oil-picture of "Bacchus and Ariadne," and another of a "Pharisee showing Tribute-Money to Christ," (now at Dresden.) At Ferrara he formed a friendship with the poet Ariosto, whose portrait he painted. Having returned to Venice, he painted in 1516 a celebrated picture of the "Assumption of the Virgin," which is one of his best works, and is now in the Academy of Venice. He married about 1524, and had several children. He produced about 1528 an admirable picture of "The Death of Saint Peter." "Titian's power," says Ruskin, "culminates in the 'Assumption,' the 'Peter Martyr,' and the 'Presentation of the Virgin.'" About 1530 he was invited to Bologna by Charles V., and painted a portrait of that emperor, whom (according to some accounts) he accompanied to Spain in 1533. He visited Rome in 1545, painted an excellent portrait of Paul III., and returned to Venice in 1546. Titian received the title of Count-Palatine from Charles V. He painted for Philip II. of Spain a number of works, among which are "The Last Supper" and a "Sleeping Venus." His subjects were mostly religious. As a portrait-painter he has never been surpassed. In the opinion of many critics, he was the greatest colorist that ever lived. He also excelled in landscape. "All landscape grandeur," says Ruskin, "vanishes before that of Titian and Tintoret; and this is true of whatever these two giants touched. . . . The religion of Titian is like that of Shakspeare,—occult behind his magnificent equity. . . . The Venetian mind, and Titian's especially, as the central type of it, was wholly realist, universal, and manly." ("Modern Painters.") He refused the invitations of several sovereigns who wished to attract him to their courts, and preferred to reside at Venice. Among his intimate friends were Pietro Aretino, and Sansovino the architect. He continued to paint until he was ninety-eight years old; but

his last works are not equal to those of his prime. He died at Venice in August, 1576.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" RIDOLFI, "Pittori Veneti;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TROZZI, "Vite dei Pittori Vecelli," 1817; NORTHCOTE, "Life of Titian," 2 vols., 1830;

Titians, (MDI LE.), a Hungarian actress and popular prima donna. Born in 1834, died in 1877.

Titien, Le. See TITIAN.

Titius, tit'se-üs, (GOTTLIEB GERHARD), a German jurist, born at Nordhausen in 1661, wrote on the public law of Germany. Died in 1714.

Titmarsh. See THACKERAY.

Titon du Tillet, te'tôn' dü te'yä', (EVERARD), a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1677. He served in the army, and became commissary of war. He projected or designed a monument to Louis XIV. and the great meü of his reign. This monument, which he called the French Parnassus, represented a mountain, on the summit of which Louis XIV. sat in the form of Apollo. He could not raise the funds requisite to execute it on a grand scale, but he published a "Description of the French Parnassus," ("Description du Parnasse Français," 1727.) Died in 1762.

Titsingh, tit'sing, (ISAAC), a Dutch diplomatist and writer, born at Amsterdam in 1740. Having entered the East Indian service, he was sent as supercargo to Japan in 1778. He was appointed in 1794, by the Batavian government, ambassador to Peking. He died in 1812, leaving several valuable works in manuscript; among these we may name "Memoirs and Anecdotes of the Reigning Dynasty of the Djogouns, Sovereigns of Japan," etc., published in French by Abel Rémusat.

Tittmann, tit'män, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM), a German historical writer, born at Wittenberg in 1784. He published, besides other works, a treatise "On Knowledge and Art in History," (1817), "Exposition of the Greek Constitutions," (1822), "History of Henry the Illustrious," (2 vols., 1845) and "Life and Matter," ("Leben und Stoff," 1855).

Tittmann, (JOHANN AUGUST HEINRICH), an eminent Protestant theologian, born at Langensalza, in Germany, in 1773. He studied at Leipsic, where he became first professor of theology in 1818. He published a "Manual of Homiletics," "Encyclopædia of Theological Science," (1798), "Theocles, a Conversation on Belief in God," (1799), "Pragmatic History of Theology and Religion in the Protestant Church during the Second Half of the Eighteenth Century," (1805, unfinished), "On Supernaturalism, Rationalism, and Atheism," (1816) and other standard works of the kind. He also prepared editions of the Greek New Testament and the "Libri Symbolici," and a Latin treatise "On the Synonyms of the New Testament." Died in 1831.

Tittmann, (KARL AUGUST), brother of the preceding, was born at Wittenberg in 1775. He studied at Leipsic and Göttingen, and rose to distinction as a jurist. He published a "Manual of the Science of Criminal Law," etc., (1807) and other similar works. Died in 1834.

Títus, [Gr. Τίτος; Fr. TITE, têt,] a disciple of Saint Paul, who was converted by him to Christianity, and subsequently accompanied him to Corinth, Ephesus, and other cities.

See SAINT PAUL, "Epistle to Titus."

Títus, [Fr. TITE, têt; It. TITO, tee'to,] or, more fully, **Títus Fla'vius Ves-pa-si-ā'nus**, Emperor of Rome, born in 40 A.D., was the son of Vespasian, and was educated at the court of Nero. He early distinguished himself by his military talents in Britain and Germany, and assisted his father in quelling an insurrection of the Jews, (67 A.D.) After the death of Vitellius, Vespasian was proclaimed emperor, in 69 A.D., and Titus, having been appointed commander of the army of Judea, laid siege to Jerusalem, which was taken by storm in 70 A.D. On the death of Vespasian, in 79 A.D., Titus became emperor, and, by the wisdom and benignity of his rule, acquired the affection and reverence of his subjects, who gave him the name of "The love and delight of the human race." Under his reign a great part of Rome was destroyed by a conflagration, which was followed by the plague, of which many thousands perished daily. He completed the Flavian Amphitheatre, (Co-

losseum), which had been commenced by his father. It is stated that at the end of a day in which he had performed no act of beneficence, he exclaimed, "My friends, I have lost a day!" Died in 81 A.D.

See SÆTONIUS, "Titus;" TACITUS, "History;" MÉRIVALE, "History of the Romans under the Empire;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" J. H. JUNG, "Dissertatio de Tito Imperatore," 1761; ROLLAND, "Histoire des Empereurs Vespasien et Titus," 1830; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tit'y-us, [Gr. Τίτυς; Fr. TITYE, te'te',] a giant of classic mythology, was called a son of Terra, or of Jupiter and Elara. Having offered violence to Latona, he was killed by Apollo and Diana, and cast down to Tartarus. According to Virgil, his body extended over nine acres of ground. (See "Æneid," book vi. 595.)

Tixier, (JOHN.) See RAVIUSUS TEXTOR.

Tizian or **Tiziano.** See TITIAN.

Toaldo, to-ál'do, (GIUSEPPE), an Italian geographer, born near Vicenza in 1719, became professor of physical geography and astronomy at Padua in 1762. Among his principal works are a "Treatise on Gnomonics," "Meteorological Essay on the True Influence of the Stars," (1770), and "Compendium of Spherics and Geography," (1773.) Died in 1798.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Tobar, de, dà to-bar', (ALFONSO MIGUEL), a Spanish painter, born near Aracena in 1678, produced good copies of some works of Murillo. Died in 1758.

Tobiesen. See DUBY.

To'bin, (GEORGE), an English admiral, born at Salisbury in 1768, served against the French in the campaigns of 1782 and 1804. Died in 1838.

Tobin, (JOHN), an English dramatist, born at Salisbury in 1770, was the author of several comedies, one of which, entitled "The Honeymoon," obtained great popularity. Died in 1804.

See "Memoirs of John Tobin," by MISS BENDER, 1820; "Monthly Review" for May, 1820.

Tobler, to'bler, (TITUS), a Swiss traveller and *littérateur*, born at Stein in 1806, visited Palestine, and published, after his return, "Topography of Jerusalem and its Environs," (1853.)

Tochon d'Anney, to'shôn' dân'se', (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS), a French numismatist, born near Anney in 1772. Among his works is "Researches on the Medals of the Nomes or Prefectures of Egypt," (1822.) Died in 1820.

Tocqué, to'kà', (LOUIS), a French portrait-painter, born in Paris in 1696; died in 1772.

Tocqueville, de, deh tok'vil or tok'vel', (ALEXIS CHARLES HENRI CLEREL), an eminent French statesman and political philosopher, born in Paris on the 29th of July, 1805. He studied law, (1823-26,) and became judge-auditor at the tribunal of Versailles in 1827. In 1831 he visited the United States in company with his friend Gustave de Beaumont, having received a mission to examine the penitentiary systems of that republic. He passed a year in the United States, returned home, resigned his office in 1832, and published in 1835 the first volume of his work "On Democracy in America," ("De la Démocratie en Amérique," 4 vols., 1835-40.) the success of which was prodigious. Royer-Collard affirmed that since Montesquieu nothing comparable to it had appeared. De Tocqueville predicted the progress and predominance of democracy in the world, although his own predilections were in the opposite direction. He married an English lady, named Mary Mottley, about 1835, became a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in 1838, and was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1839. In 1841 he was admitted into the French Academy. He was elected in 1848 to the Constituent Assembly, in which he supported the cause of order, and he voted for Cavaignac in the election of president. He was minister of foreign affairs from June 2 to October 31, 1849, and was driven from the public service by the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851. In 1856 he published "The Old Régime and the Revolution," ("L'ancien Régime et la Révolution,") a work of much merit. Died at Cannes in April, 1859. Commenting on his "Democracy in America," the "Edinburgh Review" of April, 1861, says, "Far from having suffered from the lapse of a quarter of a century, it has gained in authority and interest, from the inexhaustible depth, the

amfinching truth, and the extraordinary foresight which are its characteristics."

See G. DE BEAUMONT, notice prefixed to an edition of his Works and Letters, 1860; LACORDAIRE, "Discours de Réception à l'Académie Française," 1861; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Nouvelles Causeries du Lundi;" RÉMUSAT's article in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" for August 1, 1856; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for September, 1836, and July, 1849; "London Quarterly Review" for October, 1861; "North British Review" for May, 1861; "Atlantic Monthly" for November, 1861.

Tocqueville, de, (HERVÉ LOUIS FRANÇOIS JOSEPH CLEREL) COMTE, a French peer and historical writer, born in 1772, was the father of the preceding. He was prefect of the departments of Moselle, Somme, and Seine-et-Oise between 1816 and 1827. He wrote, besides other works, a "Philosophic History of the Reign of Louis XV.," (2 vols., 1846.) Died in 1856.

Tod, (ELL) M.D., an American physician, born at New Haven, Connecticut, about 1768, was one of the founders of the Insane Retreat at Hartford, of which he became president. Died in 1833.

Tod, (Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES), an English officer, born in 1782, entered the East India service, and was appointed in 1817 political agent. He was the author of "Travels in Western India," etc., and "Annals of Rajasthan;" the latter contains an excellent map of Rajpootana. Died in 1835.

Todd, (Rev. HENRY JOHN), an English clergyman and writer, born in 1763, studied at Hertford College, Oxford, and rose through several preferments to be Archdeacon of Cleveland in 1832. He published a "Life of Archbishop Cranmer," (1831), "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Right Reverend Brian Walton," and other works; he also edited Milton's "Poems" and "The Works of Edmund Spenser." Died in 1845.

Todd, (Rev. HUGH), an English writer, born in Cumberland in 1658, lived at Carlisle. Died in 1728.

Todd, (JAMES HENTHORNE), a clergyman and antiquary, born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1805. He became professor of Hebrew in the University of Dublin, and published several works on theology, etc. Died in 1869.

Todd, (JOHN), D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Rutland, Vermont, in 1800, settled in 1842 as pastor at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. He was one of the founders of the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary. Among his works we may name "Lectures to Children," "The Student's Manual," and "Old-fashioned Lives." He died in 1873.

Todd, (ROBERT BENTLEY), a physician and writer on physiology, a brother of James H. Todd, noticed above, was born about 1810. He graduated at Oxford, and subsequently settled in London. He became associate editor of the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology" in 1836, and published, among other works, a treatise "On the Anatomy of the Brain, Spinal Cord, and Ganglions," (1845,) and "Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man," (2 vols., 1845-56.) He was appointed physician to King's College Hospital. Died in 1860.

Toderini, (GIAMBATTISTA), an Italian writer, born at Venice in 1728. Died in 1799.

Todhunter, (ISAAC), an English mathematician, born at Rye in 1820. He wrote a "History of the Calculus of Variations," and numerous educational works. Died in 1885.

Todleben, (FRANCIS EDWARD), a Russian general and engineer, of German extraction, born at Mitau in 1818. He served with distinction in the Crimean war of 1854, and by his skilful defence of Sebastopol was chiefly instrumental in prolonging the siege of that place. He was afterwards created general of engineers, but was for some years unemployed and out of favour at court. In 1877, in consequence of the Russian reverses at Plevna, he was summoned to take command. He quickly compelled Osman Pacha to surrender the fortress. Died 1884.

Todt, (KARL GOTTLÖB), a German jurist, born at Auerbach in 1803. He has published legal works.

Tofino de San Miguel, to-fee'no dà sân me-g'èl', a Spanish savant and naval officer, born at Cartagena in 1740, published, among other works, "Astronomical Observations made at Cadiz." Died in 1806.

Tograi, to-grî', or **Toghrai**, a celebrated Persian poet, born at Ispahan about 1060. He became vizier to Masood, Sultan of Mosul, and, after the defeat of that prince by his brother Mahmood in 1120 A.D., was taken prisoner and put to death. His principal work is an elegiac poem, entitled "Lamiato l'Ajam," which has passed through several editions and been translated into Latin, English, French, and German.

See ZENKER, "Bibliotheca Orientalis," 1840; "Specimens of Persian Poetry," in "Fraser's Magazine" for April, 1839.

Togrol or **Thogrol-Beg**,* (or **-Bek**), to'grôl' b'èg, written also **Tugrol**, the founder of the Seljookide dynasty in Persia, was a grandson of Seljook, (Seljûk.) He became king or chief of his tribe about 1038, and conquered Persia by victories over the Sultan Mahmood and his son Masood. Died about 1065.

Togrol II, the last Sultan of the Seljookide dynasty, began to reign in 1176; died in 1194.

Togrol-Beg, (or **-Bec**.) See TOGRUL.

Toinard or **Thoynard**, twâ'nâr', (NICOLAS), a French numismatist, born at Orléans in 1629; died in 1706.

Toiras, de, deh twâ'râ', (JEAN de Saint-Bonnet—deh sân'bo'nâ'), SEIGNEUR, a French general, born in Languedoc in 1585. He fought against the Huguenots, and in 1625 took the Isle of Rhé, which he defended against the English Duke of Buckingham in 1627. For his defence of Casal he was rewarded with the rank of marshal of France in 1630. He was killed at a siege in the Milanese in 1636.

See BAUDIER, "Histoire du Maréchal de Toiras," 1644; TALLEMANT DES RÉAUX, "Historiettes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tökely, to'kâl', (EMMERIC), a Hungarian patriot, born in 1656. Having taken up arms against the Austrian government, he solicited aid from the Sultan Mahomet IV., who in 1682 declared him King of Hungary. After waging war many years, with varying success, he was compelled to take refuge in Turkey, where he died in 1705.

Toktamish-Aglen, tok'tâ-mish âg'len, a warlike Khan of Kaptchak, in Tartary, was a descendant of Jengis Khan. He began to reign in 1376, invaded Russia in 1382, and took Moscow. Soon after this event he was involved in a war with Tamerlane, who defeated and deposed him about 1395. Died in 1406.

To'land, (JOHN), a deistical and controversial writer, born near Londonderry, in Ireland, in 1669. He studied at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and subsequently at Leyden, where he became acquainted with Leibnitz. His first publication, entitled "Christianity not Mysterious," (1696,) caused a great sensation and gave rise to a protracted controversy. He afterwards produced "A Life of Milton," (1698,) "Amyntor, or a Defence of Milton's Life," (1699,) "Anglia Libera, or the Limitation and Succession of the Crown of England Explained and Asserted," (1701,) "Socinianism Truly Stated," etc., (1705,) and other works. He was patronized by Harley, secretary of state, who in 1707 sent him to the continent as a political agent or spy. Toland was a pedantic and mediocre writer. Died in 1722.

See DES MAIZEAUX, "Life of John Toland," 1726; MOSHEIM, "De Vita, Fatis et Scriptis J. Tolandi," 1722; LELAND, "Deistical Writers;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Toldy, tol'de, (almost tolj), (F. S.), a Hungarian critic and writer, born at Buda in 1805. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Hungarian Language and Literature," (3 vols., 1851-55.) He was professor of medicine at Pesth, 1838-44.

Toledo, de, dà to-lâ'do, [Lat. TOLETUS; Fr. TOLET, to'lâ',] (FRANCISCO), a learned Spanish cardinal, born at Córdova in 1532. He was professor of philosophy and theology at Rome, and gained distinction as a pulpit orator. He wrote a work on Casuistry, (1602.) Died at Rome in 1596.

Toledo, de, (PEDRO), a Spanish statesman, born near Salamanca in 1484, was a son of Frederick of Toledo, Duke of Alba. He obtained the title of Marquis of Villafranca from his marriage with a lady of that house. He was patronized by the emperor Charles V., who appointed him in 1532 Viceroy of Naples. He died in 1553, after a prosperous rule of more than twenty years,

* See Introduction, p. 9, § 16.

during which he greatly enlarged and improved the city of Naples and adorned it with splendid edifices.

See GIANNONE, "Storia civile del Regno di Napoli;" BOTTA, "Storia d'Italia."

Toledo, de, (RODRIGO), [Lat. RODERÍCUS TOLETA'NUS,] a distinguished prelate and historian, born in Navarre about 1170, was originally named RODRIGO XIMENES. He became Bishop of Sigüenza in 1192, and subsequently Archbishop of Toledo. He was the author of a History of Spain, ("Rerum in Hispania Gestarum Chronicon," 1545,) and History of the Western Arabs, ("Historia Arabum," 1603,) both of which are highly esteemed.

To'ler, (JOHN), Earl of Norbury, born in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, in 1745. He was successively appointed solicitor-general, (1789,) attorney-general, (1798,) and chief justice of the common pleas, (1800.) He afterwards received the title of Earl of Norbury and Viscount Glandine. He enjoyed a high reputation as a jurist, but he was still more celebrated for his brilliant wit and repartee. He presided at the trial of Robert Emmet. Died in 1831.

See "Eccentric Personages," by WM. RUSSELL, 1866.

Tolet or Toletus. See TOLEDO, DE, (FRANCISCO.)

Toletanus. See TOLEDO, DE, (RODRIGO.)

Tö'ken or Toelken, (TÖL'KEN, (ERNST HEINRICH,)) a German archæologist, born at Bremen in 1785, published a number of treatises on ancient art. He became professor in the University of Berlin in 1823, and director of the cabinet of antiques in 1832.

Toll, (KARL,) COUNT, a Russian general, born near Hapsal, Esthonia, in 1778, served against the French in the campaign of 1812, and subsequently in the Turkish war of 1829. Died in 1842.

Tolleus, (HENDRIK CORNELISZON,) a distinguished Dutch poet, born at Rotterdam in 1780. His poem "On the Death of Egmont and Hoorn" (1806) obtained a prize from the Society for the Promotion of National Poetry, and was followed by a collection of lyrics which became widely popular and are esteemed master-pieces of their kind by his countrymen. Among the principal we may name the "Patriotic War-Songs," ("Vaderlandisch Krijgslied," 1815,) "The Call to Arms," ("Wapenkreet,") and "The Wintering of the Hollanders in Nova Zembla." In 1850 the King of Holland bestowed upon him the order of the Dutch Lion. Died in 1856.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" VAN EICHTORFF, "H. Tollens, biographische Schets en Proeve en Kritiken van zijne Dichtungen;" "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1854.

Tol'let, (ELIZABETH,) an English scholar and poetess, born in 1694, was a friend of Sir Isaac Newton. Died in 1754.

Her nephew, GEORGE TOLLET, wrote notes on Shakspeare. Died in 1779.

Tollius, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch philologist, born at Utrecht about 1620, was a pupil of Vossius, and afterwards his private secretary. He published editions of several of the classics. Died about 1652.

Tollius, (HERMANN,) a Dutch philologist, born at Breda in 1742. He became professor of Greek at Leyden, where he died in 1822.

Tollius, (JACOB,) brother of Cornelis, noticed above, was born at Utrecht about 1630. He studied under Vossius, and became professor of history and eloquence at Duisburg in 1679. He was the author of several philological and scientific treatises. Died in 1696.

Tolmach. See TALMASH, (THOMAS.)

Tolomei, (TOLO-MÄ'E, or TOLOMMEI, (CLAUDIO,)) an Italian scholar and diplomatist, born at Sienna in 1492. He was sent in 1552 on a mission to the French court, on which occasion he delivered an eloquent oration in the presence of Henry II. He was the author of several poems and orations, and a collection of letters which rank among the best compositions of the kind in the language. Died in 1554.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Tolomei, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a learned Italian cardinal, born at Florence in 1653. He was employed by Clement XI. in important affairs. Died in 1726.

Tolomeo, the Italian of PTOLEMY, which see.

Tolommei. See TOLOMMEI.

Tolstoi. See OSTERMANN-TOLSTOI.

Tolstoi, (FEODOR PETROVITCH,) a Russian sculptor, born at Saint Petersburg in 1783, became professor of sculpture in the Academy of that city.

Tolstoi or Tolstoy, (PETER,) COUNT, a Russian diplomatist, born about 1650. He was employed by Peter the Great on missions to several European courts. Died in 1728.

Tolstoi, (PETER ALEXANDROVITCH,) a Russian diplomatist and soldier, born in 1769, served under Suwarow against the Turks and Poles, and after the battle of Friedland was ambassador-extraordinary to Paris. In 1831 the emperor Nicholas appointed him commander-in-chief of the army of reserve. Died in 1844.

Tolstoy. See TOLSTOI.

To-lum'n-us, (LAR,) was King of the Veientes in 438 B.C., and persuaded the people of Fidenæ to kill four Roman ambassadors. He was killed in single combat by Cornelius Cossus.

Tomacelli. See BONIFACE IX.

Tomaschek, (WENZEL JOSEF,) a German musician and composer, born in Bohemia in 1774; died in 1850.

Tomaselli, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian naturalist, born near Verona in 1733; died in 1818.

Tomasini, (JACOPO FILIPPO,) an Italian antiquary and priest, born at Padua in 1597. He published, besides other works, a "Life of Livy," (1630,) a "Life of Petrarch," ("Petrarcha Redivivus," 1635,) and "Eulogies of Illustrious Men," (2 vols., 1630-44.) Died in 1654.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Tombs, (JOHN,) an English nonconformist minister, born in Worcestershire in 1603. He became a Baptist, and wrote several works. Died in 1676.

Tomitano, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian physician, born at Padua in 1506; died in 1576.

Tom'ko or Tom'kus, (JOHN,) a learned Hungarian prelate, born at Sebenico about 1580; died at Rome in 1639.

Tom'line, (GEORGE,) an English prelate, born in Suffolk in 1750, was originally named PRETYMAN, but assumed that of Tomline in compliance with the wishes of a gentleman who left him a large fortune. He studied at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, was elected Fellow of the college in 1773, and subsequently became tutor to Mr. Pitt. When that statesman obtained the office of first lord of the treasury, Tomline was appointed his secretary. He was made Bishop of Lincoln and Dean of Saint Paul's in 1787, and in 1820 Bishop of Winchester. He was the author of "The Elements of Christian Theology," (1799,) a "Life of the Right Honourable William Pitt," (1821,) a "Refutation of Calvinism," and a number of sermons. Died in 1827.

Tom'lini, (ELIZABETH SOPHIA,) an English writer, born in London in 1768, published a number of poems, "The Victim of Fancy," and other novels, and made several translations from the French. Died in 1828.

Tomlins, (FREDERICK GUEST,) an English journalist, born about 1804. He edited several periodicals, and originated the Shakspeare Society, (1840.) Died in 1867.

Tommaseo, (NICCOLÒ,) a distinguished statesman and scholar, born in Dalmatia about 1804. He was educated in Italy, and resided subsequently for a considerable time at Venice. After the revolution of 1848 he was appointed minister of instruction and religious affairs. After Venice had surrendered to the Austrians in 1849, he took refuge in Corfu. He published a treatise "On Education," (1834,) "New Dictionary of Synonyms," (1835,) "Critical Studies," (1843,) and other works of a high character; also a "History of France in the Sixteenth Century," and a historical romance, entitled "The Duke of Athens," (1837.) He was at Florence, working on a large Italian dictionary, from 1859 until his death in 1874.

Tommasi, (GIUSEPPE MARIA,) a learned Italian cardinal, born in Sicily in 1649, was the author of a number of valuable works illustrating ecclesiastical history and antiquities and the ceremonies of the Roman Church. Died in 1713.

Tommasini. See TOMASINI.

Tommaso, the Italian of THOMAS, which see.

Tommaso d' Aquino. See AQUINAS, (THOMAS.)

Tomori, to'mo-re, [Fr. TOMORÉE, to'mó'râ',] (PAUL,) a Hungarian prelate and general. He commanded the army of Lewis II. against the Turks, and was killed at the battle of Mohács, in 1526.

Tomp'kinš, (DANIEL D.,) an American statesman, born in Westchester county, New York, in 1774. He represented the city of New York in Congress in 1804, was elected Governor of the State in 1807, continuing in that office till 1817, when he was chosen Vice-President of the United States. He was re-elected Vice-President in 1820. While Governor of New York, he was instrumental in having slavery abolished in that State, and gave an efficient support to the war waged against England. Died in New York in June, 1825.

Tom'ŷ-ris [Gr. *Tóm̄ris*] was Queen of the Massagetæ (Scythians) when Cyrus the Great invaded Scythia. According to Herodotus, she defeated him in battle in 529 B.C.

Tondi, ton'dee, (MATTEO,) an Italian mineralogist and geologist, born at San Severo in 1762, published several works. Died about 1837.

Tondeu. See LEBRUN, (PIERRE HENRI MARIE.)

Tōne, (THEOBALD WOLFE,) an Irish politician and revolutionist, born at Dublin in 1763, was the founder of the Society of United Irishmen. In 1796 he applied to the French Directory to send an expedition against England, which soon after set sail, commanded by General Hoche. This fleet having been scattered by a hurricane, Tōne made another attempt with a small armament, but he was taken prisoner in an engagement with the English, tried, and condemned to death. He committed suicide in prison, (1798.)

See "Memoirs of Theobald Wolfe Tone," by his son, 1826; "North American Review" for April, 1827.

Ton'na, (CHARLOTTE E. BROWN,) an English authoress, known under the *nom de plume* of CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, was born in Norwich in 1792. She was married about 1840 to a Mr. Tonna, who was her second husband. She wrote numerous works, among which are "Judah's Lion," "Judæa Capta," "Personal Recollections," (1841,) "Chapters on Flowers," and "Principality and Powers." Died in London in 1846.

Tonnelé, ton'la', (LOUIS NICOLAS ALFRED,) a French *littérateur* and poet, born at Tours in 1831; died in 1858.

Ton'son, (JACOB,) an English publisher, born in London about 1656. He published the works of Dryden and other eminent authors. In several letters to Tonson, Dryden complains that he (Tonson) sent him brass shillings and clipped coins. Died in 1736.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. iv.

Tonstall, pronounced and sometimes written **Tun'stall,** (CUTHBERT,) a learned English prelate and statesman, born in Yorkshire about 1475. He finished his studies at Padua, and in 1516 was sent on a mission to the King of Spain, afterwards the emperor Charles V. He became Bishop of London in 1522, in the following year was made lord privy seal, and in 1530 Bishop of Durham. Under the reign of Edward VI. he was deprived of his office and imprisoned in the Tower on a charge of favouring an insurrection. On the accession of Mary he was restored to his bishopric, (1553,) but, having refused to take the oath of supremacy after Elizabeth was proclaimed queen, he was again deprived. He died in 1559, leaving several theological and scientific works, which were highly esteemed in his time. He was conspicuous for his humanity and moderation in that age of intolerance, and permitted no burning of heretics in his diocese.

See WOOD, "Athensæ Oxonienses;" "Biographia Britannica;" HUME, "History of England."

Tonti, ton'tee, (LORENZO,) an Italian banker, who settled in France, and originated Tontines, or loans raised on life-annuities, about 1653.

His son served under La Salle, who, in 1680, ordered him to build a fort on the Illinois River. He afterwards descended the Mississippi in search of La Salle. Died after 1700.

Tooke, tōok, (ANDREW,) an English writer and teacher, born in London in 1673. He was master of the Charter-House School, and published a "Synopsis of the Greek Language," ("Synopsis Græcæ Linguae.") Died in 1731.

Tooke, (JOHN HORNE,) a celebrated English philologist and politician, born in London in June, 1736, was a son of John Horne. He studied at Cambridge, where he took his degree as B.A. in 1758, and, to please his father, was ordained a priest; but he preferred the profession of the law. He became an active politician, an opponent of the ministry, and a friend of John Wilkes. Having been adopted by William Tooke, of Purley, as his heir, he assumed the name of Tooke. He studied law, and applied about 1779 for admission to the bar, but was rejected because he had been a priest. Before this event he had been fined £200 and imprisoned one year for libel. His offence consisted in saying that certain Americans were "murdered" by the king's troops at Lexington. His reputation is founded chiefly on his "Επεα πτερόεντα; or, Diversions of Purley," (1786,) which treats of language, and displays much acuteness and originality of thought and presents many good ideas. He was tried in 1794 on a charge of treason, made an able speech in his own defence, and was acquitted. In 1801 he was returned to Parliament for Old Sarum. Died in 1812. He was distinguished for his conversational powers.

See W. HAMILTON, "Life of J. Horne Tooke;" "Memoirs of John Horne Tooke," by J. A. GRAHAM, 1828; "Life of J. Horne Tooke," by ALEXANDER STEPHEN, 1813; "Blackwood's Magazine" for August, 1833, and April, 1840; "Monthly Review" for January, 1787, and December, 1806.

Tooke, (THOMAS,) a son of Rev. William, noticed below, published in 1838 a "History of Prices and of the State of the Circulation from 1793 to 1837," etc., in 2 vols., to which were subsequently added four more volumes. Died in 1858.

Tooke, (REV. WILLIAM,) an English divine, born at Islington in 1744, became minister of the English church at Cronstadt. He was appointed in 1774 chaplain to the factory of the Russia Company at Saint Petersburg. He published a "Life of Catherine II.," (3 vols., 1797,) "History of Russia from the Foundation of the Empire to the Accession of Catherine II.," "Varieties of Literature" and other works, and translated Zollikofer's "Sermons" from the German. Died in 1820.

Tooke, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., younger son of the preceding, was born at Saint Petersburg in 1777. He was one of the founders of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. He edited the poetical works of Churchill, and published "The Monarchy of France: its Rise, Progress, and Fall," (1855.) Died in 1863.

Toole, (JOHN LAWRENCE,) an English comedian, born in London in 1830. Since 1880 he has managed what was the Folly Theatre, now known as Toole's.

Tooloon or Tulun, or, more fully, **Ahmed Ibn Tooloon,** the founder of the dynasty of Tooloonites was born in 835. He had been made Governor of Egypt in 873, and ruled the country with great ability, when an attempt was made to dispossess him; on which he raised an army, defeated the troops sent against him by the Caliph of Bagdad, and declared himself independent. He died about 883.

Toombs, (ROBERT,) an American politician, born in Wilkes county, Georgia, in 1810. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1853, and was re-elected in 1859. He was a leader of the secession party in Georgia, and resigned his seat in the Senate when that State withdrew from the Union. He was secretary of state for the Southern Confederacy from February to July, 1861, was elected a Senator about February, 1862, and became a brigadier-general in the same year.

ToorgeneŦ, toor'geh-něŦ or toor'heh-něŦ, **TurgeneŦ,** or **Turgenev,** written also **Turgenev,** (ALEXANDER IVANOVITCH,) a Russian historian, born in 1784. Having visited England and various parts of Europe in search of documents, he published in 1841 his "Historical Monuments of Russia," (in Latin.) Died in 1845.

ToorgeneŦ or Turgenev, (IVAN,) a Russian poet and *littérateur* of high reputation, was born at Orel in

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, *long*; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, ĩ, ö, ŷ, *short*; ą, e, i, o, *obscure*; fâr, fâll, fât; mêt; nôŦ; gōôd; mōôn;

1818. Among his principal works are a poem entitled "Parascha" or "Pana-cha," (1843), "Papeis of a Sportsman," (1852), and novels, "Smoke," "Liza," &c., which enjoy great popularity, and have been translated into the principal European languages. He died in 1883.

See the "British Quarterly Review" for October, 1869; "North British Review" for March, 1869.

Toorgenef, Turgenef, or Turgenew, (NIKOLAI IVANOVITCH,) a brother of Alexander, noticed above, was born in 1790. He distinguished himself as an earnest advocate of the abolition of serfdom in Russia. Having been connected with the secret societies which favoured that reform, he was, after the accession of Nicholas, condemned to death during his absence on his travels. He took up his residence in Paris, where he published in 1847 his work entitled "Russia and the Russians," (in French.) Died in 1871.

Topal-Osmán, to'pál os-mán', an able Turkish general and minister of state. He became grand vizier in 1731, and defeated Nâdir Shah in battle on the Tigris in July, 1733. He was killed in battle by the Persians in the same year.

Topete, to-pá'tà, (JUAN,) a Spanish admiral of the present age. As commander of the naval force at Cadiz, he gave an impulse to the insurrection against Isabella in September, 1868. He was minister of the marine from June to November, 1869. Died in 1885.

Töpfer or Toepfer, töp'fër, (KARL,) a German dramatist, born at Berlin in 1792, has published several popular comedies, among which we may name "The King's Command" and "Hermann and Dorothea."

Töpffer or Toepffer, töp'fër, (RUDOLPH,) a Genevese artist and writer of rare genius, was born in 1799. Among his first publications was his "Voyages en Zigzag," a series of humorous sketches, which attracted general admiration. These were followed by the "Presbytère," (1839), "Genevese Tales," ("Nouvelles Genevoises," 1841), and "Rosa et Gertrude," (1845,) all of which were received with great favour. His other principal works are the comic sketches entitled "M. Vieux-Bois" and "Reflections on Art." The former appeared in the United States in 1842, under the title of "Adventures of Mr. Obadiah Oldbuck," etc. Died in 1846.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains;" CLÉMENT DE RIS, "Portraits à la Plume;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" the "Living Age" for September, 1847; "Atlantic Monthly" for November, 1865.

Topino-Lebrun, to-pe'no' leh-brün', (FRANÇOIS JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French painter, born at Marseilles in 1769, was a republican and a friend of Ceracchi the sculptor. He was accused of conspiring with Ceracchi against the life of Bonaparte, and was executed in 1801, although his guilt was not proved.

Top'la-dý, (AUGUSTUS MONTAGUE,) an English Calvinistic divine, born in Surrey in 1740. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and became vicar of Broad Henbury, Devonshire. He was the author of several controversial works, and of a number of beautiful and popular hymns. Died in 1778.

Toppi, top'pee, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian compiler, born at Chieta about 1603, published a work on the history of Neapolitan literature, (1678.) Died in 1681.

Toranus or Toranius. See RUFINUS.

Torbido, tor'be-do, or **Turbiño,** toor'be-do, (FRANCESCO,) called IL MORO, a skilful Italian painter, born at Verona about 1500. He painted frescos and portraits. Died about 1581.

Tor'bert, (ALFRED T.,) an American general, born in Delaware, graduated at West Point in 1855. He served as an officer at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, and at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863, and commanded a division of the army of General Sheridan at Opequan Creek, September 19, and Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. At the end of 1864 he was chief of cavalry in the Middle military division. He resigned in October, 1866. In 1874 he was appointed U.S. consul-general at Paris.

Tordenskjöld or Tordenskiöld, tor'den-ske-old', (PETER,) a celebrated admiral in the Danish service, born at Drontheim, in Norway, in 1691, was originally named WESSEL. As commander of a privateer in the war with Sweden, he captured numerous merchant-

vessels, and was made lieutenant in 1712. He obtained the rank of commodore in 1715 for his services in destroying a number of Swedish ships on the coast of Norway. In 1716 he won a signal victory over the Swedes, under Admiral Wachtmeister, for which the king bestowed upon him a gold medal. He was soon after ennobled by Frederick IV., with the name of Tordenskiöld, ("Shield against Thunder,") and in 1717 captured the fortified town of Marstrand. After the peace of Fredericksberg he visited Germany, and was killed in a duel at Hanover, (1720 or 1721.)

See ROTHÉ, "Tordenskjöld's Liv og Levnet," 3 vols., 1747-50; THARUP, "P. Tordenskjöld's Liv og Levnet," 1838; BOHR, "P. Tordenskjöld," etc., 1838; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tordesillas. See HERRERA.

Torelli, to-rel'lee, (GIUSEPPE,) an eminent Italian scholar and mathematician, born at Verona in 1721. He studied at Padua, where he became thoroughly versed in the ancient languages. He subsequently prepared an edition of all the works of Archimedes, (both in Greek and Latin,) which was published in 1792. He also translated Æsop's "Fables" into Latin. Died in 1781.

See SIBILATO, "De Vita J. Torelli Commentarius," 1732.

Torelli, [Lat. TAURELIUS,] (LELIO,) an Italian jurist and statesman, born at Fano in 1489, settled at Florence about 1528, and became podestà of that city. He was appointed chancellor and chief secretary to Cosimo de' Medici about 1546. He published an excellent edition of the important Florentine manuscripts of the Pandects, (3 vols. fol., 1553.) Died in 1576.

See MANNI, "Vita di L. Torelli," 1770.

Torelli, (POMPONIO,) Count of Monte-Chiarugola, an Italian poet, born at Parma in 1539. He wrote tragedies, etc. Died in 1608.

Toreño, to-rán'yo, (DON JOSÉ MARIA QUEYPO DE LLANO RUIZ DE SÁRAVIA,) a Spanish statesman and historian, born at Oviedo in 1786. He took an active part in the insurrection against the French in 1808, and in 1810 was chosen a member of the Cortes. After the return of Ferdinand VII., in 1814, he left Spain, and resided many years in France, England, and Germany. On the death of Ferdinand he returned to Madrid, and was appointed minister of finance in 1834, and in 1835 succeeded Martinez de la Rosa as minister of foreign affairs and president of the council. He was compelled, on account of his moderate policy, to resign the same year; and he lived subsequently in Paris and London. He was the author of a "History of the Insurrection, War, and Revolution of Spain," (5 vols., 1835.) Died in 1843.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Toreno, par un Homme de Rien," 1844; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Torenvhit, to'ren-vit', (JACOB,) a Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1631. His works are chiefly historical pieces and portraits. Died in 1719.

Torfæus. See TORFÄUS.

Torfäus, Torfæus, tor-fä'ús, or **Torfes-en,** [Fr. TORFÉE, tor'fà,] (THORMODR,) an Icelandic scholar and antiquary, born in 1740. He studied at Copenhagen, and in 1682 became royal historiographer. He was the author of a "History of Norway," (in Latin, 4 vols., 1711,) "History of the Orkney Islands," ("Historia Rerum Orcadensium," 1715,) "Series Dynastarum et Regum Dania," etc., and other works on Scandinavian history. His Latin style is remarkable for its elegance, and his writings exhibit great learning and research. Died in 1719.

See J. ERICHSEN, "T. Torfesens Levnetsbeskrivelse," 1788.

Torfée. See TORFÄUS.

Torfesen. See TORFÄUS.

Toribio, to-ree'be-o, (ALFONSO MONGROVEJO—mongro-vá'ho,) a Spanish prelate, born near Valladolid in 1538. He became Archbishop of Lima in 1580. Died in 1606.

See PINELO, "Vida de Don Toribio," 1653.

Toribio de Benavente, to-re'be-o dà bà-nà-vên'tà, a Spanish missionary of the sixteenth century, resided many years in Mexico, and was guardian of a convent at Tezcuco. He wrote a history of New Spain, which is still in manuscript.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico," vol. ii. book iii.

Torinus, to-ree'nūs, (ALBANUS,) a Swiss physician, originally named ALBAN THORER, born in the canton of Zurich in 1489, became professor of practical medicine at Bâle. He translated a number of Greek medical works into Latin, and published editions of several Latin treatises on medicine. Died in 1550.

Torlonia, tor-lo'ne-â, (ALESSANDRO,) Duke of Cesi and Marquis of Roma-Vecchia, an opulent Italian banker, was born in 1800. He expended his fortune liberally in erecting fine buildings at Rome. He was afterwards created Prince of Fucino. Died in 1886.

Torlonia, (GIOVANNI,) a distinguished Italian banker, born in 1754, in indigent circumstances, was the father of the preceding. He acquired a large fortune by his enterprise and financial talent, and was ennobled, with the title of Duke of Bracciano. Died in 1829.

Tornberg, torn'bêrg, (CARL JOHAN,) a Swedish Orientalist, born at Linköping in 1807, became professor of Oriental languages at Lund about 1844. He has written much on Arabic literature and antiquities.

Tornielli, tor-ne-el'lee, (AGOSTINO,) an Italian historian, born near Novara in 1543. He published "Annals, Sacred and Profane, from the Creation to the Time of Christ," ("Annales sacri et profani," etc., 2 vols., 1610.) Died in 1622.

Tor'por-ley, (NATHANIEL,) an English mathematician and divine, born about 1570, was amanuensis to Francis Vieta. He published a treatise on spherical trigonometry, and other works. Died in 1632.

Torquatus. See MANLIUS.

Torquemada, tor-kâ-mâ'dâ, a Spanish monk of the sixteenth century, was the author of a history of Mexico, entitled "Monarchia Indiana," published at Seville in 1615 and at Madrid in 1723.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico," vol. i. book i.

Torquemada, [Lat. TURRECREMA'TA,] (JUAN,) a Spanish theologian, born at Valladolid in 1388. He became a cardinal in 1439, and wrote several works. Died in 1468.

Torquemada, de, dà tor-kâ-mâ'dâ, (TOMAS,) a Spanish Dominican monk, infamous for his cruelty, was born in 1420. He was made first Inquisitor-General in 1483, and he is said in sixteen years to have condemned ninety thousand persons to perpetual imprisonment, and more than eight thousand to be burned. Died in 1498.

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

Torre, Duc de la. See SERRANO.

Torre, tor'râ, (FLAMINIO,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Bologna in 1621, was a pupil of Guido Reni. Died in 1661.

Torre, del, del tor'râ, (FILIPPO,) a learned Italian antiquary, born in Friuli in 1657, was made Bishop of Adria by Pope Clement XI. He was the author of several antiquarian works, the most important of which is entitled "Monuments of Ancient Antium," ("Monumenta veteris Antii.") Died in 1717.

See FACCIOLATI, "Vita di P. Turri," 1729; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Torre, della, del'lâ tor'râ, (FILOMARINO,) DUKE, an Italian nobleman, noted for his scientific attainments, was born in Naples. Having been unjustly charged with favouring the designs of the French, he fell a victim to the fury of the Neapolitan mob, which, after destroying his property, killed him, together with his brother, (1799.)

Torre, della, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) an Italian savant, born at Rome about 1712, became professor of philosophy and mathematics at Venice and other Italian cities. He published a "Course of Physics," (Latin and Italian,) "The History and Phenomena of Vesuvius Explained," (1755,) and other scientific works. He also made great improvements in the microscope. He was a corresponding member of the Royal Society of London and of other learned institutions. Died in 1782.

Torre, della, (JACOPO,) or **Jacopo da Forlì**, an Italian medical writer, born at Forlì; died in 1414.

Torremuzza, de, dà tor-râ-mooz'sâ, (GABRIEL Lancillotto Castello—lân-chèl-lot'to kâs-tel'lo,) PRINCE,

an Italian numismatist, born at Palermo in 1727. He published several antiquarian treatises. Died in 1792.

Tor'rens, (Sir HENRY,) a distinguished Irish officer, born at Londonderry in 1779. Having previously served in the West Indies and Holland, he accompanied Sir Arthur Wellesley to Portugal as his secretary. He was made adjutant-general in 1820. Died in 1828.

Torrens, (ROBERT,) F.R.S., M.P., an economist and writer, born in Ireland in 1780. He supported the Reform bill of 1831, and wrote several works on trade and political economy. Died in 1864.

Torrentinus, tor-ren-tee'nūs, a German grammarian, whose proper name was HERMANN VON BEEK, was born at Zwolle about 1450. He wrote "Elucidarius Carminum et Historiarum," (1510.) Died about 1520.

Tor-ren'ti-us, (JAN,) a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1589; died in 1640.

Tor-ren'ti-us, (LÆVINUS,) a Flemish scholar and prelate, originally named VAN DER BEKEN, was born at Ghent in 1525. He became Bishop of Antwerp, and subsequently was appointed Archbishop of Mechlin, (1595.) He died the same year. He was the author of Latin poems of great elegance, and commentaries on several Latin classics, and was distinguished for his knowledge of Roman antiquities.

Torres, tor'rês, (DOMINGOS MAXIMIANO,) a Portuguese poet, born about 1750.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Torres, (LUIS DA MOTTA,) a Portuguese admiral, born at Lisbon in 1769. He was appointed Captain-General of Angola about 1815. Died in 1822.

Torres, de, dà tor'rês, (CLEMENTE,) a Spanish painter, born at Seville in 1665. He is said to have been one of the best painters of his time. Died in 1730.

Torres Naharro. See NAHARRO.

Tor'rey, (JOHN,) M.D., LL.D., an eminent American botanist, born in New York in 1798. He published in 1819 a catalogue of the plants in the neighbourhood of New York, which was succeeded in 1824 by the first volume of his "Flora of the Northern United States." In conjunction with Professor Gray, he produced a "Flora of North America," (1838.) He was appointed in 1827 professor of chemistry and botany in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. He also prepared the botanical reports of the natural history survey of the State of New York. Die in 1873.

Torricelli, tor-re-se'l'lee or tor-re-chel'lee, (EVANGELISTA,) an eminent Italian natural philosopher, born at Piancaldoli, in the Romagna, in 1608. He studied mathematics at Rome under Benedetto Castelli, discovered the law which regulates the flowing of water out of an orifice of a vessel, and wrote a treatise on Motion. This commended him to the favour of Galileo, who invited him to Florence. Torricelli went thither in 1641, and remained with Galileo until the death of the latter. He was appointed professor of mathematics at Florence by the grand duke Ferdinand. He discovered a method of ascertaining the area of a cycloid. His chief title to celebrity is the discovery of the Torricellian vacuum and the invention of the barometer, which occurred in 1643. He filled with mercury a glass tube about three feet long, closed at one end, and inserted the open end in a quantity of mercury. He thus found that a vacuum was formed at the upper end of the tube, and that the column of mercury supported by the pressure of the atmosphere remained about twenty-nine or thirty inches high. He published "Opera Geometrica," (1644.) Died at Florence in October, 1647.

See FABRONI, "Vite Italorum doctrina excellentium;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Torrigiano, tor-re-jâ'no, (PIETRO,) a celebrated Italian sculptor, born at Florence about 1472. He was a fellow-student of Michael Angelo, of whom he was so jealous that he once assaulted him violently, disfiguring his face for life. He afterwards resided for a time in England, where he was patronized by Henry VIII., and executed the tomb of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey, and other works. Having returned to Spain in 1519, he was condemned to death by the Inquisition for having broken in pieces a statue of the Virgin which he had

made for a nobleman, who refused to pay the price demanded, (1522.)

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; TICCOZZI, "Dizionario."

Torrijos, tor-ree'hòs, (JOSÉ MARIA,) a Spanish general, born at Madrid in 1791, was educated among the pages of Charles IV. He served in the campaigns of 1808 and 1811, and, having been made Captain-General of Valencia, distinguished himself by his zeal in the cause of the constitution. After the capture of Cadiz by the French, he left Spain, but returned in 1830, soon after which he was betrayed, with fifty of his companions, into the hands of his enemies, and they were all shot, by order of King Ferdinand VII., in 1831.

Torring-ton, (ARTHUR HERBERT,) EARL OF, an English admiral, was a brother of Chief-Justice Herbert. He was dismissed from all his places by James II. in 1687, because he would not vote for the repeal of the Test Act. He commanded the Dutch fleet of the Prince of Orange during his voyage from Holland to Torbay, (1688,) and was appointed first lord of the admiralty by William III. "He was utterly inefficient," says Macaulay. In 1690 he was removed from that office, and obtained command of the fleet. He was defeated by the French at Beachy Head, in June, 1690. His conduct in that battle was so disgraceful that he was dismissed from the service.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. iii.

Torrington, VISCOUNT. See BYNG, (GEORGE.)

Torsellino. See TURSSELLINUS.

Torstenson, tor'sten-son, or **Torstensson**, (LÉNART,) Count of Ortala, a Swedish commander, born at Torstena in 1603. He accompanied Gustavus Adolphus to Germany in 1630, and after his death served under Banér in various campaigns of the Thirty Years' war. He was appointed to the chief command of the army in Germany in 1641, and in May, 1642, gained a victory over the Imperial troops at Schweidnitz, which was followed by other successes. He defeated the Imperialists at Jankowitz in February, 1645. Having resigned his command in 1646, he was created a count by Queen Christina, and obtained other distinctions. Died in 1651.

See GEIJER, "Histoire de Suède;" CASSTROEM, "Åreminne öfver L. Torstensson," 1786; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tortelli, tor-tel'lee, [Lat. TORTEL'LIUS,] (GIOVANNI,) an Italian grammarian, born at Arezzo about 1400. He wrote "On the Power of Letters," ("De Potestate Litterarum.") Died about 1466.

Tortellius. See TORTELLI.

Torti, tor'tee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian physician, born at Módena in 1658, became professor of medicine at Módena about 1680. He composed several oratorios in his youth. His chief work is a Treatise on Pernicious Fevers, entitled "Therapeutice specialis ad Febres quædam perniciosas," etc., (1709,) which was highly esteemed. He died in 1741.

See MURATORI, "Life of Torti."

Tory, to're', (GEOFFROI,) a French engraver and printer, born at Bourges about 1480. He learned Greek and Latin, established himself as a printer in Paris, and translated several classical works. He also illustrated numerous books with engravings. Died in 1533.

Toscanello, di, de tos-kâ-nel'lâ, (ORAZIO,) an Italian writer, born in the Papal States about 1510; died about 1580.

Toscanello, tos-kâ-nel'lee, (PAOLO DEL POZZO,) an Italian astronomer, born at Florence in 1397. He formed a project to shorten the route to China by navigating westward, and wrote a letter to Columbus on this subject about 1474. He constructed a gnomon on the cathedral of Florence. Died in 1482.

Toschi, tos'kee, (DOMENICO,) an Italian jurist and cardinal, born near Reggio in 1535; died in 1620.

Toschi, (PAOLO,) a celebrated Italian engraver, born at Parma in 1788, became director of the Academy of Fine Arts in his native city. Among his best works may be named his prints after Correggio's "Madonna della Scodella," and the "Venus and Adonis" of Albano. Died in 1854.

Tosetti, to-set'tee, (URBANO,) an Italian philosopher, born at Florence; died in 1768.

Tostado or **Tostatus**. See ALPHONSUS ABULENSIS. **Tos'ti** or **Tos'tig**, Earl of Northumberland, was a brother of King Harold II. In 1066 Tosti and the King of Norway invaded England, and were defeated by Harold. Tosti was killed in this battle, September, 1066.

Tot'i-la, King of the Ostrogoths, began to reign in 541 A.D. He invaded Italy and captured Rome in 546, after Belisarius had made an effort to raise the siege of that capital. He was defeated in Tuscany by the army of Justinian, under Narses, and was killed in the retreat, in 552 A.D.

Totleben or **Todleben**, töt'lâ'bèn, (GOTTLÖB HEINRICH,) a profligate German adventurer, born in Saxony about 1710. Having been banished for his crimes, he went to Russia about 1755, entered the army, and became a general. He took Berlin in 1760, and committed great cruelties on the Prussians. Died in 1773.

Tott, de, deh tot, (FRANÇOIS,) BARON, a French officer, of Hungarian extraction, born in 1733, held an office in the French embassy at Constantinople. He was appointed, after his return, consul to the Crimea, (1767.) He subsequently resided many years in Turkey, where he effected great improvements in the artillery and military fortifications. He was the author of "Memoirs of the Turks and Tartars," (1784,) which obtained great popularity and was translated into several languages. Died in 1793.

See the "Monthly Review" for September and October, 1785; "Westminster Review" for October, 1837.

Tot'ten, (GEORGE MUIRSON,) an American civil engineer, born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1809. He was appointed engineer-in-chief of the Panama Railroad in 1849.

Totten, (JOSEPH GILBERT,) an American officer, born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1788, served in the war of 1812, and rose to be lieutenant-colonel. He was made colonel and chief engineer in 1838, and in the latter capacity accompanied the army to Mexico in 1847, where he was soon after appointed a brigadier-general. He wrote a "Report on the Subject of National Defence." Died in 1864.

Tottenham, tot'ten-am, (EDWARD,) an English divine and controversialist, born in 1810; died in 1853.

Toucey, tōw'se, (ISAAC,) an American Democratic politician, born in Connecticut in 1798. He was chosen Governor of Connecticut in 1846, became attorney-general of the United States in June, 1848, and was a Senator of the United States from 1852 to 1857. In March, 1857, he was appointed secretary of the navy. He has been accused of dispersing the navy to remote parts of the globe in 1860, with a design to favour the movements of the disunionists. Died in 1860.

Touchard-Lafosse, too'shâr' lâ'foss', (G.,) a mediocre French writer, born in 1780, published many historical works and novels. Died in 1847.

Touche-Tréville. See LA TOUCHE.

Tougaré, too'gâr', (JÉRÔME FRANÇOIS,) a French lawyer and horticulturist, born at Havre in 1781. He published several treatises on law and on horticulture.

Toullier, too'le-â', (CHARLES BONAVENTURE MARIE,) a distinguished French jurist, born about 1760. He became professor of law at Rennes, and published an important work entitled "The French Civil Law according to the Order of the Code Napoléon," (14 vols., 1811-31.) Died in 1835.

See "Biographie Universelle," (new edition;) C. PAULMIER, "Eloge de Toullier," 1836.

Toulmin, (CAMILLA.) See CROSSLAND.

Toulmin, tool'min, (JOSHUA,) an English Unitarian divine, born in London in 1740, became one of the pastors of the congregation at Birmingham. He was the author of "Memoirs of Socinus," (1777,) "Review of the Life, Character, and Writings of John Biddle," (1789,) and other works. Died in 1815.

See the "Monthly Review" for December, 1816.

Toulangeon, de, deh too'lôn'zhôn', (FRANÇOIS EMANUEL,) VISCOUNT, a French historian, born in Franche-Comté in 1748. Having joined the popular party on the breaking out of the Revolution, he was a deputy to the States-General in 1789. He published,

among other works, a "History of France from the Revolution of 1789," (4 vols., 1801-10,) and "Revolutionary Manual," etc.; also a translation of Cæsar's "Commentaries." Died in 1812.

See QUÉRRARD, "La France Littéraire;" DUPONT DE NEMOURS, "Notice sur M. de Toulougeon," 1818; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Toulouse, de, deh too'loo'z', (LOUIS ALEXANDRE de Bourbon—deh boor'bôn',) COUNT, a French admiral, born in 1678, was a son of Louis XIV. and Madame de Montespan. He received command of a fleet, and opposed with success the English and Dutch fleets near Malaga in 1704. Died in 1737.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Toup, toop,(JONATHAN,) an English divine and scholar, born in Cornwall in 1713. He studied at Exeter College, Oxford, and subsequently became a prebendary of Exeter Cathedral. He published several critical works of great merit, the most important of which is entitled "Emendations of Suidas," ("Emendations in Suidam," 4 vols., 1760-75.) Died in 1785.

Tour d'Auvergne, La. See TURENNE, LATOUR, and BOULLON.

Tour, de la, (BAILLET,) COUNT. See LA TOUR, VON.

Tour, La. See LA TOUR.

Tourette, La. See TOURRETTE, LA.

Tournefort, de, deh too'rneh'for' or toorn'for', (JOSEPH PITTON,) an eminent French botanist, born at Aix, in Provence, in 1656. He studied medicine at Montpellier, and subsequently made scientific excursions in Spain and the Pyrenees. He was appointed in 1683 assistant professor at the Jardin du Roi, in Paris, where his lectures won for him a high reputation. He set out in 1700 on a journey to Asia Minor, Greece, and the adjacent countries, accompanied by Gundelsheimer. On his return to Paris he obtained the chair of medicine in the College of France. He died in 1708. His principal works are his "History of Plants in the Environs of Paris," ("Histoire des Plantes qui naissent aux Environs de Paris," etc., 1698,) "Elements of Botany," ("Institutiones Rei Herbariæ," 3 vols. 4to, with 476 plates, 1700,) and "Travels in the Levant," (2 vols., 1717.)

See FONTENELLE, "Éloges;" "Biographie Médicale;" MAURY, "Histoire de l'Académie des Sciences;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tournély, too'r'nà'le', (HONORÉ,) a French priest and writer on theology, born at Antibes in 1658; died in 1729.

Tournemine, too'r'neh'mèn' or toorn'mèn', (RENÉ JOSEPH,) a learned French Jesuit, born at Rennes in 1661. Having previously filled various professorships, he became in 1701 editor of the "Journal de Trévoux." Among his works we may name "Reflections on Atheism," and an edition of Prideaux's "History of the Jews." Died in 1739.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" FELLER, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Tournemine, de, deh too'r'neh'mèn', (CHARLES,) a French painter, born at Toulon in 1825.

Tourneur, (CHARLES LOUIS FRANÇOIS.) See LE-TOURNEUR.

Tourneur, Le, leh too'r'nur', (PIERRE,) a French translator, born at Valognes in 1736. He produced in 1770 a translation of Young's "Night Thoughts," which was praised by Diderot, and commenced a prose version of Shakspeare's plays, the first volume of which appeared in 1776. The admiration of Shakspeare which he expressed provoked the hostility of Voltaire. Le Tourneur's version of Shakspeare (20 vols., 1776-82) is considered the best in the French language. It was revised and republished by M. Guizot in 1824. He also translated "Clarissa Harlowe," "Ossian's Poems," and other English books. Died in 1788.

See LA HARPE, "Cours de Littérature;" DESESSARTS, "Siècles Littéraires."

Tourneux, Le, leh too'r'nuh', (NICOLAS,) an eloquent French preacher, born at Rouen in 1640. He preached in Paris, was praised by Boileau, and received a pension from Louis XIV. He wrote several devotional works. Died in 1689.

Tournon, de, deh too'r'non', (CHARLES THOMAS MAILLARD,) born at Turin in 1668, studied at the College of the Propaganda at Rome, and was appointed by the

pope apostolic vicar in India. In 1701 he went on a mission to China, where his indiscreet zeal caused him to be imprisoned by the emperor in 1707. Died in prison in 1710.

See CARDINAL PASSIONEI, "Memorie storiche della Legazione e Morte del Cardinale di Tournon."

Tournon, de, (FRANÇOIS,) a French cardinal and statesman, born at Tournon in 1489, was distinguished by the favour of Francis I. In 1526 he assisted in negotiating for the delivrance of the king, who had been made prisoner by Charles V., and in 1529 concluded the peace of Cambrai. He was soon after made a cardinal and Archbishop of Bourges. He was instrumental in effecting the marriage of the son of Francis, afterwards Henry II., with Catherine de' Medici, and in 1538 negotiated with Charles V. the ten years' truce of Nice. He was made prime minister of state about 1542, in which post he was conspicuous for his cruel persecution of the Protestants. Died in 1562.

See FLEURY-TERNAL, "Histoire du Cardinal de Tournon," 1728; DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" SAINTE-MARTHE, "Gallia Christiana Nova;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tournon, de, (PHILIPPE CAMILLE CASIMIR MARCELIN,) COUNT, a French statesman, born at Apt in 1778. He was appointed prefect of Rome by Napoleon, and after the second restoration became prefect of the department of the Gironde. He wrote "Statistical Studies of Rome," etc., (1831.) Died in 1833.

Touro, too'ro, (JUDAH,) a wealthy and benevolent American Jew, born at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1776. He settled at New Orleans, and at his death left \$80,000 to found an almshouse in that city, as well as numerous munificent bequests for various charities in other cities of the United States, and for the relief of the Jews in Palestine. Died in 1854.

Touron, too'rôn', (ANTOINE,) a French biographer and monk, born near Castres in 1686. He wrote, besides other works, in French, a "Life of Thomas Aquinas," (1737,) and a "Life of Charles Borromeo," (1761.) Died in 1775.

Tourreil, de, deh too'râ'l' or too'râ'ye, (JACQUES,) a French *littérateur*, born at Toulouse in 1656. He translated some orations of Demosthenes, and was admitted into the French Academy in 1692. Died in 1715.

Touret, too'râ', (CHARLES GILBERT,) a French minister of state, born at Montmarault in 1795. He was minister of agriculture from June to December, 1848, and founded agricultural schools, (*fermes écoles.*) Died in 1857.

Tourette, de la, deh lâ too'rêt', (MARC ANTOINE LOUIS CLARET,) a French naturalist, born at Lyons in 1729, was a friend of J. J. Rousseau. He published, besides other works, "Elements of Botany," (2 vols., 1766,) and "Chloris Lugdunensis," (1785.) Died in 1793.

Tourtelle, too'r'têl', (ÉTIENNE,) a French medical writer, born at Besançon in 1756. Among his works is a "Philosophic History of Medicine," (2 vols., 1804.) Died in 1801.

Tourville, de, deh too'r'vêl', (ANNE HILARION de Cotentin—deh ko'tôn'tân',) COUNT, a celebrated French admiral, born at Tourville in 1642. He became a captain in 1667, and served with distinction against the Dutch and Spaniards. In 1682 he obtained the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1689 was made a vice-admiral. "Tourville," says Macaulay, "was the ablest maritime commander that his country then possessed." ("History of England," vol. iii.) He defeated the English admiral Torrington at Beachy Head in June, 1690. In 1692 he was ordered, with forty-four ships, to protect the descent of an army on England. The English and Dutch fleets gained a decisive victory over him at La Hogue the same year. He was created a marshal of France in 1693. Died in 1701.

See "Mémoires de Tourville," 3 vols., 1742; RICHER, "Vie de Tourville," 1783; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Toussain, too'sân', (DANIEL,) a French Protestant minister, born at Montbelliard in 1541. He taught Hebrew at Orléans, and afterwards preached at Heidelberg, where he also was professor of theology. He wrote several works. Died in 1602.

â, è, î, ò, û, *long*; à, è, ô, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, î, ö, ü, *ÿ*, *short*; a, e, i, o, *obscure*; fâr, fäll, fât; mêt; nôt; gööd; mōön;

Toussain, [Lat. TUSSA'NUS,] (JACQUES,) a French Hellenist, born at Troyes. He was appointed professor of Greek at the Collège Royal by Francis I. about 1532. Among his pupils were Turnèbe (Turnebus) and Henri Estienne. Died in 1547.

Toussaint, too'sân', (ANNA LUISE GERTRUDE,) a Dutch novelist, born at Alkmaar in 1812. She published, besides other works, "Almagro," (1837), "The English in Rome," (1840,) and "Lauernesse House," ("Het Huis Lauernesse," 1841,) which had a great success; also a popular historical novel, entitled "Leycester in Nederland," (about 1851.) She was married to the painter Bosboom in 1851.

See the "Westminster Review" for August, 1843.

Toussaint, too'sân', (FRANÇOIS CHRISTOPHE ARMAND,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1806, was a pupil of David of Angers. Among his works is "Two Indian Slaves bearing a Torch." Died in 1862.

Toussaint, (FRANÇOIS VINCENT,) a French writer, born in Paris about 1715. He published a treatise on ethics, entitled "Les Mœurs par Panage," (1748.) Died in Berlin in 1772.

Toussaint L'Ouverture, too'sân' loo'vêr'tiir', a celebrated negro general and liberator, born near Cap François, in Hayti, in 1743, was descended from an African prince. His parents were both slaves and of pure negro blood. He learned to read and to write, and by his good conduct and intelligence gained the confidence of his master, who appointed him steward of the implements employed in making sugar. In August, 1791, began a general insurrection of the slaves of Hayti, who massacred many of the whites. Toussaint, however, was innocent of these acts of cruelty, and saved the lives of his master's family. After they had escaped from the island, Toussaint joined the army which was fighting for liberty. The insurgents espoused the cause of Louis XVI., while their former masters received aid from the English.

The horrible confusion which prevailed in the island was increased by dissensions among the whites and by the interference of the Spaniards. Toussaint obtained the chief command of the negroes, and after the French Convention had decreed the liberation of the slaves (February, 1794) he fought against the English and Spaniards, and aided the French general Laveaux to expel those invaders. He gained a number of victories. "His energy and his prowess," says Beard, "made him the idol of his troops. . . . In his deeds and warlike achievements he had equalled the great captains of ancient and modern times." He was appointed commander-in-chief by the French commissioner in 1796, and confirmed as such by Bonaparte about December, 1799. He was regarded as a general benefactor by all classes and colours. He restored order and prosperity, and governed with moderation and humanity. Under his auspices a liberal constitution was formed, and he was elected president for life. Toussaint sent this constitution to Bonaparte for his approbation in July, 1800, but the French Consul exclaimed, "He is a revolted slave, whom we must punish; the honour of France is outraged." Having resolved to reduce the negroes again to slavery, Bonaparte sent an army of about 35,000 men, under Leclerc, to subdue Toussaint. This army arrived at Hayti about the end of 1801, and, though courageously resisted by Toussaint, occupied the seaports. Retiring to the mountains, Toussaint maintained the contest, and killed thousands of the French. Leclerc resorted to negotiation, and offered the negroes their liberty. These conditions were accepted by Toussaint, who concluded a peace and retired to his estate. He was taken by treachery in June, 1802, and carried to France, and confined in the dungeon in the castle of Joux, near Besançon, where he died in April, 1803. According to some authors, he was starved to death.

See SAINT-RÉMY, "Vie de Toussaint L'Ouverture," 1850; JOHN R. BEARD, "Life of Toussaint L'Ouverture," 1853; J. REDPATH, "Toussaint L'Ouverture; a Biography," 1863; DUBROCA, "Vie de Toussaint Louverture," 1802; JAMES STEPHEN, "History of Toussaint Louverture," 1814; "Lecture on Toussaint L'Ouverture," by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Boston, 1863.

Toussenet, too'snêl', (ALPHONSE,) a French naturalist and journalist, born at Montreuil-Bellay in 1803. He

published, besides other works, "Le Monde des Oiseaux, Ornithologie passionnelle," (1852.)

Tow'er, (ZEALOUS B.,) an American general, born in Massachusetts about 1822, graduated at West Point in 1841. He became a captain about 1855, a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861, and commanded a brigade at the second battle of Bull Run, August 29 and 30, 1862.

Tow'er's, (JOSEPH,) an English Unitarian divine and writer, born in Southwark in 1737. He was a contributor to the "Biographia Britannica," and wrote a "Life of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia," (2 vols., 1788,) "Observations on the Rights and Duties of Juries," and other works. Died in 1799.

Tow'good, (MICAHAH,) an English dissenter, born in Devonshire in 1700, wrote, besides other works, a book entitled "High-Flown Episcopal and Priestly Claims freely Examined." He preached at Exeter. Died in 1792.

Towianski, to-ve-ân'skee, a Polish mystic, who pretended to have divine revelations, was born in Lithuania about 1800. He successively visited the principal cities of Europe, and while in Paris made a convert of the Polish poet Mickiewicz, who wrote a treatise in favour of his doctrines, entitled "The Official Church and Mesianism." Being soon after banished from France, he retired to Switzerland.

Town'ley, (CHARLES,) an English amateur, born in Lancashire in 1737, resided at Rome, where he made a large and choice collection of statuary, medals, and other remains of ancient art, which are now in the British Museum and are called the "Townley marbles." His collection was purchased for twenty-eight thousand two hundred pounds. Died in 1805.

Townley, (JAMES,) an English divine and dramatic writer, born in London in 1715. He was a friend of Hogarth, whom he assisted in his "Analysis of Beauty." He was the author of the popular farce of "High Life Below-Stairs," (1759,) and he is said to have assisted Garrick in the composition of his dramas. Died in 1778.

Townley, (JOHN,) an uncle of Charles, noticed above, was born in 1697. He served with distinction in the French army, and made a good French translation of "Hudibras." Died in 1782.

Town'send, (ELIZA,) an American writer, born in Boston about 1788, was the author of an admired poem, entitled "The Incomprehensibility of God," and other works. Died in 1854.

See GRISWOLD, "Female Poets of America."

Town'send, (JOHN,) an English divine and philanthropist, born in London in 1757. He was one of the founders of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Bermondsey, (1792.) He wrote "Hints on Sunday-Schools," etc., and other works.

Townsend, (JOSEPH,) an English divine and physician, born about 1740, was chaplain to Lady Huntingdon. He published "The Physician's Vade-Mecum," (1794,) "The Character of Moses established for Veracity as an Historian," etc., (2 vols. 4to, 1813-15,) which is highly commended, and other works. Died in 1816.

Townshend, tōwn'zend, (CHARLES,) Viscount Townshend, an English statesman, born in 1676, was the son of Horatio Townshend, the first viscount of that name. He succeeded to the peerage at the death of his father, about 1686. In 1709 he was sent as ambassador to the Dutch United Provinces, and negotiated the Barrier treaty. He married a sister of Sir Robert Walpole. On the accession of George I. (1714) he became secretary of state and prime minister. He and the other ministers were all Whigs. By the intrigues or agency of Sunderland, he was removed in 1716, and was offered the place of lord lieutenant of Ireland, which he indignantly refused. Sir Robert Walpole, who was his friend, resigned office, and went with Townshend into the opposition. In 1721 Townshend was appointed secretary of state in a new ministry, of which Walpole was the premier, or first lord of the treasury. He resigned in 1730, in consequence of a quarrel with Walpole. "Townshend retired," says Macaulay, "and, with rare moderation and public spirit, refused to take any part in

politics." (Review of the "Life of Lord Chatham.") He died in 1738, leaving the reputation of an honest statesman.

Townshend, (CHARLES,) a grandson of the preceding, was born in 1725, and was a younger son of the third Viscount Townshend. He entered the House of Commons in 1747, and acquired a high reputation as an orator. He was appointed treasurer of the chamber in 1756. In politics he was a Whig. He became secretary at war under Pitt in 1761, and first lord of trade and plantations in 1763. He supported the Stamp Act, so obnoxious to the American colonies, (1765.) In the new ministry formed by Lord Chatham in 1766, he was chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the House of Commons. He procured the passage of the bill which imposed a tax on tea and other articles imported into the American colonies, and which provoked them to revolt. "Charles Townshend," says Macaulay, "a man of splendid talents, of lax principles, and of boundless vanity and presumption, would submit to no control. . . . He had always quailed before the genius and the lofty character of Pitt; but, now that Pitt [Lord Chatham] had quitted the House of Commons and seemed to have abdicated the part of chief minister, Townshend broke loose from all restraint." (Essay on the "Earl of Chatham," in the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1844.) He died in September, 1767. He had married a daughter of John, Duke of Argyll.

Townshend, (GEORGE,) Marquis Townshend, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1724. He became a general, was sent to Canada, and succeeded Wolfe as commander-in-chief when the latter was killed, (1759.) He was afterwards employed in Germany and Portugal. Died in 1807.

Town'son, (THOMAS,) an English theologian, born in Essex in 1715. He studied at Christ Church College, Oxford, and rose through various preferments to be Archdeacon of Richmond in 1780. He published several theological works, one of which, entitled "Discourses on the Four Gospels," (1778), was very favourably received, and was praised by Bishop Lowth. The degree of D.D. was bestowed on the author by the University of Oxford. Died in 1792.

Tow'son, (NATHAN,) an American general, born near Baltimore in 1784. As captain of the second regiment of artillery, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards General) Scott, he assisted in the capture of the brig Caledonia from the British, (October, 1812.) In the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 he won a high reputation for skill and bravery, and distinguished himself in the actions of Chippewa, Niagara, and Fort Erie. He became successively lieutenant-colonel, (1816,) paymaster-general, (1819,) brigadier-general, (1834,) and major-general, (1849.) Died in 1854.

To'zer, (HENRY,) an English Puritan minister, born in Devonshire in 1602. He preached at Oxford, and afterwards at Rotterdam, where he died in 1650. He had published several sermons.

Tozzetti. See TARGIONI.

Tozzi, tot'see, (LUCA,) an Italian physician, born near Aversa in 1638, succeeded Malpighi as professor at Rome and physician to the pope in 1695. Died in 1717.

Trā'be-a, (QUINTUS,) a Roman comic poet, who lived about 130 B.C. His works are lost, except small fragments.

Trā'cŷ, (ALBERT H.), an American lawyer, born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1793, removed to the State of New York about 1812. He was a member of Congress from 1819 to 1825. Died at Buffalo in 1859.

Tracy, (URIAH,) an American statesman, born in Franklin, Connecticut, in 1755. He represented a district of Connecticut in Congress from 1793 to 1796, and was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of that State in the latter year. He was an able speaker, and was distinguished for his wit and humour. He remained in the Senate until his death, which occurred in 1807.

Tracy, de, deh trā'se', (ALEXANDRE CÉSAR VICTOR CHARLES DESTUTT—dā'tū'), MARQUIS, a French politician, born in Paris in 1781. He was a Liberal member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1827 to 1848, and was

minister of the marine from December, 1848, to October 1849. Died in 1864.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tracy, de, (ANTOINE LOUIS CHARLES DESTUTT,) COMTE, a French philosopher, born in the Bourbonnais in 1754, was the father of the preceding. He attained the rank of maréchal-de-camp in the army in 1792, and was imprisoned for ten months in the reign of terror. About 1800 he was appointed a member of the senate. Having acquired distinction by several works on logic, grammar, etc., he was admitted into the French Academy in 1808. His chief work is "Elements of Ideology," ("Éléments d'Idéologie," 4 vols., 1817-18.) His philosophy is the sensualism or sensationalism of Condillac carried to the extreme issues. Died in 1836.

See DAMIRON, "Essai de la Philosophie en France;" MIGNET, "Notices et Portraits;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Trā'cŷ, de, (SARAH NEWTON,) MARQUISE, born at Stockport, in England, in 1789, was married in 1816 to the Marquis de Tracy, noticed above. She died in 1850, leaving "Essais divers, Lettres et Pensées," (3 vols., 1852-55.)

See SAINT-EUVE, "Causeries du Lundi."

Trad'es-cant, (JOHN,) a distinguished traveller and naturalist, supposed to have been a native of Holland, settled in England, and became in 1629 gardener to Charles I. He had previously visited Asia and the shores of the Mediterranean, where he made a collection of plants. Died about 1640. His son, of the same name, born in 1608, went on a scientific expedition to Virginia. He published a descriptive catalogue of his father's Museum, entitled "Museum Tradescantium," etc., (1656.) He died in 1662, and the collection, which he greatly increased, now forms the principal part of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. The genus Tradescantia was named in honour of these botanists.

Traetta, trā-et'tā, (TOMMASO,) an Italian composer, born at Bitonto in 1727. He composed a number of operas. Died in 1779.

Tragus. See BOCK, (HIERONYMUS.)

Traheron, trāh'er-on, ? (BARTHOLOMEW,) an English Protestant minister, born after 1500. He became keeper of the Royal Library in the reign of Edward VI., at whose death (1553) he went into exile. He wrote several theological works.

Trail, trāl, (ROBERT,) a Scottish Calvinistic divine, born in Fifeshire in 1642, was imprisoned under the Conventicle Act in the reign of Charles II. He was the author of several religious works. His grandson, James Trail, went over to the Church of England, and was made Bishop of Down and Connor. Died in 1783.

Trail, (THOMAS STEWART,) M.D., a Scottish naturalist and physician, born in Orkney in 1781. He became professor of medical jurisprudence at Edinburgh about 1832, and edited the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Died in 1862.

Trā'jan, [Lat. TRAJANUS; It. TRAJANO, trā-yā'no; Fr. TRAJAN, trā'zhōn'; Ger. TRAJAN, trā-yān'] or, more fully, **Mar'cus Ul'pi-us Ner'va Tra-jā-nus**, Emperor of Rome, born near Seville, in Spain, about 52 A.D., was the son of Trajan, an Iberian officer, whom he accompanied in his campaigns in Asia Minor. He was chosen consul in 91 A.D., and was afterwards appointed to command the legions on the Lower Rhine. His eminent virtues and ability obtained for him the favour and confidence of the emperor Nerva, who adopted him and made him his successor. On the death of Nerva, in 98 A.D., Trajan was proclaimed emperor, and soon after marched against Decabalus, King of the Dacians, whom he repeatedly defeated. In 106 A.D. Dacia became a Roman province, and a column (which is still extant) was erected on the Forum Trajani, in commemoration of these victories, by Apollodorus of Damascus. In the year 115 he commanded in person an army which invaded Parthia, and defeated the Parthians in several battles. He took Ctesiphon, the capital of Parthia, and deposed the king of that country. In 116 he descended the Tigris to the Persian Gulf. He was returning to Rome, when he died, without issue, at Selinus, in Cilicia, in 117 A.D., and was succeeded by

Hadrian. Trajan was one of the greatest and best emperors of Rome. He is commended for his moderation, sound judgment, and the simplicity of his mode of living. Yet he persecuted the Christians, and presided as judge at the tribunal when the martyr Ignatius was sentenced to death. Among his friends was Pliny the Younger, who wrote a "Panegyric on Trajan."

See TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" RITTER, "Trajanus in Lucem reproductus," 1768; H. FRANCKE, "Zur Geschichte Trajan's," etc., 1840; GENERSICH, "Trajan; biographisches Gemälde," 1811; MERIVALE, "History of the Romans under the Empire;" MORALES, "Hechos y Dichos de Trajano," 1654; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Trajan and **Trajanus**. See **TRAJAN**.

Trajanus, a Roman general under the emperor Valens. In 373 A.D. he commanded an army which defeated Sapor, King of Persia. He was killed at the battle of Adrianople, in 378 A.D.

Träll, (RUSSELL THACHER,) M.D., an eminent American physician of the hydropathic school, born in Tolland county, Connecticut, in 1812. Having removed to New York, he founded in 1843 a water-cure establishment, to which he afterwards joined a medical school, called the "New York Hygeio-Therapeutic College," designed for both sexes. He has edited successively the "Hydropathic Review," the "Water-Cure Journal," and "Life Illustrated." Among his principal works we may name the "Hydropathic Encyclopedia," (1852), "Hydropathic Cook-Book," (1854), "Prize Essay on Tobacco," "The Scientific Basis of Vegetarianism," and "Diseases of the Throat and Lungs."

Tralles, träl'tes, (BALTHASAR LUDWIG,) a German physician, born at Breslau in 1708. He practised in that city, and wrote a number of medical works, which were esteemed. Died in 1797.

Trallianus. See **ALEXANDER OF TRALLES**.

Transtampare, de, (HENRY.) See **HENRY II. OF CASTILE**.

Trapp, (JOHN,) an English clergyman, born in 1601. He was vicar of Weston-on-Avon, and wrote a commentary on the Bible. Died in 1669.

Trapp, (JOSEPH,) D.D., an English divine and scholar, born in Gloucestershire in 1679. He became professor of poetry at Oxford in 1708, and was subsequently chaplain to Lord Bolingbroke, who bestowed upon him the living of Harlington, in Middlesex. He published "Prælectiones Poeticæ," (3 vols., 1711-19), "Notes upon the Gospels," (2 vols., 1748), and several political treatises; also a translation of the "Æneid" into blank verse, and a Latin version of "Paradise Lost." Died in 1747.

Traun, von, fon tröwn, (OTTO FERDINAND,) COUNT, an Austrian general, born in 1677. He obtained the rank of field-marshal in 1740, and commanded the army which under Charles of Lorraine opposed Frederick the Great in 1745. He forced the Prussians to evacuate Bohemia. Died in 1748. Frederick compared him to Sertorius, and ascribed to him the success of the Austrians in the campaign of 1745.

Trautson, von, fon tröwt'son, (JOHANN JOSEPH,) COUNT, a liberal German prelate, born in 1704. He promoted reform in religion and morals. In 1756 he became a cardinal. Died at Vienna in 1757.

Trautmansdorf, tröwt'mâns-dorf, (MAXIMILIAN,) COUNT, an Austrian diplomatist and statesman, born at Grätz in 1584. He concluded a treaty of peace in 1619 between Ferdinand II. and Maximilian of Bavaria, and subsequently negotiated the Peace of Westphalia. He enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the emperor Ferdinand II., and was the first to communicate to him the treasonable designs of Wallenstein. Died in 1650.

See **SCHILLER**, "Thirty Years' War."

Travasa, trã-vã'sã, (GAETANO MARIA,) an Italian historian, born at Bassano in 1698. He wrote a "History of the Heresiarchs of the First Four Centuries," (6 vols., 1752-62,) and other works. Died in 1774.

Travers, trã'vair', (GILLES JULIEN,) a French scholar and poet, born at Valognes (Manche) in 1802. He was professor of Latin at Caen from 1844 to 1856. He produced poems called "Les Algériennes," (1827,) and "Mourning," ("Deuil," 1837.)

Trav'erë, (JOHN,) an English composer, was a pupil of Dr. Greene, and was appointed organist to the chapels royal in 1737. Died in 1758.

Travers, (NICOLAS,) a French Jansenist priest and writer, born at Nantes in 1674. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of Nantes," (3 vols., 1836-41.) Died in 1750.

Traversari. See **AMBROSIUS OF CAMALDOLI**.

Traviès de Villiers, trã've-ës' deh ve'yã', (CHARLES JOSEPH,) a Swiss painter of genre, born in the canton of Zurich in 1804. He painted grotesque scenes with success, and was one of the founders of the "Charivari" of Paris. Died in 1859. His brother ÉDOUARD is a skilful painter of animals and still life.

Trav'is, (GEORGE,) an English clergyman, born in Lancashire, became Archdeacon of Chester. He wrote several letters to Gibbon on the authenticity of the text I. John v. 7. Died in 1797.

Travot, trã'vo', (JEAN PIERRE,) a French general, born at Poligny in 1767; died in 1836.

Trayer, trã'yã', (JEAN BAPTISTE JULES,) a French landscape-painter, born in Paris about 1806.

Trëad'well, (DANIEL,) an American mechanic, born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1791. He became associate editor of the "Boston Journal of Philosophy and the Arts" in 1822, and in 1824 Rumford professor of technology in Harvard College. He invented a machine for spinning hemp for cordage, and a cannon called by his name. Died in 1872.

'trebatius. See **TESTA**.

Trebatti. See **PONZIO**.

Tre-bel'i-us Max'i-mus, a Roman magistrate under the reign of Nero, was chosen consul with Lucius Annæus Seneca in 62 A.D.

Trebellius Pollio. See **POLLIO**, (TREBELLIIUS.)

Tre-bo'ni-us, (CAIUS,) a Roman politician, became tribune of the people in 55 B.C., and one of Cæsar's legates in Gaul. He was a partisan of Cæsar in the civil war, was elected city prætor in 48, and consul in 45 B.C. He performed a prominent part in the conspiracy against the life of Cæsar. In 43 B.C. he was killed at Smyrna by Dolabella.

Trëbutien, trã'büt'së-ãn', (GUILLAUME STANISLAS,) a French antiquary and Orientalist, born in Calvados in 1800. He published a work on the "History and Antiquities of Caen," (1847.)

Treb'y, (Sir GEORGE,) an English jurist, born in Devonshire in 1644, was elected to Parliament for Plympton in 1678, and subsequently rose to be attorney-general and chief justice of the common pleas in the reign of William III. Died in 1702.

Trëd'göld, (THOMAS,) an English civil engineer, born at Brandon, in Durham, in 1788. He became a resident of London, and published in 1820 "Elementary Principles of Carpentry," which is a valuable work. He wrote a number of treatises on joinery, railroads, the steam-engine, etc. Died in London in 1829.

Treäiakovsky, trã-de-ã-kov'ske, (VASILII KIRILOVITCH,) a Russian *littérateur*, born in 1703, studied in Paris, and after his return became secretary to the Saint Petersburg Academy of Sciences, (1733.) He translated Rollin's "Ancient History," and published numerous original poems. Died in 1769.

Treilhard, trã'lãr', or **Treilliard**, trã'le-ãr', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) COUNT, a French statesman of the Revolution, born at Brives in 1742. He was a republican member of the Convention of 1792-95, observed a cautious silence during the reign of terror, and was elected to the Council of Five Hundred in 1795. He was one of the directors of the republic from May, 1798, to June, 1799. In 1802 he was appointed a councillor of state. He received the title of minister of state in 1809, and that of count in 1810, and died the same year.

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

Treitschke, tritsh'keh, (KARL GEORG,) a German jurist, born at Dresden in 1783. He published several legal works.

Trëlat, trã'lã', (ULYSSE,) a French physician and republican, born at Montargis in 1795. He was minister of public works in May-June, 1848.

Tre-law'ney, (Sir JOHN,) Bishop of Bristol, was one of the seven bishops prosecuted in 1688 for refusing to publish King James's declaration of indulgence. He was acquitted.

See MISS STRICKLAND, "Lives of the Seven Bishops," London, 1866.

Trelliard. See TREILHARD.

Trellund, trêl'lünd, (JOHAN or HANS,) a Danish bishop, born at Copenhagen in 1669. He was appointed Bishop of Viborg about 1726, and published several theological works. Died in 1735.

See TYCHONIUS, "Ligpraediken over Biskop H. Trellund," 1735.

Trembecki, trêm-bêts'skee, (STANISLAS,) a Polish poet, born in the district of Cracow about 1724, was patronized by the king Stanislas Augustus. He was the author of a descriptive poem, entitled "Zofijowka," which is highly esteemed by his countrymen. He died in 1812, leaving a "History of Poland," in manuscript.

Tremblay. See JOSEPH, (FRANÇOIS LECLERC.)

Trembley, trôn'blâ', (ABRAHAM,) a Swiss naturalist, born at Geneva in 1700, published "Memoirs on Fresh-Water Polypes," (1744,) "Instructions on Natural and Revealed Religion," (1775,) and other works. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in 1784.

See "Mémoire sur la Vie de Trembley," 1787.

Tremellius, trà-mel'le-oos, (EMMANUEL,) an Italian Orientalist, born at Ferrara about 1510. He was converted to the Protestant faith by Peter Martyr, (Vermigli,) with whom he retired for safety to Germany. In the reign of Edward VI. he taught Hebrew at Cambridge. He was afterwards professor of Hebrew at Heidelberg, where he translated the New Testament from Syriac into Latin, (1569.) Aided by Francis Junius, he produced a Latin translation of the Bible, (1575-79,) which was highly esteemed. Died at Sedan in 1580.

See M. ADAM, "Vitæ Theologorum exterorum;" TEISSIER, "Eloges."

Trémouille, de la, deh lâ trà'mwâl' or trà'mwâ'ye, or **Trimouille**, trê'mool', (LOUIS,) Prince de Talmont, a French general, born in 1460. He rendered an important service at the battle of Fornovo, in 1495, and commanded the army which Louis XII. sent into Italy about 1500. He conquered Lombardy, was defeated at Novara in 1513, and was killed at the battle of Pavia, in 1525.

See J. BOUCHET, "Panégyrique du Chevalier sans reproche," etc., 1527.

Trémouillère, trà'mo'le-air', (PIERRE CHARLES,) a French painter of history, was born in Anjou in 1703; died in Paris in 1739. He was an artist of fine promise.

Trémouille. See TRÉMOILLE, DE LA.

Trench, (FRANCIS,) an English writer, a brother of Archbishop Trench, was born in 1806. He became rector of Islip. He published "Travels in France and Spain," and several religious works.

Trench, (REV. RICHARD CHENEVIX,) an eminent English ecclesiastic and philologist, born in 1807. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became Hulsean lecturer in 1845. He was appointed theological professor and examiner at King's College, London, in 1847, and in 1856 created Dean of Westminster. He has published "Notes on the Miracles," (1846,) a treatise "On the Study of Words," (1851,) often reprinted, "Synonyms of the New Testament," (1851,) and "Lectures on Medieval Church History," (1878,) also poems, "The Story of Justin Martyr," (1835,) "Poems from Eastern Sources," and "Geneveva," (1842.) He was appointed Archbishop of Dublin in 1863, and retained the see until November, 1884, when he resigned on account of ill health. He died in March, 1886.

Trenchard, (Sir JOHN,) an English statesman, born in Dorsetshire in 1650. He represented Taunton in Parliament in 1679, and distinguished himself as an active member of the opposition. He was an advocate for the Exclusion Bill, and was imprisoned for a time in 1683, on a charge of being implicated in the Rye-House Plot. After the accession of James II. he took refuge in France, but he returned to England after the Revolution of 1688, and was appointed secretary of state by William III., (1693.) Died in 1695.

Trenchard, (JOHN,) an English journalist and political writer, born about 1662. He was the author of "The Natural History of Superstition," (1709,) "A Comparison of the Proposals of the Bank and South Sea Company," "Thoughts on the Peerage Bill," and "Cato's Letters," the last-named in conjunction with Mr. T. Gordon,—and was associated with that gentleman as editor of the "Independent Whig." Died in 1723.

Trenck, von der, fon dêr trênk, (FRANZ,) BARON, a celebrated military commander, born at Reggio, in Calabria, in 1714, was the son of a Prussian officer. At an early age he entered the Russian service, where he distinguished himself equally by his reckless courage and his ferocity. On the breaking out of the Austrian war of succession, he offered his services to Maria Theresa, and at the head of his pandours made himself everywhere formidable by his barbarities and rapacity. He was at length imprisoned at Spielberg, in Moravia, where he died in 1749. His autobiography, called "Remarkable Life and Deeds of Baron Trenck," appeared in 1807.

See, also, HÜBNER, "Franz von der Trenck," 3 vols., 1788-89.

Trenck, von der, (FRIEDRICH,) BARON, a cousin of the preceding, was born at Königsberg in 1726. He entered the Prussian army at an early age, and for a time enjoyed the favour of Frederick the Great; but, having, as is supposed, offended the king by an imprudent attachment to his sister the princess Amelia, he was imprisoned in the fortress of Glatz. Having escaped from his prison in 1747, he went to Russia, where he was patronized by the empress and made a captain of hussars. While on a visit to his family, in 1754, he was arrested by order of Frederick, confined in a narrow cell at Magdeburg, and, after several attempts at escape, loaded with heavy irons. He was released in 1763, but he was obliged to leave the kingdom. After the death of Frederick, Baron Trenck published his autobiographic "Memoirs," (3 vols., 1787,) which acquired great popularity and were translated into the principal European languages. After residing for a time at Aix-la-Chapelle and other cities on the continent, he went in 1792 to Paris, where he joined the Jacobin faction, by whom he was sentenced to the guillotine in 1794.

See WAHRMANN, "F. von der Trenck, Leben," etc., 1837; ERICH, "Leben und Schicksale des Abenteurers F. von der Trenck," 1846; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Trendlenburg, trênd'lên-böörġ', written also **Trendelenburg**, (FRIEDRICH ADOLF,) a German scholar and philosophical writer, born at Eutin in 1802, published "Logical Researches," ("Logische Untersuchungen," 1840,) and other works. He criticised Hegel and Kant. He was professor of philosophy at Ber in from 1833 to his death in 1872.

Treneuil, (JOSEPH,) a French poet, born at Cahors in 1763. Among his works is "The Tombs of Saint-Denis," (1806.) Died in Paris in 1818.

Trenholm, (GEORGE A.), of South Carolina, an American financier, was appointed secretary of the treasury by Jefferson Davis in June, 1864.

Trenta, trênt'â, (FILIPPO,) an Italian tragic poet, born at Ascoli in 1731; died in 1795.

Trento, da, dâ trênt'o, (ANTONIO,) an Italian wood-engraver, originally named FANTUZZI, (fân-toot'see,) born at Trent. He was a pupil of Parmigiano, several of whose works he engraved. Died about 1545.

Trentowski, trênt-tov'skee, (FERDINAND B.), an eminent Polish philosopher, born near Warsaw in 1808. Being compelled to leave his country during the rebellion of 1830, he repaired to Germany, where he devoted himself to teaching philosophy. He published, in German, his "Basis of Universal Philosophy," (1837,) "Preliminary Studies to the Science of Nature," (1840,) and a Latin treatise "On the Eternal Life of Man." Among his other works, which are written in Polish, we may name "The Relation of Philosophy to the Science of Government," "Education on a System of Pedagogics," and "Logic." He died in 1869.

Treschow, trêsh'ov, (NEILS,) a Norwegian scholar and writer, born at Drammen in 1751. He studied at Copenhagen, and was appointed in 1803 professor of philosophy in the university of that city. Among his principal works are "Principles of Legislation," "Spirit

of Christianity," "Morality for the State and People," and "Philosophical Testament," etc. Died in 1833.

Tresham, trêsh'am, (HENRY), an Irish artist and poet, studied at Rome, and was chosen, after his return, a Royal Academician. He was the author of "The Sea-Sick Minstrel," and other poems. Died in 1814.

Tressan, de, (LOUIS ELISABETH de la Vergne,) COUNT, a French officer a d *littérateur*, born at Mons, in 1705. He was the author of a "Treatise on Electricity," (1749,) and of translations from the "Orlando Furioso," and "Amadis de Gaul." He was elected to the French Academy in 1781, and was a friend of Voltaire. He served as aide-de-camp to the King at Fontenoy in 1745. Died in 1783.

Trevelyan, (GEORGE OTTO,) an English politician and writer, son of Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan and nephew of Lord Macaulay, was born in 1828. In the Liberal Administration of 1880-5 he was secretary for Ireland and afterwards chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Under Mr. Gladstone in 1886 he was secretary for Scotland. He is the author of "The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay," "The Early History of Charles James Fox," and other works. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in June, 1886.

Treviranus, (GOTTFRIED REINHOLD,) a German physiologist, born at Bremen in 1776, practised medicine in that city. He published "Biology, or the Philosophy of Living Nature," etc. Died in 1837.

Treviranus, (LUDOLPH CHRISTIAN,) a botanist, a brother of the preceding, was born at Bremen in 1779. He became professor of botany at Bonn, and published "Physiology of Plants," (1835-39.)

Trevisani, (ANGELO,) a Venetian portrait painter of the eighteenth century.

Trevisani, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, sometimes called ROMAN TREVISANI, was born near Trieste in 1656. He studied under Zanchi at Venice, and afterwards visited Rome, where he worked. Among these may be named a "Crucifixion," and "The Slaughter of the Innocents." Died in 1746.

Trevisi, da, dâ trâ-vee'see, or **Trevigi**, trâ-vee'jee, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian painter and architect, born at Trevigi about 1500, resided for a time in England, where he was patronized by Henry VIII. Among his master-pieces may be named a "Madonna accompanied by Saints." His portraits also are highly esteemed. Died in 1544.

Treviso, (tra-vee'so,) DUKE OF. See MORTIER.

Trevi-thick, (RICHARD,) an English engineer, born in Cornwall in 1771, was one of the inventors of high-pressure steam-engines. He obtained in 1802 a patent for a steam-carriage to run on common roads. In 1804 he constructed a locomotive for railways. Died in 1833.

See WILLIAM WALKER, "Memoirs of the Distinguished Men of Science of Great Britain," etc., London, 1864; "All the Year Round" for August, 1860.

Trevor, (Sir JOHN,) an able English statesman, born in 1626, was a son-in-law of the illustrious Hampden. Early in 1668 he was sent as an envoy to France, and negotiated the provisional treaty of April 15, 1668. He was appointed secretary of state in September of that year. Having opposed without success the foreign policy which Charles II. and the Duke of York adopted, he was turned out of the cabinet in 1670; but he continued to be secretary until his death, in 1672.

Trevor, (Sir JOHN,) an English lawyer, born in 1633, was a cousin and parasite of the infamous Judge Jeffreys. In the reign of Charles II. he was solicitor-general. He became master of the rolls, and Speaker of the House of Commons, in 1685. He was made a privy councillor in 1688, and was subsequently appointed first commissioner of the great seal. Having been convicted of bribery, he was expelled from the Speakership in 1695, but was allowed to retain the mastership of the rolls. Died in 1717.

Trevor, (THOMAS) LORD, an eminent English lawyer, was a son of Sir John Trevor, (1626-72,) and a grandson of John Hampden. He was appointed chief justice of the common pleas in 1701, was raised to the peerage, as Lord Trevor, in 1711, and became lord privy seal in

1726. He was appointed president of the council in 1730, and died the same year, leaving a son, who about 1766 received the title of Viscount Hampden.

Trew, trâ, (CHRISTOPH JAKOB,) a celebrated German botanist and anatomist, born near Nuremberg in 1695. He studied medicine, and became physician-in-ordinary to the Margrave of Anspach. In 1746 he was made president of the "Académie des Curieux de la Nature," with the titles of Count-Palatine and physician to the emperor. He published "Plantæ Selectæ," etc., (1570-73,) a magnificent publication, illustrated by Ehret, and "History and Botanical Character of the Cedars of Lebanon," ("Cedrorum Libani Historia et Character Botanicus," etc., 2 vols., 1757-67;) also "Osteological Plates of the Human Body," ("Tabulæ Osteologicae Corporis Humani," 1767, with coloured plates,) and other anatomical works. Died in 1769.

See RUMPEL, "Monumentum Trewio positum," 1769; "Biographie Médicale."

Trézel, trâ'zél', (CAMILLE ALPHONSE,) a French general, born in Paris in 1780; died in 1860.

Trézel, (PIERRE FÉLIX,) a French painter of history and allegory, born in Paris in 1782; died in 1855.

Trianon, trê'ânôn', (HENRI,) a French *littérateur* and critic, born about 1810. He wrote critiques for the "Artiste" and other periodicals, and published editions of Homer's Poems.

Tribolo, di, de tree'bo-lo, (NICCOLÒ,) an eminent Italian sculptor, whose family name was PERICOLI, was born at Florence in 1500, or, as some say, 1485. He was a pupil of Sansovino, and was patronized by Pope Clement VII., who employed him to assist Michael Angelo in sculptures for the chapel of San Lorenzo at Florence. Among his works are a statue of Nature, at Fontainebleau, and bas-reliefs, representing the marriage of the Virgin, at Loretto. In the latter part of his life he was employed by Cosimo de' Medici to adorn with statues and fountains the gardens of the Pitti palace. Died in 1550.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters and Sculptors;" CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura."

Tri-bo-ni-an or **Tri-bo-ni-ā-nus**, [Fr. TRIBONNIEN, trê'bo'ne'ân'], a celebrated Roman jurist, born in Pamphylia about 475 A.D., was distinguished by the favour of the emperor Justinian, by whom he was successively appointed quæstor, master of the imperial household, prætorian prefect, and consul. He was charged by the emperor, conjointly with nine other commissioners, to prepare the first Justinian Code. Died in 545 A.D.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LUDWIG, "Vita Justiniani et Tribonianii," 1731.

Tribonianus. See TRIBONIAN.

Tribonien. See TRIBONIAN.

Tribuno, trê-bo'o'no, (PIETRO,) was elected Doge of Venice in 888 A.D., and defeated the Hungarians in 906. Died in 912.

Tri-bu'nus, [Gr. Τριβούνος,] an eminent physician, born in Palestine, lived about 530 A.D., and was noted for his benevolence. He attended Chosroes, King of Persia, whom he cured.

Tricaud, trê'kô', (ANTHELME,) a French writer and priest, born at Belley in 1671. He wrote several historical works. Died in Paris in 1739.

Tricoupi. See TRIKUPI.

Triest, treest, (ANTOINE,) a Flemish prelate, born near Audenarde in 1576, was noted for his charity. He became Bishop of Bruges in 1616. Died in 1657.

Triewald, tree'wâld, or **Trivald**, (MARTIN,) a Swedish engineer and mechanic, born at Stockholm in 1691. He visited England at an early age, and made the acquaintance of Sir Isaac Newton. Having applied himself for many years to the study of mechanics and natural philosophy, he returned to Sweden, where he constructed a steam-engine and made a number of improvements in machinery. He was one of the founders of the Academy of Stockholm, and was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in 1741.

See LAUREL, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver M. Triewald," 1748.

Trigault, trê'gô', (NICOLAS,) a French Jesuit and missionary, born at Douay in 1577. He was employed in China. Died at Nanking in 1628.

Triginta Tyranni. See THIRTY TYRANTS.

Trigueros, tre-gā'rōs, (DON CANDIDE MARIA,) a Spanish poet and *littérateur*, born at Orgaz, in Castile, in 1736. Among his works is a comedy called "Los Menestrales," (1784.) Died about 1800.

Trikupis, tre-koo'pis, or **Tricoupi,** tre-koo'pee, (SPIRIDION,) a modern Greek historian and diplomatist, born at Missolonghi in 1791. He took an active part in the Greek revolution which began in 1821. He was sent as ambassador to England in 1838, in 1842, and in 1850. He published, in Greek, a "History of the Greek Revolution," (4 vols., 1853-57.) He returned to Athens in 1862. Died in 1873.

Triller, tril'ler, (DANIEL WILHELM,) a German physician, poet, and medical writer, born at Erfurt in 1695. He studied at Leipsic, and became in 1749 professor of medicine at Wittenberg. He published a great number of medical treatises, in Latin, also Latin poems on medicine. Died in 1782.

Trilōchānā, trī-lō'chā-na, (*i.e.* "three-eyed" or "having three eyes,") [from the Sanscrit *tri*, "three," and *lōchānā*, an "eye,"] an epithet of SIVA, which see.

Trim'ble, (DAVID,) an American legislator, born in Frederick county, Virginia, about 1782, removed to Kentucky about 1804. He represented a district of Kentucky in Congress from 1817 to 1827, and was highly esteemed. Died in 1842.

Trimble, (ISAAC R.,) an American general, born in Virginia about 1800, graduated at West Point in 1822. He was a railroad-engineer before the war. He took arms against the Union in 1861, and was killed at Cedar Mountain, Virginia, in August, 1862.

Trimble, (WILLIAM A.,) an American Senator, born in 1786. He served as an officer in the war of 1812, and was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Ohio in 1819. Died in December, 1821.

Trim'mer, (SARAH,) an English writer, whose original name was KIRBY, born at Ipswich in 1741, was the author of numerous juvenile and educational works of great merit, which have acquired extensive popularity. Among these we may name an "Easy Introduction to the Knowledge of Nature," (1780,) "Sacred History selected from the Scriptures," etc., (6 vols., 1782-85,) "The Economy of Charity," (1786,) and the "Guardian of Education," (5 vols., 1806.) Died in 1810.

See MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from the Commencement of the Last Century," vol. i., 1843; "Life and Writings of Mrs. Trimmer," London, 1816.

Trimouille. See TRÉMOUILLE, DE LA, and TALMONT.

Trīmūrtī, trī-mōor'tī, (*i.e.* "triform,") [from the Sanscrit *tri*, "three," and *mūrtī*, "form,"] in the Hindoo mythology, the name given to the united form of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, constituting what is termed the "Hindoo triad." (See *note* † under VISHNU.)

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Trincavella, trēn-kā-vel'lā, written also **Trincavella** or **Trincavelli,** [Lat. TRINCAVELLIUS,] (VICTOR,) an eminent Italian physician, born at Venice in 1496, succeeded Montanus as professor of medicine at Padua, (1551.) He published a number of medical works, in Latin. He was an excellent Greek scholar, and edited the works of several Greek authors which had never been printed in the original. He greatly promoted the introduction of Greek writings into the medical schools of Italy. Died at Venice in 1568.

See ALBERICI, "Scrittori Veneti;" GHILLINI, "Teatro."

Trincavelli or **Trincavellius.** See TRINCAVELLA.

Trionfetti, tre-on-fet'tee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian botanist, born at Bologna in 1656, published several works on botany. Died at Rome in 1708. His brother LELIO, born in 1647, was also a botanist. Died at Bologna in 1722.

Trip, trip, (HENDRIK RUDOLPH,) a Dutch general, born at Bois-le-Duc in 1779. He was appointed director-general of war in 1834, and became a lieutenant-general in 1840.

Tripier, tre'pe-ā', (NICOLAS JEAN BAPTISTE,) an eminent French advocate and judge, born at Autun in 1765. He became a peer of France about 1832. Died in 1840.

See JOSSEAU, "Eloge de Tripier," 1841; "Biographie Universelle."

Trippel, trip'pel, (ALEXANDER,) a Swiss sculptor born at Schaffhausen in 1744. In 1776 he visited Rome, where he executed the monuments of Count Tchernichef and of Gessner, busts of Goethe and Herder, and other works, which gained for him a very high reputation. His bust of Goethe is esteemed a master-piece. Died in 1793.

Triptolēme. See TRIPTOLEMUS.

Trip-to'le-mus, [Gr. Τριπτόλεμος; Fr. TRIPTOLEMÈ, trèp'to'lām',] a mythical person, said to have been a son of King Eleusis or of Celeus, King of Eleusis. The Greeks regarded him as a favourite of Ceres, and as the inventor of the plough and of agriculture. It was fabled that Ceres gave him a chariot, (drawn by dragons,) in which he rode all over the earth, distributing corn, and that he founded the Eleusinian Mysteries.

Triqueti, de, deh tre'keh-te', (HENRI,) BARON, a French sculptor, born at Conflans (Loiret) in 1802, was also a painter in his youth. He gained a medal of the first class in 1839. Among his works (in sculpture) are "The Death of Charles the Bold," "Petraarch reading to Laura," and "Jesus feeding the Birds." He died in 1874.

Trissino, trēs-see'no, [Fr. LE TRISSIN, lèh tre'sān',] (GIOVANNI GIORGIO,) an Italian *littérateur* and diplomatist, born at Vicenza in 1478. He was patronized by Leo X. and Clement VII., and employed by them in various embassies. He was the author of a critical work entitled "La Poetica," and a number of poems in Italian, also several Latin compositions. Died in 1550. His tragedy of "Sofonisba" (1524) was much admired. He is said to have been the first Italian who wrote in *versi sciolti*.

See CASTELLI, "Vita di G. G. Trissino," 1753; GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by REV. HENRY STEBBING.

Tristam (or **Tristão**) **da Cunha.** See CUNHA, DA.

Tris'tan or **Tris'tram,** the hero of one of the earliest traditions of Britain. His history has been more or less blended with that of King Arthur and the Round Table. His adventures have formed the subject of numerous poems in the principal European languages, and were dramatized by Hans Sachs.

See "Sir Tristram," published by SIR WALTER SCOTT in 1806.

Tristan, trēs-tân', (LUIS,) a Spanish painter, born near Toledo in 1594, or, as some say, in 1585. Among his master-pieces is "Moses Striking the Rock." Died about 1645.

Tristan L'Hermite, trēs-tōn' lèr'mèt', (FRANÇOIS,) a French dramatic poet, born in La Marche in 1601, was a member of the French Academy. His tragedy of "Marianne" was very successful. Died in 1655.

Tristram. See TRISTAN.

Trisūlā, trī-soo'la, or **Trī-shū'lā,** [from the Sanscrit *tri*, "three," and *shūlā* or *sūlā*, a "dart" or "spear-point,"] the name of Siva's trident. (See SIVA.)

Trithem, trit'him, [Lat. TRITHEMIUS; Fr. TRITHÈME, trè'tām',] (JOHANNES,) a German writer and Benedictine monk, originally named HEIDENBERG, was born near Treves in 1462. He wrote, besides several historical and religious works, in Latin, "On the Illustrious Men of Germany," ("De Luminaribus Germaniæ," 1495.) Died in 1516.

See HORN, "J. Trithemius: biographische Skizze," 1843; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Biographie Universelle."

Trithème or **Trithemius.** See TRITHHEM.

Trithen, tree'ten, (FREDERICK HENRY,) a distinguished Swiss linguist, born in 1820, removed at an early age to Odessa, in Russia, where he became versed in the modern European languages, and afterwards studied Sanscrit at Berlin. Having visited England in 1841, he was appointed to an office in the British Museum, and in 1848 was chosen professor of modern European languages in the Taylor Institution at Oxford. He made a number of valuable contributions to the "Biographical Dictionary" of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Died in 1854.

Tri'to, **Tri-to'nis,** **Trit-o-ge-nei'a,** or **Tri-to'nī-a,** [Gr. Τριτό, Τριτωνίς, or Τριτογένεια; Fr. TRITOGÉNIE, trè'tōzhā'ne',] surnames of Athena or Minerva. (See MINERVA.)

Triton, [Gr. Τρίτων], the name of a marine deity, supposed to be a son of Neptune, and described as having a body of which the upper part was human and the lower part like a fish. Sometimes the term occurs as a common noun and in the plural number, (Tritons.) They are represented as blowing a trumpet consisting of a sea-shell, (*coucha*.)

Tritonia and Tritonis. See TRITO.

Triv'et or **Trÿv'et**, written also **Trev'eth**, [Lat. TRIVE'TUS or TREVE'TUS,] (NICHOLAS,) an English Dominican monk, born in Norfolk about 1258, was esteemed one of the most learned men of his time. His principal work is a chronicle of England, entitled "Annales sex Regum Angliæ," which has passed through several editions. Died in 1328.

Trivetus. See TRIVET.

Tri-vik'rā-mā, (*i.e.* the "three-step-taker," or "he who takes three steps,") [from the Sanscrit *tri*, "three," and *vik'rāmā*, "going" or "stepping,"] a celebrated surname of Vishnu. (See VĀMANA.)

Trivulce. See TRIVULZI and TRIVULZIO.

Trivulzi, de', dā tre-vool'zee, [Fr. TRIVULCE, tre'-vilss',] (AGOSTINO,) an Italian cardinal and diplomatist. Died in 1548.

Trivulzi, de', or **Trivulce**, (TEODORO,) an Italian general, born about 1456, was a cousin-german of the great Trivulzio. He entered the French service in 1495, and became a marshal of France in 1526. Died in 1532.

Trivulzio, tre-vool'ze-o, surnamed THE GREAT, [Fr. TRIVULCE LE GRAND, tre'-vilss' leh grōn,] (GIAN GIACOMO,) an Italian military commander, born in 1441. He served in the army of Ferdinand, King of Naples, and in 1495 entered the service of Charles VIII. of France. He was made a marshal of France in 1499. After the accession of Louis XII. he was appointed to the command of the Italian army, and soon after defeated the Milanese under Ludovico Sforza, (1499,) and again at Novara, (1500.) In 1513 he was compelled to evacuate Milan by Maximilian Sforza, and, having lost the battle of Novara, in 1514, the French were again driven from Italy. He contributed greatly to the victory of the French at Marignano in 1515. Died in 1518.

See ROSMINI, "Istoria intorno alle militari Impresi ed alla Vita di G. Trivulzio," 2 vols., 1815; BRANTŪME, "Vies des Capitaines Français."

Trochu, tro'shū', (LOUIS JULES,) an able French general, born about 1820. He became a captain in 1843, served as chief of the general staff in the Crimean war, and obtained the rank of general of brigade in 1854. He displayed a superior genius for strategy. In 1864 he was raised to the rank of general of division, and about 1866 was directed to form a plan to reorganize the army. On this subject he wrote a very popular work, entitled "L'Armée Française," (1867.) In August, 1870, he was appointed major-general of the army and commander-in-chief of the forces in Paris. "He is undeniably," says the "Army and Navy Journal" for July, 1870, "the best soldier of France." On the formation of the republic, September 4, he became president of the executive committee, the highest office in the provisional government. He commanded the forces which defended Paris against the Germans in 1870. He retired into private life in 1873, and soon afterwards brought out "Pour la Vérité et pour la Justice," in which he defended the Government of National Defence.

Trogus Pom-pe'ius, [Fr. TROGUE POMPEE, trog pōn'pā,] a Roman historian under the reign of Augustus, was the author of a "Universal History from the Time of Ninus, King of Assyria, down to 5 A.D.," which is lost. An abridgment of it, by Justin, is extant.

Troil, tro'īl, [Lat. TROI'LIVS,] (UNO,) a Swedish savant and bishop, born at Stockholm in 1746. He travelled in Germany, France, and England. In 1784 he became Bishop of Linköping, and in 1787 Archbishop of Upsal. He published a work on the "History of the Church and the Reformation in Sweden," (5 vols., 1790.) Died in 1803.

See ADLERBRETH, "Äminnelse-Tal öfver U. von Troil," 1804; GZELIUS, "Biographiskt-Lexikon."

Troile. See TROIUS.

Trolli, tro-ee'lee, (PLACIDO,) an Italian historian and monk, born at Montalbano in 1687; died in 1757.

Troilius. See TROIUS.

Tro'ī-lus, [Gr. Τρωΐλος; Fr. TROÏLE, tro'èl',] a son of Priam and Hecuba, was distinguished for his beauty. He was slain in battle by Achilles.

Trolde. See TROLL.

Tröll, [Icelandic and Swedish, TROLL; Danish, TROLDE, trold'eh,] in Northern mythology, a being who was supposed to possess magical or supernatural powers, and to dwell in the interior of hills and mountains. The term appears to be used with some looseness of application; it is often applied to the Dwarfs, (Dwergar,) who were generally believed to possess rare skill or cunning in working in metals, stone, etc., and to be endowed with magic powers. (See ELVES.) One class of Trolls, dwelling in Norway, were called Thusser or Thurser, (doubtless of the same etymology as the Norse Thursar, signifying "giants.") They are described not as dwarfs, but as large as men, well formed, and of a pale-blue colour. It is a popular belief in the North that when the rebellious angels were cast out of heaven, some fell into hell, while others, who had not sinned so deeply, were scattered through the air, under the earth, and in the waters, and that these became elves, dwarfs, or trolls.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. ii. pp. 1 and 2, also 56 and 57.

Trolle, tro'l'leh, (GUSTAVUS,) a Swedish prelate, was a partisan of Christian II. of Denmark, on whose head he placed the crown of Sweden in 1510 or 1520. He was Archbishop of Upsal. He was killed in battle in 1535.

Trolle, (HERLUF,) a Danish admiral, born in 1516. He gained a victory over the Swedes in 1564, but was afterwards mortally wounded in an engagement with the Swedish admiral Horn, (1565.)

Trolley, (FRANÇOIS ALFRED,) a French jurist, born at Nederzwallen in 1808. He published a "Treatise on the Administrative Hierarchy," (5 vols., 1844-54.)

Trollope. (ANTHONY,) an English novelist, a son of Frances Trollope, noticed below, was born about 1815. He published a number of popular novels, among which are "The Warden," (1855,) "Doctor Thorne," (3 vols., 1858,) "Framley Parsonage," (1861,) "The Belton Estate," (3 vols., 1864,) "Phineas Finn, the Irish Member," (1869,) "The Duke's Children," and "Kept in the Dark." A novel entitled "The Land Leaguers" was left unfinished at his death in 1882. He was also the author of a descriptive work entitled "North America," (1862,) of a manual on Julius Cæsar in "Ancient Classics for English Readers," and of a "Life of Cicero," and an account of Thackeray's life and writings in the series of "English Classics."

Trollope, (EDWARD,) an English writer, born about 1817, became rector of Leasingham in 1843, archdeacon of Stow in 1867, and suffragan bishop of Nottingham in 1877. He published "Labyrinths, Ancient and Modern," and numerous other works.

Trollope, (FRANCES,) a popular English novelist, born in 1790. Having spent the years in the United States, she published, in 1832, "Domestic Life of the Americans." This was followed in rapid succession by a great number of tales, sketches, and novels, among which may be named "Belgium and Western Germany," (1833,) "Paris and the Parisians in 1835," (1836,) "The Life and Adventures of Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw," etc., (1836,) "Vienna and the Austrians," etc., (1838,) "The Vicar of Wrexhill," and "The Widow Barnaby," (1839.) She was married in 1809 to Anthony Trollope, a barrister. Died in 1863.

Trollope, (THOMAS ADOLPHUS,) an English writer, a son of the preceding, was born in 1810. He resided many years at Florence. He published, besides other works, a "Summer in Brittany," (1840,) a "Decade of Italian Women," a "Life of Filippo Strozzi," and "The Story of the Life of Pius IX." (1877.)

Trombelli, trom-bel'lee, (GIAN CRISOSTOMO,) an Italian ecclesiastical writer, born in the duchy of Modena in 1697; died at Bologna in 1784.

Trommen, van der, vān der trom'men, [Lat. TROMMIUS,] a Dutch theologian, born at Groningen in 1633. He preached at Groningen about forty-eight years. He

published a "Concordance of the Bible" in the Flemish language, (1685-92.) Died in 1719.

Trommius. See TROMMEN.

Trommsdorff, troms'dorf, (JOHANN BARTHOLOMÄUS,) a German chemist, born at Erfurt in 1770, became professor of chemistry and physics in the university of his native city. He published several scientific works. Died in 1837.

Tromp, tromp, (MARTEN Harpertzoon—har'përt-zôn'), a celebrated naval commander, born at Briel, in Holland, in 1597. At an early age he accompanied Admiral Peter Heijn in his engagements with the Spaniards off Flanders, and in 1639 was made Admiral of Holland. In October of the same year he gained a brilliant victory over the Spanish and Portuguese fleet under Ocquendo. For this action he was ennobled by the King of France. In 1652 Admiral Tromp, having been defeated by the English under Blake, was for a time superseded by De Ruyter. He was soon after reinstated, and in November, 1652, again encountered Blake, taking two of his ships and sinking several others. In August, 1653, the last engagement took place between the English and Dutch admirals, in which the latter was mortally wounded. Tromp was one of the ablest seamen of his time, and it is said to have been the victor in more than thirty battles.

See RICHER, "Vie de l'Amiral Tromp," 1784; OOSTKAMP, "Het Leven en de Daden van M. H. Tromp," 1825.

Tromp, van, vãn tromp, (CORNELIS,) son of the preceding, was born at Rotterdam in 1629. He distinguished himself in several engagements with the pirates of the Mediterranean, but in 1665 he was defeated by the English at Solebay under the Duke of York. In 1666, in conjunction with De Ruyter, he gained a victory over the English, after a contest of four successive days. The King of Denmark subsequently bestowed on him the title of count, and other distinctions, as a reward for services rendered him in his war with Sweden. After the death of De Ruyter, Van Tromp succeeded him as lieutenant-admiral-general of the United Provinces. Died in 1691.

See "Vie de C. Tromp Amiral de Hollande," the Hague, 1694.

Tronchet, trôn'shã', (FRANÇOIS DENIS,) a French jurist, born in Paris in 1726. He was elected to the States-General in 1789, and was a member of the constitutional party. In December, 1792, he was employed by Louis XVI. to defend him in his trial. He was a member of the Council of Elders from 1795 to 1799, became president of the court of cassation about 1800, and had a prominent part in the rédaction of the Code Napoléon. Died in 1806.

See LAVALLÉE, "Notice historique sur F. D. Tronchet," 1806; ANDRÉ DUPIN, "Tronchet, Ferey, Poirier," 1810; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tronchin, trôn'shân', (JEAN ROBERT,) a Swiss jurist of high reputation, was born at Geneva in 1710. He became procureur-général. Lord Mansfield once said, "In our country he [Tronchin] would be chancellor." He defended the action of the Swiss government in relation to Rousseau's "Emile," by "Letters written from the Country," ("Lettres écrites de la Campagne," 1763.) Died in 1793.

See SENEBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève," HAAG, "La France protestante."

Tronchin, (THÉODORE,) a Genevese theologian, born in 1582, was professor and rector in the Academy of his native city. He was an earnest opponent of the doctrines of Arminius. Died in 1657.

Tronchin, (THÉODORE,) an eminent Swiss physician, born at Geneva in 1709. He studied at Cambridge, in England, and subsequently under Boerhaave at Leyden. He practised at Amsterdam nearly twenty years, became honorary professor of medicine at Geneva in 1750, and soon acquired a high reputation, particularly for his efforts to promote the practice of inoculation. He was appointed in 1765 physician to the Duke of Orléans. Died in Paris in 1781. He was a friend of Voltaire and Rousseau.

See VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance générale;" CONDORCET, "Éloges;" "Biographie Médicale;" HAAG, "La France protestante."

Tronson, trôn'sôn', (LOUIS,) a French ecclesiastic and writer, born in Paris in 1622. He published, besides

other works, "Forma Cleri," (3 vols., 1669.) Died in 1700.

Tronson du Coudray, trôn'sôn' dü koo'drã', (GUILAUME ALEXANDRE,) a French advocate and royalist, born at Rheims in 1750. He volunteered his services as counsel of Louis XVI. in December, 1792; but he was not permitted to speak in that case. He made a speech in defence of the queen Marie Antoinette in 1793. As a member of the Council of Elders, he opposed the Directory in 1797, and was transported to Guiana, where he died in 1798.

See BLONDEAU, "Notice sur Tronson du Coudray," 1825; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1852.

Troost, tröst, (CORNELIS,) an able Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1697. He painted portraits, familiar scenes, conversations, etc. His drawings in colours are highly commended. Died in 1750.

See CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Troost, (GERARD,) a distinguished chemist and geologist, born at Bois-le-Duc, Holland, in 1776, emigrated to the United States, and was appointed in 1828 professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology at Nashville, Tennessee. He became State geologist in 1831. Died in 1850.

Tro-pho-ni-us, [Gr. Τροφώνιος,] a celebrated architect, called a son of Erginus, King of Orchomenos, (or, according to some, of Apollo.) He and his brother Agamedes built the temple of Apollo at Delphi, and the treasury of King Hyrieus. His name was connected with a cave and oracle at Lebadea, in Bœotia, which is described by Pausanias. A visit to this cave was supposed to render people serious or melancholy.

See ADDISON'S paper, entitled "The Cave of Trophonius," in the "Spectator," No. 599.

Troplong, tro'lon', (RAYMOND THÉODORE,) a French jurist and statesman, born at Saint-Gaudens in 1795. He became in 1835 a counsellor in the court of cassation in Paris, first president of the court of appeal in 1848, first president of the court of cassation in 1852, and first president of the senate in 1854. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in 1840. His chief work is "The Civil Law Expounded," ("Le Droit civil expliqué," 27 vols. 8vo, 1834-56.) Died in February, 1869.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tros, [Gr. Τρώς,] a fabulous king of Phrygia, was a grandson of Dardanus, and a son of Erichthonius. He was the father of Ilus, Asaracus, and Ganymedes, (Ganymede.) The Trojans derived their name from him.

Troschel, trosh'el, (JOHANN,) a skilful German engraver, born at Nuremberg about 1592. He worked at Rome. Died in 1633.

Trot'ter, (THOMAS,) a Scottish physician and medical writer, born in Roxburghshire, studied at Edinburgh, and became in 1793 physician to the Royal Hospital at Portsmouth. He published, among other works, a "Review of the Medical Department of the British Navy," (1790,) "Medical and Chemical Essays," (1795,) and an "Essay on the Diseases of Seamen," (3 vols., 1797-1803.) Died in 1832.

Trotti, trot'tee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, surnamed IL MALOSSO, was born at Cremona in 1555, and was a pupil of B. Campi. The gracefulness of his heads is praised by several critics. Died after 1607.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Troughton, trów'ton', (EDWARD,) F.R.S., an excellent English mechanic and maker of astronomical instruments, was born in Cumberland in 1753. He became a resident of London, made telescopes for several observatories, and invented improvements in astronomical instruments, in the fabrication of which he is said to have surpassed all of his contemporaries. Died in 1835.

Troup, troop, (GEORGE M.,) an American politician, born on the Tombigbee River in 1780. He was a member of Congress for Georgia from 1807 to 1815, was a Senator of the United States from 1816 to 1818, and Governor of Georgia from 1823 to 1827. He also represented Georgia in the Federal Senate from 1829 to 1834. He was a champion of State sovereignty. Died in 1856.

Trousseau, trôo'sô', (ARMAND), an eminent French physician, born at Tours in 1801. He published a valuable work entitled "Treatise on Therapeutics and Materia Medica," ("Traité de Thérapeutique et de Matière médicale," 3 vols., 1836-39.) He became professor of therapeutics at Paris in 1839. He had a high reputation as a professor and a writer. Died in June, 1867.

See SACHAILE, "Médecins de Paris;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Trouvain, trôo'vân', (ANTOINE), a French engraver, born at Montdidier in 1656, was a pupil of G. Edelinck. Died in 1708.

Trouvé-Chauvel, trôo'vâ' shô'vêl', (ARISTE), a French republican minister of state, born at Suze (Sarthe) in 1805. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1848, and was minister of finance from October to December of that year.

Trôw'bridge, (EDMUND), an eminent American jurist, born at Newton, Massachusetts, in 1709, became attorney-general of the State in 1749, and was afterwards justice of the supreme court. Died in 1793.

Trowbridge, (JOHN TOWNSEND), an American novelist, born in Monroe county, New York, in 1827. He contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly." Among his works are "Neighbour Jackwood," (1857), "The Old Battle-Ground," (1859), "The Vagabonds," (1863), "Cudjo's Cave," (1864), "Lucy Arlyn," (1866), and "Coupon Bonds," (1866.)

Trôw'bridge or **Troubridge**, (SIR THOMAS), an English admiral, born in London, served with great distinction under Lord Howe, and, as commander of the Culloden, was sent to the assistance of Nelson in the Mediterranean in 1798. He served at the battle of the Nile. He was made a baronet in 1799, and an admiral in 1804. As commander of the Blenheim, he sailed for the Cape of Good Hope in 1807, and is supposed to have perished by shipwreck off the coast of Madagascar.

Trowbridge, (SIR THOMAS SAINT VINCENT HOPE COCHRANE), an English officer, a grandson of the preceding, was born in 1817. He served as colonel in the Crimean war, and lost a leg at Inkerman, (1854.) Died in 1867.

Troxler, troks'ler, (IGNAZ PAUL VITAL), a Swiss writer, born in the canton of Lucerne in 1780, became professor of philosophy at Bâle in 1830. He was the author of several philosophical works.

Troy, de, dêh trwâ, (FRANÇOIS), a French painter, born at Toulouse about 1645, became professor in the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris. He painted portraits with success, and some historical pieces. Died in 1730.

Troy, de, (JEAN FRANÇOIS), son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1676. He was appointed by Louis XIV. director of the French Academy at Rome about 1738. Died in 1752.

Troya, tro'yâ, (CARLO), an Italian historian, born at Naples in 1785. He was exiled in 1823 for his liberalism. He published an "Introduction to the History of the Middle Ages," ("Apparato preliminale alla Storia dal medio Evo," 1839 *et seq.*) Died in 1858.

Troyen, van, vân troi'en, (ROMBOUT), a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp about 1600. He painted ruins and other objects in the vicinity of Rome. Died in 1650.

Troyon, trwâ'yôn', (CONSTANT), an eminent French painter of animals and landscapes, was born at Sèvres in 1813. He gained medals of the first class in 1846 and 1848. His works are admired for variety of effects, fidelity to nature, and brilliant colouring. He painted numerous pictures of French scenery. Died in 1865.

Trublet, trû'blâ', (NICOLAS CHARLES JOSEPH), ABBÉ, a French essayist, born at Saint-Malo in 1697. He published, besides other works, "Literary and Moral Essays," (2 vols., 1735.) D'Alembert said this might be made an excellent book by erasing some parts of it. Trublet was admitted to the French Academy in 1761. Died in 1770.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Histoire de l'Académie Française."

Truchet, trû'shâ', (JEAN), a French Carmelite monk, sometimes called FATHER SEBASTIAN, born at Lyons in 1657, was distinguished for his knowledge of mathe-

matics and mechanics. He invented several useful machines. Died in 1729.

Truchsess, (GEBHARD.) See GEBHARD.

Trudaine de Montigny, trû'dân' dêh môn'tên'ye', (JEAN CHARLES PHILIBERT), a French financier, born at Clermont-Ferrand in 1733; died in 1777.

Trueba y Cosío, de, dà trôo-â'â'e ko'se-o, (TELEFORO), a distinguished writer, born at Santander, in Spain, in 1805, was educated in England, where he published a number of romances, dramas, and historical works, in English. Among these may be named "The Castilian," "Salvador the Guerrilla," and a farce entitled "Mr. and Mrs. Pringle." Died in 1835.

Truguet, trû'gâ', (LAURENT JEAN FRANÇOIS), a French admiral, born at Toulon in 1752. He was minister of marine from November, 1795, to July, 1797. In 1802 he took command of the combined fleets of France and Spain. He was disgraced in 1804, on suspicion of his being averse to Napoleon's elevation to the imperial power. Died in 1839.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tru'man, (REV. JOSEPH), an English divine, born in 1631, was the author of several theological works, one of which, entitled "A Discourse of Natural and Moral Impotency," obtained great popularity. He became a nonconformist, and was deprived of his living in 1662. Died in 1671.

Trumbull. See TRUMBULL, (SIR WILLIAM.)

Trûm'bull, (BENJAMIN), D.D., an American Congregational divine and historical writer, born at Hebron, Connecticut, in 1735. He was the author of a "History of Connecticut," (2 vols., 1797-1813), "History of the United States," (1810,) and other works. Died in 1820.

Trumbull, (JOHN), an American satirical poet and lawyer, born at Waterbury, Connecticut, on the 24th of April, 1750. He graduated at Yale College in 1767, after which he was a tutor in that institution for several years. He was an intimate friend of Dr. Dwight. In 1772 he produced "The Progress of Dulness," a poem. Having studied law under John Adams, at Boston, he began to practise at New Haven. He became a distinguished and popular lawyer, and in 1781 settled at Hartford. In 1782 he published "McFingal," a satirical poem, which passed through thirty editions and was serviceable to the cause of liberty. "It is much the best imitation of the great satire of Butler," says R. W. Griswold, "that has been written." He was a judge of the supreme court of errors (or superior court) from 1808 to 1819. Died at Detroit in May, 1831.

See R. W. GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America," p. 41; DUVCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. 1.

Trumbull, (JOHN), an eminent painter, born at Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1756. On the breaking out of the Revolution, he entered the army, and was appointed in 1775 aide-de-camp to Washington. In 1780 he visited London, where he became a pupil of West. Returning to America, he produced, in 1796, his "Battle of Bunker Hill," a master-piece of its kind, which was followed by the "Death of Montgomery," and "Sortie of the Garrison from Gibraltar." His most important works are the pictures in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. Among these we may name "The Surrender of Cornwallis," the "Resignation of General Washington at Annapolis," "Declaration of Independence," and the "Surrender of Burgoyne." He presented fifty-five of his works to Yale College. Died in 1843.

See his "Autobiography."

Trumbull, (JONATHAN), an American statesman, born at Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1710, was the father of the preceding. He was elected Governor of the State in 1769, continuing in that office fourteen years. He was highly esteemed by Washington for his talents and integrity. Died in 1785.

Trumbull, (JONATHAN), a son of the preceding, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1740. On the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, he was appointed paymaster to the Northern department of the army, and was afterwards secretary and first aide-de-camp to Washington. He was elected to Congress in 1789, was Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1791 to 1793, and became a Senator of the United States in 1795. He

enjoyed the friendship and confidence of General Washington. In 1798 he was chosen Governor of Connecticut. He held the office of Governor eleven years. Died in 1809.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans."

Trumbull, (LYMAN,) an American judge and Senator, born at Colchester, Connecticut, in 1813. He removed to Illinois in his youth, and became a judge of the supreme court of that State in 1848. Having joined the Republican party, he was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Illinois in 1854, and was re-elected in 1860 and in 1866. He served as chairman of the committee on the judiciary for many years.

Trūm'bull or **Trūm'ball**, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English statesman, born in Berkshire in 1636. He studied at Oxford, and was successively appointed to several important offices under the government. He was envoy-extraordinary to France in 1685, and after the accession of James II. was ambassador to Constantinople. Having returned to England in 1691, he was appointed in 1695 secretary of state. He died in 1716. He was distinguished for his learning and his literary tastes, and was an intimate friend of Pope and Dryden.

See BURNET, "History of his Own Times."

Tru'ro, (THOMAS WILDE,) LORD, an English Whig statesman and jurist, born in 1782. He was elected to Parliament for Newark in 1831, and in 1841 represented Worcester, being made attorney-general the same year. He was appointed chief justice of the court of common pleas in 1846, and lord high chancellor in 1850. He resigned in February, 1852. Died in 1855.

Trus'ler, (JOHN,) an English bookseller and compiler, born in London in 1735; died in 1820.

Trutzschler, **von**, fon trōōts'shlēr, (FRIEDRICH KARL ADOLF,) a German jurist and legal writer, born near Weida in 1751; died in 1831.

Trūz'ton or **Trūz'tūn**, (THOMAS,) an American naval officer, born on Long Island in 1755. As captain of a privateer, he took several valuable prizes during the Revolution. He obtained the rank of captain in the navy in 1795, with the command of the frigate Constellation, thirty-eight guns, and captured in February, 1799, the French frigate L'Insurgente. He received from Congress a gold medal for his victory over the French frigate La Vengeance, fifty-four guns, February, 1800. Died in 1822.

Truxton. See TRUXTON.

Tryphiodore. See TRYPHIODORUS.

Tryph-i-o-do'rus, [Gr. Τρυφῖοδωρος; Fr. TRYPHIO-DORE, tré'fe'ō'dor',] a Greek poet and grammarian, born in Egypt in the latter part of the fifth or early part of the sixth century, was the author of an epic poem on the destruction of Troy, several editions of which have been published.

Try'phon, [Gr. Τρίφων,] an eminent engraver of gems, is supposed to have lived about 300 B.C. Among his extant works is a gem representing the reconciliation of Eros and Psyche.

Try'phon, (DIDŌTUS,) King of Syria, usurped the throne in 142 B.C., after he had murdered Antiochus, the infant son of Alexander Balas. He was defeated and put to death by Antiochus Sidetes in 139 B.C.

Tryph-o-ni'nus, (CLAUDIUS,) a Roman jurist, who flourished under the reign of Septimius Severus, was the author of a number of legal works, fragments of which are extant.

Tscharner, tshar'ner, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a Swiss statesman, born in 1751; died in 1835.

Tscherning, tshēr'ning, (ANDREAS,) a German lyric poet, born at Bunzlau in 1611, became professor of poetry at Rostock. Died in 1659.

Tscherning, (ANTON FRIEDRICH,) a Danish statesman, born at Frederiksvark in 1795. He was appointed minister of war in 1843, and in 1854 a member of the imperial council.

Tschirner, (HEINRICH GOTTLIEB.) See TZSCHIRNER.

Tschirnhausen, **von**, fon tshērn'hōw'zen, (EHREN-FRIED WALTER,) an eminent German mathematician and philosopher, born near Görlitz, in Upper Lusatia, in 1651. He travelled in various countries of Europe, and after his return established in Saxony several manufactories of glass. He made burning lenses and

mirrors of enormous size. One of these was three feet in diameter, with a focal distance of twelve feet. About 1867 he published a philosophical work called "Medicine of the Mind," ("Medicina Mentis.") Died in 1708.

See "Leben Tschirnhausens," 1709; FONTENELLE, "Eloges;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tschudi, tshoo'dee, [Lat. TSCHU'DIUS,] (ÆGIDIUS,) one of the earliest Swiss historians, was born at Glarus in 1505. He filled several important offices under the government, and in 1559 was ambassador at the court of Vienna. His voluminous works are chiefly in manuscript. The most important of those published is his "Chronicle of Switzerland from 1000 A.D. to 1470," (in German,) which is esteemed a standard authority in Swiss history. Died in 1572.

See FUCHS, "Æ. Tschudi's Leben und Schriften," 2 vols., 1805; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tschudi, **von**, von tshoo'dee, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Swiss naturalist, of the same family as the preceding, was born at Glarus in 1818. He visited Peru in 1838, and published, after his return, "Sketches of Travel in Peru," "Antiquities of Peru," prepared in conjunction with Don Mariano de Rivera, and other works.

Tschudius. See TSCHUDI, (ÆGIDIUS.)

Tu'bal-Cain, a son of Lamech, is regarded as the inventor of the art of working in metals.

See Genesis iv. 22.

Tu'be-ro, (QUINTUS,) a Roman orator and jurist, and friend of Cicero. He was a partisan of the senate and of Pompey in the civil war.

Tubi, too'bee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) [Fr. TUBY LE ROMAIN, tü'be' lēh ro'mān',] a sculptor, born at Rome in 1635. He worked at Versailles and Paris. Died in Paris in 1700.

Tuby. See TUBI.

Tuch, tōōk, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German Orientalist and theologian, born at Quedlinburg in 1806. He studied at Halle, and became professor of theology at Leipsic about 1842. He published a "Commentary on Genesis," (1838,) which is commended.

Tuck'er, (ABRAHAM,) an English metaphysician, born in London in 1705, was a son of a merchant, who left him a large fortune. He was educated at Oxford, purchased Betchworth Castle, near Dorking, in 1727, and married a Miss Barker in 1736. His principal work is entitled "The Light of Nature Pursued," by Edward Search, (4 vols., 1765.) "He was naturally endowed," says Sir J. Mackintosh, "not, indeed, with more than ordinary acuteness or sensibility, nor with a high degree of reach and range of mind, but with a singular capacity for careful observation and original reflection, and with a fancy perhaps unmatched in producing various and happy illustration. It is in mixed, not in pure, philosophy, that his superiority consists. In the part of his work which relates to the intellect, he has adopted much from Hartley." (See "View of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy.") "I have found in this writer," says Paley, "more original thinking and observation upon the several subjects that he has taken in hand than in any other, not to say than in all others put together." (Preface to "Moral and Political Philosophy.") Died in 1774.

See SIR HENRY MILDMAY, notice prefixed to an edition of the "Light of Nature Pursued," 7 vols., 1852.

Tuck'er, (BEVERLY,) son of Saint George Tucker, noticed below, was born at Matoax, Virginia, in 1784. He became in 1834 professor of law in William and Mary College. He published legal works and several novels, one of which, entitled "The Partisan Leader," dated in 1837, foretold the secession of the Southern States, which took place in 1861. Died in 1851.

Tucker, (GEORGE,) an American jurist, born in Virginia in 1775. He was elected to Congress in 1819, 1821, and 1823, and became professor of law in the University of Virginia in 1825. He published a "Life of Thomas Jefferson" and a "Political History of the United States." Died in 1861.

Tucker, (HENRY SAINT GEORGE,) an American jurist, born in Virginia in 1779, was professor of law in the University of Virginia. He published "Lectures on Natural Law and Government," and other legal works, which were highly esteemed. Died in 1848.

Tucker, (JOSHUA,) an English political writer and clergyman, born in Carmarthenshire in 1711, was educated at Oxford. He became curate of Saint Stephen's, Bristol, and obtained the friendship and patronage of Bishop Butler, who appointed him rector of Saint Stephen's in 1749. In 1758 he became Dean of Gloucester. He wrote several treatises on commerce, taxes, monopolies, etc., among which we notice "Reflections on the Present Matters in Dispute between Great Britain and Ireland," (1785.) In this work he advocated greater freedom of trade. He also published a "Treatise concerning Civil Government," (1781.) Died in 1799.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "Monthly Review" for October and November, 1781.

Tucker, (LUTHER,) an American journalist, born at Brandon, Vermont, in 1802. He became a printer, and in 1826 established at Rochester, in New York, "The Rochester Daily Advertiser," the first daily paper west of Albany. In January, 1831, he began to issue, at Rochester, "The Genesee Farmer," which was afterwards consolidated with "The Albany Cultivator." In 1852 he commenced the publication of "The Country Gentleman," an agricultural paper of high character. To Mr. Tucker belongs the credit of having been the pioneer in the successful introduction of agricultural periodical literature among the masses of the people in the United States.

Tucker, (SAINT GEORGE,) an American jurist and miscellaneous writer, born on the island of Bermuda in 1752. Having settled in Virginia, he married in 1778 Mrs. Randolph, mother of the celebrated John Randolph. He rose through several offices to be judge of the district court of the United States. He published numerous works, in prose and verse. Died in 1827.

Tucker, (SAMUEL,) an American commodore, born in Massachusetts in 1747. He was appointed captain in the navy by General Washington, and commanded with success in several actions. Died in 1833.

Tuck'er-man, (HENRY THEODORE,) an American critic and miscellaneous writer, born at Boston in 1813. Having visited Italy, he published in 1835 "The Italian Sketch-Book," which was followed by "Sicily, a Pilgrimage," (1839,) "Thoughts on the Poets," (1846, translated into German,) "Artist Life, or Sketches of American Painters," (1847,) "Characteristics of Literature," (1849,) "Memorial of Horatio Greenough," (1853,) "Biographical Essays," (1857,) "Book of the Artists," (1867,) and a number of poems. Mr. Tuckerman occupies a high rank among the art critics of America.

See ДУВЧИНСЬК, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Tuckerman, (JOSEPH,) D.D., an American Unitarian divine, an uncle of the preceding, was born at Boston in 1778. He was one of the founders of the American Seamen's Friend Society, and other similar institutions. He afterwards assisted in organizing the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, for the support of a city mission called the Ministry at Large, of which he became a minister. Died in 1840.

See "Discourse on the Life, etc. of Rev. Joseph Tuckerman," by W. E. CHANNING.

Tuck'ey, (JAMES HINGSTON,) an Irish writer and naval officer, born in the county of Cork in 1778, was employed in the survey of the coast of New South Wales, and published a work entitled "Maritime Geography." Died in 1816.

Tuck'ney, (ANTHONY,) a learned English Puritan minister, born in Lincolnshire in 1599. He preached at Boston and in London. Died in 1670. His Sermons were published about 1676.

Tudela. See BENJAMIN OF TUDELA.

Tu-di-tā'nus, (P. SEMPRONIUS,) a Roman general, who served as tribune at Cannæ in 216 B.C., became prætor in 213, and censor in 209. Having been elected consul for the year 204, he obtained Bruttii as his province, with the conduct of the war against Hannibal, whom he defeated.

Tu'dor, (OWEN,) a Welsh gentleman, who married Catherine of France after the death of her first husband, Henry V. of England. He supported the Lancastrian party in the war of the Roses. Died in 1461. He had a son, EDMOND TUDOR, who was created Earl of Rich-

mond about 1452 and died in 1456. Henry, the son of Edmond, became King of England.

Tu'dor, (WILLIAM,) an American *littérateur*, born at Boston in 1779, was one of the founders of the Athenæum in that city. He became in 1815 the first editor of the "North American Review." Besides his numerous contributions to this journal, he published "Letters on the Eastern States," (1819,) a "Life of James Otis," (1823,) and a work entitled "Gebel-Teir." He was appointed in 1823 United States consul at Lima. Died in 1830.

Tudor Family, the name of a royal family of England, which exercised power during a period of one hundred and twenty years, (1485-1605.) Henry VII. was the first and Queen Elizabeth the last monarch of this house. The father of Henry VII. was Edmond Tudor, and his mother was the heiress of the Duke of Lancaster.

Tud'way, (THOMAS,) an English musician and composer, lived about 1670-1700, and was a pupil of Dr. Blow. He was appointed professor of music at Cambridge, and organist to Queen Anne. He was a friend of Lord Oxford, whom he assisted in forming his valuable collection of books.

Tuerlinckx, tü'er-links, (JOSEPH,) a Belgian statuary, born at Malines in 1820.

Tuet, tü'ä, (JEAN CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Ham in 1742; died in 1797.

Tugrol. See TOGRUL.

Tulasne, tü'län', (LOUIS RENÉ,) a French botanist, born at Azay-le-Rideau in 1815. He published, besides other works, "Studies on Vegetable Embryogeny," (1849,) and "Fungi hypogæi," (1851.) He was admitted into the Institute in 1854.

Tulden. See THULDEN.

Tull, (JETHRO,) an English agriculturist, born in Oxfordshire about 1680, was the originator of what is called the "horse-hoeing system" of husbandry. He published in 1731 a number of essays on this subject, which were subsequently edited by Mr. Cobbett, with an introduction. Died in 1740.

Tul'li-a, a daughter of Servius Tullius, and the wife of Tarquin the Proud. She was accessory to the murder of her father.

Tul'li-a, [Fr. TULLIE, tü'le'] a Roman lady, the daughter of Cicero the orator, was born in 78 B.C. She was married to Calpurnius Piso Frugi in the year 63, and to Furius Crassipes about 56. Having been divorced from him, she became the wife of Dolabella in 50 B.C. Died in 45 B.C.

See SAGITTARIUS, "Historia Vitæ et Mortis Tullie," 1679; MADAME DE LASSAY, "Histoire de Tullie," 1726.

Tullie. See TULLIA.

Tullin, tööl'in, (CHRISTIAN BRAUNMAN or BRAUMAN,) a Danish poet, born at Christiania, in Norway, in 1728, was also a judge. He wrote, besides other works, a poem on navigation, and another on the creation. He is called the first classic Danish poet. Died in 1765.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Tul'li-us, (ATTIUS,) was King of the Volscians when Coriolanus was banished from Rome. He induced the Volscians to send an army against Rome, and gave the command of it to Coriolanus.

Tul'loch, (JOHN,) a Scottish theologian and minister of the Established Church of Scotland, was born in Perthshire in 1823. He became principal of Saint M.-r.'s College, Saint Andr w's, in 1854. He contributed to the "North British Review," the "Edinburgh Review," and the "Contemporary Review." Among his works are "The Being and Attributes of God," (1855,) "The Leaders of the Reformation," (1859,) "Religion and Theology," (1875,) and a short life of Pascal (1878.) For the first named he received a prize of £600. Died in 1886.

Tul'ius Hos-til'i-us, third King of Rome, succeeded Numa Pompilius in 673 B.C. He carried on a war against the Albans, in which occurred the celebrated combat between the Horatii and Curatii, and which ended in the conquest of Alba. According to tradition, he was killed by lightning about 640 B.C.

Tully, (the Roman orator.) See CICERO.
Tul'ly, (GEORGE,) an English divine, was the author of a "Discourse on the Government of the Thoughts," and other religious works. Died in 1697.

Tully, (THOMAS,) an English divine, born at Carlisle in 1620, published several controversial works. Died in 1676.

Tul'ly, (WILLIAM,) M.D., a distinguished American physician, born at Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1785. He graduated at Yale College, and became, in 1830, professor of materia medica in the medical department of that institution. He published, conjointly with Dr. Thomas Miner, essays, entitled "Miner and Tully on Fever." Died in 1859.

Tulp, *tūlp*, (NIKOLAAS,) a Dutch physician and magistrate, born at Amsterdam in 1593. He was elected burgomaster of his native city four times, and gave proof of courage and energy when Holland was invaded by the French in 1672. He published a medical treatise, called "Observationes Medicæ," (1641.) Died in 1674.

See WITTWER, "N. Tulp," 1785; VAN BOCHOVE, "Dissertatio de N. Tulpio," 1845.

Tunstall, (CUTHBERT.) See TONSTALL.

Tun'stall, (JAMES,) D.D., an English divine and writer, born about 1710. He studied at Cambridge, and rose through several preferments to be vicar of Rochdale, in Lancashire. Among his principal works are "Discourses upon Natural and Revealed Religion," "A Vindication of the Power of the State to Prohibit Clandestine Marriages," and "Observations on the Present Collection of Epistles between Cicero and Brutus." Died in 1772.

Tup'per, (MARTIN FARQUHAR,) a popular English poet and novelist, born in London in 1810. He published in 1839 his "Proverbial Philosophy," which was received with great favour both in England and America and passed rapidly through numerous editions. Among his other works we may name the "Dirge on Wellington," "Ballads for the Times on White Slavery," (1852,) and novels entitled "The Twins," and "The Crock of Gold." He has also translated the poems of Alfred the Great from the Anglo-Saxon into English verse.

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for December, 1838.

Tura, *toor'ra*, or **Turra**, *toor'râ*, (COSIMO,) sometimes called COSIMO DA FERRARA, (*dâ fer-râ'râ*), an Italian painter, born at Ferrara in 1406. He painted in the dry, Gothic style. Died in 1469, or after that date.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Turamini, *toor-râ-mee'hee*, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian jurist, born at Sienna about 1558. He lectured at Sienna and Ferrara, and published several legal works.

Tur'ber-ville, (GEORGE,) an English poet, born about 1530, went to Russia as secretary to Randolph, the ambassador of Queen Elizabeth. He was the author of "Songs and Sonnets," and translated Ovid's "Heroical Epistles." Died after 1594.

Turbido. See TORBIDO.

Turchi, *toor'kee*, (ALESSANDRO,) surnamed ORBETTO, (*o-r-be'to*), an Italian painter, born at Verona in 1582. He worked at Verona and Rome, and attempted to combine the Roman style of design with the Venetian colouring. Among his best works is "The Death of Forty Martyrs." Died at Rome in 1648.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICCOZZI, "Dizionario."

Turchin, *toor'chin*, (JOHN BASIL,) a general, born in the valley of the Don, in Russia, about 1822. He served as a Russian officer in the Crimean war, (1855,) soon after which he emigrated to the United States. He fought for the Union in the civil war.

Turck, *türk*, (LOUIS,) a French physician, born at Nancy in 1798. He was a republican member of the National Assembly in 1848.

Turenna. See TURENNE.

Tu-rénne', *de*, [Fr. *pron. dèh tü'rên'*; Lat. TURENNIUS; It. TURENNA, *toor-rén'nâ*.] (HENRI DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE—*dèh lâ toor dô'vâr'n'*.) VICOMTE, a famous French general, born at Sedan, September 11, 1611, was the second son of Henri, Duc de Bouillon. His mother was Elizabeth, a daughter of William the Silent, Prince of Orange. His father was an able gene-

ral, and a leader of the French Protestants. Young Turenne was educated in the Protestant religion by Daniel Tilenus, a tolerant Calvinist. He served, in his early youth, under his uncles Maurice of Nassau and Henry Frederick, (1625-30.) During this period of five or six years he fought against the Spaniards, and acquired much practical knowledge of the art of war. In 1630 he returned to France, and received command of a regiment. He obtained the high rank of *maréchal-de-camp* in 1635, and was sent in the same year, under La Vallette, to defend Mentz against the Imperialists. In 1637 he took Landrecies, and gained some successes in Flanders. As second in command under Harcourt, he had the principal part in the capture of Turin in 1640. His promotion was retarded by the political course of his brother, the Duc de Bouillon. He was raised to the rank of marshal of France in 1643, and ordered to Germany, where he was second in command under the Prince of Condé. The success of the French at Nordlingen in 1645 was attributed to Turenne by Condé himself. In 1646, by judicious plans and skilful manœuvres, he gained important advantages without much loss of life. He effected a junction with the Swedish army, invaded Bavaria, and compelled the Duke of Bavaria to sue for peace. The long war was terminated by the peace of Westphalia, (1648,) and the civil war of the Fronde began in 1649. Turenne, probably, felt little zeal for either party in this contest. He declined to fight for Mazarin, and retired to Holland after he had been superseded in the command of the army. The Prince of Condé having been imprisoned by Mazarin, in January, 1650, Turenne declared himself in favour of the captive prince, and took arms at Stenay against the court. He was defeated near Rethel by the royal army in December, 1650, soon after which Condé was liberated from prison.

In 1651 he went to Paris, and married Charlotte de Caumont, a daughter of Armand, Duc de La Force. He accepted in March, 1652, the chief command of the royal army, and was opposed to the Prince of Condé, who, in alliance with the Spaniards, had renewed the war. Turenne defeated his adversary at Paris in 1652, and at Arras in 1654, after which the seat of war was transferred to Flanders. He gained a decisive victory over Condé and the Spaniards at the battle of the Dunes, near Dunkirk, in 1658. Peace was concluded in 1659. After the death of Mazarin, Turenne had much influence in the direction of the foreign policy of France. He was persuaded to become a Roman Catholic in 1668. He commanded a large army which invaded Holland in 1672, and conquered several provinces of that country. Unable to resist this army in battle, the Dutch opened the dykes, flooded the country, and thus checked the invaders. In 1674 he defeated the Imperialists in several actions near the Rhine, and ravaged the Palatinate with excessive cruelty,—which is perhaps the only stain on his memory. He was opposed in the next campaign to Montecuculi, an Austrian general of great skill, and was killed at Salzbach in July, 1675. Turenne was distinguished for his modesty, sobriety, sound judgment, and impassible composure in action.

See BOSSUET, "Oraison funèbre du Vicomte de Turenne," 1676; PAULETTI, "Vita di Turenna," 1677; G. DE COURTILZ, "Vie de Turenne," 1685; RAMSAY, "Histoire de Turenne," 2 vols., 1735; RAGUENET, "Histoire de Turenne," 1738; FLÉCHIER, "Oraison funèbre de Turenne," 1675; SIMONDI, "Histoire de France;" MICHELET, "Histoire de France;" VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV.;" DE RETZ, "Mémoires;" "Leven van den Marschalk van Turenne," Amsterdam, 1676; "Lettres et Mémoires du Maréchal de Turenne," edited by COMTE DE GRIMOARD, 2 vols., 1782; ZANTHIER, "Feldzüge des Vicomte de Turenne," 1779; "Lives of the Warriors of the Civil Wars of France and England," by SIR EDWARD CUST, London, 1867; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Turennius. See TURENNE.

Turgenef, **Turgenev**, or **Turgenev**. See TOOR-GENEF.

Tur'got, an Anglo-Saxon historian. He became Bishop of Saint Andrew's and Primate of Scotland in 1107, and wrote a "History of the Church of Durham from 635 to 1096." Died in 1115.

Turgot, *tür'go'*, (ANNE ROBERT JACQUES,) Baron de L'Aulne, (*dèh lôn*), an eminent French economist and financier, born in Paris in May, 1727. He studied law,

became a counsellor to the Parliament in 1752, and master of requests in 1753. In 1761 he was appointed intendant of Limoges. Before the last date he had produced treatises on various subjects. He was versed in the ancient languages and many sciences. In the performance of his administrative duties as intendant, he made several reforms and experiments in political economy. He suppressed the *corvées*, opened new roads, introduced the use of potatoes, and distributed the burden of taxation more equitably. Having formed friendly relations with the philosophic party, of which Voltaire and D'Alembert were leaders, he contributed to the "Encyclopédie" articles on "Existence," "Expansibilité," "Fairs and Markets," ("Foires et Marchés,") etc.

He was appointed in August, 1774, to the office of controller-general of finance, then the most important office of the government. Among his first acts was the restoration of free trade in grain between the provinces. He abolished several oppressive laws and feudal privileges, reformed abuses, and began to improve, by economy, the public finances. His policy was expressed by the phrase, "No bankruptcy, no increase of taxes, no loans." The courtiers, nobles, politicians, and privileged classes combined against him. He was removed in May, 1776. His friend Malessherbes said that Turgot had "the heart of L'Hôpital with the head of Bacon." Voltaire was a warm admirer of Turgot, whom he characterized as the best minister that France ever had. Turgot corresponded with Benjamin Franklin, and wrote a Memoir on the American war. Died in March, 1781.

"There are crises," says the "Fortnightly Review" for August, 1870, "when a character tells far more than an idea, and is at once a saving opportunity and a decisive force. Such a character was Turgot. The further we recede from the French Revolution, the more pre-eminent does this firm and exalted figure shine forth,—the one legislator who might have saved France."

See DUPONT DE NEMOURS, "Mémoires sur la Vie de Turgot," 2 vols., 1782; CONDORCET, "Vie de Turgot," 1786; DROZ, "Histoire du Règne de Louis XVI.;" M. J. TISSOT, "Turgot, sa Vie, son Administration," etc., 1862; MARMONTEL, "Mémoires;" DUPUY, "Éloge historique de Turgot," 1781; BLANQUI, "Histoire de l'Économie politique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Turgot, (ÉTIENNE FRANÇOIS), MARQUIS, a rural economist, born in Paris in 1721, was a brother of the preceding. Died in 1789.

Turgot, de, *deh tür'gô'*, (LOUIS FÉLIX ÉTIENNE), MARQUIS, a French diplomatist and senator, born in 1796. He was minister of foreign affairs from December, 1851, to July, 1852, and was sent as ambassador to Spain in 1853.

Turk, *töörk*, (DANIEL GOTTLÖB), a German musician, born near Chemnitz in 1751, was organist at Halle. He wrote several treatises on music. Died in 1813.

Turk, von, *fon töörk*, (KARL CHRISTIAN WILHELM), a German philanthropist, born at Meiningen in 1774, was active in promoting common-school education, and was the first to introduce the silk-manufacture into Germany. Died in 1846.

Türkheim, von, *fon türk'him'*, (JOHANNES), a political and historical writer, born at Strasburg in 1746; died in 1824.

Turlupin. See BELEVILLE.

Türn'bull, (ROBERT), D.D., a Baptist divine, born in Linlithgowshire, Scotland, in 1809, emigrated to America, and settled in 1845 as pastor of a church at Hartford, Connecticut. He has published "Christ in History, or the Central Power," (1856,) and several other works, and translated from the French Vinet's "Vital Christianity."

Türn'bull, (ROBERT JAMES), an American politician, born in Florida in 1775. He wrote a number of treatises in defence of the State-Rights party in South Carolina. Died in 1833.

Turnébe. See TURNÉBUS.

Tur'ne-bus, [Fr. TURNÉBE, tür'nàb'] (ADRIEN), an eminent French scholar, originally named **Tournebœuf**, born in Normandy in 1512. He studied in Paris, and became professor of Greek in that city in 1547. He acquired a European reputation as a classical scholar, translated into Latin a number of Greek authors, among whom were Plutarch and Theophrastus, and wrote com-

mentaries on Cicero's works. According to a French biographer, he was unrivalled as a professor in clearness, accuracy, and profundity. Among his works is "Adversaria," (3 parts, 1564-73,) in which he corrects and explains many passages in the Greek and Latin authors. Died in Paris in 1565. He was eulogized by L'Hôpital, Scaliger, and Montaigne, the last of whom called him "l'âme la plus polie du monde," ("the most polished (or polite) soul in the world.") He had a son Adrien, who wrote Latin verses. Died in 1594.

See PASSERAT, "In Turnebi Obitum Nænia," 1651; DE THOU ET TRISSIER, "Éloges;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tur'ner, (DAWSON,) an English botanist and writer, born at Great Yarmouth in 1775. He published, among other works, "Fuci, or Coloured Figures and Descriptions of the Plants of the Genus Fucus," (3 vols. fol., 1808,) "A Tour in Normandy," (1820,) and "The Botanist's Guide through England and Wales," (2 vols., 1805,) the last-named conjointly with Mr. L. W. Dillwyn. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of other learned institutions. Died in 1858.

Tur'ner, (EDWARD,) a distinguished chemist and physician, born in Jamaica in 1797. He studied at Edinburgh and Göttingen, and in 1828 was appointed professor of chemistry in the London University, where his lectures gained for him a high reputation. His "Elements of Chemistry," (1827,) often reprinted, is esteemed a standard work. Died in 1839.

Turner, (FRANCIS,) Bishop of Ely, was one of the seven English prelates who were prosecuted for resisting the authority of James II. in ecclesiastical affairs. He was the author of a "Vindication of Archbishop Sancroft," etc., and "Animadversions on Naked Truth." Died in 1700.

See MISS STRICKLAND, "Lives of the Seven Bishops," London, 1866.

Turner, (SIR JAMES,) an English officer, who lived in the reign of Charles II. and was notorious for his cruel treatment of the Scottish Covenanters. He left an autobiography.

Turner, (JOSEPH MALLORD WILLIAM,) an eminent English landscape-painter, born in London in April, 1775, was a son of a hair-dresser. He received only an ordinary education, and passed his boyhood mostly in London. "At last," says Ruskin, "fortune wills that the lad's true life shall begin; and one summer evening he finds himself sitting alone among the Yorkshire hills. For the first time the silence of Nature around him, her freedom sealed to him, her glory opened to him." He was admitted as a student in the Royal Academy in 1789. "So taught and prepared for his life's labour, sat the boy at last alone among his fair English hills, and began to paint, with cautious toil, the rocks and fields, and tricking brooks, and soft white clouds of heaven." ("Modern Painters," vol. v.) For many years he used water-colours almost exclusively. He exhibited a "View of Lambeth Palace" in 1790. His early pictures represented mostly English or Welsh scenery. In 1799 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy, and exhibited an oil-painting of "The Battle of the Nile." He became a Royal Academician in 1802, after which he travelled in France, Switzerland, and the valley of the Rhine. Among his master-pieces are "The Fall of Schaffhausen," (1805,) "The Sun Rising through Vapour," (1806,) "Narcissus and Echo," (1814,) "Apollo and Python," and "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," (1832.) In 1807 or 1808 he commenced the publication of his famous "Liber Studiorum," a series of prints or drawings. He visited Italy in 1819, 1829, and 1840. According to Ruskin, he surpassed all former artists in "the expression of the infinite redundancy of natural landscape. . . . This work, done by Turner among the hills, joining the most intense appreciation of all tenderness with delight in all magnitude and memory for all detail, is never to be rivalled or looked upon in similitude again." ("Modern Painters," vol. iv. chap. xvii.) Turner was never married. His disposition was reserved and unsociable, and he is represented as having been extremely parsimonious. He died in London in December, 1851, having bequeathed

to the nation a large number of oil-paintings, which are exhibited in the National Gallery.

See BURNETT, "Turner and his Works," 1852; W. THORBURY, "Life of W. Turner," 2 vols., 1862; RUSKIN, "Modern Painters," *passim*; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "London Quarterly Review" for April, 1862; "Blackwood's Magazine" for January, 1862.

Turner, (ROBERT), an English Roman Catholic priest, born at Barnstable, lived at Rome, Ingolstadt, and Grätz. He wrote commentaries on the Bible. Died in 1599.

Turner, (SAMUEL), an English diplomatist, born in Gloucestershire about 1759, entered the service of the East India Company, and was sent on a mission to Thibet in 1783, and afterwards to the Sultan of Mysore. He published an "Account of an Embassy to the Court of the Teshoo Lama in Tibet," (1800.) He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1802.

Turner, (SAMUEL HULBEART), D.D., an American Episcopalian divine, born at Philadelphia in 1790. He became in 1821 professor of biblical learning in the General Theological Seminary, New York, and in 1831 professor of Hebrew in Columbia College. He published "Thoughts on Scriptural Prophecy," and other works. Died in 1861.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Turner, (SHARON), an English historian, born in London in 1768, followed the profession of attorney. His reputation is founded chiefly on his "History of the Anglo-Saxons," (4 vols., 1799-1805,) which is highly esteemed. He also published a "History of England from the Norman Conquest to the Death of Elizabeth," (5 vols., 1814-29,) a "Sacred History of the World as displayed in the Creation and Subsequent Events to the Deluge," (3 vols., 1832-39,) and several poems. Died in 1847.

See WILLIAM JERDAN, "Men I have known," London, 1866; "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1835; "Monthly Review" for March, 1803, February, 1807, and November, 1824.

Turner, (Rev. SYDNEY), a son of the preceding, and chaplain of the Reformatory School at Red Hill, has prepared a new edition of his father's "Sacred History of the World," and published a treatise on "Reformatory Schools."

Turner, (THOMAS), an English clergyman, born at Reading in 1591. He became Dean of Canterbury. Died in 1672.

Turner, (THOMAS HUDSON), an English antiquary, born in London in 1815. He published in 1851 "Some Account of Domestic Architecture in England from the Conquest to the End of the Thirteenth Century," (illustrated,) a work which displays great learning and research. Died in 1852.

Turner, (WILLIAM), an English divine and physician, born in Northumberland about 1520. He studied at Cambridge, and subsequently became Dean of Wells. He was the author of treatises on medicine, theology, zoology, and botany; among the last-named we may cite his "Herball, or History of Plants," said to have been the first work of the kind published in England. Died in 1568.

Turner, (WILLIAM WADDEN), born in London in 1810, emigrated at an early age to America, where he distinguished himself as an Oriental scholar. He became in 1842 professor of the Oriental languages at Union Theological Seminary, New York. Died in 1859.

Tur'nus, [Gr. Τύρνος,] King of the Rutulians, was a suitor for the hand of Lavinia, and an adversary of Æneas, against whom he waged war. He was killed by Æneas in single combat.

See VIRGIL, "Æneid," books vii., ix., x., xi., xii.

Tur'nus, a Roman satiric poet, who probably flourished in the second half of the first century. His works, which are praised by Martial, are not extant.

Tur'pin or Til'pin, [Lat. TURPINUS,] a French Benedictine monk, was made Archbishop of Rheims by Charlemagne. He is supposed to have been the author of a poem celebrating the deeds of Charlemagne. Died about 812.

Turpin, tür'pân', (FRANÇOIS HENRI), a French *littérateur*, born at Caen in 1709, wrote a "History of Ma-

homet," (2 vols., 1773,) "France Illustrated, or the French Plutarch," (5 vols., 1777-90,) and other historical and biographical works. Died in 1799.

See QUÉRAD, "La France Littéraire."

Turpin, (PIERRE JEAN FRANÇOIS), a French botanist and designer, born at Vire in 1775. He visited the West Indies in his youth, returned to France in 1802, and was employed to illustrate with his designs the works of Humboldt. He published, besides other works, "Vegetable Iconography," (1841.) Died in 1840.

See ACHILLE RICHARD, "Notice sur M. Turpin," 1840.

Turpin de Crissé, tür'pân' deh kre'sâ', (LANCELOT,) COUNT, a French officer and military writer, born in La Beauce about 1715, served with distinction in Italy and Germany, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general. His principal work, entitled "Essay on the Art of War," (3 vols., 1754,) obtained extensive popularity and was translated into English, German, and Russian. He also published "Commentaries on Cæsar," and other similar treatises. He was created a commander of the order of Saint Louis in 1771, and lieutenant-general in 1780. Died about 1795.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français."

Turpin de Crissé, (LANCELOT THÉODORE,) COUNT, a French artist, born in Paris in 1782. He painted landscapes, published a "Voyage to Naples," and was admitted into the Institute. Died in 1859.

Turquet. See MAYERNE.

Turquety, tür'keh-te', (ÉDOUARD), a French poet, born at Rennes in 1801, wrote "Poetical Sketches," ("Esquisses poétiques," 1829,) "Love and Faith," (1833,) "Primavera," (1840,) and other poems.

Türri, tür, (STEPHEN), a Hungarian patriot and general, born at Baja about 1820. He joined the Italian army in 1849, and fought against Austria. In the Crimean war he served in the allied army against Russia. He enlisted, with the rank of colonel, in the army of Garibaldi in 1859, and distinguished himself in the liberation of Sicily in 1860. He became a general of division in the Italian service, and married a granddaughter of Lucien Bonaparte.

Turranus. See RUFINUS.

Turreau, tür'ró', (LOUIS), a French Jacobin, born at Orbec about 1760. He was a violent member of the Convention, 1792-95. Died in 1796.

Turreau de Linières, tür'ró' deh le'ne-air', (LOUIS MARIE,) BARON, a French general, born at Évreux in 1756. He commanded an army which defeated the Vendean insurgents in 1793, and was ambassador to the United States from 1804 to 1811. Died in 1816.

Turrecremata, the Latin of TORQUEMADA, which see.

Turrell or Turrel, tü'rêl', [Lat. TURELLUS,] (PIERRE), a French astrologer, and rector of the College of Dijon, wrote "The Period of the World," ("La Période du Monde," 1531.) Died about 1547.

Turretin. See TURRETINI.

Turretini, toof-râ-tee'nee, [Fr. TURRETIN, tü'rêh-tân' or tür'tân,] (BENEDICT), a Swiss theologian, born at Zurich in 1588, was eminent for his learning and talents. He became professor of theology at Geneva in 1612, and published several works on theology. Died in 1631.

Turretini or Turretin, [Lat. TURRETINUS,] (FRANÇOIS), an eminent Swiss theologian, a son of the preceding, was born at Geneva in 1623. He studied under Spanheim and Diodati, became an eloquent preacher, and was appointed professor of theology at Geneva in 1653. He had great influence in the Church. His principal work is "Theological and Controversial Institutes," ("Institutiones Theologiæ Elencticæ," 3 vols., 1679-85,) which was highly esteemed. Died at Geneva in 1687.

See PICTET, "Memoria F. Turretini celebrata," 1688.

Turretini or Turretin, [Lat. TURRETINUS,] (JEAN ALPHONSE), a son of the preceding, and the most celebrated member of the family, was born at Geneva in 1671. He studied at Leyden and in England, gained distinction as a preacher, and became professor of theology at Geneva in 1705. He was a liberal theologian, who endeavoured to promote union among the different

Protestant sects. He opposed with success the regulation that candidates for the ministry should be required to sign the *Consensus*. His chief works are "Cloud of Witnesses in favour of Moderate and Pacific Judgment concerning Theological Affairs," ("Nubes Testium pro moderato et pacifico de Rebus Theologicis Judicio," 1719,) and "Theological Cogitations and Dissertations," ("Cogitationes et Dissertationes theologicae," 2 vols., 1737.) Died in 1737.

See SENEPIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Turretinus. See TURRETINI.

Turrian, too-re-ân', [Fr. TURRIEN, tü're-ân'; Lat. TURRIANUS,] or **Torres**, tor'rê's, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish Jesuit and writer, born at Herrera about 1504. He wrote many works of little merit. In 1562 he was sent by the pope to the Council of Trent. Died in 1584.

Turrianus. See TURRIAN.

Turrien. See TURRIAN.

Tur-sel-li-nus, (HORATIUS,) an Italian Jesuit, originally named **Torsellino**, (tor-sêl-lee'no,) born at Rome in 1545, became rector of the Jesuits' Seminary in his native city. He was the author of a treatise on the use of the Latin particles, "De Usu Particularum Latini Sermonis," (1598,) which ranks among the most valuable works of the kind; also an "Epitome of Universal History," (in Italian,) and "Life of Saint Francis Xavier," (in Latin, 1594.) Died in 1599.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Tür'ton, (THOMAS,) an English theologian, born about 1780. He became Dean of Peterborough in 1830, and Bishop of Ely in 1845. Died in 1864.

Turton, (WILLIAM,) an English physician and naturalist, born before 1800. Among his principal works we may name a conchological dictionary of the British Islands, (1819,) "Conchylia Insularum Britannicarum," or "Shells of the British Islands," systematically arranged, (1822, illustrated,) and "Manual of the Land and Fresh-Water Shells of the British Islands," (1831.)

Tussanus. See TOUSSAIN.

Tus'ser, (THOMAS,) an English poet and writer on agriculture, was born in Essex about 1520. His principal work is entitled "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry united to as many of Good Housewifery," (1573,) and was dedicated to his patron, Lord Paget. It is written in verse, and accompanied by an interesting memoir of the author. Died about 1580.

See FULLER, "Worthies of Essex."

Tütch'in, (JOHN,) an English political writer under the reign of James II., was a partisan of the Duke of Monmouth. Died in 1707.

Tuthill, tü't'il, (LOUISA CAROLINE HUGGINS,) an American writer, born at New Haven, Connecticut, was married in 1817. She has published "James Somers, the Pilgrim's Son," (1827,) "My Wife," a novel, "The History of Architecture," (1848,) "The Nursery Book," (1849,) and other original works; also, a compilation entitled "The Young Ladies' Reader."

Tutilo, too'te-lo, or **Tuotilo**, too-o'te-lo, a learned Swiss monk, was distinguished for his proficiency in music, eloquence, and the arts of painting and sculpture. Died about 896.

Tut'tle, (JAMES M.,) an American general, born in Monroe county, Ohio, about 1823. He served as colonel at Shiloh, April, 1862, and commanded a Federal brigade at the siege of Vicksburg in May and June, 1863.

Twed'dell, (JOHN,) an English scholar, born in Northumberland in 1769. Having studied at Cambridge, he was chosen a Fellow of Trinity College in 1792, and in 1795 set out on a tour to the continent. While engaged in examining the remains of art at Athens, he died, after a few days' illness, (1799,) leaving a collection of manuscripts and drawings, which were unfortunately lost on the voyage to England. A selection from his letters was published in 1815 by his brother Robert, with a memoir of the author.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1815; "London Quarterly Review" for October, 1815.

Twweed'dale, (GEORGE HAY,) MARQUIS OF, a British general, born in 1787. He served in the Peninsular war,

(1808-14,) and was raised to the rank of general in 1854, and of field-marshal in 1875. He was a representative peer of Scotland. Died in 1876.

Twells, (LEONARD,) an English clergyman, graduate at Cambridge in 1704. He preached in London, and wrote on theology. Died in 1742.

Twes'ten, (AUGUST DEILKV CHRISTIAN,) professor of theology at Kiel in 1819, was born at Glückstadt in 1789. He succeeded Schleiermacher in 1835 in the chair of theology at Berlin. He published several philosophical and religious works. Died in 1876.

Twiggs, (DAVID EMANUEL,) an American general, born in Georgia in 1790. He served in the Mexican war, and obtained the rank of major-general in 1847. He joined the secession party in 1861. Died at Augusta, Georgia, in September, 1862.

Twiggs, (LEVI,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Richmond City, Georgia, in 1793. He served under General Scott in the Mexican war, and was mortally wounded in the assault upon Chapultepec, 1847.

Twinger, (JAMES.) See KÖNIGSHOVEN.

Twining, (THOMAS,) an English divine, born in 1734, studied at Cambridge, and became rector of White Nettle, in Essex, in 1768. He published an excellent translation of Aristotle's "Poetics," accompanied with notes and with two dissertations on poetical and musical imitation, (1789.) Died in 1804.

Twining, (WILLIAM,) a distinguished physician and surgeon, born in Nova Scotia, studied in London. He was appointed in 1830 one of the surgeons to the Civil Hospital at Calcutta. He published "Clinical Illustrations of the More Important Diseases of Bengal," etc., (2 vols., 1832.) Died in 1835.

Twiss, (HORACE,) an English writer, born in 1786 or 1787. He became a member of Parliament, and published a "Life of Lord Eldon." Died in 1849.

Twiss, (RICHARD,) an English traveller, born in 1747, published "Travels through Portugal and Spain in 1772 and 1773-4," "A Tour in Ireland in 1775-8," "Miscellanies," and other works. Died in 1821.

Twiss, (TRAVERS,) an English lawyer and writer, born in Westminster about 1810. He became professor of political economy at Oxford about 1842, and regius professor of civil law in 1855. He has written "Law of Nations in Time of War," and other works relating to international law. He was knighted in 1867.

Twiss, (WILLIAM,) a learned English nonconformist minister, born in Berkshire about 1575, was a Calvinist. He was prolocutor to the Westminster Assembly of Divines, in 1643, and wrote several controversial works, among which is "Defence of Grace," ("Vindiciae Gratiae," 1632,) against Arminianism. He was curate of Newbury for many years. Died in 1646.

Twyne, (BRIAN,) an English antiquary, born in 1579, became keeper of the archives at Oxford, and wrote on the antiquities of that place. Died in 1644.

Twyne, (JOHN,) an antiquary, born in Hampshire, was a grandfather of the preceding. He wrote on British antiquities. Died in 1581.

Twys'den, (SIR ROGER,) an English antiquary, born in Kent in 1597, was the author of "The Historical Defence of the Church of England," and other works. Died in 1672.

Ty. See TYR.

Tÿ'che, [Gr. Τύχη,] in Greek mythology, the personification of chance or luck, corresponded with the Roman Fortuna. She was represented sometimes with a ball, and sometimes with the horn of Amalthea.

Tycho Brahe. See BRAHE.

Tychsen, tÿk'sen or tÿk'sen, (OLAUS GERHARD,) an eminent Orientalist, born at Tondern, in Sleswick, in 1734. He studied at Halle, and in 1763 became professor of the Oriental languages at Bützow, where he soon acquired the highest reputation as a teacher. He died in 1815, leaving a very valuable library, which was purchased by the University of Rostock. He was author of treatises on the Phœnician and Arabic languages, and a work entitled "Leisure Hours of Bützow," (1769.)

See HARTMANN, "O. Tychsen," etc., 5 vols., 1818-20; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tychsen, (THOMAS CHRISTIAN,) a philologist, born in Sleswick in 1758. Having studied at Göttingen, he visited Germany and other parts of Europe, and after his return became professor of philosophy at Göttingen. He published a "History of the Jews," (1789,) an "Arabic Grammar," an edition of Smyrnæus, and other works. Died in 1834.

Tydée. See TYDEUS.

Tydemán, tí'deh-mán', (MINARD,) a Dutch scholar and writer, born at Zwolle in 1741. He was professor of law at Utrecht, and removed to Leyden about 1801. Died in 1825.

Týdēūs, [Gr. Τυδείους; Fr. TYDÉE, te'dá',] a mythical hero, was a son of Cæneus, King of Calydon, and a brother of Meleager. He married Deípyle, (sometimes written Deíphyle,) a daughter of Adrastus, and was the father of Diomedé. He was one of the seven chiefs that led the famous expedition against Thebes, in order to restore Polynices. In this war he was mortally wounded by Melanippus.

Tydide. See TYDIDES.

Tý-dí-dēs, [Gr. Τυδείδης; Fr. TYDIDE, te'déd',] a patronymic of Diomedé, the son of Tydeus.

Tyme, tí, (CHRISTOPHER,) an eminent English musician, born in Westminster, was patronized by Henry VIII., who appointed him musical teacher to Prince Edward. He became organist to the chapel royal under the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His compositions are chiefly anthems and church music.

Tý'erā, (THOMAS,) an English miscellaneous writer, born in 1726, was one of the proprietors of Vauxhall, London. Among his works is "Biographical Sketches of Dr. Johnson," (1784.) Died in 1787.

Tý'ler, (BENNET,) D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Middlebury, Connecticut, in 1783, was elected in 1822 president of Dartmouth College. He wrote a "History of the New Haven Theology," (1837,) and a number of religious and controversial works. Died in 1858.

Tyler, (DANIEL,) an American general, born in Connecticut in 1799, graduated at West Point in 1819. He was a civil engineer before the rebellion. He commanded a division at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861.

Tyler, (ERASTUS B.,) an American general, born in Ontario county, New York, about 1822, became a resident of Ohio in his youth. He commanded a brigade of the Union army at the battles of Port Republic (June, 1862) and of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

Tyler, (JOHN,) the tenth President of the United States, born in Charles-City county, Virginia, in March, 1790, was a son of John Tyler, Governor of Virginia. He studied law, was elected a member of Congress in 1816, and served in that body about five years, during which he opposed a protective tariff and the Bank of the United States. He was originally a republican of the Virginia school, and supported W. H. Crawford for the Presidency in 1824. In 1825 he became Governor of Virginia, and in March, 1827, was elected a Senator of the United States in place of John Randolph of Roanoke. He voted against the tariff bill of 1828, and against all measures of internal improvement, and was a partisan of General Jackson in the election of that year. He sympathized with the nullifiers of South Carolina in 1832, became an opponent of Jackson's administration, and voted alone in the Senate against the "Force Bill" which was passed against the nullifiers in February, 1833. He was re-elected for a term of six years, commencing December, 1833, soon after which date he opposed the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, and supported Mr. Clay's resolution which censured the President for the removal of the same. The legislature of Virginia, about February, 1836, instructed the Virginia Senators to vote for expunging the resolution of censure just mentioned, but Mr. Tyler preferred to resign his seat, and refused to obey their instructions. He became identified with the Whig party, and in the National Convention which met in December, 1839, he zealously supported Mr. Clay for the Presidency. He was then nominated for Vice-

President, General Harrison being the Presidential candidate, and was elected in November, 1840.

In consequence of the death of President Harrison, (April 4, 1841,) Mr. Tyler became President of the United States. He retained in office the cabinet ministers appointed by General Harrison. He soon after began to quarrel with Mr. Clay and the majority of those who had elected himself to the Vice-Presidency. He vetoed a national bank bill which was passed by Congress about the 6th of August, 1841, although the principal provisions of that bill had been suggested by Mr. Ewing, secretary of the treasury. "Congress having passed another bank bill," says Mr. Greeley, "based entirely on his own suggestions, and conforming in all points to his requirements, he vetoed that also," (about September 10, 1841.) This veto provoked the indignation of the Whigs, who denounced the President for betraying their confidence. It caused the resignation of all the members of the cabinet except Daniel Webster, who was secretary of state, and who remained in office in order to complete important negotiations with the British government. Having concluded a treaty with Lord Ashburton on the subject of the northeastern boundary, Webster resigned in May, 1843. In July, 1843, the President reorganized his cabinet, to which he appointed several Democrats. The department of state was then given to Abel P. Upshur, who was accidentally killed in February, 1844, and was succeeded by John C. Calhoun. He concluded in April, 1844, a treaty of annexation with the republic of Texas, which was rejected by the Senate. Mr. Tyler continued to promote the annexation of Texas, which, by the aid of the Democrats, he effected March 1, 1845. His intrigues to obtain a nomination for the Presidency were not successful, and he retired to private life on the 4th of March, 1845.

He was president of the Peace Conference or Convention which met in Washington in February, 1861. Having joined the disunion movement, he became a member of the Confederate Congress about March, 1861. Died in Richmond in January, 1862.

See GREELEY, "American Conflict," vol. i. pp. 154-156; "Democratic Review" for November, 1842, (with a portrait.)

Tyler, (ROYALL,) an American jurist and humorous writer, born at Boston in 1756. His comedy entitled "The Contrast" was performed in New York in 1786 with brilliant success. His other principal works are "The Algerine Captive," a novel, and the comedies of "May-Day, or New York in an Uproar," and "The Georgia Spec, or Land in the Moon." Died in 1826.

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopaedia of American Literature."

Tyler, (SAMUEL,) an American lawyer and philosophical writer, born in Prince George's county, Maryland, in 1809. He has published a "Discourse of the Baconian Philosophy," (1844,) "The Progress of Philosophy in the Past and in the Future," (1859,) and other similar works.

Tý'ler, (WAT,) an English rebel, was a leader of a large number of men who revolted in the southeastern part of England in 1381 in consequence of a capitation tax. They massacred several persons of the higher classes, committed much devastation, and marched towards London. Tyler was killed by the mayor of London in 1381.

Tyler, (WILLIAM SEYMOUR,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine and scholar, born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in 1810. He became professor of the Latin and Greek languages at Amherst College about 1836. He also published editions of the "Germania" and "Agricola" of Tacitus, the "Histories" of Tacitus, and Plato's "Apology" and "Crito," and a number of theological treatises.

Tyndale. See TINDALE.

Týn'dall, (JOHN,) LL.D., F.R.S., a distinguished physicist, born in Ireland about 1820, was appointed professor of natural philosophy in the Royal Institution, London, in 1853. Among his works are "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," (1860,) and a treatise entitled "Heat Considered as a Mode of Motion," (1862,) which enjoys a high reputation. Professor Tyndall has probably done more than any other English writer to make known and popularize the great scientific truth of the mutual con-

vertibility of heat and motion. "There is a moral force and vividness of intellect about all he writes which fascinates the attention at once, and makes you feel that you are in contact with a mind of far more than the ordinary intensity." (London "Spectator," June 8, 1867.) He contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions" several memoirs on radiant heat, and published "Lectures on Sound," (1867.) Among his later works are "Faraday as a Discoverer," "Hours of Exercise in the Alps," and "Essays on the Floating Matter of the Air."

Týn-dá-rus or **Týn-dá're-us**, [Gr. *Τυνδάρεος* or *Τυνδάρεως*, rarely, if ever, *Τυνδαρος*;* Fr. TYNDARÉE, *tán'dá'rá'*, or TYNDARE, *tán'dá'r'*,] a fabulous king of Sparta, married Leda, and had a number of children, among whom were Castor, Pollux, and Helen. The poets relate that he exacted from the numerous suitors of Helen an oath that they would defend her and the husband whom she should choose against all their enemies. (See HELEN.)

Týng, (STEPHEN HIGGINSON,) D.D., an American Episcopalian divine, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1800. He graduated at Harvard College, became rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, in 1833, and in 1845 of Saint George's Church, New York. He has published "Lectures on the Law and the Gospel," (1848,) "Family Commentary on the Four Gospels," (1849,) "The Child of Prayer," (a memoir of his son, the Rev. Dudley A. Tyng,) and other religious works.

Typhaon. See TYPHON.

Typhée or **Typhoée**. See TYPHON.

Tý'phon, **Tý-phá'on**, or **Tý-pho'éus**, [Gr. *Τυφών*, *Τυφώνης*, *Τυφός*; Fr. TYPHON, *te'fón'*, TYPHOÉE, or TYPHÉE, *te'fá'*,] in classic mythology, was a giant and fire-breathing monster, the father of Chimæra, Cerberus, and the Sphinx. According to the fable, he rebelled against the gods, some of whom fled to Egypt and concealed themselves under the forms of different animals. He was finally vanquished by Jupiter and buried under Mount Etna.

Typot, *te'po'*, written also **Typoest**, [Lat. TYPO'TIUS,] (JAMES,) a Flemish jurist and writer, born at Bruges about 1550. At the invitation of King John III. he went to Sweden, where he was imprisoned from 1582 to 1594. Soon after the latter date he went to the court of the emperor Rudolph, who gave him the title of historiographer. He wrote "On Fame," ("De Fama,") "On Fortune," ("De Fortuna,") and a "History of Sweden," (1605.) Died at Prague in 1601 or 1602.

Typotius. See TYPOT.

Tyr, *teer*, (or *tээр*), or **Ty**, *tee*, [supposed to be allied to the Anglo-Saxon *tír*, signifying "glorious," "mighty,"†] the most fearless of all the gods of the Northmen, was a son of Odin, but his mother was of the race of giants, (Jötuns.) He is called "the one-handed," an epithet which is explained by the following legend. The most terrible of all the enemies of the gods was the wolf Fenrir, destined by the appointment of the Nornas to be the destroyer of Odin. When young, he was brought up among the Æsir, but Tyr alone had the courage to give him food. As he increased in strength, the gods, anxiously calling to mind the predictions that he was fated to be their destruction, resolved, if possible, to bind him. After various unsuccessful attempts, they at last caused to be constructed a magic chain, which, though soft and slender as a silken cord, was of inconceivable strength. But the difficulty was to fasten it on him. He had readily allowed the Æsir to bind him with other chains, which he had broken without much difficulty; but now his suspicions were excited by the seeming frailty of the new-made band. The gods assured him that he could easily break it, but even if he did not they promised they would instantly release him after he had once tried his strength upon it. The wolf replied, "If I cannot free myself, I am well convinced I shall wait long to be released by you; but, rather than you shall charge me with a want

of courage, let one of you place his hand in my mouth as a pledge of your sincerity, and I will consent to be bound." The gods now looked at one another, but no one had the hardihood to offer his hand. At length Tyr stretched forth his right hand and placed it within the jaws of the wolf. The monster now began to struggle, but the more he strove the more tightly he was bound by the magic chain. Hereupon all the gods began to laugh, except Tyr, who had good reason to be serious, since he had through his rashness lost his right hand. It is a proverbial saying of a man of surpassing courage that he is as brave as Tyr. Being the bravest of the gods, he was the deity especially worshipped by brave men. On account of his courage, Tyr may be styled "the Northern Mars;" Tuesday (that is, "Tyr's-day" or "Ty'sday") is called in modern Latin *dies Martis*, ("Mars-day,") whence the French *Mardi*. At the destruction of the world Tyr will be slain by the dog Garm.

See MALLET, "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii. Fable XIV.; THORPE, "Northern Mythology."

Tý-ran'ní-o or **Tý-ran'ní-on**, [Gr. *Τυραννίων*,] a Greek grammarian, born in Pontus, was made prisoner by the Romans, and taken in 72 B.C. to Rome, where he resided as a teacher. His learning and abilities are highly commended by Cicero, who employed him to arrange his library and to instruct his nephew Quintus, 56 B.C.

Tyrannion. See TYRANNIO.

Tyrannius. See RUFINUS.

Tyrants, Thirty. See THIRTY TYRANTS, THE.

Tyr-con'nel, (RICHARD TALBOT,) EARL OF, an Irish royalist, of Norman descent. "In his youth he had been one of the most noted sharpers and bullies of London. He had been introduced to Charles and James when they were exiles in Flanders, as a man fit and ready for the infamous service of assassinating the Protector." (Macaulay, "History of England.") In 1687 he was appointed lord deputy of Ireland, the Protestant population of which he resolved to exterminate. He commanded at the battle of the Boyne against William III., and was defeated, (1690.) In the campaign of 1691 he assumed authority over the army, and interfered with Saint Ruth, who had a commission as commander-in-chief. Died in 1691.

"Under an outward show of levity, profusion, and eccentric impudence," says Macaulay, "he was in truth one of the most mercenary and crafty of mankind." ("History of England.")

Týr'rell, (JAMES,) an English political writer, born in London in 1642, was a grandson, on the mother's side, of Archbishop Usher. After the revolution of 1688 he published a collection of political dialogues, entitled "Bibliotheca Politica, or an Enquiry into the Antient Constitution of the English Government," etc., (1718.) His most important work is his "General History of England, both Ecclesiastical and Civil," (3 vols. fol., 1700.) Died in 1718.

Týrtæus, *tír-tee'us*, [Gr. *Τυρταίος*; Fr. TYRTÉE, *tèr'tá'*; Ger. TYRTÁUS, *tээр-tá'us*,] a celebrated Greek elegiac poet and musician, supposed to have been a native of Miletus, flourished about 685 B.C. According to tradition, the Spartans, instructed by the Delphic oracle, requested the Athenians to send them a leader. The Athenians, in derision, sent Týrtæus, a lame schoolmaster. He composed martial songs by which the Spartans were animated to victory in their war against the Messenians. His war-songs had a great and lasting influence over the Spartans, who continued to sing them for several centuries. To remove dissensions among the Spartans, he wrote a political elegy, called "Eunomia," some fragments of which are extant.

See A. MATTHIÆ, "De Týrtæi Carminibus," 1820; N. BACH, "Ueber Týrtæus," 1830; "Fraser's Magazine" for June, 1835; K. O. MÜLLER, "History of the Literature of Ancient Greece;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Týrtæus. See TYRTÆUS.

Týrtée. See TYRTÆUS.

Tyrwhitt, *tèr'it*, (THOMAS,) an eminent English philologist and antiquary, born in London in 1730. He studied at Queen's College, Oxford, and in 1762 was appointed clerk of the House of Commons. He was also curator of the British Museum, and a Fellow of the

* See LIDDELL and SCOTT, "Greek-English Lexicon."

† It would seem to be a probable conjecture that it might be derived directly from *tyr*, a "bull," of which the inconsiderate recklessness during not a little resembles that of the god Tyr, although some of the Norse writers say, strangely enough, that Tyr was remarkable for the union of prudence (or discretion) with courage.

Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries. Among his numerous and valuable works we may name his "Dissertation on Babrius," (1776), "Conjectures upon Strabo," (1783),—both in Latin,—an excellent edition of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," "Poems supposed to have been written at Bristol in the Tenth Century by Rowley," etc., in which he exposes the fraud of Chatterton, and an edition of the "Poetics" of Aristotle. He died in 1786. His "Conjectures upon Æschylus, Euripides, and Aristophanes" came out in 1822.

Ty'son, (EDWARD,) an English physician and anatomist, born in Somersetshire in 1649. He took his degree at Cambridge, and subsequently became physician to the Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the College of Physicians. He published several excellent treatises on comparative anatomy, among which we may name "Orang-Outang, sive Homo Sylvestris; or, The Anatomy of a Pygmie, compared with that of a Monkey," etc.; and "Phocœna; or, The Anatomy of a Porpesse," etc., (1680.) He also contributed several valuable essays to the "Philosophical Transactions." Died in 1708.

Tyson, (MICHAEL,) an English clergyman and engraver, born about 1740. He etched several portraits. Died in 1780.

Tyssens, tî'sens, (AUGUSTIN,) a Flemish painter of landscapes and animals, born about 1662, was a son of Peter, noticed below. He worked at Antwerp. Died about 1722.

Tyssens, (NIKOLAAS,) an able Flemish painter of birds, flowers, etc., born at Antwerp in 1660, was a brother of the preceding. Died in 1719.

Tyssens, (PETER,) a distinguished Flemish painter, was born at Antwerp in 1625. He excelled both in portraits and historical painting. Among his works in the latter department we may name "The Assumption of the Virgin," in the church of Saint James, at Antwerp. Died in 1692. His sons NICHOLAS and AUGUSTINE were also celebrated artists. The former painted chiefly birds and flowers, and the latter landscapes of great merit.

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

Tytler, (ALEXANDER FRASER,) Lord Woodhouselee, a distinguished Scottish historian and jurist, son of William, noticed below, was born at Edinburgh in 1747. He studied law in his native city, and was admitted an advocate in 1770. He became professor of universal history and Roman antiquities at Edinburgh in 1786, and in 1802 was made judge of the court of session, with the title of Lord Woodhouselee. He was the author of an "Essay on the Principles of Translation," (1791), "Elements of General History," (2 vols. 8vo, 1801), "Treatise upon Martial Law," and "Memoirs of

the Life and Writings of Henry Home, Lord Kames," (2 vols., 1807-10.) He died in 1813, having been previously appointed a lord of justiciary.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Tytler, (JAMES,) a Scottish writer, born at Brechin in 1747. He was the author of a "Geographical, Historical, and Commercial Grammar," and other works. He was also a contributor to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," second edition. He died at Salem, Massachusetts, about 1804.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Tytler, (PATRICK FRASER,) a historian, a son of Alexander F., noticed above, was born at Edinburgh in 1791. He was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh. He published a "Life of Admirable Crichton," (1819), a "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh," (1833), a "Life of Henry VIII.," (1837,) and other biographies. His principal work is a "History of Scotland," (9 vols., 1828-43,) which has a high reputation. He was an Episcopalian, and not disposed to estimate the Scottish Reformers so favourably as some other historians. He died at Edinburgh in December, 1849, leaving several children.

See BURGON, "Life of P. F. Tytler;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "London Quarterly Review" for March, 1841, and July, 1859; "North British Review" for August, 1859.

Tytler, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish lawyer and writer, born at Edinburgh in 1711. He published an "Inquiry, Historical and Critical, into the Evidence against Mary Queen of Scots," (1759), "The Poetical Remains of James I. of Scotland," (1783,) "A Dissertation on Scottish Music," and other works. Died in 1792.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Tzetzes, tsêt'zèz, (JOANNES,) a Greek poet and grammarian of the latter part of the twelfth century, was a native of Constantinople. He was the author of a work entitled "Iliaca," comprising three poems, "Ante-Homerica," "Homerica," and "Post-Homerica," the greater part of which is extant, and was published in 1793 by F. W. Jacobs. He also wrote commentaries on several Greek classics.

His brother ISAAC was also distinguished by his learning.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Tzschirner, tshêr'ner, (HEINRICH GOTTLIEB,) a German Protestant theologian and pulpit orator, born in Saxony in 1778. He studied at Leipsic, where he became professor of theology in 1809. Among his numerous works we may name "Protestantism and Catholicism regarded from the Stand-Point of Politics," and "The System of Reaction." Died in 1828.

U.

Ubalđi, (GUIDO.) See GUIDO UBALDO.

Ubalđini, oo-bâl-dee'nee, (PETRUCCIO,) an Italian artist and writer, was born at Florence about 1524. He became a resident of London in early life, and an illuminator on vellum. He wrote, besides other works, a "Life of Charlemagne," ("Vita di Carlo Magno," 1581), "Moral and Political Precepts," (1592,) and "Poems," ("Rime," 1596.) Died about 1600.

Uberti, degli, dâl'yee oo-bêr'tee, (FARINATA,) a Florentine leader of the Ghibeline faction, was expelled from Florence in 1250. Having defeated his opponents in battle in 1260, he recovered possession of Florence. His magnanimity is praised by Sismondi, who says he saved Florence from being razed to the ground by his own party.

Uberti, degli, (FAZIO or BONIFACIO,) a poet, born at Florence, was a grandson of the preceding. He was driven into exile by the Guelphs. He wrote an unfinished descriptive poem called "The News of the World," ("Il Dittamondo,") which is said to be interesting. Died about 1367.

Ubicini, ũ'be'se'ne', (JEAN HENRI ABDOLONYME,) a French writer, born at Issoudun in 1818. He published

"Letters on Turkey," (2 vols., 1849-51,) and other works.

Uccello, oot-chel'lo, (PAOLO,) an eminent Florentine painter, born about 1395. His proper name was PAOLO DI DONO. He was noted for his skill in perspective, and for his admirable delineations of birds, from which he received the name of Uccello, ("bird.") Died about 1472.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" TICCOZZI, "Dizionario."

Uchanski, oo-kân'skee, (JAMES,) a Polish prelate, born in 1505, became Archbishop of Gnesen and Primate of Poland in 1562. He favoured or tolerated the Protestant doctrines. Died in 1581.

Uchritz or **Uechritz**, von, fon ũk'trîts, (FRIEDRICH,) a German poet and dramatist, born at Görlitz in 1800, has published, among other works, a tragedy entitled "Alexander and Darius," and "The Babylonians in Jerusalem," a dramatic poem.

U'dal, (EPHRAIM,) an English Puritan minister, who preached in London, became an Episcopalian, and wrote a "Treatise on Sacrilege." Died in 1647.

Udal, (JOHN,) an English scholar, the father of the preceding, was imprisoned on account of his Puritan principles, and died in 1592. His "Key to the Holy

Tongue" is said to have been the first Hebrew grammar published in England.

Udal or **Udall**, (NICHOLAS,) an English scholar and dramatist, born in Hampshire in 1506. Having studied at Oxford, he became master of Eton School, and subsequently of Westminster School. He published a selection from Terence's comedies, with an English translation, entitled "Flores for Latyne Spekyng," and wrote several original comedies, which have been lost, with the exception of one, called "Ralph Royster Doyster." It is said to have been the first English play of the kind divided into acts and scenes. Died in 1564.

Uden, van, vān i' dēn, (LUCAS,) a Flemish landscape-painter and engraver, born at Antwerp in 1596. He executed the backgrounds for several of Rubens's pictures, who in return painted the figures in his. Among his master-pieces may be named a "Landscape by Moonlight," in the Lichtenstein gallery at Vienna. His engravings are numerous and highly prized. Died about 1662.

Udine, da, dā oo'de-nā, (GIOVANNI) an Italian painter, born in 1489, was distinguished for his skill in grotesque subjects. He was a pupil of Raphael, whom he assisted in painting the Loggia in the Vatican. He excelled as a painter of animals, birds, etc. Died about 1562.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Uffenbach, von, fon ōff'fēn-bâk', (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German poet and musician, born at Frankfort in 1687, was a brother of the following. Died in 1769.

Uffenbach, von, (ZACHARIAS CONRAD), a distinguished German scholar, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1683. He studied at Halle, and afterwards visited England. He was made a senator of his native city in 1721, and subsequently became chief justice. He collected a very large and valuable library, of which he published a catalogue, entitled "Bibliotheca Uffenbachiana," etc. He was the author of "German Glossary of the Middle Ages," ("Glossarium Germanicum Medii Ævi,") an autobiography, entitled "Commentarius de Vita propria," and several bibliographical works, (unfinished.) Died in 1734.

See HERMANN, "Uffenbach's Leben," 1753.

Uggione or Uglione. See OGGIONE.

Ughelli, oo-gel'lee, (FERDINANDO,) an Italian ecclesiastic, born at Florence about 1595, was the author of a valuable work entitled "Italia Sacra," (9 vols., 1642,) being a history of the Italian sees, etc., also an account of the Colonna family, called "Imagines Columnensis Familiæ Cardinalium," (1650.) Died in 1670.

Ugolino. See GHERARDESCA.

Ugoni, oo-go'nee, (CAMILLO,) an Italian writer, born at Brescia in 1784. He translated some works of Horace, and Cæsar's "Commentaries." His reputation is founded on his "History of Italian Literature in the Second Half of the Eighteenth Century," (3 vols., 1820-22.) He was exiled for liberalism from 1821 to 1838. Died in 1856.

Ugoni, [Lat. UGO'NIUS,] (MATTHIAS), an Italian prelate and writer on councils, flourished about 1510. He became Bishop of Famagosta, in Cyprus. He asserted the supremacy of councils over the pope.

Ugonius. See UGONI.

Uhland, oo'lānt, (JOHANN LUDWIG,) a celebrated German lyric poet, born at Tübingen in 1787. He studied law in his native town, and took the degree of LL.D. in 1810. He was a member for Tübingen in the representative assembly of Würtemberg in 1819, and in 1830 was appointed professor-extraordinary of the German language and literature at Tübingen. Having been chosen a deputy to the Diet in 1833, he was conspicuous as an able and earnest advocate of the constitutional opposition. He had published in 1815 a collection of patriotic songs, which became widely popular. This was followed by an essay "On Walther von der Vogelweide," (1822,) "On the Myth of the Northern Legend of Thor," ("Ueber den Mythus der Nordische Sagenlehre vom Thor," 1836,) and "Ancient High and Low Dutch Popular Songs," ("Alter hoch- und niederdeutscher Volkslieder," 1844-45.) He also composed two tragedies, "Duke Ernest of Swebia," (1817,) and "Louis the Bavarian," (1819.) Died at Tübingen in November, 1862. As

a poet, Uhland is characterized by simplicity and tenderness joined with deep religious feeling.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1827; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1837; "London Quarterly Review" for July, 1864; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Uhland, par un Homme de Bien," 1841; F. NOTTHER, "Uhland, sein Leben und seine Dichtungen," 1863; PFIZER, "Uhland und Rückert," 1837; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Jahrbuch zum Conversations-Lexicon," 1863.

Uhlefeld or Ulfeld, oo'fēh-fēld', written also **Ulfeld** or **Ulfeldt**, (CORNFEX, CORFITO, or CORFITZ,) COUNT, a Danish courtier, became the chief favourite of Christian IV., who appointed him Viceroy of Norway, and sent him as ambassador to France in 1647. After the death of that king he fell into disgrace, and entered the service of Christina of Sweden. He is censured for his hostility to his native country. Having been accused of a conspiracy against the King of Denmark, he was condemned to death in 1663, but he was out of the reach of the law. Died in 1664.

See ROUSSEAU DE LA VALETTE, "Histoire du Comte d'Uhlefeld," 1678; HANS PAUS, "C. Ulfeld's Levnet," 1747.

Uhlich, oo'lik, (LEBERECHT,) a German theologian of the rationalistic school, was born at Köthen in 1799. He preached at Magdeburg, and published, besides other works, "Ten Years at Magdeburg, 1845-55," (1856.)

Uhrich, oo'rik or **ū'rēk'**, (JEAN JACQUES ALEXIS,) a French general, born at Phalsbourg in 1802, became brigadier-general in 1852, and general of division in 1856. He served in the Crimean war, and in the Italian campaign of 1859. In 1862 he received the grand cross of the legion of honour. About 1867 he retired from the service, but on the outbreak of the war with Prussia he asked and obtained command of Strasbourg, which post he held until its surrender, September 28, 1870.

Uilkens, oil'kens, (JACOB ALBERT,) a Dutch naturalist and minister, born near Groningen in 1732. He published, besides other works, a "Manual of Rural Economy," (1819,) and was professor of rural economy at Groningen. Died in 1825.

Uitenbogaard, oi'tēn-bo'gārt, (JAN,) a Dutch Remonstrant minister, born at Utrecht in 1557, was a chaplain of Maurice the Stadtholder. He became a friend of Arminius, was persecuted by the Calvinistic party, and banished in 1618. Died in 1650.

See his "Autobiography," 1639, and his "Life," by G. BRANDT, (in Latin,) 1720.

Ukert, oo'kērt, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German writer, born at Eutin in 1780, published a valuable work on "The Geography of the Greeks and Romans," (1816;) also a "Picture of Greece," and "On the Geography of Homer." He likewise assisted Heeren in his "History of the European States." Died in 1851.

Ulbach, (LOUIS), a French poet and political writer, born at Troyes (Aube) in 1822, became editor of the "Revue de Paris" in 1853. In 1868 he started "La Cloche," a radical newspaper; this he continued to edit until 1872. He published a volume of poems entitled "Gloriana," (1844,) several tales, and political letters remarkable for *verve* and causticity. In 1872 he was imprisoned and fined for having favoured the Commune.

Ul'fi-las, written also **Ul'fila**, **Ulphilas**, and **Vulfila** or **Wulfila**, a celebrated Gothic scholar and writer, born about 318 A.D., became bishop of the Arian Goths living between Mount Iæmus and the Danube. He made a Gothic translation of the Scriptures, which, having been lost for a time, was partially discovered in the sixteenth century in a monastery near Cologne. Died about 388 A.D. A fragment of his version was discovered by Angelo Mai at Milan about 1820. The version of Ul'fila is regarded as a great treasure by philologists.

See GEORG WAITS or WAIZ, "Ueber das Leben und die Lehre des Ul'filas," 1840; IHRE et SOTBERG, "Ulphilas illustratus," 1752; BESSLER, "Ueber das Leben des Ul'filas," 1860; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ulft, van der, vān dēr ūlft, (JACOB,) an eminent Dutch painter, born at Gorcum in 1627. He painted views of architecture, ruins, and temples, in which he introduced groups of figures. He was a good colorist. Died after 1688.

Ulissee, the French and Italian of ULYSSES, which see.

Ullmann, ðól'mán, (KARL), a German theologian, born at Epfenbach, in the Palatinate, in 1796. He studied at Heidelberg and Tübingen, and became in 1821 professor-extraordinary of theology in the former university. In 1828 he associated with Umbreit as editor of the journal entitled "Theologischen Studien und Kritiken," and in 1829 was appointed professor at Halle. Having returned to Heidelberg in 1836, he was made a member of the Upper Church Council, and an evangelical prelate in 1853. Among his principal works are "Reformers before the Reformation, particularly in Germany and the Netherlands," (2 vols., 1841), "On the Future of the Evangelical Church in Germany," (1846), "On the Value of a Majority in the Church," (1850), and "On the Nature of Christianity," (1855.) His writings enjoy a very high reputation, and have been translated into several languages. Died in 1865.

Ulloa, ool-lo'á, [Sp. pron. ool-yo'á,] (ALPHONSO), a Spanish historian and translator, settled at Venice, and wrote, in Italian, a "Life of the Emperor Charles V.," (1560,) and other works. He also translated into elegant Italian several Spanish histories. Died about 1580.

Ulloa, ool-lo'á or ool-yo'á, (DON ANTONIO), a celebrated mathematician and naval officer, born at Seville, in Spain, in 1716. In 1735 he accompanied La Condamine, Godin, and other French savants to South America, to measure a degree of the meridian at the equator. On his voyage home, in 1744, he was made prisoner by the English, and, after a detention of two years, returned to Spain, where he was created a commander of the order of Santiago. He published in 1748 a "Historical Account of the Voyage to South America," ("Relacion historica del Viage a la America Meridional,") in which he was assisted by his friend and fellow-traveller, Jorge Juan, "American Notes on Southern and Northeastern America," ("Noticias Americanas sobre la America Meridional y la Septentrional-oriental," 1772,) and a treatise "On the Marine or the Naval Forces of Europe and Africa," (1778.) Soon after the cession of Louisiana to Spain, he was made governor of that province; but he was subsequently superseded by O'Reilly, and on his return was appointed minister of the marine. Ulloa was one of the founders of the Observatory at Cadiz, and contributed greatly to the advancement of learning and the arts and the improvement of domestic manufactures in Spain. Died in 1795.

See FRANCISCO HOYOS, "Vida de D. A. de Ulloa," 1847; MADON, "Diccionario geografico-historico," "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., second series, 1828.

Ulloa, ool-lo'á, (GIROLAMO), an Italian general, born at Naples in 1810, distinguished himself in the defence of Venice against the Austrians in 1849. After that year he resided in Paris. He published several military works.

Ulloa, de, dà ool-yo'á, (MARTIN), a Spanish critic, born at Seville in 1730, was a nephew of Antonio Ulloa. He published several works. Died in 1800.

Ulloa y Pereira, de, dà ool-yo'á e pà-rá'e-rá, (LUIS), a Spanish poet, born at Toro about 1590. He wrote elegant lyric poems, sonnets, and a poem entitled "Raquel," ("Rachel.") Died in 1660.

Ullur, ðól'lúr, (Ullr), or **Ull**, ðól, [signifying "wool-like" or "white," (Sw. *ull*, "wool,") so called because he is the god of winter or snow,] the god who, according to the Norse mythology, presides over winter and winter-sports, is represented as the son of Sif and step-son of Thor. In running on snow-shoes he has no equal; he is an excellent archer. His dwelling is Ydalir, (e-dá'lir), *i. e.* the "place (or dale) of dampness and cold."

Ulphilas. See ULFILAS.

Ulpian, [Lat. ULPÍANUS; Fr. ULPÍEN, ü'pe-ÁN,] (DOMITIUS), an eminent Roman jurist, supposed to have been a native of Tyre, was born about 170 A. D. He was distinguished by the favour of Alexander Severus, who made him his secretary, and prætorian prefect. He was killed in a mutiny of the prætorian soldiers in 228 A. D. He was the author of a work entitled "Ad Edictum," and other legal treatises, which were highly esteemed; but most of them are now lost. Several editions of the fragments have been published.

See A. STEGER, "Dissertatio de D. Ulpiano," 1725; GROTIUS, "Vitæ Jurisconsultorum;" CLAUDIUS, "Apologia Ulpiani," 1811.

Ulpianus. See ULPÍAN.

Ulpianus OF ANTIOCH, a rhetorician in the time of Constantine the Great, is supposed to have been the author of "Commentaries on the Orations of Demosthenes called Symbuleutici," also "Prolegomena," and other works. Ulpian of Etnesa was the author of an "Art of Rhetoric."

Ulpian. See ULPÍAN.

Ulric or **Ulrick**, ù'rik, [Ger. ULRICH, ðól'rik,] (ANTON,) Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, a German poet, born in 1633. He wrote several very successful poems, a number of melodramas, and novels entitled "Aramena, the Illustrious Syrian Lady," (1678,) and "Octavia, a Roman Story," (in German, 6 vols., 1685-1707.) Died in 1714.

Ulrica (ðól-ree'ká) **El-e-o-no'ra**, [Fr. ULRIQUE ÉLÉONORE, ù'l'rék' á'lá'ó'nór,] Queen of Sweden, born in 1656, became the wife of Charles XI. and the mother of Charles XII. She was a daughter of Frederick III. of Denmark. Died in 1693.

See BOECLER, "Vita Ulricæ Eleonoræ;" 1697.

Ulrica Eleonora, Queen of Sweden, a daughter of the preceding, was born in 1688. She married Prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel about 1715. She was a sister of Charles XII. In 1719 she was elected as his successor; but she transferred the royal power to her husband. Died in 1744.

Ulrich, ðól'rik, (JOHANN KASPAR), a Swiss theologian and Orientalist, born in 1705; died at Zurich in 1768.

Ulrich, (JOHANN RUDOLPH), a Swiss preacher and writer, born at Zurich in 1728. He became first pastor of Zurich in 1769. Died in 1795.

Ulrich, ðól'rik, (PHILIPP ADAM), a German philanthropist, born in 1692. He was eminent for various forms of practical charity.

See OBERTHÜR, "Life of P. A. Ulrich," (in German,) 1783.

Ulrich, (TITUS), a German poet, born in the county of Glatz, Prussia, in 1813. He produced in 1845 "The Canticle of Canticles," ("Das Hohe Lied,") which is highly praised, and in 1848 a poem called "Victor," which was very popular.

Ulrich von Lichtenstein. See LICHTENSTEIN.

Ulrici, ðól-reet'see, (HERMANN), a German scholar and critic, born in Lower Lusatia in 1806. He studied law at Halle and Berlin, but subsequently devoted himself to literature, and published in 1833 his "Characteristics of Antique Historiography." This was followed by his "History of the Poetic Art in Greece," (2 vols., 1835,) and a treatise "On Shakspeare's Dramatic Art," (1839,) which was received with great favour. He has also written several philosophical works, among which are "On the Principle and Method of the Philosophy of Hegel," (1841,) "Gott und die Natur," (1802,) and "Der Philosoph Strauss," (1873.)

Uluh or **Ulug Beg**. See ULUG BEG.

Ulys'sēs, [Gr. Ὀδυσσεύς, (*Odysseus*); Fr. ULISSÉ, ü'lèss'; It. ULISSE, oo-lèss'sá,] called also **Ulyx'es** and **Ith'acus**, King of Ithaca, a Grecian chief, renowned for his eloquence, subtlety, sagacity, and wisdom, was the son of Laertes, (or, as some say, of Sisyphus,) and husband of Penelope. He was one of the suitors of Helen. He was the most politic of all the commanders who conducted the siege of Troy, to the capture of which he greatly contributed by his stratagems and exploits. The invention of the wooden horse is ascribed to him by some writers. After the death of Achilles he contended for his armour with success against Ajax. His wanderings, navigations, and adventures after the destruction of Troy form the subject of the "Odyssey" of Homer, who relates that he sailed from Troy with twelve ships, and was driven by the wind to the coast of Africa; that he visited the island of Æolus, who gave him a number of winds confined in a bag; that he passed a year in the island of Circe the magician; that, after many of his companions had been devoured by the Cyclops and Scylla, he was driven to the island of Calypso, who gave him a warm reception, detained him for eight years, and tempted him to marry her, with the promise of immortality, which he declined, "vetulam suam prætulit immortalitati;" that after an absence of twenty years he returned to Ithaca alone and disguised as a beggar, and found his palace

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, long; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, ì, ö, ŭ, ŷ, short; a, e, i, o, obscure; fâr, fáll, fât; mêt; nôt; gûod; mōon;

occupied by numerous suitors, whom, with the aid of his son Telemachus, he killed. Horace says,

"Rursus quid Virtus et quid Sapiëntia possit
Utile proposuit nobis exemplar Ulixen."*

Epistles, book i., 2.

Umbreit, ðóm'brít, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM KARL,) a German Protestant theologian, born in Saxe-Gotha in 1795. He studied the Oriental languages at Göttingen, and became successively professor of philosophy and of theology at Heidelberg. He published several valuable exegetical works, among which are a "Philological, Critical, and Philosophical Commentary on Solomon's Proverbs," (1826), "Christian Edification from the Psalter," etc., and "Practical Commentary on the Prophets of the Old Testament," (4 vols., 1841.) He also wrote a "Translation and Interpretation of the Book of Job," and "New Poetry from the Old Testament," (1847.) Died in 1860.

Umeau, ú'mó', (JEAN,) a French jurist, born at Poitiers in 1598; died in 1682.

Umeydah. See OMEYYADE.

Umeyyah. See OMEYYAH.

Uminski, oo-mén'skeek, (JAN NEPOMUK,) a Polish general, born in Posen in 1780, served in the French campaigns in Poland in 1807 and 1809, and in 1831 defeated General Diebitsch in the battle of Grochow. Died in 1851.

Uncas, úng'kass, an Indian chief of the Mohegans in Connecticut, lived in the seventeenth century. In 1637 he joined the English in their war against the Pequots. Died about 1680.

Un'der-wood, (JOSEPH R.,) an American Senator and lawyer, born in Goochland county, Virginia, in 1791. He removed to Bowling Green, Kentucky, about 1823, and represented a district of that State in Congress from 1835 to 1845. He was elected a Senator of the U.S. by the legislature of Kentucky in 1847. Died in 1876.

Un'der-wood, (T. R.,) an English artist and writer, published a "Narrative of Memorable Events in Paris during the Capitulation in 1814." Died in 1835.

Unger, ðóng'er, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German printer and wood-engraver, born at Berlin in 1750, was a son of Johann Georg, noticed below. He became professor of wood-engraving in the Academy of Plastic Arts at Berlin, and was the inventor of a kind of types called "Ungerian Types," ("Ungerische Schrift.") He died in 1804. His wife, FREDERIKE HELENE, born at Berlin in 1751, was distinguished for her talents and accomplishments, and published several popular novels, one of which, entitled "Julia Grünthal, the History of a Boarding-School Girl," ("Julchen Grünthal, eine Pensionsgeschichte," 1784,) is particularly admired. Her "Confessions of a Beautiful Soul" ("Bekentnisse einer schönen Seele," 1806) also deserves especial mention. Died in 1813.

Unger, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German engraver, born near Pirna in 1715, was celebrated for his improvements in wood-cutting and typography. Several of his landscapes engraved on wood are esteemed master-pieces of the kind. Died in 1788.

Union, de la, dà là oo-ne-ón', (DON LUIS FIRMIN DE CARVAJAL Y VARGAS—dà kar-vá-hál' e var'gás,) COUNT, a Spanish general, born at Lima in 1752. He gained the rank of general by his services against the French invaders in 1793, and became commander of an army in Catalonia in 1794. He was defeated and killed near Figueras the same year.

Unterberger, ðón'ter-bêr'ger, (IGNAZ,) a Tyrolese painter, born at Karales in 1744, worked at Vienna. Among his works are pictures of Bacchus, Minerva, and Hebe, which are highly praised. Died in 1797.

Unterholzner, ðón'ter-hólt's'ner, (KARL AUGUST DOMINICUS,) a German jurist, born at Freising in 1787, wrote several treatises on Roman law. Died in 1838.

Unzelmann, ðónt'sel-mán', (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a German wood-engraver, born about 1798, was a pupil of Gubitz, and obtained the title of royal professor at the Academy of Berlin. Among his master-pieces are portraits of Louis XIV. and Napoleon, and a large print of the "Death of Franz von Sickingen." Died in 1854.

* "Again to show what courage and what wisdom can accomplish, ac [Homer] has set before us Ulysses as a useful example."

Unzelmann, (KARL WILHELM FERDINAND,) a German comic actor, born at Brunswick in 1753; died in 1832. His son KARL was also a popular actor in the same department.

Unzer, ðónt'ser, (JOHANN AUGUST,) a German physician, born at Halle in 1727, was editor of a medical journal entitled "Der Arzt." He was the author of "First Principles of the Physiology, etc. of Animated Bodies," (1771,) and other similar works. Died in 1799. His wife, JOANNA CHARLOTTE, published a number of popular poems.

See "Biographie Médicale;" HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Upānīshād, written also **Upenished**, [modern Hindoo pron. ðó-pūn'í-shūd,] a Sanscrit term, denoting what is most essential in the religious writings of the Hindoos, consisting chiefly of the theological and argumentative portions of the VEDAS, (which see.)

See WILSON, "Sanskrit Dictionary;" COLEBROOKE, article in "Asiatic Researches," pp. 472-3.

Up'cott, (WILLIAM,) an English bibliographer and collector of autographs, born in London in 1779; died in 1845.

Upham, úp'am, (CHARLES WENTWORTH,) a Unitarian divine and writer, born at Saint John, New Brunswick, in 1802, was elected to Congress in 1854. He has published "Lectures on Witchcraft," etc., (1831), "Life of Sir Henry Vane," in Sparks's "American Biography," and made numerous contributions to the "North American Review," "Christian Examiner," and other periodicals. He preached at Salem, Massachusetts, 1824-44. Died in 1875.

Upham, (THOMAS COGSWELL,) D.D., an American Congregational divine and able writer, was born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, in 1799. He graduated at Dartmouth College, and became in 1825 professor of mental and moral philosophy in Bowdoin College. Among his works are a "Philosophical and Practical Treatise on the Will," (1834), "Life, Religious Opinions, etc. of Madame Guyon," (1847), "Principles of the Interior or Hidden Life," (1848), "Life of Madame Catharine Adorna," (1856), and "Letters, Æsthetic, Social, and Moral, written from Europe, Egypt, and Palestine," (1857.) He likewise published a translation of Jahn's "Biblical Archaeology." He died in 1872.

Up'shur, (ABEL PARKER,) an American statesman and jurist, born in Northampton county, Virginia. He was appointed secretary of the navy by President Tyler in September, 1841, and succeeded Webster as secretary of state in May, 1843. He was killed by the explosion of a cannon on board the steamer Princeton, in February, 1844, aged about fifty-three. He belonged to the extreme State-Rights and pro-slavery school of the South.

Up'ton, (JAMES,) an English scholar and divine, born in Cheshire in 1670. He published an edition of Aristotle's "Poetics," and other works. Died in 1749. His son, of the same name, edited Spenser's "Faerie Queene," and was the author of "Observations on Shakspeare." Died in 1760.

U-rā'nī-a, [Gr. Οὐρανία, (from οὐρανός, "heaven;") Fr. URANIE, ú'rā'ne,] one of the nine Muses of the Greek mythology, the Muse of Astronomy, was supposed to be a daughter of Zeus.

U'ra-nus, [Gr. Οὐρανός, i.e. the "sky" or "heaven,"] a divinity of classic mythology, identified with the Roman Cælus, was considered the most ancient of all the gods. He was represented as the husband of Terra, and the father of Oceanus, Cronus, (Saturn,) Themis, Hyperion, and the other Titans, whom he confined in Tartarus. According to the legend, he was dethroned by Cronus.

Urban. See URBAN.

U'ban [Lat. URBANUS; Fr. URBAIN, úr'bán'] I. succeeded Calixtus I. as Bishop of Rome in 224 A.D. He is supposed to have suffered martyrdom under Alexander Severus, (230 A.D.)

Urban II., born in France, succeeded Victor III. as Pope of Rome in 1088. He excommunicated Henry IV., Emperor of Germany, who supported Clement III. as anti-pope, having previously incited Conrad, son of

the emperor, to revolt against him. In a council at Piacenza in 1095 he proclaimed the first crusade. His successor was Paschal II. Died in 1099.

Urban III. succeeded Lucius II. in 1185. He died in 1187.

Urban IV., born at Troyes, in France, succeeded Alexander IV. in 1261. He carried on a war against Manfred, Prince of Sicily, and made an alliance with Charles of Anjou, on whom he bestowed the crown of Sicily and Apulia in fief of the Roman see, (1263.) From this treaty arose the subsequent wars between France and Italy during several centuries. He died in 1264, and was succeeded by Clement IV.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes."

Urban V., originally named GUILLAUME DE GRIMMARD, (gré'mo-âr'), was a native of France, and succeeded Innocent VI. as pope in 1362. He was the last of the pontiffs who resided at Avignon, and in 1367 he removed his court to Rome. He died in 1370, and was succeeded by Gregory XI.

Urban [Lat. URBĀNUS; It. URBANO, oor-bâ'no] **VI.**, originally named BARTOLOMEO PRIGNANO, (prèn-yâ'no,) succeeded Gregory XI. in 1378. He gave great offence by his severity to the cardinals, who elected an anti-pope in opposition to him, under the title of Clement VI. In 1385 he had six cardinals put to death on a charge of conspiring against him. He died in 1389, as some writers assert, by poison, and was succeeded by Boniface IX.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes."

Urban VII., a native of Rome, originally named GIAMBATTISTA CASTAGNA, (kâs-tân'yâ,) was chosen successor to Sixtus V. in 1590. He survived his election thirteen days, and Gregory XIV. was elected to succeed him.

Urban VIII., originally named MAFFEO BARBERINI, (bâr-bâ-ree'nee,) born at Florence in 1568, succeeded Gregory XV. in 1623. He was distinguished for his learning and his liberal patronage of science and art. He founded the College de Propaganda Fide, finished the aqueduct of Acqua Felice, increased the Vatican Library, and improved the "Breviarium Romanum." Under his rule Italy was disturbed by contests between the French and Spaniards for supremacy in that country. The duchy of Urbino was made a fief of the Roman see in 1626. Urban died in 1644, and was succeeded by Innocent X.

See SIMONINI, "Sylvæ Urbanianæ, seu Gesta Urbani VIII.," 1657; ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes."

Urban. See FORTIA D'URBAN.

Urban, de Saint, deh sânt ür'bân', (FERDINAND), a French architect, born at Nancy in 1654. He was patronized by Pope Innocent XI., who appointed him his first architect and director of medals. Died in 1738.

Urbanus. See URBAN.

Urbino. See TIMOTEO DA URBINO.

Urceo, oor'chè-o, [Lat. UR'CEUS,] (ANTONIO,) surnamed CODRUS, an Italian scholar and writer, born at Rubiera in 1446. He taught Greek and Latin for many years at Bologna, whither he removed in 1482. He wrote orations, letters, and poems. Died in 1500.

See BIANCHINI, "Vita A. Codri Urcei;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Urceus. See URCEO.

Ure, (ANDREW,) an eminent Scottish chemist and physician, born at Glasgow in 1778. He took his medical degree at the University of Glasgow, and became in 1802 professor of chemistry and natural philosophy in the Andersonian Institution in that city. Among his principal publications are his "New Experimental Researches on some of the Leading Doctrines of Caloric," etc., "Dictionary of Chemistry," (1821,) "On the Ultimate Analysis of Animal and Vegetable Substances," (1822,) "System of Geology," (1829,) "Philosophy of Manufactures," (1835,) and "Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines," (1839.)—one of the most valuable works of the kind. Dr. Ure was a Fellow of the Royal Society and other learned institutions, and was one of the founders of the Observatory at Glasgow. Died in 1857.

Urfé, d', dūr'fâ', (ANNE,) a French poet, born in Forez in 1555. He became a privy councillor, and afterwards a priest. He married a rich heiress, named Diane de Château-Morand. Died in 1621.

See BERNARD, "Les Urfé, Souvenirs historiques," etc., 1839.

Urfé, d', (HONORÉ,) a French writer of romance, born at Marseilles in 1567 or 1568, was a brother of the preceding. He was a soldier by profession, and fought in the civil war for the League. He wrote, besides other works, a romance called "Astrée," (1610-19,) which was once very celebrated. Died in 1625.

See N. BONAFIOUS, "Études sur l'Astrée et sur Honoré d'Urfé," 1847; A. BERNARD, "Les Urfé," 1839; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" DUNLOP, "History of Fiction;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Urkhan. See OORKHÂN.

Urquhart, ürk'hart, (DAVID,) an able British writer and politician, born at Cromarty in 1805. He went to Greece with Lord Cochrane in 1827, and published, besides other works, "Turkey and its Resources," (1833,) and "Travels in Spain and Morocco," (1849.) He maintained the opinion that the Ottoman empire has elements of vitality and progress. He strongly opposed Palmerston's foreign policy, and was elected to Parliament as a Conservative in 1847. He introduced the Turkish bath into this country. Died in 1877.

Urquhart, (Sir THOMAS,) a Scottish mathematician under the reign of Charles II. He wrote a work entitled "Logopandecticon, or an Introduction to the Universal Language," and a treatise "On Trigonometry."

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Urquhart, (WILLIAM POLLARD,) a political economist, born in the county of Westmeath, Ireland, in 1814. He published "Essays on Political Economy."

Urquijo, de, dà oor-ke'e'ho, (MARIANO LUIS,) a Spanish statesman, born at Bilbao in 1768. He was secretary for foreign affairs about two years, (1798-1800,) after which he was imprisoned through the influence of the Inquisition, which he had opposed. He was appointed minister of state by King Joseph about 1809. Died in Paris in 1817.

See A. DE BERAZA, "Elogio de M. L. de Urquijo," 1820; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Urquiza, de, dà oor-ke'e'sâ or oor-ke'e'thâ, (DON JUSTE JOSÉ,) a South American statesman and military commander, born in the province of Entre-Rios in 1800. He fought in his early life for Rosas, but in 1851 he took arms against him and formed an alliance with the governments of Brazil and Uruguay. In February, 1852, he gained at Santos Lugares a decisive victory over Rosas, who then ceased to reign. Urquiza became general-in-chief and foreign secretary of the Argentine Republic. Died in 1870.

Urraca, oor-râ'kâ, Queen of Leon and Castile, born about 1080, was the only legitimate child of Alfonso VI. She was married to Alfonso I. of Aragon, with whom she quarrelled, and against whom she waged a long civil war. Died in 1126.

Urrea, de, dà oor-râ'â, (GERONIMO,) a Spanish writer and commander, born in Aragon about 1515. He served with distinction in the army of Charles V. He translated Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso" into Spanish, (1556,) and wrote a "Dialogue on True Military Honour," (1566.)

Ursatus. See ORSATO.

Urseolo. See ORSEOLO.

Ursins, des, dà zür'sân', or **Orsini,** (ANNE MARIE de la Trémouille—deh lâ trâ'moo'l' or trâ'moo'yê,) PRINCESS, a French lady and courtier, famous for her political influence and insinuating qualities, was born about 1642. She was married in 1659 to Adrien de Talleyrand, Prince de Chalais, and in 1675 to Flavio Orsini, Duke of Bracciano. She resided many years at Rome. In 1701 she was selected by the French court for the place of first lady of the bedchamber to the Queen of Spain, of whom she became the chief favourite. "She aspired," says Macaulay, "to play in Spain the part which Madame de Maintenon had played in France. . . . She became so powerful that neither minister of Spain nor ambassador from France could stand against her." (Review of Lord Mahon's "War of the Succession.") Her influence ceased on the death of the queen, in 1714, and the marriage of Philip V. with Elizabeth Farnese, who dismissed the Princess des Ursins from court. She died at Rome in 1722.

See her "Correspondence with Madame de Maintenon," 4 vols., 1826; F. COMBES, "La Princesse des Ursins, Essai," 1853; SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ursinus, des, (JEAN, JOUVENEL, (zhoov'nél'), or JUVENAL,) a French prelate, born in Paris in 1388. He wrote a "Chronicle of Charles VI.," and became Archbishop of Rheims about 1450. Died in 1473.

Ur-si'nus, [Ger. pron. oór-see'nús,] (BENJAMIN,) a German mathematician, born in Silesia in 1587. His German name was BEHR, (bair.) He taught at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Died in 1633.

Ursinus, (BENJAMIN,) a German Lutheran divine, was a relative of Zacharias, noticed below. He was made a bishop and ennobled by Frederick I. of Prussia. Died about 1717.

Ur-si'nus, [It. ORSINI, OR-see'nee,] (FULVIUS,) a celebrated Italian scholar and antiquary, born at Rome in 1529, held the post of librarian to Cardinal Alexander Farnese. He published commentaries on the principal Roman historians, editions of several Greek classics, and a number of original works which display profound learning. Among these may be named "Portraits and Eulogies of Illustrious Men exhibited by Marbles, Medals, and Gems," ("Imagines et Elogia Virorum illustrium e Marmoribus, Nummis et Gemmis expressæ.") Died in 1600.

See CASTIGLIONE, "G. Orsini Vita," 1657; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Life of Ursinus," by CASTALIO.

Ursinus, (GEORG HEINRICH,) a German philologist, born at Spire in 1647; died at Ratisbon in 1707.

Ursinus, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German divine, father of the preceding, was born in 1608. He wrote a work entitled "Rise and Progress of the Churches of Germany," (1668,) and other works. Died in 1667.

See "J. H. Ursinus Lebenslauf," 1666.

Ursinus, (ZACHARIAS,) a learned German divine, born at Breslau in 1534, was a friend and disciple of Melancthon. He studied in Paris, and became professor of theology at Heidelberg. He was engaged in controversies with the Lutheran theologians of the time, and was the author of several theological and polemical works, (1563.) He also prepared the Calvinistic creed, entitled the "Heidelberg Catechism." Died in 1583.

Ur'su-la, [Fr. URSULE, ür'sül,] SAINT, a legendary personage, of whom scarcely anything is positively known. She is said to have been a daughter of a British prince, and to have suffered martyrdom at Cologne in the fourth or fifth century.

See MRS. JAMESON, "History of Sacred and Legendary Art."

Ursule. See URSULA.

Ursus, oór'sús, (NIKOLAUS RAYMARUS,) a Danish mathematician of the sixteenth century; died in 1600.

Urville. See DUMONT D'URVILLE.

Ush'er or **Ussh'er**, (HENRY,) a prelate, born in Dublin, was an uncle of James, noticed below. He became Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland in 1595. Died in 1613.

Usher or **Ussher**, [Lat. USSE'RIUS,] (JAMES,) an eminent prelate and scholar, born in Dublin on the 4th of January, 1580. His mother was a sister of Richard Stanyhurst the poet. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and took his degree of M.A. in 1600. He was ordained a priest in 1601, began to preach in Dublin, and became professor of divinity in Trinity College in 1607. In 1613 he married Phebe Challoner. He published in 1614 a Latin work "On the Succession and State of the Christian Churches," in which he opposed the pretensions of the Church of Rome. He made frequent visits to England, where he formed an acquaintance with Selden and other eminent men. In doctrine he was a Calvinist, and a zealous opponent of popery. In 1620 he was appointed Bishop of Meath by James I. He became Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland in 1624. In 1638 he published his "Emanuel, or a Treatise on the Incarnation of the Son of God," which is accounted one of his greatest works. In 1640 he quitted Ireland, to which he never returned, and came to England. The Irish rebels attacked his house at Armagh in 1641, and seized or destroyed his property. He was a royalist in the civil war between Charles I. and the Parliament. The king gave him the bishopric of Carlisle, to be held *in commendam*, (about 1641,) but

he derived little revenue from it. He officiated as preacher to the Society of Lincoln's Inn from 1647 to 1655. Among his principal works are "Antiquities of the British Churches," (in Latin, 1639,) "Annals of the Old and New Testament," ("Annales Veteris et Novi Testamenti," 2 vols., 1650-54,) in which he displays great learning, and "Sacred Chronology," ("Chronologia Sacra," 1660,) a work of high reputation. He died at Reigate in March, 1656, leaving one child, named Elizabeth.

See ELRINGTON, "Life of Archbishop James Usher," 1848; R. PARR, "Life of James Usher," prefixed to a collection of his Letters, 1686; T. BERNARD, "Life and Death of James Usher," 1656; AIKIN, "Lives of J. Selden and J. Usher," 1811; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Biographica Britannica."

Usserius. See Usher.

Ussher. See Usher.

Ussieux, d', dü'se-uh', (LOUIS,) a French romance-writer and rural economist, born at Angoulême in 1747; died in 1805.

Ussing, oós'sing, (JOHAN LUDWIG,) a Danish philologist, born at Copenhagen in 1820. He became professor of philology in that city in 1849, and published several works.

Ussing, (TAGE ALGREEN,) a Danish statesman and jurist, born in Seeland in 1797. He became procurer-general in 1841, councillor of state in 1846, and a deputy to the Diet in 1848. He opposed the separation of Sleswick and Holstein from the Danish monarchy. He published a "Manual of Danish Penal Law."

Ustariz, oos-tá-réth', (JEROME,) a Spanish political economist, born in Navarre about 1695. He published in 1724 "The Theory and Practice of Commerce and of the Marine," which was translated into English and French. Died about 1750.

Usteri, oós'ta-ree, (JOHANN MARTIN,) a Swiss poet, born at Zurich in 1763; died in 1827.

Usteri, (LEONARD,) a Swiss educational writer, born at Zurich in 1741; died in 1789.

Usteri, (PAULUS,) son of the preceding, was born at Zurich in 1768. He studied medicine at Göttingen, and afterwards filled several important offices under the government. He published a number of medical and political treatises. Died in 1831.

Usuard, ú'zi'ar', or **U-su-ar'dus**, a French monk, who, under the patronage of Charles the Bald, composed a "Martyrology." Died about 877 A.D.

U-ten-ho'vi-us, [Fr. UTENHOVE, ú'tá'nov'] (CHARLES,) a Flemish scholar and Latin poet, born at Ghent about 1536. He lived in Paris, and died at Cologne in 1600. He was a Protestant minister.

Utgard. See JÖRUN.

Utrecht. See VAN UTRECHT.

Uvedale, yoov'dál, (ROBERT,) an English scholar and botanist, born in London in 1642, assisted Dryden in the translation of Plutarch's "Lives."

U'winš, (DAVID,) an English physician, born in London in 1780. He studied at Edinburgh, and in 1815 became physician to the City Dispensary, London. He was subsequently editor of the "Medical Repository," and published, among other works, an "Essay on Insanity and Madhouses," which was very well received. Died in 1837.

Uwins, (THOMAS,) an English painter, a brother of the preceding, was born in London in 1783. Having studied at the Royal Academy, he visited Italy in 1826, and produced a number of pictures illustrating peasant-life. Among these may be named "Neapolitan Peasantry Returning from a Festa," and "Children Asleep in a Vineyard." He became a Royal Academician in 1836, and in 1847 keeper of the National Gallery. Died in 1857.

Uxelles, d', dük'sél', (NICOLAS de Blé—deh blà,) MARQUIS, a French general, born at Châlons in 1652. He defended Mentz with ability against the Imperialists in 1689, but was forced by want of powder to surrender. He became a marshal of France in 1703, and president of the council of foreign affairs at the death of Louis XIV. Died in 1730.

Uz, oóts, (JOHANN PETER,) a German lyric poet, born at Anspach in 1720. He published in 1729 a collection entitled "Lyrische Gedichte," which was followed by

"Theodicea," and "The Art of being always cheerful," ("Die Kunst stets fröhlich zu sein," 1760, a didactic poem in Alexandrines, which is greatly esteemed. He was made a counsellor of justice in 1796, and died the same year.

Uzzano, oot-sâ'no, (NICCOLÒ), a Florentine statesman of the Guelph party. He became chief magistrate of the republic in 1417, and waged a war against Vis-

conti, Duke of Milan, from 1423 to 1428. His prudence and moderation are praised by Sismondi. Died in 1432.

Uz-zî'ah, [Heb. הוֹיָאָה,] King of Judah, a son of Amaziah, began to reign about 808 B.C. He defeated the Philistines and Arabians. Having usurped the priest's office, he was smitten with leprosy. He reigned fifty-two years, and was succeeded by his son Jotham. (See II. Chronicles xxvi.)

V.

Vaart, van der, vān der vārt, (JAN), a Dutch painter of landscapes and still life, was born at Haarlem in 1647. He removed to England in 1674. Died in London in 1721.

Vaca, de. See NUÑEZ, (ALVAR CABEÇA.)

Va-cā'ri-us, a jurist of the twelfth century, born in Lombardy, was teacher of Roman law at Oxford. He compiled an abstract of the Code and Digests, which is still extant in manuscript. He was the first teacher of Roman law in England.

Vacca. See BERLINGHIERI.

Vacca, vāk'kâ, (FLAMINIO), an Italian sculptor of the sixteenth century, was patronized by Sixtus V.

Vaccaro, vāk'kâ-ro, (ANDREA), an Italian painter, born at Naples in 1598. Among his works is a "Holy Family." Died in 1670.

Vaccaro, (FRANCESCO), an Italian engraver and painter, born at Bologna about 1636; died about 1687.

Vacherot, (ETIENNE), a French philosopher, born at Laugres in 1809. He was appointed director of studies at the Normal School about 1838, and acted as substitute of M. Cousin in the Sorbonne in 1839. He published, besides other works, a "Critical History of the Alexandrian School," "The Democracy," for which he was imprisoned three months, and "La Religion." In 1861 he was elected to the National Assembly.

Vachet, du, dū vā'shâ', (PIERRE JOSEPH), a French priest and Latin poet, born at Beaune; died about 1655.

Vachet, Le, lèh vā'shâ', (JEAN ANTOINE), a benevolent French priest and writer, born in Dauphiné in 1603; died in 1681.

Vacquérie, vā'kâ're', (AUGUSTE), a French *littérateur*, born in Paris about 1818. He was associated with Victor Hugo in the editorship of the "Événement," a journal founded in 1818. He also produced poems entitled "Demi-Tints," (1845) and other works.

Va-cu'na, a goddess worshipped by the Sabines, and afterwards by the Romans, was variously regarded as identical with Victoria, Minerva, Ceres, or Diana.

Vadder, de, deh vād'der, (LOUIS), a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Brussels in 1560. His pictures were highly prized. Died in 1623.

Vadé, vā'dâ', (JEAN JOSEPH), a French dramatist, born in Picardy in 1719, was the author of comic operas, farces, and songs, which obtained great popularity. Died in 1757.

Vadian, vā'de-ân, [Lat. VADIA'NUS,] (JOACHIM), an eminent Swiss scholar, born at Saint Gall in 1484. His family name was VON WATT. He became professor of belles-lettres at Vienna. About 1520 he returned to Saint Gall, where he practised medicine and became a disciple of Zwingle. He was ranked by Joseph Scaliger among the most learned men of Germany. He wrote, besides other works, a "Commentary on Pomponius Mela," (1518), and "Scholia on Pliny's Natural History," (1531). Died in 1551.

Vadianus. See VADIAN.

Vadier, vā'de-â', (MARC GUILLAUME ALEXIS), a French Jacobin, born in 1736, was a violent member of the Convention, (1792-95). He joined the enemies of Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor, 1794. In 1795 he was denounced as a terrorist, and condemned to deportation, but he avoided that penalty by concealment. Died in 1828.

Vænius. See VAN VEEN.

Vaga. See PERINO DEL VAGA.

Vâhân*, vâ'han, [from *vâh*, (written also *vêh*), to "carry," cognate with the Latin *vêh-o*,] a Sanscrit word, signifying almost the same as the German *Wagen*, (i.e. "vehicle," "carriage,") with which it nearly corresponds in sound. In the Hindoo mythology it is applied to those fabulous creatures which were supposed to bear the gods in their journeys. Thus, the white bull Nandi is said to be the *vâhan* of Siva; Garuda, the *vâhan* of Vishnu; and so on.

Vahl, vâl, (MARTIN), a Norwegian naturalist, born at Bergen in 1749, studied at Copenhagen, and subsequently at Upsal under Linnæus. Having visited England and various parts of the continent, where he made valuable collections of plants, he was appointed in 1785 professor of natural history in the University of Copenhagen. He published "Symbolæ Botanicae," "Eclogæ Americanae," and a continuation of Cæder's "Flora Danica," (1810:); he also contributed to the "Zoologia Danica." He died in 1804, leaving a valuable herbarium, library, and manuscripts, which were bought by the King of Denmark. A genus of plants has been named *Vahlia* in his honour.

See KRAFT og NYERUP, "Litteraturlexicon."

Vaillant, vā'yôn', (JEAN BAPTISTE PHILIBERT), a French marshal, born at Dijon in 1790, served in the Russian campaign of 1812, accompanied the expedition to Algiers in 1830, and attained the rank of colonel in 1833. Having become a lieutenant-general in 1845, he directed the operations of the siege of Rome in 1849, and obtained the bâton of marshal in 1851. He was minister of war from March, 1854, to May, 1859.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vaillant, (JEAN FOY), a French antiquary, celebrated for his knowledge of numismatics, was born at Beauvais in 1632. Having been charged by Colbert to make a collection of ancient medals for the royal cabinet, he visited Italy, Greece, and part of Asia, and returned in 1680 with a great number of rare and beautiful coins. Among his chief works are a treatise on the coins of the Roman emperors, entitled "Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum præstantiora," etc., (1674), and "Seleucidarum Imperium, seu Historia Regum Syriae," etc., or "History of the Syrian Kings derived from Coins." Vaillant was made a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1702. Died in 1706.

See C. DE LAFEUILLE, "D. J. F. Vaillant Doctoris Medici Vita," 1745; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vaillant, (JEAN FRANÇOIS FOY), a son of the preceding, was born at Rome in 1665. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and contributed to the "Memoirs" of that institution several treatises on numismatics. Died in 1708.

Vaillant, [Lat. VAILLAN'TIUS,] (SÉBASTIEN), an eminent French botanist, born near Pontoise in 1669. He distinguished himself at an early age by his proficiency in music, but subsequently studied medicine, and was appointed surgeon to the royal fusileers. Having visited Paris in 1691, he acquired the friendship of Tournefort, and devoted himself henceforth to botanical studies. In 1708 he succeeded Fagon as professor of botany and sub-demonstrator of plants in the Jardin du Roi, and he became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1716. He was the author of several valuable works, the most important of which is his "Botanicon Parisiense," or

* The more correct but less common form is Vâhana.

â, ê, î, ô, ù, ȳ, *long*; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, î, ö, ü, *short*; a, e, i, o, *obscure*; fâr, fäll, fât; mêt; nô; gööd; mçôn;

history of plants in the vicinity of Paris, (1727.) It was illustrated by Aubriet, and published by Boerhaave after the death of Vaillant, which occurred in 1722. The genus *Vaillantia* was named by De Candolle in his honour.

See BOERHAAVE, "Vita Vaillantii," prefixed to his "Botanicon Parisiense," 1727; "Biographie Médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vaillant, (WALLERANT,) a Flemish portrait-painter, born at Lille in 1623. He was also a mezzotint engraver, and is said to have been the first artist who executed works in that department. His engraved portrait of Prince Rupert is one of his best productions. Died in 1677.

Vaillant de Gueslis, vā'yōn' deh gā'lèss', or **Guelle**, gēl, (GERMAIN,) a French bishop and poet, born at Orléans. He was patronized by Francis I., and became Bishop of Orléans in 1586. He wrote an able commentary on Virgil, (1575,) and a Latin poem at the age of seventy. Died in 1587.

Vaillant, Le, lēh vā'yōn', (FRANÇOIS,) a celebrated traveller and naturalist, born at Paramaribo, in Dutch Guiana, in 1753. He was taken to Europe about 1764, and passed many years in France and Germany, where he studied the habits of birds. In 1780 he sailed to the Cape of Good Hope, and undertook to explore Southern Africa. He made excursions among the Caffres and other tribes, extended his researches northward beyond the Orange River, and remained in Africa until July, 1784. He returned to France with a large collection of birds, and published an interesting and graphic narrative of his travels, "Journey in the Interior of Africa," ("Voyage dans l'Intérieur de l'Afrique," 2 vols., 1790-96,) which has a high reputation for veracity. He was a diligent observer and an enthusiastic votary of natural history. He was imprisoned in 1793, and only saved from death by the fall of Robespierre. He published a "Natural History of the Birds of Africa," (6 vols., 1796-1812,) and several minor works on birds. Died near Sézanne in November, 1824. "His works on birds," says Eyriès, "are placed in the first rank." ("Biographie Universelle.")

Vair, du. See DU VAIR.

Vaishnavā, vish'na-va, (English plural, **Vaishnavas**), the name given by the Hindoos to the worshippers of VISHNU, (which see.)

Vaissette or **Vaisète**, vā'sēt', (Dom JOSEPH,) a French Benedictine and historian, born at Gaillac in 1685. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of Languedoc," (5 vols., 1730-45,) which is said to be very exact, judicious, and well written. Died in 1756.

Vāj'ra, (pronounced by the modern Hindoos vūj'ra or būj'ra,) a Sanscrit word, signifying "adamant," but used in the Hindoo mythology to designate the "adamantine thunderbolt" of Indra. (See INDRA.)

Vakh'tang I., King of Georgia in the fifth century, was descended from the Persian king Sapor (Shapor) I. He was engaged in numerous wars, and greatly enlarged his dominions.

Vakhtang VI. became ruler over the province of Kartli, in Georgia, in 1703. Having refused to embrace Mohammedanism, he was deposed by the Shah of Persia, but he was afterwards restored to power. While outwardly conforming to the religion of Mohammed, he was active in promoting Christianity, and, having established a printing-press, printed a Georgian version of a portion of the Bible. Being compelled at length to resign in favour of his brother, he took refuge in Russia. He was the author of a history of his country, entitled the "Chronicle of Vakhtang the Sixth," (in manuscript.) He died in 1734. His sons Bakar and Vakhusta completed the Georgian Bible in 1743.

Val, du, dü vāl, [Lat. VAL'LA,] (NICOLAS,) a French jurist of the sixteenth century. He became secretary to the king about 1542, and wrote a valuable work "On Doubtful Causes and Questions Disputed in Law," ("De Rebus dubiis et Quæstionibus in Jure controversis," 4th edition, 1583.)

Valadares Gamboa, de, dà vā-lā-dá'rēs gām-bo'á, (JOAQUIM FORTUNATO,) a Portuguese poet, born in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Valadon, vā'lā'dōn', (ZACHARIE,) a French missionary, born at Auxonne about 1680. He laboured in Palestine, Syria, etc. Died at Dijon in 1746.

Valart, vā'lār', (JOSEPH,) a French scholar and critic, born near Hesdin, in Artois, in 1698. He became a priest, and was employed as a school-teacher at various places. He wrote several works on grammar, and published editions of Horace, Ovid, and other Latin authors. His character is represented as *bizarre*. Died in 1781.

Valazé, de, deh vā'lā'zā', (CHARLES ÉLÉONORE du Friche—dū frēsh,) a French Girondist, born at Alençon in 1751, became an advocate. He published an able work "On Penal Laws," (1784,) and was elected to the Convention in 1792. He voted for the death of the king and the appeal to the people. Having been condemned to death in October, 1793, he killed himself.

See LOUIS DUBOIS, "Notice sur Valazé," 1802; LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists."

Valbonnais. See BOURCHENU, DE.

Valcarcel, vāl-kar-thēl', (JOSÉ ANTONIO,) a Spanish agriculturist, born at Valencia about 1720. He rendered an important service to his countrymen by the publication of his "General Agriculture and Rural Economy," (7 vols. 4to, 1765-86.) Died after 1790.

Valcarcel, (Don PIO ANTONIO,) Count de Lunares, a Spanish antiquary, born in 1740, published several treatises on the inscriptions of Saguntum and other cities of Spain. Died in 1800.

Valckenaer, vāl'keh-nār, (JAN,) a Dutch diplomatist and lawyer, born at Franeker or Leyden in 1759. He became professor of law at Utrecht in 1787, and joined the party of patriots, *i.e.* those who sympathized with the French republicans. He was Dutch ambassador at Madrid from 1796 till 1801, and was sent by King Louis to Paris in 1810 to prevent the annexation of Holland to France. Died in 1821.

Valckenaer, (LODEWIJCK CASPAR,) an eminent Dutch philologist, born at Leeuwarden in 1715, was the father of the preceding. He became professor of Greek at Franeker in 1741, and was professor of Greek and archæology at Leyden from 1766 until his death. He edited, besides other classic works, the "Phœnissæ" and the "Hippolytus" of Euripides, and the "Idyls" of Theocritus, (1773,) on which he wrote excellent commentaries. Among his works is "Observationes Academicæ," (1790,) which is highly prized. Died in 1785.

See SAXE, "Onomasticon."

Valdegamas. See DONOSO-CORTES.

Valdemar. See WALDEMAR.

Valdés, vāl-dēs', (Don ANTONIO,) a Spanish minister of state, born in the Asturias about 1735. He became minister of the marine in 1781, and greatly increased the naval force of Spain. His ability and success were so conspicuous that the king in 1787 placed him at the head of the departments of finance, commerce, and war. In 1792 he was raised to the rank of chief admiral or captain-general of the navy. By the agency of Godoy, he was removed in 1795. Died about 1811.

Valdés, (CAÏETANO,) a Spanish naval officer, was a nephew of the preceding. He commanded a ship at Trafalgar in 1805, after which he became a lieutenant-general. Having revolted against Ferdinand VII., he was imprisoned from 1815 to 1820. Died after 1826.

Valdés, (DIEGO or JAGO,) a Spanish author and professor of law, born in the Asturias in the sixteenth century. He published a work "On the Dignity of Spanish Kings," (in Latin, 1602.)

Valdés, [It. VALDESSO, vāl-dēs'so,] (JUAN,) a Spanish jurist and reformer, born probably in Leon. He became a chamberlain of Pope Adrian VI. in 1522, and returned to Spain soon after the death of that pope. He removed to Naples about 1530, and, it is said, was employed there as secretary to the Spanish viceroy. He wrote several religious works, in some of which he attacked the corruptions of the Roman Church. He died at Naples, about middle age, in 1540. He adopted the chief doctrines of the Protestant creed, but never formally separated from the Church of Rome. Among his works of a religious character is one entitled "One Hundred and Ten Considerations," etc., (1550.)

"Valdés as a reformer," says Wiffen, "entered less

than almost any thoughtful man of his time into the battle of hierarchies. He was less a destroyer of error and evil than a builder-up of truth and goodness."

See B. B. WIFFEN, "Life of Juan Valdés," 1865; HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867; TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature," N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Valdes Leal, de, dà vâl-dê's' là-â', (JUAN), an eminent Spanish painter, born at Córdoba in 1630. He worked at Seville, and was intimate with Murillo, after whose death he was considered as the head of his profession. Among his works are several pictures of the history of the prophet Elijah. He died in 1691. His son LUCAS, born in 1661, was a painter and engraver. Died in 1724.

Valdeso. See VALDÉS, (JUAN.)

Valdez. See MELENDEZ VALDEZ.

Valdivia, de, dà vâl-dee've-â, (DON PEDRO), a Spanish officer, who distinguished himself by the conquest of Chili, was born about 1510. He accompanied Pizarro in his expedition against Peru in 1532. About 1540, under the orders of Pizarro, he invaded Chili with a small force, founded Santiago, and gained victories over the natives. He returned to Peru in 1547 or 1548, and fought under La Gasca against Gonzalo Pizarro. He was captured by the Araucanians, and put to death, in 1559.

See CLAUDIO GAY, "Historia de Chile;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vâl'do or Wal'do, [Fr. pron. vâl'do',] (PETER or PIERRE), a French Reformer of the twelfth century, born at Vaux, in Dauphiné, became a chief of the sect of Waldenses, (or Vaudois.) He maintained the equal right of the laity with the clergy to conduct the offices of religion, and denounced the vices and ignorance of the priests. His doctrine was condemned by the Roman Church in 1179, and his followers cruelly persecuted. He is said to have translated the Scriptures into Vaudois. Many suppose that the name Waldenses was derived from Valdo or Waldo; but it seems more probable that he took his name Valdo as a surname because his views corresponded with those of the Waldenses, who, it appears, were in existence before his time, and among whom he afterwards became a leader.

See HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867; LÉGER, "Histoire générale des Vaudois;" A. MUSTON, "Histoire des Vaudois," 4 vols., 1851.

Valée, vâl'à, (SYLVAIN CHARLES), COUNT, a French marshal, born at Brienne-le-Château in 1773. He served with distinction in Austria and Spain, and was made general of division in 1811. He was appointed inspector-general of artillery by Louis XVIII., and made improvements in the artillery. He succeeded to the chief command in Algeria on the death of Danrémont, and took Constantina in October, 1837. He became a marshal of France the same year. Died in 1846.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Valence, de, deh vâl'ônss', (CYRUS MARIE ALEXANDRE de Timbrune—deh tân'brün'), COUNT, a French general, born at Agen in 1757. He was appointed general-in-chief of the army of Ardennes in October, 1792, and gained some advantages over the allies in Flanders. He followed Dumouriez in his defection and flight, (1793.) Having returned to France about 1800, he served as general in Spain, (1808,) and in Russia, (1812.) Died in 1822.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Valencia, DUKE OF. See NARVAEZ.

Valenciennes, vâl'ôn'se-ên', (ACHILLE), a French naturalist, born in Paris in 1794. He became professor of anatomy at the Normal School in 1830, and afterwards professor in the Museum of Natural History. He published, besides other works, a "Natural History of Fishes," (11 vols., 1829-49.) Died in 1865.

Valenciennes, (PIERRE HENRI), a French landscape-painter, born at Toulouse in 1750. He was the chief of a school to which many eminent painters belonged. According to the "Biographie Universelle," he was the ablest landscape-painter of his time. Died in 1819.

Vâl'ens, (ABURNUS), a Roman jurist of the time of Antoninus Pius. There are only fragments of his writings extant.

Valens, (FABIUS), a Roman general, notorious for cruelty and other crimes. He revolted against Galba, became a partisan of Vitellius, and defeated Otho at Bedriacum in 69 A.D. Having been captured by the troops of Vespasian, he was put to death the same year.

Valens, (FLAVIUS), Emperor of the East, born about 328 A.D., was a brother of Valentinian I., to whom he was indebted for the imperial power. He began to reign, in 364, over Thrace, Asia, and Egypt. In 366 he suppressed a rebellion of Procopius. He was an Arian, and persecuted the orthodox. He defeated the Goths in 369, after which he waged war against Sapor, (Shapoor,) King of Persia. His dominions were invaded by the Goths, by whom he was defeated and killed in a great battle near Adrianople in 378 A.D.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" TITLÉMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Valentia, de, dà vâl-lên'te-â, (GREGORIO), a Spanish Jesuit and theologian, born at Medina del Campo about 1550. He was professor of theology at Ingolstadt and at Rome. He wrote several controversial works. Died in 1603.

Valentia, de, (PEDRO), an eminent Spanish jurist, born in 1554. He had a high reputation for learning. He wrote an excellent commentary on the "Academics" of Cicero, (1596.) Died in 1620.

Valenti-Gonzaga, vâl-lên'tee gon-zâ'gâ, (SILVIO), an Italian cardinal, born at Mantua in 1690, was a patron of learning. He became chief minister of Benedict XIV. soon after his election to the papacy. Died in 1756.

Valentin. See VALENTINE and VALENTINUS.

Valentin, vâl-en-teen' or fâl-en-teen', (GABRIEL GUSTAV), a German physician, of Jewish extraction, born at Breslau in 1810. He became professor of physiology at Berne in 1846. He has published a "Manual of the History of Development," (1835,) and other physiological works.

Valentin or Valentini, vâl-lên-tee'nee, (MICHAEL BERNARD), a German medical writer and naturalist, born at Giessen in 1657. He was professor in the University of Giessen, and wrote numerous works. Died in 1726.

Valentin, vâl'ôn'tân', (MOÏSE), called also VALENTINE DE BOULONGNE, (vâl'ôn'tân' deh boo'ôn'nî'), and LE VALENTIN, (lêh vâl'ôn'tân'), a distinguished French painter, born at Coulommiers in 1600. He studied in Italy, and made Caravaggio his model. Among his master-pieces we may name "The Death of John the Baptist," and "The Denial by Peter." His delineations of common life are also greatly admired. Died in 1632.

Valentin de Boulongne. See VALENTIN, (MOÏSE.)

Valentin-Smith, vâl'ôn'tân' smêt, (JOANNES ERHARD), a French lawyer and writer on political economy, born at Trévous in 1796. Among his works are "Mendicity and Labour," (1843,) and "The Philosophy of Statistics," (1854.)

Val'en-tine or Val-en-ti'nus, [Fr. VALENTIN, vâl'ôn'tân'], a native of Rome, was elected pope in September, 827. He died in October of the same year.

Valentine, (BASIL.) See BASIL-VALENTINE.

Val'en-tine, SAINT, an ecclesiastic of the third century, supposed to have suffered martyrdom under the emperor Claudius, (270 A.D.)

Valentine de Milan, vâl'ôn'tên' deh me'ôn', [It. VALENTINA DA MILANO, vâl-lên-tee'nâ dâ me-lâ'no], a daughter of Galeazzo Visconti, was married in 1389 to Louis, Duke of Orléans, a brother of Charles VI. of France. She is represented as amiable and accomplished. She had several sons. Louis XII. and Francis I. were her grandsons. Died in 1408.

See FROISSART, "Chronicles;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Valentini, vâl-lên-tee'nee, (GEORG WILHELM,) BARON, a German general, born at Berlin in 1775, served against the French in the principal campaigns between 1811 and 1815, and was appointed in 1828 inspector-general of military instruction in the Prussian army. He wrote several military works. Died in 1834.

Val-en-tin'i-an [Lat. VALENTINIANUS; Fr. VALENTINIEN, vâl'ôn'te'ne-ân'] I., (FLAVIUS,) born in Pannonia in 321 A.D., succeeded Jovian as Emperor of Rome

in 364, and, having made his brother Valens his colleague, reserved for himself the western part of the empire. He carried on wars with the Franks, Allemanni, and other German tribes, over whom he gained several important victories. The Picts and Scots were also defeated, and a rebellion in Africa was suppressed by his general Theodosius. While marching against the Quadi and Sarmatæ, who had invaded Pannonia, Valentinian died suddenly, (375 A.D.) He was a Catholic, but tolerated the Arians.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" BARONIUS, "Annales;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Valentinian (Valentinianus) II., (FLAVIUS,) called THE YOUNGER, was a son of the preceding, and was made by his brother Gratian, who succeeded to the throne in 375 A.D., his colleague, and ruler over the western part of the empire. After the murder of Gratian by Maximus, in 383, he sought the protection of Theodosius, who defeated Maximus and restored the throne to Valentinian. He was assassinated in 392, by order of Arbogastes, one of his generals, who aimed at the supreme power.

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

Valentinian (Valentinianus) III., (PLACIDIUS,) son of Constantius, born in 419, was made ruler over the Western empire by his uncle, Theodosius II., (425 A.D.,) but the government was conducted by his mother, Placidia. During this period Africa was conquered from the Romans by Genseric, in consequence of the discord between the Roman generals Aetius and Bonifacius. Aetius, having previously defeated the Huns under Attila, was murdered by Valentinian, who was jealous of his superior ability, (454.) The emperor perished himself, in 455, by the hand of Petronius Maximus, whose wife he had dishonoured.

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

Valentinianus. See VALENTINIAN.

Valentinien. See VALENTINIAN.

Val-en-ti'nus, [Fr. VALENTIN, vā'lōn'tān',] a celebrated Gnostic, was a native of Egypt, and the founder of a sect called Valentinians. He went to Rome about 140 A.D., and was excommunicated soon after that date. He invented an obscure and fanciful system of theology, in which Platonic ideas were mingled with the mystic doctrines of the Gospel of John. Died about 160.

Valentyn, vā'len-tīn', (FRANCIS,) a Dutch preacher and traveller, born at Dort about 1660. He preached several years at Amboyna, and published a descriptive work entitled "Ancient and Modern East Indies," (8 vols., 1724-26.) Died about 1725.

Valera, de, dà vā-lā'ra, (DIEGO,) a Spanish historian, born at Cuenca about 1412. He was major-domo to Isabella of Castile, and received the title of historiographer from Ferdinand the Catholic. He wrote an "Abridged History of Spain," ("Cronica de España abreviada," 1482.) Died after 1481.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Valère. See VALERIUS, (LUCAS.)

Va-le'ri-ā Ga-le'ri-ā, a Roman lady, was a daughter of Diocletian and Prisca. She was married in 292 A.D. to the emperor Galerius, after whose death she was persecuted by Maximinus because she refused to be his wife. She was put to death by Licinius in 315 A.D.

Valeria Gens, an ancient patrician tribe or family of Rome, supposed to be descended from Volesus, or Volusus, a Sabine. This gens was represented by a succession of eminent men for many centuries, and enjoyed peculiar honours and privileges. Among the names of the families into which it was divided were Flaccus, Maximus, Messala, Publicola, and Volusus.

Va-le'ri-ān [Lat. VALERIA'NUS, (PUBLIUS LICINIUS;) Fr. VALÉRIEN, vā'lā're-ān'] succeeded Æmilianus as Emperor of Rome in 253 A.D., and appointed his son Gallienus his colleague. The empire was soon after invaded by the Goths and other barbarous tribes, and by Sapor, (Shapoor,) King of Persia, who defeated the Romans near Edessa in 260 and took Valerian prisoner. He was treated in the most insulting manner by his captor, who is said to have placed his foot upon him

when he mounted his horse. He died in Persia about 268 A.D., and was succeeded by his son Gallienus.

See AURELIUS VICTOR, "De Cæsaribus;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs."

Valeriani Molinari, vā-lā-re-ā'nee mo-le-nā'ree, (LUIGI,) an Italian jurist, born in 1758; died in 1828.

See MONTANARI, "Biografia del Professore L. Valeriani Molinari," 1835.

Valerianos Apostolos. See FUCA, DE, (JUAN.)

Valerianus. See VALERIAN.

Va-le-rī-ā'nus, (JOANNES PIERIUS,) or **Valeriano**, vā-lā-re-ā'no, (GIOVANNI PIERIO,) an Italian author, born at Belluno in 1477. His family name was BOLZANI. He became apostolic protonotary and professor of eloquence at Rome. Among his works are Latin poems, and a "Treatise on Ancient Symbols," ("Hieroglyphica, sive de Sacris Ægyptiorum, aliarumque Gentium Literis," 1556.) Died at Padua in 1558.

See DE THOU and TEISSIER, "Éloges;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Valérien. See VALERIAN.

Valério, vā-lā're-o or vā'lā're'ó', (THÉODORE,) a French painter and engraver, born near Longwy (Moselle) in 1819. He accompanied the Turkish army about 1853, and took sketches of various scenes and peoples in Hungary, Bosnia, and the Danubian principalities.

Va-le'ri-us, (ANTIUS QUINTUS,) a Roman historian, wrote Annals of the city from its foundation to the time of Sulla.

Valerius, (JULIUS,) a translator, who is supposed to have lived in the fifth century. He produced a Latin version of a "History of Alexander the Great," by Æsopus.

Valerius, [Fr. VALÈRE, vā'lair',] (LUCAS,) an Italian mathematician, was professor of geometry in the College of Rome. He published a work "On the Centre of Gravity of Solids." Galileo called him the Archimedes of his time. Died about 1618.

Valerius, (PROBUS MARCUS,) a noted grammarian under the reign of Nero, was a native of Syria.

Valerius, (PUBLIUS,) surnamed ASIATICUS, a Roman, who was consul in 46 A.D. He was very rich. Messalina, who coveted his garden, induced Claudius to put him to death in 47 A.D.

Valerius Corvus, (MARCUS.) See CORVUS.

Valerius Flaccus. See FLACCUS, (CAIUS.)

Va-le'ri-us Max'i-mus, [Fr. VALÈRE MAXIME, vā'lair' māk'sēm',] a Roman historical writer under the reign of Tiberius. His principal work is entitled "Factorum Dictorumque Memorabilium Libri IX.," consisting chiefly of historical anecdotes. Numerous editions of it have been published, and it has been translated into the principal modern languages. This work is very defective in style and other qualities.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Latina."

Valerius Publicola. See PUBLICOLA.

Valesio, (FRANCISCO.) See VALLES.

Valesio, vā-lā'se-o, (GIOVANNI LUIGI,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Bologna in 1561. He worked in Rome.

Valesius, the Latin of VALOIS and VALLES, which see.

Va-le'si-us, (ADRIANUS,) [Fr. ADRIEN DE VALOIS, ā'dre-ān' dēh vā'lwā',] brother of Henri, noticed below, born in Paris in 1607, was the author of a history of France, entitled "Gesta veterum Francorum," etc., (3 vols., 1658,) and "Notitia Galliarum Ordine alphabetico digesta," being an account of ancient Gaul. In 1660 he received a pension from the king, and the title of royal historiographer. He also wrote a "Life of Henry de Valois," (in Latin,) and other works. Died in 1692.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Valesius or De Valois, (HENRI,) an eminent French scholar, born in Paris in 1603. He studied in his native city, and subsequently at Bourges. Among his principal works are his editions of Eusebius, Socrates, Sozomen, and other Greek ecclesiastical historians, also an edition of Ammianus Marcellinus, and "Excerpta Polybii, Diodori, Nicolai Damasceni," etc. He was appointed royal historiographer in 1660. Died in 1676.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Valette, vā'lēt', (AUGUSTE,) a French jurist, born at Salins (Jura) in 1804. He became professor of civil law in the École de Droit, Paris, in 1837, and occupied that chair more than twenty years. He published several legal works.

Valette, de la, dēh lā vā'lēt', (JEAN PARISOT—pā-re'zō'), sometimes called **Valette-Parisot**, the founder of Valetta, and grand master of Malta, was born of French parents in 1494. He was elected grand master in 1557, having previously acquired a high reputation as a general. In 1565 the Sultan Solymán attacked Malta with a powerful armament, (one hundred and fifty-nine ships of war,) against which La Valette made a successful defence. After a siege of four months, the Turks retired. Died in 1568.

See MERMET, "Éloge de J. de la Valette-Parisot," 1803; PFAFF, "Philippe Villiers de l'Isle-Adam und J. de la Valette," 1851; PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vol. ii.; WATSON, "Life of Philip II.," De Thou, "Historia sui Temporis;" VERTOT, "Histoire des Chevaliers de Malte;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Valette, de la, (LOUIS DE NOGARET—dēh no'gā'rā'), CARDINAL, a French prelate, born in 1593, was a son of the Duc d'Épernon. He was an adherent of Richelieu, who in 1635 gave him command of an army sent to aid the German Protestants and fight against the Spaniards. Turenne was second in command under him. In 1638 he commanded the army of Italy. Died at Rivoli in 1639.

See J. TALON, "Mémoire de L. de Nogaret, Cardinal de la Valette," etc., 2 vols., 1772.

Valette, de la, (LOUIS DE THOMAS,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Toulon in 1678. He became general of the congregation of the Oratory. Died in 1772.

Valette, La. See LA VALETTE.

Val'gi-us Ru'fus, a Roman poet and critic of the Augustan age, favourably mentioned by Horace in his Tenth Satire, book i. Little is known respecting him or his works.

Valhalla, (the "hall of the fallen or slain.") See ODIN and VALKYRIA.

Valhubert, vā'lū'ba'ir', (JEAN MARIE MELON ROGER,) a French general, born at Avranches in 1764, distinguished himself at Marengo, and was killed at Austerlitz in 1805.

Vali, vā'le, [etymology uncertain; possibly related to the Sanscrit *bālā*, "strength," (which is cognate with the Latin *vāl-eo*, to "be strong,") or the Sanscrit *bālā*, an "infant," because as an infant he performed his greatest achievement,] one of the principal gods in the Norse mythology, was the son of Odin and Rinda. When only one day old, he avenged Balder's death by slaying Höder. He is said to be an excellent archer. He and Vidar are the only ones among the principal gods who will survive the destruction of the world at Ragnarök.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen;" PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi."

Valieri, vā-le-ā'ree, or **Valiero**, vā-le-ā'ro, (SILVESTRO,) became Doge of Venice in 1694. He waged war with success against the Turks, and compelled them to cede the Morea to Venice in 1699. Died in 1700.

Valiero, vā-le-ā'ro, or **Valerio**, vā-lā're-o, [Lat. VALER'RIUS,] (AGOSTINO,) a learned Italian writer, born at Venice in 1531. He became Bishop of Verona in 1565, and a cardinal in 1583. He wrote, besides other works, "Ecclesiastical Rhetoric," ("Rhetorica Ecclesiastica," 1574,) and a "Life of Carlo Borromeo," (1586.) Died in 1606.

See UGHELLI, "Italia Sacra;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" G. VENTURA, "Vita Cardinalis A. Valerii," 1741.

Valignani, vā-lēn-yā'nee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian Jesuit and missionary, born at Chieti in 1537. Having been sent to the East Indies in 1573, he preached in Japan and China. Died at Macao in 1606.

Valin, vā'lān', (RENÉ JOSUÉ,) a French jurist, born at La Rochelle in 1695, acquired a high reputation by his works on law. Died in 1765.

See LÉPELLETIER, "Éloge de R. J. Valin," 1844.

Valincourt or **Valincour**, dē, dēh vā'lān'koo'r', (JEAN BAPTISTE HENRI DU TROUSSET—dū troo'sā'), SIEUR, a French writer and critic, born in Paris in 1653.

He wrote a "Life of François, Duc de Guise," (1681,) and other works. He succeeded his friend Racine as a member of the French Academy, in 1699, and as historiographer to the king. Died in 1730.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloges;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Valkenburgh, vāl'kēn-būrg or vāl'kēn-būrh, (THEODORE or DIRCK,) a Dutch painter of portraits and still life, born at Amsterdam in 1675. He worked for some time at Vienna, from which he returned to his native city. Died in 1721.

Valkyria, (or **Valkyrja**), vāl-kīr'e-ā or vāl-kīr'yā; the common English plural is **Valkyries**,* vāl-kīr'ēz, [Norse plural, **Valkyrjur** or **Valkyriur**, vāl-kīr'yūr, derived from *vāl*, "fallen" or "slain in battle," and *kjōra*, cognate with the old German *kiiren* and Anglo-Saxon *ceosan*, to "choose," signifying the "choosers of the slain,"] the name applied in the Edda to certain mythical beings, attendants of Odin, by whom they are sent to every battle-field to select such as are doomed to fall, and to bring them to Valhalla. They are described as white maidens who ride through the air, from the manes of whose horses dew falls in the valleys and hail on the high mountains. Skuld, the youngest of the Norns, is numbered among the Valkyries. They are sometimes called *Valmeyar*, ("battle-maids,") *Skjaldmeyar* or *Skyaldmeyar*, ("shield-maids,") and *Oskmeyar*, ("the maids of Odin,") Oski being one of the names of the war-god. It is the duty of the Valkyries, in addition to their other offices, to wait upon the chosen heroes (*Einherjar*) who are admitted to Valhalla, to fill their cups with mead, and to have charge of everything belonging to the table.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen;" PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi."

Valkyries. See VALKYRIA.

Valla. See VAL, DU, (NICOLAS.)

Valla, vāl'lā, (GIORGIO,) an Italian scholar and physician, born at Piacenza about 1430, was a cousin of Lorenzo, noticed below. He became professor of eloquence at Venice. He wrote several medical treatises, and a work entitled "On Things to be Sought and to be Avoided," ("De Expetendis et Fugiendis Rebus," 2 vols., 1501.) Died at Venice in 1499.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Valla, (LORENZO,) an eminent classical scholar, born at Rome about 1415. He was successively professor of rhetoric at Pavia, Milan, and Naples, where he acquired the friendship and patronage of King Alfonso I. He was, it is said, persecuted by the Archbishop of Naples, but he effected his escape to Rome, where he was kindly received by Pope Nicholas V., who made him his secretary and conferred on him other distinctions. His principal works are entitled "Notes on the New Testament," ("Annotationes in Novum Testamentum," 1505,) "Elegantiae Sermonis Latini," commentaries on Livy and Sallust, and translations of Herodotus and Thucydides. Valla was one of the first critics and scholars of his time; but his controversial writings are disfigured by bitter invective and personalities. Died about 1460.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" POGGIALLI, "Memorie intorno alla Vita di L. Valla;" WILDSCHUT, "Dissertatio de Vita et Scriptis L. Vallæ," 1830; P. GIOVIO, "Elogia;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Valladier, vāl'lā'de-ā', (ANDRÉ,) a French ecclesiastic and writer, was born about 1565. He became preacher or chaplain to Henry IV. in 1608, and abbé of Saint-Arnoul in 1611. Among his works is "The Royal Labyrinth of the Gallic Hercules," ("Le Labyrinthe royal de l'Hercule Gaulois," 1600.) Died in 1638.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Vallance, vāl'lōn'ss', or **Vallancy**, vāl'lōn'se', (CHARLES,) an antiquarian writer, born in 1721, published a work entitled "Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis," etc., and a "Grammar" and "Dictionary" of the Irish language. Died in 1812.

* The English singular *Valkyry* or *Valkyrie* is rarely used.

Vallandigham, va-lan'de-gam, (CLEMENT L.) an American politician, born at New Lisbon, Ohio, about 1822. He was elected to Congress as a Democrat, in 1856, by the voters of the third district of Ohio, which he continued to represent until 1863. While in Congress he opposed the efforts of the government to suppress the rebellion, and manifested his sympathy with the insurgents in many a virulent harangue. In May, 1863, he was arrested on a charge of having "declared disloyal sentiments and opinions," etc., and was sentenced by a military court to close confinement till the end of the war; but the President modified this sentence and directed that he should be banished or sent southward beyond our military lines. Mr. Vallandigham embarked at a Southern port and afterwards went to Canada. The Democratic Convention which met in Ohio in June, 1863, denounced his banishment as a violation of the Constitution, and nominated him as their candidate for Governor. He was, however, defeated in the ensuing election, (October, 1863,) his opponent, Mr. Brough, having received the unprecedented majority of 101,099 votes.

Vallarsi, vâl-lar'see, (DOMENICO) an Italian antiquary, born at Verona in 1702, was versed in Hebrew and Greek. He edited the works of Saint Jerome, (12 vols., 1734.) Died in 1771.

Vallart. See VALART.

Vallauri, vâl-lôw'ree, (TOMMASO) an Italian scholar and literary historian, born at Chiusa di Cuneo in 1805. He became professor of Latin eloquence at Turin in 1843. He published "History of Poetry in Piedmont," (1841,) "History of the Royal House and Monarchy of Savoy," (1845,) "Critical History of Latin Literature," (in Latin, 1849,) a "Latin-Italian Dictionary," (1852,) and editions of several Latin classics.

Valle, della, del'la vâl'la, (GUGLIELMO) an Italian monk and writer, born at Sienna about 1740. He wrote "Letters on the Fine Arts," (3 vols., 1782-86.) Died in 1794.

Valle, della, (PIETRO) a celebrated Italian traveller, born at Rome in 1586, was surnamed IL PELLEGRINO, ("the Pilgrim.") Having assumed the dress of a pilgrim, he set out in 1614 for Palestine and the adjacent countries. He returned in 1626, having spent six years in Persia. He died in 1652. His Travels in India and Persia were published in 1662, (4 vols.) They have been translated into several languages.

Vallée, vâl'la', (GEOFFROI) a French Deist, born at Orléans, published "The Beatitude of Christians," ("La Béatitude des Chrétiens,") for which he was executed in 1574.

Vallée, (LOUIS LÉGER) a French civil engineer, born in 1794, was appointed inspector-general in 1848. He published several professional works.

Vallée, La. See LA VALLÉE.

Valleix, vâl'la', (FRANÇOIS LOUIS) a French medical writer, born in Paris about 1820. He published a "Treatise on Neuralgia," (1841,) and other works. Died in 1855.

Vallemont, de, deh vâl'môn', (PIERRE Le Lorrain —leh lo'rân') ABBÉ, a French priest, naturalist, and writer, born at Pont-Audemer in 1649. He compiled several mediocre works, among which is "The Elements of History," (2 vols., 1696.) Died in 1721.

Valleriole, vâl're'ol', (FRANÇOIS) a French medical writer, born at Montpellier about 1504; died in 1580.

Valles, vâl'yés, or **Valesio**, vâl-lâ'se-o. [Lat. VALLESIUS.] (FRANCISCO) a Spanish medical writer, born in Old Castile, lived in the sixteenth century. He was physician to Philip II., and author of several esteemed works.

Vallet or Valet, vâl'la', (GUILLAUME) a French engraver, born about 1634. He engraved some works of Raphael, Titian, and Poussin. Died about 1704.

Vallet de Viriville, vâl'la' deh ve're'vèl', (AUGUSTE) a French antiquary and writer, born in Paris in 1815. He contributed to several periodicals, and published, besides other works, "Historical Iconography of France," (1853,) and "Researches on Jeanne Darc," (1855.)

Valletta, vâl-le'tâ, (NICCOLÒ) an Italian jurist, born at Arzena (Campania) in 1738, (or, as some say, 1750.)

He became professor of law in the University of Naples, and published numerous legal works. Died in 1814.

See ROSA, "Elogio storico di N. Valletta," 1815.

Valli, vâl'lee, (EUSEBIO) an Italian physician, born at Pistoia in 1762, was the author of treatises on the yellow fever, of which disease he died in 1816.

Vâl'li-a or **Wal'li-a**, King of the Visigoths, began to reign in 415 A.D., and formed an alliance with Honorius, Emperor of Rome, in 416, after which he gained victories over the Vandals in Spain. Toulouse was his capital. Died about 420 A.D.

Vallière, de, deh vâl'le-air', (JEAN FLORENT) a French general of artillery, was born in Paris in 1667. He reorganized the artillery, and rendered important services in several campaigns. Died in 1759.

Vallière, de, (JOSEPH FLORENT) MARQUIS, an able French general, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1717. He became director-general of the artillery and engineers in 1755, and distinguished himself at Hastenbeck. Died in 1776.

Vallière, de la, deh lâ vâl'le-air', (LOUIS CÉSAR LA BAUME LE BLANC) DUKE, a French bibliophile, born in Paris in 1708, was a grand-nephew of the following. His library is stated to have been the richest that any private person ever had in France. Died in 1780.

Vallière, de la, (LOUISE FRANÇOISE DE LA BAUME LE BLANC) a beautiful and fascinating Frenchwoman, born in Touraine in 1644. She became a maid of honour to the Duchess of Orléans, and about 1661 the mistress of Louis XIV., who gave her the title of duchess. She had by him four children, one of whom, the Count of Vermandois, was legitimated. In 1674 she retired to a convent. Her virtues and piety are highly extolled. Died in 1710.

See QUATRENIÈRE DE ROISSY, "Histoire de Madame de la Vallière," 1823; W. H. D. ADAMS, "Famous Beauties and Historic Women," vol. ii., 1865.

Vallisneri, vâl-lès-nâ'ree, or **Vallisneri**, vâl-lès-nâ'ree, (ANTONIO) an eminent Italian naturalist, born in the duchy of Modena in May, 1661, was a pupil of Malpighi at Bologna. He began to practise medicine at Reggio about 1688, and married in 1692. Having acquired distinction by his researches in entomology and the generation of insects, he became professor of practical medicine at Padua in 1700. He opposed the doctrine of spontaneous generation. About 1710 he obtained the first chair of the theory of medicine at Padua. Among his principal works is a "Treatise on the Generation of Men and Animals," ("Istoria della Generazione dell' Uomo e degli Animali," etc., 1721.) Buffon regarded him as an exact and profound investigator. Died at Padua in 1730. Vallisneria, a genus of plants, was named in his honour by Micheli.

See FARRONI, "Vitæ Itatorum doctrina excellentium," vol. vii.; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vallongue. See PASCAL-VALLONGUE.

Vallot, vâl'lo', (ANTOINE) a French physician, born at Rheims or at Montpellier in 1594. He became first physician to Louis XIV. in 1652, and cured him of a serious illness in 1658. Died in 1671.

Vallotti, vâl-lo't'tee, (FRANCESCO ANTONIO) an Italian composer of sacred music, born at Vercelli in 1697; died at Padua in 1780.

Vâlmîki, vâl'mî-kî, or **Vâlmîki**, vâl-mee'kî, a Hindoo poet, of unknown date, to whom is ascribed the authorship of the "Râmâyana," one of the two great Hindoo epics. (See RÂMÂYANA.)

See WILSON, "Sanskrit-and-English Dictionary;" "New American Cyclopaedia."

Valmont de Bomare, vâl'môn' deh bo'mâr', (J. C.) a French naturalist, born at Rouen in 1731. He visited various parts of Europe, including Lapland, and returned with a large collection of objects in natural history. He published in 1758 his "Catalogue of a Cabinet of Natural History," which was followed by a "New Exposition of the Mineral Kingdom," (2 vols., 1762,) and "Universal Raisonné Dictionary of Natural History," a work of great merit, which has obtained extensive popularity. Died in 1807.

Valmore, (MARCELLINE) See DESBORDES.

Valmy, DUKE OF. See KELLERMANN.

Valois, vā'lwā', (YVES,) a French Jesuit and writer on religion, born at Bordeaux in 1694; died after 1760.

Valois, de, (ADRIEN.) See VALESIIUS.

Valois, de, (CHARLES.) See ANGOULÊME.

Valois, de, deh vā'lwā', [Lat. VALE'SIUS,] (CHARLES,) a French antiquary, born in Paris in 1671, was a son of Adrien de Valois or Valesius. He published a curious work, entitled "Valesiana," (1694,) which is composed partly of his father's writings and sayings. Died in 1747.

Valori, vā-lo'ree, (FRANCESCO,) an eminent Italian statesman, born at Florence in 1439. He filled the highest offices in the Florentine republic, and was a friend of Savonarola and Machiavelli. He was killed by the populace during the excitement caused by the reforms of Savonarola, in 1498.

Valori, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian writer, who was prior of the republic of Florence. He wrote, in Latin, a "Life of Lorenzo de' Medici," (1492.)

Valperga di Caluso, vāl-pēr'gā de kâ-loo'so, or simply Valperga-Caluso, (TOMMASO,) an Italian *littérateur* and mathematician, born in Turin in 1737, was an intimate friend of Alfieri. He became professor of Oriental literature in Turin, and director of an observatory in that city. He wrote poems, and numerous treatises on mathematics, astronomy, etc. Among his works is a "Gallery of Italian Poets," (1814.) Died in 1815.

See L. DE BRÈME, "Vita di T. Valperga-Caluso," 1815; P. BALBO, "Vita dell'Abate Valperga," 1816; BOUTCHERON, "Vita T. Valperga-Calusi," 1836; ERSCI and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie," article "Caluso;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vāl'pÿ, (EDWARD,) an English scholar and divine, brother of Richard, noticed below, studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and subsequently became vicar of Saint Mary, at Walsham, Norfolk. He was the author of "Elegantia Latinæ," (translated,) and other works. Died in 1832.

Valpy, (RICHARD, D.D.,) an eminent English scholar and divine, born in the island of Jersey in 1754. Having previously studied at the College of Valognes, in Normandy, he entered the University of Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A., and in 1781 was chosen headmaster of the grammar-school at Reading, Berkshire. He became rector of Stradishall, in Suffolk, in 1787. He published "Elements of the Latin Language," (1784,) and a "Greek Grammar," (1805,) which are highly esteemed. Died in 1836. His son ABRAHAM JOHN, born in 1786, published excellent editions of several of the Latin classics. Died in 1854.

Valsalva, vāl-sāl'vā, (ANTONIO MARIA,) a celebrated Italian physician and anatomist, born at Imola in 1666. He studied under Malpighi at Bologna, and in 1697 became professor of anatomy in the university of that city. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London and of other similar institutions. He made improvements in practical surgery, and acquired a high reputation as an anatomist by his discoveries in the structure of the ear, on which he wrote a work, "De Aure Humana," (1704.) He was a skilful physician, and invented a method of treating aneurisms. Died in 1723.

See FABRONI, "Vita Italorum doctrina excellentium;" TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Valsecchi, vāl-sek'kee, (VIRGINIO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Brescia in 1681; died in 1739.

Valstain. See WALLENSTEIN.

Valturio, vāl-too're-o, (ROBERTO,) an Italian writer on the military art, born at Rimini, was author of a work "De Re militari," (1472.) He lived about 1450-80.

Valvasone, dī, de vāl-vā-šo'nā, (ERASMO,) an Italian poet, born in Friuli in 1523, was proprietor of an estate and a castle. He wrote the "Angeleida," a poem on the war among the angels, (1590,) and "The Chase," ("Caccia,") an admired didactic poem on hunting, (1591.) Died in 1593.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Vaman. See VĀMANA.

Vāmānā, vā'mā-nā, called also **Vāman, vā'man,** [*i.e.* a "dwarf,"] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of the fifth avatar of Vishnu, when this god, to humble the arrogance of Bali, (see BALI,) took the form of a pitiful dwarf, and, when the tyrant promised him as much land

or space as he could pass over in three steps, revealed himself in his real character, and with the first step deprived Bali of earth, with the second, of heaven, but (in consideration of Bali's good qualities) he generously forbore to take the third step, (which would have left that ruler no foothold in the universe,) and allowed him the dominion of Pātāla, or the lower world. From Vishnu's exploit on that occasion he has received one of his proudest titles,—that of Trivik'rāmā, or the "Three-Step-Taker." (See VISHNU.)

Vambéry, (ARMINIUS,) a Hungarian traveller and writer, born in 1832. About 1833 he penetrated, disguised as a dervish, to Khiva, Bokhara, and Samarcand, afterwards bringing out "Travels and Adventures in Central Asia." He has written on Central Asia and the Russian advance. For many years he has been professor of oriental languages at Pesth.

Van'a-dis, the "Vana goddess," so called on account of her descent from the Vairi, or FREYIA, which see.

Van Amburgh, (ISAAC,) called "the Lion-Tamer," was born at Fishkill, New York, about 1815. He was a partner of a company that exhibited a travelling menagerie, and was very successful in the taming of lions. Died in Philadelphia in 1865.

Vanbrugh, van-broo', (Sir JOHN,) a celebrated English dramatist and architect, of Flemish extraction, born in 1666, is supposed to have been a native of London. He was educated in France, and, after his return, published, in 1697, his comedy of "The Relapse," which was followed by "The Confederacy" and "The Provoked Wife." These plays were highly popular at the time; but, owing to their profanity and licentiousness, they have been long banished from the stage. Among his principal architectural works we may name Castle Howard, the seat of Charles, Earl of Carlisle, Duncombe Hall, Grims-thorpe, in Yorkshire, and Blenheim, the magnificent residence of the Duke of Marlborough. He was appointed in 1703 ClarendieuX king-at-arms. Died in 1726.

See CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets;" BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica;" "Lives of the British Dramatists," by CAMPBELL, LEIGH HUNT, etc.

Van Bu'ren, (JOHN,) an American politician, born at Hudson, New York, in 1810, was a son of Martin, noticed below. He was elected attorney-general of New York early in 1845, joined the Free-Soil party, and gained distinction as a political orator in 1848. After that time he practised law in the city of New York, and acted with the Democratic party. He died at sea during his homeward passage from Europe, in October, 1866.

Van Buren, (MARTIN,) an American statesman, the eighth President of the United States, was born at Kinderhook, Columbia county, New York, on the 5th of December, 1782. He was educated at the academy of his native village, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1803. He began at an early age to take an active part in politics, as a member of the Democratic party, and was elected to the Senate of New York in 1812. He advocated the war against England in 1812, became attorney-general of New York in 1815, and was again elected to the Senate in 1816. About this time he became the master-spirit of the Albany Regency, an organization which was formed to oppose De Witt Clinton, and which controlled the politics of New York for many years. He was elected a Senator of the United States in 1821, supported William H. Crawford for the Presidency of the United States in 1824, and was again elected a Senator in 1827. He voted for the protective tariff of 1828. The same year he was chosen Governor of New York for two years, but before the expiration of his term he resigned and entered the cabinet of President Jackson as secretary of state. He resigned that office in April, 1831, probably because General Jackson had expressed his opinion that cabinet ministers should not be aspirants for the Presidency, or should not obtain that office through his influence. He was nominated as minister to England, whither he went about September, 1831, but his nomination was rejected by the Senate, in which the Whigs had then a majority. To compensate him for this repulse, the friends of General Jackson elected Mr. Van Buren Vice-President of the United States in November, 1832. He was General Jackson's favourite candi-

date for the Presidency, and was nominated as such by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore in May, 1835. His Whig competitor was General W. H. Harrison. Mr. Van Buren was elected President in November, 1836, receiving one hundred and seventy electoral votes out of two hundred and ninety-four, which was the whole number. His election was soon followed by a great financial panic and a general prostration of business. About May, 1837, all the banks suspended specie payments. In his message to Congress he recommended the establishment of an independent treasury, which measure was rejected by the House of Representatives in the session of 1837-38, but afterwards passed both houses of Congress and became a law about June, 1840. In the session of 1838-39 an attempt was made to suppress the agitation against slavery, by a resolution that Congress would not receive or read any petitions for the abolition of slavery. All the political friends of the President voted for this resolution, which was adopted.

He was again nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic Convention in May, 1840, but, after a very exciting canvass, in which the enthusiasm of the Whigs was stimulated by mass-meetings, processions, songs, etc., he was defeated by General Harrison, who received two hundred and thirty-four electoral votes against sixty for Mr. Van Buren. On the 4th of March, 1841, he retired from the public service to his estate called Lindenwald, near Kinderhook, New York. In the Democratic National Convention which met in May, 1844, a majority of the delegates were pledged or instructed to vote for Mr. Van Buren; but the Southern politicians opposed his nomination, because he had written a letter against the annexation of Texas. They therefore insisted that the Convention should adopt a rule under which two-thirds of the votes were necessary to a choice. Mr. Van Buren had only one hundred and forty-six votes out of two hundred and sixty-two, and therefore failed to obtain the nomination.

According to Mr. Greeley, his renomination was defeated by the "slave-traders, and the closely affiliated class of gamblers and blacklegs." ("American Conflict," vol. i. p. 69.) He afterwards separated himself from the Democratic party because it was committed to the extension of slavery. A convention of the Free-Soil party which met at Buffalo in August, 1848, nominated Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams as candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President. They received a popular vote of 291,342, but not any electoral vote. It is stated that he voted for Mr. Pierce and Mr. Buchanan in the Presidential elections of 1852 and 1856. He had married a lady named Hoes about 1804, and had several sons. Died at or near Kinderhook in July, 1862.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

Van Ceulen. See KEULEN, VAN.

Van Cléemputte, vãn klá'ôn'püt', (LUCIEN TYRTEÉ,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1795. He obtained the grand prize in 1816.

Van Clève, vãn kláv, (CORNEILLE or JOSEPH,) a French sculptor, born in 1644, worked in Paris. Died in 1733.

Vãn Clève, (HORATIO P.) an American general, born at Princeton, New Jersey, about 1810, graduated at West Point in 1831. He was appointed a brigadier-general about March, 1862, and commanded a division at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863.

Vancouver, vãn-koó'ver, (GEORGE,) an English navigator, born about 1755, entered the navy at an early age, and accompanied Captain Cook, as midshipman, on his second and third voyages. In 1791 he sailed as commander of the Discovery to the northwest coast of America, to receive the surrender of Nootka from the Spaniards, who were instructed by their government to give up that island to the British. He was also charged to make a survey of the coast northwards from latitude 30° north. He returned in 1795, and applied himself to the preparation of his narrative, which was not quite completed at his death, in 1798. It was published soon after by his brother, under the title of "Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean and round the

World," (3 vols. 4to.) Vancouver gave his name to an island off the coast of America between 48° 20' and 51° north latitude.

See the "Monthly Review" for January, 1799.

Van Dale, vãn dâ'leh, (AN'FOON,) a Dutch physician and Mennonite preacher, born in 1638, was the author of several learned works on theology and Greek and Roman antiquities. Among these we may name his treatise "On the Origin and Progress of Idolatry and Superstition," (in Latin,) and "On the Oracles of the Heathen," ("Dissertationes duæ de Oraculis," etc., 1700.) Died in 1708.

Van Dalen. See DALEN, VAN.

Vandamme, vôn'dám', (DOMINIQUE RENÉ,) Count d'Unebourg, a French general, born at Cassel in 1770. He became a general of division in 1799, after he had rendered important services in Flanders and Germany. For his conduct at Austerlitz he received from Napoleon a gift of twenty thousand francs. He took part in several actions against the Prussians in 1806, and commanded a corps in the Austrian campaign of 1809. In the spring of 1813 he captured Hamburg. He commanded a separate army which was compelled to surrender to a superior force near Kulm, in August, 1813. Having joined the army of Napoleon in 1815, he had a high command at the battle of Ligny. Died in 1830.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" JOMINI, "Vie politique et militaire de Napoléon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vandelli, vãn-del'lee, (DOMENICO,) an Italian physician and naturalist, born in the early part of the eighteenth century, became superintendent of the botanic garden at Lisbon. He published a treatise on marine zoophytes, etc., and several botanical works. He was a correspondent of Linnæus, who named the genus of plants Vandellia in his honour. Died in 1815.

Van den Eckhout. See ECKHOUT.

Vãn'den-hoff, (JOHN,) an English tragic actor, born at Salisbury in 1790. He performed "King Lear" and "Coriolanus" with success. Died in 1861.

Vanderanus. See AA, VAN DER.

Van'der-bilt, (CORNELIUS,) COMMODORE, an enterprising American navigator, born on Staten Island, New York, in May, 1794. He was originally a poor boy, and commenced business as master of a small sail-boat. He became captain of a steamboat in 1817, after which he made improvements in the construction of steamers. He built many steamboats and steamships, and in 1851 established a line from New York to California by way of Nicaragua. In 1855 he built several steamships to ply between New York and Havre. In 1862 he presented as a gift to the Federal government his new steamer called the Vanderbilt, which cost £160,000, and for which Congress passed a resolution of thanks. He subsequently obtained the control of the New York Central Railroad and the Harlem Railroad. Died in 1877. His son, William H. Vanderbilt, trod in the footsteps of his father, and greatly increased the enormous fortune which he had inherited. Died in 1885.

Vanderbourg, de, dèh vôn'dèr'boor', (MARTIN MARIE CHARLES de Boudens—dèh boo'dôn',) VICOMTE, a French *littérateur*, born at Saintes in 1765, was also a philologist. He was the first editor of the poems of Clotilde de Surville, (1803,) of which some critics suspect him to have been the author. Died in 1827.

Vanderburch, vôn'dèr'bürk', (ÉMILE LOUIS,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1794, wrote many successful comedies and vaudevilles. Died in 1862.

Vanderburch, de, dèh vãn'dèr-bürk', (FRANCIS,) a Flemish prelate, born at Ghent in 1567. He became Archbishop of Cambray. Died in 1644.

Van der Cabel. See CABEL, VAN DER.

Van der Does. See DOES, VAN DER.

Vander Helst, vãn'dèr-hèlst', (BARTHOLOMEW,) an eminent Dutch portrait-painter, born at Haarlem about 1610. Among his master-pieces is a picture in the town-house of Amsterdam, containing twenty-four full-length portraits. It is esteemed one of the finest productions of the kind, and was highly commended by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Died about 1670.

Van der Heyden, (or Heyde.) See HEYDEN, VAN DER.

Van der Linden. See LINDEN, VAN DER.

Van der Lijn, (JOHN,) a noted American painter, born at Kingston, Ulster county, New York, in 1776. Having studied law for a time under Gilbert Stuart, he visited Europe, where he spent several years, and produced his "Ariadne" and "Marius sitting among the Ruins of Carthage," which are esteemed his master-pieces. Among his portraits we may name those of Washington, Monroe, and Calhoun. Died in 1852.

See DUNLAP, "Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in America," vol. iii.; "Recollections of John Vanderlyn," in the "Atlantic Monthly" for February, 1867; TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Van der Maelen, vān der mā'len, (PHILIPPE MARIE GUILLAUME,) a Belgian geographer, born in Brussels in 1795. He published a "Universal Atlas," (6 vols., 1825-27,) and other works.

Vander Meer or Van der Meer, vān der mair, (JAN,) THE ELDER, a celebrated Dutch painter of marine views and landscapes, was born at Rotterdam in 1627. He was patronized by the Prince of Orange, who made him a councillor in 1674. Died about 1690.

Vander Meer, (JAN,) THE YOUNGER, son of the preceding, was born in 1656. His landscapes with sheep are greatly admired; he also produced a number of admirable etchings. His works are rare and highly prized. Died in 1706.

Van der Mersch. See MERSCH, VAN DER.

Van der Monde, vān dēr mōnd or vōn'dēr'mōnd', (CHARLES AUGUSTIN,) a French physician, born at Macao, China, in 1727. He published a "Dictionary of Health," (Paris, 1759.) Died in 1762.

Vander Monde or Vandermonde, vōn'dēr'mōnd', (N.,) a French mathematician, born in Paris in 1735. He became professor of political economy in the Ecole Normale in 1795. He published several scientific treatises, and two "Mémoires," in which he advanced the theory that music might be composed by mathematical processes. The musicians, it is said, found in his method too much mathematics, and the mathematicians too much music. Died in 1796.

Van der Neer, (ARNOLD.) See NEER, VAN DER.

Van der Ulf. See ULFT, VAN DER.

Vandervelde, vān'der-vēl'deh, (ADRIAAN,) a Dutch painter of high reputation, born at Amsterdam in 1639, was a pupil of Wynants, and a son of Willem the Elder. His favourite subjects were landscapes with cattle, in which he excelled; he also frequently painted the figures in the pictures of Ruysdael, Van der Heyden, and others. Died in 1672.

See CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Van der Velde, (ISAIAH.) See VELDE, VAN DER.

Van der Velde or Vandervelde, (WILLEM,) sometimes written also **Vandevelde,** called THE ELDER, a celebrated marine painter, born at Leyden in 1610. He entered the naval service at an early age, and in 1666 accompanied Admiral De Ruyter for the purpose of making drawings of the engagements between the Dutch and English fleets. Having acquired a very high reputation by his designs, he was invited to England by Charles II., who gave him the title of painter of sea-fights to the king, and bestowed on him a pension. His designs were, for the most part, executed with a pen upon paper or prepared canvas, and some of them were painted in oil by his son. Died in 1693.

See H. WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting."

Van der Velde or Vandervelde, (WILLEM,) THE YOUNGER, son of the preceding, was born at Amsterdam in 1633. He was instructed by his father, whom he excelled in sea-views. Among his master-pieces we may name his "View of the Texel," "A Fresh Breeze," "The Rising of the Gale," and "A Calm." He is regarded by many connoisseurs as superior to any other artist in his department. Died in 1707.

See CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Van der Werf or Vanderwerff, vān'der-wērf, (ADRIAAN,) a celebrated Dutch painter of portraits and historical works, born near Rotterdam in 1659. He was patronized by the Elector-Palatine John William, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood and pur-

chased his pictures at very high prices. Among his master-pieces are a "Judgment of Paris," a "Magdalene in the Wilderness," and an "Ecce Homo." Died in 1722.

Van der Werf or Vanderwerff, (PIETER,) a painter, born near Rotterdam in 1665, was a brother of Adriaan, whom he imitated. Died in 1718.

Van der Weyde, vān'der-wi'deh, (ROGER,) a Flemish painter of the fifteenth century, introduced great improvements into the style of the Flemish school, both in respect to design and expression. Among his best works is a "Descent from the Cross." Died in 1529.

See "Lives of the Early Flemish Painters."

Van de Weyer, vān deh wi'er, (SYLVANUS or SYLVAIN,) a Belgian diplomatist and lawyer, born at Louvain about 1802. He was a member of the provisional government formed in the revolution of 1830, and represented Belgium at the Conference of London, (1831.) On his return he became minister of foreign affairs. He was prime minister for a short time in 1845-46.

Van Diemen. See DIEMEN, VAN.

Van Dorn, (EARL,) an American general, born in Mississippi about 1823, graduated at West Point in 1842. He became a captain in 1855, and resigned his commission early in 1861. He commanded the insurgents at the battle of Pea Ridge, March 7 and 8, 1862. He attacked General Rosecrans at Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862, and was defeated with great loss. General Rosecrans reported that his army killed and buried 1423, and took 2268 prisoners. General Van Dorn was killed in a private quarrel by Dr. Peters in Maury county, Tennessee, in May, 1863.

Vandyck. See VANDYKE.

Van Dyck, (PHILIPPE.) See DYCK.

Van Dyck, vān dik, (HARRY STOE,) an English writer of prose and verse, born in London in 1798. He published "The Gondola," and other works. Died in 1828.

Vandyke, Van Dyck, or Vandyck, vān-dik', (SIR ANTHONY,) a celebrated Flemish painter of portraits, born at Antwerp, March 22, 1599, was a son of a rich merchant. He began to study painting under Van Balen in 1610, and afterwards became a pupil of Rubens about 1615. According to a doubtful report, Rubens, incited by jealousy, advised Vandyke to confine himself to portraits. At the age of nineteen he was admitted into the Academy of Antwerp. He visited Italy about 1622, passed several years at Venice, Genoa, Rome, and Florence, and painted a number of portraits in those cities. Having returned to Antwerp about 1627, he painted a picture of "Saint Augustine in Ecstasy," a picture of the "Crucifixion," and other historical works. Commenting on his "Crucifixion," Sir Joshua Reynolds said, "This picture, upon the whole, may be considered as one of the finest (or first) pictures in the world, and gives the highest idea of Vandyke's powers." Having been invited by Charles I., he went to England about 1632, and painted portraits of that king, who gave him an annual pension of two hundred pounds in 1633, and the title of painter to his majesty. Vandyke passed the rest of his life in England, and married Mary, a daughter of Lord Ruthven, Earl of Gowrie. His habits were luxurious, and his style of living was magnificent. He painted with such rapidity and facility that his works are very numerous, although his life was short. He is generally considered the greatest portrait-painter of modern times except Titian; and some critics prefer him even to that artist. Among his master-pieces are "The Erection of the Cross," a portrait of the Earl of Strafford and his secretary, (at Wentworth House,) and a series of portraits of eminent artists of his time, which he painted before he left Antwerp. Engravings of these, about one hundred in number, have been published. He died in London in December, 1641, leaving one child, Justiniana.

See WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting in England;" DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.; CARPENTER, "Memoir of Sir Anthony Van Dyck;" "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1847; G. VALLARDI, "Cenni storico-artistici sul A. Van Dyck," 1844; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vane, (SIR HENRY,) an English statesman, born in Kent in 1589. He was elected a member of Parliament about 1615, and was appointed cofferer to the Prince

of Wales by James I. At the accession of Charles I. he became a member of the privy council. In 1631 he was sent as ambassador to Denmark and Sweden. He was appointed principal secretary of state in 1640 or 1639. In consequence of his hostility to the Earl of Strafford, he was removed, and became an adherent of the Parliament. Died in 1654.

See CLARENDON, "History of the Great Rebellion."

Vane, (Sir HENRY), THE YOUNGER, often called Sir HARRY VANE, a republican statesman, born in 1612, was the eldest son of the preceding. He studied for a short time at Oxford, from which he went to Geneva, and returned home a zealous adversary of the liturgy and government of the Church of England. By the profession of such opinions he incurred the displeasure of his father. For the sake of religious liberty, he emigrated in 1635 to Massachusetts. He was elected Governor of the colony in 1636, and "manifested," says Forster, "a firmness, energy, and wisdom truly remarkable in one of his early age and previous history." He offended the majority of the colony by his advocacy of universal toleration, and returned to England in 1637, soon after which he married Frances Wray. In November, 1640, he became a member of the Long Parliament, in which he efficiently promoted the condemnation of the Earl of Strafford by evidence which he furnished. He found in his father's cabinet a memorandum of a council at which Strafford had proposed to employ the Irish army to reduce England to obedience.

Vane was a leader of the Independents, and a friend of Milton. On the death of Pym (1643) the chief direction of civil affairs devolved on Vane. He disapproved the policy of the execution of the king, but expressed no opinion of its abstract justice. In February, 1649, he was appointed a member of the council of state, and in the next month was placed at the head of the naval department. The efficiency and victories of the navy are ascribed partly to his administrative talents. He opposed the usurpation of Cromwell, who, as his soldiers were dissolving the Parliament, in April, 1653, exclaimed, "The Lord deliver me from Sir Harry Vane!" Vane afterwards passed several years in retirement, and wrote works entitled "The Retired Man's Meditation," (1655,) and a "Healing Question Propounded and Resolved," (1656.) At the restoration he was excepted from the indemnity or act of amnesty. Having been confined in prison about two years, he was tried for treason in June, 1662, and convicted, after an able speech in his own defence. Charles II. wrote to Clarendon that Vane "was too dangerous a man to let live." He met death with the most intrepid courage and firmness. "He was," says Clarendon, "a man of extraordinary parts, a pleasant wit, a great understanding, which pierced into and discerned the purposes of other men with wonderful sagacity. . . . If he were not superior to Mr. Hampden, he was inferior to no other man in all mysterious artifices."

See CLARENDON, "History of the Rebellion;" JOHN FORSTER, "Life of Sir Henry Vane the Younger;" WHITELOCKE, "Trial of Sir H. Vane;" HUME, "History of England;" "The Life and Death of Sir H. Vane," 1662.

Van Effen. See EFFEN, VAN.

Van Erpen. See ERPENIUS.

Vanetti. See VANNETTI.

Van Eyck. See EYCK, (HUBERT and JOHN.)

Van Galen. See GALEN, VAN.

Vangerow, von, fon fāng'eh-ro', (KARL ADOLF,) a German jurist, born near Marburg in 1808. He succeeded Thibaut as professor of Roman law at Heidelberg in 1840, and in 1849 was made a privy councillor. He published a "Manual of the Pandects," and other legal works. Died in November, 1870.

Van Goyen. See GOYEN, VAN.

Van Helmont. See HELMONT, VAN.

Van Helt-Stoccade. See STOCCADE.

Van Hoek. See HOEK, VAN.

Van Huevel, vān hū'vel, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a Belgian physician, born at Brussels in 1802. He invented a pelymimeter and a forceps saw.

Van Huysum. See HUYSUM, VAN.

Vanière, vā'ne-air', [Lat. VANIERUS,] (JACQUES,) a French Jesuit and Latin poet, born near Béziers, in

Languedoc, in 1664. He gained a high reputation by his Latin poems, the most important of which is his "Rural Estate," ("Prædium Rusticum," 1707.) In this poem he imitated Virgil with considerable success. He was professor of humanities in several colleges. Died at Toulouse in 1739.

See PÈRE LOMBARD, "Vie du Père Vanière," 1739; MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Vanierus. See VANIÈRE.

Vanini, vā-nee'nee, [Lat. VANINUS,] (LUCILIO,) an Italian philosopher and skeptic, born at Taurisano in 1585. According to some authorities, he was a priest in his youth. He travelled in Germany, France, and England, and taught philosophy for a short time at Genoa. His enemies admit that he was eloquent and learned. In 1616 he published at Paris a pantheistic work, entitled "On the Admirable Secrets of Nature, the Queen and Goddess of Mortals," etc., ("De admirandis Naturæ Reginæ Deæque Mortalium Arcanis,") which the Sorbonne condemned to be burned. He removed to Toulouse in 1617, was accused of atheism, and put to death in 1619.

See J. G. OLEARIUS, "De Vita Vanini," 1708; P. F. ARPE, "Apologia pro Vanino," 1712; DURAND, "La Vie et les Sentiments de Vanini," 1717; "Life of Vanini," London, 1730; FUHRMANN, "Leben des Vanini," 1800; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vaninus. See VANINI.

Vanir, vā'nir, the plural of **Van** or **Vana**, [from *vannr*, "empty," cognate with the Latin *vanus*, the primary meaning of which is the same,] in the Norse mythology, a peculiar class of beings, whose habitation and empire is "the empty, vast, and wandering air." They rule over the atmosphere, the weather, and the sea. Their dwelling-place or kingdom is termed Vanaheim, (i.e. the "home of the Vanir.") The principal personage among them is Njörd, the god of the winds, who, though born and bred in Vanaheim, was given by the Vanir as a hostage to the Æsir, among whom he is now numbered. The Vanir are said to have been originally hostile to the gods of Asgard, but were subsequently reconciled to them. This statement may be thus explained. The capricious and uncertain movements of the atmosphere seem naturally hostile to the regularity and order which are the especial attributes of the gods or Æsir. But when, inspired by the gods, men, by superior skill in navigation, were enabled to take advantage of the winds, notwithstanding their irregularity, the Vanir, the types of uncertainty, were said to be reconciled with the Æsir, the representatives of order and skill. (See ÆSIR and JÖRUNS.) That Freyja (the goddess of love) was the daughter of a Vana prince, would seem to allude to the aerial character of those charms which inspire the passion of love, as well as to the well-known caprice and inconstancy of lovers.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen;" PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi."

Vanloo, vān-lō', (ABRAHAM LOUIS,) a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam about 1641, was the father of Charles and Jean Baptiste, noticed below. Died at Aix in 1713.

Vanloo, vōn'lō', (CHARLES ANDRÉ, or CARLE,) a French painter, born at Nice in 1705, was a brother of Jean Baptiste, noticed below. He studied at Rome, where he painted his "Apotheosis of Saint Isidore." After his return he became director of the Academy of Fine Arts, (1751,) and first painter to the king, (1762.) Died in 1765.

See DANDRÉ BARDON, "Vie de Carle Vanloo," 1765; FONTAINE-MALHERBE, "Éloge de C. Vanloo," 1767; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vanloo, (FRANÇOIS,) a French painter, born at Aix in 1711, was a son of Jean Baptiste, noticed below. He was a promising artist, when he was killed by accident near Turin in 1733.

Vanloo, (JACOB,) a Dutch painter, born at Écluse in 1614, was the father of Abraham Louis, noticed above. Died in Paris in 1670.

Vanloo, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a celebrated French painter, of Flemish extraction, was born at Aix, in Provence, in 1684. He resided many years in Paris, where he was patronized by the Duke of Orléans. He acquired the highest reputation by his portraits, and was

appointed in 1735 professor in the Academy of Arts. In 1738 he visited London, where, according to Horace Walpole, "he soon bore away the chief business of London from every other painter." He also executed several historical pictures of great merit. Died in 1746.

See CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vanloo, (JULES CÉSAR DENIS,) a landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1743, was a son of Charles André, noticed above. Died in 1821.

Vanloo, (LOUIS MICHEL,) a French portrait-painter, born at Toulon in 1707, was a son of Jean Baptiste, noticed above. Invited by the king, Philip V., he went to Madrid in 1736, and was appointed court painter. He returned to Paris about 1748. Died in 1771.

Van Loon, *vân lôn*, (GERARD,) a Dutch historian and antiquary, born at Leyden in 1683. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Netherlands from 1555 to 1716," (4 vols., 1723,) which is commended.

Van Loon, (THEODORE.) See LOON.

Van Mander. See MANDER, VAN.

Van Mil'dert, (WILLIAM,) an English prelate, born in London in 1765. He studied at Oxford, where he afterwards became regius professor of theology. He was made Bishop of Llandaff in 1819, and of Durham in 1826. He was the author of a "Life of Waterland," and several other works. Died in 1836.

Van Moer, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a Belgian painter, born at Brussels about 1815.

Van Mons. See MONS.

Van Ness, (CORNELIUS P.,) LL.D., born in Vermont in 1781, was elected Governor of that State in 1822, and was twice re-elected. He was minister to Spain under President Jackson from 1829 to 1838. Died in Philadelphia in 1852.

Van Ness, (WILLIAM W.,) an American jurist, born at Claverack, New York, in 1775. He was a judge of the supreme court of New York from 1807 to 1822. Died in 1823.

Vannetti, *vân-net'tee*, or **Vanetti**, *vâ-net'tee*, (CLEMMENTINO,) an Italian author, born at Roveredo in 1754, was a son of a poet named Giuseppe Valeriano Vannetti. He wrote numerous works in prose and verse, among which are poetical epistles and biographies. His poetry was admired by some critics. Died in 1795.

Van Neve, *vân nâ'veh*, (FRANCIS,) a Flemish painter and engraver, born at Antwerp in 1627, studied at Rome. He painted history and landscapes, and produced good etchings of his own designs.

Vanni, *vân'nee*, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter, born at Sienna, flourished about 1370-1410.

Vanni, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Sienna in 1565. He studied at Rome, and imitated the style of Barocci so successfully that his works are often mistaken for those of that artist. Among his master-pieces we may name the "Death of Saint Cecilia," "Simon Magus rebuked by Peter," and "Saint Raimond walking on the Sea." Died in 1609.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vanni, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, born in 1599, is supposed to have been a native of Florence. He made admirable copies of the works of Titian, Correggio, and others, and was also skilled in engraving. Died in 1660.

Vanni, (MICHAEL ANGELO,) an Italian painter, born at Sienna in 1583, was a son of Francesco, noticed above. He was not equal to his father. Died in 1671.

Vanni, (RAPHAEL,) an able Italian painter, born at Sienna in 1596, was a son of Francesco, and a pupil of Annibal Caracci. He worked at Rome and Sienna. Died in 1673.

Vannucci. See PERUGINO.

Van Obstal, *vân op'stâl*, or **Van Opstal**, (GÉRARD,) a Flemish sculptor, born at Antwerp in 1597; died in Paris in 1663.

Van Oort. See NOORT.

Van Oost, (JACOB.) See OOST, VAN.

Van Os, (JAN.) See OS, VAN.

Van Ostade. See OSTADE, VAN.

Van Praet. See PRAET, VAN.

Van Rensselaer, *vân rên'sel-ler*, (CÔRT'LAND,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Albany in 1808, was a son of General Stephen Van Rensselaer, noticed below. He died in 1860, leaving a collection of "Essays and Discourses," etc., (1861.)

Van Rensselaer, (HENRY K.,) an American patriot, born probably in New York State about 1744. He served as colonel in the Revolutionary war, and became general of militia. Died at Albany in 1816.

Van Rensselaer, (PHILIP S.,) an American magistrate, distinguished for his benevolence, was born about 1766. He was mayor of Albany for twenty-three years, and the principal founder of the Academy of Albany. Died in 1824.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans."

Van Rensselaer, (SOLOMON,) an American officer, son of Henry K., noticed above, was born at Albany in 1764 or 1774. He served in the war of 1812. He was elected to Congress in 1819. Died at Albany in 1852.

Van Rensselaer, (STEPHEN,) LL.D., called "the Patron," a distinguished American statesman and soldier, born in New York in 1764. Having for six years filled the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the State, he was appointed to command the New York militia in the war of 1812. He co-operated with De Witt Clinton in the work of the Erie Canal, being president of the board of commissioners for fifteen years. He founded in 1824 the Rensselaer Institute (now the Polytechnic School) at Troy, and was distinguished for his zeal in the cause of science. He was also chancellor of the State University. Died in 1839.

See "Discourse on the Life, etc. of Stephen Van Rensselaer," by D. D. BERNARD.

Van Santen. See SANTEN, VAN.

Van Sant'voord, (GEORGE,) an American lawyer and *littérateur*, born at Belleville, New Jersey, in 1819, has published a "Life of Algernon Sidney," (1851,) "Lives of the Chief Justices of the United States," (1854,) and several legal works. Died in 1863.

Van Schendel, *vân skên'del*, (PETRUS,) a distinguished Belgian painter, born at Breda in 1806. His market-scenes, and interiors illuminated with fire, moonlight, or lamps, are esteemed master-pieces of the kind.

Van-sit'tart, (NICHOLAS,) Lord Bexley, an English politician, born in London in 1766, was distinguished as a financier. He was chancellor of the exchequer from 1812 to 1823, and was made a baron in the latter year. Died in 1851.

Vansomer, *vân'so'mer*, (PAUL,) a skillful Flemish portrait-painter, born at Antwerp about 1575, settled in England, where he was liberally patronized by the nobility. Among his principal works are portraits of James I., Lord Bacon, and William, Earl of Pembroke. Died in 1621.

Vanstabel, *vôn'stâ'bêl'*, (PIERRE JEAN,) a French admiral, born at Dunkirk in 1746. He rendered important services in 1793 by convoying one hundred and seventy merchant-vessels from the United States to Brest. Died in 1797.

Van Stork. See STORK, VAN.

Van Swanevelt. See SWANEVELT, VAN.

Van Swieten. See SWIETEN, VAN.

Van Thulden. See THULDEN, VAN.

Van Tromp. See TROMP, VAN.

Vanucci. See SARTO, DEL.

Vanucci. See PERUGINO.

Vanuden, *vâ-ni'ûden*, (LUCAS,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Antwerp in 1595, was sometimes employed by Rubens to paint the backgrounds to his pictures. He also produced a number of admirable etchings. Died about 1672.

Van Utrecht, *vân û'trêkt*, (ADRIAAN,) a Flemish painter of still life, was born at Antwerp in 1599. His delineations of flowers, fruit, game, etc. were unsurpassed, and command very high prices. Died in 1651.

Van Veen, (MARTIN.) See HEEMSKERK.

Van Veen, *vân vân*, [Lat. VAE'NIUS or OTTOVE'NIUS,] (OTHO,) a Dutch painter, born at Leyden about 1550, studied at Rome under Zuccherò. He afterwards founded an Academy at Antwerp, and numbered Rubens among his pupils. He painted several historical pieces, and a

full-length portrait of Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma, esteemed one of his best works. He also wrote a "History of the War of the Batavians," from Tacitus, illustrated with his own designs. Died about 1630.

Vanvitelli, vān-ve-tel'lee, (GASPARO,) the Italianized name of GASPARD VAN WITEL, (wee'tel,) a Dutch painter, born at Utrecht about 1650. He went to Italy in early youth, worked many years at Rome and Naples, and gained distinction as a painter of landscapes and architecture. Died in 1736.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Vanvitelli, (LUIGI,) a celebrated architect, born at Naples in 1700, was a son of the preceding, and a pupil of Ivara. He was appointed architect of Saint Peter's, at Rome, in 1725, and encircled the dome of that edifice with iron bands. He designed the large convent of Sant'Agostino at Rome. His capital work is the magnificent royal palace at Caserta, which he built for Charles, King of Naples, and commenced in 1752. It is about seven hundred and thirty feet long. This palace is highly praised by Quatremère de Quincy, who says it exhibits unity in every part, is simple, with variety, and complete in all respects. Died at Caserta in 1773.

See L. VANVITELLI, "Vita di Luigi Vanvitelli," 1823; MILIZIA, "Memorie degli Architetti;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Van Wart, (ISAAC,) an American officer, born in Westchester county, New York, in 1748, was one of the three captors of Major André. Died in 1828.

Vapereau, vā'peh-ro' or vāp'ro', (LOUIS GUSTAVE,) a French biographer, born at Orléans in 1819. He published in 1844 a work "On the Liberal, Moral, and Religious Character of Modern Philosophy." Having studied law, he was admitted as an advocate in 1854. He was the chief editor of a "General Dictionary of Contemporary Biography," ("Dictionnaire universel des Contemporains," 1858), which has a high reputation for accuracy and other merits.

Vārāhā, vā-rā'ha, [*i.e.* in Sanscrit, a "hog" or "boar,"] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of the third avatar of Vishnu. A mighty monster or giant named Hiranyāksha (hē-rān-yāk'shā*) is said to have seized the earth and carried it into the depths of the ocean. Vishnu, assuming the form of a boar, (the symbol of strength,) dived into the ocean, and, after a terrible contest of one thousand years, slew the monster and restored the earth, bearing it above the waters on the point of his tusks. This fable not improbably has reference to some geological change in the earth's surface.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Varada, vā'rōn'dā', (JEAN,) a French medical writer, born at Nîmes, graduated at Montpellier in 1587. He became professor of medicine at Montpellier, where he died in 1617.

Va-rā'nēs [Gr. Οὐρανόων] or **Bahram I.**, King of Persia, was a son of Hormisdas I. He reigned from 274 to 277 A.D., and waged war against Queen Zenobia.

Varanes II., a son of the preceding, began to reign in 277 A.D. He was involved in war with the Roman emperor Carus, who took Seleucia and Ctesiphon. Died in 294.

His son, **Varanes III.**, reigned only eight months, and died in 294.

Varanes IV., a brother of Sapor III., began to reign in 390 A.D. Died about 404 A.D.

Varanes or Bahram (or **Baharam V.**) was a son of Yazdegerd I. He became King of Persia in 420 or 421. He persecuted the Christians, and waged war against Theodosius II. Died in 448 A.D.

Varano, di, de vā-rā'no, (ALFONSO,) an Italian poet, born at Ferrara in 1705. He contributed to the reformation of Italian poetry, to which "he restored," says Ugoni, "that manly accent and elevation which Dante had given it." Among his works are "Sacred and Moral Visions," ("Visioni sacre e morali.") Died in 1788.

See PANNELLI, "Elogio storico di Alfonso Varano," 1826.

Varchi, var'kee, (BENEDETTO,) an Italian scholar, poet, and historian, born at Florence in 1502. He was patronized by the grand duke Cosimo I., who made him

one of the directors of his New Florentine Academy. His principal work is his "History of Florence from 1527 to 1538," ("Storia Fiorentina," etc., 1721.) He also made translations from Seneca and Boëthius, wrote a dialogue or treatise on the Tuscan language, entitled "L'Ercolano," (1570,) and composed "Sonetti," (2 vols., 1557.) Died in 1565.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire littéraire d'Italie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vardan. See VARTAN.

Vardes, de, deh vārd, (FRANÇOIS RENÉ DU Bec-Crespin—dii bēk'krēs'pān') MARQUIS, a French courtier, famous for his intrigues, was born about 1620. He gained the favour of Louis XIV., but afterwards offended him, and was exiled from court in 1664. Died in 1688.

Varela y Ulloa, vā-rā'la e ool-yo'ā, (DON JOSÉ,) a learned Spanish naval officer, born in Galicia in 1748; died in 1794.

Varen, vā'ren, or **Varenius**, vā-rā'ne-ūs, (BERNHARD,) an eminent Dutch geographer and physician, born at Amsterdam about 1610. He is called the founder of scientific geography. In 1642 he produced a thesis entitled "First-Fruits of the Philosophic Muses," ("Musarum Philosophicarum Primitiæ,") and in 1649 a "Description of Japan." His chief work is a systematic treatise on geography, "Geographia generalis," (1650,) which effected a revolution in the science. An improved edition of it was published by Sir Isaac Newton in 1672, and another in 1681. This work of Varen was the first or best that had appeared on physical geography. His death is variously dated from 1660 to 1680.

Varenius. See VAREN.

Varenius, fā-rā'ne-ūs, (AUGUST,) a German Lutheran theologian, born in the duchy of Lüneburg in 1620. He was a good Hebrew scholar, and wrote a commentary on Isaiah, (1708.) Died in 1684.

Varenne de Fenille, vā'ren' deh feh-nēl', (PHILIBERT CHARLES,) a French writer on agriculture, was born at Dijon. He published several useful works. He was executed at Lyons by the terrorists in 1794.

Vargas or **Vargas-Mexia**, var'gās mā-hee'ā, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish jurist and diplomatist of high reputation. He was sent to the Council of Trent by Charles V. in 1550 to congratulate the Council on its return to that place. After his return to Spain he was a councillor of state. Died about 1560.

Vargas, de, dā var'gās, (LUIS,) an eminent Spanish painter, born at Seville in 1502. In 1527 he visited Rome, where he studied under Perino del Vaga. His works are principally religious pieces, and are painted both in oil and fresco. He ranks among the best Spanish artists of the time, and was equally admirable in portrait and historical painting. Died in 1568.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnoles."

Vargas-Macciucca, var'gās māk-chook'kā, (FRANCESCO,) Marquis of Vatolla, an Italian linguist and judge, born at Teramo, in Abruzzo, in 1699. He was a patron of literary men, and wrote several essays. Died in 1785.

Vargas y Ponce, var'gās e pōn'thā, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish geographer and naval officer, born at Cadiz about 1755, wrote a "Description of the Balearic Isles," (1787.)

Varignon, vā'ren'yōn', (PIERRE,) an eminent French mathematician, born at Caen in 1654. He became a resident of Paris in 1686, and published in 1687 an able work on statics, called "Plan of a New System of Mechanics," ("Projet d'une nouvelle Mécanique,") in which for the first time all the science of statics was deduced from the elementary principle of the composition of forces. He was appointed professor of mathematics in the Collège Mazarin in 1688, and obtained the chair of philosophy in the College of France in 1704. Among his works is "New Mechanics or Statics," ("Nouvelle Mécanique ou Statique," 2 vols., 1725.) Died in 1722.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Varignon;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Varillas, vā're'yās', (ANTOINE,) a French historian, born at Guéret in 1624, was a prolific writer. He published, besides other works, a "History of France from

* Given in a strangely corrupted form (*Ermaccasen*) in SOUTHEY'S "Curse of Kehama," vol. 1., x.

the Reign of Louis XI. to that of Henry III., inclusive," (14 vols. 4to, 1683-94,) and "History of the Revolutions which have occurred in Europe on Account of Religion," (6 vols., 1686-89.) His reputation for accuracy and veracity is not good. Died in Paris in 1696.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" BOSCHERON, "Varilliana;" 1734; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Varin, vā'rān', (JACQUES,) a French botanist, born near Rouen in 1740; died in 1808.

Varin, vā'rān', or **Warin**, (JEAN,) a Flemish engraver and sculptor, born at Liege in 1604. He was a skilful engraver of medals, and worked mostly in Paris. Among his works was the seal of the French Academy, (1635,) and a marble statue of Louis XIV. Died in 1672.

See FÉLIBIEN, "Entretiens sur les Peintres."

Varin, (JOSEPH,) a French engraver, born at Châlons-sur-Marne in 1740, worked in Paris. He had a high reputation as an engraver of topography and architecture. He engraved illustrations for several books. Died in 1800. CHARLES NICOLAS VARIN, born in 1745, was a brother and assistant of Joseph. Died in 1805.

Vā'rī-us, (LUCIUS RUFUS,) an eminent Roman epic and dramatic poet of the Augustan age, of whose life little is known. He enjoyed the favour of Mæcenas, and was an intimate friend of Horace and Virgil, the latter of whom appointed him one of his literary excoctors. He was, consequently, living in 19 B.C., the date of Virgil's death. He wrote an epic poem, "De Morte," (probably on the death of Cæsar,) and a celebrated tragedy of "Thyestes," which, according to Quintilian, would bear a comparison with any Greek tragedy. None of his works are extant.

See WEICHERT, "De Vario Poeta," 1829, and "De L. Varii e Cassii Parmensis Vita et Scriptis," 1836.

Varlet, vār'lā', (DOMINIQUE MARIE,) a French Jansenist, born in Paris in 1678. He was appointed Bishop of Babylon about 1719, but on his arrival at the Caspian Sea he learned that he was deposed or suspended by the pope for Jansenism. He died in Holland in 1742.

Varley, (JOHN,) an English painter in water-colours, born in London about 1777. His works are chiefly landscapes, which are ranked among the finest productions in that department of the art. He was a believer in astrology, to which he devoted a great deal of his time. Died in 1842.

Varnhagen von Ense, farn'hā'gen fon ēn'seh, (KARL AUGUST LUDWIG PHILIPP,) an eminent German author, born at Dusseldorf in February, 1785. He began to study medicine in Berlin in 1800, but soon renounced that science, and applied himself to philosophy, etc. at Halle, Berlin, and Tübingen. He entered the Austrian army in 1809, was wounded at the battle of Wagram, and became aide-de-camp of Prince Bentheim. In 1813 he enlisted as captain in the Russian army. He passed into the Prussian diplomatic service in 1814, attended the Congress of Vienna with Prince Hardenberg, and married Rahel Levin the same year. He became in 1819 a resident of Berlin, where he passed nearly all of his subsequent life. He acquired a high reputation as a writer of biography and history, and excelled in the art of revivifying the great figures of the past. Among his works are "Biographic Meniorials," ("Biographische Denkmale," 5 vols., 1824-30,) "Memoirs and Miscellanies," ("Denkwürdigkeiten und vermischte Schriften," 7 vols., 1837-46,) a "Life of Field-Marshal Keith," (1844,) and a "Life of Karl Müller," (1847.) He was an intimate friend of Alexander von Humboldt. Died in Berlin in October, 1858.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1841.

Varnhagen von Ense, (RAHEL ANTONIE FRIEDRIKE LEVIN—lä-veen') wife of the preceding, was born of Jewish parents, in Berlin, in 1771. She was a woman of superior intellect, and celebrated for her conversational powers. Her *salon* was frequented by the Schlegels, the Humboldts, Tieck, and other eminent authors. She became a professor of Christianity a short time before her marriage, which occurred in 1814. Died in 1833. Her husband published a work called "Rahel

a Book of Remembrance for her Friends," (3 vols., 1834,) which contains some of her writings.

See DE CUSTINE, "Madame Varnhagen d'Ense," 1838; KUNZ, "Rahel; Geistes- und Charakter-Gemälde dieser grossen Frau," 1835; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1841.

Varnier, vār'ne-ā', a French writer on medicine and chemistry, was born at Vitry-on-the-Marne in 1709. He died at an advanced age.

Var'num, (JAMES MITCHELL,) an American general, born at Dracut, Massachusetts, in 1749. He was twice elected to Congress, and in 1787 was appointed one of the judges of the Northwest territory. Died in 1789.

Varnum, (JOSEPH BRADLEY,) an American Senator, born in Massachusetts about 1755, was a brother of the preceding. He was a member of Congress from 1795 to 1811, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1807 to 1811. He was a political friend of Jefferson, and was a Senator of the United States from 1811 to 1817. Died in 1821.

Varoli, vā-ro'lee, [Lat. VAROLIVS,] (CONSTANT OR COSTANZO,) an Italian anatomist and surgeon, born at Bologna in 1542 or 1543. He was distinguished as a lithotomist, and discovered a part of the brain called Pons Varolii. About 1572 he became physician to Pope Gregory XIII. He wrote a work on "The Optic Nerves," etc., ("De Nervis Opticis," 1573.) Died in 1575.

Varolius. See VAROLI.

Varotari, vā-ro-tā'tee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian painter, surnamed PADOVANINO, born at Padua in 1590, was a son of Dario, noticed below. He studied at Venice, and adopted the style of Titian. He is regarded as one of the most successful imitators of that master. His "Marriage at Cana" is esteemed one of his masterpieces. He excelled in painting women and children. Died in 1650.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" RIDOLFI, "Pittori Veneti."

Varotari, (CHIARA,) an Italian portrait-painter, born in 1582, was a sister of the preceding. Died in 1639.

Varotari, (DARIO,) surnamed PADOVANINO or PADUANINO, an Italian painter, born at Verona in 1539. He worked at Padua, where he became the chief of a school. Died in 1596.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Var'ro, [Fr. VARRON, vār'ron',] (CAIUS TERENTIUS,) a Roman general, noted for his temerity. He was a leader of the plebeians or popular party, and was elected consul for 216 B.C. Against the advice of the other consul, Æmilius Paulus, Varro offered battle to Hannibal, and was defeated with great loss at Cannæ, (216 B.C.) He was one of the few Romans that escaped from that disastrous battle, and he made such resolute and vigorous efforts for the defence of the capital that he received the thanks of the senate. Died after 200 B.C.

See LIVY, "History of Rome;" MOMMSEN, "History of Rome."

Varro, [Fr. VARRON,] (MARCUS TERENTIUS,) a celebrated Latin author, styled "the most learned of the Romans," was born in 116 B.C., probably in Rome. He was a pupil of L. Ælius Stilo and of Antiochus of Ascalon, an Academic philosopher. He became an intimate friend of Cicero. About the year 67 B.C. he had a high command under Pompey in the war against the pirates. He fought for the senate against Cæsar in the civil war which began in 49 B.C. Soon after the battle of Pharsalia, he retired from public life and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He was profoundly versed in nearly every department of literature, and wrote a great number of works on various subjects. His capital work was "Antiquitatum Libri," consisting of twenty-five books on Human Antiquities and sixteen books on Divine Antiquities, which is not extant. Saint Augustine derived from this book materials for his work "De Civitate Dei." Nearly all of Varro's works are lost, except a part of his treatise on the Latin language, ("De Lingua Latina,") and his excellent work on agriculture, "De Re Rustica Libri tres,") which is preserved entire. In 43 B.C. he was proscribed by Mark Antony; but he escaped death by concealment, and survived till 28 or 27 B.C.

See E. BERWICK, "Life of Pollio, Varro, and C. Gallus," 1815; PAPE, "De Varrone," 1835; G. BOISSIER, "Essai sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Varro," 1861; ORELLI, "Onomasticon Tullianum;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Latina;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, long; â, ê, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, i, ö, ü, short; a, e, i, o, obscure; fār, fäll, fāt; mêt; nôt; gööd; mōön

Varro, (PUBLIUS TERENTIUS,) a Roman poet, surnamed ATACI'NUS, from Atax, in Gallia Narbonensis, where he was born about 82 B.C. He was the author of elegies, epigrams, and epic poems, which have been lost, with the exception of fragments. Died in 37 B.C.

Varron. See VARRO.

Värst or **Vaerst**, von, fon vĕrst, (FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN EUGEN,) BARON, a German *littérateur*, born at Wesel in 1792, published works entitled "Cavalier Perspective," (1836,) "The Pyrenees," (4 vols., 1847,) and "Gastrosophie," (1852,) which were received with favour. He lived at Breslau. Died in 1855.

Vartan, var'tân', an Armenian prince, who became a professor of Christianity. He defended the liberty of his country against the King of Persia, who attempted to impose the religion of Zoroaster by force on the Armenians. Vartan was killed in battle by the Persians, in 451 A.D.

Vartan or **Vardán**, a learned Armenian doctor and author, lived in the thirteenth century. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of Armenia to the Year 1267," and numerous Fables.

Var-to-ma'nus, the Latin name of LUIGI BARTHEMA (bar-tā'mā) or VARTHEMA, (var-tā'mā,) an Italian traveller, born at Bologna about 1480. He travelled through Arabia and Persia to the East Indies, where he passed several years. He published in 1508 a Narrative of his travels.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vārūnā, [modern Hindoo pron. vūr'ōō-nā; from the Sanscrit verb *vri*, to "enclose" or "surround," and etymologically related to the Greek *οὐρανός*, "heaven,"] a name in the Hindoo mythology originally applied to the sky or heaven, as enclosing or surrounding the earth, but used by later writers to designate both the ocean (which also encompasses the earth) and the regent of the sea, or the deity who presides over the waters of the ocean.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Vā'rus, a Roman of the Augustan age, of whom little is known except that he was a friend and patron of Virgil, who, in his sixth eclogue, offers a graceful homage to his merit. He is supposed to be the same as Q. Varus, who fought with the rank of general for Cæsar in the civil war.

Varus, (PUBLIUS ATIUS,) a Roman general and partisan of Pompey in the civil war. He commanded in Africa in 49 B.C., and, aided by King Juba, gained a victory over Curio. He was killed at the battle of Munda.

Varus, (PUBLIUS QUINTILIUS,) a Roman general, who became consul in 13 B.C. and Governor of Germany about 6 A.D. He had not the energy or talents requisite to manage the warlike German tribes, who were provoked to revolt by taxation and innovations which Varus initiated. His army was attacked and defeated in 9 A.D. by a large army of insurgents, led by the famous chief Arminius. Varus, with nearly all his men, perished in this action, which was fought near the Weser.

See TACITUS, "Annales;" SUTONIUS, "Augustus" and "Tiberius;" DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome;" MERIVALE, "History of the Romans under the Empire;" ESSELLEN, "Nachtrag zu der Abhandlung, über den Ort der Niederlage der Römer unter Varus," 1853.

Varus, (QUINTILIUS,) of Cremona, a Roman poet, was a friend of Horace and Virgil. He died in 24 B.C. His death was lamented by Horace in an ode, book i. 24.

Varus Alfenus. See ALFENUS.

Vasa. See GUSTAVUS I.

Vāsāntā, [modern Hindoo pron. vūs-ūn'ta; often called būs'ūnt in the common dialect,] the Sanscrit word for "spring," applied in the Hindoo mythology to a personification of spring, said to be an intimate friend of the god of love. (See KĀMADĒVA.)

Vasari, vā-sā'ree, (GIORGIO,) an Italian painter, architect, and writer upon art, was born at Arezzo in 1512. He was a pupil of Michael Angelo and Andrea del Sarto, and was patronized by Pope Clement VII., the grand duke Cosimo I., and other eminent men. His reputation rests on his "Lives of the Most Excellent Painters, Sculptors, and Architects," (2 vols. 8vo, 1550,) esteemed one of the most valuable works of the kind

that has appeared in any language. It has been translated into English and German. He was a very successful artist, was skilful in design, and painted many frescos at Rome and Florence. As architect, he restored the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence, and built other fine edifices for the grand duke Cosimo. Died in 1574.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" BOTTARI, "Giunte al Vasari;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario;" MILIZIA, "Memorie degli Architeti;" NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vasco da Gama, (or **de Gama**.) See GAMA, DA.

Vasconcellos, vās-kon-sel'lōs, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese Jesuit and writer, born at Lisbon about 1555.

Vasconcellos, (SIMON,) a Portuguese Jesuit, born in 1599, lived many years in Brazil. He wrote a "History of the Jesuit Mission in Brazil," (1663.) Died in 1670.

Vasconcellos, **de**, dā vās-kon-sel'lōs, (AGOSTINHO MANOEL,) a Portuguese historian, born at Evora in 1583. He wrote a "Life of Juan II. of Portugal," in Spanish, (1639,) and other works. Having been implicated in a conspiracy against John IV., he was put to death in 1641.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Vasconcellos, **de**, (ANTONIO AUGUSTO **Teixeira**—tā-shā'e-rā,) a Portuguese journalist and *littérateur*, born at Oporto in 1816, has published several political and historical works.

Vasconcellos, **de**, (MIGUEL,) a Portuguese statesman, was a son of the jurist Pedro Barbosa. He became, about 1635, secretary of state and the most powerful minister in Portugal, which was then subject to the King of Spain. His tyranny and cruelty excited much odium against him. In December, 1640, he was assassinated by the conspirators who raised the Duke of Braganza to the throne.

See BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana;" LA CLÈDE, "Histoire de Portugal."

Vasconcellos-Coutinho, **de**, dā vās-kon-sel'lōs kōtēn'yo, (FRANCISCO,) a Portuguese poet, born at Funchal, in Madeira, in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Vascosan, **de**, dēh vās'kō'zōn', (MICHEL,) an eminent and learned French printer, born at Amiens about 1500, became a citizen of Paris. He was connected by marriage with Robert Estienne. He published correct and elegant editions of ancient Greek and Latin authors. Died in 1576.

Vaseef or **Vasif**, vā-seef', written also **Vassif**,* (Ahmed, āh'med,) a Turkish diplomatist, born at Bagdād about 1740. He collected the works of several Turkish historians, and published them under the title of "Annals of the Ottoman Empire," (1804.) He also wrote a History of the Reign of Selim III. Died in 1806.

Vasi, vā'see, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian designer and engraver, born in Sicily in 1710, worked in Rome. He published a collection of engravings of the monuments, churches, etc. of that city. Died in 1782.

Vasian, vā'se-ān', written also **Vassian** and **Wassian**, Archbishop of Rostow, a Russian prelate, noted for his courage and patriotism. Died in 1481.

Vasif. See VASEEF.

Vasili, vā-see'lee, or **Vasilii**, vā-seel'ye, written also **Vassili** and **Wasilei**, (or **Basil**), I., Grand Prince of Russia, born in 1236, began to reign in 1272. Died in 1276.

Vasili (or **Basil**) II., a son of Dmitri Donskoi, was born in 1372, and became grand prince in 1389. He was a tributary of the grand horde of Tartars. Died in 1425.

Vasili (or **Basil**) III., born in 1415, was a son of the preceding. In his reign Russia was afflicted with civil war and other calamities. Died in 1462.

See KARAMZIN, "Histoire de Russie."

Vasili (or **Basil**) IV., a son of Ivan III., was born in 1479, and became grand prince in 1505. He obtained Smolensk by conquest from the Lithuanians in 1514, and increased the power of Russia. He died in 1533, leaving the throne to his son, Ivan IV.

See KARAMZIN, "Histoire de Russie."

Vasili (or **Basil**) V., (IVANOVITCH SHOOISKOI or SCHUISKOI,) born in 1553, began to reign in 1606. He was deposed by the boyards, who confined him in a convent in 1610. Died in 1612.

* See Introduction, Section I., 14, (p. 9.)

Vasoky. See SĒSHA.

Vasquez, vās-kéth', or **Vasques, vās'kēs,** (ALFONSO,) a painter, born of Spanish parents at Rome about 1575, removed to Seville in his childhood, and worked there with success. Died about 1645.

Vasquez or **Vasques,** (GABRIEL,) a Spanish casuist and Jesuit, born in New Castile in 1551; died in 1604.

Vasquez de Coronado, vās-kéth' dà ko-ro-ná'do, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish explorer, born at Salamanca about 1510. He emigrated to Mexico, and in 1540 received the command of a party which the viceroy sent to explore the interior, from which expedition he safely returned. The date of his death is not known.

Vassal, de, deh vās'sál', (FORTANIER,) a French cardinal and negotiator, born at Vailhac; died in 1361.

Vassal, de, (JACQUES,) Marquis de Montviel, a French general, born in 1659; died in 1744.

Vassali-Bandi, vās-sá'lee à-án'dee, (ANTONIO MARIA,) an Italian savant, born at Turin in 1761. He published, besides other works, "Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences of Turin from 1792 to 1809." Died in 1825.

Vas'sar, (MATHEW,) born in the county of Norfolk, England, in 1792, emigrated to America, and settled at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he amassed a large fortune. In 1861 he gave the sum of \$408,000 to found the Vassar Female College, near Poughkeepsie. He died June 23, 1868, while reading an address to the trustees of the college. Besides the gift above mentioned, he left the college a large sum in his will, including the following bequests: \$50,000 as a Lecture Fund, \$50,000 as a Library, Art, and Cabinet Fund, and \$50,000 as an Auxiliary Fund for aiding students unable to pay the full college expenses.

Vasselier, vās'le-á', (JOSEPH,) a French poet, born at Rocroy in 1735, was a correspondent of Voltaire. He wrote tales, songs, etc. Died at Lyons in 1798.

Vasselin, vās'lán', (GEORGES VICTOR,) a French publicist and jurist, born in Paris in 1767; died in 1801.

Vasseur, (JACQUES.) See LE VASSEUR.

Vassif. See VASEEF.

Vassor, Le. See LE VASSOR.

Vasto, del. See AVALOS, (ALFONSO II.)

Vāsudēvā, [modern Hindoo pron. vūs-ōō-dā'va,] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of the father of Krishna, and sometimes used as an appellation of that god.

Vāsuki. See SĒSHA.

Vatable, vā'tābl', originally written **Watebled** or **Gastbled,** [Lat. VATA'BLUS,] (FRANÇOIS,) a French priest, born in Picardy. He became professor of Hebrew in the Collège Royal at Paris. He translated Aristotle's "Parva Naturalia" into Latin. Died in 1547.

See M. ADAM, "Vitæ Eruditorum," SAINTE-MARTHE, "Elogia."

Vatablus. See VATABLE.

Vatace. See VATACES.

Vataces, (accentuation doubtful,) [Fr. VATACE, vā'tāss',] (JOHN DUCAS,) Emperor of Nicæa, born in Thrace in 1193, was a son-in-law of Theodore Lascaris, whom he succeeded in 1222. He waged war against the Latin prince Robert de Courtenay, and several other princes. Died in 1255.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vater, fā'tēr, (ABRAHAM,) a German medical writer, born at Wittenberg in 1684. He was professor of botany and anatomy at Wittenberg. Died in 1751.

Vater, (JOHANN SEVERIN,) a German theologian and philologist, born at Altenberg in 1771. He studied at Jena and Halle, and in 1800 became professor of theology and Oriental literature at the latter university. He was professor of history at Königsberg from 1810 to 1820, and returned to Halle in the latter year. He published (1809-17) two volumes to complete the "Mithridates" of Adelung, who had left his work unfinished. Among his works are a "Commentary on the Pentateuch," (3 vols., 1802,) and a "Universal History of the Christian Church since the Reformation," (3 vols., 1818-23.) Died in 1826.

See NIEMEYER, "Uebersicht des Lebens Vater's," in the fifth edition of VATER'S "Synchronische Tafeln der Kirchengeschichte."

Vathek. See WATHEK.

Vatia, vā'she-a, (PUBLIUS SERVILIUS,) surnamed ISAURICUS, a Roman commander, whose name first appears

in 100 B.C. He became c. 180, in 79, and commanded a fleet and army sent in 78 B.C. against the pirates, whom he defeated, and also the Isauri. Died in 44 B.C.

Vatimesnil, de, deh vā'te'mā'nèl', (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS HENRI LEFEBVRE,) a French advocate and politician, born at Rouen in 1789, was a moderate royalist. He became advocate-general to the court of cassation at Paris in 1824, and was minister of public instruction from February, 1828, to August, 1829. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1830 to 1834, and was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1849. Died in 1860.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vā-tin'i-us, (PUBLIUS,) a Roman demagogue, notorious for his vices, became tribune of the people in 59 B.C., by the aid of Cæsar, of whom he was a violent partisan. He was denounced by Cicero in a public speech about 56 B.C. In the year 54 or 55 he competed with Cato for the office of prætor, and was elected by bribery. During the civil war he commanded one of Cæsar's armies, and gained a victory in Illyricum in 46 B.C. Died after 43 B.C.

Vatke, fāt'keh, (JOHANN KARL WILHELM,) a German theologian, born near Magdeburg in 1806. He became professor of theology in the University of Berlin in 1837, and published several works.

Vatout, vā'too', (JEAN,) a French littérateur, born at Villefranche (Rhône) in 1792. He became first librarian to Louis Philippe in 1832, and was elected to the French Academy in 1848. He published, besides several novels, "Historical Souvenirs of the Royal Residences of France," (7 vols., 1837-46.) Died in England in 1848.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vattel, von, fon vāt'tèl' or vāt'tèl, (EMRICH,) a celebrated Swiss jurist and writer, born in the principality of Neuchâtel in 1714. He studied at the Universities of Bâle and Geneva, and in 1741 visited Berlin, where he published his "Defence of the System of Leibnitz," (in French, 1742,) dedicated to Frederick the Great. In 1746 he was sent as Polish minister to Berne by Augustus, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland. He published in 1758 his principal work, entitled "The Right of Nations, or the Principles of Natural Law applied to the Conduct and Affairs of Nations and Sovereigns," which has passed through numerous editions and been translated into the principal European languages. He was the author of other works on various subjects, the most important of which is entitled "Questions of Natural Law, and Observations on Wolff's Treatise on the Law of Nature," (1762.) Died in 1767.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for August, 1760.

Vatteville, de, deh vāt'vel', (JEAN,) a Roman Catholic priest, notorious for his adventures and criminal intrigues, was born at Besançon about 1613. He entered the Turkish service, after he had committed several homicides, and obtained the command of an army, which he betrayed to the Austrians. For this service he was rewarded with the rich abbey of Baume, in Franche-Comté, in 1659. He was the chief agent in the intrigues by which Franche-Comté was annexed to France about 1666. Died in 1702.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vattier, vā'te-ā', (PIERRE,) a learned French physician, was born near Lisieux, in Normandy, in 1623. He translated several works from the Arabic, including Avicenna's "Treatise on Mental Diseases." Vattier was physician to Gaston, Duke of Orléans. Died in 1667.

Vauban, de, deh vō'bōn', (ANTOINE le Prestre—leſh prĕt'r,) COUNT, a French general, born in 1659, was a cousin of the famous Vauban. He was an engineer, and distinguished himself at several sieges. Died in 1731.

Vauban, de, (SÉBASTIEN le Prestre,) SEIGNEUR, a famous French military engineer, born at Saint-Léger de Fougeret (Nièvre) in May, 1633. Having acquired some skill in mathematics, he entered in 1651 the army of the Prince of Condé, then waging a civil war against the French court. He was taken prisoner by the French in 1653, and persuaded by Cardinal Mazarin to join the

ā, ē, i, ō, ū, y, long; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, i, ö, ū, short; a, e, i, o, obscure; fār, fāl, fāt; mēt; nōt; gōōd; mōōn;

royal army. He gained early distinction by his courage and his skill in conducting sieges, and received the brevet of royal engineer in 1655. Under the orders of Turenne, he directed the sieges of Landrecies, Condé, and Saint-Ghislain, (1655), and rendered important services at Gravelines, Audenarde, and Ypres in 1658. He married Jeanne d'Aulnay in 1660. After several years of peace, the war was renewed in 1667. Under Louis XIV., commanding in person, Vauban took Tournay, Douai, and Lille. He was afterwards employed in constructing fortifications at Lille, Arras, and other places in Flanders, and made important improvements in the art of fortification. He was raised to the rank of *maréchal-de-camp* in 1676, after which he improved and fortified the ports of Dunkirk, Toulon, etc. Among his greatest achievements was the capture of the strong fortress of Namur, where, says Macaulay, "the two great masters of the art of fortification were opposed to each other. Vauban had, during many years, been regarded as the first of engineers; but a formidable rival had lately arisen, Menno, Baron of Cohorn." ("History of England," vol. iv.) Namur was taken in June, 1692. Vauban became a marshal of France in 1703. He wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on the Attack of Places," and a "Treatise on the Defence of Places," (1737.) He had the courage to advise the king to re-establish the edict of Nantes in favour of religious liberty. He died in 1707, leaving a fair reputation for probity and other virtues.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Vauban;" CARNOT, "Éloge de Vauban," 1784; AMANTON, "Notice sur Vauban," 1829; DE CHAMBRAY, "Notice historique sur Vauban," 1845; SAINT SIMON, "Mémoires;" NOËL, "Éloge de Vauban," 1790; D'ANTILLY, "Éloge de Vauban," 1788; DE SAUVIAC, "Éloge de Vauban," 1799; VOLT-AIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV.;" DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vaublanc, de, *deh vō'b'lōn',* (VINCENT MARIE **Vienot—ve'āno',**) COUNT, a French politician, born in Saint Domingo in 1756, was a royalist in the Revolution. He was detected in several plots against the republic, was proscribed in 1797, but saved himself by flight, and held several high offices under Napoleon. He was minister of the interior from September, 1815, to May, 1816. He died in 1845, leaving autobiographic "Mémoires et Souvenirs," (2 vols., 1839.)

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vaucanson, de, *deh vō'kōn'sōn',* (JACQUES,) a celebrated French mechanic, born at Grenoble in 1709. His inventive genius and his love for mechanical arts were displayed at an early age, and in 1738 he exhibited in Paris his Automaton Flute-Player, which caused a great sensation. Among several works of this kind, the most wonderful and ingenious, perhaps, is his Automaton Duck, which swam, quacked, dressed its feathers with its bill, and swallowed barley. He was appointed inspector of the silk-manufactories, and invented some machines which were very useful in the fabrication of silk stuffs. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences. Died in 1782.

See CONDORCET, "Éloges;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vauchelet, *vōsh'lā',* (AUGUSTE THÉOPHILE,) a French painter of history and portraits, born at Passy, near Paris, in 1802.

Vaucher, *vō'shair',* (JEAN PIERRE,) a French botanist and theologian, born at Geneva about 1763. He was professor of theology or ecclesiastical history at Geneva. In 1803 he published a "History of Fresh-Water Conifers," which was highly esteemed. Among his principal works is a treatise on the Physiology of European Plants, "Histoire physiologique des Plantes d'Europe," (4 vols., 1841,) on which he expended the labour of many years. A genus of Algæ was named Vaucheria in honour of him by De Candolle. Died in 1841.

Vaudemont, de, *deh vōd'mōn',* PRINCE, a Dutch general, who commanded an army in Flanders, and was opposed to Villeroy, in 1695. According to Macaulay, he was "one of the ablest commanders in the Dutch service." ("History of England," vol. iv.)

Vaudemont, de, *deh vōd'mōn',* (ANTOINE de Lorraine—*deh lo'rān',*) COUNT, was a nephew of Charles, Duke of Lorraine, who died in 1431. The succession to this duchy was disputed by René of Anjou and the

Count de Vaudemont. The latter defeated René in battle, and the contest was settled by a marriage of a son of the Count de Vaudemont with a daughter of René, (1444.) Died in 1447.

See D. CALMET, "Histoire de Lorraine."

Vaudoucourt, de, *deh vō'dōn'koor',* (FRÉDÉRIC FRANÇOIS GUILLAUME,) BARON, a French general and writer, born at Vienna, Austria, in 1772. He obtained command of the artillery of the right wing of the army in Italy in 1800, was employed to organize the Italian artillery in 1803, and became a general of brigade in 1809. In 1815 he was condemned to death by the Bourbons, and became an exile. He wrote, besides other military works, a "History of the Campaigns of 1814 and 1815 in France," (5 vols., 1826,) and "Fifteen Years of an Exile," ("Quinze Années d'un Proscrit," 4 vols., 1835.) Died in 1845.

See F. THIERRY, "Le Général Baron F. F. G. de Vaudoucourt," etc., 1846; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vaudoyer, *vō'dwā'yā',* (LÉON,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1803. He gained the grand prize in 1826. His plan for the new cathedral of Marseilles was adopted in 1854.

Vaudreuil, de, *deh vō'druī' or vō'druh'yē,* (LOUIS PHILIPPE de Rigaud—*deh re'gō',*) COMTE, a brave French naval officer, born at Quebec in 1691; died in 1763. His son, of the same name, born at Rochefort in 1724, served with distinction in the navy, and became a lieutenant-general. Died in 1802.

Vaudrey, *vō'drā',* (CLAUDE NICOLAS,) a French general, born at Dijon in 1784. He was a colonel in the army at Strasburg when Louis Napoleon attempted to initiate an insurrection there. He aided and abetted that attempt, and was rewarded with the rank of general of brigade in 1852. Died in 1857.

Vaugelas, de, *deh vōzh'lā',* (CLAUDE FAVRE,) an eminent French grammarian, born near Trévoux in 1585, was one of the first members of the French Academy. He took a prominent part in the compilation of the Dictionary of that Academy, and published "Remarks on the French Language," (1647.) He was very fastidious in respect to purity of language, and was regarded as an oracle in questions of grammar and style. He spent many years on a translation of Quintus Curtius, (1653.) Died in 1650.

Vaughan, (ALFRED,) an English poet and reviewer, born in 1823, was a son of Robert, noticed below. He became a dissenting minister at Birmingham, and published "Hours with the Mystics." Died in 1857.

Vaughan, (CHARLES JOHN,) an English clergyman, was born at Leicester in 1816. After gaining distinction at Cambridge he was head master of Harrow School 1844-59, vicar of Doncaster till 1869, from that time Master of the Temple, and from 1879 also Dean of Lindaff. He has refused, it is said, a bishopric more than once in order to carry out his more valuable work of training candidates for holy orders. He has published a commentary on the Epistle to the Romans and several volumes of sermons.

Vaughan, (HENRY,) a British poet, born in Brecknockshire in 1621, is sometimes called THE SILURIST. He was the author of devotional poems, entitled "Silent Scintillans," and other works. Died in 1695.

Vaughan, (Sir JOHN,) a jurist, born in Cardiganshire in 1608. He studied at Oxford, and rose to be chief justice of the common pleas in 1668. Died in 1674.

Vaughan, (Sir JOHN,) an English judge, born in 1772. He became a judge of the common pleas in 1834. Died in 1839.

Vaughan, (ROBERT,) D.D., an English Congregational divine, born in 1795, became professor of history in London University, (University College,) and subsequently president of the Independent College at Manchester. In 1844 he began to edit the "British Quarterly Review," of which he was the founder. He published "Memorials of the Stuart Dynasty," etc., "Causes of the Corruption of Christianity," (1834,) "The Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell," (1838,) "History of England under the House of Stuart," (1840,) "John de Wycliffe, D.D., a Monograph, with some Account of the Wycliffe

Manuscripts," (1853,) and various other works. Died in 1868.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Vaughan, (WILLIAM,) a poet, born in Caermarthenshire, in Wales, in 1577, was the author of "The Golden Fleece," and other poems. Died in 1640.

Vaugiraud, de, *deh vō'zhe'ō'*, (PIERRE RENÉ MARIE,) a French vice-admiral, born at Sables d'Olonne in 1741. He emigrated as a royalist about 1790, and became Governor of Martinique in 1814. Died in 1819.

Vaugondy. See ROBERT DE VAUGONDY.

Vauguyon, de la, *deh lā vō'ge'ōn'*, (ANTOINE PAUL JACQUES DE QUÉLEN—*deh kā'lōn'*), DUC, a French general, born at Tonneins in 1706. He contributed to the victory of Fontenoy, (1745.) He was afterwards governor of the sons of the dauphin, who became Louis XVI., Louis XVIII., and Charles X. Died in 1772.

Vaulabelle, de, *deh vō'lā'bēl'*, (ACHILLE TENAILLE—*teh-nāl'* or *teh-nā'ye*), a French journalist and statesman, born in the department of Yonne in 1799. He became in 1838 associate editor of "Le National," a republican or advanced liberal daily paper. He published a "History of the Two Restorations to the Fall of Charles X.," (6 vols., 1844 *et seq.*) which is commended for accuracy and various research. He was minister of public instruction from July to October, 1848.

Vaulabelle, de, (MATHIEU TENAILLE,) called ELÉONORE, a French dramatist, born in 1801, was a brother of the preceding. He wrote many vaudevilles. Died in 1859.

Vauquelin, *vōk'lān'*, (JEAN,) Sieur de La Fresnaye, a French poet, born near Falaise in 1535. He became president of a court, called *présidial*, at Caen, in the reign of Henry IV. He wrote agreeable idyls, and other short poems. Died in 1607.

His son NICOLAS was a poet. (See DES YVETEAUX.)

See V. CHOISY, "Jean Vauquelin de La Fresnaye," 1841.

Vauquelin, (LOUIS NICOLAS,) an eminent French chemist, born near Pont-l'Évêque (Calvados) in May, 1763. He was a pupil of Fourcroy, of whom he became an intimate friend and coadjutor. He was appointed assistant professor of chemistry in the Polytechnic School about 1795, and a member of the Institute. In 1801 he succeeded Darcet as professor at the Collège de France, and in 1804 obtained the chair of chemistry applied to the arts, in the Jardin des Plantes. He improved the methods of chemical analysis, and discovered two elementary substances,—chromium and glucina. He wrote many "Mémoires," inserted in the "Annales de Chimie" and other periodicals. Died in November, 1829.

See CUVIER, "Éloge de Vauquelin;" CHEVALLIER, "Inauguration d'un Monument à la Mémoire de L. N. Vauquelin;" Notice biographique de ce Chimiste," 1850; DR. HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vauthier-Galle, *vō'te-ā' gāl*, (ANDRÉ,) a French sculptor and medal-engraver, was born in Paris in 1818.

Vauvenargues, de, *deh vōv'nārg'*, (LUC DE CLAPIERS—*deh klā'pe-ā'*), MARQUIS, a French moral philosopher, born at Aix, in Provence, in 1715, was a friend of Voltaire. He entered the army about 1733, and left the service with ruined health at the age of twenty-seven. He published in 1746 an "Introduction to the Knowledge of the Human Mind, followed by Reflections and Maxims," which was praised by Voltaire. Died in Paris in 1747. His reputation increased after his death.

See SUARD, "Notice sur Vauvenargues;" GILBERT, "Éloge de Vauvenargues;" SAINTE-BRUYE, "Causeries du Lundi," vols. iii. and xiv.; VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance;" MARMONTEL, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vauvilliers, *vō've'ye-ā'*, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French scholar, was born at Noyers in 1737. He became professor of Greek at the College of France in 1766, and published, besides other works, "Essays on Pindar," (1772.) In 1790 he was chosen a member of the municipality of Paris, and lieutenant to the mayor of that city. He entered the Council of Five Hundred in 1797. Having been proscribed in the same year, he took refuge at Saint Petersburg, where he died in 1801. He had published an edition of Sophocles, with notes, (2 vols., 1781.)

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vaux, *vawx*, (NICHOLAS,) LORD, an English officer, was distinguished by the favour of Henry VIII., whom he accompanied in his French campaign. Died in 1530.

Vaux, (THOMAS,) an English poet, born in 1510, was a son of the preceding. He was one of the attendants of Henry VIII. in his expedition to France in 1532. Among his works is "The Assault of Cupid." Died about 1557.

Vaux, de, *deh vō*, (NOËL DE JOURDA, *no'él' deh zhoor'dā'*), COUNT, a French general, born near Puy-en-Velay in 1705. He distinguished himself at the battles of Prague (1743) and Fontenoy, obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1759, and displayed much ability by the conquest of Corsica in 1769. He was raised to the rank of marshal of France in 1783. Died in 1788.

Vauxcelles. See BOURLET.

Vauzelles, de, *deh vō'zēl'*, (JEAN,) a French priest and writer on religion, was born at Lyons; died in 1557.

Vavasseau, *vā'vā'sur'*, (FRANÇOIS,) a French Jesuit and Latin poet, born at Paray in 1605. He produced, besides several prose works, Latin odes, elegies, etc., which are said to be elegant. Died in Paris in 1681.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Vāyu, *vī'ōō*, or **Vayus**, *vī'ōōs*, [from the Sanscrit *vāy*, to "go," or "move,"] one of the names of the wind, in the Hindoo mythology. (See MARUT and PAVANA.)

Ve, *vā* or *vēh*, [*i.e.* "holiness;" allied to the German *weihe*n, to "consecrate,"] in the Norse mythology, a god who was associated with his brothers Odin and Vili in creating the world. (See ODIN.) It appears to have been his office to banish from the new creation whatever was impure or evil. By some he is identified with LODUR, which see.

Vecchi, de, *dā vek'kee*, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian painter, born at Borgo San Sepolcro in 1536; died in 1614.

Vecchia, *vek'ke-ā*, (PIETRO,) a Venetian painter, originally named MATTONI, born in 1605, was a pupil of Varotari. He imitated with great skill the works of Titian and Giorgione. Died in 1678.

Vecchietta, *vēk-ke-et'ā*, (LORENZO DI PIERO,) an Italian sculptor, born at Sienna in 1482. He worked in bronze. Died in 1540.

Vecchio di San Bernardo, il, *ēl vek'ke-o de sān bēer-nar'do*, (FRANCESCO MENCOCCHI—*mēn-zok'kee*), an Italian painter, born at Forlì about 1510; died in 1547.

Vecellio. See TITIAN.

Vecellio, *vā-che'l'e-o*, (CESARE,) an Italian painter, born at Cadore about 1530, was a pupil and cousin of Titian. He published a collection entitled "On Ancient and Modern Costumes," ("Degli Abiti antichi e moderni," 1590.) Died in 1606.

Vecellio, (FRANCESCO,) a brother of Titian, born at Cadore in 1483, was a painter of superior genius, but renounced the profession for that of merchant or soldier. Died in 1590.

Vecellio, (MARCO,) or MARCO di Tiziano—*de tēt-se-ā'no*, an able painter, born in Venice in 1545, was a nephew and pupil of Titian. He accompanied Titian in his journeys, and imitated his style with great success. Among his works are a "Descent of the Holy Spirit" and the "Marriage of the Virgin Mary." Died in 1611.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" RIDOLFI, "Pittori Veneti;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Vecellio, (ORAZIO,) a skilful portrait-painter, born at Venice in 1515, was a son and pupil of Titian. He assisted his father in many of his works. Died in 1576.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Wechte or **Wechte**, *vēkt*, (ANTOINE,) a French sculptor and goldsmith, born in the department of Côte-d'Or about 1820. He had a high reputation as a designer of ornamental works in gold and silver. Among his works is an allegorical vase in silver *repoussé*. Died in October, 1868.

Vēdā, *vā'dā*, (English plural **Vedas**), *i.e.* "knowledge," [from the Sanscrit *vid*, to "know," cognate with the old English *wit*, having the same signification, and the Latin *vid-eo*, to "see" or "perceive,"] the name of the sacred books or scriptures of the Brahmans, supposed to contain the fountain and sum of all essential knowledge. They consist of four parts, the Rig-Vēda,

Sama-Vêda, Yajur-Vêda, and Atharva-Vêda. Of these the Rig-Vêda is the most important. It is composed of religious lyrics or hymns, and is confessedly the oldest extant portion of Sanscrit literature, dating perhaps from 1400 to 1800 years before the Christian era.

See PROFESSOR WILSON'S translations of the "Rig-Vêda," and the different Introductions to those translations; COLERIDGE on the "Vedas," in vol. viii. of the "Asiatic Researches;" article "Vêda" in the "New American Cyclopædia," (by PROFESSOR W. D. WHITNEY.)

Vêdânta, (Philosophy.) See VYĀSA.

Vêdavyâsa. See VYĀSA.

Vedriani, vâ-dre-â'nee, (LODOVICO), a mediocre Italian historian, born at Mòdena in 1601, wrote a "History of Mòdena," (1664,) and other works. Died in 1670.

Veen. See VAN VEEN and HEEMSKERK.

Veenix. See VEENIX.

Vega. See GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA.

Vega, de. See LOPE DE VEGA.

Vega, von, fon vâ'gâ, (GEORG), BARON, a German officer and mathematician, born in Carniola in 1754, was originally named VEHA. He served with distinction in several campaigns against the French and Turks, attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was appointed professor of mathematics in the Imperial artillery. He was the author of "Tables of Logarithms," (Logarithmentafeln, 1783,) "Lectures on Mathematics," (4 vols., 1786-90,) "Complete Treasury of Logarithms," (1794,) and other valuable works. Vega was murdered in 1802 by a miller, who despoiled him of his money and watch.

Végece. See VEGETIUS.

Vegetius, ve-jee'she-us, [Fr. VÉGECE, vâ'zhâs,] (FLAVIUS RENATUS), a Roman military writer of the fourth century, is believed to have been a Christian. His principal work is entitled "Epitome Institutionum Rei militaris," (in five books,) and is dedicated to Valentinian II. It treats of the organization of armies, training of soldiers, etc., and is written in a clear and graceful style. Translations of it have been published in English, French, and German.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Latina."

Vehrli or **Wehrli**, vâ'r'lee, (JAKOB), a Swiss teacher, born in 1790, was for many years an assistant of Fellenberg at Hofwyl. He became in 1833 superintendent of the Normal School at Kruitlingen, on Lake Constance.

Vehse, fâ'zeh, (KARL EDUARD), a German historian, born at Freiberg in 1802, studied at Leipsic and Göttingen, and afterwards visited the United States, London, and Paris. He published several works, the most important of which is his "History of the German Courts since the Reformation," ("Geschichte der Deutschen Höfe seit der Reformation," 34 vols., 1854.) It is still unfinished. Died in 1870.

Veil, vâl, or **Viel**, (CHARLES MARIE), a commentator on Scripture, born at Metz, was originally a Jew. He became a Protestant, and preached in England about 1680.

Veil, de, dèh vâl, (LOUIS DE COMPIÈGNE—dèh kôn'pè-âñ'), a converted Jew, a brother of the preceding, born at Metz, went to England about 1680, and published Latin versions of some works of Maimonides.

Veimars. See LOEVE.

Veit, vît or fit, (PHILIPP), a celebrated German painter, born at Berlin in 1793, was a grandson, on his mother's side, of Moses Mendelssohn. He studied at Rome in company with Cornelius, Overbeck, and other young artists, who aimed at reviving the mystical style of the middle ages. Among his master-pieces we may name his "Triumph of Religion," in the Vatican gallery, "Scenes from Dante's Paradiso," in the Villa Massimi, "Christianity bringing the Fine Arts into Germany," a large fresco in the Städel Art Institute at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and the "Seven Years of Plenty,"—one of the frescos of the history of Joseph, at the Villa Bartholdy, Rome. Veit was a step-son of Frederick Schlegel, his mother having married that artist. Died at Rome in 1854.

Veitch, veetch, (JOHN), a Scottish professor, born at Peebles about 1830. He translated several works of Descartes, (1850-53.) About 1860 he was appointed professor of logic and metaphysics in the University of Saint Andrew's. He wrote a "Life of Sir W. Hamilton," and "Lucretius and the Atomic Theory."

Vela, vâ'lâ, (BLASCO NUÑEZ), a Spaniard, was sent by Charles V. to Peru in 1543 as viceroy. His authority was resisted by the rebels under Gonzalo Pizarro, by whom Vela was defeated and killed in 1546.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vela, vâ'lâ, (VINCENT), an Italian sculptor, of Swiss origin, born in the canton of Tessin (Ticino) in 1822. Among his works is a statue of Spartacus.

Velasco. See PALOMINO Y VELASCO.

Velasco, de, dà vâ-lâs'ko, (FRANCISCO), a Spanish writer of sacred poems, born in the latter part of the sixteenth century.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Velasco, de, (GREGORIO HERNANDEZ), a Spanish poet, born at Toledo about 1550. He produced a good version of Virgil's "Æneid," and other translations.

Velasquez, vâ-lâs'kêth, (ALEXANDRO GONZALEZ), a Spanish painter and architect, born at Madrid in 1719. He designed the palace of Aranjuez. Died in 1772.

His brother ANTONIO, born in 1729, was an able painter. He became court painter to Charles III. in 1757. He excelled in frescos. Died in 1793.

Velasquez, (DIEGO), a Spanish commander, born in Old Castile about 1460. He was sent by Diego Columbus to Cuba, which he conquered in 1511. He was afterwards Governor of Cuba, and despatched an exploring party which discovered Mexico. About 1520 he sent a small army to Mexico under Narvaez to operate against Cortez, who defeated Narvaez and took him prisoner. Died in 1523.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico;" ORELLANA, "Varones del nuevo Mundo."

Velasquez (or **Velazquez**) **de Silva**, vâ-lâs'kêth dà sêl'vâ, (DON DIEGO RODRIGUEZ), a celebrated Spanish portrait-painter, born at Seville in 1599. He was a pupil of Herrera el Viejo, and afterwards of Francisco Pacheco, whose daughter Juana he married. He did not adopt the style of either of these masters, but formed for himself an original style by the study of nature. Having removed to Madrid in 1622 and painted a portrait of the Duke of Olivares in 1623, he was appointed court painter to Philip IV., and rose rapidly to fame and prosperity. He was a friend of Rubens, whom he met at Madrid in 1628. He visited Italy in 1629, admired the works of Titian at Venice, and passed about a year at Rome, where he painted a picture of "Jacob and the Bloody Garment of Joseph," and "Apollo at the Forge of Vulcan." He returned to Madrid in 1631, after which he produced an admirable equestrian portrait of Philip IV. In 1648 he was sent to Italy by the king to purchase pictures and models of antique statues. He painted at Rome an excellent portrait of Pope Innocent X., and returned home in 1615. In 1656 he obtained the cross of Santiago, which is rarely given to any except men of high rank. He was also appointed to the office of aposentador mayor, whose duty it is to provide lodgings for the king in his journeys. Died in August, 1660. Velasquez is regarded by many critics as the greatest painter that Spain has produced. He is considered to have surpassed other Spanish artists not only in portraits but in history and landscapes. He neglected the ideal and poetical, and seems to have been deficient in invention; but he reproduced the real with marvellous fidelity. His best works are mostly at Madrid. Among his best historical pieces is a "Crucifixion," (1639.) Commenting on his picture of "The Spinners," ("Las Hilanderas,") Mr. Stanley says, "For truth of character, perspective arrangement, and delusion of light and shadow, it is considered marvellous." (Bryan and Stanley's "Dictionary.")

See WILLIAM STIRLING, "Velasquez and his Works," 1855; CEAN-BERMUDEZ, "Diccionario de las bellas Artes;" NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" FORD, "Hand-Book for Travelers in Spain;" "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1855; QUILLIET, or QUILLER, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols;" CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Velasquez de Velasco, vâ-lâs'kêth dà vâ-lâs'ko, (LUIS JOSÉ), Marquis de Valdefflores, a Spanish antiquary, born at Málaga in 1722. He published several works on Spanish antiquities. Died in 1772.

Velde, van den, vân dên vêl'dèh, or **Vandervelde**, (ISAIAH), a Dutch painter, born at Leyden about 1595,

was also an etcher. He painted landscapes, rustic scenes, and battles. Died about 1650.

Velde, van den, (JAN,) a painter and skilful engraver, born at Leyden about 1598, was a brother of the preceding. He painted landscapes and rustic scenes, and engraved portraits, etc. Died after 1677.

Velde, van der, (ADRIAAN and WILLEM.) See VAN DER VELDE.

Velde, van der, vān der fel'deh or **vel'deh**, (FRANZ KARL,) a German writer, born at Breslau in 1779, was the author of a number of novels, tales, and dramatic works, which were very popular at the time. Died in 1824.

Veldeke, von, fon vèl'deh-kèh, (HEINRICH,) a German minnesinger of the twelfth century, was the author of an epic poem entitled "Eneit."

Vel'è-da or **Vel'le-da**, a German prophetess, who lived near the river Luppia (Lippe) in the reign of Vespasian, and was regarded with great veneration. Having prophesied in favour of Civilis, who revolted against the Romans, she was carried captive to Rome about 85 A.D.

Velz de Guevara. See GUEVARA.

Vella, vel'là, (GIUSEPPE,) a literary impostor, born at Malta in the latter part of the eighteenth century, pretended to have discovered an Arabic manuscript of several of the lost books of Livy, and other important documents in the Arabic language. His frauds were exposed by Tychsen and Hager.

Velleius Paterculus. See PATERCULUS.

Veljeus, vèl-là'yùs, (ANDREAS SEVERINUS or SOERENSEN,) a learned Danish historian and theologian, born at Veile, in Jutland, in 1542. He became court preacher at Copenhagen about 1568. He published "The Lives of the Popes, in verse," (1571,) a "History of Canute," several biographies, and other works. Died in 1616.

Velleron. See CAMBIS-VELLERON.

Velluti, vèl-loo'tee, (DONATO,) an Italian chronicler, born at Florence in 1313; died in 1370.

Velly, vâ'le', (PAUL FRANÇOIS,) a French historian, born near Rheims in 1709. He published a "History of France," (8 vols., 1759,) which was favourably received at the time. He also translated Swift's "History of John Bull." Died in 1759.

Velpeau, vèl'pô', (ALFRED ARMAND LOUIS MARIE,) a celebrated French surgeon and anatomist, born near Tours (Indre-et-Loire) in 1795. He graduated in Paris in 1823, became professor of clinical surgery to the Faculté de Médecine in 1834 or 1835, and chief surgeon of the hospital La Charité in 1841. He succeeded Dr. Larrey in the Institute about 1842. As professor of clinic, he acquired a European reputation. Among his numerous works we notice a "Treatise on Surgical Anatomy," (2 vols., 1825-26,) which is said to be very complete, an excellent treatise on Obstetrics, entitled "Traité de l'Art des Accouchements," (1829,) which was translated by Dr. Charles Meigs, of Philadelphia, (1831,) and "Traité des Maladies du Sein," (1838.) An enlarged edition of the latter was issued in 1854. Died in August, 1867.

See SACHALE, "Les Médecins de Paris;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Velser, fèl'ser, or **Velserus, fèl-sâ'rùs**, (MARCUS,) a German civilian, born at Augsburg in 1558. He became a senator about 1592. Among his works is "Rerum Boicarum Libri V.," (1602.) Died in 1614.

Veltheim, fèlt'hîm, (AUGUST FERDINAND,) COUNT, a German antiquary and scientific writer, born near Helmstedt in 1741. He published a treatise "On the Formation of Basalt," (1786,) "On the Statue of Memnon," and other works. Died in 1801.

Veltheim or **Velthem**, written also **Velten**, a German actor of the seventeenth century, who was the first to introduce the plays of Molière on the German stage.

Velthusius. See VELTHUYSEN.

Velthuysen, vèlt'hoi'zen, [Lat. VELTHU'SIUS,] (LAMBERT,) a Dutch theologian and philosopher, born at Utrecht in 1622. He wrote several works on moral philosophy and religion, which were highly esteemed. He was a strenuous advocate of toleration. Died in 1685.

Venance. See DOUGADOS.

Venantius. See FORTUNATUS.

Vence, de, deh vônss, (HENRI FRANÇOIS,) a French ecclesiastic and Hebrew scholar, born in Barrois about 1675. He wrote dissertations or commentaries on the Bible, which were inserted in the Bible of Calmet, (1748-50.) Died at Nancy in 1749.

Vendôme, de, deh vôn'dôm', (ALEXANDRE,) DUC, a brother of César, noticed below, born in 1598, was legitimated the following year, and created Duke of Vendôme. He was made grand prior of the knights of Malta in France. Suspected of conspiring against Richelieu, he was arrested, (1626,) and died in prison in 1629.

Vendôme, de, (CÉSAR,) DUC, a natural son of Henry IV. of France and Gabrielle d'Estrées, was born in 1594. He was soon after legitimated and made Duke of Vendôme. Having been charged with taking part in the conspiracy against Richelieu in 1626, he was imprisoned four years. He was appointed Governor of Burgundy in 1650. Died in 1665.

See CARDINAL RETZ, "Mémoires;" BAZIN, "Histoire de Louis XIII."

Vendôme, de, (LOUIS,) son of the preceding, was born in 1612, served in the campaigns of Louis XIII., and rose to be viceroy and commander of the French troops in Catalonia in 1649. He married in 1651 Laura Mancini, niece of Cardinal Mazarin, and after her death, having been ordained a priest, was made a cardinal in 1669. Died in 1669.

Vendôme, de, (LOUIS JOSEPH,) DUC, an able general, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1654. He served under Turenne, and in the campaign of Flanders under Marshal de Créquy, and was appointed in 1681 Governor of Provence. He was made lieutenant-general in 1688, and took an active part in the siege of Namur and the battles of Steenkerke and Marsaglia. Having succeeded Noailles as commander of the army of Catalonia in 1695, he besieged Barcelona, which he compelled to surrender, (1697.) On the breaking out of the war of the Spanish succession, he became commander of the forces in Italy, and in 1702 fought the battle of Luzzara with the army of Prince Eugene. He was defeated by the Duke of Marlborough and Eugene at Oudenarde in 1708. Being sent in 1710 by Louis XIV. to the assistance of Philip V. in Spain, he restored that sovereign to his capital, and soon after gained a signal victory over the Austrian forces under Starhemberg at Villa Viciosa. Died in 1712.

See VILLENEUVE, "Eloge du Duc de Vendôme," 1783; VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV.," SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vendôme, de, (PHILIPPE,) DUC, brother of the preceding, was born in 1655. He served under his uncle, the Duke of Beaufort, in 1669, and took part in the principal campaigns of his brother. He was grand prior of the knights of the order of Malta. Died in 1727.

Vendramini, vèn-drâ-mee'nee, (GIOVANNI,) an able Italian engraver, born near Bassano in 1769, worked in England, and engraved the works of several Italian masters. Died in London in 1839.

Venedey, fâ'neh-dî, (JAKOB,) a German jurist and politician, born at Cologne in 1805. He was arrested in 1832 on a charge of being connected with secret societies, but effected his escape to France. Returning in 1848, he was soon after elected to the National Assembly. He subsequently became professor of history at Zurich. He published several works on various subjects, among which is a "History of the German People," (4 vols., 1854-58.) Died in 1871.

Velnel, veh-nèl', (GABRIEL FRANÇOIS,) a French chemist and physician, born at Combes in 1723. He became professor of medicine at Montpellier, where he died in 1775.

Venerio. See VENERIO.

Veneroni, vâ-nâ-ro'nee, a French scholar of the eighteenth century, originally named JEAN VIGNERON, (vèn'yeh-rôn') published an Italian Grammar and Dictionary.

Venette, veh-nèt', (NICOLAS,) a French medical writer, born at La Rochelle in 1633; died in 1698.

Veneziano. See DOMENICO VENEZIANO.

Veneziano, vâ-nèt-se-â'no, (AGOSTINO,) a celebrated Italian engraver, born at Venice, is sometimes called

AUGUSTINUS DE MUSIS. He studied under Marcantonio Raimondi, and executed a number of prints after Raphael and Giulio Romano. Among his master-pieces are portraits of the emperor Charles V. and Francis I. of France, and "The Skeletons, or Burying-Place," after Baccio Bandinelli. Veneziano is said to have been the first to practise stipple engraving. He lived about 1510-40.

See STRUTT, "Dictionary of Engravers."

Veneziano, (ANTONIO), an eminent Venetian painter, born about 1309, was a pupil of Angelo Gaddi. His frescos in the Campo Santo at Pisa are ranked among his master-pieces. He afterwards studied medicine, and died of the plague at Florence, in 1384, while attending the sick.

Veniero, vâ-ne-â'ro, or Venier, vâ-ne-air', (ANTONIO), a Venetian statesman, was elected doge in 1382. He extended the domain of Venice by the acquisition of Corfu, Argos, and Treviso. Died in 1400.

Veniero, (DOMENICO), a Venetian poet and translator, born in 1517, was one of the founders of the Venetian Academy. He was intimate with Cardinal Bembo and other distinguished men of the time. His brothers, LORENZO and MAFFEO, were also poets. Died in 1582.

Veniero or Venier, (FRANCESCO), a Venetian philosopher and statesman, a brother of the preceding, was born about 1505; died in 1581.

Veniero, (LORENZO), a poet, born at Venice about 1510, was a brother of the preceding. He wrote satirical and immoral poems. Died in 1550.

Veniero or Venerio, vâ-nâ're-o, (SEBASTIANO), a Venetian admiral, commanded the fleet of the republic at the battle of Lepanto, in 1572. He was elected doge in 1576. Died in 1578.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vol. iii. book v.

Ve-nil'î-a, [Fr. VÉNILLE, vâ'ne'le',] a Roman divinity or nymph, was called a sister of Amata, the wife of Faunus, and the mother of Turnus and Juturna.

Vénilie. See VENILIA.

Venino, vâ-nee'no, (IGNAZIO), an Italian Jesuit, born at Como in 1711, is said to have been the greatest preacher of Italy in the eighteenth century. Died at Milan in 1778.

Venius. See VAN VEEN.

Venn, (HENRY), an eminent English theologian, born at Barnes, Surrey, in 1725, was a son of Rev. Richard Venn. He graduated as A.M. at Cambridge in 1749, became vicar of Huddersfield about 1760, and rector of Yelling, in Huntingdonshire, in 1770. He published, besides Sermons, "The Complete Duty of Man, or a System of Doctrinal and Practical Christianity," and "Mistakes in Religion Exposed." Died in 1797.

See HENRY VENN, "Life and Letters of Rev. Henry Venn," 1849.

Venn, (JOHN), a clergyman, a son of the preceding, was born at Clapham in 1759. He became rector of Clapham in 1792, and died there in 1813. Two volumes of his sermons have been published.

Venn, (RICHARD), an English writer on theology, was the father of Henry, noticed above. He was rector of Saint Antholin's, London. Died in 1740.

Ven'ner, (TOBIAS), an English physician, born in Somersetshire in 1577. He practised at Bath with success, and published a treatise on diet and regimen, entitled "The Right Way to Long Life," ("Via recta ad Vitam longam," about 1622,) which was very popular. Died in 1660.

Ven'ning, (RALPH), an English nonconformist minister, born about 1620, was noted both for his eloquence and his piety. He became lecturer or preacher at Saint Olave, Southwark, from which he was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. He wrote, besides other religious works, "Things Worth Thinking on, or Helps to Piety." Died in 1673.

Venténat, vôn't'nâ', (ÉTIENNE PIERRE), a French botanist, born at Limoges in 1757. He published a "Tableau of the Vegetable Kingdom," (4 vols., 1799,) "The Garden of Malmaison," (2 vols., 1803, with plates by Redouté,) and other works. Died in 1808.

See CUVIER, "Éloges historiques."

Ven-tid'i-us Bas'sus, (PUBLIUS), a Roman general, born in Picenum, was brought to Rome in 89 B.C., being then a child. He became a favourite officer of Cæsar, whom he supported in the civil war which began in 49 B.C., and was chosen consul in 43. As the legate of Mark Antony, he commanded in Syria in the year 39, and defeated Labienus and the Parthian prince Pacorus.

See DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome."

Ventignano, vên-tên-yâ'no, (CESARE della Valle—del'î vâl'îâ), DUKE OF, an Italian poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Naples in 1777. Among his principal works are the tragedies of "The Siege of Corinth" and "Medea," an "Essay on the Education of the Aristocracy and the Labouring Classes," (1848,) and "Philosophic View of the History of the Human Race," (1853.)

Ventimiglia, vên-te-mèl'yâ, (GIUSEPPE), Prince of Belmont, a liberal Sicilian statesman, born in 1761, was distinguished for munificence and taste. Died in 1814.

Ventura, vên-too'râ, (GIOACCHINO or JOACHIM), an eloquent Italian preacher and theologian, born at Palermo in 1792. He gained such distinction as a preacher of funeral orations that he was called "the Italian Bossuet." About 1824 he became a resident of Rome, and acquired much influence with the pope. He published "On the Method of Philosophizing," ("De Methodo Philosophandi," 1828,) and "The Beauties of the Faith," (1839.) He was liberal in politics, and, after the election of Pius IX., (1847,) had great popularity as a leader of the moderate party of reformers at Rome. He advised the pope to give his subjects a constitution. His efforts having been defeated, he quitted Rome in 1849, and settled in Paris in 1851. He preached at the church of the Madeleine and at the Tuileries, (1857,) and published, in French, several works, among which is "The Philosophic Reason and the Catholic Reason," ("La Raison philosophique et la Raison catholique," 1852.) Died at Versailles in August, 1861.

See E. VAVASSEUR, "Ventura," Paris, 1851; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Venturi, vên-too'ree, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA), an Italian natural philosopher, born at Bibiano in 1746. He became professor of physics at Pavia about 1800. He published, besides other works, an "Essay on the Physico-Mathematical Works of Leonardo da Vinci," (1797,) and a "Treatise on Optics," (1814.) Died in 1822.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1805.

Venturi, (POMPEO), an Italian Jesuit, born at Sienna in 1693. He wrote a commentary on Dante, (3 vols., 1732.) Died in 1752.

Ve'nus, [Gr. Ἀφροδίτη, (Aphrodite); Fr. VÉNUS, vâ'nûs'; It. VENERE, vâ'nâ-râ,] the goddess of love and beauty, in classic mythology, was said to be a daughter of Jupiter (or Uranus) and Dione, the wife of Vulcan, and the mother of Cupid, Harmonia, Hymen, the Graces, Priapus, and Æneas. None of these, however, were the offspring of Vulcan. The poets feigned that she originated in the foam of the sea, (hence her surname ANADYOMENE,) and landed first on the island of Cythera, from which she passed to Cyprus, where flowers sprang up under her feet; that Love and Desire attended her to the assembly of the celestial gods; that Juno, Minerva, and Venus were competitors for the prize of beauty, (the apple of discord,) and that Paris decided in favour of Venus. She thus became the object of Juno's jealousy and lasting enmity. In the war between the Greeks and the Trojans she was an ardent and active partisan of the latter, and was wounded by Diomed. According to popular legends, she possessed a magical girdle, which had the property to inspire love and desire for the person who wore it. Among her favoured paramours were Mars, Bacchus, Apollo, Adonis, Mercury, and Anchises. The principal places of her worship were Cythera, Cyprus, Paphos, and Idalium. Her favourite plants were the rose and myrtle. The dove, sparrow, and swan were supposed to be sacred to her. She was variously styled Cypria, (from Cyprus,) Cythera and Cytheræa, (from the island of Cythera, where she first appeared, and of which she became the principal deity,) Venus Genetrix, Venus Hortensis, Venus Victrix, Venus Verticordia, Venus Alma, Venus Erycina, (from Eryx, in Sicily,

where she had a temple,) Aphrodite Pandemos, and Aphrodite Urania. Venus was regarded by some ancient authors as a personification of the generative power of nature. She does not appear to have been an original deity of Rome, nor to have been worshipped by the Romans while they were ruled by kings. Her worship was probably of Oriental origin.

Venusti, vâ-noos'tee, (MARCELLO,) an Italian painter, born at Mantua, was a pupil of Perino del Vaga. He was employed by Michael Angelo to copy a number of his works. Among these we may name his "Last Judgment," (painted in oil,) in the Royal Museum at Naples. Died about 1580.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Venuti, vâ-noo'tee, (FILIPPO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Cortona in 1709, was a brother of the following. Died at Rome in 1769.

Venuti, (NICCOLÒ MARCELLO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Cortona in 1700. He discovered the temple of Jupiter and the theatre of Herculaneum, and wrote a "Description of the First Discoveries at Herculaneum," (1749.) Died in 1755.

See COLTELLINI, "Elogio di Ridolfino Venuti," 1755.

Venuti, (RIDOLFINO,) an eminent antiquary, born at Cortona in 1705, was a brother of the preceding. He became director of the Museum Albani at Rome. He published a "Topographical Description of the Antiquities of Rome," (2 vols., 1763,) and other works on Roman medals, inscriptions, etc., which are highly commended. Died at Rome in 1763.

See POZZETTI, "Elogio di Ridolfino Venuti," 1789.

Veranzio, vâ-rân't'se-o, (ANTON,) a Dalmatian prelate and diplomatist, born at Sebenico in 1504. His name in Dalmatian was WRANCZY, (vrân't'se.) He was employed in missions by Ferdinand I. of Austria. Died in 1573.

Vérard, vâ'râr', (ANTOINE,) one of the earliest French printers, founded in 1480 an establishment in Paris, where he published "The Prophecies of Merlin," "The Chronicles of France," and "The Sea of Histories."

Verbiest, ver-beest', (FERDINAND,) a Flemish astronomer and missionary, born at Pitthem in 1623. He went to China about 1658, and was employed as astronomer by the emperor of that country. He wrote several works on astronomy. Died at Peking in 1688.

See CARTON, "Notice sur le Père Verbiest," 1839; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Verboeckhoven, ver-book'ho'ven, (EUGÈNE JOSEPH,) a Belgian painter of animals, born in West Flanders in 1798. Among his master-pieces may be named his "Horses Fighting with Wolves," and a "View in the Campagna of Rome with a Herd of Cattle." Died in 1880.

Verci, vër'chee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian historian, born at Bassano in 1739. He wrote a "History of the March of Treviso," (20 vols., 1786-90,) and other works. Died in 1795.

Ver-cin-gët'o-rix, an able Gaulish commander and chief of the Arverni. He was general-in-chief of the tribes of Celtic Gaul which waged war against Julius Cæsar in 52 B.C. He defended Gergovia with success, and compelled Cæsar to raise the siege. The Gauls having been defeated at Alesia, Vercingetorix, to spare the effusion of blood, gave himself up to the victor. He was taken to Rome, and put to death about 45 B.C.

See CÆSAR, "Commentaries," book vii.; DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome;" H. MARTIN, "Vercingetorix," 1864; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Verdi, vër'dee, (GIUSEPPE,) a celebrated Italian composer, born in the duchy of Parma in 1814. He studied under Lavigna at La Scala, at Milan, and in 1842 brought out his opera of "Nabucodonosor," which was very successful. It was followed by "I Lombardi," "Ernani," "I due Foscari," "Giovanna d'Arco," "Macbeth," "Rigoletto," and other works, which enjoy great popularity. He was created an Italian senator in 1874, and decorated with the legion of honour in 1875. In 1878 appeared a new opera, "Montezuma."

Verdier, vër'de-â', (AYMAR,) a French architect, born about 1818, at Tours. He gained a first medal in 1848.

Verdier, (CÉSAR,) a French anatomist, born near Avignon in 1685. He lectured in Paris for many years, and wrote on anatomy. Died in 1759.

Verdier, (HENRI,) Count de Lacoste, a French politician, born at Nîmes in 1770, was outlawed as a Girondist in 1793. He held several offices under the Directory and the empire, and wrote a work entitled "Alfred le Grand," (2 vols., 1817.) Died in 1821.

Verdier, (MARCEL,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1817; died in 1856.

Verdier, du, (ANTOINE,) See DUVERDIER.

Verdugo, vër-doo'go, (FRANCO,) a Spanish general, who served in the Netherlands under Don John of Austria and Alexander Farnese, and became Governor of Friesland and Groningen. Died in 1595.

See MOTLEY, "United Netherlands," chap. xxxi.

Vere, veer, (Sir FRANCIS,) an English general, born in 1554. He served with great distinction against the Spaniards in Holland in the principal campaigns from 1585 to 1602, his last achievement being the defence of Ostend against Albert, Archduke of Austria. He died in 1608, leaving, in manuscript, an account of his life, entitled "The Commentaries of Sir Francis Vere," etc.

Vere, (HORACE,) brother of the preceding, was born in Essex in 1565. He distinguished himself in the wars of Holland under Prince Maurice, and, after the death of Sir Francis, was appointed general of the English army in the Netherlands. In 1620 he was sent by James I. to assist the Elector-Palatine Frederick V. in securing Bohemia. He was made a peer by Charles I. in 1625, with the title of Baron Vere of Tilbury. Died in 1635.

Vere, de, the name of an ancient and noble family of England, descended from a Norman knight who had a high command at the battle of Hastings. His son became Earl of Oxford, and a minister of King Henry I. The third earl was one of the barons who extorted the Magna Charta from King John. JOHN DE VERE, seventh Earl of Oxford, was a famous commander, and fought at Cressy and Poitiers, (1356.) The thirteenth earl was a leader of the Lancastrian party in the war of the Roses, and commanded the van of the army of Henry VII. at Bosworth, (1485.) EDWARD DE VERE, the seventeenth earl, was an eminent poet. (See separate article.) The twentieth earl was AUBREY DE VERE, whom Macaulay describes as "the noblest subject in England." He fought for Charles I. in the civil war, and after the restoration became lord lieutenant of Essex. In 1687 he was dismissed from office because he refused to aid James II. in packing a Parliament. He was the last earl of that family.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. ii.

Vere, de, (EDWARD,) seventeenth Earl of Oxford, an English poet and courtier, born about 1540, was one of the ornaments of the court of Queen Elizabeth. He was lord high chamberlain in 1588, and had a command in the fleet which opposed the Spanish Armada. Died in 1604.

Ve-re'li-us, [Sw. pron. vâ-rî'le-ûs,] (OLAUS,) an eminent Swedish antiquary, whose original name was OLAF Werl, (wêrl,) was born in the diocese of Linköping in 1618. He studied at Dorpat and Upsal, and became successively professor of Swedish antiquities at Upsal, (1662,) antiquary to King Charles XI., (1666,) and chief librarian in the library of Upsal, (1679.) He published several valuable works on Scandinavian history and antiquities. Died in 1682.

Vereist, vâ'rêist, (SIMON,) a Flemish flower- and fruit-painter; died in 1710.

Vergara, vër-gâ'rá, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish painter, born at Valencia in 1726; died in 1799.

Vergara, de, dà vër-gâ'rá, (NICOLAS,) a Spanish painter and sculptor, born at Toledo about 1510; died in 1574.

Vergara, de, (NICOLAS,) a painter and sculptor, born at Toledo about 1540, was a son of the preceding; died in 1606.

Vergelmer or Vergelmir. See NIDHÖGG.

Vergennes, de, dèh vër'zhên', (sometimes Anglicized as ver-jênz'), (CHARLES Gravier—grâ've-â') COUNT, a French statesman and diplomatist, born at Dijon in 1717. He was appointed minister to the electoral court

of Treves in 1750, and in 1755 was ambassador to Constantinople. After his return he was sent, in 1771, on a mission to Stockholm, where he assisted Gustavus III. in his revolution against the nobles. He became minister for foreign affairs under Louis XVI. in 1774, and concluded a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the United States, in February, 1778, which involved France in a war against England. This war was ended by the treaty of Paris, which he signed in September, 1783. He remained in office until his death, in 1787. He had a fair reputation for integrity as well as diplomatic skill.

See **MAYER**, "Vie du Comte de Vergennes," 1789; **VICO D'AZVR**, "Eloge de M. le Comte de Vergennes," 1788; **DROZ**, "Histoire du Règne de Louis XVI.;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vergerio, vē-r-jā're-o, (**PIETRO PAOLO**), THE ELDER, an Italian reviver of learning, born at Capo d'Istria about 1349. He was professor of dialectics at Padua from 1393 to 1400. He published a work "On Noble Manners," ("De ingenius Moribus,") and a Life of Petrarch. Died about 1420.

See **BAYLE**, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" **PAOLO GIOVIO**, "Elogia."

Vergerio, (**PIETRO PAOLO**), THE YOUNGER, a relative of the preceding, was born at Capo d'Istria about 1495. He became papal nuncio to Germany in 1530, Bishop of Capo d'Istria in 1536, and a convert to the Protestant religion about 1544. He took refuge in the Grisons, from which he removed in 1553 to Tübingen, where he was employed as a minister. He wrote several works against popery. Died in 1565.

See **CARLI**, "Vita di P. P. Vergerio;" **BAYLE**, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" **NICÉRON**, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vergers, des. See **NOËL DES VERGERS**.

Vergers, des, dā vē'r'zhā', (**MARIN NOËL**), a French judge, born at Eryy in 1759. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1831. Died in 1836.

Vergier, vē'r'zhe-ā', (**JACQUES**), a French poet, born at Lyons in 1655, wrote tales and songs which were once admired. He was killed by robbers at Paris in 1720.

Vergier de Hauranne. See **DUVERGIER DE HAURANNE**.

Ver'gil Pol'ÿ-dore, [Lat. **VIRGILIUS** (or **VERGILIUS**) **POLYDORUS**; It. **VERGILIO POLIDORO**, vē-r-jee'le-o po-le-do-ro,] a celebrated writer and ecclesiastic, born at Urbino, in Italy, about 1470. He was sent about 1502 to England by Pope Alexander VI. to collect the tax called "Peter's pence," and continued to reside in that country for the greater part of his life. He was successively created Archdeacon of Wells, and prebendary in the cathedrals of Hereford, Lincoln, and Saint Paul's. His principal works are his "History of Inventions," ("De Rerum Inventoribus,") "Historia Anglica," a history of England brought down to the end of the reign of Henry VII., and a treatise against divination, entitled "De Prodigis." Died about 1550.

Vergilio Polidoro. See **VERGIL POLYDORE**.

Vergilius Polydorus. See **VERGIL POLYDORE**.

Vergne, La. See **LA VERGNE** and **TRESSAN**.

Vergniaud, vērn'ÿe-ō', (**PIERRE VICTURIEN**), a celebrated French orator and Girondist, was born at Limoges, May 31, 1759. He was educated at the Collège du Plessis at Paris, studied law under Dupaty, and began to practise as an advocate at Bordeaux in 1781. His habits were rather indolent, meditative, and nonchalant. "His language," says Lamartine, "had the images and harmony of the most beautiful verses." He was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly in September, 1791. In July, 1792, he declaimed against the conduct of the king, in a speech which made a profound impression, and demanded that the Assembly should declare that the country was in danger. He was a member of the National Convention which met in September, 1792. In the trial of the king he voted for the appeal to the people, but after the defeat of that measure he voted for his death, and, as president of the Convention, pronounced the sentence, January, 1793. He was one of the most moderate of the Girondists. In April, 1793, he defended himself against Robespierre, who had attacked him in a speech. He was one of the

twenty-two Girondists who were arrested by the order of the Convention, June 2, 1793. According to Lamartine, he was the most impassible of his companions in prison, because he was the greatest. Arraigned before the tribunal in October, he spoke thus in his defence: "What ought to have been done to assure the triumph of the republic? I have done it. What is now requisite to confirm the republic by the example of its devoted friends? To die? I will do that." He was executed in October, 1793. He was of middle stature, and was physically well developed. In repose, his face was not very expressive, but in the act of speaking it became illumined and transfigured with genius. "Such," says Lamartine, "was the man whom nature had given to the Girondists for their chief. He did not condescend to be that; too indifferent (*insouciant*) for a leader of a party, too great for a secondary position. He was Vergniaud. Rather glorious than useful to his friends, he was not willing to lead them, but he immortalized them."

"In parliamentary eloquence," says Macaulay, "no Frenchman of that time can be considered equal to Vergniaud. In a foreign country, and after the lapse of half a century, some parts of his speeches are still read with mournful admiration. No man, we are inclined to believe, ever rose so rapidly to such a height of oratorical excellence. His whole public life lasted barely two years." (Review of Barère's "Memoirs," 1844.)

See **LAMARTINE**, "History of the Girondists;" **GENTY DE LA BORDERIE**, "Eloge de Vergniaud," 1809; **THIERS**, "History of the Revolution;" **TOUCHARD-LAFOSSE**, "Histoire parlementaire et Vie intime de Vergniaud," 1848; **MADAME ROLAND**, "Mémoires;" **BUCHET et ROUX**, "Histoire parlementaire;" **MICHELET**, "Histoire de la Révolution Française;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Verhaegen, ver-hā'ġen or ver-hā'hēn, (**PIERRE THÉODORE**), a Belgian politician, born in Brussels about 1800. He was for many years a member of the Chamber of Deputies, which he entered in 1837, and acted with the Liberal party.

Verheyden, ver-hi'dēn, (**FRANS PIETER**), a Dutch painter and sculptor, born at the Hague in 1657; died in 1711.

Verheyen, ver-hi'ēn, (**PHILIPPE**), an eminent Flemish anatomist, born in East Flanders in 1648. He studied medicine, etc. at Louvain, where he obtained a chair of anatomy in 1689, and became highly distinguished as a teacher. He wrote, in Latin, besides other professional works, "The Anatomy of the Human Body," (1693,) which was highly esteemed. Died in 1710.

See **V. J. FRANÇOIS**, "Eloge de Verheyen," 1847; **V. J. FRANÇOIS**, "Notice sur la Vie de P. Verheyen," 1842; **NICÉRON**, "Mémoires."

Verhuell, ver-hū'ēl, or **Verhuel**, (**CAREL HENDRIK**), Count de Sevenaar, a Dutch admiral, born in Gelderland in 1760, or, as some say, in 1764. As rear-admiral, he fought against the English, near Flushing, in 1804. He received the chief command of the army destined to operate against the coasts of England, (1805,) and was raised to the rank of marshal by King Louis in 1806. He entered the French service in 1810, and was made a peer of France in 1819. Died in 1845.

See **GRANDPIERRE**, "Notice sur le Vice-Amiral C. H. Verhuel," 1845; **Q. M. R. VERHUELL**, "Het Leven en Karakter van C. H. Verhuel," 2 vols., 1847; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Verjus, vē'r'zhūs', (**LOUIS**), Count de Crécy, a French diplomatist, born in Paris in 1629. He was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1709.

His brother **ANTOINE**, born in 1632, was a Jesuit, and author of several works of biography, etc. Died in 1706.

Verkolie, ver-ko'lee, (**JAN**), a Dutch painter and engraver, born at Amsterdam in 1650; died in 1693.

His son **NICHOLAS**, born in 1673, was a painter of history and nocturnal scenes. Died in 1746.

Verlat, vē'r'lā', (**CHARLES**), a Belgian painter of history and genre, born at Antwerp in 1824. He removed to Paris in 1847.

Vermandois, de, deĥ vē'r'mōn'dwā', (**LOUIS de Bourbon**—deĥ boor'bōn'), **COUNT**, born in Paris in 1667, was a son of Louis XIV. and Madame de La Vallière. He was legitimated, and appointed admiral of France. Died in 1633.

Verme, del, dēl vē'r'mā, (**JACOPO**), an able Italian general or *condottiere*, commanded the armies of Gian

Galeazzo Visconti. He passed into the service of Venice in 1404.

Vermeulen, *ver-muh'len*, (CORNELIS,) a Flemish engraver and designer, born at Antwerp in 1644. He engraved portraits with skill. Died in 1702.

Vermeulen, [Lat. *MOLA'NUS*,] (JAN,) a Flemish writer on theology and antiquities, was born at Lille in 1533. He published, besides other works, one "On Sacred Pictures and Images," ("De Picturis et Imaginibus sacris," 1570,) and "De Canonicis," (1587.) Died at Louvain in 1585.

Vermeyen, *von*, *fon ver-mi'çen*, or **Vermeyn**, *ver-min'*, (JOHANN,) a Dutch historical painter, surnamed *HANS MIT DEM BARTE*, ("Hans with the Beard,") was born near Haarlem in 1500. He was a favourite of Charles V., Emperor of Germany, whom he accompanied on his expeditions. Among his master-pieces are ten large cartoons at Vienna, representing the march of the emperor to Tunis. Died in 1559.

Vermigli. See PETER MARTYR.

Vermord, *de*, *deh vër'mõn'*, (MATTHIEU JACQUES,) L'ABBÉ, a French ecclesiastic, was French teacher of Marie Antoinette at Vienna before her marriage. After she became Queen of France, he remained in her service as reader, enjoyed her confidence, and exercised great influence at court. He is censured for his political intrigues. Died after 1789.

Vermuyden, *ver-moi'dçen*, (SIR CORNELIUS,) a Dutch engineer, born in Zeeland. He removed to England about 1622, was employed by Charles I., and rendered valuable services by draining part of the Bedford Level. Died about 1665.

Vernage, *vër'nâzh'*, (MICHEL LOUIS,) a French physician, born in Paris in 1697; died in 1773.

Vernazza, *vër-nât'sâ*, (GIUSEPPE,) Baron de Freney, an Italian antiquary and writer, born at Alba, in Piedmont, in 1745. He resided at Turin, and held several high offices. He wrote biographies, treatises on Italian antiquities, etc. Died in 1822.

Verne, (JULES,) a French writer, born at Nantes in 1828. His scientific romances are widely read, and have been translated into several other languages. Among his novels and romances are "Journey to the Centre of the Earth," (1872,) "From the Earth to the Moon," etc., (1873,) "Around the World in Eighty Days," (1874,) "The Mysterious Island," (1875,) "Michael Strogoff," (1876,) and "Le Rayon Vert," (1882.)

Vernes, (JACOB,) a Protestant divine, born at Geneva in 1728, wrote "Letters on the Christianity of J. J. Rousseau," and other works. Died in 1791.

Vernet, (ANTOINE CHARLES HORACE,) sometimes called CARLE VERNET, a son of Claude Joseph, noticed below, was born at Bordeaux in 1758. He was instructed by his father, and afterwards studied at the French Academy of Arts, and in 1782 gained the grand prize offered by that institution. Among his master-pieces are "The Bombardment of Madrid," "The Battle of Wagram," and "The Entrance of Napoleon into Milan." Died in 1836.

Vernet, (CLAUDE JOSEPH,) an eminent French painter, born at Avignon in 1714. He studied at Rome, devoting himself principally to marine landscapes, in which department he soon obtained rare excellence. He resided nearly twenty years in Italy, during the early part of which time he was so reduced as to be obliged to paint coach-panels, which were afterwards taken out and framed. He was invited to France in 1752 by Louis XV., who commissioned him to paint the principal seaports of France. These views—fifteen in number—are in the Louvre, where many of his best works are to be seen. Among his other master-pieces we may name the pictures in the Borghese and Rondanini palaces at Rome, and a "Seaport at Sunset," in the Louvre. Died 1789.

Vernet, (HORACE,) a celebrated French painter of battles, son of Antoine Charles, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1789. He studied under his father, and in 1809 exhibited his "Capture of a Redoubt." This was soon followed by "The Trumpeters," "The Barrière de Clichy," "Battle of Tolosa," "Soldier of Waterloo," and other military pictures, which won for him the

highest reputation in that department of the art. He was created a chevalier of the legion of honour by Napoleon in 1814, an officer of the legion of honour by Charles X., (1825,) a member of the Institute, (1826,) and director of the Academy at Rome, (1828.) He was also patronized by Louis Philippe, for whom he painted a series of battles in the Constantine gallery at Versailles. His pictures are of large dimensions. He worked at Rome about eight years,—1828-35,—and painted there a picture of a "Meeting of Raphael with Michael Angelo." Among his chief works are the "Siege of Constantine" and the "Battle of Isly." At the Exposition of 1855 a jury of painters from various nations awarded him the grand medal of honour. Died in 1863.

See A. DURANDE, "Joseph, Carle et Horace Vernet," 1865; L. DE LOMÉNIÉ, "M. H. Vernet, par un Homme de Bien," 1841; L. LAGRANGE, "Les Vernet, (Carle et Horace,)" 1864; C. BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" T. SYLVESTRÉ, "Histoire des Artistes vivants," 1857; DE MIRECOURT, "H. Vernet," 1855; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Jahrbuch zum Conversations-Lexikon," 1863.

Vernet, *vër'nâ'*, (JACOB,) a Swiss theologian, born at Geneva in 1698. He became pastor at Geneva in 1734, rector of the Academy in 1737, and professor of theology there in 1756. He wrote, besides many other works, "Socratic Dialogues on Moral Subjects," (1746,) and "Christian Instruction," (4 vols., 1752.) Died in 1789.

Verneuil, *de*, *deh vër'nu'* or *vër'nuh'ye*, (PHILIPPE ÉDOUARD Poulletier,) a French naturalist, distinguished as a geologist and palæontologist, was born in Paris in 1805. He became a member of the Institute in 1854. Among his works is a "Memoir on the Geology of the Crimea," (1837.)

Vernery, *du*, (JOSEPH.) See DUVERNEY.

Vernier, *vër'ne-â'*, (PIERRE,) a French mathematician, born at Ornans, in Franche-Comté, about 1580, invented a graduated scale or quadrant. Died in 1637.

Vernier, (THÉODORE,) a French advocate and moralist, born at Lons-le-Saulnier in 1731. He was a member of the Convention, in which he voted against the death of the king, (1793.) He wrote several works on the passions, etc. Died in 1818.

Verniquet, *vër'ne-kâ'*, (EDME,) a French architect, born at Châtillon-sur-Seine in 1727. He built many châteaux and bridges in the provinces. His chief work was the plan of Paris and its faubourgs, at which he worked twenty-eight years. Died in 1804.

Vernon, (EDWARD,) a celebrated English admiral, born at Westminster in 1684. He served in the early campaigns of the war of the Spanish succession, and in 1727 was elected to Parliament for Penryn, being returned for Portsmouth in 1734. In 1739 he was sent, with the rank of vice-admiral of the blue, to the West Indies, to take Porto Bello from the Spaniards, which exploit he accomplished with only six ships. After his return he was several times re-elected to Parliament. Died in 1757.

See a "Life of Admiral Vernon," London, 1758; CHARNOCK, "Biographia Navalis;" CAMPBELL, "Lives of the British Admirals."

Vernon, (ROBERT,) an English amateur, born in 1774, devoted a large fortune to the purchase of pictures by British artists. In 1817 he presented this collection, containing one hundred and fifty-seven paintings, to the British National Gallery. The Vernon pictures are, with two exceptions, the work of native artists. They have been placed in Marlborough House. Died in 1849.

Vernon, *de*. See GAY DE VERNON.

Vernon-Harcourt, (WILLIAM GEORGE,) an English lawyer, born in 1827. He graduated at Cambridge in 1851. He wrote, under the signature "Historicus," several letters on international law, which appeared in the London "Times." See HARCOURT.

Vernon-Smith, (ROBERT.) See LYVEDEN.

Vernulæus. See VERNULZ, DE.

Vernulz, *de*, *deh ver-nulz'*, [Lat. *VERNULÉ'US*,] (NICOLAS,) a Flemish poet and orator, born at Robelmont in 1583, became professor of eloquence and Latin at Louvain. He published numerous Latin orations and poems. Died in 1649.

Verny, *vër'ne'*, (CHARLES,) a French poet, born at Besançon in 1753; died in 1811.

Verocchio, del, del vâ-rok'ke-o, or **Verrocchio**, (ANDREA), an eminent Italian statuary and painter, born at Florence in 1432. Among his works are a bronze bust of David the Psalmist, and paintings of "The Holy Family" and "The Incredulity of Saint Thomas." Leonardo da Vinci was his pupil. Died in 1488.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Véron. See FORBONNAIS, DE.

Véron, vâ'rôn', (FRANÇOIS), a French Jesuit and controversial writer, born in Paris about 1575. He had a public dispute with Samuel Bochart, at Caen, in 1628. Died in 1649.

Véron, (LOUIS DÉsirÉ), a French journalist and physician, born in Paris in 1798. He founded in 1829 the "Revue de Paris," which was very successful, and became director of the Opera in 1831. He resigned this position in 1836, became proprietor of the "Constitutionnel" in 1844, and supported Louis Napoleon as president and as emperor. He published "Memoirs of a Citizen of Paris," ("Mémoires d'un Bourgeois de Paris," (autobiographic), (6 vols., 1854.) Died in 1867.

Veronese, (PAUL.) See CAGLIARI.

Ver-planck', (GULIAN CROMMELIN), a distinguished American scholar and writer, born in New York in 1786. He published in 1819, anonymously, a brilliant satirical work, entitled "The State Triumvirate, a Political Tale." He was soon after appointed professor of the evidences of Christianity in the Protestant Episcopal Seminary, New York, and in 1825 was elected to Congress. In 1827 he published conjointly with W. C. Bryant and Robert C. Sands a miscellany entitled "The Talisman," to which he contributed nearly one-half of the articles. Among his other works we may name his address before the New York Historical Society, entitled "The Early European Friends of America," (1818), "Essays on the Nature and Uses of the Various Evidences of Revealed Religion," (1824), and "Discourses and Addresses on Subjects of American History, Art, and Literature," (1833.) He brought out in 1846 his superb edition of Shakspeare, with notes, esteemed one of the best that had ever appeared. Died in March, 1870.

Vēr'rēs, (CAIUS), a Roman governor, notorious for his rapacity and cruelty, was born about 112 B.C. He was quæstor in 82, and city prætor at Rome in 74 B.C. When his term of office as prætor had ended, in 73, he became governor of the rich and important province of Sicily, which he almost ruined by his extortions, outrages, and vexatious measures. He was accused by the people of Sicily, who engaged Cicero to conduct the prosecution before the senate. Hortensius was the counsel for the defence in this trial, which was one of the most celebrated in the history of Rome, and was one of the great eras in the life of Cicero, who gained his cause; but Verres had absconded before the end of the trial, and retired to Marseilles. He passed twenty-seven years in exile, and died about 42 B.C.

See CICERO's *Verrine Orations*, including the oration "In Q. Cæcilius;" DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms."

Verri, vēr'ree, (ALESSANDRO,) COUNT, an Italian lawyer and eloquent writer, was born at Milan in 1741. He contributed many able essays to a literary journal called "The Coffee-House," ("Il Caffè.") About 1767 he became a resident of Rome. He published a successful novel, "The Adventures of Sappho," (1780), and a series of dialogues of the dead, entitled "The Roman Nights," ("Le Notti Romane," 1792,) which were much admired. Died at Rome in 1816.

See A. LEVATI, "Elogio storico di A. Verri," 1808; G. MAGGI, "Vita di A. Verri," 1822; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Verri, (CARLO), an agriculturist, born at Milan in 1743, was a brother of the preceding. He became a member of the council of state in 1805, and a senator at Milan in 1809. He wrote on the cultivation of the vine and other subjects. Died in 1823.

See ROSNATI, "Cenni storici di C. Verri," 1842.

Verri, (GABRIELE), COUNT, an Italian jurist, born at Milan in 1696, was the father of Alessandro, noticed above. He published several legal works. Died in 1782.

Verri, (PIETRO), an Italian author and political economist, born at Milan in 1728, was a son of the preceding.

He served in the Austrian army in his youth, became a member of the council of economy at Milan in 1765, and president of the chamber of accounts in 1780. He published a work on political economy, ("Meditazioni sull' Economia politica," 1771,) which has a high reputation, a "History of Milan," (2 vols., 1783-98,) and other works. Died at Milan in 1797.

See ISIDORO BIANCHI, "Elogio storico di P. Verri," 1803; A. ROSSI, "Orazio in Lode di P. Verri," 1818; CUSTODI, "Notizie sulla Vita di P. Verri," 1843; NESSI, "Elogio di P. Verri," 1844; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for June, 1828.

Verrio, vēr're-o, (ANTONIO), an Italian painter, born about 1639, was invited to England by Charles II., who employed him to paint a series of frescos in Windsor Castle. He was also patronized by James II. His works, executed for Lord Exeter at Burleigh House, are esteemed his best performances; he is said by Dr. Waagen to have received more money for these alone than Michael Angelo or Raphael ever obtained for all their paintings. His works are chiefly remarkable for bad taste and absurdity. Died in England in 1707.

See WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting."

Verri-us Flac'cus, (MARCUS), a distinguished Roman grammarian, who was appointed by Augustus instructor to his grandsons Caius and Lucius. He was the author of several valuable works, one of which was a Roman calendar, entitled "Fasti Prænestini," fragments of which were published by Foggini in 1779.

Verrocchio, del, (ANDREA.) See VEROCCIO, DEL.

Verschaffelt, de, deĥ ver-skáf'felt, (PIERRE), a Flemish sculptor, called by the Italians PIETRO FIAMMINGO, was born at Ghent in 1710. He worked in Rome and Mannheim, where he died in 1793.

Verschuring, ver-skü'ring, (HENDRIK), a Dutch painter, whose works are principally battle-pieces, was born at Gorcum in 1627; died in 1690.

Ver-ste'gan, (RICHARD), an English antiquary, of Dutch extraction, was born in London. He removed to Antwerp, where he published his principal work, entitled "A Restitution of Decayed Intelligence concerning the Most Noble and Renowned English Nation," (1605.) Died about 1635.

Verstolk van Soelen, ver-stolk' vân soo'len, (JAN Gijbert-gis'bêrt), BARON, a Dutch statesman, born at Rotterdam in 1777. He was ambassador to Saint Petersburg in 1815, and in 1825 was appointed minister of foreign affairs. Died in 1845.

Vert, de, deĥ vair, (CLAUDE), a French Benedictine and liturgist, born in Paris in 1645. He wrote several works on religious ceremonies. Died in 1708.

Verteillac. See LA BROUSSE.

Vertot, de, deĥ vēr'to', (RENÉ AUBERT), an eminent French ecclesiastic and historian, born in Normandy in 1655. He studied in the Jesuits' College at Rouen, and subsequently entered the order of the Premonstrants at Valsery. He was the author of a "History of the Revolutions of Portugal," (1689), "History of the Revolutions of Sweden," (1696), "Complete History of the Establishment of the Britons in Gaul," (1710), "History of the Revolutions of the Roman Republic," (3 vols., 1719), and "History of the Knights of Malta," (4 vols., 1726.) His works were very popular, owing partly to the style, which is very agreeable. Died in Paris in 1735.

See "Notice sur la Vie de l'Abbé Vertot," 1795; MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ver'tue, (GEORGE), an eminent English engraver, born in London in 1684. He acquired the friendship and patronage of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and, on the establishment of the Academy of Painting in London, in 1711, became one of its members. In 1717 he was appointed engraver to the Society of Antiquaries by the Earl of Winchelsea, president of that body. He engraved the portraits of many eminent men of his own time, and illustrated several works for the booksellers. He collected materials for a history of painting and engraving in England, which he left in manuscript. These were purchased by Horace Walpole, and published in his "Anecdotes of Painting." Died in 1756.

See STRUTT, "Dictionary of Engravers;" "Monthly Review" for February and March, 1761.

Vertumne. See VERTUMNUS.

Ver-tum'nus or **Vor-tum'nus**, [Fr. VERTUMNE, vĕr'tomn',] an Etruscan and Roman divinity, supposed to preside over the changes of the seasons and the transformation of plants. He was regarded by some writers as the god of gardens, of orchards, and of autumn. The poets relate that he loved Pomona, who was so coy that he did not succeed until he had metamorphosed himself into many forms.

Verulam, LORD. See BACON (FRANCIS.)

Verus, (LUCIUS ÆLIUS), son of Ælius Verus, who had been adopted and made Cæsar by the emperor Hadrian. In 161 A.D. he became the colleague of Marcus Aurelius as Emperor of Rome. He was a weak and profligate prince. Died in 169 A.D. His original name was L. COMMODUS.

Verville, de. See BÉROALDE DE VERVILLE.

Vēr'y, (JONES,) an American poet, born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1813. He published "Essays and Poems," (1839,) and was a contributor to the "Christian Register," "Monthly Religious Magazine," and other Journals.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America."

Vesale. See VESALIO.

Vesalio. See VESALIO.

Ves-a'lli-us, [Fr. VESALE, vĕh-zāl'; It. VESALIO, vâ-šâ'le-o,] (ANDREAS,) the most eminent anatomist of the sixteenth century, was born at Brussels in December, 1514. His father, Andrew, was apothecary to the Emperor of Germany. He studied languages at Louvain, and medicine at Montpellier and Paris. About 1535 he served in the Imperial army, probably as surgeon. He became professor of anatomy at Padua or Pavia about 1538, and published a Latin work in 1539 in which he taught that blood should be drawn from the right arm. In 1543 he produced his great work on anatomy, "Seven Books on the Structure of the Human Body," ("De Corporis humani Fabrica Libri septem,") which operated immense improvements in the science. Senac compared it to the discovery of a new world. Having in this work controverted some doctrines of Galen, he was rewarded for his services by violent hostility and reproaches from several eminent anatomists of his time. About 1544 he quitted Italy, and became physician to the emperor Charles V., at whose court he remained until the abdication of the emperor, in 1555. Soon after this event he went to Madrid to attend Philip II. He had a high reputation as a physician. According to a doubtful report, he incurred the censure of the Inquisition. For some reason not well explained, he left Madrid in 1563 or 1564, and performed a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. While he was at Jerusalem, he was invited by the senate of Venice to occupy the chair of anatomy at Padua. He resolved to accept this offer; but, in his voyage to Italy, he was wrecked on the island of Zante, where he died of exposure in October, 1564. His collected works, with his "Life," were published by Boerhaave and Albinus, (2 vols., 1725.)

See BURGGRAEVE, "Études sur Vesale," 1841, and "Éloge de Vesale," 1848; MERSEMAN, "Éloge de Vesale," 1845; HALLER, "Bibliotheca Anatomica," L. SCHOONEN, "Hommage à Vesale," (in verse,) 1847; PORTAL, "Histoire de l'Anatomie," tome i.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vesling, fĕs'ling, (JOHANN,) a German physician and naturalist, born at Minden in 1598, became professor of anatomy at Padua. He visited Egypt and Palestine, and published several botanical works. Died in 1649.

Vespasian, vĕs-pā'zhe-an, [Lat. VESPASIA'NUS; Fr. VESPASIEN, vĕs'pā'ze-ān'; It. VESPASIANO, vĕs-pā'se-ā'no,] or, more fully, **Ti'tus Fla'vius Vespasia'nus**, Emperor of Rome, was born near Reate in 9 A.D. He served as military tribune in Thrace, and held the offices of quæstor of Crete and Cyrene, under Caligula. He was afterwards made prætor; and, having distinguished himself by several important victories in Britain, he was appointed proconsul of Africa about 60 A.D. As commander of the forces against the revolted Jews in 66 A.D., he subjected nearly the whole of Judea in less than two years. In 69 A.D. Vespasian was proclaimed emperor by Tiberius Alexander, prefect of Egypt, in opposition to Vitellius, who was soon after put to death by the Roman soldiers. The principal events of the reign of Vespasian were the conquest of Jerusalem by Titus,

in 70 A.D., the victories of Agricola in Britain, and of Petilius Cerealis over the Batavi, commanded by Civilis. Under his wise and beneficent rule Rome enjoyed a high degree of prosperity; he patronized learning and the arts, introduced important reforms into the army and courts of justice, and repaired the ravages caused by civil war. He also restored the Capitol, built the magnificent Temple of Peace, and began the erection of the amphitheatre, afterwards called the Colosseum, and also the Flavian Amphitheatre, from his name Flavius. He died in 79 A.D.

See SUETONIUS, "Vespasianus;" A. W. CRAMER, "Flavius Vespasianus," 1785; TACITUS, "History of Rome;" BERNEGGER, "Vita Imperatoris Vespasiani," 1625; HEIMBROD, "Flavii Vespasiani Imperatoris Vita," 1833; TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" MÉRIVALE, "History of the Romans under the Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vespasiano. See VESPASIAN.

Vespasianus. See VESPASIAN.

Vespasien. See VESPASIAN.

Vespucci, vĕs-poot'chee, (AMERIGO, ā-mā-ree'go,) [Latin, AMERIC'US (or AMERI'CUS) VESPU'CIUS; Fr. AMÉRIC VESPUCE, ā'mā'rĕk' vĕs'pūs',] a famous Italian navigator, who gave his name to the New World, was born at Florence on the 9th of March, 1451. He was educated by his uncle, Giorgio Antonio Vespucci, an eminent scholar, and applied himself especially to astronomy and cosmography. In his early life he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. About 1490 he removed to Spain, where, it is said, he became acquainted with Columbus in 1492. In a letter dated February, 1505, Columbus mentions Vespucci as a person whom he knew and esteemed. Vespucci was employed as a merchant at Seville for several years. He accompanied an expedition which Ojeda conducted to America in 1499. It is probable that he served as astronomer in this and several subsequent voyages. According to a letter written by Vespucci, he took part in an expedition which was sent by the King of Spain in 1497, and discovered new islands and lands. Humboldt and others argue that 1499 is the true date of his first voyage. It is admitted that he made four voyages to the New World, but he had not the chief command of any one of the expeditions. The part of the continent discovered by him was near the equator. In his letter dated July 18, 1500, he says, "We discovered a very large country of Asia." Having entered the service of the King of Portugal, he sailed in 1501 on an exploring expedition to Brazil, on his return from which, September, 1502, he was received at Lisbon with great honour and rejoicing. He acquired a high reputation by his astronomical discoveries. About 1505 he returned to Spain. He died poor at Seville in 1512.

See A. M. BANDINI, "Vita e Lettere di Amerigo Vespucci," 1745; CANOVAI, "Elogio di A. Vespucci," 1788; SANTAREM, "Recherches historiques sur Améric Vespuce," 1842, (translated into English by E. V. CHILDE, 1850.) C. EDWARDS LESTER, "Life of Americus Vesputius," 1846; AD. VARNHAGEN, "Vespuce et son premier Voyage," 1858; A. VARNHAGEN, "A. Vespucci, son Caractère, ses Écrits, sa Vie," etc., 1865; NAPIONE, "Esame critico del primo Viaggio di A. Vespucci," 1871; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "North American Review" for April, 1821.

Vespuce and Vesputius. See VESPUCCI.

Vĕs'ta, one of the principal Roman divinities, was identical with the Greek Hestia, (*Ἑστία*), and was regarded as the goddess of chastity, virginity, fire, the domestic hearth, and domestic happiness. She was, according to Hesiod, a daughter of Saturn (Cronus) and Rhea, and was bound by a vow of perpetual virginity. Her symbol was the eternal fire burning on the hearth or altar, and vigilantly kept alive by her priestesses, the vestal virgins. If this fire ever became extinguished, it was renewed by friction or by the rays of the sun collected by a burning-glass. Every repast in which a family joined was considered as a sacrifice to Vesta and the Penates. Each city had its sacred hearth or sanctuary of Vesta, usually located in a public edifice called the Prytaneum. She was supposed to preside at all sacrifices, and had a share of the sacrifices offered in all the temples. The Romans celebrated in her honour an annual festival, called *Vestalia*, which occurred in the month of June. Vesta appears to have been one of the chief Penates of Troy, and the vestal fire is said to have

been brought to Italy by Æneas. The vestal virgins, whose office is supposed to have been instituted by Numa, were six in number, and were required to devote thirty years to the service of the goddess. If any one of them violated her vow of chastity, she was buried alive.

Vestris, vēs'trēss, or **Vestri**, vēs'tree, (ANGIOLO MARIA GASPARO,) an Italian dancer, born at Florence in 1730, was a brother of Gaetano Apolline, noticed below. Died in 1809.

Vestris or **Vestri**, (GAETANO APOLLINE BALDASARE,) a famous Italian dancer, born at Florence in 1729. He made his *début* in Paris in 1748, and was received with enthusiastic applause. He was afterwards appointed ballet-master at the Grand Opera. His performances were unrivalled in their kind, and he was popularly styled "the God of Dancing." His vanity was excessive and amusing; and he once observed that Frederick, King of Prussia, M. Voltaire, and himself, were the only great men of the century. Died in 1808.

Vestris or **Vestris-Allard**, vēs'trēss' ā'lār', (MARIE AUGUSTE,) a dancer, born in Paris in 1760, was a son of the preceding. Died in 1842.

Vestris, (MARIE ROSE GourgauD-Dugason—goor'gō' dü'gā'zōn'), a French actress, especially celebrated for her skill in tragic parts, a sister-in-law of Gaetano Apolline, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1746; died in 1804.

Vestritius Spurinna. See SPURINNA.

Ve-trā'nī-o, a Roman general, who was persuaded by his troops to assume the title of emperor in 350 A.D. About the end of that year he abdicated in favour of Constantius. Died in 356.

Vettori, vēt-to'ree, or **Vittori**, vēt-to'ree, (BENEDDETTO,) an Italian medical writer, born at Faenza in 1481; died in 1561.

Vettori, [Lat. VICTORius,] (FRANCESCO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Rome about 1710. He wrote numerous dissertations. Died in 1778.

Vettori, (PIETRO,) an accomplished Italian scholar, born at Florence in 1499, was appointed professor of Latin and Greek literature in that city. He was the author of Latin commentaries on the works of Aristotle, and he published editions of Sallust, Cicero, and other Latin classics; also the "Electra" of Euripides, and various Greek works. He likewise wrote a number of letters, poems, and orations in Italian. Died in 1585.

See A. M. BANDINI, "Vita di P. Vettori," 1756; BENIVIENI, "Vita di P. Vettori," 1585.

Ve-tu'ri-a, [Fr. VÉTURIE, vā'tü're'], a Roman matron, the mother of CORIOLANUS, (which see.) When Rome was attacked by an army of Volscians commanded by her son, she headed a procession of women who went to his camp and entreated him to spare the city. He finally relented, and exclaimed, "O mother, thou hast saved Rome, but destroyed thy son!"

Véturie. See VETURIA.

Veullot, vuh'yo', (LOUIS,) a French writer and journalist, born in the department of Loiret in 1815. He became successively editor of the "Charte de 1830," "La Paix," and the "Univers Religieux," in Paris, and distinguished himself by his zealous support of the ultramontane party and violent abuse of his opponents. His "Univers" was suppressed in 1860. Died in 1883.

Veytia, de, (MARIANO,) a Mexican historian, of Spanish extraction, born at Puebla in 1718, wrote an account of the early history of Mexico, entitled "Historia Antigua," (Mexico, 1836.)

VeZin, (HERMANN,) an actor, was born in Philadelphia. In 1863 he married Miss Jane Thomson (Mrs. Charles Young,) herself an actress of considerable power. His greatest successes have been in "Dr. Davey," "Dan'l Druce," and "O'hillo."

Viani, ve-ā'nee, (GIORGIO,) an Italian numismatist, born in 1762; died in 1816.

Viani, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1636, is said to have been a skilful artist. Died in 1700. His son DOMENICO, born in 1668, was also a painter. Died in 1711.

Viardot, ve'ār'dō', (LÉON,) a French portrait-painter, born at Dijon in 1804.

Viardot, (LOUIS,) a French *Littérateur*, a brother of the preceding, was born at Dijon in 1800. He wrote, "The Museums of Italy," (1842,) a "History of the Arabs and Moors of Spain," (2 vols., 1851,) and "Les Merveilles de la Peinture," (1868.) He married Pauline Garcia, the vocalist, in 1840. He translated "Don Quixote" and other Spanish works into French.

Viardot, (PAULINE GARCIA,) a popular French actress and singer, a daughter of Manuel Garcia, was born in Paris in 1821. She made her *début* in London in 1839, and was married to L. Viardot in 1840. She excelled in the rôles of "Desdemona," "Valentine," (in "The Huguenots,") and "Fides," (in "The Prophet" of Meyerbeer.)

Vias, de, deĥ ve'ās', (BALTHASAR,) a Latin poet, born at Marseilles in 1587, was a friend of Peiresc. He was appointed a councillor of state by Louis XIII. He wrote numerous poems. Died in 1667.

Viassolo. See FEDERICI, (CAMILLO.)

Viaud or **Viau, de**, deĥ ve'ō', (THÉOPHILE,) a French poet. (See THÉOPHILE.)

Viborg, vee'borg, (ERICH NISSEN,) an eminent Danish naturalist and veterinary surgeon, born in Sleswick in 1759. He wrote numerous works. Died in 1822.

Vibulanus. See FABIVS VIBULANUS.

Vic, de, deĥ vèk, (DOMINIQUE,) a French commander and constant adherent of Henry IV. He rendered important services at the battle of Ivry. In 1602 he became governor of Calais and vice-admiral. Died in 1610.

Vicari, von, fon vee'kā-ree, (HERMANN,) a German Catholic prelate, born at Aulendorf, in Upper Swabia, in 1773, rose to be Archbishop of Freiburg in 1842.

Vic'arē, (JOHN,) an English Puritan writer in the time of Cromwell, was born in London in 1582. He published, among other works, "The Burning Bush not Consumed," and "God's Ark Overtopping the World's Waves." Died in 1652.

Vic'a-rŷ, (THOMAS,) an English anatomist, born in London, was surgeon to Henry VIII and Edward VI. He published a treatise on anatomy, (about 1548.)

Vicat, ve'kā', (LOUIS JOSEPH,) a French civil engineer, born at Grenoble in 1786. He distinguished himself by the discovery of hydraulic cement, and made an improvement in the foundation of bridges. Died in 1861.

Vicence, DUC DE. See CAULAINCOURT.

Vicente, (GIL.) See GIL VICENTE.

Vicenza, DUKE OF. See CAULAINCOURT.

Victard. See SAINT-RÉAL.

Vichmann, vik'mân, (BURKHARD,) a Russian historian, of German extraction, born at Riga in 1786. He wrote (in German) several works on Russian history. Died in 1822.

Vichnou. See VISHNU.

Vici, vee'chee, (ANDREA,) an Italian architect, born at Arcevia in 1744, was appointed in 1787 hydraulic architect and engineer for the work of draining the Pontine marshes. Among the principal structures he has built may be named the cathedral of Camarino, and the church of San Francesco at Foligno. Died in 1817.

Vico, vee'ko, (ENEAS,) an Italian engraver and numismatist, born at Parma about 1520. He worked at Florence and Ferrara, and engraved some pictures of Michael Angelo and Raphael. He published several works on numismatics, among which is a "Treatise on the Medals of the Ancients," ("Discorsi sopra le Medaglie degli Antichi," 1555.) Died about 1570.

Vico, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an eminent Italian philosopher, called the creator of the philosophy of history, was born at Naples in 1668. He studied languages, philosophy, and law, and, after he left college, passed nine years as preceptor in the family of the Bishop of Ischia. In 1697 he was appointed professor of rhetoric in the University of Naples, with a salary of one hundred scudi (or ducats) per annum. He published in 1720 a work on law, entitled "On the One Principle and End of all Law," ("De universi Juris uno Principio et Fine uno.") His principal work is entitled "Principles of a New Science of the Common Nature of Nations," ("Principj di una Scienza nuova intorno alla commune Natura della Nazione," 1725,) in which he attempts to

e as k; ç as s; ĝ hard; ĝ as j; G, H, K, guttural; N, nasal; R, trilled; ſ as z; th as in this. (See Explanations, p. 23.)

prove that the events of history are determined by certain and immutable laws. It presents original thoughts, but in some parts is rather obscure. In 1735 he became historiographer to the King of Naples. He was author of other works. Died at Naples in January, 1743 or 1744.

See his Autobiography, prefixed to his "Scienza nuova," 1821; M. PARMA, "Studi IV. sopra Vico," 1838; J. FERRARI, "Vico et l'Italie," 1839; ROCCO, "Elogio storico di Vico," 1844; A. MANAVIT, "Éloge du Père de Vico," 1848; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1845.

Vico, di, de vee'ko, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian Jesuit and astronomer, born at Macerata in 1805, became director of the Observatory at Rome. Died in 1848.

Vicq-d'Azyr or **Vicq-d'Azir,** vèk'dā'zèr', (FÉLIX,) a distinguished French anatomist, born at Valogne, in Normandy, in 1748. He studied medicine in Paris, and was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1774. He became in 1776 one of the founders of the Royal Society of Medicine, of which he was appointed perpetual secretary, and in 1788 succeeded Buffon in the French Academy. He was made first physician to the queen in 1789. His wife was a niece of Daubenton. He died in 1794. Among his numerous and valuable works we may name "Observations on the Means of Preserving Animals from Contagion," (1774,) "Medicine for Horned Cattle," (1781,) "Treatise on Anatomy and Physiology," (with coloured plates, 1786,) and "Eulogies on Members of the Royal Society," (1778-88.)

See CUVIER, "Éloge de Vicq-d'AZYR;" MOREAU DE LA SARTHE, "Éloge de F. Vicq-d'Azir," 1797; P. E. LEMONTEY, "Éloge historique de Vicq-d'Azir," 1825; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vicramāditya. See VIKRAMĀDITYA.

Vicraire de France, vèk'twār' dèh frōnss, (LOUISE MARIE THÉRÈSE,) a daughter of Louis XV., was born at Versailles in 1733. She emigrated in 1791, after which she lived at Rome and Naples. Died in 1799.

Victor, (AURELIUS.) See AURELIUS VICTOR.

Vic'tor I., a native of Africa, became Bishop of Rome about 185 A.D. He died about 198 A.D., and was succeeded by Zephyrinus.

Victor II., originally GEBHARD, Bishop of Eichstadt, succeeded Leo IX. as Pope of Rome in 1055. He died in 1057, and was succeeded by Stephen IX.

Victor III., (DESIDERIUS,) Abbot of Monte Casino, succeeded Gregory VII. in 1086. After a contest with the adherents of the emperor Henry IV., he retired to Beneventum, where he anathematized the anti-pope Guibert. He died in 1087, and was succeeded by Urban II.

Victor IV. was supported as anti-pope by Frederick I. of Germany, in opposition to Alexander III., in 1159. Died in 1164.

Victor, vèk'tor', (CLAUDE PERIN,) Duke of Belluno, a celebrated French marshal, born in the department of the Vosges in 1764. He served in Spain in 1794, and in the principal engagements of the Italian campaigns from 1795 to 1799, having been made general of division in 1797. He commanded part of the vanguard at the battle of Marengo, (1800,) and had a prominent share in the victory of that day. He was ambassador to Copenhagen in 1805. He distinguished himself in the Prussian campaign of 1806, and was created marshal of France after the battle of Friedland, (1807,) for his signal services on that occasion. Appointed in 1808 commander of the first corps of the army of Spain, he gained several important victories over the Spaniards, but he was defeated by the Duke of Wellington at Talavera, (1809.) In the Russian campaign of 1812 he was conspicuous for his skill and bravery, as well as for his humanity to the wounded soldiers during the disastrous retreat. He rendered important services at Dresden and Leipsic, (1813.) Having entered the service of Louis XVIII. in 1814, he adhered to him in the Hundred Days, and denounced Napoleon as "the man who has tyrannized and betrayed France." He was minister of war from December, 1821, to October, 1823. Died in 1841.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" THIERS, "History of the Consulate and the Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Victor, SAINT, of Marseilles, served in the Roman army. During the persecution of the Christians under Diocletian, he suffered martyrdom, in 303 A.D.

Vic'tor Am-a-de'us [Fr. VICTOR AMÉDÉE, vèk'tor' ā'mā'dā'; It. VITTORIO AMEDEO, vèt-to're-o ā-mā-dā'o] I., Duke of Savoy, born at Turin in 1587. In 1635 he was the ally of France in the war with Spain. He married Christine de France, a sister of Louis XIII. Died in 1637, and was succeeded by his son, Charles Emmanuel II.

Victor Amadeus II., first King of Sardinia, born in 1666, succeeded his father, Charles Emmanuel, in 1675, the government being conducted by his mother as regent. Soon after his accession to the sovereignty, he was urged by Louis XIV. to the persecution of the Waldenses; but in 1690, having formed an alliance with Spain and Austria, he restored them to their homes, and declared war against France. He joined the Austrians in the war of the Spanish succession, and in 1706 assisted his relative Prince Eugene in defeating the French, who had besieged Turin. After the peace of Utrecht he obtained Lomellina and other territories, and the island of Sicily, with the title of king. He subsequently gave up Sicily to the Austrian emperor, receiving in exchange the island of Sardinia. He abdicated in 1730, died in 1732, and was succeeded by his son, Charles Emmanuel III.

See CARUTTI, "Storia di Vittorio Amedeo II.," 1856; LAMBERTI, "Histoire de l'Abdication de Victor Amédée," 1734; BOTTA, "Histoire d'Italie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Victor Amadeus III., son of Charles Emmanuel III., was born in 1726, and ascended the throne in 1773. He was deprived of Savoy and Nice by the French during the Revolution. He died in 1796, and was succeeded by his son, Charles Emmanuel IV.

See J. DE MAISTRE, "Éloge de Victor Amédée III.," 1775.

Vic'tor Em-man'u-el [It. VITTORIO EMANUELE, vèt-to're-o ā-mā-noo-ā'lā] I., King of Sardinia, second son of Victor Amadeus III., was born in 1759, and ascended the throne on the abdication of his brother, Charles Emmanuel IV., in 1802. His subjects having demanded a more liberal constitution, to which he refused to accede, he resigned in 1821 in favour of his brother, Charles Felix. Died in 1824.

Victor Emmanuel II., (of Sardinia,) and the first King of Italy, the eldest son of Charles Albert and Maria Theresa of Austria, was born at Turin in 1820. He married his cousin-german, Maria Adelaide of Austria, in 1842, and succeeded his father, who abdicated, in March, 1849. His kingdom, which then included only Piedmont, Savoy, and Sardinia, was not in a prosperous condition; but he was fortunate in obtaining the services of an able statesman, Count Cavour, who became prime minister in 1852. The wise and liberal policy of Cavour increased the power of the Sardinian states and induced the friends of Italian unity to regard Victor Emmanuel with favour. By joining the French and English in the Crimean war, (1854,) he gained admission into the conventions of European powers. In April, 1859, his dominions were invaded by the Emperor of Austria, who was offended by the growing spirit of liberty and nationality in the peninsula. By an alliance with France, Cavour was prepared for the contest. The Austrians were defeated at the battles of Magenta and Solferino in June, 1859, soon after which peace was concluded, and Lombardy was added to the dominions of Victor Emmanuel. In the mean time the people of Tuscany, Parma, and Módena had deposed their petty sovereigns, and had taken steps to unite themselves with the other Italian states. The people of the Romagna were also nearly unanimous in favour of annexation to the kingdom of Sardinia. The cause was rapidly advanced, in 1860, by the brilliant operations of Garibaldi in Sicily and Naples, the liberation of which was completed by the capture of Gaeta in March, 1861. The result of these transactions was the union of all Italy, except Venetia and a small part of the papal states adjacent to Rome. Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed King of Italy in March, 1861, and was recognized as such by the French government in June of that year. He compensated Napoleon III. for his aid by the cession of Savoy and Nice. The King of Italy and his subjects ardently desired the possession of Rome, the position and celebrity of which rendered it the most eligible place for the capital of the kingdom, but it was under the domination of the pope, supported

by a French army, which had occupied the city since 1849.

In 1865 the seat of government was transferred from Turin to Florence. Victor Emmanuel was the ally of Prussia in the short but momentous war of 1866. The Italian army, having entered Venetia, was repulsed at Custozza; but the victory of the Prussians at Sadowa, July 3, compelled the Emperor of Austria to sue for peace and to give up Venetia. This province, in accordance with a nearly unanimous vote of its people, was annexed to the kingdom of Italy about the end of 1866,—an event which was a source of great exultation to the Italian patriots. In fulfilment of a treaty negotiated in 1864, Napoleon withdrew his army from Rome in December, 1866, in spite of the efforts of the pope to retain that last bulwark of his temporal power. Italy was then free from the presence of foreign soldiers for the first time probably in a thousand years. The recent changes have been most favourable to religious liberty in Italy, the government of which has adopted the motto of "a free church in a free state."

To secure the neutrality or friendship of Italy, Napoleon III., in August, 1870, withdrew his army from Rome. In September of that year Victor Emmanuel sent an army to occupy Rome, and wrote to the pope that republicanism was so rampant in Italy that if he had not taken that course a republic would have been proclaimed in every Italian city. His army obtained possession of Rome, without serious resistance, September 20, 1870, and the temporal power of the pope then came to an end.

See C. DE LA VARENNE, "Le Roi Victor Emmanuel," 1865; ARRIVABENE, "L'Italie sous Victor Emmanuel," 1865; LA FARINA, "Storia d'Italia;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vic-to-rî-a, [Gr. *Nîkê*, (*Nîke* or *Nîce*;) It. VITTORIA, *vêt-to're-â*; Fr. VICTOIRE, *vêk'twâr'*] in classic mythology, the goddess or personification of victory.

Victoria. See VICTORINA.

Victoria, DUKE OF. See ESPARTERO.

Victoria, *vêk-to're-â*, or **Vitoria**, (FRANCISCO,) an eminent Spanish theologian, born in Navarre. He became a professor in the University of Salamanca, and produced "Theological Relections," ("Relectiones Theologicæ XIII.," 1557.) The most important parts of this scarce work are those which treat of the Indians and of the laws of war, ("De Indis," and "De Jure Belli.") Nicolas Antonio and other Spanish writers bestow the highest eulogy on Victoria. Commenting on his "De Jure Belli," Hallam observes, "The whole relection, as well as that on the Indians, displays an intrepid spirit of justice and humanity." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died about 1550.

Victoria, (DON VINCENTE,) a Spanish painter, born at Valencia in 1658. He worked with success at Rome, where he died in 1712.

Vic-to-rî-a Alex-an-dri'na, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was born at Kensington Palace in May, 1819. She is the only child of Edward, Duke of Kent, (a son of George III.), and Maria Louisa Victoria of Saxe-Coburg, who was a sister of Leopold I. of Belgium. Her education was directed by the Duchess of Northumberland. She received instruction in political affairs and principles from Lord Melbourne. On the death of her uncle, William IV., she succeeded to the throne on the 20th of June, 1837, and was crowned in June, 1838. Lord Melbourne, who was prime minister when she became queen, resigned in May, 1839, and Victoria then requested Sir Robert Peel to form a new ministry. He consented to take office, but insisted that she should dismiss the ladies of her bed-chamber, (who were Whigs,) which she refused to do. The result of this affair was that Lord Melbourne returned to power. In February, 1840, she was married to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, with whom she lived happily and in whom she found a prudent counsellor. (See ALBERT.) The Whig ministry, having been defeated in Parliament, resigned in August, 1841, and Sir Robert Peel became prime minister. Among the events of 1841 was the birth of her son Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. Between 1840 and 1843 three several attempts were made to assassinate her, by persons

named Oxford, Francis, and Bean. Victoria visited Louis Philippe in France in 1843, and travelled with Prince Albert in Germany in 1845.

The year 1846 was rendered memorable by the repeal of the corn laws after a long and exciting contest. (See COBDEN, RICHARD, and PEEL, SIR ROBERT.) Lord John Russell was prime minister from July, 1846, to February, 1852, and was succeeded by Lord Derby, a conservative. Lord Derby having resigned, a coalition ministry was formed by the Earl of Aberdeen in December, 1852. To maintain the integrity of Turkey against the encroachments of Russia, the British ministry formed an alliance with France, and waged war in the Crimea and Baltic against the Czar in 1854 and 1855. Lord Palmerston became prime minister in February, 1855, the queen visited Napoleon III. at Paris in August, and the allies took Sebastopol in September of that year. The Crimean war was ended by a treaty in the spring of 1856. A great mutiny of the Sepoys broke out in India in 1857. Lord Palmerston resigned office in February, 1858, to the Earl of Derby, who remained in power until June, 1859, and was succeeded by Lord Palmerston. In December, 1861, occurred the death of Prince Albert, by which she was so deeply affected that for several years she absented herself from public ceremonies and lived in seclusion.

The British government has pursued the policy of non-intervention in the great wars which have occurred in Europe and America since 1856. Among the notable events of her reign are the revolutionary movements of the Fenians in Ireland and North America, (1865-66,) and the progress of reform in England. The House of Commons rejected the Reform bill of Russell and Gladstone, who consequently resigned in June, 1866, and a Tory ministry was formed by Derby and Disraeli. In 1867 Disraeli procured the passage of a Reform bill which greatly increased the number of voters, and in the session of 1884-85 a further Reform Act was passed by the united efforts of both parties; this last measure extended household suffrage to the counties and increased the electorate by from two to three millions of voters.

On the 1st of January, 1877, Her Majesty was publicly proclaimed Empress of India by the governor-general at Delhi. In April, 1882, an unsuccessful attempt was made on her life at Windsor by a youth named Roderick Maclean. Queen Victoria is the author of "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands from 1848 to 1861," (1868,) edited by Arthur Helps.

Vic-to-rî'na or **Vic-to-rî-a**, [Fr. VICTORINE, *vêk-to'ren'*,] a warlike Roman princess, waged war against Gallienus in Gaul, and took the title of Augusta. She was the mother of Victorinus, one of the Thirty Tyrants. Died in 268 A.D.

Vic-to-rî'nus, a religious writer, and Bishop of Petaubium, in Styria. He suffered martyrdom about 303 A.D.

See LAUNOY, "De Victorino Episcopo," Paris, 1664.

Victorinus, (CAIUS OR FABIVS MARIUS,) an African grammarian and theologian, taught rhetoric at Rome, was converted to Christianity, and wrote several works on grammar and theology. Died about 380 A.D.

Victorinus, [Fr. VICTORIN, *vêk-to'rân'*,] (MARCUS PIAUVONIUS,) a Roman general, called one of the Thirty Tyrants. He assumed the title of emperor in Gaul in 267 A.D., and was assassinated by one of his officers in 268.

Victorius. See VETTORI.

Vida, *vee'dâ*, (MARCO GIROLAMO OR MARCUS HIRONYMUS,) one of the most eminent Latin poets of modern times, was born at Cremona, in Italy, about 1485. He studied the classics and theology at Mantua, Padua, and Bologna, and afterwards visited Rome, where he was patronized by Leo X., who made him prior of San Silvestro, at Frascati. Under Clement VII. he became apostolic protonotary and Bishop of Alba, (1532.) He was the author of "Christias," (1535,) a poem on the life of Christ and written in the style of Virgil, "De Arte Poetica," a didactic treatise, (in verse,) and "Game of Chess," ("Scacchiæ Ludus,") which has been translated into English by Goldsmith, and into German by Hoffmann. He also wrote several Latin orations, and the

dialogues entitled "De Dignitate Reipublicæ," (1556.) Died in 1566.*

See TADISI, "Vita di Vida," 1788; LANCETTI, "Della Vita e degli Scritti di Vida," 1840; TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" F. MANSUETI, "Orazione in Lode di M. G. Vida," 1846; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" UGHELLI, "Italia Sacra;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1835.

Vidal, ve'dâl', (FRANÇOIS,) a French writer on socialism and political economy, born in the department of Gironde in 1814, has published a treatise "On the Division of Wealth, or Distributive Justice in Social Economy," (1846,) and other works. He was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly by the voters of Paris in 1850.

Vidal, ve-dâl', (JAGO,) a Spanish painter, born at Valmaseda in 1602, worked at Seville. Died in 1648.

Vidal, (PIERRE,) a French troubadour, born in the latter part of the twelfth century, accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion in the crusade to the Holy Land.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Vidal de Cassis, ve'dâl' deh kâ'sèss', (AUGUSTE THÉODORE,) a French physician, born at Cassis in 1803. He became surgeon of the hospital du Midi, and acquired a high reputation by his "Treatise on External Pathology and Operative Medicine," ("Traité de Pathologie externe et de Médecine opératoire," 5 vols., 1838-44.) Died in 1856.

Vidar, vee'dar, or Viðarr, vee'thar, [etymology extremely doubtful; Keyser supposes it may be changed from *vinuar*, the "conqueror," (from *vinna*, to "overcome,") in the Norse mythology, the god of silence, the son of Odin and the Jötun woman Grida. Next to Thor he is the strongest of all the Æsir. Among his possessions is an iron shoe of prodigious strength and size, which at Ragnaröck he will place on the nether jaw of Fenrir; then with his hand he will seize the upper jaw and tear him asunder. He, as well as Vali, will survive the destruction of the world. Vidar is supposed to be a type of the imperishability of the powers of nature.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen;" PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi."

Vidauri, ve-döwr'ree, (SANTIAGO,) a Mexican soldier and politician, born about 1810. He aided to drive Santa Anna from power in 1855, and proclaimed himself Governor of Coahuila and New Leon in February, 1856. He was one of the chief ministers of Maximilian during the empire, and was shot as a traitor in 1867.

Vid'us, [It. GUIDO, gwee'do,] (GUIDI,) an Italian physician, born at Florence about 1500. He became a professor in the Collège Royal of Paris in 1542, and removed to Pisa about 1547. He wrote several professional works. Died at Pisa in 1569.

Vidocq, ve'dok', (EUGÈNE FRANÇOIS,) a French adventurer and famous chief of the detective police, was born in 1775. He was successively a thief, soldier, deserter, and gambler before he entered the public service, and was often imprisoned for his offences. About 1810 he enlisted in the police at Paris. His success as a detective has scarcely been paralleled in history. Died in 1850.

See his interesting "Autobiographic Memoirs," and the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1829.

Vieilh de Boisjolin. See BOISJOLIN, DE.

Vieille, ve'âl' or ve-â'ye, (JULES,) a French mathematician, entered the Normal School about 1833. He

published a "General Theory of Numerical Approximations," (2d edition, 1854,) and other works.

Vieilleville, de, deh ve'âl'vel' or ve-â'ye-vél', (FRANÇOIS DE SCÉPAUX—deh sâ'pō'), SIRE, Count de Duretois, a French general, born in 1510. He was employed in foreign missions by Henry II. and Charles IX., and was a moderate opponent of the Huguenots in the civil wars. In 1562 he became marshal of France. Died in 1571.

Vieira or Vieyra, ve-â'e-râ, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Portuguese missionary and writer, born at Lisbon in 1608. He performed diplomatic missions to Paris, (1646,) to London, and to Rome, (1650.) He afterwards preached to the Indians in Brazil, and advocated the cause of the slaves in that country. He published Sermons, (16 vols., 1683-1754.) "History of the Future," ("Historia do Futuro," 1718,) and "Letters," ("Cartas," 3 vols., 1735-46.) Died at Bahia in 1697.

See F. DE FONSECA, "Vida de Vieira," 1734; A. DE BARROS, "Vida do P. A. Vieira," 1746; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Viel. See VEIL.

Viel, ve'ël', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1745. He designed several hospitals in Paris, and wrote books on architecture. Died in 1819.

Viel, (JEAN MARIE VICTOR,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1796. He was the architect of the Palais de l'Industrie, built for the Universal Exposition of 1855.

Viel-Castel, de, deh ve'ël' kâs'tèl', (HORACE,) COMTE, a French *littérateur*, born about 1797. He published several tales and poems.

Vielé, ve'èlâ, (EGBERT L.,) an American engineer and general, born in Saratoga county, New York, about 1825, graduated at West Point in 1847. He was appointed engineer-in-chief of the Central Park, New York, about 1856. He served as a brigadier-general in 1861 and 1862, and resigned in October, 1863.

Vien, ve'ân', (JOSEPH MARIE,) an eminent French historical painter, born at Montpellier in 1716. He studied under Natoire in Paris, and in 1743 obtained the grand prize of the Academy of Arts by his picture of "The Plague of the Israelites in the Time of David." He afterwards spent several years at Rome, where he executed a number of admirable works. He was elected to the Academy of Arts in 1754, appointed director of the French Academy at Rome in 1775, and principal painter to Louis XVI. in 1789. Under Napoleon he became successively a senator, count of the empire, and commander of the legion of honour. Among his master-pieces may be named "Saint Denis preaching to the Gauls," "Saint Iouis intrusting the Regency to Blanche of Castile," "The Parting of Hector and Andromache," "Julius Cæsar contemplating the Statue of Alexander at Cadiz," and the "Virgin attended by Angels." He excelled as a teacher of art, and was the master of David and other famous painters. Died in 1809.

See J. LEBRETON, "Notice historique sur la Vie de J. M. Vien," 1809; CHARLES BLANG, "Histoire des Peintres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vien, (JOSEPH MARIE,) THE YOUNGER, a portrait-painter, born in Paris in 1761, was a son of the preceding. He died in 1809.

Vien, (MARIE REBOUL,) a French painter of flowers, birds, and still life, born in Paris in 1728, was the wife of Joseph Marie the Elder, noticed above. Died in 1805.

Vienne, de, deh ve'èn', (JEAN,) an eminent French warrior, born about 1342. He defended Calais against Edward III. in a long and memorable siege, (1347.) He afterwards became Admiral of France, and displayed courage and skill in war against the English. He was killed at the battle of Nicopolis, where he fought against the Turks, in 1396.

Viennet, ve'ânâ', (JEAN PONS (pôn) GUILLAUME,) a French *littérateur* and politician, born at Béziers in 1777. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies from the department of Hérault in 1827, voted with the *gauche* or liberal party, and was active in promoting the revolution of 1830. He was made a peer by Louis Philippe in 1839. He published a number of poems, dramas, fables, and satires, in prose and verse; also an "Epistle to the Muses on the Romanticists," an attack on the romantic school in literature. He had been

* Vida's fame appears to have been much higher a century or two ago (when the language in which he wrote was far more generally cultivated) than it is at present. Pope speaks of him as the crowning glory of Leo's reign:

"But see! each muse, in Leo's golden days,
Starts from her trance, and trims her wither'd bays;
Rome's ancient genius o'er its ruins spread
Shakes off the dust, and rears his reverend head.
Then Sculpture and her sister arts revive;
Stones leap'd to form and rocks began to live;
With sweeter notes each rising temple rung;
A Raphael painted, and a Vida sung.
Immortal Vida! on whose honoured brow
The poet's bays and critic's ivy grow:
Cremona now shall ever boast thy name,
As next in place to Mantua, next in fame!"

See "Essay on Criticism," Part III.

elected to the French Academy in 1830 or 1831. After 1848 he took no part in politics. Died in July, 1868.

See E. DE MIRECOURT, "Viennet," 1856; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Viera y Clavijo, de, dà ve-á'rá e klá-vee'ho, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish historian, born in the Canaries about 1738. He published a "History of the Canary Islands," (4 vols., 1772-83,) and other works. Died in 1799.

Vieta, ve-á'tá, (FRANCIS,) [in French, FRANÇOIS VIÈTE, ve-á't', or VIETTE, ve-ét', or VIET, ve-á',] a celebrated French mathematician, born at Fontenay, Poitou, in 1540, was educated in the Protestant religion. He obtained the office of master of requests about 1580, and passed the most of his mature life in the public service. He was a friend of De Thou. During the war between Henry IV. and the Spaniards, Vieta rendered an important service to the former by explaining intercepted despatches of the enemy, which were written in a cipher of five hundred characters. He published several works on mathematics, etc., and greatly contributed to the perfection of algebra. He rendered algebra a purely symbolical science; and he is said to have been the first who represented the known quantities by symbols. He also made improvements or discoveries in trigonometry. Died in Paris in 1603. His works were published by F. van Schooten in 1646.

See DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques;" HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Viète. See VIETA.

Viéussens, de, deh ve-uh'són', (RAIMOND,) a French anatomist, born in Rouergue in 1641. He practised medicine at Montpellier, and published, besides other works, "Neurologia Universalis," (1685,) a treatise on the nerves and brain. Died in 1715.

Viéusseux, ve-uh'suh', (JEAN PIERRE,) a learned bookseller, of a Genevese family, was born at Oneglia, in Italy, in 1779. He settled at Florence, where he published a celebrated critical journal, entitled "Antologia Italiana," (1821-32,) and other periodicals.

Viéuville, de la, deh lá ve-uh'vel', (CHARLES,) MARQUIS, a French financier, born in Paris about 1582. He became minister of finance in 1623, and was removed in 1624. Died in 1653.

Viéuxtemps, ve-uh'tón', (HENRI,) a Belgian musician, born at Verviers about 1820, has attained a very high reputation as a violinist.

Vieweg, fee'wäg, (HANS FRIEDRICH,) a German bookseller and publisher, born at Halle in 1761, founded in 1786 an establishment at Berlin, from which he issued superior editions of the German classics. He numbered among his friends Herder, Goethe, and Wieland. Died in 1835.

Vieyra. See VIEIRA.

Vigand. See WIGAND.

Vigée, ve-zhà', (LOUIS JEAN BAPTISTE ÉTIENNE,) a mediocre French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1758, was a brother of the artiste Madame Le Brun. He wrote numerous poems and dramas. Died in 1820.

Vigée, MADAME. See LE BRUN.

Viger, ve-zhà', [Lat. VIGÉRIUS,] (FRANÇOIS,) a French Jesuit, born at Rouen. He published an able work "On the Principal Idioms of the Greek Language," ("De Idiotismis præcipuis Linguæ Græcæ," 1632.) "It contains many valuable criticisms," says Hallam. ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1647.

Viger van Zuichin. See AYTA.

Vigfusson, (GULBRAND,) an Iceland'c scholar, was born about 1830.

Vigilantius, vij-e-lan'she-us, [Fr. VIGILANCE, ve-zhe-lónss',] a liberal Christian writer of Spain or Gaul, flourished about 400 A.D. He opposed the worship of relics, the celibacy of priests, and several ascetic practices of the Catholics. Saint Jerome wrote a book against his doctrines.

Vigilantius, vij-e-lan'she-us, [Fr. VIGILANCE, ve-zhe-lónss',] (PUBLIUS,) a scholar and poet, was born at Strasburg. He became professor of poetry at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, where he also taught Greek. He visited Italy and other countries in search of ancient manu-

scripts, and on his return was murdered in Suabia in 1512.

Vi-gil't-us, [Fr. VIGILE, ve-zhél',] an orthodox African bishop of Thapsus, was deprived of his see in 484 A.D. by Huneric, the Vandal king. He afterwards lived in Europe, and wrote several works which he endeavoured to make pass for the productions of Athanasius, Augustine, and other eminent Fathers.

Vigilius, [Fr. VIGILE,] a native of Rome, became pope in 537 A.D., in opposition to Sylvester, whom Belisarius had banished. He died in 554 A.D., and was succeeded by Pelagius I.

Vigiu, da. See LUNGH, (SILLA.)

Viglius. See AYTA.

Vigne, de, deh vèñ, (FÉLIX,) a Belgian painter, born in Ghent in 1806.

Vigne, de, (PIERRE,) a Belgian sculptor, a brother of the preceding, was born at Ghent in 1812. He studied in Rome, (1837-41.)

Vigne, de la, deh lá vèñ, (ANDRÉ,) a French historian and mediocre poet, born about 1450. He wrote an account of the expedition of Charles VIII. to Naples, in a work called "Le Vergier d'Honneur." Died about 1527.

Vigne, delle, (PIETRO,) See VINEIS.

Vigne, la. See LA VIGNE.

Vignenère, de, deh vèn'yeh-nair', (BLAISE,) a French writer and translator, born in Bourbonnais in 1523, became private secretary to Henry III. His works have fallen into oblivion which is said to be merited. Died in 1596.

Vignerón. See VENERONI.

Vigneul-Marville. See ARGONNE, D'.

Vignier, vèn'ye-á', (JÉRÔME,) a French numismatist and scholar, was born at Blois in 1606; died in 1661.

Vignier, (NICOLAS,) a French historian and physician, born at Bar-sur-Seine in 1530. He published, besides other works, "Historical Library," ("La Bibliothèque historique," 3 vols., 1588.) Died in 1596.

His son NICOLAS, born about 1575, was a Protestant minister, and wrote against popery. Died at Blois about 1645.

Vignola, da, dá vèn'yo-lá, [Fr. VIGNOLE, vèn'yo',] (GIACOMO Barozzio, bã-rot'se-o, or Baroccio,) an eminent Italian architect, born at Vignola in 1507. After having studied at Rome, he visited France in company with Primaticcio, and was employed after his return in various public works at Bologna, Piacenza, and other towns. He was subsequently patronized by Pope Julius II., who made him his architect and employed him to construct the Villa Giulia. The palace at Caprarola, near Rome, built for the cardinal Alexander Farnese, is regarded as his master-piece. In 1564 Vignola succeeded Michael Angelo as architect of Saint Peter's. He was the author of a treatise on the five orders of architecture, entitled "Regole delle cinque Ordini d'Architettura," (1563,) which is esteemed a standard work, and "Rules of Practical Perspective," (1583.) Died in 1573.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; MILIZIA, "Vite degli Architetti;" QUATREMÈRE DE QUILCY, "Histoire des plus célèbres Architectes."

Vignole. See VIGNOLA.

Vignoles. See LAHIRE, (ÉTIENNE.)

Vignoles, des, dà vèn'yo', (ALPHONSE,) a French Protestant divine, born in Languedoc in 1649, became minister of the church at Copenick, near Berlin, about 1702. His most important work is a "Chronology of Sacred History, and other Histories, from the Departure out of Egypt to the Captivity of Babylon," (in French, 1738.) He was one of the first members of the Royal Society of Berlin. Died in 1744.

Vignoli, vèn'yo-lee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian antiquary and numismatist, born in Tuscany about 1680. He became librarian of the Vatican in 1720. Died in 1753.

Vignolle, de, deh vèn'yo', (MARTIN,) a French general, born in Languedoc in 1763. He became a general of division in 1803, and chief of the staff of the army of Italy in 1809. Died in 1824.

Vigny, de, deh vèn'ye', (ALFRED VICTOR,) COMTE, a French writer of high reputation, was born at Loches, in the department of Indre-et-Loire, in March, 1799.

He published in 1828 his "Ancient and Modern Poems," ("Poèmes antiques et modernes,") a collection of pieces which had previously appeared in Parisian periodicals. His other principal works are a historical romance entitled "Cinq-Mars, or a Conspiracy under Louis XIII.," (1826,) which was received with great favour and has been translated into several languages, "Stella, or the Blue Devils," a prose narrative, and the tragedy of "Chatterton," (1835,) which met with brilliant success. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1845. In early life he married a rich English lady, Lydia Bunbury. Died in 1863.

See G. PLANCHE, "Portraits littéraires;" L. DE LOMÉNIÉ, "M. A. de Vigny, par un Homme de Bien," 1841; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Westminster Review" for April, 1838.

Vigo, di, *dee ve'e'go,* (GIOVANNI,) an eminent Italian surgeon, born at Genoa, lived about 1510, practised at Rome, and wrote on surgery.

Vigor, ve'gor', (SIMON,) a French prelate, born at Eyreux about 1515. He was court preacher to Charles IX., and Archbishop of Narbonne. Died in 1575.

Vig'ors, (NICHOLAS AYLWARD,) a naturalist, born in the county of Carlow, Ireland, in 1787, was the first secretary of the Zoological Society, to the "Transactions" of which he contributed a number of treatises. Died in 1840.

Viguiet, ve'ge-à', (ADRIEN,) a French novelist and dramatist, born in Paris in 1793.

Viguiet, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS, a French Orientalist, born at Besançon in 1745; died in Paris in 1821.

Viguiet, de, deh ve'ge-à', (PAULE,) a French lady, celebrated for her beauty and virtue, was born at Toulouse in 1518. She was married to the Baron de Fontenille. Died in 1610.

Vikramādityā (vīk-ṛa-mā'dit-ya) I., a celebrated Hindoo sovereign, who, about the year 56 B.C., as is supposed, defeated the Tartar hordes who had taken possession of Northern Hindostan and drove them beyond the Indus. There is good ground to believe that the reign of this prince was equal in splendour to that of any other monarch that ever lived. His dominion extended over the whole of Northern Hindostan. The capital of his vast empire was Ujjayini, (now Oojein.) He was a liberal patron of literature and science. Nine illustrious men of genius, called in Oriental phrase the "nine gems," adorned his court and were supported by his bounty. Among these was the immortal Kālidāsa, who has been styled "the Shakspeare of India." (See KĀLIDĀSA.) The reign of Vikramāditya is commonly considered to mark an important era in the history of India; but there is much uncertainty as to the actual time in which he lived.

See the Introduction to PROFESSOR WILLIAMS'S translation of "Sakountala," Hertford, 1856.

Vilain (ve'lān') XIII., (CHARLES GHISLAIN GUILAUME,) VICOMTE, a Belgian politician, born at Brussels in 1803. He was minister of foreign affairs from March, 1855, to 1857, having previously been ambassador to different courts of Italy.

Vilain XIII., (JEAN JACQUES PHILIPPE,) VICOMTE, a Belgian financier, born at Alost in 1712. He originated the penitentiary system of Belgium. Died in 1777.

Vilate, ve'lāt', (JOACHIM,) a French Jacobin, born in 1768, was imprisoned in 1794, and executed in 1795.

Vili, vil'e, [*i.e.* "will,"] in the Norse mythology, a brother of Odin, whom he assisted in the creation of the world. By some he is identified with HOENIR, (which see.)

Villa, vèl'ā, (ANGELO TEODORO,) an Italian Hellenist, born near Pavia about 1720. He was professor of Greek at Pavia, and translated several Greek works. Died in 1794.

Villa, di, de vèl'ā, or **Ville, vèl,** (G. FRANCESCO,) MARQUIS, an Italian general, commanded the Venetian army at the siege of Candia, (1666.) Died about 1668.

Villalobos, de, dà vèl-yā-lo'bós, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish physician and poet, born at Toledo about 1480. He wrote a medical treatise in verse, called "Summary of Medicine," ("Sumario de la Medicina," 1498,) and

other works. He was employed as physician to Charles V. while that monarch resided in Spain. It is stated that he retired from court a poor man about 1540. Died about 1560.

Villalpandi, vèl-yāl-pān'dee, or **Villalpando, vèl-yāl-pān'do,** or, more fully, **de Torreblanca** (dà tor-rà-blān'kā) or **Villalpandi,** (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish jurist, born at Córdoba; died about 1645.

Villalpandi, (JUAN BAUTISTA,) a Spanish Jesuit and mathematician, an uncle of the preceding, was born at Córdoba in 1552. He wrote a commentary on Ezekiel. Died in 1608.

Villamediana, de, dà vèl-yā-mà-de-ā'nā, COUNT, a Spanish courtier and poet, distinguished for his accomplishments and wit. He was assassinated in the street of Madrid in 1621 by an unknown hand. His death was ascribed by some to the jealousy of the king. Villamediana had expressed admiration of the queen, Elizabeth of France.

Villamene, vèl-lā-mā'nā, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian engraver, born at Assisi about 1588. He died at Rome at the age of sixty.

Villandon. See L'HÉRITIER.

Villani, vèl-lā'nēe, (FILIPPO,) an Italian historian and biographer, son of Matteo, noticed below, was the author of lives of Dante, Petrarch, and other eminent Florentines, (in Latin,) also a work on the origin of the French kings, ("De Origine Regum Francorum.") Died about 1404.

Villani, (GIOVANNI, an eminent Italian historian, born at Florence about 1280. He was the author of a "History of Florence from its Origin down to his Own Time," (12 books, 1554, in Italian.) It is highly esteemed for the simplicity and elegance of its style. He was elected to the high office of prior in 1316 and in 1321. Died in 1348.

See the "London Quarterly Review" for July, 1813.

Villani, (MATTEO, brother of the preceding, continued the "History of Florence" down to 1363, in which year he died. His work is commended for accuracy and truthfulness.

Villa Nova or Villanovanus. See ARNALDUS.

Villanueva, de, dà vèl-yā-nwā'vā, (JOAQUIN LORENZO,) a Spanish statesman and patriot, born in the province of Valencia in 1757. Having been ordained a priest, he was appointed court preacher at Madrid and confessor at the royal chapel. He was elected to the Cortes in 1810, and published, soon after, a defence of constitutionalism from the philosophy of Aquinas, entitled "Angélicas Fuentes, ó el Tomista en las Cortes." After the return of Ferdinand VII., he was confined several years in a monastery. The constitutional government having been overthrown in 1823, he removed to Ireland, where he died in 1837. He was the author of the "Spanish Christian Year," (19 vols.,) being an account of the Spanish church festivals, etc., a treatise in favour of reading the Scriptures in the common languages, entitled "De la Lección de la sagrada Escritura en Lengua vulgar," and a Latin dissertation on the Phœnician colonization of Ireland, etc. He also translated Paley's "Natural Theology," and other English works, into Spanish. His brother JAIME, born in 1765, was the author of a "Literary Tour to the Churches of Spain," (unfinished.) Jaime died in London in 1824.

See JOAQUIN LORENZO'S Autobiography, entitled "Vida literaria de J. L. Villanueva," 2 vols., 1825.

Villar, vèl'yār', (NOËL GABRIEL LUCE,) a French bishop, born at Toulouse in 1748. As a member of the Convention, (1792-95,) he promoted education and literary interests. He was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1826.

Villareal. See FERNANDEZ VILLAREAL.

Villaret, vèl'yār', (CLAUDE,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris about 1720, was the author of several dramas and fictitious works, and wrote a continuation of Velly's "History of France." He treated of the period from 1329 to 1469. Died in 1766.

Villaret, de, deh ve'yār', (FOULQUES,) a French commander, was chosen grand master of the order of Malta in 1307. He captured Rhodes in 1310, and resigned his office in 1319. Died in 1327.

Villaret de Joyeuse, ve'yâr' dèh zhwáyuz', (LOUIS THOMAS,) COUNTESS, a French vice-admiral, born at Auch in 1750. He entered the navy in 1766, and became rear-admiral in 1793. He gave proof of skill and courage in a battle against the British admiral Howe, which began May 29 and ended June 1, 1794. Villaret, who commanded in this action, lost about seven ships. In June, 1795, he was defeated by Lord Bridport, who had a superior force. He commanded the naval forces sent to conquer Saint Domingo in 1801, and was captain-general of Martinique from 1802 to 1809, when it was taken by the English. Died in 1812.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" LACROIX, "Éloge de l'Amiral Villaret de Joyeuse," 1824; KERGUELEN, "Histoire des Guerres maritimes entre la France et l'Angleterre;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Villars, ve'yâr' or vèl'yâr', (DOMINIQUE,) a French botanist, born in Dauphiné in 1745, studied medicine, and took his degree in 1778. He was appointed in 1805 professor of medicine and botany at Strasbourg. He published a "Natural History of the Plants of Dauphiné," (with 65 plates, 4 vols., 1786,) and other botanical works, also "Principles of Medicine and Surgery." The genus Villarsia was named in his honour. Died in 1814.

See LADOUCELETTE, "Notice de M. Villars," 1818.

Villars, de, dèh ve'yâr' or vèl'yâr', (CLAUDE LOUIS HECTOR,) DUC, a famous French general, born at Moulins in 1653, was a son of General Pierre de Villars, noticed below. He had a handsome form, and personal advantages which, with his courage and high spirit, early attracted the notice of Louis XIV. For his conduct at Senef, in 1674, he obtained the rank of colonel. He served in Flanders and Alsace from that year until the peace of 1678, after which he was employed in diplomatic missions to Vienna and Munich. Having returned to Paris about 1688, he obtained the favour of Madame de Maintenon and Louvois, who appointed him commissary-general of cavalry in 1689. He became a lieutenant-general in 1693, and served several campaigns near the Rhine in the war which was ended by the peace of Ryswick, in 1697. In 1698 he was sent as ambassador to Vienna, where he displayed much *finesse*, and adroitly counteracted the intrigues of the Austrian court in relation to the Spanish succession. The war of the Spanish succession began in 1701, and Villars returned to Paris. He married Mademoiselle de Varangeville in 1702. Having been appointed commander of an army sent to aid the Elector of Bavaria, he gained a victory on the Rhine in October, 1702, and was raised to the rank of marshal of France in the same year. In 1704 he subdued the Camisards, Protestants of Cévennes, who had revolted. For this service he received the title of duke in 1705. He is praised by several English writers for his humanity to the Camisards. He obtained in April, 1705, command of the army of the Moselle, with which he took Lauterburg and Haguenau in 1706, and invaded Würtemberg in 1707. In January, 1709, he took command of the army in Flanders, where he was opposed to the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. He was defeated by them at the great battle of Malplaquet, (1709,) having in the early part of the action received a wound which disabled him for some months. This victory was dearly bought to the allies, who lost about 20,000 men. Villars was compelled, by want of men and money, to remain on the defensive in 1711. He commanded with success against Prince Eugene, who invaded France in 1712. The French gained a victory at Denain, took Douai and Bouchain, and compelled the enemy to retreat to Brussels. After the treaty of Utrecht (1713) ensued a long peace, Villars had great influence at court in the latter part of his life, and was a member of the council of state in the reign of Louis XV. He was one of the most fortunate, as well as most able, French generals of his time. Died at Turin in 1734.

See "Mémoires de Villars," (partly written by himself,) 3 vols., 1734; PEYSSONNEL, "Éloge de Villars," 1734; ANQUETIL, "Vie du Maréchal de Villars," 4 vols., 1784; VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV.," SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" DANGEAU, "Journal;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Villars, de, (HONORÉ ARMAND,) Prince de Martigues, born in 1702, was a son of Marshal Villars. He became governor of Provence, and a member of the French Academy in 1734. His talents were only ordinary. He was a friend of Voltaire. Died in 1770.

Villars, de, (MONTFAUCON, mòn'fò'kòn',) ABBÉ, a French ecclesiastic, born near Toulouse in 1635, settled in Paris, where he became celebrated as a pulpit orator. He published in 1670 a satirical work, entitled "Conversations of the Count de Gabalis," ("Entretiens du Comte de Gabalis,") for which he was forbidden the pulpit. He was killed by robbers in 1673.

Villars, de, (PIERRE,) a French general and diplomatist, born in 1623, was the father of Marshal Villars. He served in Italy under the Prince of Conti. On account of the enmity of Louvois, he left the army and became a diplomatist. He was sent as ambassador to Spain in 1672, and to Denmark in 1683. Died in 1698. His wife, MARIE GIGAULT de BELLEFONDS, (ge'gò' dèh bèl'fòn',) born in 1624, was distinguished for intelligence and wit. She wrote Letters, which were published in 1759. Died in 1706.

Villars-Brancas. See BRANCAS, (ANDRÉ.)

Villaviciosa, de, dà vèl-yâ-ve-the-o'sâ, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish poet and ecclesiastic, born at Sigüenza in 1589, was appointed in 1628 Inquisitor of the kingdom of Murcia. His principal work is the "Battle of the Flies," ("La Mosquera,") a mock-heroic poem. Died in 1658.

Ville, de, dèh vèl, (ANTOINE,) a French military engineer and writer on fortification, born at Toulouse in 1596; died in 1656.

Villebrune. See LEFEBVRE, (JEAN BAPTISTE.)

Villedieu, de, dèh vèl'de-uh', (MARIE CATHERINE HORTENSE Desjardins—dâ'zhâr'dân',) MADAME, a French authoress, born near Fougères in 1631. She wrote verses and novels which were once popular. Died in 1683.

Villefore, de, dèh vèl'for', (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS BOURGOIN,) a French biographer, born in Paris in 1652. He wrote a "Life of Saint Bernard," (1704,) and lives of other saints. Died in 1737.

Villefosse. See HÉRON de VILLEFOSSE.

Villefroy, de, dèh vèl'frwâ', (GUILLAUME,) a French Orientalist, born in Paris in 1690. He founded in 1744 a society of linguists, called *Capucins hébraisants*, who sought to explain the prophecies of Scripture by a double literal sense. He became professor of Hebrew at Paris in 1752. Died in 1777.

Villegagnon, de, dèh vèl'gân'yòn', (NICOLAS DURAND,) CHEVALIER, a French admiral, born at or near Provins in 1510, was a nephew of Villiers de l'Isle Adam, grand master of the order of Malta. He commanded the vessel which conveyed Mary Queen of Scots to France in 1548. He proposed to found in Brazil a French colony where the Protestants could enjoy religious liberty, and obtained the patronage of Admiral Coligny for that enterprise. In 1555 he conducted a party of emigrants in two vessels to Brazil. He did not succeed in forming a permanent colony, and he returned to France, where he was censured for his mismanagement. Died in 1571.

See "Navigation de Villegagnon en 1555," 1557; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Villegas, de, dà vèl-yâ'gâs, (ALONSO,) a Spanish writer of romance, born at Toledo, flourished about 1550. He wrote "Selvaggia," which is an imitation of the "Celestina."

Villegas, de, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish poet, lived about 1550. A volume of his poems was published in 1565.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Villegas, de, (ESTEVAN MANUEL,) a celebrated lyric poet of Spain, born in Old Castile in 1596, published a collection of poems entitled "Amatorias," (1620.) He also translated Horace and Anacreon into Spanish verse, and made a prose translation of Boëthius. Died in 1669.

"The graceful luxuriance of the poetry of Villegas," says Bouterwek, "has no parallel in modern literature; and, generally speaking, no modern writer has so well succeeded in blending the spirit of ancient poetry with the modern."

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Villegas, de, (FERNANDO RUIZ,) a Spanish writer of Latin verse, born at Burgos, lived about 1500-1530. He became governor of Burgos, and was a friend of Erasmus. He left many elegant Latin poems, which remained in manuscript until 1743.

See VICENTE DE LOS RIOS, "Memorias de la Vida de F. Ruiz de Villegas," 1774.

Villegas, de, (FRANCISCO.) See QUEVEDO.

Villegas, de, (PERO FERNANDEZ,) a Spanish poet, born in 1453, became Archdeacon of Burgos. He translated Dante's "Inferno" into Spanish verse, (1515.) Died in 1525.

Villehardouin, de, *dèh vèl'ân'doo-ân'*, (GEOFFROY,) a French diplomatist and historian, born at Arcis-sur-Aube about 1165. He was sent in 1201, by Thibault, Count of Champagne, to solicit aid from the Venetians in fitting out a crusade, in which mission he was successful. In 1204 he assisted in the siege of Constantinople, and afterwards wrote an interesting account of it, entitled "The History of the Capture of Constantinople by the French and Venetians." It is supposed to be the oldest prose history in the French language, and is esteemed one of the most valuable records of the time. Died about 1213.

See MICHAUD, "History of the Crusades."

Villèle, de, *dèh ve'làl'*, (JOSEPH,) COUNT, a French statesman, born at Toulouse in 1773. In 1815 he represented the department of Haute-Garonne in the Chamber of Deputies, where he was a prominent advocate of the ultra-royalist party. After the fall of the Decazes ministry, he became minister of state in 1820, and of finance in 1821. He was appointed president of the council (prime minister) in September, 1822. His talents for administration were respectable, but he was not capable of grand views and genuine statesmanship. He rendered himself unpopular by illiberal and reactionary measures, and was removed from office in January, 1828. Died in 1854.

See DE NEUVILLE, "Notice sur M. de Villèle," 1855; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. de Villèle, par un Homme de Bien," 1841; LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Villemain, *vèl'mân'*, (ABEL FRANÇOIS,) a celebrated French critic, orator, and minister of state, born in Paris on the 9th of June, 1790. He was educated at the Imperial Lyceum, (Collège Louis-le-Grand,) and was a pupil in rhetoric of Luce de Lancival. About 1810 he was appointed professor of rhetoric in the Lycée Charlemagne by M. de Fontanes. He gained a prize offered by the Institute, in 1812, for his "Eloge de Montaigne," in which he displayed a great power of generalization and an excellent gift of harmonious language. He produced, in 1814, a "Discourse on the Advantages and Inconveniences of Criticism," which was crowned by the French Academy. In 1816 he became professor of French eloquence at the University of Paris, and wrote an "Eloge de Montesquieu." He acquired a high reputation as a professor and critic. Blending in his lectures literary analysis, biography, spicy anecdotes, ingenious judgments in detail, and profound generalities, he gave to them the form of eloquent conversation. As a critic, he was liberal, impartial, and disposed to appreciate merit, in whatever nation or school it appeared. He was appointed master of requests to the council of state in 1818, published a "History of Cromwell," (2 vols., 1819,) and was admitted into the French Academy in 1821. Having avowed liberal political opinions, he was deprived of the office of master of requests in 1827. Under the new régime he became a peer of France in 1832, president of the royal council of public instruction in 1834, and perpetual secretary of the French Academy in the same year. He published his "Lectures on French Literature," ("Cours de Littérature Française," 5 vols., 1828-38,) which is considered his principal work. He was minister of public instruction from May, 1839, to March, 1840, and held the same office in the cabinet of Guizot from October, 1840, to December, 1844. After the revolution of 1848 he took no part in politics. He contributed many admirable articles to the "Biographie Universelle" and the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale." Among his numerous works we notice "Discours et

Mélanges littéraires," (1823,) and "Studies of Ancient and Foreign Literature," (1846.) Died in May, 1870.

M. Villemain is generally recognized as one of the most accomplished writers of his time. His style is admirable, and his works present a happy union of moderation with independence, while they preserve a due equilibrium between reason and imagination.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Villemain, par un Homme de Bien," 1841; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains," and "Causeries du Lundi;" F. Z. COLLOMBET, "M. Villemain, de ses Opinions religieuses," etc., 1844; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for March, 1854.

Villemessant, *vèl'mâ'sôn'*, (JEAN HIPPOLYTE CARTIER,) a French journalist, born at Rouen in 1812. He supported the Legitimist party, and began to publish the "Figaro" in Paris in 1854.

Villemot, *vèl'mo'*, (PHILIPPE,) a French astronomer and priest, born at Châlons-sur-Saône in 1651. He published in 1707 a "New System or Explanation of the Movements of the Planets." Died in 1713.

Villena, de, *dà vèl-yâ'nâ*, (DON ENRIQUE,) MARQUIS, a celebrated Spanish scholar and writer, born in 1384, was related to the royal families of Castile and Aragon. His extraordinary attainments in science procured for him among his contemporaries the reputation of a necromancer. He translated Virgil's "Æneid" and Dante's poems into Spanish, and wrote several original works, among which is "Gaya Ciencia." Died in 1434.

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

Villena, de, (JUAN PACHECO—pâ-châ'ko,) MARQUIS, a Spanish courtier, became the favourite and chief minister of Henry IV. of Castile about 1454. He was a man of great abilities and ambition, and acquired an entire ascendancy over the imbecile king. After the malcontent nobles formed a league against Henry IV., (1460,) Villena was supplanted in the royal favour by Bertrand de la Cueva; but he retained his power by joining the nobles who had revolted, and who deposed Henry in 1464. Died in 1474.

Villeneuve, *vèl'næv'*, (MATHIEU GUILLAUME THÉRÈSE,) a French *littérateur* and journalist, born in Languedoc in 1762. He practised as an advocate during the Revolution, and was imprisoned in 1793-94 on suspicion of *modérantisme*. He edited several journals of Paris under the republic and restoration, wrote many articles for the "Biographie Universelle," and produced a translation of Ovid's "Metamorphoses," (4 vols., 1807-22,) which was received with favour, and various other works. Died in Paris in 1846.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Villeneuve, (THÉODORE,) a French *littérateur*, a son of the preceding, was born at Nantes in 1798. He produced, besides other works, a drama, called "Walstein," (1828,) and "Constantine," a poem, (1837.)

Villeneuve, de, (ARNAUD.) See ARNALDUS VILLANOVANUS.

Villeneuve, de, *dèh vèl'nuv'*, (CHRISTOPHE,) a French soldier, born in 1541, served with distinction under Henry III., Henry IV., and Louis XIII. Died in 1615.

Villeneuve, de, (GABRIELLE SUSANNE Barbot—bâr'bo') a French novelist, born about 1695. She died in 1755.

Villeneuve, de, (GUILLAUME,) a French soldier and writer of the fifteenth century, accompanied Charles VIII. in his Italian campaign, and was the author of "Memoirs of the Conquest of Naples," (1497.)

Villeneuve, de, (HÉLION or ÉLION, â'lé'on') was born in 1270. Having entered the order of Saint John of Jerusalem, he was elected grand master of Rhodes in 1310. Died in 1346.

Villeneuve, de, (HUON, hû'on') a French poet under the reign of Philip Augustus, was the author of "Les quatre Fils d'Aymon," and other works.

Villeneuve, de, (LOUIS,) a French general, born about 1450, was appointed by Charles VIII. commander of the army sent against Naples. He was subsequently employed on important missions to Rome, and in 1505 was created a marquis by Louis XII., being the first who received that title in France. Died in 1516.

Villeneuve, de, (PIERRE CHARLES JEAN BAPTISTE SILVESTRE,) a French admiral, born at Valensoles (Basses-Alpes) in 1763. He served with distinction in the American war, became a rear-admiral in 1796, and commanded the right wing of the fleet which was defeated by Nelson at the battle of the Nile, in 1798. With the rank of vice-admiral, he fought an indecisive battle against Sir Robert Calder, near Cape Finisterre, in July, 1805. He commanded about thirty-three ships of the line at the battle of Trafalgar, where the French were defeated with great loss and Villeneuve was taken prisoner, (October, 1805.) He was blamed by Napoleon for this defeat, and committed suicide at Rennes in April, 1806.

See J. J. MAGENDIE, "Mémoire nécrologique sur le Vice-Amiral de Villeneuve," 1814; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Villeneuve, de, (ROMÉE,) an eminent French statesman and general, born about 1170. He was employed in the service of Berenger, Count of Provence, and was regent of Provence after the death of Berenger, in 1245. Died after 1250.

Villeneuve, de, (ROSALINE,) a French nun, noted for her ascetic piety, born about 1263, was canonized. Died in 1329.

Villeneuve-Bargemon, de, deh vèl'nuv' bārzh-mòñ', (JEAN PAUL ALBAN—ā'l'bòñ',) VICOMTE, a French economist, born near Grasse (Provence) in 1784. He received the Montyon prize for his "Christian Political Economy, or Researches into the Causes of Pauperism," etc., (3 vols., 1834.) Died in 1850.

Villeneuve-Trans, de, deh vèl'nuv' trāñ, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) MARQUIS, a historical writer, born in 1784, was a twin-brother of the preceding. Among his works is a "History of Saint Louis, King of France," (3 vols., 1836.) Died in 1850.

Villermé, ve'yèr'mà', (LOUIS,) a son of the following, was born in Paris in 1819. He wrote on agriculture and economy.

Villermé, (LOUIS RENÉ,) a French economist and medical writer, born in Paris in 1782. He advocated reform in the treatment of prisoners, founded the "Annales d'Hygiène," (1829,) and was the first, it is said, to apply statistics to questions of hygiene. His chief work is a "Tableau of the Moral and Physical State of Operatives employed in the Manufacture of Cotton, Wool, and Silk," (2 vols., 1840.) Died in 1863.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Villeroi or Villeroy, de, deh vèl'rwá', (CHARLES DE NEUFVILLE—deh nuh'vèl',) MARQUIS, a French general, born about 1560, was called Marquis d'Alincourt in his youth. He fought for the League, and was a rival of Sully. Died in 1642.

Villeroi, de, (FRANÇOIS DE NEUFVILLE,) DUC, a marshal of France, born in Paris in 1644, was a son of Nicolas, noticed below. He was better qualified to be a courtier than a general. He became maréchal-de-camp in 1674, lieutenant-general in 1677, and marshal of France in 1693. Through royal favouritism he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Flanders in 1695. He failed to relieve Namur, which was besieged and taken by William III. of England. He commanded at the battle of Ramillies, (1706,) where he was defeated by Marlborough; but he retained the favour of Louis XIV. even after this disaster. He was noted for his presumption and self-esteem. Died in 1730.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV.;" DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Villeroi, de, (NICOLAS DE NEUFVILLE,) DUC, a courtier and general, born in 1598, was a son of Charles, noticed above. He became a marshal of France, and governor of the young king Louis XIV., about 1646. Died in 1685.

Villeroi or Villeroy, de, (NICOLAS DE NEUFVILLE,) SEIGNEUR, a French minister of state, born in 1542, was the father of Charles, noticed above. He was appointed secretary of state in 1567, after which he was a trusted counsellor of Charles IX. and Henry III. He became a partisan of the Catholic League, and was the agent of the negotiations opened in 1589 between the

Duke de Mayenne and Henry IV. In 1594 he entered the service of Henry IV. as secretary of state. He was a rival or enemy of Sully. Died in 1617.

See P. MATHIEU, "Remarques sur la Vie de M. de Villeroy," 1618.

Villeroi. See VILLEROI.

Villers, ve'yá', (FRANÇOIS TOUSSAINT,) a French revolutionist, born at Rennes in 1749. He was a member of the Convention of 1792-95, and of the Council of Five Hundred. Died in 1807.

Villers, de, deh ve'yá', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS DOMINIQUE,) a French philosopher and miscellaneous writer, born in Lorraine in 1764. Soon after the breaking out of the Revolution, he published a treatise "On Liberty," by which he exposed himself to the persecution of the Jacobins, and was obliged to take refuge in Germany. He there made the acquaintance of Heeren, Jacobi, and other eminent writers, and became thoroughly versed in German literature, which he greatly contributed to render popular in France. He was appointed in 1811 professor of philosophy at Göttingen. He was the author of an "Essay on the Spirit and Influence of Luther's Reformation," which was crowned by the French Institute and was translated into English, German, Dutch, and Swedish, "Report on the State of Ancient Literature and History in Germany," and "Philosophy of Kant," etc. He also translated a number of standard German works into French. Died in 1815.

See MICHEL BERR, "Notice sur M. C. Villers," 1815; ÉMILE A. BÉGIN, "Villers, Madame de Rodde et Madame de Staël," 1840.

Villeterque, de, deh vèl'tèrk', (ALEXANDRE LOUIS,) a French writer, born at Ligny in 1759. He was an editor of the "Journal de Paris," and published "Dramatic Essays," (1793,) and "Essays on Morals and Physical Science," (2 vols., 1795.) Died in 1811.

Villette, de, deh ve'lè't', (CHARLES,) MARQUIS, a French writer, born in Paris in 1736, was a friend of Voltaire. He wrote verses, éloges, etc. In 1792 he became a member of the Convention. Died in 1793.

Villiamé, ve'le-ò'mà', (NICOLAS,) a French historian, advocate, and political economist, born at Pont-à-Mousson in 1814. He published, besides other works, a "History of the French Revolution," (4 vols., 1850,) and a "Treatise on Political Economy," (2 vols., 1857.)

Villiers. See BUCKINGHAM, DUKE OF.

Villiers. See CLARENDON.

Villiers, vil'yèr, (CHARLES PELHAM,) an English politician, a brother of Lord Clarendon, was born in London in 1802. He became a Liberal member of Parliament in 1835, and made annually a motion to reduce or repeal the duty on grain. He was appointed judge-advocate-general in 1853, and president of the poor-law board in 1859; resigned in 1866.

Villiers, (HENRY MONTAGUE,) a brother of the preceding, was born in 1813. He became Bishop of Durham in 1856. Died in 1861.

Villiers, de, deh ve'yè-à', (JEAN,) a French general, born about 1384. He was an enemy of the Armagnac faction, and fought for the English against the King of France. Died in 1437.

Villiers, de, (PIERRE,) a French writer and preacher, born at Cognac in 1648. He published a poem on the "Art of Preaching," ("L'Art de prêcher," 1682,) often reprinted, and several religious and moral essays. Died in Paris in 1728.

Villiers de L'Isle Adam, de, deh ve'yè-á' deh lèl'ā'dòñ', (PHILIPPE,) a French commander, born at Beauvais in 1464. He was elected grand master of the order of Saint John at Rhodes in 1521. The Turks having taken Rhodes in 1522, he removed the order to Malta in 1530. Died in 1534.

See VERTOT, "Histoire des Chevaliers de Malte."

Villipigue, vil'le-pèg',? or **Villepigue**, (JOHN B.,) an American general, born in South Carolina about 1834, graduated at West Point in 1854. He fought against the Union at Corinth, October, 1862. Died at Port Hudson, Louisiana, in November, 1862.

Villoison, de, deh ve'lwá'zòñ', (JEAN BAPTISTE GASPARD d'ANSSE—dòñss,) an eminent French Hellenist, born at Corbeil-sur-Seine about 1750. He studied at the College of Beauvais, and at the age of fifteen had read the greater part of the Greek classics. He pub-

lished in 1773 the first edition of Apollonius's "Lexicon of the Iliad and Odyssey," with valuable scholia, from a manuscript at Saint-Germain. He was soon after elected to the Academy of Inscriptions, although by the rules of the society too young to receive that honour. Having been sent by the government in 1778 to examine the Library of Saint Mark, Venice, he discovered numerous fragments of Greek works hitherto unpublished, which appeared in 1781 under the title of "Anecdota Græca," etc. He also brought to light a manuscript "Iliad" of the tenth century, with ancient scholia, (since called "Scholia Veneta,") published, with learned prolegomena, in 1788. This was considered an important discovery. Among his other works we may name his "Epistolæ Vimarienses," (1783,) being the result of his researches in the Library of Weimar, and an edition of the "Pastoralia" of Longus. He travelled in Greece about three years, (1785-88.) He died in April, 1805, just after he was appointed professor of Greek in the Collège de France.

See BON JOSEPH DACIER, "Éloge de J. B. d'Ansse de Villon," 1806; article "Dansse" in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Villon, ve'yôn', (FRANÇOIS,) an early French poet, whose original name was CORBUEIL, (kor'buÿ' or kor'bu'h'yé,) born in Paris in 1431. He was author of a humorous poem called "The Great Testament," ("Le grand Testament,") and is reckoned one of the national poets. Died about 1485.

See PROFILLET, "De la Vie et des Ouvrages de Villon," 1856; CAMPAUX, "Villon, sa Vie et ses Œuvres," 1859; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Vilotte, ve'yot', (JACQUES,) a French Jesuit and missionary, born at Bar-le-Duc in 1656. He was employed in Armenia and at Ispahan. He published "Travels in Turkey, Persia, Armenia," etc., (1730.) Died in 1743.

Vilmar, vil'mâr, (AUGUST FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN,) a German politician and writer, born at Solz, in Hesse, in 1800. He became intendant-general of the affairs of the Church at Cassel in 1851. He wrote "Lectures on the History of the National Literature of Germany," (1845,) and other works.

Vimont, ve'môn', (JOSEPH,) a French physician, born at Caen in 1795. He published a "Treatise on Human and Comparative Phrenology," (2 vols., 1833-36.)

Vinateya, one of the names of GARUDA, (which see.)

Vince, (SAMUEL,) F.R.S., an English mathematician and astronomer, born in Suffolk. He became professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy in the University of Cambridge in 1796, and contributed several treatises to the "Philosophical Transactions." Among his works is a "Complete System of Astronomy," (3 vols., 1797-1803.) He was also Archdeacon of Bedford. Died in 1821.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1809.

Vincent, vîn'sôn', (ALEXANDRE JOSEPH Hidulphe —he'dül'f,) a French mathematician, born at Hesdin in 1797, published a "Course of Elementary Geometry," "Treatise on the Solving of Numerical Equations," and other works on various subjects. He became in 1831 professor of mathematics in the College of Louis le Grand.

Vincent, (FRANÇOIS ANDRÉ,) an able French historical painter, born in Paris in 1747, was a pupil of Vien. He gained the grand prize of Rome in 1768, and became a member of the Royal Academy in 1782. A picture of "President Molé seized by Factious Persons" is called his master-piece. Died in 1816.

See QUATREMIÈRE DE QUINCY, "Notice sur Vincent," 1817.

Vincent, (FRANÇOIS NICOLAS,) a violent French Jacobin, born in Paris in 1767, belonged to the faction called Hébertistes. He was executed with Hébert in March, 1794.

Vin'cent, (NATHANIEL,) an English nonconformist minister, born at Hertford, was a brother of Thomas, noticed below. He was ejected in 1662, after which he preached in London. He wrote several religious works. Died in 1697.

Vincent, (THOMAS,) an English nonconformist divine, who was conspicuous for his humanity to the sufferers

from the plague in London in 1665. He published, among other works, "God's Terrible Voice in the City by Plague and Fire." Died in 1671.

Vincent, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an English scholar and divine, born in London in 1739. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, was appointed head-master of Westminster School in 1788, and, after several other preferences in the Church, became Dean of Westminster in 1802. He published "The History of the Commerce and Navigation of the Antients in the Indian Ocean," (2 vols., 1807,) a "Defence of Public Education, in a Letter to the Lord Bishop of Meath," "The Origination of the Greek Verb, an Hypothesis," and a number of sermons. The first named is esteemed a standard work. He was also a contributor to the "British Critic" and "The Classical Journal." Died in 1815.

See the "Monthly Review" for July, 1798.

Vincent of LERINS. See VINCENTIUS LIRINENSIS. **Vincent de Beauvais**, vîn'sôn' deh bō'vâ', [Lat. VINCENTIUS BELLOVACENSIS,] a learned French Dominican monk, was tutor to the sons of Louis IX. He was the author of an encyclopædia, entitled "Speculum Quadruplex" or "Speculum Majus." Died about 1260.

Vincent de Paul, (or **Depaul**), vîn'sent (or vîn'sôn') deh pōl, [Ger. VINCENTZ VON PAULA, vin-sēnts' fon pôw'-lâ,] SAINT, a benefactor and reformer, born near Dax, in the southwest of France, in 1576. He was ordained a priest in 1600, and was captured in 1605 by corsairs, who took him to Tunis and sold him as a slave. Having escaped in 1607, he went to Paris, and became curate of Clichy in 1611. About 1613 he was employed as preceptor of the sons of Philippe Emmanuel de Gondi, Count de Joigny. One of these pupils was the famous Cardinal de Retz. Vincent distinguished himself by his zeal to improve the moral and physical condition of the poor and the sick. About 1617 he founded a charitable institution, called Confrérie de Charité, in which he made a successful innovation by employing the laic element. He afterwards spent some time in reforming and relieving the prisoners in the galleys at Marseilles. In 1624 he began to organize the Congregation of the Missions, designed to train teachers and preachers for the provinces of France. The priests of this society were called Lazaristes. He established a founding-hospital in Paris about 1638. Among the most useful and widely-extended institutions of Vincent de Paul was the Sisters of Charity, devoted to the service of the sick. During the civil war of the Fronde his inexhaustible charity was employed in relieving the miseries of famine. His services on this occasion procured for him the title of Père de la Patrie, ("Father of the Country.") He died in Paris in 1660. He was canonized by Pope Clement XII. in 1737.

See ABELLY, "Vie de Saint Vincent de Paul," 1664; P. COLLET, "Vie de Saint Vincent de Paul," 2 vols., 1748; GALURA, "Vincenz von Paula," 1807; LEOPOLD DE STOLBERG, "Leben des Vincenz von Paula," 1818; LEMAIRE, "Vie de Saint Vincent de Paul," 1825; ANBÉ MAURY, "Panégyrique de Saint Vincent de Paul," 1827; CAFEIGUE, "Vie de Saint Vincent de Paul," 1827; TH. NISARD, "Vie de Saint Vincent de Paul," 1844; A. CHALLAMEL, "Saint Vincent de Paul," 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vincent Ferrer or **Vicente Ferrer**, ve-thên'tâ fér-raÿr', a Spanish Dominican monk, born at Valencia about 1350. He preached in Spain, France, Italy, and Germany, the languages of which he spoke with facility. He was renowned as a preacher, and was venerated as a saint. Died at Vannes in 1419.

See COELHO, "Vida de V. Ferrer," 1713; FUESI, "Life of V. Ferrer," (in Hungarian), 1749; HELLER, "Vincenz Ferrer nach seinen Leben und Wirken," 1830.

Vin-cent'i-us (vin-sên'she-us) LÛR-Ï-nen'sis, [Fr. VINCENT DE LERINS, vîn'sôn' deh lèh-rân',] a monk and writer, born in Gaul. He wrote a short treatise entitled "Commonitorium" against heretics, which is a work of some merit. Died about 450 A.D.

Vincenz von Paula. See VINCENT DE PAUL.

Vinchon, vîn'shôn', (AUGUSTE JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1789. He obtained the grand prize from the Academy of Arts in 1814, and subsequently studied at Rome. Among his works may be named "Joan of Arc under the Walls of Orleans," and the "Death of Coriolanus." Died in 1855.

Vinci, da, (dā vèn'chee, (or vîn'chee,)) (LEONARDO,) a celebrated Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, born at Vinci, near Florence, in 1452, was a natural son of Pietro da Vinci, a notary. He became in early youth a pupil of Andrea Verocchio, a painter of Florence, whom he soon surpassed. He was well versed in anatomy, astronomy, botany, mathematics, engineering, and music. In his youth, before he left Florence, he produced a cartoon of Adam and Eve, a Madonna, a picture of the "Adoration of the Magi," and other works. About 1481 he removed to Milan, and entered the service of Ludovico il Moro, Duke of Milan. He was director of an Academy of sciences and arts founded by the duke about 1485. In 1493 he made a model for a bronze equestrian statue of Francesco Sforza. The statue was never cast, because he could not procure a sufficient quantity of bronze. About 1499 he completed at Milan his master-piece,—the picture of the "Last Supper," ("Cenacolo,") which was painted on a wall of the convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie. This celebrated work exists now only in copies made by Marco Oggioni and other painters, and in the engraving of Raphael Morghen. In consequence of the expulsion of Ludovico il Moro from Milan by Louis XII. of France, Leonardo returned to Florence in 1500. He painted at Florence a portrait of Madonna Lisa del Giocondo and "The Virgin on the Knees of Saint Anne." Having been commissioned to paint one end of the council-hall of the Palazzo Vecchio, he commenced there a picture of the battle of Anghiari, which he left unfinished. He worked at Milan in 1507 and 1512. He visited Rome in 1514, but soon came away in disgust, which is ascribed to Pope Leo's want of courtesy, or to the disagreement of Da Vinci with Michael Angelo, who was then at Rome. Da Vinci entered the service of Francis I. of France, whom he met in Italy, and whom he accompanied to France in 1516. He received from Francis an annual salary of seven hundred crowns. His health was so infirm that he executed no great work after he left Italy. He was the author of an excellent treatise on painting, "Trattato della Pittura," which has been translated into English, and various other treatises, which have not been published. The genuine paintings of Da Vinci which are now extant are not very numerous. Among them is a portrait of himself in the Uffizi gallery at Florence. He surpassed all his predecessors in the art of chiaroscuro. He was never married. He died near Amboise, or at Fontainebleau, in May, 1519, leaving his manuscripts, library, and other personal property to his pupil Francesco Melzi. Among his eminent pupils were Bernardino Luini and Marco Oggioni.

"The discoveries," says Hallam, "which made Galileo and Kepler and Maestlin and Maurolicus and Castelli and other names illustrious, the system of Copernicus, the very theories of recent geologists, are anticipated by Da Vinci within the compass of a few pages,—not perhaps in the most precise language or on the most conclusive reasoning, but so as to strike us with something like the awe of preternatural knowledge. . . . If any doubt could be harboured, not as to the right of Leonardo da Vinci to stand as the first name of the fifteenth century, which is beyond all doubt, but as to his originality in so many discoveries, which probably no one man, especially in such circumstances, has ever made, it must be on an hypothesis, not very untenable, that some parts of physical science had already attained a height which mere books do not record." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See AMORETTI, "Memorie storiche sulla Vita di L. da Vinci," 1784; VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" GAULT DE SAINT-GERMAIN, "Vie de Léonard de Vinci," 1803; G. BOSSI, "Vita di L. da Vinci," 1814; BRAUN, "L. da Vinci's Leben," 1819; J. W. BROWN, "Life of L. da Vinci," 1828; A. DUMESNIL, "Léonard de Vinci," Paris, 1850; GALLENBERG, "Leon. da Vinci," 1834; CH. CLÉMENT, "Michel Ange, L. de Vinci, Raphael," 1861; MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters;" J. S. HAWKINS, "Life of L. da Vinci," 1802; E. J. DELÉCLUZE, "Essai sur L. da Vinci," 1844; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" F. RIO, "L. da Vinci et son Ecole," 1855; TICOZZI, "Dizionario;" BALDINUCCI, "Notizie;" "Westminster Review" for July, 1850.

Vinci, da, (LEONARDO,) an Italian musical composer, born at Naples in 1690; died about 1732.

Vinciguerra, vèn-che-gwè'r'rá, (MARCO ANTONIO,) an Italian poet, who flourished about 1470-1490. He

was for a long time secretary of the republic of Venice. He is called the creator of satire in Italy. His works are said to be remarkable for energy, originality, and pathos.

Vincke, fînk'keh, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG WILHELM PHILIPP,) a Prussian statesman and writer, born at Minden in 1774, filled several important offices under the government, and published a treatise "On the Administration of Great Britain." Died in 1844.

Vincke, von, fon fînk'keh, (ERNST FRIEDRICH GEORG,) BARON, a distinguished Prussian orator and statesman, son of Friedrich, noticed above, was born near Hagen, in the county of Mark, in 1811. He was elected to the Diet in 1847, and in 1849 became a member of the second Prussian Chamber, being several times re-elected. He is one of the principal leaders of the constitutional party, and is conspicuous as an able and brilliant debater.

Vinckelbooms, vînk'el-bōms', or **Vinkenbooms**, vînk'ên-bōms', (DAVID,) a Dutch painter, born at Mechlin in 1578. His favourite subjects were landscapes, festivals, hunting-scenes, etc., which he delineated with great skill and fidelity. Died in 1629.

Vin'dex, (CAIUS JULIUS,) a Roman general, born in Aquitania. He was governor or pro-prætor of Gallia Celtica in the reign of Nero. In 68 A.D. he revolted against Nero, and proclaimed Galba emperor. He was killed, or killed himself, at Vesontio (Besançon) in the same year.

Vindicianus, vin-dish-e-ā'nus, an eminent physician and Christian, lived about 370 A.D. He was physician to the emperor Valentinian. His skill and wisdom are highly commended by Saint Augustine.

Vinding, vin'ding, (ERASMUS,) a Danish scholar and jurist, born at Vinding, in Zealand, in 1615. He became professor of Greek and assessor of the supreme court of justice. He had the principal part in the reformation or revision of the laws of Denmark. Died in 1684.

Vinding, (PAUL,) a son of the preceding, was born about 1658. He was professor of Greek, and author of several works on classical subjects. Died in 1712.

Vineis, vin'e-is, (PETRUS,) originally **Pietro delle Vigne**, (del'là vèn'yà,) an Italian jurist, rose to be chancellor to Frederick II., Emperor of Germany, whose cause he defended against the popes. Died in 1249.

Vîner, (CHARLES,) an English lawyer and compiler, born about 1680, published in 1751 "A General and Complete Abridgment of Law and Equity," (24 vols. fol.) a work on which he is said to have employed half a century. He died in 1756, bequeathing twelve thousand pounds to establish a professorship of common law at Oxford, which was first filled by Blackstone.

Vines, vînz, (RICHARD,) an English Presbyterian divine, born in Leicestershire. He was a member of the Assembly of Divines in 1644, minister of Saint Clement Dane's, and vicar of Saint Lawrence Jewry, London. Died in 1655.

Vinet, ve'nâ', (ALEXANDRE RODOLPHE,) an eminent Swiss author and theologian, born at or near Lausanne in June, 1797. He became professor of the French language and literature at Bâle in 1817, and retained that chair twenty years. He acquired a high reputation as an eloquent preacher, advocated liberty of conscience, and opposed the union of church and state. In 1837 he was appointed professor of practical theology at Lausanne. He published, besides other works, "An Argument for Liberty of Worship," (1826,) "Chrestomathie Française," (3 vols., 1829-30,) "Discours sur quelques Sujets religieux," (1835,) an English version of which was entitled "Vital Christianity," "Studies on French Literature of the Nineteenth Century," (3 vols., 1849,) and "Pastoral Theology," (1850.) His works are highly esteemed, and are remarkable for elegance of style. He seceded from the national Church in 1840. Died in 1847.

See E. SCHÉRER, "A. Vinet, sa Vie et ses Ecrits," 1853; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "North British Review" for August, 1854.

Vinet or **Vinette**, ve'nêt', (ÉLIE,) a French scholar and critic of great learning, was born near Barbezieux (Saintonge) in 1509. He was for some years professor

at the College of Guienne, Bordeaux, of which he was rector or president from 1558 till 1583. He published good editions, with notes, of Eutropius, (1553,) Suetonius "De Rhetoribus," (1556,) Florus, (1563,) Ausonius, (1575,) and other classics. He also wrote several original works. Died in 1587.

See JOANNET, "Eloge d'Élie Vinet," 1816; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Vinette. See VINET, (ÉLIE.)

Vingtrinier, vān'tre'ne-ā', (ARTUS BARTHÉLEMY,) a French physician and economist, born in 1796. He practised in Rouen, and treated the subject of prison-reform in an able work, entitled "Des Prisons et des Prisonniers," (1840.) He wrote other works.

Vinnen. See VINNIUS.

Vin'ni-us or **Vin'nen,** (ARNOLD,) an eminent Dutch jurist, born near the Hague in 1588. He became professor of law at the University of Leyden in 1633. He published "Select Questions of Law," "Commentaries on Four Books of the Imperial Institutes," ("Commentarius in Libros IV. Institutionum Imperialium," 1642.) and other works. Died at Leyden in 1657.

Vintimille, de, deh vān'te'mèl' or vān'te'me'ye, (JACQUES,) COMTE, a scholar and translator, born about 1512. He lived mostly in France, and became a counsellor to the parliament of Burgundy in 1549. He wrote several Latin poems, and translated into French the "Cyropædia" of Xenophon and the works of Herodian. Died in 1582.

See LUDOVIC DE VAUZELLES, "Jacques de Vintimille," 1865.

Vintimille du Luc, de, deh vān'te'mèl' dū lūk, (CHARLES GASPARD GUILLAUME,) a French prelate, born near Fréjus in 1655. He became Archbishop of Paris in 1729, and opposed Jansenism. Died in 1746.

Vin'ton, (ALEXANDER HAMILTON,) D.D., an Episcopalian divine, born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1807. He became successively rector of Saint Paul's Church in Boston, the Church of the Holy Trinity in Philadelphia, and Saint Mark's Church in New York, (1861.)

Vinton, (FRANCIS,) D.D., a brother of the preceding, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1809. He graduated at the Military Academy of West Point, served in the Creek war in 1836, and, having afterwards studied theology, was ordained in 1839. He became rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn, in 1847, and assistant minister of Trinity Church, New York, 1855. Died in 1872.

Vinton, (FRANCIS LAURENS,) an American general, a nephew of the Rev. Francis Vinton, was born at Portland, Maine, in 1835. He graduated at West Point in 1856, and became a brigadier-general about September, 1862.

Vinton, (JUSTUS HATCH,) an American missionary, born at Willington, Connecticut, in 1806, sailed in 1834 for Burmah, where he devoted himself to the instruction of the Karens. Died in 1858.

Vinton, (SAMUEL F.), an American legislator, born at South Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1792. He removed to Ohio about 1816, practised law with distinction, and as a Whig represented a district of Ohio in Congress about twenty-two years, (1823-37 and 1843-51.) Died in 1862.

Viollet-Leduo, (or **Le-Duc,**) (EUGÈNE EMMA-NUEL,) an eminent French architect, born in Paris, in 1814, was a pupil of A. Leclerc. He devoted himself to Gothic and mediæval architecture, and was employed by the government in the restoration of several ancient churches, among which were that of Notre-Dame, in Paris, and the cathedral of Amiens. He began to publish in 1853 a large and valuable work on French architecture, "Dictionnaire raisonné de l'Architecture Française du XIe au XVIe Siècle," which was followed by a "Dictionnaire du Mobilier," and the "Entretiens sur l'Architecture." In 1870 he was a member of the Municipal Council of Paris. Died at Lausanne in 1879.

Vioménil, de, deh ve'ómā'nèl', (ANTOINE CHARLES **du Houx**—dū hoo,) BARON, a French general, born in Vosges in 1728. He was second in command of the army of Rochambeau in the United States, to which he was sent in 1780. While defending the king against the populace of Paris, in August, 1792, he received a severe wound. Died in November, 1792.

Vioménil, de, (CHARLES JOSEPH HYACINTHE DU HOUX,) MARQUIS, a general, born in 1734, was a brother of the preceding. He served in the United States, (1780-82,) emigrated as a royalist in 1791, and fought against France, under Condé, until 1797. He returned in 1814, and became a marshal of France in 1816. Died in 1827.

Viotti, ve-ot'tee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a celebrated Italian violinist, born in Piedmont in 1755. He studied under Pugnani, and was appointed, at the age of twenty, first violinist at the court of Turin. On the breaking out of the French Revolution, he repaired to London, where he was for a time leader of the band at the King's Theatre. One of his principal works is entitled "Vingt-neuf Concertos de Violons." Died in 1824.

See BAILLOT, "Notice sur J. B. Viotti," 1825; MIEL, "Notice sur Viotti," 1827.

Viperano, ve-pà-rā'no, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian writer and ecclesiastic, born at Messina in 1535. He was appointed Bishop of Giovenazzo by Pope Sixtus V. He wrote various works, among which are "On Writing History," ("De Scribenda Historia," 1569,) and "On the Chief Good," ("De Summo Bono," 1575.) Died in 1610.

Vipsanius. See AGRIPPA.

Vīrābhādrā, [modern Hindoo pron. vee'ra-b'hū'd'ra,] [from the Sanscrit *vīrā*, a "strong or valiant person," a "hero," (perhaps cognate with the Latin *vir*, a "man," also a "hero,") and *bhādrā*, "prosperous," "excellent,"] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of a son, or, according to some, of an avatar, of Siva.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon," p. 177.

Vīrāj, vī-rāj', in the Hindoo mythology, the name of a mysterious being, who was said to be the son of Brahma and the father of the first Manu. By dividing himself into male and female, he became the parent of many creatures. The fable of Vīrāj seems to have suggested the idea of Ardhā-nārī, (ar'dhā nā'ree, from *ardhā*, "half," and *nārī*, "woman," a being combining the two sexes,) one of the forms of Siva, and perhaps also of the Hermaphrodite of the Greeks.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon," pp. 83-85.

Virchow, fēēr'ko, (RUDOLF,) a distinguished German pathologist, born at Köslin, in Pomerania, in 1821. He became in 1846 prosecutor at Berlin, and in 1856 professor of pathological anatomy in that city. Perhaps the most important of his professional works—all of which enjoy a high reputation—is his "Cellular Pathology as based upon Physiological and Pathological Histology," (1858; 2d edition, 1859.) which has been translated into English, and is regarded as the highest authority on the subjects of which it treats. He has also given especial attention to investigating the diseases caused by trichina. In regard to political and social questions Dr. Virchow is progressive and liberal.

See PIERER, "Universal-Lexikon."

Viret, ve'rā', [Lat. VIRE'TUS,] (PIERRE,) an eminent Swiss Reformer, born at Orbe in 1511, was a friend of Farel. He began about 1531 to preach the Reformed doctrines at Orbe and Payerne. In 1536 he preached at Lausanne, where he made many converts, and where he was employed as pastor several years. His health is said to have been ruined by poison given to him by some priests at Geneva. For the benefit of his health, he removed about 1561 to the south of France. He afterwards preached at Lyons, from which he was driven by persecution in 1565, and took refuge in Navarre. He wrote many works, among which are an "Exposition of the Doctrines of the Christian Religion," (1543,) and "Papal Physics," ("La Physique papale," 1552.) Died at Orthez in 1571.

See CHENEVIÈRE, "Farel, Froment, Viret, Réformateurs," 1835; JAQUEMOT, "Viret, Réformateur de Lausanne," 1836.

Viretus. See VIRET.

Virey, ve'rā', (JULIEN JOSEPH,) a French physician, born in the department of Haute-Marne in 1775. He was appointed in 1812 chief pharmacist at the hospital of Val de Grâce in Paris. He published a "Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Pharmacy," (1811,) "Ephemerides of Human Life," (1814,) "On Vital

Power," (1822), "Philosophical Hygiene," (2 vols., 1828), and other valuable works. He was also one of the principal contributors to the "Dictionnaire des Sciences naturelles" and the "Dictionnaire des Sciences médicales." Died in 1846.

Vir'gĭl, [Ital. VIRGILIO, vĕr-jee'le-o; Fr. VIRGILE, vĕr-zhĕ'l'] or, more fully, **Pub'li-us Vir-gĭl'ŭ-us** (or **Ver-gil'ŭ-us**) **Mā'ro**, the most illustrious of Latin poets, was born of humble parents at Andes, a small village near Mantua, on the 15th of October, 70 B.C., during the consulship of Pompey and Crassus. His mother's name was Maia. He studied at Cremona, Milan, and Neapolis, (Naples.) It is evident from his writings that he received a liberal education, and was well versed in Greek literature, philosophy, medicine, and mathematics. He inherited from his father, Maro, a small farm near Mantua, which was included in the tract assigned by Octavian (Augustus) to his soldiers as a reward for their services at Philippi in 42 B.C. Virgil was thus deprived of his patrimony; but he recovered it by a personal appeal to Augustus. He expressed his gratitude for this favour in his first eclogue, which is supposed to be one of his earliest productions. He became an intimate friend of Pollio and Horace, and found a liberal patron in Mæcenas, to whom he was introduced about 40 B.C. He displayed a remarkable mastery over the Latin language in his ten eclogues, "Bucolica," or pastoral poems, which are mostly imitations of Theocritus. In these poems, descriptions of nature are admirably blended with human feelings and sympathies.

About the age of thirty-three, Virgil became a resident of Rome, and a recipient of the bounty of Augustus to such an extent that he could devote himself entirely to literary pursuits. He owned a house on the Esquiline Hill. It appears that after he had remained a few years at Rome he removed to Naples, at that time a favourite abode of literary men. He expended seven years in the composition of a didactic poem on rural economy, entitled "Georgica," in four books, which is considered his most original and finished production. It presents a marvellous union of didactic precept with graphic description and ingenious illustration, expressed with great variety and magnificence of diction. "In sustained majesty, in melody that ever satisfies but never cloy the ear, in variety of modulation, in stateliness but freedom of march, it stands unapproached by any other Roman poet." ("Encyclopædia Britannica.")

About 30 B.C. he began to compose a great national epic poem, which he had long meditated, and which was designed to celebrate the origin of the Roman empire. He had written or sketched the last book of this poem, the "Æneid," ("Æneis,") which constitutes a perennial monument of his genius, when he departed on a visit to Athens in 19 B.C. He intended to pass several years in Greece, in polishing and revising the "Æneid," but his health failed. During the homeward voyage he died at Brundisium, in September, 19 B.C. According to his own request, he was buried near Naples. There is a current tradition that shortly before his death he requested his friends to burn the "Æneid," which he regarded as imperfect; but, as they refused to comply, he committed the publication of it to Tucca and Varius.

Virgil is represented as a person of tall stature, swarthy complexion, and delicate constitution. He was generally beloved as well as admired by his contemporaries. Among his virtues modesty was conspicuous. Of his more private life nothing is known. It does not appear that he was ever married. He had two brothers, who died before him, and a half-brother, Valerius Proculus. The "Æneid" has ever been ranked among the poems which are destined to immortality. Nearly nineteen hundred years of uninterrupted popularity attest the broad and elevated and diversified character of his poetical merit. In comparison with Homer, it is usual to represent Virgil as deficient in originality and sublimity. Some critics also depreciate the "Æneid" as an imitation of Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey." On this subject we cannot, perhaps, do better than to quote some remarks of Addison. "One great genius often catches the flame from another, and writes in his spirit without copying servilely after him. There are a thousand

shining passages in Virgil which have been lighted up by Homer. Virgil falls infinitely short of Homer in the characters of his poem, both as to their variety and novelty. Æneas is indeed a perfect character, . . . and that of Dido cannot be sufficiently admired. . . . Virgil has excelled all others in the propriety of his sentiments. Everything is just and natural. His sentiments show that he had a perfect insight into human nature, and that he knew everything that was most proper to affect it." (Critique on Milton's "Paradise Lost," in the "Spectator.") He is considered by good judges superior to all ancient poets in beauty and harmony of versification. Dante admired Virgil, and adopted him as his model.

Wordsworth pronounced Virgil the greatest master of language that ever existed, and extolled his lofty moral tone and frequent strokes of tenderness and imagination. ("Quarterly Review" for January, 1853.)

Voltaire expressed the opinion that the "Æneid" "is the most beautiful monument which remains to us of all antiquity."

Commenting on J. C. Scaliger's preference of Virgil to Homer, Hallam observes, "It would be a sort of prejudice almost as tasteless as that of Scaliger, to refuse the praise of real superiority to many passages of Virgil, even as compared with the 'Iliad,' and far more with the 'Odyssey.' If the similes of the older poet are more picturesque and animated, those of his imitator are more appropriate and parallel to the subject."

The best or most popular English translation of Virgil is that of Dryden, which has a high reputation. Sotheby's version of the "Georgics" and Pitt's version of the "Æneid" are highly commended. The "Eclogues" and "Georgics" were also translated into verse by Joseph Warton. "We may congratulate ourselves," says the "London Quarterly Review" for July, 1861, "on the possession of a splendid English epic, in which most of the thoughts are Virgil's and most of the language Dryden's. He was constantly adding to the original, and that in the most wilful and reckless manner. There were elements in his nature peculiarly repugnant to the Virgilian ideal. . . . It is idle to discuss who has come nearest to the style and language of Virgil, when no one has come within any appreciable distance." His works became school-books before the end of the Augustan age. Virgil composed, says Donatus, his own epitaph, in these terms:

"Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet nunc Parthenope. Cecini pascua, rura, duces."*

See DONATUS, "P. Virgĭlii Maronis Vita;" LAUTER, "De Virgilio Imitatore Homeri," 1766; TISSOT, "Études sur Virgile," 4 vols., 1825-30; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Virgile," 2 vols., 1857; SERVIUS, "Commentarius ad Virgilium;" J. W. BERGER, "De Virgilio Oratore," 1703; O. ARRHENIUS, "Tal om P. Virgĭlius Maro," 1841; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Latina;" CARL G. FRANCKE, "Dissertatio de P. Virgilio Marone," etc., 1776; BÄHR, "Geschichte der Römischen Literatur;" MICHAEL BARTH, "Vita P. Virgĭlii Maronis Carmine descripta," 1676.

Virgil, (POLYDORE.) See VERGIL, (POLYDORE.)

Virgile. See VIRGIL.

Virgilio. See VIRGIL.

Virgilius. See VIRGIL.

Virgilius, (POLYDORUS.) See VERGIL, (POLYDORE.)

Vir-gil'ŭ-us, SAINT, a native of Ireland, became Bishop of Salzburg, (Juvavum,) in Austria. He is said to have converted many Slavonians and Huns to Christianity. Died about 782.

Virgin, vĭr-geen',? (CHRISTIAN ADOLPH,) a Swedish navigator, born at Gothenburg in 1707. He performed a voyage round the globe in 1851-53, after which he obtained the rank of rear-admiral.

Vir-gin'ŭ-a, [Fr. VIRGINIE, vĕr-zhĕ'ne'] a Roman maiden, celebrated for her beauty and tragical fate, was a daughter of Lucius Virginius, an officer of the army. She was betrothed to L. Icilius, a tribune of the people, from whom the decemvir Appius Claudius wished to ravish her. She was seized by M. Claudius, one of his agents, who pretended that she was his slave, and who, in order to prove his claim, took her before the tribunal

* "Mantua bore me, Calabria [next] received me, Naples now holds me. I have sung of pastures, [or shepherds,] of farms, and of leaders in war."

of Appius Claudius. Virginius arrived at the forum just after the decemvir had decided that she was the slave of Claudius. He immediately killed her, to deliver her from slavery and dishonour, (449 B.C.) The people revolted against the decemvirs, and dragged Appius Claudius to prison, where he killed himself.

See SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography," etc.; MACAULAY, "Lays of Ancient Rome."

Virginie. See VIRGINIA.

Virginius, (LUCIUS.) See VIRGINIA.

Vīr-gin'ī-us Ro-mā'nus, a Latin comic poet of the Augustan age, had a high reputation. He is said to have contributed to improve the public taste, and to have merited a place beside Plautus and Terence. His style was noble and elegant. His works are lost.

Vīr-gin'ī-us (or Vergin'ius) Ru'fus, (LUCIUS), a Roman general, born at Como in 14 A.D., was consul in the year 63. After he had defeated Vindex, his army proclaimed him as emperor, (69 A.D.) but he refused the crown. He became a third time consul in 97 A.D., as an associate of the emperor Nerva. He was eulogized by Tacitus and Pliny the Younger.

Viriathe or Viriath. See VIRIATHUS.

Vī-rī'a-thus, [Gr. Οὐρίαθος; Fr. VIRIATHE, ve're'ât'; Ger. VIRIATH, ve-re-ât'] a brave Lusitanian chief, who carried on for many years a successful war against the Romans; but he was at length betrayed into the hands of the consul, L. Servilius Cæpio, by whom he was put to death, (140 B.C.)

See BECKER, "Viriath und die Lusitanier," 1826.

Virieu, de, deh ve're-uh' (FRANÇOIS HENRI) COMTE, a French officer, born at Grenoble in 1754. He was elected to the States-General in 1789, and was one of the members of the noblesse that joined the Tiers-État. He was a royalist, and a leader of the insurgents of Lyons who revolted against the Convention in May, 1793. He was killed at the capture of Lyons, in October, 1793.

See "Notice sur le Comte de Virieu," 1863.

Viotte. See LA VIOTTE.

Virues, de, dà ve-roo-ès', ? (CRISTOVAL) a Spanish poet and dramatist, born at Valencia about 1550, was the author of five tragedies, an epic poem, and a number of lyrics. Died in 1610.

Viscaino, vès-kâ-ee'no, (SEBASTIAN), a Spanish navigator, born in the second half of the sixteenth century. He commanded an expedition sent from Acapulco in 1602, and explored the coast of California, of which he made an accurate chart.

Vis-çel-lī'nus, (SPURIUS CASSIUS), a Roman general, distinguished as the author of the first agrarian law, was consul in 502 B.C. He defeated the Sabines, was chosen consul again in 493, and formed an important league with the Latins. Having become consul in 486, he proposed an agrarian law. He was charged with aspiring to royal power, and was put to death in 485 B.C.

Visch, de, deh visk, (CHARLES), a Flemish monk and biographer, born near Furnes about 1596; died in 1666.

Vischer, (CORNELIS.) See VISSCHER.

Vischer, fish'er, (FRIEDRICH THEODOR), a German writer, born at Ludwigsburg in 1807, became professor of philosophy at Tübingen in 1844. His principal work is entitled "Æsthetics, or the Science of the Beautiful."

Vischer, (PETER), an eminent German sculptor and founder, born at Nuremberg about 1460. Among his best works may be named the monument of the Archbishop Ernst at Magdeburg and the tomb of Saint Sebald at Nuremberg, both in bronze. The latter is of rare excellence. Died in 1530. Vischer had five sons who were sculptors, and HERMANN, the eldest, was esteemed nearly equal to him in genius. Died in 1540.

Vischnou or Vischnu. See VISHNU.

Visconti, vès-kon'tee, the name of a celebrated family of Lombardy, which acquired sovereign power at Milan in the thirteenth century. The founder of their grandeur was OTTONE VISCONTI, who became Archbishop of Milan in 1262. He was violently opposed by a party of the Milanese, the Torriani, whom he defeated in battle in 1277. He died in 1295. His nephew,

MATTEO VISCONTI THE GREAT, born in 1250, was chosen in 1288 "captain of the people" for five years. He obtained sovereign power, and waged war against the Torriani, who drove him out of Milan in 1302; but he was restored in 1311. He was the leader of the Ghibelines, and was involved in a quarrel with Pope John XXII, who excommunicated him in 1322. He died in the same year. According to Sismoudi, "he raised himself above all the princes of his time by his political talents," etc. His son, GALEAZZO I., born in 1277, became in 1322 lord of Milan, which was then under the papal interdict. His capital was attacked in 1323 by an army of crusaders, who were incited by the pope. He was aided by Louis of Bavaria, and defeated the crusaders in 1324. Died in 1328. AZZO VISCONTI, born in 1302, was a son of Galeazzo, and became sovereign of Milan and Lombardy in 1329. He is said to have been an able, liberal, and just prince. He was the first lord of Milan who coined money in his own name. Died in 1339, without issue. LUCCHINO (or LUCHINO) VISCONTI, an uncle of Azzo and son of Matteo, was born in 1287. He became lord of Milan in 1339, and enlarged his dominions by the annexation of Parma, Pavia, and other towns. He died in 1349, and was succeeded by his brother GIOVANNI, who was born in 1290. He had been appointed Archbishop of Milan about 1317. He acquired Bologna by purchase in 1350, and died in 1354. His power was inherited by three nephews, Matteo, Galeazzo, and Barnabò, the first of whom died in 1355. BARNABÒ, born in 1319, became master of Bérgamo, Brescia, Crema, and Cremona. He also ruled Milan jointly with Galeazzo. He was notorious for his cruelty and audacity, and defied the power of the pope, who excommunicated him. Urban V. preached a crusade against him, and united the emperor Charles IV. with other monarchs in a league against him about 1363. Barnabò resisted them with success. Died in 1385. GALEAZZO II., born about 1320, became lord of Como, Pavia, Novara, Vercelli, Asti, and Tortona, in 1354. He was cruel and tyrannical. He died in 1378, leaving a son, GIAN GALEAZZO, the first Duke of Milan, who was born in 1347. He was ambitious and perfidious. Having deposed his uncle Barnabò in 1385, he obtained his dominions. By force or fraud he made himself master of Verona, Vicenza, Bologna, and Padua. In 1395 he purchased the title of Duke of Milan from the emperor. He aspired to be King of Italy, when he died in the midst of his victorious career, in 1402. GIOVANNI MARIA, the eldest son of the preceding, born in 1389, became duke in 1402. He was feeble and depraved. During his reign the limits of the duchy were greatly reduced. He was assassinated in 1412. FILIPPO MARIA VISCONTI, born in 1391, was a brother of Giovanni Maria, whom he succeeded. His army, commanded by the famous General Carmagnola, reconquered Lombardy. He was cruel, cowardly, and suspicious. He put to death his own wife. About 1426 Venice, Florence, and Alfonso of Aragon formed a league against him. He waged war for many years against these powers and the pope Eugene IV. He died in 1447, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Francesco Sforza.

See BOTTA, "Storia d'Italia;" CANTÙ, "Storia universale;" VERRI, "Storia di Milano;" VOLPI, "Dell'istoria de' Visconti," 2 vols., 1737-48; SICKEL, "Die Visconti von Milan," 1859.

Visconti, (ENNIO QUIRINO), an eminent Italian scholar and archæologist, was born at Rome on the 1st of November, 1751. He was instructed by his father, who was prefect of antiquities at Rome. He displayed such precocity of intellect, that he translated the "Hecuba" of Euripides into Italian verse at the age of fourteen. After the death of his father, whom he assisted in editing the first, he edited the six remaining volumes of the "Museo Pio-Clementino," (1807.) He had been appointed in 1787 conservator of the Capitoline Museum. On the occupation of Rome by the French, in 1798, Visconti was chosen a member of the provisional government, and soon after became one of the five consuls of the republic. Having removed to France, he was appointed professor of archæology and overseer of the Museum of the Louvre, and published, at the re-

quest of Napoleon, a series of portraits of the eminent men of Greece and Rome, entitled "Iconographie Grecque" (3 vols. 4to, 1808) and "Iconographie Romaine," (3 vols., 1818.) Besides this magnificent work, he wrote a description of the monuments found in the ruins of Gabii, and various other treatises on ancient art. Died in 1818.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Visconti," 1818; GIOVANNI LABUS, "Notizie biografiche intorno la Vita di E. Q. Visconti," 1818; TIFALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" DACIER, "Eloge d'E. Q. Visconti;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Visconti, (FILIPPO AURELIO,) a brother of the preceding, became superintendent of the antiquities of Rome after the death of his father. He published several antiquarian treatises, and edited the "Museo Chiaramonti," a sequel to the "Museo Pio-Clementino." Died in 1830.

Visconti, (GASPARO,) an Italian poet, born at Milan in 1461, became a senator. He published "Rhymes," ("Rithmi," 1493,) and a "Poem on the Lovers Paul and Daria," ("Poema di Paolo e Daria Amanti," 1495.) Died in 1499.

Visconti, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA ANTONIO,) an Italian antiquary, the father of Ennio Quirino, noticed above, was born at Vernazza in 1722. He became prefect of antiquities at Rome in 1768, and was employed by Pope Clement XIV. to form a collection of ancient marbles, which is called "Museo Pio-Clementino." Died in 1784.

See "Biografia di G. B. Visconti," Rome.

Visconti, (LOUIS TULLIUS JOACHIM,) an architect, a son of Ennio Quirino, was born at Rome in 1797, and studied architecture in Paris under Percier. He was appointed in 1825 architect of the Bibliothèque Royale. Among his principal works are the tomb of Napoleon I., the monuments of Marshals Soult and Suchet, and the completion of the Louvre and its junction with the Tuileries. The last, which was finished in 1857, is a grand and admirable structure. Died in 1853.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Visconti, (MARCO,) an able Italian commander, was a son of Matteo the Great, (mentioned in the foregoing notice of the Visconti family,) and a leader of the Ghibelines. He commanded the forces of his brother Galeazzo I. when Milan was attacked by an army of crusaders, whom he defeated in 1322. He was assassinated, by order of his nephew Azzo, in 1329.

Visdelou, de, *deh ve'deh-loo' or ved'loo'*, (CLAUDE,) a learned French missionary, born in Brittany in 1656. He was one of the Jesuits sent to China by Louis XIV. in 1685. He laboured about twenty years in China, received the title of Bishop of Claudiopolis in 1708, and wrote several works on Chinese history, etc. Died at Pondicherry in 1737.

Visé or **Vizé**. See DONNEAU.

Vishnu, *vish'nōō*, written in French **Vichnou** or **Vischnou**, and in German **Wischnu** or **Vischnu**, sometimes improperly spelled in English **Veeshnoo**,* *i.e.* the "Pervader," [from the Sanscrit *vish*, to "enter" or "pervade,"] the name of the preserving deity, one of the great gods of the Hindoo Triad.† The Vaishnavas, (pronounced *vish'na-vaz*,) or especial worshippers of Vishnu, claim that Brahma (or the Self-Existent) sprung from Vishnu in his character of Nārāyana, (or the primeval spirit which moved upon the waters,—see NĀRĀYANA:) thus they exalt Vishnu above the Creator (Brahma) and the Destroyer, (Siva.) The Saivas, or worshippers of Siva, on the other hand, place their favourite deity far above Vishnu or Brahma, (see SIVA,) calling him Mahādēva, or the "Great God."

The most striking peculiarity of the preserving deity

* Improperly, because the *ee* in the first syllable does not represent correctly the pronunciation. (See Preface, p. vi.)

† It may be proper to observe that the Hindoo Triad (unlike the Trinity of the Western nations) is not considered to constitute the godhead of the infinite eternal Being; for none of the gods of the Triad is supposed to be eternal in the strictest sense. They are, in fact, personifications of the powers of nature. They had a beginning, and they will come to an end. BRAHMA, of whom they are but temporary emanations, is the only eternal Being in the Brahmanical system of theology.

are his numerous avatars, alluding to which Southey says,—

"When . . . tyrants in their might
Usurped dominion o'er the earth,
[Then] Veeshnoo took a human birth,
Deliverer of the sons of men."

Curse of Kehama, vol. i., x.

On these occasions his parents were usually Kasyapa and Diti.‡

The following are the names of the avatars of Vishnu: 1. Matsya, or the Fish; 2. Kūrma, the Tortoise; 3. Varāha, the Boar; 4. Narasingha, the Man-Lion; 5. Vāmana, the Dwarf; 6. Parasu-Rāma; 7. Rāma-Chandra; 8. Krishna; 9. Buddha, (Booddha;) 10. Kalki, or the Horse. For an explanation of these, the reader is referred to their respective heads. Vishnu, as his name implies, represents Spirit, while in the same general relation Brahma represents Matter, and Siva, Time. Again, as the Earth is the type or symbol of Brahma, and Fire of Siva, so Water is the symbol of Vishnu. The reason is sufficiently obvious: in a country like India, where everything is exposed for the greater part of the year to a burning sun,—one of the many forms of Siva,—it is the water, coming in the periodical rains, which alone saves the plants and animals (whose life is dependent upon that of plants) from utter destruction. As a personification of water, (or the sea,) Vishnu is in pictures usually represented of a dark-blue colour. The air, as the symbol of spirit, and perhaps, also, as the vehicle of the preserving rains, is considered to belong peculiarly to Vishnu. The sun likewise, though commonly regarded as a type of Siva, is one of the many representations of Vishnu. For if cold is one of the numerous forms of Siva, (the Destroyer,) the warmth of the sun may very naturally, in a temperate climate, or in winter, be considered as a manifestation of the preserving Power.

Among the possessions peculiar to Vishnu are the Chākra, (called by the modern Hindoos *chūk'ra* or *chūk'ūr*,) a sort of wheel or discus, with a hole in the centre, which the god hurled at his foes, and the Shankh or Chank, (modern pron. *shūkh*,§) a kind of shell, having allusion, doubtless, to the sea as personified in Vishnu.

Vishnu, like Siva, is said to have had a thousand different names, among which we may mention that of Trivikrama, or "three-step-taker," (see VĀMANA,) and Hari, (or Heri,) *i.e.* "Green," in allusion, in all probability, to the colour of the sea, (the type of Vishnu;) so KRISHNA, the name of that one of the avatars which is regarded as Vishnu himself, signifies "dark blue," and it was doubtless applied to him for the same reason, the colour of the sea varying with varying circumstances from green to a deep blue.

The preserving deity is usually represented with four arms. He is pictured in various positions, sometimes as Nārāyana reclining on Sēsha,—a thousand-headed serpent,—meditating on the universe to which he is about to give being; from his navel proceeds a lotus, in the opening flower of which Brahma, known by his four heads, is seen sitting; while Lakshmi (Nārāyanī) sits reverently at the feet of her lord. At other times he is represented as standing with the Shankh and Chakra in his hands. Sometimes he is pictured sitting with Lakshmi by his side, and holding a bow and mace, as he rides on his Vāhan GARUDA, (which see.) The Shankh and Chakra are his usual insignia, whether he is represented in his own proper person or in the characters of his various avatars.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon;" GUIGNAUT, "Religions de l'Antiquité," vol. i., book i. chap. iii.; "Biographie Universelle," (Partie mythologique.) COLEMAN, "Mythology of the Hindus."

Visin. See VIZIN.

Visinet, *ve'ze'nā'*, (AUGUSTE THÉODORE,) a French journalist, born in Paris in 1797. He edited the "Journal de Rouen" from 1828 to 1848.

‡ In the celebrated drama of "Sakontalā" (translated by Professor Williams, of Oxford) the following passage occurs:

"That immortal pair
Whom Vishnu, greater than the Self-Existent,
Chose for his parents, when, to save mankind,
He took upon himself the shape of mortals."—Act vii.

§ Etymologically related to the Greek *κόγχη*, (Latin, *concha*,) having the same signification.

Visscher or **Vischer**, vis'kər, (ANNE ROEMER—roo'mer,) a Dutch poetess and artist, born in 1587, was a daughter of Roemer, noticed below. Died in 1651.

Her sister, MARIA TESSELSCHADE, (tes'səl-skā'deh,) born in 1597, was also a poetess. Her talents and beauty were highly extolled by the historian Hooft. Died in 1649.

See SCHELTEMA, "Anna en Maria Tesselschade Visscher," 1809; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Fraser's Magazine" for March, 1854.

Visscher or **Vischer**, (CORNELIS,) an eminent Dutch engraver, born at Haarlem in 1610, was a pupil of Soutman. He executed a number of prints after his own designs, as well as from other artists. His works are ranked among the finest specimens of the art, and command enormous prices. He engraved many admirable portraits, among which is that of A. D. Winius. His death is variously dated from 1660 to 1670.

Visscher, (JAN,) a skilful Dutch engraver, born in 1636, was a brother of the preceding. He engraved after Berghem and Ostade. Died after 1692.

Visscher, (ROEMER or ROMERUS,) a poet, styled "the Dutch Martial," born in Amsterdam in 1547, published a book of emblems, entitled "Zinnepoppen," (1614,) and a collection of Epigrams. Died in 1620.

Viswacarma or **Viswacarma**. See VISWAKARMA.

Viswākārmā or **Viśhwākārmā**, [modern Hindoo pron. vis'wā-kūr'mā; from the Sanscrit *viśhwā*, "all," and *kārmā*, "work,"] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of the Artificer of the Universe, corresponding in some respects to the Vulcan of classic mythology. He was married to Prithu, the goddess of the earth, which he is supposed to have moulded into its present shape.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Viswāmītrā, vis-wā'mī-trā, or **Viśhwāmītrā**, [from the Sanscrit *viśhwā*, "all," and *mītrā*, a "friend," called "the friend of all," perhaps on account of his being the counsellor and friend of Rāma, who was the general friend of mankind,] a celebrated Hindoo sage, who, though originally a Kshatriya, became, by long and painful austerities, a Brahman, or rather a Brahmarshi, (i.e. "Brahman-rishi," or "Brahman saint,") one of a particular class of rishis, in which character he was the preceptor and counsellor of Rāma.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon;" WILSON, "Sanskrit and English Dictionary."

Vital, (ORDERIC.) See ORDERICUS VITALIS.

Vital de Blois, ve'tāl' deh blwā, [Lat. VITA'LIS BLE'SIUS,] a Latin poet of the twelfth century, composed in 1186 a poem, "De Querulo," which was printed in 1830.

Vi-ta-le-ā'nus, [Fr. VITALIEN, ve'tā'le-ān'] Pope of Rome, succeeded Eugenius I. in 657 A.D. He died in 672 A.D., and was succeeded by Deodatus II.

Vitalis. See SJÖBERG.

Vitalis Ordericus. See ORDERICUS VITALIS.

Vite, della, del'lā vee'tā, (TIMOTEO,) an Italian painter, born at Urbino about 1470. He worked with Raphael at Rome. Died about 1524.

Vitelli, ve-têl'lee, (CIAPINO, chā-pee'no,) an Italian general, born at Città di Castello in the sixteenth century. He entered the service of Philip II. of Spain, and was employed under the Duke of Alva in the Low Countries. Died in 1576.

See MOTLEY, "History of the Dutch Republic," vol. ii.

Vitelli or **Vi-tel'li-us**, (CORNELIO,) an Italian teacher of Greek, came to Oxford about 1488, in order, as Hallam says, "to give that most barbarous university some notion of what was going forward on the other side of the Alps." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He returned to Paris in 1489.

Vi-tel'li-us, (AULUS,) Emperor of Rome, born about 15 A.D. He was distinguished by the favour of Caligula, Claudius, and Nero, and was appointed by Galba to command the German legions. He was soon after proclaimed emperor by his army, and Galba having been put to death by the partisans of Otho, the empire was now disputed between the latter and Vitellius. Otho was defeated, and Vitellius recognized as emperor; but, Vespasian having been meanwhile proclaimed at Alex-

andria, his general Antonius Primus marched against Rome, subdued the adherents of Vitellius, and put him to death, (69 A.D.)

See SUETONIUS, "Vitellius;" TACITUS, "History;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" FRANZ HORN, "Historische Gemälde: Galba, Otho, Vitellius," 1812.

Vitellius, (CORNELIO.) See VITELLI.

Vitello, ve-tel'lo, or **Vitellio**, ve-tel'le-o, a Polish mathematician and philosopher of the thirteenth century, was the author of several works, the principal of which is a treatise on optics and geometry, entitled "Vitellionis Perspectivæ Libri decem."

Vitet, ve'tā', (LUDOVIC,) a French *littérateur* and statesman, born in Paris in 1802. He was appointed in 1830 inspector-general of French antiquities, and in 1834 represented the department of Seine-Inférieure in the Chamber of Deputies. He published historical and dramatical sketches, entitled "Les Barricades," (1826,) "Les États de Blois," (1827,) and "La Mort de Henri III," (1829,) also an essay on painting in France, entitled "Eustache Le Sueur, sa Vie et ses Ouvrages," (1843.) He was admitted into the French Academy in 1845.

Vit'i-gēs became King of the Ostrogoths in 536 A.D. He fought in Italy against Belisarius, who took him prisoner in 539 and carried him to Constantinople. He died about three years later.

Vitiking. See WITIKIND.

Vitiza. See WITIZA.

Vitré, ve'trā', (AN'TOINE,) a French printer, born in Paris about 1595. He was appointed director of the royal printing-office by Colbert. Among the works which he printed was the Polyglot Bible of Le Jay, (10 vols., 1628-45,) celebrated for the beauty of the characters. Died in 1674.

See AUG. BERNARD, "A. Vitré et les Caractères Orientaux," etc., 1850.

Vitringa, ve-tring'gā or ve-tring'īā, (CAMPEGIUS,) a learned Dutch theologian, born at Leeuwarden in 1659, became successively professor of Oriental literature, theology, and sacred history at Franeker. He was the author of Latin commentaries on various books of the Scriptures, which are highly esteemed. The Commentary on Isaiah ranks among the best works of the kind. Died in 1722.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Vitringa, (CAMPEGIUS,) a son of the preceding, was born at Franeker in 1693. He became professor of theology at Franeker in 1716, and had a high reputation. He wrote several theological treatises. Died in 1723.

Vitrolles, de, deh ve'trol', (EUGÈNE FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE d'ARNAUD—dār'nō'), BARON, a French politician, born near Aix in 1774. He was a royalist, and took an active part in the intrigues which preceded the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814. He was raised to the peerage in January, 1830. Died in 1854.

Vitruve. See VITRUVIUS.

Vitruvio. See VITRUVIUS.

Vi-tru'vi-us, [Fr. VITRUVÉ, ve'trūv'; It. VITRUVIO, ve-troo've-o.] or, more fully, **Mar'cus Vi-tru'vi-us Pol'i-o**, a celebrated Roman architect and writer, of whom little is known. He served as a military engineer in his youth, and was employed under Julius Cæsar in Africa in 46 B.C. He designed a basilica or temple at Fanum. In the reign of Augustus he was inspector of military engines. He wrote in old age a work on architecture, in ten books, ("De Architectura,") which is highly esteemed as a text-book, and is the only ancient treatise on the subject that has come down to us. His work has been translated into English by R. Castell, (1730,) and by W. Newton, (1771-91.)

See B. BALDE, "Vita Vitruvii," 1612; POLENI, "Exercitationes Vitruvianæ," 1730-41; QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Dictionnaire des Architectes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vitry. See JAMES DE VITRY.

Vitry, de, deh ve'tre', (ÉDOUARD,) a French philologist and numismatist, born about 1670. He wrote a number of dissertations. He visited Rome in 1724.

Vitry, de, (LOUIS DE l'HOSPITAL—deh lō'pe'tāl') MARQUIS, a French general, was a partisan of the League after the death of Henry III. Died in 1611.

Vitry, de, (NICOLAS DE l'HOSPITAL,) MARQUIS, a son of the preceding, was born in 1581. He was one of

those who assassinated Concini in 1617, and was rewarded for that act with the rank of marshal of France. Died in 1644.

Vittorelli, vēt-to-rel'lee, or **Vettorelli**, vēt-to-rel'lee, (ANDREA), an Italian author and priest, born at Bassano in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He had a high reputation as a writer. Died after 1632.

Vittoria Colonna. See COLONNA.

Vittorino da Feltré, vēt-to-ree'no dā fēl'trà, [Fr. VICTORIN DE FELTRE, vēk'to'rān' deh fēl'tr,] a celebrated Italian teacher, born at Feltré in 1379, became professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Padua. He afterwards presided over a school at Mantua, where he numbered among his pupils George of Trebizond, Theodore Gaza, and other eminent men. His system of education, which included gymnastics, is highly commended by contemporary writers. Died in 1447.

See RACHELI, "Intorno a Vittorino da Feltré," 1832; BENOÏT, "Victorin de Feltré," 1853; CARLO DE ROSMINI, "Idea dell'ottimo Precettore nella Vita di Vittorino da Feltré," 1801.

Vittorio Amedeo. See VICTOR AMADEUS.

Vivaldi, ve-vāl'dee, (ANTONIO), an Italian composer and eminent violinist, born at Venice in the seventeenth century; died in 1743.

Vivant, ve'vōn', (FRANÇOIS), a French priest, born in Paris in 1663, became canon of Notre-Dame at Paris, grand vicar, and grand chorister or precentor, in 1730. He wrote several works on theology. Died in 1739.

Vivares, ve'vār', (FRANÇOIS), a French engraver, born near Montpellier in 1712. He studied landscape-engraving in England, and executed a number of prints, after Claude Lorrain, which are esteemed master-pieces of the kind. Died in 1782.

Vivarini, ve-vā-ree'nee, (ANTONIO), an Italian painter, of Murano, near Venice. He was a brother of Bartolommeo, and worked about 1450. His works are richly coloured.

Vivarini, (BARTOLOMEO), a Venetian painter of the fifteenth century, was one of the first artists in Venice who employed oil-colours.

Vivarini, (LUIGI), lived in the fifteenth century, and attained a high reputation as a painter. There are several of his works in the Venetian Academy. He worked as late as 1490.

Vivens, de, deh ve'vōn', (FRANÇOIS), a French savant and writer, born near Clairac in 1697. He wrote on agriculture, physics, etc. Died in 1780.

Vives, ve'e'vēs, (JOHN LOUIS), [called in Latin LUDOVICUS VIVUS,] a Spanish scholar, born at Valencia in 1492. He studied at the University of Louvain, where he afterwards became professor of the Latin language. He was subsequently invited to England by Henry VIII., who appointed him tutor to the princess Mary. Having opposed the divorce of Catherine of Aragon, he was imprisoned several months, and on his release settled at Bruges, in the Netherlands. He was an intimate friend of Erasmus and Budæus, and the three have been called a triumvirate in the republic of letters, equally eminent for talents and learning. Among the principal works of Vives are Latin treatises "On the Truth of the Christian Faith," "On the Soul and Life," and "On the Causes of the Arts being Corrupted," ("De Causis Corruptarum Artium.") Died in 1540.

See BOSCH-KEMPER, "J. L. Vives geschetst als christeljik Philantroop," 1851; NAMÈCHE, "Mémoire sur la Vie et les Écrits de J. L. Vives;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" DUPIN, "Auteurs ecclésiastiques;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Viv'ī-an, (RICHARD HUSSEY Vivian,) LORD, an English general, born in 1775. He served under Moore at Corunna in 1808, became a colonel in 1812, and distinguished himself in the Peninsular war in 1813. With the rank of major-general, he commanded a brigade of cavalry at Waterloo. He was raised to the peerage in 1841. Died in 1842.

Viviani, ve-ve-ā'nee, (VINCENZO), a celebrated Italian mathematician and engineer, born at Florence in April, 1622. He was a pupil of Galileo, after whose death (1642) he studied under Torricelli. About 1662 he was appointed chief engineer by the Grand Duke of Tuscany. He acquired a wide reputation by his attempt to restore the fifth book of Apollonius on Conic Sections, in

his "Geometrical Conjectures concerning Maximums and Minimums," ("De Maximis et Minimis geometrica Divinatio," 1659.) In 1674 he published "The Fifth Book of the Elements of Euclid, or the Universal Science of Proportion explained according to the Doctrine of Galileo." Died at Florence in 1703.

See FABRONI, "Vita Italorum doctriina excellentium," vol. i.; FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Viviani;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vivien, ve've-ā'n', (ALEXANDRE FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE), an able French lawyer and writer, born in Paris in 1799. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1833 to 1848, and was minister of justice from March to October, 1840. In 1845 he published "Administrative Studies," which procured his admission into the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. Died in 1854.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vivien, (JOSEPH), a French portrait-painter, born at Lyons in 1657. He painted mostly in pastel, (crayon,) and gained a high reputation. He received the title of first painter to the Elector of Bavaria, at whose court he worked many years. Died at Bonn in 1735.

Vivien de Saint-Martin, ve've-ā'n' deh sān mār'tān', (LOUIS), a French geographer and historian, born about 1800. He published, besides several works of geography, a "History of the French Revolution," (4 vols., 1841), and a "History of the Geographical Discoveries of European Nations," (2 or 3 vols., 1845-46.)

Vivonne, ve've'ōn', (LOUIS VICTOR DE ROCHECHOUART—deh rosh'shoo'ār'), Duc de Montemart et de Vivonne, a French general and courtier, born in 1636, was a brother of Madame de Montespan. He was appointed in 1675 Viceroy of Sicily, which was then the seat of war between the French and Spaniards. He gained a decisive naval victory near Palermo in 1676. Died in 1688.

See COMTE DE ROCHECHOUART, "Histoire de la Maison de Rochechouart," 1859; SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" DANGEAU, "Journal;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vizin, von, fon or von ve'e'zin, written also **Visin** and **Wisin**, (and sometimes **Vou-Vezin**), (DENIS IVANOVITCH), a celebrated Russian dramatist, born at Moscow in 1745, was the author of comedies entitled "The Brigadier" and "The Spoiled Youth," which obtained great popularity. He also translated Voltaire's "Alzire," and made other versions from the French and German. Died in 1792.

Vizzani, vēt-sā'nee, (POMPEO), an Italian historian, born at Bologna in 1540. He wrote a "History of Bologna," (1596.) Died in 1607.

Vlaccus. See VLACQ.

Vlacq, vlāk, [Lat. VLAC'cus,] (ADRIAAN), a Dutch mathematician and printer, flourished about 1620-40. He distinguished himself in the computation of logarithms, and published "Tables of Sines, Tangents, Logarithms," etc.

Vladimir or **Wladimir**, vlād'e-mir, [Polish and Russian pron. vlā-dee'mir,] surnamed THE GREAT, Grand Duke of Russia, was an illegitimate son of Svatoslaf, who, on dividing his dominions, gave him Novgorod for his share, about 972. He afterwards made war on his brother Yaropolk, whom he defeated and put to death, thus becoming sole monarch of the empire. He was a warlike and powerful prince, and the first Christian sovereign of Russia. In 988 he demanded in marriage the Greek princess Anna, (a sister of the emperors Basil and Constantine,) and sent an army to the Crimea to support his demand. He obtained the princess, and, at the same time, adopted the religion of the Greek Church, which he established in Russia. He zealously opposed idolatry, and built churches and schools. Died in 1015.

See KARAMZIN, "History of Russia."

Vlad'imir or **Wladimir**, (ANDREIOWITCH), a brave Russian prince, was a nephew of Ivan II. At the death of Ivan, in 1364, he might have succeeded, but he yielded the throne to Dmitri. He gained a great victory over the Tartars at Koolikof (Kulikow) in 1380. Died in 1410.

Vladimir Mo-nom'a-ehos, [Fr. VLADIMIR MONO-MAQUE, flā'de'mēr' mo'no'māk',] a celebrated monarch

of Russia, born about 1052, was a great-grandson of Vladimir the Great. He began to reign at Kiev about 1112. His wife was a daughter of Harold, King of England. He was renowned for his martial exploits and his wisdom and goodness. His reign was very prosperous. Died in 1126.

See KARAMZIN, "History of Russia."

Vladislas of Hungary. See LADISLAUS.

Vlad'is-la-us, written also **Vladislas** and **Ladislas** or **Ladislaus**, [Polish, WLADISLAW, vlá'de-sláf,] I, King of Poland, born about 1044, succeeded his brother Boleslaus in 1082. Died in 1102 or 1103.

Vladislaus or **Ladislaus II**, was a son of Boleslaw or Boleslaus III. He began to reign in 1139, and was deposed by the Diet in 1146. Died about 1162.

Vladislaus or **Ladislaus III** or **IV**, King of Poland, began to reign in 1296, was deposed in 1300, and restored in 1305. He defeated the Teutonic knights. He died in 1333, and was succeeded by his son, Casimir the Great.

Vladislaus or **Ladislaus IV**, or **V**, King of Poland, was Jagellon, Grand Duke of Lithuania. He obtained the crown of Poland in 1386 by marriage with Hedwig, the heiress of the former king. At the same time he renounced paganism and joined the Catholic Church. He waged war against the Teutonic knights. Died in 1434.

Vladislaus or **Ladislaus V**, or **VI**, a son of the preceding, was born about 1423, or, as some say, 1400. He was a famous warrior, and became King of Hungary. (See LADISLAUS IV, or V.)

Vladislav. See VLADISLAUS.

Vlaming, vlá'ming, (PETER), a Dutch poet, born at Amsterdam in 1686. He produced a poetical version of Sannazarus's "Arcadia," and some original poems. Died in 1733.

Vlerick, vlá'rik, (PETER), a Flemish painter, born at Courtrai in 1539. He studied under Tintoretto in Venice, and worked at Rome. In 1569 he settled at Tournay. Died in 1581.

Vliet, van, vān vliet, (HENDRIK), a Dutch painter of history, landscapes, and portraits, lived about 1650-1700.

Vlitius, vlee'se-us, or **Van Vliet**, (JOHN), a Dutch philologist and poet, lived at the Hague and at Breda. He was appointed recorder or registrar of Breda in 1651. He wrote Latin poems, and other works, among which is "Old and New Hunting of J. Vlitius," ("Jani Vlitii Venatio novantiqua," 1645.) Died in 1666.

Vocht, (KARL.) See VOGT.

Voeroesmarty. See VÖRÖSMARTY.

Voet, voot, (DANIEL), a son of Gisbert, noticed below, was born at Heusden in 1629. He became professor of philosophy at Utrecht, and wrote "Meletemata Philosophica et Physiologica," (1661.) Died in 1660.

Voet, [Lat. VOE'tIUS,] (GISBERT), an eminent Dutch scholar and theologian, born at Heusden in 1589 or 1588. Having studied at Leyden, he became professor of theology and Oriental languages at Utrecht in 1634. He was engaged in frequent and violent controversies with the Arminians, the Catholics, and the Cartesian philosophers, and advocated the doctrines set forth by the Synod of Dort. Died in 1676.

See BAULE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Voet, (JOHN), son of Paul, noticed below, was born at Utrecht in 1647. He became professor of law at Leyden, and was the author of a commentary on the Pandects, and other legal works, in Latin. Died in 1714.

Voet, (JOHN EUSEBIUS), a Dutch poet and physician, resided at the Hague. Died in 1778.

Voet, (PAUL), son of Gisbert, noticed above, was born at Heusden in 1619. He became professor of logic, Greek, and civil law at Utrecht. He was the author of several valuable legal works, among which we may name "On Laws and their Harmony," ("De Statutis eorumque Concursu.") Died in 1677.

Voetius. See VOET.

Vogel, vó'zhél' or fò'gèl, (ADOLPHE), a French musical composer, a grandson of Christoph Vogel, was born at Lille in 1806. He produced an opera entitled "The Siege of Leyden," which was performed with applause in 1847.

Vogel, fò'gèl, (CHRISTIAN LEBERECHE), a German historical painter, born at Dresden in 1759, became professor in the Academy of his native city. Died in 1816.

Vogel, (CHRISTOPH), a German composer of operatic music, born at Nuremberg in 1756. Among his works is "Demophon." Died in 1788.

Vogel, (EDUARD), son of Johann Karl, noticed below, was born at Crefeld in 1829. Being sent in 1853 by the English government to assist Barth, Richardson, and Overweg in their researches in Central Africa, he was put to death, by order of the Sultan of Wadai, in 1856.

Vogel, (JOHANN KARL CHRISTOPH), a distinguished German teacher and educational writer, born in 1795. He became director of the Bürgerschule at Leipsic in 1832. He published a "School Dictionary of the German Language," a "German Reader for the Higher Classes," and other works. His daughter ELISE, born in 1823, has published "Musikalischen Märchen," (1852,) and other popular tales.

Vogel, (JOHANN WILHELM), a German mineralogist, born in the duchy of Coburg in 1657. He published "Travels in the East Indies," (1690,) and other works. Died in 1723.

Vogel, (THEODOR), a German botanist, who in 1841 accompanied the expedition sent out to Africa by the English government. He died at Fernando Po about six months after.

Vogel von Vogelstein, fò'gèl fon fò'gèl-stīn', (KARL CHRISTIAN), a German painter, son of Christian Leberecht Vogel, noticed above, was born at Wildenfels in 1788. He studied at Dresden, and afterwards visited Rome and Florence. He became professor of painting at the Academy of Dresden in 1820, and in 1824 court painter. Among his principal works are portraits of Thorwaldsen and Pope Pius VII., and illustrations of Goethe's "Faust."

Vogelin, fò'gèh-jeen', (ERNST), a Swiss painter, born at Constance in 1528, was a son-in-law of Valentine Papa, a noted publisher of Leipsic. Among the publications of Vögelin were excellent editions of Isocrates and other classics. Died in 1590.

Voght, von, fon fogt, (KASPAR), BARON, a German philanthropist, born at Hamburg in 1752, was the founder of several benevolent and educational institutions for the poor in his native city. He was the author of treatises on agriculture and rural economy. Died in 1839.

Vogl, fögl, (JOHANN NEPOMUK), an Austrian lyric poet, born at Vienna in 1802, has published "Ballads and Romances," "Soldier Songs," "Lyric Poems," and other works.

Vogler, fòg'ler, (GEORG JOSEPH), a German musician and composer, born at Würzburg in 1749. He was appointed chapel-master at Stockholm in 1786. He published several musical treatises, and numbered among his pupils Meyerbeer and Weber. His compositions include masses, symphonies, and operas. Died in 1814.

Vogler, (VALENTIN HEINRICH), a German medical writer, born at Helmstedt in 1622; died in 1677.

Vogli, vòl'ye, (GIOVANNI GIACINTO), an Italian physician, born near Bologna in 1697. He published a work "On the Generation of Man," ("De Anthropogonia," 1718.) Died in 1762.

Vogt, fogt, sometimes written **Vocht**, (KARL), a German naturalist and physiologist, born at Giessen in 1817. He studied anatomy and medicine, and subsequently accompanied Agassiz in his expedition to the glaciers. He was appointed professor of geology at Geneva in 1852. Among his works we may name "Physiological Letters," (1845,) "Pictures from Animal Life," (1852,) "Outlines of Geology," (1860,) and "Lectures on Man, his Position in the Creation and in the History of the Earth," (1863.) He also contributed to Agassiz's "Natural History of Fresh-water Fish." He favours the Darwinian theory. "All the German writers we have quoted," says the "North American Review" for April, 1870,—"Vogt, Büchner, Haeckel, and others,—dwell with more or less concealed elation on one great service, as they suppose, of the Darwinian theory,—that it has removed the necessity of an intelligent Creator from the theory of the universe."

Voïart, vwá'ár', (ANNE ÉLISABETH **Petitpain**—*pé-lé-te'pán'*), a French authoress, born at Nancy in 1786. She was married to M. Voïart. She wrote novels and educational works, among which is "Woman, or the Six Loves," ("La Femme, ou les Six Amours," 6 vols., 1828.) This gained the Montyon prize. Died in 1866.

Voigt, foikt, (GOTTFRIED,) a learned German writer, born in Misnia in 1644. He became rector of an academy at Hamburg about 1680. He published, besides other works, "Physical Curiosities," ("Curiositates Physicæ," 1668,) and a treatise on the altars of the early Christians, called "Thysiasteriologia, sive de Altaribus veterum," etc., (1709.) Died in 1682.

Voigt, (JOHANN,) a German Protestant minister, born in Hanover in 1695. He published a "Critical Catalogue of Rare Books," (1732.) Died in 1765.

Voigt, (JOHANNES,) a German historian, born in Saxemeiningen in 1786. He became professor of historical sciences at Königsberg in 1817, and afterwards filled the chair of mediæval and modern history in the same university. He published a "History of the Lombard Confederacy," ("Geschichte des Lombardenbundes," 1818,) a "History of Prussia from the Earliest Times down to the Destruction of the Power of the German Order," (9 vols., 1827-39,) and other works. Died in 1863.

Voigt, von, fon foikt, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLOR,) a German jurist, born at Allstädt in 1743, rose to be minister of state for Saxe-Weimar. He was an intimate friend of Schiller, Herder, Goethe, and Wieland. Died in 1819.

His son, of the same name, born in 1774, filled several offices under the government, and was sent on a mission to Saint Petersburg in 1801. Died in 1813.

Voisenon, de, deh vwáz'nón', (CLAUDE HENRI FUSÉE,) ABBÉ, a French wit and dramatic writer, born near Melun in 1708. Having taken orders, he was appointed grand vicar of Boulogne, and subsequently obtained the abbey of Jard. He was elected to the French Academy in 1762. He wrote a number of popular comedies; also poems, tales, literary anecdotes, and historical sketches. He was an intimate friend of Voltaire. Died in 1775.

See G. DESNOIRESTERRES, "Les Originaux;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for January, 1851.

Voisin, (DANIEL.) See VOYSIN.

Voisin, vwáz'án', (FÉLIX,) born at Mans in 1794, studied medicine in Paris, and was appointed, in 1831, physician to the Bicêtre Asylum. He published a treatise "On the Moral and Physical Causes of Mental Maladies," (1826,) "On Idiocy in Children," (1843,) and other similar works.

Voisin, de, deh vwáz'án', (JOSEPH,) a French theologian and Hebrew scholar, born at Bordeaux about 1610. He was chaplain to the Prince of Conti. He published the "Theology of the Jews," ("Theologia Judæorum," 1647,) a "Treatise on the Jubilee," (1655,) and other works. Died in 1685.

Voiture, vwá'tür', (VINCENT,) a famous French poet and wit, born at Amiens in 1598, was a son of a rich wine-merchant. He was admitted about 1625 into the Hôtel Rambouillet, where he acquired great favour and admiration by his wit, his talent for raillery, and his agreeable manners. In his early life he was in the service of Gaston, Duke of Orléans, who, having revolted against the king, sent Voiture to Spain about 1632 to solicit the aid of the Count of Olivares. He described his travels in Spain in letters, which are among his best works. He was one of the first members of the French Academy, into which he was admitted in 1634. In 1639 he became *maitre-d'hôtel* (steward) to the king. He obtained in 1642 the office of chief clerk to the controller-general of finances, a lucrative sinecure. Died in 1648. He wrote many letters and poems, which the critics of his own time extolled as models of grace, but which are marred by affectation. His style was greatly admired by Boileau. "If the bad taste of others," says Hallam, "had not perverted his own, Voiture would have been a good writer. His letters, especially those written from Spain, are sometimes truly witty, and always vivacious. . . . Pope, in addressing ladies, was nearly the ape of Voiture." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Two English translations of Voiture's letters were made,

one by J. Davies, (1657,) and one by Dryden and others, (3d edition, 1736.)

See ALPHEN, "Étude sur Voiture," etc., 1853; TALLEMANT DES RÉAUX, "Historiettes;" A. DAUPHIN, "Discours sur Voiture," 1847; PELLISSON, "Histoire de l'Académie Française;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Volanus, vo-lá'nús, (ANDREAS,) a Polish writer and Protestant theologian, born in the province of Posen in 1530, published numerous controversial works against the Jesuits and Socinians; also a Latin treatise "On Political Liberty," (1582.) Died in 1610.

Volñus, vol'fe'ús', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French prelate, born at Dijon in 1734. He became constitutional Bishop of Côte-d'Or in 1791. Died in 1822.

See AMANTON, "Notice sur J. B. Volñus," 1823.

Volger, fol'ger, (WILHELM FRIEDRICH,) a German teacher, born near Lüneburg in 1794, published several geographical and historical works for the use of schools.

Volk, folk, (WILHELM,) a Prussian writer, born at Berlin in 1804. He published "The Ecstatic Virgins of the Tyrol," and other works on mysticism; also a "Manual of Italian Literature," and "Sweden, Ancient and Modern."

Vol-ke'ñ-us, [Ger. pron. fol-ká'fe-ús'] (JOHANN,) a German Socinian minister, born in Misnia, flourished in the seventeenth century. He wrote a work "On True Religion," ("De vera Religione," 1630.)

Volkhardt, folk'hárt, (WILHELM,) a German historical painter, born at Herdecke, on the Ruhr, in 1815. He worked at Dusseldorf.

Volkmann, folk'mán, (ALFRED WILHELM,) a distinguished German physiologist, born at Leipsic in 1801. He studied medicine and natural history at the university of his native city, and in 1837 became professor of physiology at Dorpat. He was afterwards appointed to the chair of physiology and anatomy at Halle. Among his principal works are the "Anatomy of Animals," ("Anatomia Animalium," 1831-33,) "New Contributions to the Physiology of Vision," (*Gesichtssinn*,) (1836,) and "The Doctrine of the Corporeal Life of Man," (1837.)

Volkman, (JULIUS,) a jurist, born at Leipsic in 1804, is a brother of the preceding. He practised law at Chemnitz, and published several legal works.

Volkof, Volkov, or Wolkow, vol-ko'f', (FEODOR GRIGORIEVITCH,) born at Kostroma, in Russia, in 1729, was the founder of the first theatre in his native country. It was erected at Yaroslaf about 1750. He officiated as architect, scene-painter, manager, actor, and poet, and distinguished himself in various departments. About 1756 he was ordered by the empress to establish a theatre at Moscow. Died in 1763.

Vollenhove, vol'len-hó'veh, (JAN,) a Dutch poet and Protestant minister of the seventeenth century, preached at the Hague. His chief work is "The Triumph of the Cross."

Volney, vol'ne, de, [Fr. pron. deh vol'ná'] (CONSTANTIN FRANÇOIS,) COUNTESS, a distinguished French philosopher, author, and traveller, was born at Craon (Mayenne) in February, 1757. His family name was CHASSEBŒUF, (sháss'bú'f,) for which his father substituted BOISGIRAIS. The name Volney was adopted by the subject of this article, who inherited an independent fortune. Having travelled in Egypt and Syria (1783-85) and learned the Arabic language, he published in 1787 his "Travels in Egypt and Syria," ("Voyage en Égypte et en Syrie," 2 vols.,) which is a work of high reputation. It was esteemed the best description of those countries that had yet appeared. In 1789 he was elected a deputy to the States-General. He favoured rational liberty and reform, but opposed the excesses of the Revolution, and was identified with the Girondists. The weakness of his voice hindered his success as an orator. In 1791 he produced a popular and eloquent work, entitled "Ruins, or Meditations on the Revolutions of Empires." He was imprisoned by the dominant party in 1793, and saved from death by the fall of Robespierre, (July, 1794.) He crossed the Atlantic in 1795, and passed two years or more in the United States. He complained that he was ill treated by the government or by President Adams. In his absence he was chosen a member of the Institute. He supported

Bonaparte on the 18th Brumaire, 1799, but declined the place of minister of the interior, which the First Consul offered him, and soon became alienated from his service. In 1803 he published a "Description of the Climate and Soil of the United States of America," ("Tableau du Climat et du Sol des États-Unis d'Amérique," 2 vols. 8vo.) which was received with favour. He married his cousin, Mademoiselle de Chassebœuf, in 1810. Among his works are "The Natural Law, or Physical Principles of Morality," (1793), and "Researches on Ancient History," (3 vols., 1814.) Died in April, 1820.

See A. BOSSANGE, "Notice sur la Vie de Volney," 1821; EUGÈNE BERGER, "Études sur Volney," 1852; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," vol. vii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vo-log'e-sēs [Fr. VOLOGÈSE, vo'lo'zhâz'] I, King of Parthia, ascended the throne in 50 A.D. He waged war against the Romans, who in the reign of Nero invaded Armenia. Died about 81 A.D.

Vologeses II. was a son of Chosroes, whom he succeeded in 122 A.D. His reign was pacific. He died about 148, and left the throne to his son, Vologeses III. He attempted about 162 to conquer Armenia from the Romans, but was defeated.

Volpato, vol-pá'to, (GIOVANNI), an Italian engraver, born at Bassano about 1735. He studied at Venice under Bartolozzi, and afterwards executed a number of prints, after the works of Raphael in the Vatican, and other eminent artists. His engravings are numerous, and are ranked among the master-pieces of the time. Raphael Morghen was the pupil and son-in-law of Volpato. Died in 1803.

Volpi, vol'pee, (GIAN ANTONIO), an Italian printer and classical scholar, born at Padua in 1686. In conjunction with the printer Comino, he established a press, called "Libreria Volpi-Cominiana," from which were issued excellent editions of the classics, including Catullus. Volpi was for many years professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Padua, and was the author of Latin poems and other works. Died in 1766.

See FABRONI, "Vita Italorum doctrina excellentium."

Volpi, (GIUSEPPE), an Italian historian, born near Bari in 1680. He wrote a history of the Visconti, (2 vols., 1737-48.) Died in 1756.

Volta, vol'tá, (ALESSANDRO), a celebrated Italian electrician and natural philosopher, born at Como, February 19, 1745. He wrote a treatise "On the Attractive Force of Electric Fire," ("De Vi attractiva Ignis electrici," 1769), and invented an electrophorus in 1775. About 1776 he became professor of natural philosophy in the University of Pavia. He travelled in Germany, France, and England in 1782. He invented an electrical condenser and a eudiometer. His celebrity is derived chiefly from the discovery of the Voltaic pile, an apparatus which excites a continuous current of electricity by the contact of different substances. He published this discovery about 1792, and received the Copley medal of the Royal Society of London in 1794. He generalized the phenomena which Galvani had observed, and rectified an error in the theory by which that philosopher had explained them. "It was thus," says Sir J. F. W. Herschel, "that he arrived at the knowledge of a general fact, that of the disturbance of electrical equilibrium by the mere contact of different bodies, and the circulation of a current of electricity in one constant direction through a circuit composed of three different conductors. To increase the intensity of the very minute and delicate effect thus observed, became his next aim; nor did his inquiry terminate till it had placed him in possession of that most wonderful of all human inventions, the pile which bears his name, through the medium of a series of well-conducted and logically-combined experiments, which has rarely, if ever, been surpassed in the annals of physical research." ("Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy.") Volta married Teresa de' Peregriani in 1794, and had three sons. Invited by Bonaparte, he went to Paris in 1801, and performed experiments with his pile before the Institute, of which he was chosen one of the eight foreign associates in 1802. He retained his professorship at Pavia about thirty years. In 1810 he received the title of count from Napoleon, who also appointed him a senator of the king-

dom of Italy. He wrote a number of treatises on electricity, etc., which were collected and published in 5 vols., (1816,) under the title of "Opere di Volta." He died at Como in April, 1827.

See ARAGO, "Éloge de Volta," 1834; ZUCCALA, "Elogio storico di A. Volta," 1827; MOCCHETTI, "Vita del Conte Volta," 1833; A. SEEBECK, "Gedächtnissrede auf A. Volta," 1846; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Voltaire, de, deh vol'târ', (FRANÇOIS MARIE AROUET-â'roo'â'), the most remarkable name in the history of French literature, was born at Châtenay, near Sceaux, the 20th of February, 1694. His father was François Arouet, formerly a notary, then a treasurer in the chamber of accounts; his mother, who belonged to a noble family of Poitou, was Marie Marguerite Daurmat. The name Voltaire, according to some authorities, was derived from an estate which belonged to his mother, though others have maintained that it was an anagram of *Arouet l. z.*, (*i.e.* *Arouet le jeune*, (*jeune*), or "Arouet the Younger.") Madame Arouet is said to have been an intelligent, witty, and attractive woman. She died before her distinguished son had reached his twentieth year. The godfather and first teacher of young Arouet was the Abbé de Châteauneuf, whose morals, like his religious principles, were anything but strict: so that it was whispered and believed by many that Voltaire might justly have claimed with him a more direct relationship than that of godson. So much, at least, may be considered certain, that the abbé early indoctrinated his pupil in the sceptical literature which was then becoming all the fashion in France. At the age of eleven years Voltaire wrote a poetical petition for an invalid soldier, which excited the admiration of the celebrated beauty Ninon de Lenclous, then far advanced in years; and, at her request, he was presented to her by the Abbé Châteauneuf, who had the reputation of being her latest lover. Her death occurred shortly after this interview, and by her will she left Voltaire two thousand livres for the purpose of purchasing books. He had been placed when he was ten years old at the Jesuit college Louis-le-Grand, where one of his instructors, Père Le Jay, is said to have predicted that he would some day be the Coryphæus of deism in France. Even at that early age the wit and genius of the young Arouet appear to have excited general admiration. In 1710 the poet Jean Baptiste Rousseau, then in the acme of his fame, assisted in the distribution of the honours at the college. As one prize after another was awarded to Voltaire, the attention of Rousseau was arrested; he desired to have the boy presented to him, and predicted for him, we are told, a brilliant literary destiny.

On leaving the college of the Jesuits, he was sent by his father to a law-school, where he says he was disgusted with the unphilosophical method of pursuing the study of jurisprudence, and he therefore resolved to abandon the law; but it is probable that his taste for light literature contributed quite as much towards leading him to that resolution as the philosophical considerations to which he refers. The Abbé Châteauneuf had already introduced him into a circle at once brilliant and licentious. To withdraw him from this corrupt but fascinating influence, his father sent him as secretary to the Marquis Châteauneuf, who was setting out as ambassador to the United Provinces. While there, he seduced the daughter of Madame du Noyer, an intriguing woman, who passed for being a Protestant. She was even suspected by some of conniving at, if not directly encouraging, the fault of the youthful lovers, in the hope of obtaining money from Voltaire's relations. She complained loudly to the Marquis of Châteauneuf, from whom, soon after, Voltaire received an order to quit the Hague and return to France. Mademoiselle du Noyer's father was in Paris, and Voltaire did not hesitate to advise his innamorata to feign a conversion to the Catholic faith, in which case she might hope to have the powerful assistance of the Church in rescuing her from the tyranny of her mother. But this ingenious plot was not successful, and the correspondence between the lovers soon after ceased, at least for a time.

At the house of M. de Caumartin, (a friend of the family,) with whom Voltaire sought refuge from the

frowns and reproaches of his father,* he had an opportunity of hearing the father of that gentleman talk of the glorious days of Henry IV., with some of whose contemporaries the old man had conversed in his youth. Young Arouet's enthusiasm was strongly excited. It was then that he formed the design of his great epic, the "Henriade," and of his history of the age of Louis XIV. About this time Louis XIV. died; a witty and satirical pamphlet, in which the decease of the king was treated as a national deliverance, and in which the new government was not spared, was suspected to have been written, in whole or in part, by Voltaire. He was accordingly arrested, and confined in the Bastille. This, however, proved a blessing to him, rather than a calamity. Freed during his imprisonment from the seductions of pleasure and the dissipations of society, he composed a considerable part of the "Henriade," and completed his tragedy of "Œdipe," which attracted the favourable notice of the regent, and procured his liberation. He was presented soon after by M. Nocé to the regent, who gave him one thousand crowns. Voltaire is reported to have said on that occasion, "I thank your royal highness that you are thus careful for my board; but no more of your lodgings, I beseech you." He was twenty-four years of age when he was released from the Bastille, after an imprisonment of almost a year. It was soon after this event that he changed his name from Arouet to Voltaire. "I have been," he wrote to Mademoiselle du Noyer, "very unfortunate under my first name. I wish to try if this new one will serve me any better." The brilliant success of his "Œdipe" (which was represented with great applause for thirty successive nights) appears, however, to have completely reconciled him to the ways of the blind goddess. Rank and beauty were now eager to pay him homage. He became the favoured guest and companion of the great. The Prince of Conti addressed to him, as a brother poet, some pretty, complimentary verses, and he was very graciously received by the beautiful Maréchale de Villars, with whom, it is said, he fell desperately in love, (*éperdument amoureux*;) but she does not appear to have given him the slightest encouragement. ("Biographie Universelle.")

But the cup of prosperity presented to his lips was not unmixed with bitter ingredients. The Abbé Desfontaines had obtained fraudulently an imperfect copy of the "Henriade," and had it published, under the name of "The League," ("La Ligue," etc.) The poem, even in this imperfect form, was very favourably received. Voltaire hastened to prepare for the public a more perfect edition; but certain passages in the work which gave offence to the priesthood prevented him from obtaining permission to publish it.

His vanity and self-esteem were destined to receive some severe rebuffs from that haughty aristocracy which could never wholly divest itself of the idea that rank was something essentially superior even to genius of the highest order, which it might indeed condescend to patronize and perhaps applaud, but with which it could never associate on equal terms. In December, 1725, Voltaire, while at the table of his friend the Duke of Sully, happened to express himself on some subject with great animation and self-confidence. One of the guests, the Chevalier de Rohan, son of the Duke de Rohan-Chabot, asked, "Who is this young man that speaks so loud?" "He is," replied Voltaire, "one who does not carry a great name, but can do credit to the one he has." A few days after, the chevalier sent word to Voltaire that the Duke of Sully expected him to dinner. He went accordingly. While he was dining, one of the servants announced that some one wished particularly to see him. He descended, and was met by three men, who immediately fell on him and beat him unmercifully with their canes. It was noticed as an act of great generosity on the part of the Chevalier de Rohan that he directed his men not to beat their victim on his head. When Voltaire complained of the outrage to the Duke of Sully, the latter admitted that it was a rude and "un-

civil" act on the part of Rohan, but declined to aid him in any way to obtain satisfaction. Thereupon Voltaire practised fencing diligently for some weeks, and at the end of that time challenged Rohan to a duel. The challenge was accepted, but, before the parties met, Voltaire was arrested and sent to prison. We are not told whether or not the chevalier gave notice to the police; but a chivalrous knight who could employ three men to attack another who was unarmed might reasonably be supposed capable of such an act. This proceeding had, in all probability, an important influence on the destinies of Europe. It seems for a time to have completely disgusted Voltaire with the society and government of France, and it determined him to accept an invitation, received from Lord Bolingbroke, that he should visit England. This visit, which may be regarded as the most important event of his life, dates from August, 1726. While in that country, he was particularly struck with the absolute freedom of thought enjoyed by all the people; his own views, in the society of Bolingbroke and his deistical friends, appear to have been developed and matured. In England, also, he acquired some acquaintance with the Newtonian philosophy, the knowledge of which he was afterwards among the first to introduce among his countrymen in France. After nearly three years' absence, he returned to Paris in 1729. At first he lived retired, and finished his tragedy of "Brutus," which he had begun in England. According to some critics, the influence of Shakspeare is clearly visible in this piece, and perhaps still more in his next tragedy, "Zaïre," (1730,) although Voltaire afterwards affected to despise the great English dramatist, perhaps the better to conceal how much he was indebted to him. About this time, also, he finished his "History of Charles XII.," for which he had procured some very valuable materials during his sojourn in London.

His "Brutus" was by some considered a complete failure, and Fontenelle indeed advised him to abandon tragedy, as unsuited to his genius; but his next drama, "Zaïre," proved a brilliant success. It is regarded by many as the finest of all Voltaire's tragedies, and as fully equal to the best in the language. His "Lettres Philosophiques," otherwise called "Lettres sur les Anglais," ("Letters on the English,") appeared about 1732. The freedom of some of his ideas gave offence to the clergy. The "Lettres" were condemned to be publicly burned, the publisher was imprisoned, and an order was issued to arrest the author, so that to escape the officers of the law he was fain to make a speedy retreat to Cirey, (on the borders of Lorraine,) an estate belonging to the celebrated Madame Châtelet, (or Chastelet,) with whom he formed a *liaison* which continued until the death of that lady. (See CHASTELET, GABRIELLE.) While in this retreat he wrote his "Éléments de la Philosophie de Newton," (published at Amsterdam in 1738,) designed to set forth and elucidate the theories and discoveries of the great English philosopher. He also composed his "Alzire," a tragedy, which was acted at Paris with great applause in 1736. His "Mahomet," which he dedicated to the pope, was first acted in 1741. His holiness accepted the dedication very graciously, unable, or perhaps unwilling, to perceive that the shafts which the author seemed to aim at the false pretences of the prophet were in reality directed against those of the Catholic Church. His "Mérope," brought out in 1743, was received with an enthusiastic and tumultuous applause such as had never before been exhibited in any theatre in Europe.

Several years before the last-named date, Frederick, the Prince-Royal of Prussia, had written to Voltaire and expressed his admiration of the genius which was then dazzling Europe: this led to an intimacy between the prince and the poet, which was kept up by a constant exchange of letters and flattering compliments from both the parties. When, in 1740, Frederick succeeded to the throne, he invited his friend to visit him at Berlin. But Voltaire was unwilling to separate himself from Madame Châtelet. He accepted, however, in 1743, a mission from the government to visit Frederick for the purpose of securing Prussia's alliance with France, in which undertaking he was successful. Through the influence

* His father appears to have been quite as much displeased with Voltaire's writing poetry as with his more culpable irregularities. He was not less disgusted with the conduct of his eldest son, because he had become a Jansenist. He said, bitterly, "I have for sons two foëts,—the one in prose, the other in verse."

of Madame Pompadour, with whom Voltaire was acquainted, as he tells us, before she became the favourite mistress of Louis XV., he was chosen (May 9, 1746) a member of the French Academy to succeed Bouhier, and appointed historiographer of France. He had declined the flattering offers of Frederick, that he might not be deprived of the society of Madame Châtelet. But the mistress to whom he was so fondly attached no longer felt for him the affection of former years, but had (about 1748) given her heart to another and younger lover, Saint-Lambert.

Madame Châtelet died in childbed, in August, 1749.* After her death, although he knew she had been unfaithful to him, Voltaire said of her, "I have not lost a mistress; I have lost the half of myself. . . . I love to find everywhere something that can recall the thought of her." A short time afterwards, as her husband, M. du Châtelet, was on the point of opening a locket which had been carried by Madame du Châtelet, Voltaire confidently expected to see his own portrait: it proved to be that of Saint-Lambert; he said to M. du Châtelet, "Believe me, monsieur, neither of us has here any cause to boast." On a previous occasion he spoke to Saint-Lambert (with whom, it appears, he had at first been offended) with a kindness and magnanimity which would have been sublime, could they have had existence in a pure and elevated mind. "It is I," said he, "who have been to blame; you are at the age when one loves and inspires love; . . . an old man, infirm as I am, is not made for pleasure."

Having nothing now to detain him in France, he accepted the invitation, recently renewed, of the King of Prussia, and arrived in Berlin in July, 1750. He was received by Frederick with the most flattering demonstrations of regard. No lovers in a romance could have met, after a long absence, with greater transports of joy. Voltaire had at last found an earthly paradise. A thousand louis-d'or had been sent him for the expenses of the journey. In addition to the splendid apartments assigned him under the royal roof, he was to receive a pension of twenty thousand francs. He and Frederick studied together two hours every day, and in the evening he was entertained at the king's own table. But this charming life was destined to be of short duration. "Never," says Macaulay, "had there met two persons so exquisitely fitted to plague each other. Each of them had exactly the fault of which the other was most impatient, and they were, in different ways, the most impatient of mankind." (See Essay on "Frederick the Great," originally published in the "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1842.)

The king wrote verses, which Voltaire was to criticise and correct,—a delicate and perilous position for any man, but peculiarly so for one who was so fastidious, so irritable, and so prone to ridicule as Voltaire. It was quite impossible for him to correct his majesty's verses—which might well have provoked the ridicule of a more indulgent critic—without laughing at them. "Behold," said he, "what a quantity of dirty linen the king has sent me to wash!" And, as usual in such cases, there was always some well-intentioned person ready to carry such remarks to the ear of the king. It would be long to tell of the irritation, the increasing disgust, the quarrels, the ingenious schemes devised by each to annoy or torment the other. Suffice it to say that, after a stay of about three years, the poet parted from the king, with a promise to return, but with a firm determination, as he

* "Every one knows," says Carlyle, "the earthly termination of Madame la Marquise, and how, by a strange and almost satirical Nemesis, she was taken in her own nets, and her worst sin became her final punishment." A few days after her death, Voltaire composed the following quatrain:

"L'univers a perdu la sublime Émilie.
Elle aitta les plaisirs, les arts, la vérité;
Les dieux, en lui donnant leur âme et leur génie,
N'avaient gardé pour eux que l'immortalité."

("The universe has lost the sublime Emilia.
She loved pleasure, the arts, and truth; [knowledge?]
The gods, in giving her their soul and their genius,
Had reserved for themselves immortality only.")

"After which," says Carlyle, "he, like the bereaved universe, consoled himself, and went on his way."

tells us, never to see him again. At Frankfort he was arrested by an order from Berlin, and required to give up some of the king's poetry, copies of which had been printed for private circulation and presented to Voltaire and other of the royal favourites. But Frederick, now fearing that the arch wit and scoffer might perhaps use the poetry to turn its author into ridicule, resolved to get possession of it again. It so happened that he had left the poetry behind at Leipsic, and some days elapsed before he could send for and receive it. Meanwhile he was kept in strict custody; and even after the precious packet had arrived he was still detained. "The Prussian agents," says Macaulay, "had, no doubt, been instructed not to let Voltaire off without some gross indignity. He was confined twelve days in a wretched hovel. Sentinels with fixed bayonets kept guard over him. His niece was dragged through the mire by the soldiers. Sixteen hundred dollars were extorted from him by his insolent jailers. It is absurd to say that this outrage was not to be attributed to the king." (Essay on "Frederick the Great.")

Voltaire returned to France thoroughly divested of all his illusions respecting that great prince whom he had once delighted to call the Solomon and Alexander of the North, the Marcus Aurelius of Potsdam, the Trajan and Pliny combined, etc.

In 1755 he established himself at Ferney, near Geneva, in Switzerland. Here he spent perhaps the most tranquil, as well as the most creditable and useful, portion of his life. He is admitted to have been a benefactor to the inhabitants of Ferney and the vicinity. The village or town was greatly improved and enlarged under his auspices; new houses were built, and a small theatre established. He even erected a church, in which he had the hardihood to preach. To silence the complaints of those who were scandalized at his irregular proceedings, he went through, in due form, the ceremony of taking the communion.

The one aspect of Voltaire's character which can be viewed with unmingled approbation was the deep, heartfelt pity and indignation with which he regarded every flagrant act of cruelty or oppression, whether it was enacted in his own country or in the remotest part of Europe. He signalized his philanthropy in the earnest zeal with which he took up the cause of Jean Calas, who had been condemned at Toulouse and broken on the wheel for a crime of which he was innocent, and his family had been driven from the country. Through Voltaire's generous exertions and untiring zeal, the sentence was annulled and the family partially indemnified. His sympathy in the case of Admiral Byng was no less real or less earnest; but he exerted himself in vain to prevent the consummation of that judicial murder, which has left an indelible stain upon the character of the ministry under whose auspices it was committed.† Another act of his, though of a different kind, reflects no less credit on his character. Having learned that a young girl, a near relative of the great Corneille, (she was then believed to be the grand-daughter of that poet,) was living in extreme poverty, he sent for her and had her brought to Ferney, where he gave her an education, and settled on her, out of his own means, a life-annuity of fourteen hundred francs.

During his residence at Ferney he composed or finished some of his greatest works, among which the most valuable and perhaps the most original of all was his "Essay on the Manners of Nations," etc., ("Essai sur les Mœurs et l'Esprit des Nations," 1756,) which might, says Brougham, be justly designated the "Philosophy of History." It has unquestionably exerted throughout Europe a great and beneficent influence upon the mode of writing history. No inconsiderable portion of this work had been composed during his residence at Cirey. His "Candide," the most remarkable of his prose fictions, appeared in 1758. "Dr. Johnson," says Brougham, "never spoke of it without

† However deeply his feelings might be touched, he never failed to give free scope to his wit. He remarked, after the execution of Byng, that it was the policy of the English now and then to put to death an admiral, in order to encourage the rest, ("pour encourager les autres.")

un stinted admiration, professing that had he seen it he should not have written 'Rasselas.' Among his other romances may be named "Zadig," (about 1758,) and "L'Ingénu," (1767.) Of his tragedies, besides those already named, the most deserving of notice are perhaps the following: "Artémise," (about 1721,) "Marianne," (1724,) "Ériphile," (1732,) "La Mort de César," (1735,) "Sémiramis," (1748,) "Oreste," (1750,) "Rome Sauvée," otherwise called "Catiline," (1752,) which Voltaire is said to have preferred to all his tragedies, but the critics and the public decided differently, and "Tancrede," (1760,) which had a brilliant success. His powers had confessedly begun to fail when, in 1778, on his visit to Paris, his "Irène," the last of his dramatic productions, was acted with great applause, which, however, was bestowed rather on its illustrious author than upon the piece itself. He also attempted comedy, and composed "L'Indiscret," which had but an indifferent success. The "Enfant Prodigue," another comedy, brought out anonymously, was much more popular, but it was not known to be Voltaire's until he claimed it several years afterwards.

He wrote a satirical poem, "Le Temple du Goût," (1733,) and a mock-heroic poem, entitled "La Pucelle," (1755,) of which the history of Joan of Arc forms the subject. This, according to Brougham, (than whom Voltaire has probably no more indulgent critic,) is "the great master-piece of Voltaire's poetic genius." He adds, however, "The 'Pucelle' is one continued sneer at all that men do hold and all that they ought to hold sacred. . . . Religion, virtue, . . . all are made the constant subjects of sneering contempt and ribald laughter;*" and he might have added that many parts are disfigured by gross obscenities. We must not omit to notice Voltaire's connection with the famous "Encyclopédie" founded by Diderot and Alembert. The success of this publication was due in no small measure to the name and influence of Voltaire, who contributed to it many articles on various subjects, among which will be found some of his most reckless and violent attacks upon Christianity.

Of his histories, "Charles XII" (1731) is admitted to be the best. It is, indeed, a *chef-d'œuvre* of clear, elegant, animated, and rapid narration. His "Siècle de Louis XIV" (1752) holds the second place. The "Histoire de Russie sous Pierre I" (1759) is considered to be the least successful of his productions in this department.

In 1778, being then in his eighty-fifth year, Voltaire visited Paris, where his sojourn was one continued ovation. "The homage of every class," says Brougham, "and of every rank was tendered to him; and it seemed as if one universal feeling prevailed,—the desire of having it hereafter to say, 'I saw Voltaire.' His carriage was drawn by the populace, who were inspired with the wildest enthusiasm. At the theatre his bust was crowned with laurels and garlands of roses, amid the shouts and tears of the audience. He exclaimed, 'You will make me die with pleasure; you will stifle me with roses.'"

The exhaustion produced by this great excitement appears to have been the cause of his death, which took place on the 30th of May, 1778. Some time before his death, while he was supposed to be very near his end, he was induced, from his desire of obtaining a Christian burial, to subscribe to a confession and undergo absolution, which, says Condorcet, gave less edification to the devout than scandal to the free-thinkers.†

* See Brougham's "Lives of Men of Letters and Science," London, 1845.

† Very contradictory accounts are given of his last hours. It has been well observed that it is of far more consequence how one spends his life than how he passes the few fleeting moments at its close. Circumstances which have nothing to do with one's faith or one's conscience may sometimes give the appearance of great tranquillity, or the contrary, to the death-bed scene. But, as much has been said about the death of Voltaire, it may not be without interest to cite briefly the testimony of Tronchin, who was his friend, and who was constantly with him (much of the time alone) during his last hours. "If the bond of my principles," says he, "had needed to be strengthened, the man whom I have seen agonize and die under my eyes would have made of them a Gordian knot; and in comparing the death of a good man, which is only the close of a beautiful day, with

Voltaire is confessedly the foremost name, the acknowledged head, of European literature in his time; whence he was often styled "King Voltaire," ("le Roi Voltaire.") His writings contributed powerfully to give a fresh impulse to almost every department of human thought. There was, indeed, no branch of literature which he himself did not cultivate with distinguished success. His historical works mark an era in this department of writing. If his histories are inferior to those of some other eminent writers in depth of thought or in a philosophic treatment of the subject, they are remarkable for the clearness, simplicity, animation, and rapidity of the narrative. If they are not calculated in an especial manner to make philosophic historians, they are pre-eminently fitted to interest and instruct the generality of readers; and they have perhaps done more to make history popular among all classes than the works of any other writer of modern times. Though not the first French author who wrote on the wonderful discoveries of Newton, he may be said to have been the first to make them extensively known on the continent. As a wit, he probably never had an equal either in ancient or modern times.‡ As a poet, Voltaire is by some critics ranked at the very head of the great masters of the art in France. His "Zaire" is called the *chef-d'œuvre* of French tragedy, and his "Henriade" may be said to be the only successful epic in the French language.

But several eminent critics, while admitting that Voltaire was a genius of the rarest order, deny that he was a great poet in the truest sense of the word. "It is certain," says Brougham, "that the tragedies of Voltaire are the works of an extraordinary genius, and that only a great poet could have produced them; but it is equally certain that they are deficient for the most part in that which makes the drama powerful over the feelings,—real pathos, real passion, whether of tenderness, of terror, or of horror. The plots of some are admirably contrived; the diction of all is pure and animated; in most cases it is pointed, and in many it is striking, grand, impressive; the characters are frequently well imagined and portrayed, though without sufficient discrimination, and thus often running one into another from the uniformity of the language, terse, epigrammatic, powerful, which all alike speak. Nor are there wanting situations of great effect and single passages of thrilling force; but, after all, the heart is not there; the deep feeling which is the parent of all true eloquence, as well as all true poetry, . . . is rarely perceived." (See "Lives of Men of Letters," etc., where also (pp. 36-42) will be found an elaborate critique on the "Henriade.")

As a critic his claims, though unquestionably of a high order, are open to great exceptions. He appears, indeed, to have been wanting in no natural gift necessary to rank him with the very greatest critics that ever lived. He possessed, in a degree that has probably never been surpassed, a clear, incisive intellect,|| a vivid sense of propriety, a quick perception of the true relations of things, combined with an intense susceptibility to all those feelings or sentiments which go to make the orator and the poet. But he was wholly wanting in that earnest love of truth without which no critical verdict can command our respect, much less be accepted as authority. He often pronounced judgment on books that he had not read, or had read so imperfectly that he failed to comprehend their real scope and character. In the desire

that of Voltaire, I could see clearly the difference there is between a beautiful day and a tempest. . . . You remember the Furies of Orestes,—*Furvis agitata obiit.*" (See the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," vol. xlvi. p. 442, where Tronchin's letter is given in full.)

‡ Goethe goes still further, and calls him "the greatest literary man of all time, the most astonishing creation of the Author of Nature." (See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," vol. xlvi. p. 445.)

§ Mackintosh speaks of Voltaire as one who embodied in his own person all the wit and quickness and versatile ingenuity of a people which surpasses other nations in these brilliant qualities. (See "Progress of Ethical Philosophy.") It is related that Voltaire once expressed to an Englishman a very high opinion of Haller. His companion, with more frankness than good breeding, informed him that his high regard for the Swiss philosopher was not reciprocated. "Ah!" said he, after scarcely a moment's pause, "no doubt both of us are very much mistaken in each other."

|| "He has," says Carlyle, "the eye of a lynx; sees deeper at the first glance than any other man; but no second glance is given." ("Essays, vol. ii.")

to display his wit, he constantly lost sight of truth.* This last fault was most conspicuously exhibited whenever he had occasion to assail Christianity. His ribald jests on all sacred subjects are but too well known; but it is not so generally known that he was guilty of the most reckless, unblushing falsehoods, which he uttered with a confident assurance that often led inexperienced readers to suppose that from his sentence there could be no appeal.†

Yet although his talents were confessedly of the most diversified and rarest order, and though, in the words of Macaulay, "of all the intellectual weapons ever used by man, the most terrible was the mockery of Voltaire," we cannot regard him as a very formidable enemy of Christianity. In discussing such questions his statements were so rash, and the spirit with which he was animated so manifest, that he could deceive only the ignorant, or those who were willing or anxious to be deceived. Men much inferior to him in genius (as Hume, Gibbon, and Strauss) have proved themselves far more dangerous adversaries to revealed religion, because their positions have been more cautiously taken, and their attacks, if less violent, have been made with far greater skill, so that the fallacy of their arguments, unlike those of Voltaire, can sometimes be detected by those only who are accustomed to think closely, and who are, at the same time, capable of earnest, impartial, and laborious research.

It is proper to observe that the charge of atheism which has often been brought against Voltaire, is wholly without foundation. On the one point of belief in a God he was consistent and unwavering, though so fickle in almost everything else. In fact, there are to be found in his works some of the most beautiful and admirable arguments in favour of the existence of a God that have ever been written. The young wits of France, whom he had taught to ridicule almost everything sacred, turned against him, in his later years, the same ridicule, because he still adhered to that delusion of his early education.

In inquiring into the causes of Voltaire's extraordinary influence upon the mind of Europe, we ought not to be guilty of the mistake of supposing that his intellectual gifts constituted the whole or even the principal part of his marvellous power. However much we may attribute to his versatile and transcendent intellect, we ought, perhaps, to ascribe still more to the intensity as well as extreme susceptibility of his emotional nature. It has been justly remarked that the same general law holds good in the moral or the social, as in the material, world,—that every body is attracted in the same proportion that it attracts others. If Voltaire exercised a greater attractive influence on the mind of Europe than any other man of his age, it was because he felt more than any other the influence of the age upon himself. This explains why he not merely instructed or dazzled the minds of his contemporaries, but won their sympathy and affection as no literary man or poet had ever done before. The influence of his intellect and heart was all the more powerful, because in his sentiments and ideas he was so little elevated above the mass of his readers, that he could exert to the fullest extent all that attractive power which, as every one knows, is greatest when near-

* Of this his reckless observations and slurs upon Shakspeare furnish a striking illustration. In one place he says that Shakspeare "was but an ugly ape," ("n'était qu'un vilain singe.") On another occasion he calls the English dramatist "the Corneille of London, but a great fool anywhere else," ("un grand fou d'ailleurs.") But perhaps the most extraordinary of all his absurdities is his complaint against the indecencies of Shakspeare, (see his letter to La Harpe, August 15, 1776,)—and this, too, from the author of "La Pucelle"! † "Many of his statements," says the "Encyclopædia Britannica," "astonish us for their temerity, whether we attribute them to ignorance or effrontery. Thus, he says, for example, 'It is a decided truth, whatever Abbadié may say to the contrary, that none of the first Fathers of the Church down to Irenæus inclusive have quoted any passage from the four Gospels, with which we are acquainted.' Again he says (in the "Encyclopædia," under the head of "Christianity") that among the early Christians "fifty-four societies had fifty-four different gospels, all secret, like their mysteries." (!) He appears, indeed, to have thrown out his falsehoods with utter recklessness whenever he thought they could serve his turn, trusting that his great name in literature, and the confident assurance with which they were uttered, would induce the vast majority of readers to accept them without examination, in which method of proceeding he has been followed by other assailants of Christianity.

‡ Lord Brougham defends Voltaire against the charge of blasphemy, on the ground that one cannot be guilty of blasphemy against any being in whom the offender has no belief. One might utter all horrible slanders against the character of Christ, and yet, according to this view, it would not be blasphemy if the speaker or writer did not believe in the divinity of Christ. In reply to this argument, it may suffice to say that it has no support in the original signification of the verb to "blaspheme," which is simply to "slander" or "vilify;" and it appears to have no sanction in the usage of any European language. § Byron has most aptly portrayed the character of Voltaire when, contrasting him with Gibbon, he says,—

est the object to be attracted. That marvellous susceptibility of heart, of which we have spoken, not only prompted him to those generous acts of benevolence which constitute his one claim to true glory, but also caused him to adopt with facility, or rather to embrace with eagerness, the prevailing foibles and vices of his age, which he may be said to have represented in all its strength and in all its weakness. While the influence of his writings doubtless contributed powerfully to accelerate the dénouement of that mighty tragedy in France, the first acts of which may be said to date from the commencement of the century, if not earlier, it did not, we believe, very materially modify the direction or character of the great movement of which he appeared to be the leader, but of which he was in reality scarcely more than its most striking manifestation. He was, it may be said, but the foremost wave in a mighty deluge, urged on by, as well as leading, those behind. Had he been as great morally as he was intellectually, he might probably have impressed a very different character upon the French Revolution. He might have fostered and developed the spirit of liberty, without at the same time letting loose upon society the demons of licentiousness, of *persiflage*, and of blasphemy.‡ But, with his vain and fickle character,§ it would have been as impossible for him to direct such a movement steadily, wisely, and beneficently, as it would have been to support the earth upon his shoulders. His was no Atlantean strength, capable of sustaining any great cause steadily and firmly; it was rather the fitful and uncertain strength of the wind, which, moved by forces not residing in itself, may at one moment refresh and revive the fainting traveller, and the next, heap the burning sands of the desert upon a perishing caravan,—may at one time carry prosperously across the main a vessel laden with precious treasure, and at another, overwhelm this same vessel in the depths of the ocean.

See, besides the works already referred to in the foregoing article, FREDERICK THE GREAT, "Éloge de Voltaire," 1778; CONDORCET, "Vie de Voltaire, suivie des Mémoires de Voltaire, écrits par lui-même," 1787; JEAN FRANÇOIS DE LA HARPE, "Éloge de Voltaire," 1780; C. PALISSOT, "Éloge de Voltaire," 1778; LOUIS SIMON AUGER, "Notice sur la Vie de Voltaire," 1827; J. F. GILLET, "Voltaire der Reformator," 1772; DURDENT, "Histoire littéraire et philosophique de Voltaire," 1813; STANBISH, "Life of Voltaire," 1819; LA ROCHE DU MAINE DE LUCHEZ, "Histoire littéraire de Voltaire," etc., 6 vols., 1782; MAZURE, "Vie de Voltaire," 1821; SAINT-ALBIN BERVILLE, "Notice historique sur Voltaire," 1827; PAILLET DE WARCY, "Histoire de la Vie et des Ouvrages de Voltaire," 2 vols., 1823; BUNGENER, "Voltaire et son Temps," 2 vols., 1850; VON ZARBUSSNIC, "Historische und kritische Nachrichten von dem Leben und den Schriften des Herrn Voltaire," etc., 2 vols., 1777; PASTORET, "Éloge de Voltaire," 1779; "Leven van F. M. Arouet van Voltaire," Utrecht, 1779; MARIA JULIA YOUNG, "Voltaireiana," 4 vols., 1805; ELLISSEN, "Voltaire als politischer Dichter," etc., 1852; LONGCHAMP ET WAGNIÈRE, "Mémoires sur Voltaire," 2 vols., 1825; J. VENEDEV, "Friedrich der Grosse und Voltaire," 1859; A. HOUSSAYE, "Le Roi Voltaire," 1861; P. DUPRAT, "Voltaire et l'Encyclopédie," 1865; F. A. HAREL, "Discours sur Voltaire," 1844; CHARLES NISARD, "Les Ennemis de Voltaire," 1853; GABREL, "Voltaire et les Genevois," 1860; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tomes ii. and xiii.; LEPAN, "Vie politique, littéraire et morale de Voltaire," 1817; QUÉRARD, "Bibliographie Voltairienne," 1844; O. HONORÉ, "Voltaire à Lausanne," 1853; VILLEMALIN, "Tableau de la Littérature du dix-huitième Siècle," COUSIN D'AVAILLON, "Voltaireiana," 1801; "Biographie Universelle," and the elaborate article on "Voltaire," in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

‡ Lord Brougham defends Voltaire against the charge of blasphemy, on the ground that one cannot be guilty of blasphemy against any being in whom the offender has no belief. One might utter all horrible slanders against the character of Christ, and yet, according to this view, it would not be blasphemy if the speaker or writer did not believe in the divinity of Christ. In reply to this argument, it may suffice to say that it has no support in the original signification of the verb to "blaspheme," which is simply to "slander" or "vilify;" and it appears to have no sanction in the usage of any European language.

§ Byron has most aptly portrayed the character of Voltaire when, contrasting him with Gibbon, he says,—

"The one was fire and fickleness, a child,
Most mutable in wishes, but in mind
A wit as various,—gay, grave, sage, or wild,—
Historian, bard, philosopher combined;
He multiplied himself among mankind,
The Proteus of their talents; but his own
Breathed most in ridicule,—which, as the wind,
Blew where it listed, laying all things prone,—
Now to o'erthrow a fool, and now to shake a throne."

Childe Harold, canto iii. stanza cvii.
For some very curious and interesting notices of the fickleness, as well as intensity, of Voltaire's feelings, the reader is referred to Marmontel's "Mémoires."

Volterra or **Volterre**. See RICCIARELLI.

Volterrano. See MAFFEI, (RAFFAELLO and FRANCESCHINI.)

Voltoлина, vol-to-lee'nâ, (GIUSEPPE MILIO), a writer of Latin poetry, born at Salo, on the Lake of Garda, flourished about 1570. He wrote a fine poem on Horticulture, (1574.)

Vo-lum'ni-a, a Roman matron, was the wife of Coriolanus. She, and her mother-in-law, persuaded that general to desist from his purpose of attacking Rome. (See VETURIA.)

Vonck, vonk, (FRANCIS), a Flemish jurist, born near Brussels in 1735. He was one of the leaders of the party which attempted to throw off the yoke of Austria about 1789. Died in 1792.

Vondel, van den, vãn den von'del, [Lat. VONDELIIUS,] (JOOST,) an eminent Dutch poet, born at Cologne in 1587, was a son of Protestant parents, who fled from Antwerp to escape persecution. He resided mostly at Amsterdam, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and married about 1610. He produced in 1620 a tragedy of the "Sack of Jerusalem," and in 1625 a more famous drama, called "Palamedes," in which he alluded to the execution of Barneveldt in such indignant terms that he was fined. His drama of "Gisbert van Amstel" (1637) was received with great applause. It is stated that he joined the Catholic Church about 1640. Among his remarkable works is the tragedy of "Lucifer," (1654,) which is said to resemble Milton's "Paradise Lost." He was also a great lyric poet. The choruses of his tragedies are sublime lyrical compositions. He was the author of satires and many other poems, and is regarded as the great national poet of Holland. Died in 1679.

See L. V. OLLEFEN, "Leven van J. van den Vondel," 1783; SIJBRANDI, "Vondel and Shakespeare," (in Dutch,) 1841; PIETER CAMPER, "Dissertatio de J. Vondelio, Poeta tragico," 1819; HENDRIK ZEEMAN, "Leven van J. van den Vondel," 1831; C. LOOTS, "Hulde aan de Nagedachtenis van J. van den Vondel," 1817; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1854.

Vondelius. See VONDEL.

Von der Hardt. See HARDT, VON DER.

Vo-no'nēs, King of Parthia, was a son of Phraates IV. He passed some of his early years at Rome as a hostage, and began to reign in 14 A. D. Having been deposed by his subjects, he was killed in 19 A. D.

Von-Visin. See VIZIN, VON.

Voorst, van, vãn vōrst, (ADOLPH,) a Dutch physician and botanist, born at Delft in 1597. He succeeded his father as professor of botany at Leyden. Died in 1663.

Voorst, van, [Lat. VORSTIUS,] (EVERARD,) a Dutch physician, born at Ruremonde in 1565, was the father of the preceding. He became professor at Leyden in 1598. He wrote several medical works. Died in 1624.

Vo-pis'cus, (FLAVIUS,) a Latin historian, born at Syracuse, in Sicily, lived about 300-320 A. D. He was one of the writers of the "Historia Augusta," to which he contributed the lives of Aurelian, Tacitus, Florianus, Probus, etc. He is regarded by some critics as the ablest of the writers of the "Historia Augusta."

See D. W. MOLLER, "Disputatio de F. Vopisco," 1687.

Vör, vör, or **Vö'ra**, written also **Vara**, [probably from *vör* or *för*, (Ger. *vor*), "before" or "beforehand,"] so named on account of her prudence and foresight,] a goddess in the Norse mythology, distinguished for her wisdom and sagacity. It is her office to search out and punish broken oaths and promises, particularly those of lovers. Nothing can escape her penetration, and no vows, however secret, can be hidden from her.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i. pp. 35 and 36.

Voragine, (GIACOMO.) See JAMES (or GIACOMO) DE VORAGINE.

Vorherr, för'hër, (JOHANN MICHAEL CHRISTIAN GUSTAV,) a German architect, born at Freudenbach in 1778, studied at Berlin and Paris, and was subsequently employed to construct a number of public buildings in the vicinity of Munich. Died in 1847.

Voronikhin or **Woronichin**, vo-ro-ne-kën', (ANDREI NIKIFOROVITCH,) a Russian architect, born in 1760,

was the son of a peasant, and was patronized by Count Alexander Stroganof. He studied at Moscow, and subsequently in Paris, and was appointed, after his return, professor in the Academy of Arts. In 1811 he completed the superb cathedral of "Our Lady of Kazan," in the Nevskii Prospect, at Saint Petersburg, which is regarded as one of the finest structures in the city. Died in 1814.

Vorontsof, vör-önt-sof', **Vorontzov**, or **Woronzow**, (ALEXANDER,) COUNT, a Russian statesman under the reign of Catherine II., was a brother of the Princess Dashkof, the intimate friend of that empress. He was appointed by the emperor Alexander chancellor of the empire in 1802. Died in 1806.

Vorontsof, **Vorontzov**, or **Woronzow**, (MIKHAIL ILARIONOVITCH,) COUNT, a Russian diplomatist and statesman, born in 1710, was distinguished by the favour of the empress Elizabeth, and rose to be chancellor of the empire. He negotiated the treaty of alliance between Russia and Sweden in 1745. Died in 1767.

Vorontsof, **Vorontzov**, or **Woronzow**, (MIKHAIL SEMENOVITCH,) PRINCE, a Russian general and statesman, born at Moscow in 1782. He was educated in England, where his father, Semen Woronzow, resided as Russian ambassador. Having entered the Russian army, he served against the Turks, and in the principal campaigns against Napoleon from 1812 to 1815. He was afterwards appointed governor of New Russia and Bessarabia, and in 1844 of the Caucasian provinces. Died in 1856.

Vorontzov or **Vorontzoff**. See VORONTSOV.

Vörösmarty or **Voeroesmarty**, vör'ösh-mörty, (almost -mörtch,) (MIHÁLY,) a celebrated Hungarian writer and patriot, born in the county of Fejervar in 1800. He published, while a student at Pesth, his drama of "King Solomon," (1821,) which was followed by a poem entitled "The Triumph of Fidelity," (1822,) "King Sigismund," (1824,) a drama, "The Flight of Zalan," an epic poem, and the tragedy of "Kont," (1825.) His narrative poems entitled "Cserhalom" and "The Enchanted Valley" ("Tündervölgy," 1827) established his reputation as the first Hungarian poet of his time. He was a contributor to Kisfaludy's "Aurora," and was for several years editor of a journal called "The Repository of Science." In 1830 he published a patriotic lyric entitled "The Appeal," ("Szózat,") which at once became widely popular, and the author received from the Hungarian Academy a ducat for every line. He took part in the revolution of 1848, and was a deputy to the National Assembly for the county of Bacska, and after the defeat of the Hungarians was imprisoned a short time. He died in 1856, while engaged on a translation of Shakespeare.

Vorst, forst, or **Vorstius**, för'ste-üs, (JOHANN,) a German philologist, born at Wesselburg in 1623. He settled in Berlin in 1660, and became rector or president of the college of that city. He published, besides other works, "Sacred Philology," etc., ("Philologia Sacra, seu de Hebraismis Novi Testamenti Liber," 1658.) Died in Berlin in 1676.

Vorsterman, vor'ster-mân', (LUCAS,) a skilful Flemish engraver and painter, born at Antwerp about 1580, was a pupil of Rubens. He engraved some works of Rubens, among which are the "Adoration of the Magi," and the "Descent from the Cross." He worked in London about nine years, (1624-32,) during which he engraved a number of portraits after Van Dyck. Died about 1645. His son LUCAS was an engraver, but not equal to the father.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Vorstius. See VORST and VORST.

Vorstius, för'ste-üs, or **Vorst**, forst, (CONRAD,) a German Protestant divine, born at Cologne in 1569. Having taken the degree of D. D. at Heidelberg, he became professor of theology at Geneva, and afterwards filled the same chair in the school of divinity at Steinfurt. In 1610 he succeeded Arminius in the chair of theology at Leyden. His appointment to this post was strongly opposed by the Calvinists in Holland, on account of the heresies contained in his "Disputations on the Nature and Attributes of God," ("De Deo, seu Dis-

putationes decem de Natura et Attributis Dei," etc. The book was condemned to be publicly burned by James I. of England, who also wrote a tract against the author. In 1619 he was denounced by the Synod of Dort as unworthy of his office, and exiled from the country. He died at Tönningen in 1622. He was the author of several religious and controversial works, and was distinguished for his learning and piety.

Vortigern, a British chief, who was elected king about 445 A.D. To defend Britain against the Picts and Scots, he invited the aid of the Saxons. Hengist and Horsa led an army of Saxons into Britain, and soon turned their arms against Vortigern, who was defeated and killed in 485 A.D.

Vos, de, (CORNELIS,) a Flemish painter, born at Hulst about 1585. He excelled in portraits, and painted several historical pieces. Died at Antwerp in 1651.

Vos, de, (MARTIN.) See DEVOS.

Vos, de, (PAUL,) a painter of animals and hunting-scenes, born at Hulst (or Aelst) about 1590, was a brother of Cornelis, noticed above. Died in 1654.

Vos, de, (SIMON,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1603; died about 1675.

Vos, van, (WILLEM,) a Dutch writer on theology and moral philosophy, born about 1740. He was employed as pastor at Amsterdam. Died in 1823.

Voss, (GERARD.) See VOSSIUS.

Voss, fos, (HEINRICH,) a German scholar, was a son of the following. He became a professor in the University of Heidelberg. He translated Æschylus into German, and aided his father in a translation of Shakspeare. Died in 1822.

Voss, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) an eminent German poet and critic, born at Sommersdorf, (Mecklenburg,) February 20, 1751, was the son of poor parents. After he left the public school of New Brandenburg, he became a tutor in a family (1769) near Penzlin. Some verses which he contributed to the "Musenalmanach" of Göttingen attracted the notice of Boie, the editor, who invited him to Göttingen. He went thither in 1772, and devoted himself to the study of philology under Heyne, with whom he soon quarrelled. He became one of the principal members of the literary society called Hainbund, formed an acquaintance with Klopstock, and married about 1777 a sister of Boie, above mentioned. He quitted Göttingen in 1775 with a profound knowledge of classical literature and philology, and was appointed rector of the public school at Ottendorf in 1778. In 1781 he produced an excellent translation of Homer's "Odyssey," in hexameter verse, which was received with great favour by the best judges. In his version the ideas and details of the original are reproduced with great fidelity. He removed in 1782 to Eutin, in the duchy of Oldenburg, where he was employed about twenty years as rector of the gymnasium. In 1789 he published a translation of Virgil's "Georgics," with a commentary. His admirable translation of the "Iliad" appeared in 1793. As a translator of the classics, he is generally considered to be unrivalled. He contributed much to the improvement of the German language and metre. Between 1774 and 1800 he composed eighteen beautiful idyls, which were published collectively in 4 vols., 1802. His pastoral or idyllic poem "Luise" (1795) is considered the most charming poem of that kind in the language.

Voss and Heyne were involved in several literary controversies, and indulged in violent personalities. In 1799 he published a translation of the complete works of Virgil. He removed from Eutin to Jena in 1802, and was called in 1805 to Heidelberg by the Elector of Baden, who offered him a pension of about one thousand florins. He afterwards published translations of Horace, (1806,) Hesiod, (1808,) Theocritus, Bion and Moschus, (1808,) and Aristophanes, (1821.) Voss manifested his devotion to the Protestant religion and liberal principles in a work entitled "How F. Stolberg became illiberal," ("Wie ward Fritz Stolberg ein Unfreier," 1819,) and published in 1823 his "Antisymbolik," in answer to Creuzer's "Symbolik," in which the opinions of Heyne had been maintained. He had two sons, Henry and Abraham, who were his coadjutors in a translation of

Shakspeare, published in 1818-26. He died at Heidelberg in March, 1826.

See PAULUS, "Lebens- und Todeskunden über J. H. Voss," 1826; TH. SCHMID, "Leben des Dichters J. H. Voss," 1835; J. H. VOSS, "Abriss meines Lebens," 1818; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" HEINRICH DÖRING, "J. H. Voss nach seinem Leben und Wirken dargestellt," 1834; J. J. GOERRES, "J. H. Voss und seine Todtenfeier in Heidelberg," 1826; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" and the article on "German Poetry" in "Fraser's Magazine" for April, 1832.

Voss, von, (JULIUS,) a German *littérateur*, born in Brandenburg in 1768, was the author of a number of dramas and romances. Died in 1832.

Vossius, (DIONYSIUS,) a Dutch Orientalist, born at Dort about 1609, was a son of the following. He was well versed in Greek and Hebrew, and learned several modern languages. He translated into Latin Maimonides "On Idolatry," and other works. Died at Amsterdam in 1633.

Vossius, (GERARD,) a classical scholar, a son of the following, was born at Leyden in 1620. He edited Velleius Paterculus, (1639.) His death is variously dated from 1640 to 1650.

Vossius, (GERARD,) a classical scholar, a son of the following, was born at Leyden in 1620. He edited Velleius Paterculus, (1639.) His death is variously dated from 1640 to 1650.

Vossius, (GERARD,) a celebrated German scholar, born near Heidelberg in 1577. He removed to Dort, in Holland, studied theology, history, and antiquities at Leyden, and became master of the public school at Dort in 1600. He was appointed, in 1614, rector of the theological school at Leyden, in which he soon after filled the chair of eloquence. He visited England in 1629, and was installed as a prebendary of Canterbury, through the influence of Archbishop Laud. About 1632 he became professor of history in a new college at Amsterdam. He died at Amsterdam in 1649. Among his principal works may be named "Aristarchus, or Seven Books on the Dramatic Art," ("Aristarchus, sive de Arte Dramatica Libri VII.," "Historia Pelagiana," (1618), "The Rhetorical Art," ("Ars Rhetorica," 1623), "On the Greek Historians," ("De Historicis Græcis Libri tres," 1624), "On the Latin Historians," ("De Historicis Latinis Libri tres," 1627), and "Commentariorum Rhetoricorum (sive Oratoriarum Institutionum) Libri VI."

He was a friend of Grotius, and was a man of commendable piety and modesty. "Gerard Vossius," says Hallam,—"a far greater name in general literature than Scioppius,—contributed more essentially to these grammatical rules; and to him perhaps, rather than to any other one man, we may refer the establishment of as much correctness of writing as is attainable in a dead language." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See C. TOLLIUS, "Oratio in Obitum G. J. Vossii," 1649; MEURSIUS, "Athenæ Batavæ;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" VALÈRE ANDRÉ, "Bibliotheca Belgica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vossius, (ISAAC,) a son of the preceding, was born at Leyden in 1618. He was instructed by his father, and subsequently travelled in France and Italy. In 1648 he was invited by Queen Christina to Sweden, where he resided nearly ten years. He visited England in 1670, and was made a canon of Windsor by Charles II. He published editions of Scylax, Pomponius Mela, and other classics, "Dissertations on the Seventy Interpreters, and their Translation and Chronology," ("De Septuaginta Interpretibus, eorumque Translatione et Chronologia Dissertationes," 1663), "On the Chanting of Poems and the Power of Rhythm," ("De Poematum Cantu et Viribus Rhythmi," 1673,) and "A Book of Various Observations," ("Variarum Observationum Liber.") He died in 1688, leaving a large and very valuable library, which was purchased by the University of Leyden. His learning was profound, but he was dissolute in character and skeptical in religion, though so credulous in other things that Charles II. said of him, "This learned divine will believe anything except the Bible."

See FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vossius, (MATTHEUS,) a historical writer, born at Dort, was a brother of Isaac Vossius. He became librarian of the city of Amsterdam, and published, in Latin, "Annals of Holland and Zealand," (1645-46.) Died in 1646.

Vosterman, vos'ter-mân', (JOHN,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born at Bommel in 1643. He worked in England, and was patronized by Charles II. He is said to have excelled in delicacy of finish. Died in 1699.

Vouet, voo'â', (SIMON,) a celebrated French painter, born in Paris in 1582, (or 1590, according to the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale.") He studied at Venice and Rome, and, after his return, was appointed, in 1627, painter to Louis XIII. He is called the founder of the French school of painting, and numbered among his pupils Mignard, Le Brun, Le Sueur, and other distinguished artists. He adorned many churches of Paris with his works, which are defective in colour and design. Died in 1649, (or, as some say, 1641.)

See FÉLIBIEN, "Les Artistes Français;" CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Voulland, voo'lôn', (HENRI,) a violent French Jacobin, born at Uzès in 1750, was a member of the Convention of 1792-95. Died in 1802.

Voyer. See ARGENSON, D'.

Voys, vois, (ARY or ADRIAAN,) a Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1641. He painted history and landscapes.

Voysin or Voisin, vwâ'zân', (DANIEL FRANÇOIS,) a French lawyer and politician, born in Paris about 1654. He was patronized by Madame de Maintenon, through whose influence he became secretary of war in 1709, and chancellor of France in 1714. He wrote the last will of Louis XIV., and a few days after the king's death pronounced it null. Died in 1717.

Vre'tos or Vre'to, (ANDREW PAPADOPOULOS,) a modern Greek writer, born at Theaki (Ithaca) in 1800. He published many works, among which is a "Life of President Capo d'Istria," (in French, 2 vols., 1837-38,) and "The Literature of Modern Greece," (2 vols., 1854-57.)

Vriemoet, vree'moot, (EMO LUCIUS,) a Dutch philologist and minister, born at Emden in 1699. He became professor of Oriental languages at Franeker in 1730. Died in 1760.

Vriend. See FLORIS, (FRANS.)

Vries, vrees, (MARTIN Gerritsoon—ger'rit-zôn,) a Dutch navigator, was sent in 1643, by Van Diemen, governor of the Dutch possessions in India, on a voyage to explore the countries north of Japan. An account of the expedition appeared in 1646.

Vries, de, deh vrees, (HANS Fredeman—frâ'deh-mân'), an eminent Dutch painter of perspective and architectural pieces, was born at Leeuwarden in 1527. He was the author of a "Treatise on Perspective," and produced a great number of architectural designs. His sons PAUL and SOLOMON distinguished themselves in the same department. Hans Fredeman died after 1604.

Vuez, de. See DEVUEZ.

Vukassovich, von, fon voo-kâs'so-vik, (PHILIP,) BARON, a general, born in Slavonia in 1755. He served as a general of the Austrian army in Italy against the French. Died in 1809.

Vulcain. See VULCAN.

Vül'can, [Gr. Ἥφαίστος, (*Hephaistos*;) Lat. VULCANUS; Fr. VULCAIN, vül'kân'; It. VOLCANO, vol-kâ'no,] the Roman god of fire, celebrated as a worker in metals and

a fabricator of armour, corresponds to the Hephestus (or Hephaistos) of the Greek mythology. According to Homer, he was a son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Hera, (Juno,) and was weak and deformed from his birth. Other writers reported that he was a son of Juno, and had no father; that, in a quarrel between Jupiter and Juno, he took the part of his mother, and was hurled down from Olympus by Jupiter; that, after falling a whole day, he lighted on the island of Lemnos; that his fall rendered him lame; that he forged the thunderbolts of Jupiter, and fabricated the shield of Hercules, the armour of Achilles and other heroes, and other famous pieces of exquisite workmanship. The island of Lemnos was his favourite residence on the earth, and he had also a palace in Olympus, to which he returned after his fall. He married Venus, whom he once detected in the embrace of Mars. The story of this affair may be found in the "Odyssey," book viii. According to popular tradition, Mount Etna was a forge of Vulcan, who had also workshops in several volcanic islands, and the Cyclopes worked in his service. (See Virgil's "Æneid," book viii. 370-448.) The ancients ascribed to Minerva and Vulcan jointly the invention or the introduction of the arts which embellish life and distinguish civilized society from the savage state. He was represented with hammer and tongs at the anvil, and with his right arm bare. He was also called MULCIBER, which is perhaps a corruption of *mulcifer*, (from *mulceo*, to "soften" or "render tractable," and *ferrum*, "iron.")

Vulcanius, (BONAVENTURA,) a Flemish classical scholar, born at Bruges in 1538. He became secretary to Cardinal Francis de Mendoza about 1560, and obtained the chair of Greek at Leyden in 1578. Died in 1614.

Vulliemin, (LOUIS,) a distinguished Swiss historian and *littérateur*, born in 1790, died in 1879.

Vul'pi-us, [Ger. pron. fōöl'pe-ús,] (CHRISTIAN AUGUST,) a German writer, born at Weimar in 1762. He studied at Jena and Erlangen, and afterwards became secretary of the court theatre at Weimar, under the direction of Goethe, who was his brother-in-law. He published "Rinaldo Rinaldini," (1799,) a robber romance, which was received with great favour; also "Romantic Histories of Former Times," and a number of dramatic works. He was subsequently appointed first librarian and overseer of the cabinet of coins at Weimar. Died in 1827.

Vulson, de, deh vül'sôn', (MARC,) a French writer on heraldry. He fought for Henry IV. in his youth, and became a gentleman of the chamber of the king. He published several works. Died in 1658.

Vyāsā, ve-â'sā or vyâ'sā, [etymology doubtful; supposed by some to signify "compiler" or "arranger,"] called also **Vēdāvyāsā**, vā'dā-vyâ'sā, the name of a celebrated Hindoo sage or saint, who is supposed to have been the original compiler of the Vēdas and Purānas, and the founder of the Vedanta philosophy.* Nothing is known of the events of his life, and by some he is regarded as a myth.

Vyvian, (SIR RICHARD RAWLINSON,) a well-known Tory politician of this century and one of the keenest opposers of the great Reform Bill. He died in 1879 at the age of 79.

* The Vedanta philosophy, called also simply the Vēdāntā, (*i.e.* the "end or scope of [all] knowledge," from *vēdā*, "knowledge," and *āntā*, "end" or "scope,") is a sort of ideal system, which has been derived or developed from portions of the Vēdas, called the UPANISHADS, (which see).

e as *k*; ç as *s*; ġ *hard*; ġ as *j*; G, H, K, *guttural*; N, *nasal*; R, *trilled*; ś as *z*; th as in *this*. (See Explanations, p. 23.)

W.

Waagen, wá'gen, (GUSTAV FRIEDRICH), an eminent German amateur and art-critic, born at Hamburg in 1794. He studied at Breslau, Dresden, and Munich, and in 1823 was appointed director of the Royal Gallery of Paintings at Berlin. He published "Works of Art and Artists in England and France," ("Kunstwerke und Künstler in England und Frankreich," 3 vols., 1837), "Works of Art and Artists in Germany," ("Kunstwerke und Künstler in Deutschland," 2 vols., 1843), "The Treasures of Art in Great Britain," etc., (3 vols., 1854, in English,) a "Life of Rubens," and other works, which enjoy the highest reputation. He was appointed in 1844 professor in the Royal University for the department of art history. Died at Copenhagen in August, 1868.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1838.

Waal. See WAEL.

Waast. See WASI.

Wace, wās or vās, (ROBERT), an Anglo-Norman poet, a native of the island of Jersey, resided at the court of Henry II. at Caen, to whom he dedicated his "Roman du Rou," (1160.) He was afterwards made a canon in the cathedral of Bayeux. His "Roman du Rou [Rollo] et des Ducs de Normandie" is a history (in verse) of the Dukes of Normandy from the invasion of Rollo to the time of Henry I., and is highly valued as a historical record. He was the author of other poems, the principal of which is entitled "The English Brutus," ("Le Brut d'Angleterre.") Died about 1184.

See PLUQUET, "Notice sur la Vie et les Écrits de Robert Wace," 1824; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe," "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1828; "British Quarterly Review" for February, 1847, article "Anglo-Norman Poets of the Twelfth Century;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Wach, wāk, (WILHELM), a German painter, born at Berlin in 1787, studied in Paris and Rome, and was elected, after his return, to the Royal Academy of Arts. He was one of the founders of the new school of painting at Berlin. Among his best works is the altar-piece in the church of Peter and Paul at Moscow. Died in 1845.

Wachler, wāk'ler, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH LUDWIG), a German writer, born at Gotha in 1767. Having studied at Jena, he became professor of philosophy at Marburg in 1801, and of history at Breslau in 1815, and was afterwards appointed chief librarian of the University at Breslau. He was the author of a "Manual of the Universal History of Literary Culture," (1804,) "Manual of History," ("Lehrbuch der Geschichte,") "Lectures on the History of German National Literature," (1818,) and other works, which have a high reputation. Died in 1838.

Wachsmuth, wāks'mōōt, (ERNST WILHELM GOTTLIEB), a German historical writer, born at Hildesheim in 1784, studied at Halle, and became professor of history at Leipsic in 1825. He has published, among other works, a "History of European Manners," (*Sittengeschichte*,) (5 vols., 1831,) and "Universal History of Culture," (1850.)

Wachsmuth, wāks'miūt', (FERDINAND), a French painter of history and battles, born at Mulhouse, near the Rhine, in 1802. Among his subjects are several French victories in Algiers.

Wachter, wāk'ter, (FERDINAND), a German writer, born in 1794, has published several treatises on Scandinavian legends and antiquities; also a number of dramatic works.

Wächter or **Waechter**, wêk'ter, (GEORG PHILIPP LUDWIG LEONHARD), a German *littérateur*, born in 1762, was the author of "Legends of Ancient Times," and other works. Died in 1837.

Wachter, (JOHANN GEORG), an eminent German linguist and archæologist, born at Memmingen in 1673. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and became first librarian and director of the Museum of Antiquities at Leipsic. He was the author of "Glossarium Germanicum," etc., one of the most valuable works of the kind, "Archæologia Nummaria," (1740,)

and other treatises on numismatics and etymology. Died in 1757.

Wächter or **Waechter**, von, fon wêk'ter, (KARL GEORG), a German jurist, born at Marbach, on the Neckar, in 1797. He studied at Tübingen and Heidelberg, and became in 1822 professor of law in the former university, of which he was made chancellor in 1836. He was appointed professor of civil law at Leipsic in 1852, and published several works on German law.

Wächtler or **Waechtler**, wêk'tler, (CHRISTFRIED), a German jurist, born at Grimme in 1652. He published numerous legal works. Died in 1731.

Wächtler or **Waechtler**, (JAKOB), a German Protestant minister and writer on theology, born at Grimme in 1638; died at Beltzig in 1702.

Wackenroder, wāk'ken-ro'der, (WILHELM HEINRICH), a German writer, born at Berlin in 1772. He was a friend of Ludwig Tieck, in conjunction with whom he published "Herzensergiessungen eines Künstliebenden Klosterbruders." Died in 1798.

See J. G. KLEIN, "Erinnerungen an Wackenroder," 1809.

Wackerbarth, wāk'ker-bar't, (AUGUST CHRISTOPH,) COUNT, a German military commander, born in the duchy of Saxe-Lauenburg in 1662. He served in several campaigns against the French and Turks, and was made a field-marshal in 1712. Died in 1734.

See FRIGANDER, "Leben des A. C. Grafen von Wackerbarth," 2 vols., 1739.

Wackernagel, wāk'ker-nā'gel, (KARL HEINRICH WILHELM), a German writer, born at Berlin in 1806, became professor of the German language and literature at Bâle in 1835. He published a "German Reader," (1835,) a treatise "On Dramatic Poetry," (1838,) "History of German Literature," (1848,) and other works, of great merit, on similar subjects.

Wad-dell, (JAMES,) D.D., a Presbyterian divine, celebrated for his eloquence, born in Ireland in 1739, came at an early age to America, and settled as a pastor in Louisa county, Virginia. He was the original of William Wirt's beautiful sketch of the "Blind Preacher." Died in 1805.

Wadding, wōd'ding, or **Wading**, (LUKE), an Irish scholar and Catholic priest, born at Waterford in 1588. He studied at the Jesuits' Seminary in Lisbon, and in 1618 accompanied Anthony à Trejo on a mission to Rome, where he continued to reside, and founded in 1625 the College of Saint Isidore. His principal work is "Annales Ordinis Minorum." Died in 1657.

Waddington, (GEORGE), an English writer, born about 1793. He published a "History of the Church from the Earliest Ages to the Reformation," and a "History of the Reformation on the Continent." He became Dean of Durham in 1840. Died in 1869.

Waddington, (WILLIAM HENRY), a French statesman, born in Paris in 1826. He was educated in England at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. On attaining his majority he adopted the French nationality. He was returned to the National Assembly in 1871 for the Aisne. In 1873 he was for a few days minister of public instruction. He was elected a Senator for the Aisne in 1876, and in that and the following year he was again minister of public instruction. In the Dufaure cabinet he became minister of foreign affairs, and he represented France at the Congress of Berlin in 1878. In 1879 he was president of the council. Since July, 1883, he has been French Ambassador to England.

Waddington-Kastus, (CHARLES), a French Protestant philosopher, born about 1819. He published a "Life of Ramus" (1855,) and "Essays on Logic," (1858.) He became a professor at Strasburg in 1856.

Wade, (BENJAMIN FRANKLIN), an American Senator, born at Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1800. He was elected a Senator of the United States by the Whigs of Ohio in 1851. He was re-elected a Senator for six years in 1857, and was appointed chairman of the

committee on territories. In December, 1860, he made a speech in which he opposed any new concessions to the slave-power, and declared to the Southern Senators, "We hold to no doctrine that can possibly work you any inconvenience, any wrong, any disaster." In the session of 1861-62 he was appointed chairman of the joint committee on the conduct of the war. On the question of the reconstruction of the Southern States after the end of the civil war he was a decided radical. He was elected President of the Senate about March, 1867, having been selected for that office on account of his resolute character and inflexible fidelity to the cause of liberty. At the Chicago National Convention, May 21, 1868, he received on the first four ballots more votes than any other candidate for the Vice-Presidency, but failed to obtain the nomination. He died in 1878.

Wadham, wăd'am, (NICHOLAS,) born in Somersetshire in 1536, was the founder of the college at Oxford called by his name. Died in 1610.

Wading, wăd'ing, ? (PETER,) an Irish Jesuit, born at Waterford, was the author of a number of Latin works in prose and verse, and became chancellor of the University of Grätz, in Styria. Died in 1644.

Wadström or **Wadstroem**, wăd'ström, (CARL BERNS,) a Swedish philanthropist, born at Stockholm in 1746. He visited Africa in 1787, and published, after his return, "Observations on the Slave-Trade, and a Description of Some Part of the Coast of Guinea," etc., (1789, in English.) This work first suggested to the British government the establishment of the colonies of Sierra Leone and Bulema. Died in 1799.

Wadsworth, wădz'wôth, (BENJAMIN,) an American clergyman, born at Milton, Massachusetts, about 1670. He preached in Boston for many years, and became president of Harvard College in 1725. Died in 1737.

Wadsworth, (JAMES,) a wealthy American landholder, born at Durham, Connecticut, in 1768. He removed at an early age to Western New York, where he purchased a large tract near the Genesee River. He was instrumental in founding the State Normal School, and was a generous patron of the cause of education. Died in 1844.

Wadsworth, (JAMES SAMUEL,) an American general, born at Genesee, Livingston county, New York, in October, 1807, was a son of the preceding. He was educated at Harvard and Yale Colleges, studied law under Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He inherited an immense landed estate situated in Western New York, and, like his father, was a liberal patron of the cause of education. He enlisted as a volunteer early in 1861, was appointed a brigadier-general in August, and became military governor of the District of Columbia in March, 1862. In November, 1862, he was the Republican candidate for Governor of New York, but was not elected. He commanded a division at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and at Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863. He was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

"The country's salvation," says H. Greeley, "claimed no nobler sacrifice than that of James S. Wadsworth, of New York. . . . No one surrendered more for his country's sake, or gave his life more joyfully for her deliverance."

See GREELEY, "American Conflict," vol. ii. pp. 568, 569; TENNEY, "Military History of the Rebellion," p. 777.

Wadsworth, (PELEG,) an American general, born at Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1748. He served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, and represented a district of Massachusetts in Congress from 1792 to 1806. Died in Oxford county, Maine, in 1829.

Waechter, (JOHANN GEORG.) See WÄCHTER.

Waechter. See WÄCHTLER.

Wael or **Waal**, de, deĥ wăl or wâl, (CORNELIUS,) a Flemish battle-painter, born at Antwerp in 1594, was a son of John de Wael, noticed below. He resided many years at Genoa, where he executed a number of excellent pictures, consisting chiefly of sea-fights and other battles. Died in 1662.

Wael, de, (JOHN,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1558, attained distinction in the departments of portrait and historical painting. Died in 1633.

Wael, de, (LUCAS,) born at Antwerp in 1591, was a brother of Cornelius, noticed above, whom he accompanied to Genoa. He painted landscapes both in oil-colours and fresco, which were highly esteemed. Died in 1676.

Waffer, (LIONEL,) an English surgeon, who accompanied Dampier on one of his voyages, and, having quarrelled with him, was left on the Isthmus of Darien. He published after his return an account of his adventures among the Indians, (1690.)

Wafflard, wăflăr', (ALEXIS JACQUES MARIE,) a French dramatist, born at Versailles in 1787. Among his works are "A Moment of Imprudence," (1819,) and a "Voyage to Dieppe," (1821.) Died in 1824.

Waga, wă'gă, (THEODORE,) a Polish historian, born in Mazovia in 1739. He wrote a "History of Poland," (1770.) Died in 1801.

Wagenaar, wă'gēh-năr' or wă'ĥēh-năr', (JAN,) an eminent Dutch historian, born at Amsterdam in 1709. He was the author of a history of the Netherlands, entitled "De Vaderlandsche Historie vervattende de Geschiedenissen der vereenigde Nederlanden," etc., (21 vols., 1749-59,) and other historical works. Died in 1773.

See P. HUISINGA BAKKER, "Het Leven van J. Wagenaar," 1776.

Wagenseil, wă'gēn-zil', [Lat. WAGENSEIL'IVS,] (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German scholar, born at Nuremberg in 1633. He became professor of history at Altdorf in 1667, and was afterwards appointed tutor to the counts-palatine. He published a number of critical, antiquarian, and controversial treatises, in Latin, among which we may name his "Tela Ignea Satanæ," in refutation of the Jewish writers against Christianity. Died in 1705.

See F. ROTH-SCHOLTZ, "Vita J. C. Wagenseilii," 1819; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Wagenseilius. See WAGENSEIL.

Wă'ger, (Sir CHARLES,) an English admiral, born in 1666, served in the war of the Spanish succession. In 1708, with four ships, he defeated seventeen Spanish galleons near Carthage, South America. For this exploit he was made a rear-admiral. He afterwards commanded a fleet in the Mediterranean till the peace of 1713. He was first lord of the admiralty in the ministry of Sir Robert Walpole from 1732 to 1742. About 1731 he was raised to the rank of admiral. Died in 1743.

Wă'ghorn, (Lieutenant THOMAS,) R.N., an English naval officer, born in Kent in 1800. He served in India in the Arracan war, and in 1827 applied to the government for assistance in carrying out a project he had conceived of opening communication by steam between Great Britain and the East Indies. He expended much time and energy in this useful enterprise, and was at length successful. The result of his labours is the Overland mail-route through Suez and the Red Sea. Died in 1850.

Wagner, wă'g'ner, (CHRISTIAN,) a German scholar and preacher, born at Leipzig in 1663. He wrote a "Thesis on the Number of Worlds," ("Thesis de Numero Mundorum.") Died in 1693.

Wagner, (ERNST,) a German novelist and poet, born in 1769, published "Wilibald's Views of Life," (2 vols., 1805,) "The Travelling Painter," (2 vols., 1806,) "Isidora," (3 vols., 1812,) and other works. Died in 1812.

See F. MOSENGELL, "Briefe über E. Wagner," etc., 2 vols., 1826.

Wagner, (GEORG PHILIPP EBERHARD,) a German philologist, born at Schönbrunn, in Saxony, in 1794, published, among other works, a treatise on "The Greek Tragedy and the Theatre at Athens," (1844.)

Wagner, (GOTTLIB HEINRICH ADOLF,) a German writer and translator, born at Leipzig in 1774. He published "Two Epochs of Modern Poetry," etc., (1806,) and other original works, and translated into German Byron's "Manfred," and Coxe's "History of the House of Austria," the latter in conjunction with Dippold. Died in 1835.

Wagner, wă'g'ner, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Swiss naturalist, born near Zurich in 1641. He wrote (in Latin) a "Natural History of Switzerland," (1680.) Died in 1695.

Wagner, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German philosopher, born at Ulm in 1775, became professor of philosophy at

Würzburg. He published, besides other works, "On the Nature of Things," (1803,) a "System of Ideal Philosophy," (1804,) "Theodicee," (1809,) and "Organon der menschlichen Erkenntnis," (1830.) Died in 1841.

See P. L. ADAM and A. KOELLE, "J. J. Wagner, Lebensnachrichten und Briefe," 1848.

Wagner, (LUDWIG FRIEDRICH), a German antiquary and jurist, born at Tübingen in 1700; died in 1789.

Wagner, (MORITZ), a German traveller, born at Baireuth in 1813, published "Travels in the Kingdom of Algiers," etc., (1841,) "The Caucasus and the Land of the Cossacks," (1848,) "Journey to Persia and Kurdistan," (1852,) and other works.

Wagner, (RICHARD), a distinguished German composer, born at Leipsic in 1813. He was appointed chapel-master at Dresden in 1843. Among his principal works are the operas of "Rienzi," (1842,) "Tanhäuser," (1845,) "Lohengrin," (1851,) and "Rheingold," (1869.) He has written several essays on music and the dramatic art, which have been the subject of much controversy. Among these is one called "Oper und Drama," (1851.) He died in 1883.

Wagner, (RUDOLF), a German physician and anatomist, brother of Moritz, noticed above, was born at Baireuth in 1805. He succeeded Blumenbach as professor of physiology at Göttingen in 1840. He published, among other works, a treatise "On the Comparative Physiology of the Blood," (1833,) a "Manual of Comparative Anatomy," (1834,) and "Icones Physiologicae," (1839.) Died in 1864.

Wagner, (TOBIAS), a German theologian and writer, born in Würtemberg in 1598. He was professor of theology at Tübingen. Died in 1680.

Wagner, von, fon wâc'ner, (JOHANN MARTIN), a German sculptor, born at Würzburg in 1777.

Wagnière, vãn'ye-air', (JEAN LOUIS), a Swiss *littérateur*, born in 1739. He became secretary to Voltaire about 1756, and gained his confidence. In conjunction with Longchamp, he wrote "Memoirs on Voltaire and his Works," (2 vols., 1825.) Died after 1787.

Wagram, PRINCE OF. See BERTHIER.

Wag'staff, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., an English physician and humorous writer, born in Buckinghamshire in 1685; died in 1725.

Wagstaffe, wâg'stáf, (THOMAS), an English divine, born in Warwickshire in 1645. He published a "Vindication of King Charles I.," etc., and a number of sermons. Died in 1712.

Wahhâb or Wahâb, (Abdul.) See ABD-EL-WAHÂB.

Wahl, wâl, (CHRISTIAN ALBRECHT), a German theologian, born at Dresden in 1773. He published a "Historical and Practical Introduction to the Biblical Writings," (1820,) and other similar works. Died in 1855.

Wahl, von, fon wâl, (JOACHIM CHRISTIAN,) COUNT, a German general, distinguished in the Thirty Years' war, in which he fought for the Catholics or Imperialists. He commanded with success in the Upper Palatinate in 1634, after which he took Baireuth, Augsburg, and other places. Died in 1644.

Wahlberg, wâl'bêrg, (PETER FREDERIK), a Swedish naturalist, born at Gothenburg in 1800. He wrote on botany, and succeeded Berzelius as perpetual secretary of the Swedish Academy of Sciences.

Wahlbom, wâl'bom, (JOHANN WILHELM CARL), a Swedish painter, born at Calmar in 1810; died in 1858.

Wahlenberg, wâl'en-bêrg, (GEORG), a Swedish botanist, born in the province of Wermoland in 1780. He visited Lapland and other northern regions of Europe, and subsequently became professor of botany and medicine at Upsal. Among his principal works are his "Flora Lapponica," "Flora Carpatorum," and "Flora Suecica." Died in 1851.

Waiblinger, wî'bling-er, (WILHELM FRIEDRICH), a German *littérateur*, born at Reutlingen in 1804; died in 1830.

Waifer, wî'fer, [Fr. pron. vâ'fair',] Duke of Aquitaine, born about 725 A.D., began to reign in 745. His dominions were invaded in 760 by Pepin le Bref, against whom he fought without success. He was assassinated by order of Pepin le Bref in 768 A.D.

Wailly, de, deh vâ'ye', (ARMAND FRANÇOIS LÉON), a French *littérateur* and critic, born in Paris in 1804, was a grandson of Charles, noticed below. He wrote a novel, entitled "Stella and Vanessa," (1846,) and translated the works of Sir Walter Scott and other English authors. Died in 1863.

Wailly, de, (CHARLES), a distinguished French architect, born in Paris in 1729. He gained the grand prize of Rome in 1752, was admitted into the Academy of Painting as a designer in 1771, and was the chief founder of the Society of "Amis des Arts." Died in 1798.

See LAVALLÉE, "Notice sur Charles de Wailly," 1799.

Wailly, de, (ÉTIENNE AUGUSTIN), a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1770, was a son of Noël François, noticed below. He became *proviseur* of the Lycée Napoléon. Died in 1821.

His son, ALFRED BARTHÉLEMI, born in Paris in 1800, published a Latin-French Dictionary, (1829,) and a French-Latin Dictionary, (1832.)

Wailly, de, (JOSEPH NOËL), a French scholar, a brother of Armand François Léon, was born at Mézières in 1805. He published, besides other works, "Elements of Palæography," (2 vols., 1838.)

Wailly, de, (NOËL FRANÇOIS), a French scholar and writer, the father of Étienne Augustin, noticed above, was born at Amiens in 1724. He was the author of a work entitled "General and Particular Principles of the French Language," "Abridgment of the Dictionary of the Academy," "Principles of the Latin Language," "Dictionary of Rhymes," and "Select Histories from the New Testament." Died in 1801.

Wainwright, wân'rit, (JONATHAN MAYHEW), D.D., born at Liverpool, England, in 1792, emigrated to America, and graduated in 1812 at Harvard College. He became rector of Trinity Church, Boston, in 1834, assistant minister of Trinity Church, New York, in 1837, and in 1852 provisional Bishop of the diocese of New York. Died in 1854.

Waith'man, an English magistrate, born near Wrexham in 1765, was elected lord mayor of London, and represented that city in Parliament. Died in 1833.

Waitz, (GEORG), a German writer, born in 1813, published several historical works, among which is a "History of the German Constitution," (2 vols., 1843-47.) He died in May, 1886.

Waitz, (THEODOR), a German philosophical writer, born at Gotha in 1821. He published a "Manual of Psychology as a Natural Science," (1849,) and other works.

Wäke, (Sir ISAAC), an English writer and diplomatist, born in Northamptonshire in 1575, wrote a work entitled "Rex Platonicus." Died in 1632.

Wake, (WILLIAM), an English prelate and theologian, born in Dorsetshire in 1657. He was successively created Dean of Exeter, Bishop of Lincoln, and Archbishop of Canterbury, (1716.) He was the author of an "Exposition of the Doctrine of the Church of England," "An English Version of the Genuine Epistles of the Apostolic Fathers," and a number of sermons and controversial works. Died in 1737.

Wäkedi, Al, (Mohammed.) See WAKIDEE.

Wakefield, wâk'fêld, (EDWARD GIBBON), an English writer on colonization and political economy, published, among other works, "England and America: a Comparison of the Social and Political State of Both Nations," (1833,) and "View of the Art of Colonization." He became in 1837 the founder of the New Zealand Association. Died in 1862.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for March, 1849.

Wakefield, (GILBERT), an English scholar and theologian, born at Nottingham in 1756. He studied at Jesus College, Cambridge, and took the degree of B.A. in 1776. He became master of the Dissenting Academy at Warrington in 1779, and published soon after "A Plain and Short Account of the Nature of Baptism," and a "New Translation of the Gospel of Saint Matthew," (1782.) These works were followed by "Remarks on the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion," (1789,) and "Philological Commentary on the Sacred and Profane Authors," ("Silva Critica, sive in Auctores sacros pro-

fanosque Commentarius Philologus," a fifth part of which appeared in 1795. He published in 1791 his "Translation of the New Testament, with Notes," and "An Inquiry into the Expediency and Propriety of Public or Social Worship." The latter caused considerable sensation, and elicited several replies. His "Reply to Some Parts of the Bishop of Llandaff's Address" caused him to be imprisoned two years, during which time he wrote his critical essays entitled "Noctes Carcerariæ," ("Prison Nights.") He died in 1801, leaving among his numerous works an edition of Lucretius, which is still esteemed.

See his "Autobiographic Memoirs of the First Thirty-Six Years of the Life of G. Wakefield," 1792; "Monthly Review" for October, 1805.

Wakefield, (MRS. PRISCILLA,) an English educational writer, born in 1750. She was the author of an "Introduction to Botany," (1796,) "Reflections on the Present Condition of the Female Sex, with Hints for its Improvement," (1798,) "Juvenile Traveller," (1801,) "Domestic Recreation," (1805,) "The Traveller in Africa," and various other works. Died in 1832.

Wakefield, (ROBERT,) an English linguist and priest, was professor of Hebrew at Oxford. He wrote a paraphrase of Ecclesiastes, and other works. Died in 1537.

Wakidee or **Wakidi**, wá'ki-dee', written also **Wáqidy**, an Arabian writer, born at Medina in 748 A.D.; died at Bagdad in 823. He made a collection of the traditions concerning Mohammed and those of his followers who fought at Bedr, called "Tabakát-Kebeer," (or "Kebir,") the "great series" or "order of events." It consists of biographies arranged in chronological order. His life of the prophet has been pronounced by competent critics to be the best by far that has been written.

See SPRENGER, "Life of Mohammad," p. 70 et seq.

Wakidi. See WAKIDEE.

Wák'ley, (THOMAS,) M.P., an English surgeon, born in 1795, was the founder and editor of the "Lancet." He represented Finsbury in Parliament from 1835 to 1852. Died in 1862.

Walæus, wá-lá'ús, or **Wale**, wá'leh, (ANTOON,) a Dutch Protestant minister, born at Ghent in 1573. He was a prominent member of the Synod of Dort, and became professor of theology at Leyden. Died in 1639.

Walæus, (JAN,) a physician, a son of the preceding, was born about 1604. He is said to have made some discoveries on the circulation of the blood. Died at Leyden in 1649.

Walafriidus, wál-a-free'dus or wál'a-free'dús, or **Walafried**, wál'lá-free't, written also **Walhafredus**, a learned German monk, surnamed STRABUS, or "Squint-eyed," was the author of a theological essay, entitled "De Officiis Divinis," etc., "Hortulus," a treatise on botany, (in Latin verse,) and other works. Died in 849.

Walbaum, wál'bówm, (JOHANN JULIUS,) a German physician and writer, born at Wolfenbüttel in 1724; died in 1799.

Walch, wá'k, [Lat. WALCHIUS,] (CHRISTIAN WILHELM FRANZ,) second son of Johann Georg, noticed below, was born at Jena in 1726. He was the author of several valuable works on ecclesiastical history, theology, and ancient literature; among the most important of these are his "History of the Jewish Patriarchs mentioned in Books of Roman Law," "Compendium of the most Modern Ecclesiastical History," (both in Latin,) and a "History of Heresies, Schisms, and Religious Controversies down to the Reformation," (in German, 11 vols., 1762.) Died in 1784.

See C. G. HEYNE, "Elogium C. G. F. Walchii," 1784.

Walch, (JOHANN ERNST IMMANUEL,) son of Johann Georg, noticed below, was born at Jena in 1725. He became professor of theology in his native city, and published a number of critical and theological works, also several valuable treatises on mineralogy. Died in 1778.

See HENNINGS, "Leben des Professors J. E. I. Walch," 1780.

Walch, [Lat. WALCHIUS,] (JOHANN GEORG,) a German scholar and theologian, born at Meiningen in 1693, became successively professor of philosophy, eloquence, and theology at Jena. He published a "Philosophical Lexicon," (1726,) "Introduction to the Theological Sci-

ences," (1747,) "Theologia Patristica," (1770,) and other works. Died in 1775.

His son KARL FRIEDRICH became professor of law at Jena, and was the author of several legal treatises.

See "Leben und Charakter des J. G. Walch," Jena, 1777.

Walcher, wá'k'er, (JOSEPH,) an Austrian Jesuit, noted for his skill in hydraulics and mechanics, was born at Linz in 1718. He was professor of mechanics in a college of Vienna, and wrote several works. Died in 1803.

Walchius. See WALCH.

Walckenaer, wál'keh-nár', (CHARLES Athanase—á'tá'náz',) BARON, an eminent French writer and savant, born in Paris in 1771. He was admitted into the Institute in 1813, and appointed perpetual secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1840. Among his principal works are his "Histoire de la Vie et des Ouvrages de J. de La Fontaine," (1820,) "Histoire générale des Voyages," (21 vols., 1826-31, unfinished,) "Natural History of Insects," (3 vols., 1836-44,) "Ancient Geography, Historical and Comparative, of the Gauls," (3 vols., 1839,) which is highly esteemed, "History of the Life and Poems of Horace," (2 vols., 1840,) and "Mémoires touchant la Vie et les Ecrits de Madame de Sévigné," (5 vols., 1842-52.) He contributed many able articles to the "Biographie Universelle." In his youth he had inherited an ample fortune. He was appointed prefect of Nièvre in 1826, and held other high offices. Died in 1852.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" NAUDET, "Notice historique sur Walckenaer," 1852; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Walckendorf, wá'k'en-dorf', (CHRISTOPH,) a Danish statesman, born at Copenhagen about 1525. He rendered important services as minister of finance in the reign of Frederick II., (1558-88.) Died in 1601.

Walदारer, wá'dar'fer, sometimes written **Valdarder** or **Baldorfer**, (CHRISTOPH,) a German printer, who established a press in Venice about 1470, and at Milan in 1474. His edition of Boccaccio was greatly admired for its correctness and elegance.

Waldau, (MAX.) See HAUENSCHILD, VON.

Waldburg, wá'l't'bürg, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a Prussian general and diplomatist, born at Tangermünde in 1776; died in 1844.

Waldeck, wá'l'dék, (CHRISTIAN AUGUST,) PRINCE OF, a German general, born in 1744. He entered the service of Austria, and fought against the French in 1792. He distinguished himself by directing the army in its passage of the Rhine, and afterwards had a high command in Flanders. Died in 1798.

Waldeck, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) PRINCE OF, a German general, born in 1620. He entered the Austrian army, and contributed to the victory over the Turks at Vienna in 1683. He was defeated by the French at Fleurus in 1690. Died in 1692.

Waldegrave, wóld'gráv, (JAMES,) second EARL, an English statesman, born in 1715. He filled several important offices under George II. He was the author of "Memoirs from 1754 to 1758," (published in 1821.) Died in 1763.

Waldemar (wól'de-mâr) or **Val'de-mar I**, THE GREAT, King of Denmark, born in 1131, ascended the throne in 1157. He subjugated the southern part of Norway, and the territory of the Wends in Northern Germany. He died in 1181, and was succeeded by his son, Canute VI.

Waldemar (or **Valdemar**) **II**, second son of Waldemar I., was surnamed SEIER, (the "Victorious.") On the death of his brother, Canute VI., he became king, in 1203. He conquered Livonia, Courland, Esthonia, and other provinces, and was distinguished for his ability as a ruler. He died in 1241, and was succeeded by his son, Eric VI.

Waldemar (or **Valdemar**) **III** or **IV**, called **ARTERDAG**, was the last king of the first Danish dynasty, and ascended the throne in 1340. He sold Livonia, and other conquests of Waldemar II., to the grand master of the Teutonic order in Prussia. He died in 1373 or 1375, and was succeeded by his daughter Margaret as regent during the minority of her son Olaus.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Waldemar, wâl'deh-mar', (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German prince, nephew of Frederick William III., King of Prussia, was born in 1817; died in 1849.

Wal-den'sis or **Wol-den'sis**, (THOMAS,) an English Carmelite monk, originally named NETTER, was born at Wolden, in Essex, about 1365. He was patronized by Henry V., whom he accompanied to France. Died in 1430.

Waldhauser, wâl'thów'zer, (CONRAD,) a German reformer and Augustinian monk, who began to preach in Vienna about 1345. He exposed the vices and impostures of the monks, and acquired much influence as a preacher. Died about 1368.

See HONGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867.

Waldis, wâl'dis, (BURCKHARD,) a German fabulist, born at Allendorf about 1500. He was a chaplain of Margaret, wife of the Landgrave of Hesse. He imitated Æsop with success. Died in 1554.

Waldkirch, de, deh wâl't'kêerk, (JEAN RODOLPH,) a Swiss jurist, born at Bâle in 1678. He wrote, besides several legal works, a "History of Switzerland," (2 vols., 1721.) Died in 1757.

His daughter ESTHER ELIZABETH, though blind, was well versed in mathematics.

Waldmann, wâl't'mân, (JOHANN,) a Swiss magistrate, born in the canton of Zug about 1426. He was one of the chiefs of the Swiss army that fought at Morat, and he gained a victory at Nancy for the Duke of Lorraine. In 1483 he became burgomaster of Zurich, where he made several reforms. The peasants and populace having revolted against him, he was put to death about 1490.

See J. H. FUESSL, "Vie de Waldmann," 1780; COREMANS, "Waldmann, le Vainqueur du Téméraire," 1843.

Waldo. See VALDO.

Waldo, wâl'do, (DANIEL,) an American Congregational divine, born at Windham, Connecticut, in 1762. He graduated at Yale College, and subsequently became pastor at Exeter, Connecticut. At the age of ninety-six he was appointed chaplain to Congress, serving in that capacity two years. Died in 1864.

Waldor, wâl'dor', (MÉLANIE VILLENAVE,) MADAME, a French authoress, born at Nantes about 1796, was a sister of Théodore Villenave. She published numerous novels, among which are "The Château de Ramsberg," (1844,) and "Charles Mandel," (1846.)

Waldrada. See WALDRADE.

Waldrade, wâl'drâd', [Lat. WALDRA'DA,] an ambitious Frenchwoman, who became about 860 A.D. the concubine of Lothaire II. She was excommunicated by the pope.

See ERNOUF, "Histoire de Waldrade," 1858.

Waldschmidt, wâl'tshmit, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German medical writer, born in 1644. He died at Marburg in 1689.

Waldseemüller, wâl'tsè-mül'l'er, [Lat. HYLACOMIT'LUS,] (MARTIN,) a German compiler, born at Friburg about 1470. He published an "Introduction to Cosmography, with the Four Voyages of Americus Vesputius," (1507,) in which he advocated the application of the name America to the New World. Died after 1522.

Waldsteinius or **Waldstein**. See WALLENSTEIN.

Wale. See WALEUS.

Wäle, (SAMUEL,) an English painter and designer, lived in London, and made designs for the booksellers. Died in 1786.

Waleed or **Walid**. See AL WALEED.

Waleed or **Walid II**, born in 703 A.D., was a son of Yezed (Yezid) II., and became caliph in 743. He was very licentious. He was assassinated in 744.

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. i. chap. xv.

Walef or **Walef, de**, deh wâl'êf', (BLAISE HENRI DE CORTE—deh kort,) BARON, a Belgian poet, born at Liege in 1652. He served as an officer in the armies of France, England, and Spain. He wrote several French poems. Died in 1734.

See M. L. POLAIN, "Notice sur le Baron de Walef," 1848.

Wales, PRINCE OF. See ALBERT EDWARD.

Wales, (WILLIAM,) an English astronomer and mathematician, born about 1734. He was sent in 1768 to Hudson Bay, to observe the transit of Venus, and subsequently accompanied Captain Cook on his second

and third voyages. He was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1776, and was afterwards made secretary to the Board of Longitude. He published "General Observations made at Hudson's Bay," etc., (1772,) "The Method of Finding the Longitude by Time-Keepers," (1794,) "Observations on a Voyage with Captain Cook," and other works. Died in 1798.

Walewski, wâl'êv'skee, [Fr. pron. wâl'êv'ské,'] (FLORIAN ALEXANDRE JOSEPH COLONNA,) COUNT, an able statesman and writer, a natural son of Napoleon I. and the Countess Walewska, a Polish lady, was born in Walewice in 1810. Under Louis Napoleon he was sent as minister-plenipotentiary to Florence (1849) and Naples, and was ambassador to London about 1852. In 1855 he succeeded Drouyn de Lhuys as minister of foreign affairs. He was removed in January, 1860, became minister of state at that date, and president of the corps législatif in August, 1865. Died in 1868.

Walerdin, wâl'êr'dân', (HENRI,) a French natural philosopher, born at Langres in 1795. He was associated with Arago in some scientific labours. He invented a hydro-barometer and several kinds of thermometers.

Walid. See WALEED and AL WALEED.

Walker, waw'ker, (ADAM,) an English writer and mechanic, born in Westmoreland in 1731, was the author of a "System of Familiar Philosophy, in Lectures," "Treatise on Geography," and other works. He was also the inventor of several ingenious instruments. Died in 1821.

Walker, (SIR BALDWIN WAKE,) an English naval officer, born in 1803. He was surveyor-general of the navy from 1847 to 1860.

Walker, (CLEMENT,) an English Presbyterian and political writer, born in Dorsetshire. He represented the city of Wells in Parliament in 1640, and wrote "The History of Independence," (1648,) afterwards enlarged and published under the title of "The High Court of Justice, or Cromwell's New Slaughter-House," (1651.) For this offence he was imprisoned in the Tower, where he died in 1651.

Walker, (SIR EDWARD,) an English writer, and Garter king-at-arms, born in Somersetshire. He was appointed by Charles I. his secretary at war, and clerk-extraordinary of the privy council. He wrote "Historical Discourses," (1705,) "Military Discoveries," and "Iter Carolinum," an account of the marches, etc. of Charles I. from 1641 to the time of his death. Died in 1677.

Walker, (REV. GEORGE,) a Protestant divine, of English extraction, was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland. He is celebrated for his brave defence of Londonderry against the forces of James II., (1689.) He was killed at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690, having been previously created Bishop of Derry by William III. He published "A True Account of the Siege of Londonderry."

Walker, (GEORGE,) an English mathematician and dissenting minister, born at Newcastle about 1734. He lived at Durham, Nottingham, and Manchester, and wrote several able works on geometry, etc. Died in 1807.

Walker, (JAMES,) an English civil engineer, born about 1780. He obtained a high reputation as an engineer of docks, harbours, etc. He was president of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Died about 1862.

Walker, waw'ker, (JAMES,) D.D., a distinguished Unitarian divine and scholar, born at Burlington, Massachusetts, in 1794. He became editor of the "Christian Examiner" in 1831, and in 1839 Alford professor of moral and intellectual philosophy at Harvard. He was elected president of Harvard in 1853, a position which he filled with eminent ability for seven years. He resigned in 1860, on account of his feeble health. He has delivered a course of "Lowell Lectures on the Philosophy of Religion;" also "Lectures on Natural Religion." Dr. Walker was a clear and profound thinker and a finished writer. He died in 1874.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Walker, (JAMES BARR,) an American Presbyterian divine, born in Philadelphia in 1805. Having previously edited several religious journals in the West, he became pastor of a church at Sandusky, Ohio. He published

"Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," (1855,) which has had a wide popularity and been translated into several languages, and other religious works.

Walker, (JOHN), an English clergyman, born in Devonshire, became rector of a parish at Exeter. He published in 1714 an "Account of the Numbers and Sufferings of the Clergy who were Sequestered in the Grand Rebellion." Died about 1730.

Walker, (JOHN), an English lexicographer and elocutionist, born in Middlesex in 1732. He published "A Rhyming Dictionary," "Elements of Elocution," (1781,) "Rhetorical Grammar," (1785,) and "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary and Expositor of the English Language," (1791,) which was received with great favour and has passed through more than thirty editions. Died in 1807.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors," "Monthly Review" for August and September, 1781.

Walker, (JOHN), an English physician and writer, born in Cumberland in 1759. He was the author of a "Universal Gazetteer," "Elements of Geography," and several medical treatises. Died in 1830.

Walker, (JOSEPH COOPER), an Irish writer, born in Dublin about 1766. He wrote, besides other works, "Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards," (1786.) Died in 1810.

Walker, (LEROY POPE), of Alabama, was secretary of war in the provisional government formed by the secessionists in February, 1861. In a speech at Montgomery, April 12, he predicted that the Confederate flag would float over Washington City before the 1st of May. He resigned in September, 1861.

Walker, (OBADIAH), an English writer, born in Yorkshire about 1616. He studied at University College, Oxford, of which he was elected master in 1676. Having openly professed Catholicism, he was deprived of his office, and imprisoned for a time after the revolution of 1688. He wrote "A Brief Account of Ancient Church Government," (1662,) "The Greek and Roman History Illustrated by Coins and Medals," (1692,) and other works. Died in 1692.

Walker, (ROBERT), an English portrait-painter. Among his principal works are several portraits of Cromwell, one of Admiral Blake, and one of General Monk. Died about 1660.

Walker, (ROBERT J.), a distinguished American writer on political economy, born at Northumberland, Pennsylvania, in 1801, graduated in the University of Pennsylvania in 1819. He studied law, and removed in 1826 to Natchez, Mississippi, where he practised with success. He was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Mississippi in 1835 or 1836, and acted with the Democratic party. He was a zealous and efficient supporter of the project for the annexation of Texas to the United States. In March, 1845, he was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Polk. He produced a report in favour of free trade which attracted much attention. He retired to private life in March, 1849, and was appointed by President Buchanan Governor of Kansas about April, 1857. He resigned that office in February, 1858, on account of dissatisfaction with the course or policy of the national government. Died in November, 1869.

Walker, (SAMUEL), an English clergyman, born at Exeter in 1714, became curate of Truro, and published several volumes of sermons. Died in 1761.

Walker, (SEARS COOK), an American astronomer, born at Wilmington, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, in 1805, graduated at Harvard College about 1824. Soon after that date he removed to Philadelphia, where he taught school. He contributed many observations to the "American Journal of Science" and the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society." He was attached to the Washington Observatory in 1845, and discovered in 1847 the identity of the planet Neptune with a star observed by Lalande in 1795. He rendered a service to science by his computations of the orbit of Neptune. Died in Cincinnati in 1853.

Walker, (THOMAS), an English lawyer and humorous writer, born in 1784. He published a periodical called "The Original." Died in 1836.

Walker, (THOMAS), an English actor, born in London in 1698; died in 1743.

Walker, (WILLIAM), an English divine, born in Lincolnshire in 1623. He published, among other works, a "Treatise on English Particles," and "Idiomatologia Anglo-Latina." Died in 1684.

Walker, (WILLIAM), an American filibuster, born at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1824. He emigrated to California about 1850, and became editor of a paper. In 1855 he conducted a party of about sixty adventurers to Nicaragua, which he entered ostensibly as an ally of one of the factions then engaged in civil war. He captured the city of Granada, assumed the title of President of Nicaragua, and re-established slavery, which had been abolished. He was driven from power in May, 1857, and escaped to New Orleans. In June, 1860, he led an expedition against Honduras. He was captured and shot at Truxillo in September, 1860.

Walker, (WILLIAM H. T.), of Georgia, an American general, who graduated at West Point in 1837. He commanded a division of the army of General Lee in the early part of 1863, served at Chickamauga in September of that year, and was killed near Atlanta in July, 1864.

Wall, (JOHN), M.D., an English physician, born in Worcestershire in 1708, was the first who drew public attention to the virtues of the Malvern waters. Died in 1776.

Wall, (MARTIN), son of the preceding, born in 1744, acquired a high reputation as a physician, and in 1785 became clinical professor at Oxford. Died in 1824.

Wall, (WILLIAM), an English divine, born in 1646, published a "History of Infant Baptism," and "Critical Notes on the Old Testament." Died in 1728.

Wallace, (ALFRED RUSSELL), an English traveller and naturalist, was born at Usk in 1822. Among his works are "The Malay Archipelago," "I-land Life," and "Land Nationalisation, its Necessity and its Aims."

Wallace, (HORACE BINNEY), an American lawyer and writer of rare talents, a nephew of Horace Binney, was born at Philadelphia, February 26, 1817. He graduated at Princeton College, and subsequently visited Europe. He committed suicide in Paris, (1852,) as is supposed, in a fit of temporary insanity. He wrote "Literary Criticisms," and other Papers," "Art and Scenery in Europe," (1855,) and edited several legal works conjointly with Judge Hare.

Wallace, wól'lis, (Sir JOHN ALEXANDER DUNLOP AGNEW), an English general, born in 1775. He served in the Peninsular war, (1808-14.) Died in 1857.

Wallace, (LEWIS), an American general, a son of David Wallace, formerly Governor of Indiana, was born in Fountain county, Indiana, about 1828. He was a lawyer before the civil war. He commanded a division at the battle of Fort Donelson, February, 1862, and distinguished himself at the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7. He was appointed a major-general about March, 1862.

Wallace, wól'lis, (Sir WILLIAM), a celebrated Scottish hero and patriot, supposed to have been born about 1270. He was a son of Sir Malcolm Wallace of Ellerslie, in Renfrewshire. While attending school at Dundee, he killed the son of the English governor of Dundee Castle in revenge for an insult received, and was compelled to take refuge among the mountains. Having gathered around him a band of devoted followers, he carried on for several years a successful partisan warfare against the English forces. After the capture of the garrisons of Aberdeen, Forfar, and other towns, he was engaged in the siege of Dundee, when news came of the advance of a large English army towards Stirling. He immediately marched to meet the enemy, gained a signal victory over them at Stirling Bridge, (1297,) and, entering England, ravaged the northern part of the country. He was soon after defeated with great loss near Falkirk by the English, led by Edward I. in person, (1298.) The office of guardian of the kingdom, which he had held for a short time, was now taken from him, and, after several years spent in border warfare, he was betrayed into the hands of the English, condemned as a traitor, and executed, (1305.) His achievements have been a favourite theme with Scottish poets and writers of romance, and

have been especially celebrated by Harry the Minstrel, sometimes called Blind Harry.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. ii. chaps. xx., xxi., and xxii.; J. S. WATSON, "The Story of William Wallace," 1862; SCOTT, "Tales of a Grandfather;" HUME, "History of England;" J. D. CARRICK, "Life of Sir William Wallace," 2 vols., 1830; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Wallace, (WILLIAM,) LL.D., a Scottish mathematician, born in Fifeshire in 1768. He was appointed in 1803 one of the teachers of mathematics in the Royal Military College, Buckinghamshire, and in 1819 became professor of that science at Edinburgh. Among his principal works we may name his "New Series for the Quadrature of the Conic Sections and the Computation of Logarithms," (1808,) "Account of the Invention of the Pantograph, and Description of the Eidograph," (1831,) and the article on "Porism," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and a member of other learned institutions. Died in 1843.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Wallace, (WILLIAM H. L.,) an American general, born at Urbana, Ohio, in 1821. He practised law in Illinois before the civil war. He commanded a brigade at the capture of Fort Donelson, February, 1862, and a division at the battle of Shiloh, where he was mortally wounded, April 6 of that year. "This day's work," says Horace Greeley, "had won for him the admiration of all beholders." ("American Conflict," vol. ii.)

Wallace, (WILLIAM ROSS,) an American poet, born at Lexington, Kentucky, about 1819. Among his works may be named "Alban the Pirate," (1848,) and "Meditations in America, and other Poems," (1851.)

Wallace, (WILLIAM VINCENT,) a musician and composer, born at Waterford, in Ireland, about 1815. He composed several successful operas, among which are "Maritana" and "Lurline." Died in 1865.

Wallack, wól'lak, (JAMES WILLIAM,) an English actor, born in London in 1795, acquired a high reputation in his art, both in England and America. Having settled in New York City in 1851, he founded the theatre on Broadway called by his name. Died in 1864.

His son, JOHN LESTER, is also an actor, and has published several comedies.

Wallenbourg. See WALLENBURG.

Wallenburch, van, vãn wál'len-bûrk', (ADRIAN and PIETER,) Roman Catholic theologians, born at Rotterdam, were brothers. They lived at Cologne, and wrote several works against the Protestants. Adriaan died in 1669, and Pieter in 1675.

Wallenbourg, von, fon wál'len-böör', written also **Wallenbourg, (JACOB,)** an Austrian Orientalist, born in Vienna in 1763. He passed twenty years in Turkey. He translated the Persian poem "Mesnevi" into French. Died in 1806.

Wallenstein, wól'len-stîn', [Ger. pron. wál'len-stîn',] or **Waldstein, wált'stîn, [Lat. WALLENSTEINIUS or WALDSTEINIUS; It. VALSTAIN, wál'stîn,]** (ALBRECHT WENZEL EUSEBIUS) COUNT OF, and Duke of Mecklenburg, Friedland, and Sagau, a celebrated German general, born at the castle of Hermanic, in Bohemia, in September, 1583, was a son of Wilhelm, Baron von Waldstein. After the death of his parents, who were Protestants, he was sent to the Jesuit College at Olmütz, and was converted into a Roman Catholic. He also studied several sciences and languages at Padua and Bologna. About 1606 he fought against the Turks at the siege of Gran. He married a rich widow in 1610, and at her death, in 1614, inherited a large estate. Having raised a troop of horse in 1617, he fought with distinction for the Austrian archduke Ferdinand against the Venetians. In 1619, at the beginning of the Thirty Years' war, he joined the Imperial or Roman Catholic army, and was appointed quartermaster-general. He defeated Bethlen Gabor, in Hungary, in 1621, and was created Duke of Friedland and a prince of the Holy Empire in 1624. In 1625 he raised, at his own expense, a large army, which he resolved to support by pillage and exactions from the enemy. His high reputation attracted mercenaries from various parts of Europe. He defeated Count Mansfeld in 1626, and invaded Denmark,

in which he encountered no effectual resistance. To reward him for his services, the emperor gave Wallenstein the duchy of Mecklenburg in 1628, and added the title of admiral. His pride, rapacity, and cruelty rendered him so odious that Ferdinand dismissed him from command in 1630, at the same time that Gustavus Adolphus entered Germany to fight for the Protestant cause. The victories of Gustavus, and the death of General Tilly, reduced Ferdinand to such a critical situation that he implored the aid of Wallenstein as the only man who was able to save the empire. He consented to serve him again, on condition that he should have exclusive control of the army, and should govern or reign over the countries which he might conquer. He displayed great skill in defence of the lines near Nuremberg, which were attacked by the Swedes in September, 1632. In November of that year he was defeated by Gustavus Adolphus at the great battle of Lutzen. He afterwards gained victories in Silesia, but refused to march to the relief of Bavaria, which was overrun by the Swedes. According to some authorities, he aspired to be sovereign of Bohemia. The Duke of Bavaria, and other enemies of Wallenstein, persuaded the emperor to distrust his loyalty. In January, 1634, he was deprived of his command, and secret orders were given to Gallas and Piccolomini to arrest or assassinate him. He attempted to secure himself by negotiations with the Swedes, but his overtures were rejected, and he retired to the castle of Eger or Egria, where he was assassinated in February, 1634. The story of Wallenstein forms the subject of Schiller's greatest though not his most popular tragedy.

See SCHILLER, "History of the Thirty Years' War;" MURR, "Die Ermordung Herzogs von Friedland," 1806; HELLER, "Leben des Grafen von Wallenstein," 1814; F. FÖRSTER, "Wallenstein, Herzog zu Mecklenburg," etc., 1834; J. MITCHELL, "Life of Wallenstein," 1837; MEBOLD, "Gustav Adolf und Wallenstein," 2 vols., 1835-40; HELBIG, "Wallenstein und Armin," 1850; GUALDO-PRIORATO, "Istoria della Vita d'A. Valstain," 1643; CARL MARIA VON ARETIN, "Wallenstein," 1846; SIR EDWARD CUST, "The Thirty Years' War," 2 vols., 1865; MALMSTROEM, "De Wallensteinio Commentarius," 1815; "Nouvelle Biographie Generale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for January, 1838.

Wallensteinus. See WALLENSTEIN.

Waller, wól'ler, (EDMUND,) an eminent English poet, born at Colleshill, in Hertfordshire, in 1605, was a cousin-german of the celebrated John Hampden. He studied at King's College, Cambridge, and represented Amersham in the Long Parliament in 1640, having been previously several times elected for that borough. He was for a time a moderate partisan of the popular cause; but he subsequently went over to the royalists. He was arrested in 1643 on a charge by the Parliament of having formed a "popish plot for the subversion of the Protestant religion," etc. Several of his accomplices were punished with fines and imprisonment, and two were executed, while Waller, the leader of the conspiracy, saved his life by a most abject and pusillanimous speech. He was released, after a year's confinement, on condition of his leaving the country, and, after a residence of about ten years in France, was permitted to return to England in 1653. He died in 1687. Waller was twice married, and had by his second wife five sons and eight daughters. Among his earliest productions are the verses addressed to the Lady Dorothea Sidney, under the name of Saccharissa. His other principal poems are a "Panegyric on Cromwell," "On a War with Spain," "On the Death of the Lord Protector," and an ode to Charles II., entitled "To the King upon his Majesty's Most Happy Return." It is said that when Charles remarked to Waller the greater poetical merit of his panegyric on Cromwell, he replied, "Poets, sire, succeed better in fiction than in truth." After the restoration he was several times returned to Parliament, where, according to Burnet, "he was the delight of the House, and, though old, said the liveliest things of any among them." Johnson observes, "The general character of his poetry is elegance and gaiety. He is never pathetic, and very rarely sublime; but it cannot be denied that he added something to our elegance of diction and something to our propriety of thought."

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets," vol. i.; WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" HALLAM, "Introduction to the Literature of Europe;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

ã, è, ì, ò, ù, ý, *long*; à, é, ó, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ý, *short*; æ, e, i, o, *obscure*; fâr, fáll, fât; mêt; nôt; gôod; môod;

Waller, wôl'ler, (JOHN LIGHTFOOT,) LL.D., an American Baptist divine and journalist, born in Woodford county, Kentucky, in 1809. He became editor in 1845 of the "Western Baptist Review," and published several controversial works. Died at Louisville in 1854.

Waller, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English statesman and general of the Parliamentary army, born in Kent in 1597, was a distant relative of the poet, Edmund Waller. Having served for a time in the Protestant army in Germany, he was elected to the Long Parliament for Andover in 1640, and was soon after appointed second in command of the forces under the Earl of Essex. He was removed from the service by the self-denying ordinance of 1645, and in 1647 he was one of the eleven members of the House of Commons impeached by the army. He afterwards resumed his seat in Parliament, and was appointed one of the council of state in 1660. He died in 1663, leaving a "Vindication of Sir William Waller," etc., and "Divine Meditations upon Several Occasions," (1680.)

See CLARENDON, "History of the Great Rebellion;" HUME, "History of England."

Wal-le'ri-us, [Swedish pron. vâl-lîr'e-ûs,] (JOHANN GOTTSCHALK,) a Swedish savant, was the author of several valuable works on chemistry and mineralogy. Died in 1785.

Wallerius, (NICHOLAS,) a Swedish philosopher, born at Nerika in 1706. He became professor of theology at Upsal, and wrote, besides other works, "Rational Psychology," ("Psychologia Rationalis.") Died in 1764.

Wallia. See VALLIA, King of the Visigoths.

Wallich, vâl'lik, (NATHANIEL,) a Danish botanist, born at Copenhagen in 1787. Having entered the service of the East India Company, he was appointed in 1815 superintendent of the botanic garden at Calcutta. He visited Nepal and other parts of India, and made a large and valuable collection of plants. He published "A Description of the Tree which produces the Ripal Camphor-Wood," etc., (1823,) "Tentamen Floræ Nepalensis," (1824,) "Plantæ Asiaticæ Rariores," (3 vols. fol., 1829, with 300 plates,) and other works. Died in 1854.

Wallin, vâl-leen', (GEORGE,) a Swedish prelate, born in Nordland in 1686. He published several works, and was appointed Bishop of Gothenburg. Died in 1760.

Wallin, (JOHAN OLOF,) an eminent Swedish prelate and pulpit orator, born in Dalecarlia in 1779. He studied at Upsal, and became in 1810 a member of the Swedish Academy. He was afterwards appointed theological tutor to Prince Oscar, and rose through various preferments to be Archbishop of Upsal in 1833. His hymns are ranked among the finest productions of the kind in the language, and have been adopted into the authorized Swedish Hymn-Book. He also published a number of sermons of great excellence. Died in 1839.

See E. G. GEIJER, "Minnes-Tal öfver Dr. J. O. Wallin," 1840; J. H. SCHROEDER, "J. O. Wallin, Svea Rikes Erkebiskop," 1846; J. E. RYDQVIST, "J. O. Wallin; Minnesteckning," 1839; HOWITT, "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe," vol. ii.

Wallingford, wôl'ling-ford, (RICHARD,) an English mechanic and astronomer of the fourteenth century, made a clock which is supposed to have been the first that was regulated by a fly-wheel.

Wallis, wôl'lis, (JOHN,) an eminent English mathematician and theologian, born at Ashford, Kent, on the 23d of November, 1616. He entered Emanuel College, Cambridge, in 1632, took the degree of M.A. in 1640, and was ordained a priest the same year. He favoured the party of the Parliament in the civil war, and rendered valuable services by deciphering intercepted despatches written in cipher. In 1644 he was one of the secretaries of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. He was one of the first members of the Royal Society, and became Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford in 1649. In 1655 he published an important work, entitled "Arithmetic of Infinities," ("Arithmetica Infinitorum,") preceded by a treatise on conic sections. He treated of the fundamental points of arithmetic, algebra, and geometry in his "Universal Science or Learning," ("Mathesis Universalis," 1657.) He made important discoveries in mathematical theories, and

distinguished himself by his sagacity and talent for generalization. Having promoted the restoration of Charles II., he retained his professorship. Besides the above-named works, he wrote several books on theology, and a treatise on logic, which had a high reputation. He edited Ptolemy's "Harmonics," (1680,) and Aristarchus of Samos. Died in October, 1703.

See THOMSON, "History of the Royal Society;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Wallis, (SAMUEL,) an English navigator, who, as commander of the Dolphin, made a voyage in the Pacific and discovered Easter Island in 1767, and Tahiti, to which he gave the name of King George's Island. The latter is supposed to have been previously discovered by Quiros. Died in 1795.

Wallis, von, fon wâl'liss, (GEORG OLIVER,) COUNT, an Austrian general, born in 1671. He obtained the rank of field-marshal and the chief command of an army in Hungary. He was defeated by the Turks in 1739. Died in 1743.

Wallis, von, (JOSEPH,) COUNT, an Austrian financier, born in 1768. He was minister of finance from 1810 to 1816. Died in 1818.

Walliser, wâl'le-zer, (CHRISTOPH THOMAS,) a German composer and writer upon music, born at Strasburg in the latter part of the sixteenth century. Died in 1648.

Wallius, or Van de Walle, (JACOB,) a Flemish Jesuit and Latin Poet, born at Courtrai in 1599. He wrote numerous poems. Died about 1680.

Wallon, (HENRI ALEXANDRE,) a French historian, born at Valenciennes in 1812. He published a "History of Slavery in Antiquity," (3 vols., (1848,) and succeeded Quatremère de Quincy as a member of the Institute in 1850. In 1875 he was minister of public instruction in M. Buffet's government.

Wallot, wâl'lot or vâl'lo', (JEAN GUILLAUME,) a German astronomer, born at Pauers, in the Palatinate, in 1743. He became professor of astronomy at Paris. He was executed by the Jacobins in 1794.

Wallraf, wâl'râf, (FERDINAND FRANZ,) a German physician and naturalist, born at Cologne in 1748. He made a large and valuable collection of objects in natural history and art, which he presented to his native city. Died in 1824.

Walmesley, wôlz'le, (CHARLES,) an English mathematician and Benedictine monk, born in 1721, became apostolical vicar of the western district in England. He was the author of an "Analysis of the Measures of Proportions and of Angles," etc., and other works, in French and Latin. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1797.

Waln, wawl, (NICHOLAS,) an American lawyer, born about 1740, practised with distinction in Philadelphia. He afterwards became a minister of the Society of Friends. He was noted for his wit and humour. Died in 1813.

Waln, (ROBERT,) Jr., an American poet, born in Philadelphia in 1794. He wrote "The Hermit in Philadelphia," a satire, (1819,) "The American Bards," and other poems, also a "Life of La Fayette," (1824.) Died in 1825.

Walpole, wôl'pôl, (HORACE,) fourth Earl of Orford, a famous literary gossip, amateur, and wit, born in London in October, 1717, was the youngest son of Sir Robert Walpole and Catherine Shorter. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. In 1739 he began a tour on the continent, in company with his friend Thomas Gray the poet, from whom, in consequence of a disagreement, he parted in 1741. He returned home, and entered the House of Commons in the same year. In March, 1742, he made a speech in defence of his father, which was commended by William Pitt. He continued to sit in the House of Commons for many years, but seldom spoke there. He called himself a Whig, but cared little for any political principle.

In 1747 he purchased the villa of Strawberry Hill, at Twickenham, on the improvement and decoration of which he expended much time and money. He collected there many prints, pictures, books, curiosities, and objects of *virtu*. He published in 1758 a "Catalogue

of Royal and Noble Authors," and commenced in 1761 his "Anecdotes of Painting in England," the last volume of which appeared in 1771. The materials for this work were furnished by Vertue the engraver. In 1764 he produced a novel entitled "The Castle of Otranto," which was very successful. Among his other works are "The Mysterious Mother," a tragedy, (1768), "Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of Richard III.," (1768), "Reminiscences of the Courts of George I. and George II.," "Memoirs of the Reign of George III. from 1771 to 1783," and his "Letters," (9 vols., 1857-59,) which are greatly admired. He affected a great dislike to be considered a literary man. Macaulay expresses the opinion that "he was the most eccentric, the most artificial, the most fastidious, the most capricious of men. . . . Serious business was a trifle to him, and trifles were his serious business. . . . What, then," asks the same critic, "is the irresistible charm of Walpole's writings? It consists, we think, in the art of amusing without exciting. . . . His style is one of those peculiar styles by which everybody is attracted, and which nobody can safely venture to imitate." (Review of Walpole's "Letters to Sir Horace Mann," in Macaulay's Essay published in the "Edinburgh Review" in 1833.) His Letters are considered his best productions. In 1791 he succeeded his nephew George as Earl of Orford, but he never took his seat in the House of Lords, and seldom used his title. Died in March, 1797.

See "Walpoliana," by J. PINKERTON, 1792; LORD DOVER, "Sketch of the Life of Horace Walpole," prefixed to "Letters to Horace Mann," 1833; ELIOT WARBURTON, "Memoirs of Horace Walpole and his Contemporaries," 2 vols., 1851; "London Quarterly Review" for April, 1823; "Monthly Review" for September, October, and November, 1793; "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1843, article "Walpole and his Friends."

Walpole, (HORATIO,) LORD, an English diplomatist and writer, born in 1678, was a brother of Sir Robert, the premier. He was ambassador at Paris from 1723 to 1727, became treasurer of the king's household in 1730, and minister-plenipotentiary to Holland about 1733. His talents and character are praised by the historian Coxe. He wrote political treatises. Died in 1757.

Walpole, (SIR ROBERT,) EARL OF ORFORD, a celebrated English statesman, born at Houghton on the 26th of August, 1676, was a son of Robert Walpole, Esq., M.P. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. In 1700 he married Catherine Shorter, and entered Parliament as member for Castle Rising and a supporter of the Whig party. He became an able debater, a skilful parliamentary tactician, and an excellent man of business. In 1708 he was appointed secretary at war, and the management of the House of Commons was committed to him by his party. He resigned with the other Whig ministers in 1710, and declined the place which Harley offered him in the new cabinet. The Tory majority expelled him from the House in 1712, and imprisoned him in the Tower on a charge of corruption. He was released at the end of the session.

On the accession of George I., (1714,) Walpole acquired great influence at court, and was appointed paymaster-general of the forces. He took a prominent part in the impeachment of the Earl of Oxford and Lord Bolingbroke. In October, 1715, he became first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer. His brother-in-law, Lord Townshend, was the chief minister of this administration. Townshend having been removed by the intrigues of Lord Sutherland, Sir Robert resigned in April, 1717, although the king urged him to remain in office. He opposed the South Sea act, and was preserved by his good sense from the general infatuation during the inflation of the South Sea Bubble. "When the crash came,—when ten thousand families were reduced to beggary in a day,—. . . Walpole was the man on whom all parties turned their eyes." (Macaulay.) He became first lord of the treasury (prime minister) in April, 1721, and restored the public credit. Supported by a large majority of Parliament, he encountered at first no serious opposition, until he created an opposition by proscribing the eminent men of his own party and indulging his propensity to engross the power. Pulteney, who had strong claims to a place in

the cabinet, was neglected and turned into a formidable adversary. The highly-gifted Lord Carteret, who was secretary of state, was removed in 1724, and a few years later a violent quarrel occurred between Walpole and Lord Townshend, who had long been personal friends.

At the death of George I., (1727,) Queen Caroline exerted her influence in favour of Sir Robert, who was reappointed prime minister and gained the confidence of George II. According to Macaulay, Walpole first gave to the English government that character of lenity which it has since generally preserved. The same author remarks, that "though he was at the head of affairs during more than twenty years, not one great measure, not one important change for the better or the worse in any part of our institutions, marks the period of his supremacy. . . . The praise to which he is fairly entitled is this, that he understood the true interest of his country better than any of his contemporaries, and that he pursued that interest whenever it was not incompatible with the interests of his own intense and grasping ambition." (Review of "Walpole's Letters to Sir Horace Mann.")

Among the errors of his administration was the war against Spain, (1739,) into which he was driven by the popular clamour, while his own judgment condemned it as impolitic and unjust. When he heard the bells ringing on account of the declaration of war, he muttered, "Before long they will be wringing their hands." It is admitted that he practised corruption or bribery on a large scale, for which some writers apologize by the plea that it was impossible to govern without corruption. In the latter part of his official career he was attacked by a powerful combination of Tories, disaffected Whigs called patriots, and wits, including Pulteney, Carteret, Chesterfield, Swift, Pope, and Pitt. The Prince of Wales also, having become estranged from the king, put himself at the head of the opposition. After a long and spirited contest, he resigned office, and passed into the House of Lords, with the title of Earl of Orford, in February, 1742. He died in March, 1745, leaving three sons.

"Without being a genius of the first class," says Burke, "he was an intelligent, prudent, and safe minister. . . . The prudence, steadiness, and vigilance of that man, joined to the greatest possible lenity in his character and his politics, preserved the crown to this royal family, and with it their laws and liberties to this country." ("Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.")

See W. MUSGRAVE, "Brief and True History of Sir R. Walpole and his Family," 1738; "Histoire du Ministère du Chevalier Walpole," Amsterdam, 1755; "Walpoliana," London, 1783; COXE, "Memoirs of the Life and Administration of Sir R. Walpole," 3 vols., 1798; LORD MAHON, (STANHOPE,) "History of England," MACAULAY, Essay on the "Earl of Chatham," reprinted from the "Edinburgh Review" for 1834; "Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II.," in "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1868.

Walpole, (SPENCER HORATIO,) AN ENGLISH CONSERVATIVE STATESMAN, born in 1806. He was elected to Parliament for Midhurst in 1846, and in March, 1852, became secretary of state for the home department. He resigned about December, 1852. In 1856 he represented the University of Cambridge in Parliament. He was secretary for the home department about a year, (1858-59,) and obtained the same office in July, 1866. He resigned in May, 1867.

Walsh, wólsh, (BENJAMIN D.), AN EMINENT ENTOMOLOGIST, born in Great Britain in 1808, removed to America when very young. He enjoyed a national reputation among scientific men for excellence in his special study. Died at Rock Island, Illinois, in 1869.

Walsh, wólsh, (EDWARD,) M.D., AN IRISH PHYSICIAN, born at Waterford, served as army surgeon in Holland and America. He published a "Narrative of the Expedition to Holland." Died in 1832.

Walsh, vólsh, (JOSEPH ALEXIS,) VICOMTE, A FRENCH LITTÉRATEUR, born in Anjou in 1782, was a legitimist in politics. He wrote several novels, a book entitled "Memorable Days of the French Revolution," (5 vols., 1840,) and other works.

Walsh, (PETER,) A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST, born in the county of Kildare, Ireland, in 1610. He wrote against the temporal power of the pope, (1674.) Died in 1688.

Walsh, wɔlsh, (ROBERT,) an American author, born in Baltimore in 1784, was the son of an Irishman. He studied law, travelled in Europe, returned home about 1808, and became a resident of Philadelphia. He wrote (December, 1809) a "Letter on the Genius and Disposition of the French Government," etc., which was highly commended by the "Edinburgh Review." "Perhaps nothing from the American press," says R. W. Griswold, "had ever produced a greater sensation." In January, 1811, he began to publish "The American Review of History and Politics," which was the first American quarterly, and was discontinued about the end of 1812 for want of patronage. In 1813 he produced an "Essay on the Future State of Europe." He edited the "American Register" for a short time, (1817-18,) and published in 1819 an "Appeal from the Judgments of Great Britain respecting the United States," etc. He founded, in 1821, the "National Gazette," an able and influential daily paper of Philadelphia, which he edited for fifteen years. He published "Didactics, Social, Literary, and Political," (2 vols., 1836.) In 1845 he was appointed American consul at Paris, where he passed the subsequent part of his life. Died in Paris in 1858.

See R. W. GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America," p. 197; "Edinburgh Review" for May, 1820; "North American Review" for April, 1820.

Walsh, (WILLIAM,) an English poet, born in Worcestershire in 1663, is chiefly celebrated as the friend of Dryden and the patron of Pope. He was several times elected to Parliament for his native county. His poems are principally amatory. He also published a prose essay entitled "Eugenia, a Defence of Women," for which Dryden wrote a preface. Died in 1709.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets," vol. i.

Walsingham or **Walsyngham**, wɔl'sing-am, (Sir FRANCIS,) an English statesman and diplomatist, born in Kent in 1536. He studied at King's College, Cambridge, and at an early age acquired the favour and patronage of Queen Elizabeth, who appointed him her representative at the French court in 1570. After his return, in 1573, he became a member of the privy council, and one of the secretaries of state. He was afterwards sent on important missions to the Netherlands, France, and Scotland. He had a prominent part in the detection of Babington's conspiracy, and was one of the commissioners in the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots. As minister of foreign affairs, he rendered the greatest services to England and the Protestant cause by his vigilance and skilful diplomacy; he is said to have overreached the Jesuits in their own game of equivocation and mental reservation, and to have maintained fifty-three agents and eighteen spies in foreign courts. In private life he was highly esteemed for his integrity. He died in 1590, leaving one daughter, who was successively married to Sir Philip Sidney, the Earl of Essex, and the Earl of Clanricarde. An account of Walsingham's French embassy appeared in Sir Dudley Digges's "Complete Ambassador," (1655.)

See HUMR, "History of England;" FROUDE, "History of England;" "Biographia Britannica;" LODGE, "Portraits of Illustrious Personages."

Walsingham, [Lat. WALSINGHAMUS,] (THOMAS,) an English historian and Benedictine monk, a native of Norfolk, lived about 1430. He was the author of a "History of England from the Time of Edward I. to Henry V.," (in Latin.)

Walsyngham. See WALSINGHAM.

Walter, wɔl'ter, (FERDINAND,) a German jurist, born at Wetzlar in 1794, published a "Manual of Ecclesiastical Law," (1822,) which has been translated into several languages, also other legal works.

Walter, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) son of Johann Gottlieb, noticed below, was born in 1764. He was appointed first medical councillor at Berlin. Died in 1826.

Walter, (HUBERT,) an English prelate, was a nephew of Ranulph de Glanville. As Bishop of Salisbury, he accompanied the crusaders to the Holy Land. He was made Archbishop of Canterbury in 1193, and afterwards became justiciary of England.

See W. F. Hook, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. ii. ch. xi.

Walter, (JOHANN GOTTLIEB,) a celebrated German physician and anatomist, born at Königsberg about 1735. He finished his studies at Berlin under Meckel, whom in 1774 he succeeded as first professor of anatomy and midwifery. His valuable anatomical museum was purchased by the King of Prussia for 100,000 dollars. Among his works may be named "A Treatise on the Bones of the Human Body" and a "Manual of Myology." Died in 1818.

Walter, (JOHN,) an English journalist, and founder of the London "Times," was born in 1739. The first number of "The Times" appeared in 1788. He was the inventor of logography, or the art of printing with entire words or syllables. He died in 1812. His son, of the same name, born in London in 1784, became in 1803 exclusive manager of "The Times," which, under his direction, soon became the most able and influential journal of Europe. In 1814 "The Times" was printed for the first time by König's steam-power machines. (See KÖNIG.) Mr. Walter was elected to Parliament for Berkshire in 1832, and in 1841 was returned for the borough of Nottingham. Died in 1847. His son JOHN, born in 1818, succeeded to the proprietorship of "The Times," and represented Nottingham in Parliament from 1847 to 1859. He was afterwards member for Berkshire.

Walter, (THOMAS U.) LL.D., an eminent American architect, born in Philadelphia, September 4, 1804. He received a good, though not a collegiate, education. He studied architecture under Mr. William Strickland, and afterwards mathematics under David McClure, (then distinguished as a teacher of that science.) He applied himself assiduously to study for many years before he commenced the practice of his profession. He designed in 1831, and superintended the erection of, the Philadelphia County Prison. His designs for the Girard College for Orphans were adopted by the City Councils in 1833, and that magnificent building, perhaps the finest specimen of classic architecture on the American continent, was constructed throughout from his designs and under his immediate supervision. This work occupied him fourteen years. In 1851 his plans for the extension of the Capitol at Washington were adopted, and he was appointed architect of the work by President Fillmore, a position which he held for fourteen years. In addition to the works of the Capitol extension, he planned and executed the new iron dome of the Capitol, the east and west wings of the Patent Office, and the extension of the General Post-Office. He also designed the new Treasury Building, and the Government Hospital for the Insane. In 1853 he received the title of doctor of philosophy from the University of Lewisburg, and in 1857 that of doctor of laws from Harvard University. He held for many years a professorship of architecture in the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society, and of many other literary and scientific institutions, and was one of the founders of the American Institute of Architects.

Walther, wɔl'ter, (AUGUST FRIEDRICH,) a German anatomist, born at Wittenberg in 1688, was a son of Michael, noticed below, (1638-92.) He became professor of anatomy at Leipzig in 1723, and wrote many treatises on anatomy. Died in 1746.

Walther, [Lat. GUALTERUS or WALTHERUS,] (BALTHASAR,) a German scholar and Protestant theologian, was born in Thuringia before 1600. He became professor of Greek and Hebrew at Jena. He wrote several learned works in Latin and German. Died in 1640.

Walther, (BERNARD,) a German astronomer, born in 1430, was a pupil of Regiomontanus. He is said to have first discovered the effect of atmospheric refraction. Died in 1504.

Walther, (CHRISTIAN,) a German Protestant divine. He was one of the editors of the Wittenberg edition of Luther's works, and published a number of controversial treatises. Died about 1572.

Walther, (CHRISTIAN,) a German divine, born near Königsberg in 1655. He became professor of theology at that city in 1703, and was afterwards appointed rector

of the university. He wrote several theological and antiquarian treatises. Died in 1717.

Walther, (CHRISTOPH THEODOSIUS,) a German divine, born in Brandenburg in 1699. He was one of the missionaries sent by the Danish government in 1705 to the coast of Coromandel and the other Danish possessions in India. He founded the missionary establishment of Majubaram, and published "An Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History," and other works, in the Tamul language. He died at Dresden in 1741.

Walther, (GEORG CHRISTOPH,) a German jurist, born at Rothenburg in 1601, became president of the chancery of justice in his native town. He published several legal works in Latin. Died in 1656.

Walther, (HEINRICH ANDREAS,) a German Protestant divine, born at Königsberg, in Hesse, in 1696, wrote several religious and theological works, in Latin and German. Died in 1748.

Walther, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German writer, born about 1684, published a "Musical Dictionary, Historical and Biographical." Died in 1743.

Walther, (JOHANN LUDOLPH,) a German, who lived about 1740, and published "Lexicon Diplomaticum," (1745,) in which he explained the modes of writing and the abbreviations used in the middle ages.

Walther, (MICHAEL,) a German divine and theological writer, born at Nuremberg in 1593. He became professor of divinity at Helmstedt in 1622, and in 1642 was appointed general superintendent of the Lutheran Church in the duchy of Brunswick-Lüneberg. He wrote a "Treatise on Manna," ("Tractatus de Manna," 1633,) a learned treatise, entitled "Officina Biblica," (1636,) "Exercitationes Biblicæ," (1638,) and other works, in Latin; also "The Golden Key of the Ancients," etc., in German. Died in 1662.

Walther, (MICHAEL,) a son of the preceding, was born in 1638. He was professor at Wittenberg, and published several valuable works on theology and mathematics. Died in 1692.

Walther, [Lat. GUALTĒRUS,] (RUDOLPH,) a Swiss Protestant divine, born at Zurich in 1519, was a friend of Melancthon, Zuinglius, and other eminent Reformers of the time. He published an "Apology for Zuinglius," Homilies on the twelve minor prophets and on the New Testament, and other prose works, in Latin; also several Latin poems. Died in 1586.

Walther, von, fon wâl'ter, (PHILIPP FRANZ,) an eminent German surgeon and oculist, born at Buxweiler, in Bavaria, in 1781, became professor of surgery at Bonn in 1819. He published several medical and surgical works, among which are "Human Physiology," ("Physiologie des Menschen," 2 vols., 1807-08,) and a "System of Surgery," (4 vols., 1833-40.) Died in 1849.

See J. N. VON RINGSEIS, "Rede zum Andenken an den Dr. von Walther," 1851.

Walther von der Vogelweide, wâl'ter fon dêr fôg'el-wî'deh, ("Walter of the Bird-Meadow,") the most celebrated of the German minnesingers, is supposed to have been born in Franconia about 1170. He was of a noble family, and was patronized by the duke Frederick of Vienna and his brother Leopold VII. His works are amatory and patriotic songs, and display genius of a high order. Two editions of them have been published by Lachmann, and an account of Walther's life and poetry, by Uhland, appeared in 1822. Died about 1230.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Wâl'ton, (BRIAN,) a learned English divine, born in Yorkshire in 1600. He studied at Cambridge, and was appointed about 1638 chaplain to the king, and prebendary of Saint Paul's. When the party of the Parliament came into power, he was deprived of his office, and retired to Oxford, where he began to collect the materials for his Polyglot Bible. This great work was completed in 1657, (in 6 vols. fol.) Walton died in 1661, having a short time previously been created Bishop of Chester.

Walton, (ELIJAH,) an English artist in mountain landscape. Died in 1880.

Wâl'ton, (GEORGE,) an American patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence, born in Frederick county, Virginia, about 1740. He was elected to Con-

gress from Georgia in 1776, being four times re-elected, and was twice chosen Governor of Georgia. He became chief justice of that State in 1783. Died in 1804.

Walton, (IZAÄK,) a celebrated English writer, born at Stafford in 1593. His first publication was an elegy on his friend Dr. Donne, which was followed by a Life of Sir Henry Wotton, prefixed to a collection of his letters, etc., and entitled "Reliquiæ Wottonianæ," (1651.) In early life he was a hosier or linen-draper in London. His principal work, "The Complete Angler, or Contemplative Man's Recreation," came out in 1653. It was received with great favour, and has passed through numerous editions. Among his other productions are good biographies of Richard Hooker, George Herbert, (1670,) and Bishop Sanderson, (1678.) Walton was twice married, his first wife being Rachael Floud, a descendant of Archbishop Cranmer, and the second a half-sister of Bishop Ken. He died in 1683, leaving one son and one daughter. Hazlitt expressed the opinion that his "Complete Angler" is perhaps the best pastoral in the English language.

See SIR J. HAWKINS, "Life of Izaak Walton," 1760; T. ZOUCH, "Life of I. Walton," 1823; "Life of Izaak Walton," by SIR N. HARRIS NICOLAS, 1836.

Walworth, wôl'wôrth, (REUBEN HYDE,) LL.D., an eminent American jurist, born at Bozrah, in Connecticut, in 1789. He removed at an early age to Hoosick, New York, where he studied law, and was appointed in 1811 one of the county judges. He served in the war of 1812, and was present in 1814 at the siege of Plattsburg, as adjutant-general of the United States forces. In 1821 he was elected to Congress, and in 1828 appointed chancellor, being the last who held that office in this country. He was a prominent member of the religious and benevolent associations of the day, and was president for a time of the American Temperance Union. Died in 1867.

See LIVINGSTON, "Portraits of Eminent Americans."

Walworth, wôl'wôrth, (Sir WILLIAM,) was lord mayor of London when an army of insurgents under Wat Tyler marched to that city in 1381. He killed Tyler while he was speaking to the king. Died about 1385.

Waman or **Wamana**. See VAMANA.

Wamba, wôm'bâ or wâm'bâ, King of the Visigoths of Spain, began to reign in 672 A.D. Died in 683.

Wamese, wâ'mâ-zeh, or **Wamesius**, wâ-mâ'ze-ûs, (JOHN,) a Flemish jurist, born near Liege in 1524; died in 1590.

Wandelaincourt, vông'lân'koor', (ANTOINE HUBERT,) a French ecclesiastic and writer, born in the diocese of Verdun in 1731. He was a member of the Convention of 1792, and voted against the death of the king. Died in 1819.

Wand'el-ber't or **Wand'al-ber't**, a learned monk and poet, born about 813 A.D., lived at Prüm, in Flanders. He wrote a Martyrology, in verse. Died after 870.

Wandesforde, wôn'des-ford or wônz'ford, (CHRISTOPHER,) Viscount Castlecomer, an English statesman, born in Yorkshire in 1592. He entered Parliament, and was one of the chief managers in the impeachment of Buckingham. He succeeded Strafford as lord deputy of Ireland in 1640. Died in December of that year.

Wangenheim, wâng'en-him', (KARL AUGUST,) BARON, a German statesman, born at Gotha in 1773. About 1806 he was called to Stuttgart, where he became president of the department of finance. He was afterwards appointed president of the superior court at Tübingen, and curator of the university. He wrote several works in relation to government. Died in 1850.

Wäng-Mäng, a Chinese usurper, who, having put to death the infant heir to the throne, took the title of emperor about 9 A.D. He was assassinated in 23 A.D.

Wan-Koolee, (or -Kouli,) (Mohammed Ibn Mustafa, mo-hâm'med ib'n môos'tâ-fâ,) a Turkish lexicographer of the sixteenth century. He translated into Turkish the Arabic Dictionary of Jevbery.

Wan-Lee or **Wan-Ly**, wân-lee, called also **Y-Kiun**, an emperor of China, of the Ming dynasty, began to reign in 1572. He waged war against the Mantchoos who invaded China. Died in 1619 or 1620.

Wanley, wón'le, (HUMPHREY,) an English antiquary, was born at Coventry in 1672. He employed himself in collecting Anglo-Saxon manuscripts for Dr. Hickes's "Thesaurus," and prepared a descriptive catalogue of those contained in the libraries of the kingdom. He afterwards became librarian to the Earl of Oxford. Died in 1726.

Wanley, (Rev. NATHANIEL,) an English writer and divine, the father of the preceding, was born at Leicester in 1633. He published a treatise entitled "Vox Dei, or the Great Duty of Self-Reflection upon a Man's Own Ways," and a popular compilation called "Wonders of the Little World." Died in 1680.

Wansleben, wáns'lá'ben, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a German scholar and antiquary, born at Erfurt in 1635. He was sent in 1670 by the French government to Egypt, where he made a collection of manuscripts. He published, in Italian, "An Account of the Present State of Egypt," and several antiquarian works in Latin. Died in 1679.

See VOCKERODT, "Programma de J. M. Wansleben," 1718; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Wappers, wáp'pers, (GUSTAVE,) BARON, a Belgian painter of high reputation, born at Antwerp in 1803. He studied in his native city and in Paris, painted historical and religious pictures, and obtained the title of first painter to the King of Belgium. In 1846 he became director of the Academy of Antwerp. Died in 1874.

Warbeck, (PERKIN,) an adventurer, who in the reign of Henry VII. pretended to be the younger son of Edward IV., supposed to have been murdered by order of his uncle, Richard III. At the head of several thousand insurgents, he besieged Exeter; but he retreated on the approach of the royal army, and, being made prisoner, was executed in 1499.

Warburton, (ELIOT BARTHOLOMEW GEORGE,) a distinguished writer, born in county Galway, Ireland, in 1810. He took his degree at Trinity College, Cambridge, and published in 1845 his work entitled "The Crescent and the Cross," which met with great favour and passed through numerous editions. It was succeeded by his history of "Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers," (1849,) and "Memoirs of Horace Walpole and his Contemporaries." He perished in the ship Amazon, lost off Land's End in 1852. His tale entitled "Darien, or the Merchant Prince," came out after his death.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "London Quarterly Review" for March, 1845.

Warburton, (JOHN,) an English antiquary, born in 1682, published a work entitled "Vallum Romanum." Died in 1759.

Warburton, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English writer and prelate, born at Newark on the 24th of December, 1698, was a son of George Warburton, an attorney. He was educated for the profession of law, and passed five years in the office of an attorney, (1715-19.) Having resolved to enter the Church, he studied theology privately, was ordained a deacon in 1723, and published "Miscellaneous Translations, in Prose and Verse, from Roman Authors," (1723.) He obtained the vicarage of Griesley in 1726, through the patronage of Sir Robert Sutton, by whom he was presented to the rectory of Brant-Broughton, near Newark, in 1728. He resided at this place about eighteen years. In 1727 he published a "Critical and Philosophical Inquiry into the Causes of Prodiges and Miracles as related by Historians." His reputation was increased by an able work entitled "The Alliance between Church and State, or the Necessity and Equity of an Established Religion and a Test Law," etc., (1736,) which was commended by Bishop Horsley as an excellent "specimen of scientific reasoning applied to a political subject."

His principal work is "The Divine Legation of Moses demonstrated, on the Principles of a Religious Deist, from the Omission of the Doctrine of a Future State of Rewards and Punishments in the Jewish Dispensation," (2 vols., 1738-41,) in which he displayed immense erudition in the support of novel and paradoxical opinions. This work excited much controversy. About 1740 he became intimate with Pope, after he had written several letters in defence of that poet's "Essay on Man." When

Pope died, (1744,) he left half of his library, and other valuable property, to Warburton, who married, in 1745, Gertrude Tucker, a niece of Mr. Ralph Allen, of Prior Park, near Bath. Warburton resided mostly at Prior Park after his marriage. He was elected preacher to the society of Lincoln's Inn in 1746, edited Shakspeare's works in 1747, and published a complete edition of Pope's works, with notes, (9 vols.,) in 1750.

In 1754 he was appointed one of the king's chaplains-in-ordinary, and in 1755 he obtained a prebend of Durham. He became Dean of Bristol in 1757, and Bishop of Gloucester in 1759. Among his other works we notice "A View of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy, in Four Letters to a Friend," (1754-55,) and two volumes of Sermons preached at Lincoln's Inn, (1754.) His disposition was rather haughty. "Warburton," says Dr. Johnson, "was a man of vigorous faculties, a mind fervid and vehement, supplied by incessant and unlimited inquiry, with a wonderful extent and variety of knowledge, which yet had not oppressed his imagination or clouded his perspicacity. To every work he brought a memory full fraught, together with a fancy fertile of original combinations, and at once exerted the powers of the scholar, the reasoner, and the wit. . . . His abilities gave him a haughty confidence, which he disdained to conceal or mollify." ("Life of Alexander Pope," in the "Lives of the English Poets.") He died at Gloucester in June, 1779. He had only one child, a son, who died young.

See BISHOP HURD, "Notice of Warburton," prefixed to an edition of his works, 1794; J. S. WATSON, "Life of Warburton," 1863; CHALMERS, "Biographical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1809; "Blackwood's Magazine" for December, 1820.

Ward, (ARTEMAS,) an American general of the Revolution, born at Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, in 1727. He served under Abercrombie against the French and Indians, and at the commencement of the war of the Revolution was appointed second in command to Washington. He resigned his commission in April, 1776. He was afterwards elected to Congress, in which he served from 1791 to 1795. Died in 1800.

Ward, (ARTEMAS,) LL.D., an American jurist, born in Massachusetts in 1763. He was elected a member of Congress in 1813, and became chief justice of the court of common pleas, in Massachusetts, in 1821. Died in 1847.

Ward, (EDWARD,) an English humorous writer, born about 1667. He made a version of "Don Quixote" into Hudibrastic rhymes, and was the author of "The London Spy," a poem. Died in 1731.

Ward, (EDWARD MATTHEW,) an English painter, born in London in 1816. He studied at the Royal Academy, and afterwards at Rome and Munich. He was chosen a Royal Academician in 1855. Among his works are "The Last Sleep of Argyle," "Daniel Defoe and the Manuscript of Robinson Crusoe," and "Izaak Walton Angling." He died by his own hand in a fit of insanity in 1879.

Ward, (Sir HENRY GEORGE,) an English statesman, a son of Robert Plumer, noticed below, was born about 1798. He was several times elected to Parliament for Saint Alban's and Sheffield, and in 1846 became secretary to the admiralty. In 1849 he was appointed Governor of the Ionian Islands, and in 1856 of the island of Ceylon. Died in 1860.

Ward, (JAMES,) an English painter, born in London in 1770, executed a number of admirable works in the style of Morland. Among the best of these may be named his "Horse and Serpent," "Bulls Fighting across a Tree," and a "Landscape with Cattle." He was appointed painter and engraver to the Prince of Wales in 1794, and in 1811 was elected Royal Academician. Died in 1859.

Ward, (Captain JAMES HARMAN,) an American naval officer, born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1806. He published several professional works, and "Steam for the Million," (new edition, 1860.) He was appointed commander of the Potomac flotilla in May, 1861, and was killed in a fight against a battery at Matthias Point, Virginia, in June of that year.

Ward, (JOHN, LL.D., an English scholar and writer, born in London in 1679. He became professor of rhetoric at Gresham College in 1720. He published an edition of Maximus Tyrius, "Lives of the Professors of Gresham College," (1740.) "Four Essays upon the English Language," (1758,) and other works. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries. Died in 1758.

Ward, (JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,) an American sculptor, was born at Urbana, Ohio, in 1830.

Ward, (NATHANIEL,) an English Puritan divine, was born at Haverhill about 1570. In 1634 he visited New England, where he assisted in forming a settlement at Haverhill. After his return to England he published a satirical work entitled "Mercurius Antimecharius, or the Simple Cobbler's Boy," etc. Died in 1653.

Ward, (ROBERT PLUMER,) an English statesman and writer, born in 1765. He studied at Christ Church, Oxford, was appointed one of the lords of the admiralty in 1807, and was subsequently a member of Parliament. He was the author of a "History of the Law of Nations in Europe from the Time of the Greeks and Romans to the Age of Grotius," (1795,) "An Inquiry into the Conduct of European Wars," (1803,) three novels, entitled "Tremaine," "De Vere," and "De Clifford," and other works on various subjects. Died in 1846.

See "Memoirs of the Political and Literary Life of Robert Plumer Ward," by HON. EDMUND PHIPPS, 2 vols., 1850.

Ward, (SAMUEL,) an English theologian, born in Durham. He became Archdeacon of Taunton in 1615, and afterwards Margaret professor of divinity at Oxford. Died in 1643.

Ward, (SETH,) an English bishop and distinguished astronomer, born in Hertfordshire in 1617. He studied at Cambridge, and afterwards became professor of astronomy at Oxford. He was also chosen president of Trinity College; but he was compelled to resign this office at the restoration. Under Charles II. he was created Bishop of Salisbury in 1662. He was one of the founders and first members of the Royal Society. Among his principal works are "An Essay on the Being and Attributes of God," etc., (1652,) a treatise on the nature of comets, entitled "Prælectio de Cometis," etc., (1653,) and "Astronomia Geometria," (1656.) Died in 1689.

See WALTER POPE, "Life of Seth Ward," 1698.

Ward, (THOMAS,) a Roman Catholic controversialist and poet, born in Yorkshire, England, in 1652; died in 1708.

Ward, (WILLIAM,) an English missionary, born at Derby in 1769. He sailed for India in 1799, and, having settled at Serampore, printed the Bengalee New Testament and other translations. He also published "An Account of the Writings, Religion, and Manners of the Hindoos," (1811,) and other works. Died in 1823.

Wardlaw, (HENRY,) a Scottish ecclesiastic, who became Bishop of Saint Andrew's, and founded the university in that place. Died in 1440.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Wardlaw, (RALPH, D.D.,) a distinguished Scottish divine and theological writer, born at Dalkeith in 1779. He studied at the University of Glasgow, and in 1803 became pastor of a church of the Scottish Independents in that city. He was chosen professor of systematic theology in the Academy of the Independents at Glasgow in 1811. Among his principal works are an essay "On the Assurance of Faith," (1830,) "Christian Ethics, or Moral Philosophy on the Principles of Divine Revelation," (1833,) "The Divine Dissuasive to the Young against the Enticements of Sinners," and a "Treatise on Miracles," (1852.) Died in 1853.

See W. L. ALEXANDER, "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Ralph Wardlaw, D.D.," ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Ware, (HENRY, D.D.,) an American Unitarian divine, born at Sherburne, Massachusetts, in 1764. He graduated at Harvard, where he became in 1805 Hollis professor of divinity. He published "Letters to Trinitarians and Calvinists," and other controversial works.

His second wife was a daughter of James Otis. Died in 1845.

Ware, (HENRY, JR., D.D.,) a son of the preceding, was born at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1794. He became minister of the Second Unitarian Church, Boston, in 1817, and was appointed in 1829 professor of pulpit eloquence and the pastoral care in the theological school, Cambridge. He was for a time editor of the "Christian Disciple," since become the "Christian Examiner," and published a number of religious essays and poems, one of which, entitled "To the *Ursa Major*," has been greatly admired. Died in 1843.

See a "Memoir of Henry Ware, Jr.," by his brother JOHN, 1846.

Ware, (Sir JAMES,) an Irish antiquary, born at Dublin in 1594. He succeeded his father as auditor-general of the kingdom in 1632, and afterwards became a member of the Irish House of Commons and of the privy council. He was the author of a work on the antiquities of Ireland, entitled "De Præsulibus Hiberniæ Commentarius," and of other treatises on history and antiquities. Died in 1666.

Ware, (JAMES,) an English surgeon and oculist, born at Portsmouth about 1756, became demonstrator of anatomy at Cambridge. He wrote "Remarks on *Fistula Lachrymalis*," (1798,) and "Chirurgical Observations." Died in 1815.

Ware, (JOHN, M.D.,) brother of Henry Ware, (1794-1843,) was born at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1795. He was appointed in 1832 professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the medical department of Harvard College. He published treatises "On Croup," "On Hæmoptysis," and other medical works. Died in 1864.

Ware, (WILLIAM,) a distinguished American author, brother of the preceding, was born at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1797. He was successively pastor of a church in New York, at Waltham, Massachusetts, and at West Cambridge. His "Letters from Palmyra," originally published in the "Knickerbocker Magazine," appeared afterwards under the title of "Zenobia," (1836,) and was succeeded in 1838 by "Aurelian," otherwise called "Probus," a continuation of the same subject. These classical romances have won for their author a high reputation both in America and Europe, and have been translated into German. Mr. Ware was for a time editor of the "Christian Examiner." He also published "Lectures on the Works and Genius of Washington Allston," and "Sketches of European Capitals," (1851.) He died at Cambridge in February, 1852.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; SPRAGUE, "Annals of the American Pulpit," vol. viii.; "Westminster Review" for January, 1838; "North American Review" for October, 1837.

Wargentín, vār'gen-teen', (PETER WILHELM,) an eminent Swedish astronomer, born at Stockholm in 1717. He was appointed perpetual secretary of the Academy of Stockholm in 1749; and he subsequently became a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and a chevalier of the Polar Star. Died in 1783.

See FRANZÉN, "Minne af P. W. Wargentín," 1847.

Warham, (WILLIAM,) an English prelate and statesman, born in Hampshire. He studied at Oxford, and was successively created by Henry VIII. keeper of the great seal, (1502,) lord chancellor, (1503,) Bishop of London the same year, and Archbishop of Canterbury, (1504.) He was obliged to resign the chancellorship in 1516 in favour of Wolsey, who had become the favourite of the king. He died in 1532, and was succeeded by Cranmer as Archbishop of Canterbury. Warham was a patron of learning, and a warm friend of Erasmus, who mentions him in his letters with high commendation.

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. i., new series, chap. ii.

Warin. See VARIN, (JEAN.)

Waring, (EDWARD,) an eminent English mathematician, born near Shrewsbury in 1736. He studied at Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he became Lucasian professor of mathematics in 1760. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1763. He published "Analytical Miscellanies on Algebraic Equations," ("Miscellanea analytica de *Æquationibus algebraicis*," etc., 1762,) "Properties of Algebraic Curves," ("Propri-

etates Algebraicarum Curvarum," etc., 1772,) and other valuable works. Died in 1798.

Warmholtz, wärm'holtz, (CARL GUSTAF,) a Swedish bibliographer, born in 1710. He published a "Swedish-Gothic Historical Library," ("Bibliotheca historica Sueco-Gothica," 3 vols., 1782.) Died in 1784.

Warnachaire, wär'nä'shär', [Lat. WARNACHARIUS,] became mayor of the palace under Thierry II. of Burgundy about 612 A.D. He aided Clotaire II. to defeat Queen Brunehaut, and acquired great power. Died in 626.

Warneford, wärn'ford, (Rev. SAMUEL WILSON,) an English clergyman and philanthropist, born in Wiltshire in 1758. He studied at University College, Oxford, and in 1810 became rector of Bourton-on-the-Hill, in Gloucestershire. He founded a hospital at Leamington, and a lunatic-asylum near Oxford, both called by his name, and made munificent donations to various colleges and charitable institutions in the kingdom. Died in 1855.

Wärner, (ANNA B.,) sister of Susan Warner, noticed below, has published "Dollars and Cents, by Amy Lothrop," (1853,) "My Brother's Keeper," (1855,) and, in conjunction with her sister, "Say and Seal," (1860,) and other works.

Wärner, (FERDINANDO,) an English divine and miscellaneous writer, born in 1703, became rector of Barnes, in Surrey. Among his numerous publications we may name "The Ecclesiastical History of the Eighteenth Century," (1756,) a "Life of Sir Thomas More," (1758,) and "History of the Rebellion and Civil War in Ireland," (1767.) Died about 1768.

Warner, (JOHN,) an English clergyman, born at Westminster in 1585, rose to be Bishop of Rochester. Died in 1666.

Warner, (JOHN,) D.D., son of Ferdinando, noticed above, was born in 1736. He became rector of Stourton, in Wiltshire, and wrote a political work, entitled "Metronariston." Died in 1800.

Warner, (JOSEPH,) F.R.S., a distinguished surgeon, born in the island of Antigua in 1717, was a pupil of Samuel Sharpe. He was surgeon to Guy's Hospital, London, about forty-four years, and published several professional works. Died in 1801.

Warner, (RICHARD,) an English botanist, born in 1711, published a work entitled "Plantæ Woodfordienses." The genus *Warneria* was named in his honour. He died in 1775, leaving his library to Wadham College, Oxford.

Warner, (SUSAN,) a popular American writer, born in New York in the early part of the nineteenth century. She published in 1850, under the assumed name of ELIZABETH WETHERELL, her novel of "The Wide, Wide World," which had an extraordinary success. It was followed in 1852 by "Queechy," which likewise enjoyed a great popularity. Both have been translated into French. She has also written "The Hills of Shatemuck," (1856,) "The Duties of American Women," and other works.

See the "North American Review" for January, 1853.

Warner, (WILLIAM,) an English poet, born in Oxfordshire about 1558. He was the author of a collection of ballads, entitled "Albion's England," which acquired great popularity; also "Syrinx, a Seavenfold Historie," consisting of prose narratives. Died in 1609.

Warkönig or **Warkoenig**, wärn'kó'nic, (LEOPOLD AUGUST,) a German jurist, born at Bruchsal in 1794, became successively professor of law at Louvain, Ghent, Freiburg, and Tübingen. He was the author of a "History of the Jurisprudence and State of Flanders," (1834,) and other similar works.

Warren, wör'ren, (CHARLES,) an English engraver on steel, born in London about 1762, had a high reputation. Died in 1823.

Warren, wör'ren, (GOUVERNEUR K.,) an American general, born in New York about 1825, graduated at West Point in 1850. He commanded a brigade of the Union army at Gaines's Mill, June 27, and at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. He served at Antietam, September 17, 1862, at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, and at Gettysburg, July 2 and 3. He commanded the fifth corps of the army of the Potomac at the battle of the Wilder-

ness, May 5 and 6, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 8-12, and at Cold Harbour, June 3. On the 31st of March, 1865, his corps, advancing to seize the White Oak Road, was attacked by the enemy, whom he repulsed. He then reinforced General Sheridan, under whom he served at the battle of Five Forks, April 1. He was deprived of his command by General Sheridan about the close of this battle.

Warren, (JAMES,) an American patriot and revolutionist, born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1726, was Speaker of the House of Representatives in that State, and a zealous defender of the colonists. Died in 1808.

Warren, (JOHN,) M.D., brother of General Joseph Warren, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1753. He was physician to the military hospitals of Boston in the Revolutionary war, and was afterwards appointed professor of anatomy in the medical department of Harvard College. He published a number of medical works. Died in 1815.

Warren, (Sir JOHN BORLASE,) G.C.B., an English naval commander, born in Nottinghamshire in 1754. He was elected to Parliament for Marlow in 1774, and again in 1780. He distinguished himself in the war with France in 1793, and, as commander of the Canada, in 1798, captured the French squadron, consisting of a ship of the line and three frigates, sent for the invasion of Ireland. Soon after this service he was made a rear-admiral of the blue. He was returned to Parliament for Nottingham in 1793, being re-elected in 1802, and was subsequently ambassador-extraordinary to Saint Petersburg. He is supposed to have been the author of "A View of the Naval Force of Great Britain," (1791.) Died in 1822.

Warren, (JOHN COLLINS,) M.D., a son of John, noticed above, was born at Boston in 1778. He studied medicine in London, Edinburgh, and Paris, and, after his return, succeeded his father as professor of anatomy at Harvard, (1815.) He became associate editor of the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," and was a frequent contributor to the leading scientific and medical journals. He published "Surgical Operations on Tumours," a treatise on "Diseases of the Heart," (1809,) and other works. Died in 1856.

See a "Memoir of John C. Warren," by his brother EDWARD, 2 vols., 1859.

Warren, (JOSEPH,) a distinguished American general and patriot, born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1741, graduated at Harvard College in 1759. He studied medicine, which he began to practise in Boston at the age of twenty-three, and he became in a few years one of the most eminent physicians of that city. He took an active part in political affairs, was a decided asserter of liberal principles, and was eminently qualified by his superior talents and ardent temperament to be a popular leader in critical times. He possessed in high perfection the gift of eloquence. In March, 1772, he delivered an oration on the anniversary of the Boston Massacre. According to Alexander H. Everett, "the commanding genius of Warren carried him at once to the helm, and rendered him, for the brief period of his subsequent life, both in civil and military affairs, the most prominent man in New England."

In 1774 he was elected president of the Provincial Congress, and chairman of the committee of public safety, which exercised the chief executive power in Massachusetts. Having obtained information of the British expedition against Concord, he despatched a messenger on the night of April 18, 1775, to warn his friends, and thus contributed to the success gained at Lexington on the ensuing day. He was elected a major-general by Congress on the 14th of June, 1775. He opposed the plan of fortifying the heights of Charlestown; but the majority of the council of war decided to fortify those heights, and thus brought on the battle of Bunker's Hill before the Americans were fully prepared for it. While both the armies were awaiting the signal for action, on the 17th of June, General Warren joined the ranks as a volunteer, and declined to take the command of the army, which was offered to him by General Putnam. He was about to retire from the redoubt after the ammunition of the Americans had been exhausted,

when he was shot in the forehead, and instantly killed. He left two sons, who both died young, and two daughters. His loss was deeply and universally lamented. "The name of Joseph Warren," says A. H. Everett, "is one of the most conspicuous in the annals of the Revolution. His memory is cherished with even warmer regard than that of some others, who, from the greater length of their career, and the wider sphere in which they acted, may be supposed to have rendered more important services to the country. This distinction in his favour is owing, in part, to the chivalrous beauty of his character, which naturally excites a sympathetic glow in every feeling mind, and in part to that untimely but glorious fate which consecrated him as the first distinguished martyr in the cause of independence and liberty."

See "The Life of Joseph Warren," by ALEXANDER H. EVERETT, in SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. x.; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.

Warren, (MERCY), the wife of James Warren, and sister of James Otis, was born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1728. She was the author of a "History of the American Revolution," (3 vols., 1805), which was highly esteemed at the time, tragedies entitled "The Sack of Rome" and "The Ladies of Castile," and a number of poems. Died in 1814.

See GRISWOLD, "Female Poets of America."

Warren, (Sir PETER), an Irish admiral, born in 1703. As commander of a squadron, he captured Louisbourg from the French in 1745, and in 1747 assisted Anson in defeating a French squadron. He was subsequently created vice-admiral of the red, and elected to Parliament for Westminster. He died in 1752. A monument to him, by Roubiliac, was placed in Westminster Abbey.

Warren, (SAMUEL), a popular English novelist and legal writer, born in Denbighshire in 1807. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, but subsequently devoted himself to the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. His "Passages from the Diary of a Late Physician" (New York, 1831) came out in "Blackwood's Magazine," and obtained an extensive popularity; and his novel of "Ten Thousand a Year" (1841) appeared soon after in the same journal. Both works were afterwards published separately, and the latter has been translated into the principal languages of Europe. Mr. Warren has also written "A Popular and Practical Introduction to Law Studies," etc., (1845), "Now and Then," (1847), "Moral, Social, and Professional Duties of Attorneys and Solicitors," (1848), and other valuable legal treatises. He was chosen to represent Midhurst in Parliament in 1856 and 1857. Died in 1877.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1848; "British Quarterly Review" for May, 1848.

Warrington, wôr'ring-tŏn, (LEWIS), an American naval officer, born at Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1782. He fought with distinction in the war of 1812, and commanded the Peacock, which captured the British brig Epervier in April, 1814. He was appointed chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography in 1842. He had been raised to the rank of captain in 1814. Died in 1851.

Wartenberg, von, fon wâr'ten-bêrg', (FRANZ WILHELM), a German ecclesiastic, born in 1593. He became Bishop of Ratisbon and Osnabrück, and cardinal in 1661. He died the same year.

Wartensleben, wâr'tens-lâ'bên, (ALEXANDER HERMANN), a German general, born in Westphalia in 1650. He served in the armies of Hesse, Austria, and Prussia, with the rank of field-marshal. Died in 1734.

Wartensleben, von, fon wâr'tens-lâ'bên, (WILHELM LUDWIG GASTON), an Austrian general, born in 1728. He obtained command in 1796 of a corps d'armée under the archduke Charles, and was defeated by Jourdan at Friedberg, from which he retreated to Würzburg. Having effected a junction with the archduke, he contributed to the victory over the French near Würzburg, in September, 1796. Died soon after 1797.

Wâr'ton, (JOSEPH), D.D., an English critic and scholar, born in Surrey in 1722. He studied at Oriel College, Oxford, and, having taken his degree of B.A., was ordained curate of Basingstoke. He published in 1746 a collection of poems, entitled "Odes on Various

Subjects," and in 1753 an edition of Virgil, with a new poetical version of the "Eclogues" and "Georgics." His "Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope" appeared in 1782, and, although not favourably received at the time, is now generally regarded as one of his best works. Warton became head-master of Winchester School in 1766, and he was afterwards successively created prebendary of Saint Paul's and of Winchester Cathedral, and rector of Clapham. In 1797 he published an edition of Pope's works, with notes, (9 vols. 8vo.) Died in 1800.

See "Biographical Memoirs of the Late Rev. Joseph Warton, D.D.," by the REV. JOHN WOOLL; "Lives of the English Poets, from Johnson to Kirke White," by CARY.

Warton, (THOMAS), an eminent English critic and poet, born at Basingstoke in 1728, was a brother of the preceding. He studied at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow in 1751. He was elected professor of poetry in 1757, and subsequently Camden professor of history, at Oxford. His "History of English Poetry," esteemed one of the most valuable works of the kind, came out in 1781, in 3 vols. Among his other productions we may name "The Triumph of Isis," a poem, written in reply to Mason's "Isis," "The Progress of Discontent," and "The Oxford Sausage, or Select Pieces written by the Most Celebrated Wits of the University of Oxford," all of which display great powers of humour and satire. His "Observations on the Faerie Queene of Spenser" (1754) was also received with great favour. Warton made several contributions to Dr. Johnson's "Idler," and published an edition of Milton's minor poems, and an excellent edition of Theocritus, to which was prefixed a Latin dissertation on the bucolic poetry of the Greeks. In 1785 he succeeded Whitehead as poet-laureate. Died in 1790.

See R. MANT, "Life of Warton," 1802; CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" CARY, "Lives of the English Poets, from Johnson to Kirke White;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for October, 1838; "Monthly Review" for September and November, 1778, *et seq.*

Warton, (THOMAS), REV., an English scholar, born in 1687, was the father of Joseph Warton, noticed above. He was professor of poetry at Oxford. Died in 1745.

Warwick, wôr'rik, EARLS OF. This title was given to one of the family of Newburgh by William the Conqueror, and was inherited by William de Beauchamp in the second half of the thirteenth century. The earldom remained in the family of Beauchamp until 1449, when Richard Nevil became Earl of Warwick. (See separate article, given below.) The title became extinct about 1500, and was revived in favour of John Dudley in 1547. In 1618 it was obtained by Robert Rich.

Warwick, EARL OF. See DUDLEY, (JOHN.)

Warwick, (EDWARD), EARL OF. See EDWARD PLANTAGENET.

Warwick, (GUY), EARL OF, an English hero, whose history is involved in great obscurity. He is supposed to have lived in the tenth century. The "Romance of Sir Guy" was probably written in the early part of the fourteenth century, and was printed by William Copland in the sixteenth century.

Warwick, (HENRY DE BEAUCHAMP), EARL and DUKE OF, was created by Henry VI. Premier Earl of England, Duke of Warwick, and King of the Islands of Wight, Jersey, and Guernsey. He was the son of Richard de Beauchamp, noticed below. Died in 1445.

Warwick, (Sir PHILIP), an English writer, born at Westminster in 1608. He was a member of the Long Parliament of 1640, and a partisan of the king in the civil war. He officiated as clerk to the signet or as secretary to Charles I., and wrote "Memoirs of his Own Time," (1701), a work of some interest. Died in 1683.

See "Monk's Contemporaries," by GUIZOT, London, 1864.

Warwick, (RICHARD DE BEAUCHAMP), EARL OF, an English statesman and military commander, who served in France under the Duke of Bedford, during whose absence he acted as regent of that kingdom. On his return to England he was appointed governor to the young prince, afterwards Henry VI. In 1437 he became again Regent of France, where he died in 1439.

See SHAKESPEARE, "Henry VI.," Parts II. and III.

Warwick, (RICHARD NEVIL), EARL OF, (called "Warwick the King-Maker,") son of the Earl of Salis-

bury, and son-in-law of Richard, Earl of Warwick, noticed above, was born about 1420. By his marriage with Anne, daughter of the Earl of Warwick, he acquired the immense estates of that family, and assumed the title of Earl of Warwick. He was also nephew of Richard, Duke of York, and was first-cousin to Edward IV., besides being allied to other noble families of the kingdom. Having joined the party of the Duke of York in the civil war of the Roses, in 1455, he was chiefly instrumental in gaining the victory of Saint Alban's, and was soon after made governor of Calais. After the defeat of the Yorkists at Ludford, Warwick collected a large army, and gained a signal victory over the enemy at Northampton, (1460,) and took King Henry prisoner. He defeated the Lancastrians, in 1461, at the battle of Towton, which secured the throne to Edward IV. He was liberally rewarded for his services, and became the most powerful subject of England. Having quarrelled with the king, Warwick passed over to France, (1470,) formed an alliance with Queen Margaret, and returned with an army to England, where he proclaimed Henry VI. as king. Edward IV. was driven out of the kingdom, and retired to Holland, but returned in March, 1471, with a body of troops, and defeated the enemy at Barnet in April, 1471. The Earl of Warwick, who commanded the Lancastrians, was killed in this action. He had two daughters,—Isabella, who was married to the Duke of Clarence, and Anne, who was married first to Edward, Prince of Wales, (a son of Henry VI.,) and again to Richard III.

See HUME, "History of England." COMINES, "Mémoires;" HABINGTON, "History of Edward IV.;" LINGARD, "History of England;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Warwick, (ROBERT RICH,) EARL OF, was a descendant of Lord-Chancellor Rich. He became Earl of Warwick in 1618. In the civil war he adhered to the Parliament, by which he was appointed admiral of the fleet in 1642. He acquired great authority and credit with the popular party, and supported Cromwell after he became Protector. According to Clarendon, "he lived in entire confidence and friendship with Cromwell." ("History of the Rebellion.") Died in 1658.

Waser, WÄZER, (ANNA,) a Swiss miniature-painter, born at Zurich in 1679; died in 1713.

Waser, (GASPAR,) a Swiss Orientalist, born at Zurich in 1565. He became professor of Hebrew at Zurich in 1596. Died in 1625.

Washburn, Wŏsh'burn, (CADWALADER C.,) an American general and lawyer, born at Livermore, Maine, in 1818. He removed to Wisconsin, and represented a district of that State in Congress from 1855 to 1861. He became a brigadier-general about July, 1862. In May or June, 1863, he moved a division from Memphis to reinforce General Grant at Vicksburg.

Washburn, (ELIHU B.,) a brother of the preceding, was born in Oxford county, Maine, in 1816. He studied law, and settled at Galena, Illinois. He was elected a member of Congress in 1852, and successively re-elected seven times,—voted with the Republican party, and became a personal friend of General Grant. He served as chairman of the committee on commerce for many years, and distinguished himself as an advocate of economy and retrenchment. On the 4th of March, 1869, he was appointed secretary of state in the cabinet of General Grant; but he resigned, on account of his health, about a week later, and was nominated minister to France. He remained in Paris during the siege which began about September, 1870.

Washburn, (ISRAEL,) an American Governor, a brother of the preceding, was born at Livermore, Maine, in 1813. He was a member of Congress from 1851 to 1860, and was chosen Governor of Maine in the latter year.

Washington, Wŏsh'ing-ton, (BUSHROD,) a judge, born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in 1759, was a nephew of General George Washington, and a son of John Augustine Washington. He was a member of the Virginia Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States in 1788, and was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the United States in September, 1798. By the will of his illustrious uncle he became

the possessor of the estate of Mount Vernon, (1799.) He died in Philadelphia in November, 1829, leaving a good reputation.

Washington, (GEORGE,) an illustrious American general, statesman, and patriot, the first President of the United States, was born on the Potomac River, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, on the 22d of February, 1732. He was a son of Augustine Washington, a planter, and his second wife, Mary Ball. His great-grandfather, John Washington, emigrated with his brother Lawrence from England to Virginia about 1657. Augustine dying in 1743 left a large estate in land to his widow and his five surviving children. The subject of this article inherited a large farm on the Rappahannock River, (near Fredericksburg,) on which farm was the house occupied by Augustine Washington at the time of his death. George attended several schools in the vicinity of his home, but was never sent to college, and never studied the ancient languages. His manuscript school-books are still extant, and are models of neatness and accuracy. In his early youth he was distinguished for his probity and veracity. Favoured with superior physical strength, he excelled in athletic exercises and in horsemanship. His moral character was moulded by the influence of his high-spirited and intelligent mother.

After he left school (1747) he passed much time with his elder brother Lawrence, who resided at Mount Vernon, on the Potomac River. He was also a frequent guest at Greenway Court, the seat of Thomas, Lord Fairfax, an eccentric nobleman, who owned an immense tract of land in that part of Virginia. Young Washington gained the favour of Lord Fairfax and of his cousin Sir William Fairfax, who lived at Belvoir. In the spring of 1748 he was employed by Lord Fairfax to survey a portion of his land which was situated beyond the Blue Ridge and had not yet been settled by white people. In the hardships and privations of this enterprise he passed nearly three years, during which he was accustomed to sleep in the open air. He kept a journal of these surveying expeditions, as well as of the subsequent events of his life. At the age of nineteen he was appointed adjutant-general (with the rank of major) of one of the districts into which Virginia was divided when hostilities between the English and French became imminent. In November, 1753, he was sent by Governor Dinwiddie on a mission to the French commander, and performed a perilous journey of five hundred miles or more through the wilderness. The prudence, sagacity, resolution, and fortitude which he manifested in this mission pointed him out as one fitted for more important public services. "It is an expedition," says Irving, "that may be considered the foundation of his fortunes. From that moment he was the rising hope of Virginia."

Hostilities between the Virginians and the French began in the spring of 1754, when, as lieutenant-colonel, Washington led a small force to the frontier. He defeated the enemy in May of that year, at the Great Meadows. In a letter relating to this action, (which was the first of the Seven Years' war,) he wrote, "I heard the bullets whistle; and, believe me, there is something charming in the sound." About this time he was raised to the rank of colonel. He served as aide-de-camp to General Braddock in his disastrous expedition against Fort Duquesne. This imprudent general, despising both the Indians and the Virginia militia, and obstinately adhering to the tactics of regular war, rejected the advice of Washington, and was defeated with great loss, and mortally wounded, by the French and their savage allies, who attacked him in the forest about seven miles from Fort Duquesne, July 9, 1755. In this battle four bullets passed through the coat of Colonel Washington, who distinguished himself by his courage and presence of mind amidst the general panic and total rout of the English army.

In a letter written soon after this battle, Colonel Washington said, "We have been most scandalously beaten by a trifling body of men. . . . The dastardly behaviour of those they called regulars exposed all others to almost certain death, and at last they ran as sheep pursued by dogs." In the summer of 1755 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces (about two thousand men)

which the Assembly of Virginia ordered to be raised for the defence of the province. He commanded a part of the army which, under General Forbes, took Fort Duquesne in November, 1758. In January, 1759, he married Mrs. Martha Custis, whose maiden name was Dandridge, and whose first husband was John Parke Custis. He now resigned his commission, retired from the service, and settled at Mount Vernon as a planter. In 1758 he had been elected to the House of Burgesses, the Speaker of which, on the first appearance of Washington in that body, tendered to him a compliment for his military services. "Washington rose to reply," says Irving, "blushed, stammered, trembled, and could not utter a word." "Sit down, Mr. Washington," said the Speaker: "your modesty equals your valour, and that surpasses the power of any language I possess."

By his marriage he added about one hundred thousand dollars to his fortune, which was before considerable. He was partial to the pursuits of agriculture, and carried into his rural affairs the same methodical habits and diligent attention which distinguished him in military operations. He kept his own accounts, posted his books and balanced them with mercantile exactness. By the purchase of adjacent plantations he enlarged the Mount Vernon estate until it amounted finally to eight thousand acres. He continued for many years a member of the House of Burgesses, but never took a prominent part in the debates of that or any other public assembly. He was a delegate to the convention which met at Williamsburg on the 1st of August, 1773, and, asserting the right of the colonies to self-government, resolved that taxation and representation were inseparable. This convention chose Washington, Patrick Henry, and five others, to represent Virginia in the General Congress which met at Philadelphia in September, 1774. Patrick Henry being asked, after the end of the first session, whom he considered the greatest man in Congress, replied, "If you speak of solid information and sound judgment, Colonel Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on that floor."

Hitherto, Washington and the other leading patriots had not aimed at independence or separation from the mother-country; but the battle or massacre of Lexington, April 19, 1775, became the signal of a general determination to resist by arms the tyranny of the British government.

On the 15th of June, 1775, he was unanimously elected by the Continental Congress commander-in-chief of all the forces. Before he could take command of the army, occurred the important battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, the result of which was that the British remained masters of the field, but lost about 1050 men, while the Americans lost only 449 killed, wounded, and prisoners. On the 2d of July, General Washington assumed command of the army at Cambridge, Massachusetts, amounting to about 15,000 men, and engaged in the siege of Boston, which was occupied by 11,000 British veterans. General Washington applied himself to the organization of his troops, whom he found undisciplined and nearly destitute of powder and other materials of war. The difficulty of his situation was increased by the fact that the Continental Congress was very deficient in all the attributes of an efficient government, and was almost destitute of money and credit. While the main army was besieging Boston, Generals Montgomery and Arnold, about the end of 1775, invaded Canada, and attacked Quebec, but were not successful. On the 17th or 18th of March, 1776, the British army evacuated Boston, and escaped on their fleet, which sailed thence to Halifax. Congress passed a vote of thanks to the commander-in-chief for his services and success in this siege. General Washington moved his army from Boston to New York, where he arrived in April, and awaited the approach of the enemy, who were moving by the sea towards that objective point. In the mean time the Declaration of Independence was signed by Congress, July 4, 1776.

The opposing forces next met at the battle of Long Island, where the Americans were defeated by General Howe, August 27, and lost nearly 2000 men. In consequence of this victory, the British took the city of New York, and General Washington was compelled to retreat

through New Jersey to the west side of the Delaware River. During this retreat his army was reduced to 4000 men or less, and the cause for which he fought seemed almost desperate; but General Howe was too indolent or incapable to follow up his successes with vigour. General Washington, having been reinforced, crossed the Delaware in open boats on the night of December 25, 1776, attacked a British force at Trenton, and captured nearly 1000 prisoners, (Hessian mercenaries.) On the 3d of January, 1777, he gained another victory at Princeton, where he took about 300 prisoners. Soon after these successes, which greatly revived the spirits of the Americans, General Washington was invested with almost dictatorial powers by Congress. In the summer of 1777 a British army, under General Burgoyne, moved from Canada towards Albany, and another army, of about 16,000 men, under General Howe, sailed up the Chesapeake Bay to take Philadelphia. To defend this city, then the seat of government, General Washington interposed his army of about 11,000 men, and encountered the enemy on the Brandywine on the 11th of September. Overpowered by superior numbers, the Americans retreated, having lost about 900 killed and wounded. Among the wounded of this day was the Marquis de La Fayette. A few days after this battle the British army occupied Philadelphia. On the 4th of October the Americans attacked the British army at Germantown, about six miles from Philadelphia; but they were repulsed, with a loss of about 800 killed and wounded. In the mean time General Burgoyne and General Gates had fought an indecisive battle at Stillwater, New York, September 19, and General Stark had gained a victory at Bennington. On the 7th of October, 1777, General Gates, at the second battle of Stillwater, defeated General Burgoyne, who, on the 17th of that month, surrendered his army of about 6000 men, at Saratoga. This victory was one of the most important events of the war, as it not only inspired the people with confidence, but induced the French government to become the ally of the United States in the war against Great Britain.

In December, 1777, General Washington went into winter quarters at Valley Forge, on the Schuylkill River, where his men suffered great hardships and distress for want of clothing, etc. General Henry Clinton, who had been appointed commander-in-chief in the place of General Howe, evacuated Philadelphia in June, and moved his army through New Jersey towards New York. General Washington pursued and attacked him on the 28th of June, 1778, at Monmouth Court-House. After an indecisive battle, in which the Americans lost 69 killed and about 160 wounded, General Clinton continued his march to New York. Congress expressed their satisfaction with General Washington's conduct in this action by a unanimous vote of thanks. Hitherto the operations of the British armies had been directed against the Northern and Middle States; but in 1779 no great battle was fought in this portion of the republic. About the end of 1778, General Sir Henry Clinton sent to Georgia a body of troops, who captured Savannah in December and made themselves masters of the province. The chief command of the Southern American army was given to General Lincoln, who, aided by the French fleet, attacked Savannah in September, 1779, but was repulsed.

The army of General Washington passed the winter of 1779-80 near Morristown, New Jersey. Early in 1780 Sir Henry Clinton transferred his main army, by sea, from New York to South Carolina, and besieged Charleston, which General Lincoln defended for several weeks, but was compelled to surrender in May. Sir Henry Clinton, leaving Lord Cornwallis in command in the Carolinas, returned to New York in June, 1780. In the same month Congress appointed General Gates commander of the Southern department. This general was signally defeated by Lord Cornwallis at Camden, August 16, and was compelled to retreat to North Carolina. During the year 1780 the commander-in-chief was obliged to remain on the defensive, in consequence of the weakness and destitution of his army. The exhaustion of the public treasury, and the depreciation of the

currency, were such that he found great difficulty in obtaining food or clothing for his soldiers. In July, 1780, a French fleet arrived at Newport, Rhode Island, with an army of 6000 men, which the French government had sent to aid the Americans. While the people were anticipating great advantages from the combined efforts of the French and American armies, treason was in the camp and plotting the ruin of the cause of freedom. Benedict Arnold, who commanded the important fortress of West Point, made arrangements to betray that place into the power of Sir Henry Clinton. In consequence of the capture of Major André, in September, the plot was detected and frustrated. (See *ANDRÉ, JOHN*.)

In a letter addressed by General Washington to Congress in August, 1780, he urged the necessity of forming an army by drafting men for three years or during the war, and added, "Had we formed a permanent army in the beginning, which, by the continuance of the same men in service, had been capable of discipline, we never should have had to retreat with a handful of men across the Delaware in 1776, trembling for the fate of America, which nothing but the infatuation of the enemy could have saved; . . . we should not have been under the necessity of fighting at Brandywine with an unequal number of raw troops, and afterwards of seeing Philadelphia fall a prey to a victorious army; we should not have been at Valley Forge with less than half the force of the enemy,—destitute of everything,—in a situation neither to resist nor to retire." In November, 1780, General Gates was removed from the command of the Southern army by Congress, which requested Washington to appoint a general in his place. He selected General Greene, whom he commended to Congress as "an officer in whose abilities, fortitude, and integrity he had the most entire confidence." The army of which Greene took command at Charlotte, North Carolina, did not much exceed 2200 men, more than half of whom were militia. In December, 1780, the army which General Washington commanded in person retired into winter quarters, the Pennsylvania troops being stationed at Morristown, and another part of the army on the Hudson River, near West Point. In January, 1781, a thousand or more of the Pennsylvanians mutinied, and marched towards Philadelphia to demand a redress of their grievances from Congress. This mutiny was suppressed by mild measures, and by satisfying the claims—which were not unreasonable—of the mutineers. The Articles of Confederation between the States were ratified in February, 1781.

The principal military operations of 1781 were confined to the Southern States. On the 17th of January General Morgan gained at Cowpens, South Carolina, a complete victory over Colonel Tarleton, who lost about 900 killed, wounded, and prisoners. The whole loss of the victors was not more than 80. Compelled to retire before superior numbers, General Greene made a rapid retreat from the Catawba to the Dan River, and was closely pursued by Lord Cornwallis. His force having been increased to about 4500 men, General Greene resolved to risk a battle, and met the enemy on the 15th of March at Guilford Court-House, North Carolina. In this battle the British gained some advantage, but their loss was severe, and the retiring Americans were not pursued. In April, 1781, Lord Cornwallis began to march to Virginia, and General Greene moved his force into South Carolina. On the 8th of September General Greene defeated the enemy at Eutaw Springs, and took 500 prisoners. In the spring of 1781 a force of about 3000 men, under General La Fayette, was sent to defend Virginia. He conducted a campaign against Lord Cornwallis, but neither of these commanders gained any decisive advantage. Lord Cornwallis collected his troops at Yorktown, Virginia, where he constructed fortifications. Early in September a French fleet of twenty-eight ships, commanded by Count De Grasse, arrived in Chesapeake Bay, and about the same time General Washington moved the combined American and French armies from New York to Virginia. He began the siege of Yorktown on the 28th of September, with an army estimated at 15,000 men, and Lord Cornwallis, on the 19th of October, surrendered

his whole army of 7000 men. This victory was one of the most important events of the war, and was the subject of enthusiastic rejoicing among the Americans.

In consequence of a general persuasion that peace was at hand, there was no vigorous prosecution of the war in 1782. On the 3d of September, 1783, a definitive treaty of peace was signed in Paris, by which the British government recognized the independence of the United States. General Washington resigned his commission to Congress, December 23, 1783, and retired to private life, followed by the enthusiastic love and admiration of his countrymen. He passed the ensuing years at Mount Vernon, and resumed his former pursuits of agriculture, etc. Meanwhile, the form of confederation which had been adopted by the States in 1781 was found to be more and more inefficient and impotent. In a letter to James Warren, of Massachusetts, General Washington wrote, "The Confederation appears to me to be little more than a shadow without the substance, and Congress a nugatory body. . . . From the high ground on which we stood, we are descending into the vale of confusion and darkness." To rescue the nation from this state of anarchy and degradation, a National Convention met at Philadelphia in May, 1787. General Washington was unanimously elected president of this Convention, which, after a session of several months, adopted a new Constitution, that greatly increased the power of the Federal government. He was elected, without opposition, President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March, 1789. Before the election he wrote to Alexander Hamilton, "If I should be prevailed upon to accept it, [the Presidency,] the acceptance would be attended with more diffidence and reluctance than ever I experienced before in my life." He was inaugurated on the 30th of April, in New York, and delivered in the Senate-chamber an inaugural address to both Houses of Congress. In this address he affirmed that "the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered as *deeply*, perhaps as *FINALLY*, staked on the experiment intrusted to the hands of the American people." He appointed Thomas Jefferson secretary of state, Alexander Hamilton secretary of the treasury, General Henry Knox secretary of war, and Edmund Randolph attorney-general. Among the difficulties encountered by the President were the deplorable condition of the finances and the opposition of a powerful party which disapproved the Federal Constitution and asserted the sovereignty of the States. In January, 1790, Hamilton presented to Congress an able report on the public credit and a plan for the support of the same. The results of this financial policy were the speedy restoration of the public credit and the revival of trade and other departments of industry. The people became divided into two great parties, called Federalists and Republicans, (or Democrats,) the latter of which insisted on State rights and wished to reduce the power of the Federal government. Although Washington was not formally committed to either party, his principles and measures were such as necessarily connected him with the Federalists. A great excitement was caused by the French Revolution, in relation to which the Federalists and Democrats differed widely. The latter party, of which Jefferson was the leader, desired that the United States should aid the French in the war against Great Britain, while the Federalists advocated the policy of strict neutrality.

In 1792 Washington was again unanimously elected President, and John Adams, a Federalist, was re-elected Vice-President, receiving seventy-seven electoral votes, while his opponent, George Clinton, a Democrat, received fifty votes. During his second term of office the President resided at Philadelphia, which was then the seat of government. In April, 1793, he issued a proclamation of neutrality, (between the British and the French,) which gave great offence to the Republicans. "The proclamation," says Irving, "was stigmatized as a royal edict and a daring assumption of power."

M. Genêt, the ambassador of the French republic, arrived at Charleston, South Carolina, in April, and issued commissions for privateers, which captured seven-

ral British vessels. The official communications of Genêt became so offensive and insulting to the President that the American minister to France was instructed to desire his recall. Jefferson, having failed in his efforts to eject his rival Hamilton from the cabinet, resigned the office of secretary of state in December, 1793, and was succeeded by Edmund Randolph, the former attorney-general. When the new Congress met, in December, 1793, it was found that the opponents of the administration had a majority in the House of Representatives. The perplexity of the President was increased by the fact that American vessels had been captured by British cruisers, which inflamed the popular heart and reinforced the party which opposed neutrality. Resolving to prevent a war, if possible, by negotiations, the President sent John Jay as a special envoy to England, (April, 1794.) "Scarcely has any public act of the President," says Marshall, "drawn upon his administration a greater degree of censure than this." In January, 1794, the office of secretary of the treasury was resigned by Mr. Hamilton, "who had wasted in the public service a great part of the property acquired by his previous labours." (Marshall.) General Knox having also resigned his place in the cabinet, Timothy Pickering was appointed secretary of war, and Oliver Wolcott secretary of the treasury. Mr. Jay negotiated a treaty, which was signed November 19, 1794, and presented to the United States Senate for ratification in June, 1795. This treaty was vehemently opposed and denounced by the Democrats and those who were most partial to the French revolutionists; but it was finally approved by the Senate, and signed by the President, August 18, 1795. After the question had been decided, the voice of faction continued to assail the President. "His military and political character," says Marshall, "was attacked with equal violence, and it was averred that he was totally destitute of merit either as a soldier or a statesman."

In 1795, Timothy Pickering was appointed secretary of state, in the place of Edmund Randolph, who had resigned. In March, 1796, the House of Representatives passed a resolution requesting the President to lay before that House a copy of the instructions given to Mr. Jay, together with the documents relative to the treaty with Great Britain. He declined to comply with their request, affirming that it would establish a dangerous precedent to admit the right of the House to demand the papers respecting a foreign negotiation. When La Fayette was confined in the dungeon of Olmütz, General Washington wrote a private letter to the Emperor of Germany, and entreated him to release that captive.

Although the people generally wished to elect General Washington for a third term, he announced his determination to retire from public life at the end of his second term. He also issued a "Farewell Address to the People of the United States," which, having been revised by Alexander Hamilton, appeared in September, 1796, and produced a deep impression. In this address he insisted on the vast importance of union as "a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquillity at home; your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But, as it is easy to foresee that much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness." He also advised the people to have as little political connection as possible with foreign nations, and to "steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world."

On the 7th of December, 1796, the President met for the last time the Houses of Congress, to which he made a dignified address. His official career terminated March 4, 1797, and he then retired to Mount Vernon, leaving the nation in a state of great prosperity. The capture

of American vessels by French cruisers led to hostilities between the United States and France, although there was no formal declaration of war. In this emergency, the government of the United States raised an army of about 10,000 men, of which General Washington was appointed commander-in-chief, July, 1798. He accepted this appointment on the condition that Colonel Hamilton should be the second in command. The selection of Hamilton as second in command was also desired by the public, but was not in accordance with the will of President Adams, who, however, finally assented. Before the question of war or peace had been decided, Washington died, without issue, at Mount Vernon, after a short illness, on the 14th of December, 1799. A few hours before his death, he said, "I look to the event with perfect resignation." His disease was acute laryngitis.

On learning the death of Washington, the House of Representatives resolved, "That a committee be appointed to consider the most suitable manner of paying honour to the memory of the MAN first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."*

General Washington had inherited a number of slaves, whom he emancipated by his last will. In a letter to Mr. Morris, in 1786, he said, "There is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do, to see a plan adopted for the abolition of slavery."

In stature General Washington was six feet and two inches high, with a frame well proportioned and firmly knit. His hair was brown, his eyes blue and far apart. He was remarkable from boyhood for his great physical strength. It is related that in his youth he threw a stone across the Rappahannock opposite his father's house,—a feat which has never, it is said, been performed by any one since that time. When young, he was ever foremost among his companions in all athletic sports, and was especially distinguished as a skilful and fearless horseman.† He was scrupulously attentive to his dress and personal appearance. His manner, though gentle and gracious, was in public characterized by a certain military dignity and reserve. He was proverbial for punctuality as well as for truthfulness.

In the whole history of mankind, few, if any, great men will be found more worthy of our heartfelt esteem and admiration than Washington. Without any of the dazzling gifts of genius, without perhaps possessing talents of the very highest order, yet his various powers were so admirably proportioned and adjusted to each other, so under the control of lofty moral principle and a high heroic will, which neither the extremity of peril or disaster, the fiercest blasts of obloquy, nor the seductions of ambition had power to shake, that, though he may have been surpassed by many in some single point, if we consider his character as a whole, we shall scarcely find his equal, and shall search in vain for his superior. One result of the admirable equipoise and harmony of his powers was a wisdom of the rarest order. It is well known that wisdom is not the product of one or two faculties, but the combined result of many, including the moral as well as intellectual. Napoleon, with all his transcendent genius, was in wisdom far inferior to Washington. No man of his day more clearly foresaw the future dangers to which our country would be exposed, or showed more distinctly and forcibly how they were to be avoided, than Washington. And of all men that ever lived, he may be said to have most truly and fully merited the glorious title of "Pater Patriæ," the "Father of his Country."

His great rival Jefferson, who differed from him widely on questions of state policy and other points, bears the following testimony to his character: "His integrity was the most pure, his justice the most inflexible, I have ever known,—no motives of interest or consanguinity,

* The original form of this celebrated expression was, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow-citizens." In the funeral oration pronounced by General Lee, the word "countrymen" was substituted for "fellow-citizens," as being both shorter and more euphonious; and with this change the passage is commonly quoted.

† "His person," says Jefferson, "was fine, his stature exactly what one would wish, his deportment easy, erect, and noble; the best horseman of his age, and the most graceful figure that could be seen, on horseback." (Tucker's "Life of Jefferson.")

of friendship or hatred, being able to bias his decision. He was indeed, in every sense of the word, a wise, a good, and a great man. His temper was naturally irritable and high-toned; but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendancy over it." (Tucker's "Life of Jefferson.")

"In him," says Marshall, "that innate and unassuming modesty which adulation would have offended, which the voluntary plaudits of millions could not betray into indiscretion, was happily blended with a high and correct sense of personal dignity, and with a just consciousness of that respect which is due to station."

"How grateful," says Lord Brougham, "the relief which the friend of mankind, the lover of virtue, experiences, when, turning from the contemplation of such a character, [Napoleon I.], his eye rests upon the greatest man of our own or of any age! . . . It will be the duty of the historian and the sage, in all ages, to omit no occasion of commemorating this illustrious man; and until time shall be no more will a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and virtue be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington." ("Edinburgh Review" for October, 1838.)

See JOHN MARSHALL, "Life of George Washington," 5 vols., 1804-07; WASHINGTON IRVING, "Life of George Washington," 5 vols., 1855-59; JARED SPARKS, "The Life and Writings of George Washington," being his Correspondence, Messages," etc., 12 vols., 8vo, 1833-40; J. K. PAULDING, "Life of G. Washington," 2 vols., 1835; F. GUIZOT, "Essai sur la Vie du Général Washington," 1839; LOUIS DE FONTANES, "Eloge de Washington," 1800; A. BANCROFT, "Essay on the Life of G. Washington," 1807; JAMES MADISON, "Discourse on the Death of General Washington," 1800; FISHER AMES, "Oration on the Sublime Virtues of Washington," 1800; WERMES, "Life of G. Washington," 1805; D. RAMSAY, "Life of G. Washington," 1807; EDUARD GEHE, "Leben Washington's," 1838; F. GUIZOT, "Washington: Fondation de la République des États-Unis," etc., 2 vols., 1850; J. T. HEADLEY, "Washington and his Generals," 2 vols., 1847; PETER PARLEY, "Life of Washington," 1837; BANCROFT, "History of the United States;" GOSCH, "Washington und die Befreiung der Nordamerikanischen Freistaaten," 3 vols., 1815. See, also, the interesting article on Washington in the "New American Cyclopædia," (by EDWARD EVERETT.)

Washington, wòsh'ing-ton, (CAPTAIN JOHN,) R.N., an English officer and hydrographer. He served in the American war of 1812, and rose through several promotions to the rank of commander in 1833. Being appointed in 1841 to continue the survey of the North Sea, he examined that part of it lying between latitude 52° 10' and the coast of the Netherlands. He was made post-captain in 1842, and hydrographer to the admiralty in 1855. He has also been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He published a "Geographical Notice of the Empire of Marocco," and other treatises, in the "Journal of the Royal Geographical Society."

Washington, (JOHN A.) proprietor of Mount Vernon, Virginia. He was taken prisoner by Captain John Brown near Harper's Ferry, October 16, 1859. He took arms against the Union, became a colonel, and was killed on Cheat Mountain in September, 1861.

Washington, (WILLIAM AUGUSTINE,) an American officer of the Revolution, born in Stafford county, Virginia, in 1752, was a relative of General Washington. He was present at the battles of Trenton and Princeton, commanded the cavalry at Cowpens, and was made a brigadier-general in 1798. Died in 1810.

Wasmuth, wàs'mòot, (MATTHIAS,) a German Orientalist, born at Kiel in 1825. He became professor of Oriental languages at Kiel, and published, besides other works, an Arabic Grammar, (1854.) Died in 1888.

Wasse, wòss, (JOSEPH,) an English scholar, born in Yorkshire in 1672, became rector of Aynhoe. He published an edition of Sallust, (1710,) and wrote several essays on various subjects. Bentley is reported to have said, "When I am dead, Wasse will be the most learned man in England." Died in 1738.

Wassenaer, van, vån wàs'seh-nàr', (GERARD,) a Dutch jurist, born at Utrecht in 1585; died in 1664.

Wassenaer, van, (JACOB,) a Dutch admiral, born about 1610. He succeeded Van Tromp as commander of the fleet in 1653, and was killed in a battle against the English in 1665.

Wassenberg or Wassenbergh, von, fon wàs'sen-bèrg, (EVERARD,) a German historian, born at Emme-

rich in 1610. He published "Florus Germanicus," (1640,) which treats of the wars waged by Ferdinand II. and Ferdinand III. from 1627 to 1640. Died after 1672.

See CRANE, "Vita E. van Wassenbergh," 1828.

Wassian. See VASIAN.

Wast or Waast, wòst or vást, [Lat. VEDAS'TUS.] SAINT, a French ecclesiastic, who became Bishop of Arras about 500 A.D. Died in 540.

See ALCUIN, "Vita Vedasti;" GAZET, "Vie de Saint-Wast," 1622.

Wastelain, vâs'teh-lân', ? (CHARLES,) a Belgian historian and Jesuit, born in Hainaut in 1695. He published a "Description of Belgian Gaul in Three Ages of History," (1761.) Died in 1782.

Wateau. See WATTEAU.

Watelet, vât'lâ', (CLAUDE HENRI,) a French amateur artist and writer upon art, was born in Paris in 1718. He was the author of a didactic poem, entitled "The Art of Painting," ("L'Art de Peindre," 1760,) "Essay on Gardens," (1774,) and "Dictionary of the Arts of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving," (5 vols., 1792.) The last-named work was completed by M. Levesque. Watelet etched a number of portraits and other pieces of great excellence. In 1760 he was admitted into the French Academy. He was identified with the philosophic party, and contributed to the "Encyclopédie" of Diderot. Died in 1786.

See MARMONTEL, "Mémoires;" MORELLET, "Mémoires."

Watelet, (LOUIS ÉTIENNE,) a French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1780. He painted French, Italian, and Belgian scenery. He gained a first medal in 1819.

Waterhouse, (ALFRED,) an English architect, born in 1830. He designed the Owens College and the Town Hall, Manchester, parts of Balliol College, Oxford, and of Pembroke and Caius Colleges, Cambridge. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1878.

Waterhouse, (BENJAMIN,) M.D., an American physician, born in 1754. Died in 1846.

Wá'ter-house, (EDWARD,) an English writer, born in 1619. He published "An Apology for Learning and Learned Men," and other works. Died in 1670.

Wá'ter-land, (DANIEL,) D.D., an English theologian, born in Lincolnshire in 1683. He studied at Magdalene College, Cambridge, and subsequently became one of the chaplains-in-ordinary to George I. He was engaged in a controversy with Dr. Clarke and other champions of the Arian party, and published "A Vindication of Christ's Divinity," "Critical History of the Athanasian Creed," "Scripture Vindicated," etc., and other works. He became Archdeacon of Middlesex in 1730. Died in 1740.

See BISHOP VAN MILDERT, "Life of Waterland," prefixed to his works.

Waterloo, waw'ter-loo', [Dutch pron. wá'ter-lò',] (ANTONI,) an eminent Dutch landscape-painter and engraver, born near Utrecht about 1618. His etchings are numerous, and are ranked among the best works of the kind. Died in 1662.

See CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Wá'ter-ton, (CHARLES,) an English naturalist and traveller, born about 1782. He visited South America in the early part of his life, and published in 1825 "Wanderings in South America, the Northwest of the United States, and the Antilles." He also wrote "Essays on Natural History." Died in 1865.

See "Charles Waterton, his Home, Habits," etc., London, 1866; "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1826, (by SYDNEY SMITH); "London Magazine" for March, 1826; "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1857.

Wá'thek-Billah, Al, âl wá'thek bil'lâh, written also **Wathek** and **Wathik**, (Aboo Jaafar Haroon, (or Harûn), â'bòò já'a-far há'ròon'), an Abbasside Caliph of Bagdad, was born in 811 A.D. He succeeded his father, Motassem, in 842, and endeavoured to maintain the literary splendour which had distinguished the reigns of his predecessors; but he is censured for cruelty and intolerance. Died in 847 A.D.

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen."

Wathiez, wá'te-â', (FRANÇOIS ISIDORE,) VICOMTE, a French general, born at Versailles in 1777. He served

as captain at Austerlitz (1805) and Jena (1806), and became a general of brigade in 1813. Died in 1855.

Watkin, (Sir EDWARD WILLIAM,) a railway manager and financier, was born in Manchester, where he was a merchant for many years. He was knighted in 1868 and created a baronet in 1880. He first represented Stockport and afterwards (since 1874) Hythe in Parliament, and is chairman of the South Eastern Railway and of the Metropolitan Railway.

Watkins, (CHARLES FREDERICK,) an English clergyman, born in Wiltshire about 1795. He published several poems, an "Introduction to Geology," and other works.

Wats, **wōts**, (GILBERT,) an English translator, born in Yorkshire about 1600, became a Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford. He translated Davila's "History of the Civil Wars of France" and Lord Bacon's "De Augmentis Scientiarum." Died in 1657.

Watson, **wōt'son**, (CAROLINE,) a skilful English engraver, born in London about 1760. She engraved many portraits. Died about 1812.

Watson, (CHARLES,) an English admiral, born in 1714. He served with distinction against the Spaniards in the campaigns of 1744 and 1747, and was made rear-admiral of the blue in 1748. He accompanied Colonel Clive to India in 1754, and had a prominent part in the capture of Chandernagore, in 1757. Died the same year.

Watson, **wōt'son**, (DAVID,) a Scottish classical scholar, born in 1710. He produced a prose translation of Horace. Died in 1756.

Watson, **wōt'son**, (ELKANAH,) a merchant, born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1758. He resided many years at Albany, and distinguished himself by promoting various public works, and by his efforts in the cause of education. He was the founder of the first agricultural society in the State of New York. He wrote memoirs entitled "Men and Times of the Revolution," (1856.) Died in 1842.

Watson, (HENRY,) COLONEL, a British military engineer and mathematician, born in Lincolnshire in 1737. He accompanied Lord Clive to India, and gained distinction as chief engineer in Bengal and Orissa. He died in England in 1786, or, as some say, in 1780.

Watson, (HEWETT C.) an English botanist, born in Yorkshire about 1804. He gained distinction as a writer on botany, etc. Among his works is an able treatise on the geographical distribution of plants, entitled "Cybele Britannica," (3 vols. 8vo, 1847-55.)

Watson, (JAMES,) a Scottish printer, born at Aberdeen about 1675. He published a newspaper in Edinburgh, a "History of the Art of Printing," and a Bible, (1715,) remarkable for the beauty of the typography. Died in 1722.

Watson, (JOHN,) REV., an English historian, born in Cheshire in 1724, became rector of Stockport. His chief work is a "History of Halifax," (1775.) Died in 1783.

Watson, (JOHN,) M.D., a distinguished physician, born at Londonderry, Ireland, in 1807. Having emigrated to America, he became in 1833 one of the physicians of the New York Dispensary. He was one of the founders of the American Medical Association and of the New York Academy of Medicine, and has published a number of medical works.

Watson, (JOHN FANNING,) an American antiquary and historical writer, born in Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1780. He published "Annals of Philadelphia," (1830,) "Historic Tales of the Olden Times in New York," (1832,) and other similar works. He resided for many years in Philadelphia. Died in 1860.

Watson, (RICHARD,) D.D., an English divine and miscellaneous writer, born in Westmoreland in 1737. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, as a sizar in 1754, and in 1767 was appointed one of the head tutors. Having taken his degree of M.A., he was chosen in 1764 to succeed Dr. Hadley as professor of chemistry, and in 1771 became regius professor of theology. He rose through various minor preferments to be Bishop of Llandaff in 1782. He had already published several works of a political nature, one of which was entitled "The Principles of the Revolution Vindicated." His "Letter to Archbishop Cornwallis on the Church Reve-

nues" came out in 1783. Among his other writings may be named his "Apology for Christianity, in a Series of Letters addressed to Edward Gibbon, Esq.," (1776,) "An Apology for the Bible," (1796,) in answer to Thomas Paine, "Chemical Essays," and "Miscellaneous Tracts on Religious, Political, and Agricultural Subjects," (1815.) Died in 1816.

See "Anecdotes of the Life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Llandaff" by himself; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1818; "London Quarterly Review" for October, 1817; "Monthly Review" for February and March, 1818.

Watson, (RICHARD,) an English Methodist divine, born at Barton-upon-Humber in 1781, was appointed in 1817 one of the secretaries of the Missionary Society. He published "A Defence of the Wesleyan Methodist Missions in the West Indies," "Theological Institutes," etc., "Biblical and Theological Dictionary," and other works. Died in 1833.

See "Life of Richard Watson," by T. JACKSON.

Watson, (ROBERT,) a Scottish historian, born at Saint Andrew's in 1730. He studied at Glasgow and Edinburgh, and became in 1777 principal of the united colleges of Saint Leonard and Saint Salvador at Saint Andrew's. He published the same year a good "History of Philip II. of Spain," which enjoyed considerable popularity for a time; but it has been eclipsed by the more elaborate works of Motley and Prescott. He died in 1780, leaving an unfinished "History of Philip III."

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Monthly Review" for April, 1777.

Watson, (THOMAS,) an English nonconformist minister, became rector of Saint Stephen's, Walbrook, London, in 1646. He was ejected about 1662, after which he preached occasionally. He wrote, besides other works, a "Body of Divinity," (1692.) Died about 1690.

Watson, (THOMAS,) an English bishop and Roman Catholic. He was appointed Bishop of Lincoln in 1557, but on the accession of Elizabeth he was imprisoned. He died in prison in 1582.

Watson, (Sir WILLIAM,) F.R.S., an English physician and botanist, born in London in 1715. He obtained the Copley medal in 1745 for his discoveries in electricity. He contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions." Died in 1787.

Watson, (WILLIAM,) an English Catholic priest, who formed a conspiracy against James I. in the early part of his reign. He was convicted of high treason and executed in 1603.

Watson, (WILLIAM,) LORD WATSON OF THANKERTON, a Scottish lawyer, born in 1828. He was solicitor-general for Scotland 1874-1876, and then lord advocate. In April, 1880, he was created one of the legal life peers.

Watt, **wōt**, (GREGORY,) a British geologist, born in 1777, was a son of the celebrated James Watt. He became a partner in the firm of Boulton & Watt in 1794, after which he studied in the University of Glasgow. Having been advised by a physician to pass the winter in the west of England for the benefit of his health, he repaired in 1797 to Penzance, where he formed an intimacy with Humphry Davy. He wrote, in 1804, "Observations on Basalt, and on the Transition from the Vitreous to the Stony Texture which occurs in the Gradual Refrigeration of Melted Basalt." Died in October, 1804.

Watt, (JAMES,) a Scottish engineer, philosopher, and inventor of great merit and celebrity, was born at Greenock, on the Clyde, on the 19th of January, 1736. He was a son of James Watt, merchant, builder, and ship-chandler. His mother's name was Agnes Muirhead or Muirheid. Being a child of delicate constitution, he was educated mostly at home. His favourite studies and pursuits were the experimental sciences and practical mechanics. Having adopted the trade of maker of mathematical instruments, he went to London in 1755 and served an apprenticeship of one year with John Morgan. In 1756 he returned to Scotland, with the intention to settle at Glasgow; but, as he was not a burgher, the corporation of arts and trades would not permit him to open a workshop in that city. The professors of the University of Glasgow then offered him a place of

business within their precincts, and gave him the title of mathematical instrument maker to the University. He employed his evenings in the profound study of various sciences, learned most of the modern languages of Europe, and formed intimate friendships with Robison, Black, and other professors at Glasgow. In 1764 he married his cousin, Miss Miller, and, as his wife was the daughter of a burgess, he was then permitted to open a shop in Glasgow.

About 1764 he was employed to repair a model of Newcomen's steam-engine which was used in the classroom of the university, and perceived defects in it which induced him to make experiments on the application of steam-power. He discovered that water, when converted into steam, is expanded to eighteen hundred times its bulk. He ascertained that in the "atmospheric" engine of Newcomen there was a great waste of the steam which was condensed by the injection of cold water into the cylinder, and that to prevent this waste the cylinder must be continually kept as hot as the steam which enters it. In 1765 the fortunate idea occurred to him of condensing the steam in a separate vessel, which should be exhausted of air and always kept cool. "This capital improvement," says Dr. Black, "flashed on his mind at once, and filled him with rapture." ("History of Mr. Watt's Improvement of the Steam-Engine.") Another improvement which he invented about this time was the use of the expansive force of steam to depress the piston, instead of the pressure of the atmosphere.

He ceased to make mathematical instruments in 1768, after which he pursued the business of land-surveyor and civil engineer. He obtained a patent for his invention in January, 1769, and was supplied with some capital requisite to reduce his improvements to practice, by Dr. John Roebuck, who had a share in the patent. Before Watt could realize any profit from his new engine, Dr. Roebuck became insolvent, or so embarrassed that he could not advance any more funds. In a letter dated August, 1772, Watt writes, "I pursued my experiments till I found that the expense and loss of time lying wholly upon me, through the distress of Dr. Roebuck's situation, turned out to be a greater burthen than I could support, and I was obliged for a time to abandon my project. Notwithstanding my natural despondence, I am convinced that the machine may be made to answer in a very considerable degree, and in more forms than one, but that I am by no means the proper person to carry it into execution."

Watt was employed as surveyor or engineer in the construction of several canals, bridges, and other works in Scotland during the period from 1769 to 1773. Roebuck, who had advanced £1000 to the inventor, transferred in 1774 his share in the patent (*i.e.* two-thirds) to Matthew Boulton, of Soho, an enterprising man of business, who entered into partnership with Watt for the manufacture of steam-engines at Soho, near Birmingham. Boulton and Watt applied to Parliament for an extension of the term of their patent, and obtained the exclusive right to make and vend the new engine for a term of twenty-five years, (1775-1800.) A great saving of fuel was effected by the improvements of Watt, whose engines were soon extensively used to pump water out of the mines of Cornwall. In 1782 he took out a patent for the invention of the double-acting engine, in which the reciprocating rectilinear motion was converted into rotary motion.

He afterwards invented several improvements, among which are the governor or "regulator by centrifugal force," the mechanism of parallel motion, the throttle-valve, and the steam barometer or float. The manufacture of engines at Soho was successful, and enriched both the partners.

In 1783 Watt made an important chemical discovery, — the composition of water; but the honour of this discovery is claimed for Cavendish by some writers. To the substances which unite to form water, Watt applied the terms "phlogiston" and "dephlogisticated air." Dr. Dalton, in his "New System of Chemical Philosophy," (1810,) says, "The composition and decomposition of water were ascertained, the former by Watt and Cavendish, and the latter by Lavoisier and Meusnier." An-

other eminent chemist, Dr. Henry, wrote to James Watt, Junior, "There is no room for doubt as to your father's priority." The honour of this discovery was also ascribed to Watt by Sir D. Brewster, Lord Jeffrey, and M. Dumas. (See a review of this controversy in an article entitled "Watt or Cavendish," by Lord Jeffrey, in the "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1848.) Watt was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1785. He remained in partnership with Boulton until 1800, and then resigned his business to his two sons. In 1814 he was elected one of the eight foreign associates of the French Institute. Having lost his first wife in 1773, he married a Miss MacGregor a few years later. He died at Heathfield, near Birmingham, in August, 1819. In the same year Lord Jeffrey composed a eulogy on Watt, from which we quote as follows: "By his admirable contrivances, it [the steam-engine] has become a thing stupendous alike for its force and its flexibility, for the prodigious power which it can exert, and the ease and precision and ductility with which it can be varied, distributed, and applied. The trunk of an elephant, that can pick up a pin or rend an oak, is as nothing to it. It can draw out, without breaking, a thread as fine as gossamer, and lift a ship of war like a bauble in the air. . . . He had infinite quickness of apprehension, a prodigious memory, and a certain rectifying and methodizing power of understanding, which extracted something precious out of all that was presented to it. His stores of miscellaneous knowledge were immense, and yet less astonishing than the command he had at all times over them." "I look upon him," says the poet Wordsworth, "considering both the magnitude and the universality of his genius, as perhaps the most extraordinary man that this country ever produced."*

See J. P. MUIRHEAD, "Life of James Watt," 1858, and "The Origin and Progress of the Mechanical Inventions of J. Watt, illustrated by his Correspondence," 3 vols., 1854; F. ARAGO, "Vie de Watt," 1838; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" SAMUEL SMILES, "Brief Biographies;" LORD JEFFREY, article on Watt in the "Edinburgh Review" for 1819; DR. HOFFER, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" J. FORBES, "Dissertation" in the 8th edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" "London Quarterly Review" for October, 1858; "North British Review" for February, 1847, and May, 1855.

Watt, (JAMES), the eldest son of the preceding, was born in February, 1769. He studied natural philosophy, chemistry, and mineralogy, and learned to speak the French language fluently. About 1790 he went to Paris, became inflamed with enthusiasm for liberty and equality, and took an active part in the Revolution. "He was for some time," says Muirhead, "in company with Thomas Cooper and Wordsworth the poet, in the habit of associating with many of those men who afterwards attained a dreadful celebrity, and, as Southey has mentioned, was at that time the means of preventing a duel between Danton and Robespierre." ("Life of James Watt.") Robespierre having in 1792 insinuated that Watt was an emissary of Pitt, Watt sprang on the tribune of the Jacobin Club and defended himself in a brief and impassioned speech, after which he instantly quitted Paris. In 1800 he became a partner of Boulton the younger in the manufacture of engines at Soho. He rendered some services to the cause of steam-navigation by experiments on marine engines. In 1817 he made a voyage to Holland in the steamboat Caledonia, which he owned, and which was the first that crossed the Channel. He died, unmarried, at Aston Hall, in 1848.

Watt, (JAMES HENRY), an eminent English engraver, born in London in 1799, was a pupil of Charles Heath. Among his master-pieces we may name "The Highland Drover's Departure" and "Horses at the Fountain," after Landseer, and "Christ Blessing Little Children," after Eastlake. Died in 1867.

Watt, (ROBERT), a Scottish physician and medical writer, born in Ayrshire in 1774. He was president of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons at Glasgow, and published, among other works, a "Treatise on the History, Nature, and Treatment of Chin-Cough." He also compiled the "Bibliotheca Britannica, or a General

* Quoted in Muirhead's "Life of Watt."

Index to British and Foreign Literature," (4 vols., 1820.) Died in 1819.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Watteau or **Wateau**, vā'tō', (ANTOINE,) a French painter, born at Valenciennes in 1684. He studied under Gillot and Audran, and acquired great celebrity in his peculiar department of the art. His favourite subjects were rural festivals, balls, masquerades, and military encampments, and in these he was perhaps unsurpassed. Horace Walpole observes, "Watteau's shepherdesses—nay, his very sheep—are coquet; yet, though he fell short of the dignified grace of the Italians, there is an easy air in his figures, and that more familiar species of the graceful which we call genteel." His works are very numerous, and the greater part have been engraved. They were greatly admired by Frederick the Great of Prussia, and many of the best are to be seen at Berlin. Died in 1721.

See WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting;" LÉON DUMONT, "Antoine Watteau," 1866; A. DINAUX, "Notice sur A. Watteau," 1834; CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Watteville, de, deh vāt'vèl', (ADOLPHE DU GRABE—dü grāb,) BARON, a French economist, born in Paris in 1799. He wrote several works on charitable institutions, etc.

Wattier, vāt'è-à', (CHARLES ÉMILE,) a French painter of history and genre, was born in Paris in 1800.

Watts, wōts, (ALARIC ALEXANDER,) an English journalist and *littérateur*, born in London in 1799. He edited successively the "Leeds Intelligencer," "Manchester Courier," "The Literary Souvenir," and "The United Service Gazette." He also published "Lyrics of the Heart, and other Poems," (1851.) His wife, the sister of J. H. Wiffen, has published "The Juvenile Poetical Library," and contributed the letter-press to "Hogarth's Tableaux," and other similar works. Died in 1864.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for June, 1835.

Watts, (GEORGE FREDERICK,) an English painter, born in London in 1820. Among his principal works we may name his "Alfred inciting the Saxons to Maritime Enterprise," and "The School of Legislation," a fresco, in Lincoln's Inn. He was elected A.R.A. in 1867, and a Royal Academician in 1868.

Watts, (ISAAC,) an eminent English divine and sacred poet, born at Southampton in 1674. He was educated at an Independent academy in London, where he distinguished himself by his attainments in theology, Hebrew, logic, and Latin poetry. In 1696 he became tutor to the son of Sir John Hartopp, at Stoke Newington, and in 1702 succeeded Dr. Chauncy as pastor of the Independent Church in Mark Lane, London. Having been attacked with a severe illness in 1712, he was compelled to retire for a time from his office, and, on the invitation of Sir Thomas Abney, went to reside in his family at Theobalds, where he remained till his death, a period of nearly forty years. He died in 1748, and a monument was erected over his grave by his devoted friends Sir John Hartopp and Lady Abney. Among his principal works we may name "Divine Songs attempted in Easy Language for the Use of Children," (1720.) "Logic, or the Right Use of Reason in the Inquiry after Truth," etc., (1725.) "The Improvement of the Mind," (1741.) "Three Dissertations relating to the Christian Doctrine of the Trinity," "The Art of Reading and Writing English," and "Horæ Lyricæ."

See ROBERT SOUTHEY, "Memoir of Isaac Watts;" THOMAS GIBBONS, "Memoirs of Isaac Watts;" JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets," vol. i.; DRAKE, "Essays;" "North British Review" for August, 1851.

Watts, (THOMAS,) an Englishman, born in London, was employed many years in the British Museum, and caused one hundred thousand volumes of American books to be added to the library. He was appointed keeper of the printed books of that museum in 1866. Died in 1869.

Wat Tyler. See TYLER.

Waugh, waw, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish minister of the United Secession Church, born in Berwickshire in 1754. He settled in London in 1782, became an elo-

quent and popular minister, and preached in that city forty-four years. Died in 1827.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Wauters, wōw'ters,? (CHARLES AUGUSTIN,) a Belgian painter of high reputation, was born at Boom in 1811. Among his works are "The Passage of the Red Sea," and "Peter the Hermit preaching a Crusade." He became a resident of Brussels.

Wawrzecki, vav-zhèts'kee, (THOMAS,) COUNT, a Polish general, succeeded Kosciusko as commander of the army in 1794. On the capture of Warsaw by Suwarow, November, 1794, he retired to Sandomir, where he was taken prisoner. He was liberated in 1797. Died in 1816.

Wayland, (FRANCIS,) D.D., an eminent Baptist divine, born in New York in March, 1796. He graduated at Union College in 1813, and subsequently studied at the Andover Theological Seminary. In 1826 he was chosen president of Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island. Among his principal works are "Elements of Moral Science," (1835.) "Elements of Political Economy," (1837.) "Limitations of Human Responsibility," (1840.) a correspondence with Dr. Fuller on the subject of slavery, entitled "Christianity and Slavery," (1845.) and "Intellectual Philosophy," (1854.) Died in 1865. "I think," says R. W. Griswold, "that his 'Treatise on Human Responsibility' will be looked upon as one of the great guiding monuments of human thought in the department to which it refers."

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America," p. 364; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Memoirs of Francis Wayland," by his sons, 1867.

Wayne, (ANTHONY,) an able American general, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in January, 1745. He followed the business of a surveyor in his youth, formed a friendship with Dr. Franklin, and married about 1767 a Miss Penrose, of Philadelphia. He afterwards lived on a farm in his native county, was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1774, and was a member of the committee of safety in 1775. In this year he raised and disciplined a regiment, and entered the army as a colonel. He served at the battle of Three Rivers, Canada, in June, 1776, soon after which he took command of Fort Ticonderoga, and was appointed a brigadier-general. About May, 1777, he joined the army of Washington in New Jersey. He commanded a division at the battle of Brandywine, where he distinguished himself, September, 1777, and led the right wing at the battle of Germantown, in October of that year. His conduct at the battle of Monmouth (June, 1778) was commended by General Washington. His most brilliant achievement was the capture of the strong fortification of Stony Point, on the Hudson River, which he surprised and took by assault on the night of July 15, 1779, for which exploit Congress gave him a vote of thanks. He was wounded in the head in this action. He served at the battle of Green Springs, Virginia, in July, 1780, and took part in the capture of the British army at Yorktown, October 19, 1781. After this event he commanded in Georgia, and defeated the Indians. He was a member of the convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States, in December, 1787. He was raised to the rank of major-general, and was appointed in 1792 commander of the army sent against the Indians. In August, 1794, he gained a complete victory over the Miamis in Western Ohio. Although he was sometimes called "Mad Anthony," on account of his daring and impetuous valour, he was not deficient in prudence and judgment. He died at Presque Isle, on Lake Erie, in December, 1796, leaving a son ISAAC, who became a colonel and Senator.

See JOHN ARMSTRONG, "Life of General Anthony Wayne," in SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. iv.; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.

Wayn'flete, (WILLIAM,) was created Bishop of Winchester in 1447, and lord chancellor in 1456. He founded Magdalene College, Oxford. Died in 1486.

See "The Three Chancellors, or Lives of William of Wykeham, William of Waynflete, and Thomas More."

Weale, weel, (JOHN,) an English publisher, born about 1792, lived in London. He edited several useful scientific works. Died in December, 1862.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ū, long; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, ì, ö, ü, ŷ, short; a, e, i, o, obscure; fār, fäll, fät; mêt; nôt; gööd; mōon;

Wēa'ver or **Wee'ver**, (JOHN,) an English antiquary, was born in 1576, probably in Lancashire. He published a work entitled "Ancient Funeral Monuments in Great Britain." Died in 1632.

Weaver, (THOMAS,) an English geologist, born in the eighteenth century, studied under the celebrated Werner at Freiberg. He published "Memoirs on the Geology of the East and South of Ireland," and other works of the kind. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and a member of the Geological Society. Died in 1855.

Webb, (ALEXANDER S.), an American general, a son of James Watson Webb, was born about 1834. He graduated at West Point in 1855, was wounded at Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, served at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864, and was disabled by a wound at the battle of Spottsylvania, May 8-12.

Webb, (DANIEL,) an Irish writer, born in the county of Limerick. He published "Remarks on the Beauties of Poetry," (1762,) and other works, which are commended. Died in 1798.

Webb, (JAMES WATSON,) an American journalist, born at Claverack, New York, in 1802. He became in 1829 editor of the "Morning Courier and New York Enquirer," a leading journal of the Whig party. He was appointed in 1861 minister to Brazil by President Lincoln.

Webb, (PHILIP BARKER,) an English botanist and scholar, was born in Surrey about 1793. He inherited an ample fortune, and travelled extensively in Europe and Asia. With M. Berthelot, he published a "Natural History of the Canaries," with plates, (3 vols.) Among his works is "Iter Hispaniense, or a Synopsis of Spanish Plants." Died in Paris in 1854.

Webb, (PHILIP CARTERET,) an English antiquary and legal writer, born in 1700; died in 1770.

Webbe, wēb, (GEORGE,) a learned English theologian, born in Wiltshire in 1581. He became Bishop of Limerick in 1634. He wrote, besides other works, "The Practice of Quietness." Died in 1641.

Webbe, (SAMUEL,) an English composer, born in 1740. His works include anthems, masses, songs, and glees. The last-named compositions are esteemed master-pieces of the kind. Died in 1817.

Web'ber, (CHARLES WILKINS,) an American writer, born at Russellville, Kentucky, in 1819. He published "The Hunter Naturalist," (1851,) "Tales of the Southern Border," (1853,) and "Gold-Mines of the Gila." He was also a contributor to the "American Review" and the "Democratic Review." He was killed in Nicaragua in 1856, while serving under the filibuster Walker.

See DUVCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.

Web'ber, (JOHN,) an English artist, born in London in 1751, accompanied Captain Cook's last expedition as draughtsman. Died in 1793.

Webber, (SAMUEL,) an American mathematician, born at Byfield, Massachusetts, in 1759. He became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Harvard College in 1789, and in 1804 succeeded Willard as president of that institution. He published a "System of Mathematics," (1801.) Died in 1810.

Weber, wā'ber, (BEDA,) a Tyrolese writer, born in 1798, has published "Songs from the Tyrol," (1842,) "Andrew Hofer and the Year 1809," and other works.

Weber, wā'ber, (BERNHARD ANSELM,) a German composer, born at Mannheim in 1766, became chapel-master at Berlin. Died in 1821.

Weber, (ERNST HEINRICH,) a German anatomist and physiologist, son of Michael Weber, noticed below, was born at Wittenberg in 1795. He became professor of human anatomy and of physiology at Leipsic in 1840. Among his principal works are his "Comparative Anatomy of the Sympathetic Nerve," (1817,) and "Anatomical and Physiological Annotations," (in Latin.) His brother EDUARD FRIEDRICH published several physiological treatises.

Weber, (FRÉDÉRIC,) a Swiss engraver, born at Bâle in 1813. He became a resident of Paris, and engraved numerous portraits. Died in 1882.

Weber, (GOTTFRIED,) a German composer and writer upon music, born at Freinsheim in 1779; died in 1839.

Weber, (HENRY WILLIAM,) an antiquarian writer, of German extraction, was born at Saint Petersburg in 1783. He settled in Scotland, where he published a poem entitled "The Battle of Flodden Field," and "Metrical Romances of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries." Died in 1818.

Weber, (KARL JULIUS,) a German writer, born at Langenburg in 1767. His chief work is entitled "Letters of Germans Travelling in Germany." Died in 1832.

Weber, (MICHAEL,) a German Protestant theologian, born near Weissenfels in 1754, became professor of divinity at Wittenberg. He wrote several exegetical and theological works. Died in 1833.

Web'er, [Ger. pron. wā'ber,] (PAUL,) a distinguished landscape-painter, born in Germany about 1820. In early life he came to the United States, and practised his art for many years in Philadelphia. Mr. Weber's landscapes are remarkable for a certain aerial softness which imparts to them an indescribable charm. Several years since he returned to Germany and established himself at Darmstadt.

Weber, (VEIT,) a German poet of the latter part of the fifteenth century. He was the author of several battle-songs, one of which is entitled "The Battle of Murten."

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Weber, (WILHELM EDUARD,) a German physiologist and scientific writer, brother of Ernst Heinrich, noticed above, was born at Wittenberg in 1804. He studied at Halle, and was appointed, in 1831, professor of physics at Göttingen. He published, conjointly with his brother Ernst, a treatise entitled "The Wave Theory grounded on Experiments," etc., (1825,) "On the Magnetism of the Earth," in conjunction with Gauss, and several other works.

Weber, (WILHELM ERNST,) a German scholar and teacher, born at Weimar in 1790. He published editions of Herodian and other classics, and several original works. Died in 1850.

Weber, von, fon wā'ber, (EMMANUEL,) COUNT, a German jurist, born near Leipsic in 1659. He became professor of history at Giessen in 1698, and published many legal works. Died in 1726.

Weber, von, (KARL MARIA FRIEDRICH ERNST,) BARON, an eminent German composer and musician, born at Eutin, in Holstein, in 1786. He was successively instructed in music by Michael Haydn, Valesi, and Kalcher, and, after the composition of several works of minor importance, he brought out, in 1800, his opera of "The Forest Girl," ("Das Waldmädchen.") He soon after visited Vienna, where he made the acquaintance of Joseph Haydn and the Abbé Vogler. In 1807 he made a professional tour through Germany, taking up his residence for a time with Duke Lewis of Württemberg, where he remodelled his opera of "Das Waldmädchen," under the title of "Sylvana;" it was performed with brilliant success in 1810. He was appointed, in 1813, director of the Opera at Prague, and in 1817 became chapel-master and manager of the German Opera at Dresden. He married the same year the celebrated actress Lina Brandt. His opera of "Der Freischütz," which is esteemed his master-piece, came out in 1822, and was received with the greatest applause at Berlin and London. His "Euryanthe," performed at Vienna in 1823, was less generally admired. Having been commissioned to compose an opera for the Covent Garden Theatre, London, he brought out, in 1826, his "Oberon," which was eminently successful, being represented twenty-seven times. He died the same year, of pulmonary disease. His remains were removed in 1844 from the Catholic chapel at Moorfields to the family vault at Dresden.

See VICTOR MAGNIEN, "Étude biographique sur C. M. Baron de Weber," 1848; BARBEDETTE, "Weber, Essai de Critique musicale," 1862; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1831.

Web'ster, (ALEXANDER,) a popular and eloquent Scottish minister, born in Edinburgh about 1707. He preached at the Tolbooth Church of that city, and became an influential citizen. He founded a useful insti-

tution to grant annuities to the widows of the Scottish clergy. D. ed in 1784.

Webster, (BENJAMIN,) an English comedian, born at Bath in 1800, became manager of the Haymarket Theatre in 1837, and subsequently of the Adelphi. He died in 1882.

Webster, (DANIEL,) a celebrated American statesman, jurist, and orator, was born at Salisbury, New Hampshire, January 18, 1782. He was a younger son of Ebenezer Webster, a farmer, and Abigail Eastman, both persons of vigorous intellect and high-toned morality. On account of the delicacy of his constitution, he was permitted to pass a large part of his childhood in play, which he dearly loved. He also loved books, among which Addison's "Spectator" was an especial favourite with him. Having learned the rudiments of education at home, and in the common schools of the vicinity, he was sent, in May, 1796, to Phillips Exeter Academy, of which Benjamin Abbot was the principal. Young Webster was at that time so diffident, as he himself tells us, that he could not be induced to declaim before the school. "The kind and excellent Buckminster," says he, in his autobiography, "sought to persuade me to perform the exercise of declamation like other boys, but I could not do it." In February, 1797, he quitted the academy of Exeter, and pursued his studies under the tuition of the Rev. Samuel Wood, of Boscawen. His father, although burdened with a large family and hardly able to defray the expense, had resolved to send Daniel to college. Having read six books of Virgil's "Æneid" and some of Cicero's orations, and obtained a little knowledge of Greek grammar, he entered Dartmouth College as a freshman in August, 1797. According to his own statement, he was "miserably prepared both in Latin and Greek," and he had little taste or genius for mathematics. His habits at college were studious and regular. "By the close of his first year," says Edward Everett, "young Webster had shown himself decidedly the foremost man of his class; and that position he held through his whole college course." He was also the best writer and public speaker in the college. By teaching school during vacations he earned money, which he gave to aid his elder brother Ezekiel, whom the family sent to college, not without great sacrifices and privations. This brother, who was called by some the handsomest man in the United States, became a prominent lawyer, and died in 1829. Daniel graduated in August, 1801, and began to study law in the office of Thomas W. Thompson, of Salisbury, who was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1814. In order to earn a supply of money for his brother who was at college, he took charge of an academy at Fryeburg, in Maine, with a salary of three hundred and fifty dollars per annum. Here he remained about eight months, and returned to Mr. Thompson's office in the autumn of 1802. Upon coming of age he joined the Congregational (Orthodox) Church. In politics he was a zealous Federalist. He was passionately fond of hunting and fishing, both in his youth and his mature life.

To perfect his legal education, he went to Boston in July, 1804, and had the good fortune to be received as a clerk in the office of Christopher Gore, an eminent lawyer and statesman. Here he read Vattel and Puffendorf, but devoted himself chiefly to the study of the common law, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1805. He practised nearly two years at Boscawen, and in 1807 removed to Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Before this date he had delivered several Fourth-of-July orations. In June, 1808, he married Grace Fletcher, of Hopkinton, New Hampshire. He rose rapidly in his profession, and was soon regarded as a fit antagonist for Jeremiah Mason, who was the greatest lawyer in the State, and was many years older than Webster. In November, 1812, he was elected as a Federalist to the National House of Representatives, in which he took his seat in May, 1813. He opposed the war against Great Britain, took an active part in the debates which that war occasioned, and advocated an increase of the navy. His speeches on these subjects placed him in the first rank as a debater. He was re-elected to the fourteenth Congress, which met in December, 1815, when the violence

of party spirit had greatly abated, and the return of peace had directed the attention of the national legislature to new and important questions. Among these was a charter of the Bank of the United States, to which he moved an amendment requiring the bank to pay deposits in specie. He also rendered an important service by a resolution presented April 26, 1816, requiring that all payments to the public treasury must be made in specie or its equivalents,—which resolution was adopted, and greatly improved the currency of the country.

Having resolved to retire from public life and devote himself to his profession, he removed, in 1816, from Portsmouth to Boston. On this wider arena his professional reputation was greatly increased, and he became in a few years the foremost lawyer in New England. His argument before the supreme court of the United States in the Dartmouth College case, in 1818, raised him to the highest rank as a constitutional lawyer. The case was decided in favour of his clients, and by this decision the law of the land in reference to collegiate charters was firmly established. Thenceforth he was retained in nearly all important cases that were argued before the supreme court at Washington. He also exhibited great skill as a criminal lawyer, in cross-examining witnesses, and in baffling the deepest plans of perjury and fraud. The effect of his arguments was enhanced by a deep-toned, musical, and powerful voice, and by the magnetism of his imposing presence and personal qualities. "His influence over juries," says "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1870, "was due chiefly to the combination of a power of lucid statement with his extraordinary oratorical force. . . . His power of setting forth truth was magnificent."

Mr. Webster was a member of the Convention which met in 1820 to revise the Constitution of Massachusetts. Of his services in this Convention, Judge Story expressed a high opinion in a letter to a friend, saying, "The whole force of his great mind was brought out, and in several speeches he commanded universal admiration." In December, 1820, he pronounced at Plymouth a celebrated oration on the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim fathers. "This," says Everett, "was the first of a series of performances, aside from the efforts of the senate and the bar, by which Mr. Webster placed himself at the head of American orators." In 1822 he was elected by the voters of Boston a member of the Congress which met in December, 1823. On the subject of the Greek Revolution he made (January, 1824) a famous speech, in which he denounced the principles of the Holy Alliance with powerful effect.

As chairman of the judiciary committee, he reported a complete revision of the criminal law of the United States, which was approved by the House. He was re-elected, in the autumn of 1824, by a nearly unanimous vote, and supported John Q. Adams in the ensuing election of President. In June, 1825, he delivered an oration on laying the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill Monument. To the same class of orations belongs his admirable eulogy on Adams and Jefferson, pronounced in Faneuil Hall, Boston, in August, 1826. "His consummate skill of composition and delivery," says Mr. G. T. Curtis, "gave to a supposititious speech of John Adams all the effect of a real utterance of that patriot." George Ticknor, who heard this eulogy, says, "His bearing, as he stood before the vast multitude, was that of absolute dignity and power." He continued to serve in the House of Representatives until 1828, when he was transferred to the Senate of the United States. As a Senator he voted for the Tariff bill of 1828. Though not deeply interested in the Presidential election of 1828, he supported John Q. Adams in preference to General Jackson. Having lost his first wife, (who died in January, 1828,) he married Caroline Le Roy, of New York City, in December, 1829.

His most memorable parliamentary effort was his triumphant reply to Hayne, of South Carolina, who had affirmed the right of a State to nullify the acts of Congress, had assailed New England, and had provoked Mr. Webster by caustic personalities. It was on the 26th of January, 1830, that Webster began this great argument in defence of the Union and the Constitution,

which was probably the most remarkable speech ever made in the American Congress. His peroration ends with the following magnificent passage: "When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonoured fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic, now known and honoured throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured—bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as *What is all this worth?* nor those other words of delusion and folly, *Liberty first, and Union afterwards*—but everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart—*Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!*" "Webster had," says Mr. Curtis, "but a single night in which to make preparation to answer the really important parts of the preceding speech of his opponent."

In May, 1832, he made an important speech for the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. This bill passed both houses of Congress, but was vetoed by President Jackson. About this date he purchased an estate at Marshfield, on the sea-shore, which was his usual summer residence. He supported Mr. Clay for President in the election of 1832, but in the great crisis of the Nullification question, in 1833, he opposed Clay's Compromise Tariff bill, and voted for the "Force Bill" of the Administration. On these subjects Webster and Calhoun were adversaries in debate. Mr. Webster became one of the most popular leaders of the Whig party, which was organized about 1834, and he was nominated for the Presidency by the Whigs of Massachusetts.

In September, 1837, as a member of the Senate, he opposed the Sub-Treasury bill in an elaborate speech, said to have been the most effective of all his arguments on the subjects of currency and finance. He visited England, Scotland, and France in 1839, attracting the admiration of Carlyle, who met him at table, and thus estimated him: "He is a magnificent specimen. As a logic-fencer, advocate, or parliamentary Hercules, one would incline to back him, at first sight, against all the extant world." He was re-elected to the Senate in January, 1839, and actively promoted the election of General Harrison to the Presidency in 1840, by public speeches at Saratoga, Richmond, Virginia, etc. In March, 1841, he was appointed secretary of state by President Harrison, after whose death he was retained in that office by Tyler. He negotiated with the English ambassador, Lord Ashburton, a treaty which settled the long and serious dispute about the Northeastern boundary of the United States. This important treaty was signed August 9, 1842. In compliance with the general desire of the Whigs, (whose interests President Tyler had betrayed,) he resigned office in May, 1843. He was urged to return to the national Senate; but his private interest and duties dissuaded him. In a letter dated February 5, 1844, he says, "I am now earning and receiving fifteen thousand dollars a year from my profession, which must be almost entirely sacrificed by a return to the Senate."

In the campaign of 1844 he earnestly advocated the election of Mr. Clay, who was his chief rival in the favour and leadership of the Whig party. He opposed the annexation of Texas, for the reason that it would involve the extension of slavery.

He was again elected a Senator of the United States in the winter of 1844-45, as the successor of Mr. Choate. In December, 1845, he made a speech in the Senate against the admission of Texas as a slave State, and in February, 1847, he declared that he opposed the prosecution of the Mexican war for the conquest of territory to form new States of our Union. Although Mr. Webster and his friends were disappointed by the nomination of General Taylor in 1848, he voted for him in prefer-

ence to General Cass. In consequence of the acquisition of Mexican territory by conquest, the sectional conflict relative to slavery became more and more violent and irrepressible, with an alarming proclivity towards disunion. The houses of Congress became in 1850 the scene of intense excitement about the admission of California and the organization of the new territories. The imminent danger of this crisis was averted or postponed by Mr. Clay's "Compromise Measures," which Mr. Webster supported in an elaborate speech on the 7th of March, 1850. This compromise consisted of a number of resolutions, one of which declared that the new territories should be organized without the adoption of any restriction or condition on the subject of slavery; and another, that more effectual provision ought to be made by law for the restitution of fugitive slaves. On the first of these points he argued that he would not renege by human law what was already settled by a law of God; that slavery could not be introduced into those territories, by reason of their natural unfitness for slave labour. His support of these measures gave great offence to many of his admirers, and to the opponents of slavery, who accused him of sacrificing an important principle to a supposed political expediency.*

In July, 1850, before the final vote on the Compromise bill, President Taylor died, and was succeeded by Vice-President Fillmore, who appointed Mr. Webster secretary of state. On the 17th of July he addressed the Senate on the subjects connected with the Compromise bill and Wilmot proviso. This was his last speech in the Senate. He delivered an eloquent address on the 4th of July, 1851, at the laying of the corner-stone of the extension of the Capitol at Washington. His last important forensic argument was on the Indian Rubber Patent cause, at Trenton, in January, 1852. Among his later official acts was a celebrated despatch to Hülsemann, the Austrian chargé-d'affaires, occasioned by the revolt of the Hungarian patriots. This document was dated in December, 1851. In May, 1852, he was thrown from his carriage, and seriously injured, near Plymouth, Massachusetts; but he was afterwards able to revisit Washington. After all his sacrifices and concessions to the pro-slavery party, he received in the National Whig Convention of 1852 only thirty-two votes, and those from Northern men, although it was known that he wished to be nominated for the Presidency. He died at Marshfield, October 24, 1852, leaving one son, Fletcher, noticed below. His other sons and daughters died before their father.

In stature he was tall, his head and brain of great size, his eyes large, black, and lustrous. He was greatly distinguished for his conversational powers and genial temper in society. "To those," says Curtis, "who have known Mr. Webster only in public, it is difficult to give an idea of the genial affections which at every period of his life flowed out from him in the domestic circle, and still more difficult to paint the abounding gayety and humour and fascination of his early days." "He was," says "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1870, "the greatest orator that has ever lived in the Western hemisphere. Less vehement than Calhoun, less persuasive than Clay, he was yet more grand and powerful than either."

"Mr. Webster," says Hallam, the great historian, "approaches as nearly to the *beau-ideal* of a republican senator as any man that I have ever seen in the course of my life; worthy of Rome or Venice, rather than of our noisy and wrangling generation." (Letter to Mrs. Ticknor, dated January 21, 1840.)

See GEORGE T. CURTIS, "Life of Daniel Webster," 2 vols., 1870; CHARLES LANMAN, "Private Life of Daniel Webster," 1853; S. L. KNAPP, "Life of D. Webster," 1851; MÄRCKER, "D. Webster, der Amerikanische Staatsmann," Berlin, 1853; EDWARD EVERETT, "Memoir of D. Webster," prefixed to an edition of Webster's Collective Works, 6 vols. 8vo, 1851; and his article on Daniel Webster in the "New American Cyclopædia."

* It was not the ultra abolitionists only that condemned his course. Mr. Seward in 1858 spoke of Webster as "a great statesman, who for a large portion of his life led the vanguard of the army of freedom, . . . and who, on the great day when the contest came to a decisive issue, surrendered that great cause then in his place, and derided the proviso of freedom, the principle of the ordinance of 1787."

Webster, (EBENEZER,) an American patriot of the Revolution, born at Kingston, New Hampshire, in 1739, was the father of Daniel Webster. He served in the war against the French, and in the subsequent campaigns of the Revolutionary war. Died in 1806.

Webster, (EZEKIEL,) a son of the preceding, born in 1780, graduated at Dartmouth College, and acquired a high reputation as a lawyer. Died in 1829.

Webster, (FLETCHER,) an American officer, born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1812, was a son of the celebrated Daniel Webster. He served as assistant secretary of state in 1841 and 1842. He enlisted as colonel in the Union army in 1861, and was killed at the battle of Gainesville, or Bull Run, in August, 1862.

Webster, (JOHN,) an English dramatist of the sixteenth century. His principal works are "The White Devil," "The Duchess of Malfi," (1623,) and "Appius and Virginia," (1624.) He occupies a high rank among the immediate successors of Shakspeare.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. vii., (1823;) CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Webster, (JOSEPH D.), an American general, born in New Hampshire about 1811, became a civil engineer. He served as colonel at the capture of Fort Donelson, February, 1862, and was chief of staff to General Grant at the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7. He was appointed collector of United States revenue in 1872. Died in 1876.

Webster, (NOAH,) a distinguished American philologist and lexicographer, born at West Hartford, Connecticut, in October, 1758. He graduated at Yale College in 1778, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1781, soon after which he became a school-teacher. He published "Sketches of American Policy," (1785,) and "Dissertations on the English Language," (1789.) In 1793 he began to issue, in New York, a daily paper called "The Minerva," the name of which was soon changed to "Commercial Advertiser." In this journal he defended the policy of the Federal administration. About 1798 he removed to New Haven. He expended the labour of many years on a "Dictionary of the English Language," which was published in 1828 and was highly esteemed. An enlarged edition of this dictionary was published in 1840, and a quarto edition, revised by C. A. Goodrich, appeared in 1859. Another and greatly improved edition of Webster's Dictionary, with numerous pictorial illustrations incorporated in the body of the work, appeared in 1864. He died at New Haven in May, 1843.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.; DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopedia of American Literature," vol. i.; "North American Review" for April, 1829.

Webster, (THOMAS,) a British geologist, born in the Orkney Islands about 1773. He wrote a treatise on "Fresh-Water Beds in the Isle of Wight," and became professor of geology in the London University. Died in 1844.

Webster, (THOMAS,) an English painter, born in London in 1800, studied at the Royal Academy, of which he was elected an associate in 1841. His favourite subjects are children, and his best works represent school-boys and their sports. Among these we may name "The Slide," "A Farm-House Kitchen," "A See-Saw," "The Internal Economy of Dotheboys Hall," "Hide and Seek," "A Birthday Tea Party," (1876,) and "The Letter," (1877.) He was chosen a Royal Academician in 1846, and retired in 1876. He died in 1887.

Webster, (WILLIAM,) an English clergyman and polemical writer, born in 1689. He became rector of Depden in 1733. Died in 1758.

Webster, (WILLIAM,) an English mathematician, born about 1684, published a "Treatise on Arithmetic." Died in 1744.

Wechel, vâ'shél' or wêk'el, (ANDREW,) an eminent printer, born in Paris about 1510, was a son of Christian, and was a Protestant. He succeeded his father in 1554, and purchased the stock of Henri Estienne in 1560. He carried on business in Paris until the massacre of 1572, and then removed his presses to Frankfort. Died in 1581.

Wechel, wêk'el, (CHRISTIAN,) a celebrated German printer, established a printing-office in Paris about 1527,

from which he issued many excellent editions of the classics. He afterwards settled at Frankfort-on-the-Main, where his business was carried on with equal reputation and success by his son Andrew. Died in 1554.

Weckerlin, von, fon wêk'ker-leen', (AUGUST,) a German agriculturist, born at Stuttgart in 1794, has published a treatise "On English Agriculture," and other similar works.

Weckherlin, wêk'ker-leen', (GEORG RUDOLF,) a German poet, born at Stuttgart in 1584. Having travelled in various parts of Europe, he settled eventually in London, and was employed by James I. and Charles I. in several important missions. He was one of the earliest reformers of German poetry, and he is said to have first introduced into the language the ode, sonnet, and epigram. Among his principal works we may name his heroic poem on the death of Gustavus Adolphus. Died about 1651.

See CARL P. CONZ, "Nachrichten von dem Leben G. R. Weckherlin's," 1803.

Weckherlin, (WILHELM LUDWIG,) a German writer, born near Würtemberg in 1739, was the author of several satirical and political works. Died in 1792.

Wedderburn, (ALEXANDER,) Lord Loughborough and Earl of Rosslyn, an eminent British jurist and politician, born in East Lothian in 1733. He was in early life an advocate of Edinburgh, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence and the fierceness of his invective. Having quarrelled with the court, he removed to London in 1753, and was called to the bar a few years later. He took great pains to eradicate his Northern accent. He became king's counsel in 1763, was elected a member of Parliament about the same time, and joined the Northern circuit. "He was far from being a profound lawyer," says Lord Brougham. "His strength lay in dealing with facts; and here all his contemporaries represent his powers to have been unrivalled. It was probably this genius for narrative, for arguing upon probabilities, for marshalling and sifting evidence, that shone so brilliantly in his great speech at the bar of the House of Lords upon the celebrated Douglas cause, and which no less a judge than Mr. Fox pronounced to be the very finest he ever heard on any subject." ("Historical Sketches of the Statesmen of the Time of George III.") He was appointed solicitor-general by Lord North in 1771, soon after which he and Thurlow became the two main supporters of the prime minister in the House of Commons. In a famous speech against the Americans before the privy council, he indulged in offensive personalities against Franklin, calling him a man of three letters,—the old Roman joke for a thief, (*fur*.) In 1778 he was appointed attorney-general, and in 1780 obtained the office of chief justice of the court of common pleas, with the title of Lord Loughborough. On the bench he continued to be an unscrupulous partisan, and during the short ministry formed by a coalition of Fox and Lord North (1783) he was chief commissioner of the great seal. In the first years of Pitt's administration Wedderburn was the leader of the opposition in the House of Lords. When the king became deranged, (1789,) he advised the Prince of Wales to proclaim himself regent; but his desperate counsels were not followed. He was one of the members that seceded from the Whig or opposition party on questions connected with the French Revolution, and was appointed lord chancellor in 1793. He retained this office until the formation of a new ministry, April, 1801, and was then created Earl of Rosslyn. He died, without issue, in 1805. According to Lord Brougham, "his prosperous career, supported by no fixed principles, illustrated by no sacrifices to public virtue, . . . at length closed in the disappointment of mean, unworthy desires, and ended amidst universal neglect."

See "Historical Sketches of the Statesmen of the Time of George III.," vol. i.; LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Wedderburn, (DAVID,) a Scottish scholar and Latin poet, born about 1570. He taught school at Aberdeen, and wrote numerous poems. Died about 1650.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, *long*; â, ê, ò, same, less prolonged; ă, ě, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ŷ, *short*; ą, e, i, o, *obscure*; ř, ř, ř, ř; mêt; nôt; gôod; mōon;

Wedderkopf, von, wĕd'dĕr-kopf', (MAGNUS,) a statesman and jurist, born at Husum, in Holstein, in 1638. He became professor of law at Kiel, and prime minister of the Duke of Holstein in 1705. He published several legal works. Died in 1721. His brother GABRIEL, born in 1644, was a writer on theology, pastor at Kiel, and court preacher. Died in 1696.

Wedekind, wā'deh-kĭnt', (ANTON CHRISTIAN,) a German historical writer, born in the duchy of Verden in 1763. He published a "Chronological Manual of Modern History," (1816,) and other works. Died in 1845.

Wedekind, (GEORG CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB,) BARON, a German physician, born at Göttingen in 1761, became professor of medicine at Mentz. He published a number of medical and miscellaneous works. Died in 1831.

Wedekind, (GEORG WILHELM,) BARON, a son of the preceding, was born at Strasburg in 1796. He published an "Encyclopædia of Forest Science," (1847,) and other similar works.

Wedel, wā'del', (ERNST HEINRICH,) a German physician, born at Gotha in 1671, was a son of Georg Wolfgang, noticed below. He was the author of a work entitled "On the Diseases of Public Speakers," ("De Morbis Concionatorum.") His brother JOHANN ADOLF published several medical treatises. Died in 1709.

Wedel, (GEORG WOLFGANG,) a learned German physician, born at Golzen, in Lusatia, in 1645. He studied at Jena, where he became professor of medicine in 1673. He was also first physician to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and was created in 1694 a count-palatine and imperial councillor. He was distinguished as a mathematician and Orientalist, as well as for his knowledge of medical science, and was one of the most voluminous writers of his time. Among his principal works we may name "Opiologia," etc., (1674,) "Exercitationes Pathologicae," (1675,) and "Pharmacy reduced to the Form of an Art," (in Latin.) Died in 1721.

Wedel, (JOHANN ADOLF,) a medical writer, a son of the preceding, born at Jena in 1675, became professor in the University of Jena in 1709. Died after 1746.

Wedel, (JOHANN WOLFGANG,) a German botanist, born in 1708, practised medicine at Jena. He wrote "Botanical Essay," ("Tentamen Botanicum," 1747.) Died in 1757.

Wedel, von, fon wā'del', (KARL HEINRICH,) a Prussian general, born in the Uckermark in 1712. He distinguished himself in the Seven Years' war. The victory of the Prussians at Leuthen (1757) was attributed to Wedel by Frederick the Great. Died in 1782.

Wedel-Jarlsberg, wā'del'jarls'bĕrg, (JOHANN KASPAR HERMANN,) a Danish statesman, was born at Montpellier, in France, in 1779. He studied at Copenhagen, and rose through several offices to be minister of finance in 1822. Died in 1840.

Wedg'wood, (JOSIAH,) a celebrated English artisan, born in Burslem, in Staffordshire, in 1730. His opportunities for education were very limited, and in his early youth he worked in the pottery of an elder brother at Burslem. In 1759 he established in that place a manufactory of ornamental pottery, where he soon after produced the beautiful cream-coloured ware since called by his name. A table-service of this kind was ordered by Queen Charlotte, who appointed Wedgwood her potter. He subsequently opened a warehouse in London, where he executed copies of antique vases, cameos, and sculpture, remarkable for their accuracy and exquisite workmanship. Among his works in this department were fifty copies of the celebrated Portland vase, which were sold for fifty guineas each. Some of his compositions were of such hardness and indestructibility as to render them invaluable for chemical vessels. His works were not only of the greatest benefit to the manufactures and commercial prosperity of his country, but exerted a powerful influence in refining the national taste. Wedgwood was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and contributed several treatises to the "Transactions" of that body. Died in 1795.

See ELIZA METEVARD, "Life of J. Wedgwood, from his Private Correspondence," 1864; L. JEWETT, "The Wedgwoods," 1865; J. MARRYATT, "Collection towards a History of Pottery," etc., 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for July and October, 1867.

Weed, (STEPHEN H.,) an American brigadier-general, born in New York, graduated at West Point in 1854. He was a skilful officer of artillery. He was killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, aged about thirty.

Weed, (THURLOW,) an American journalist and politician, born in Greene county, New York, in 1797. He learned the trade of printer, and edited several newspapers. He was an active member of the Anti-Masonic party, and in 1830 became the editor of the "Albany Evening Journal," which opposed the Albany Regency and was an able organ of the Whig party. He acquired distinction and great influence as a party manager for the Whigs and the Republicans. He was an intimate associate and adherent of William H. Seward. He supported General Grant for the Presidency in 1868. He would never accept a post or become a candidate for Congress. Died in 1882.

Weekes, (HENRY,) an English sculptor, born at Canterbury in 1807, was a pupil of Chantrey, whom he assisted for several years. Among his works are statues of the Duke of Wellington and Lord Bcon, at Cambridge, and a monument to Shelley, in Hampshire. He also executed one of the groups for the Albert Memorial. Died in 1877.

Weemġ, (MASON L.,) an American biographical writer, was rector of Mount Vernon parish, Virginia. He was the author of "A History of the Life and Death, Virtues and Exploits, of General George Washington," etc., (1800,) "Life of General Francis Marion," (4th edition, 1816,) and biographies of Franklin (1817) and of William Penn, (1829.) They are written in a lively, entertaining style, but are not to be relied upon as biographies or histories. Died in 1825.

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.

Weenix, wā'nĭnks, or **Weenix**, wā'nĭks, (JAN BAPTIST,) THE OLD, an eminent Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1621. He studied under Abraham Bloemaert, and afterwards spent several years at Rome, where he was extensively patronized. His works include portraits, historical pictures, animals, and marine views, in all of which he acquired a very high reputation. Died in 1660.

His son JAN, surnamed THE YOUNG, was born at Amsterdam in 1644. He was instructed in painting by his father, whose style and favourite subjects he adopted. As a colorist, he was esteemed superior to his father, and his hunting-scenes and birds are regarded as master-pieces. Died in 1719.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.; CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Weerd't, de, dĕh wairt, (ADRIAN,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Brussels, lived about 1550.

Weert. See WERTH.

Weever. See WEAVER, (JOHN.)

Wegelin, wā'gĕh-leen', (JACQUES,) a Swiss historian, born at Saint Gall in 1721. He became professor of history at Berlin in 1765, and wrote, besides other works, "Memoirs on the Philosophy of History," (4 vols., 1772-79,) and "Universal History," (6 vols., 1776-80.) Died in Berlin in 1791.

See FELS, "Biographie Wegelins," 1792.

Wegener, wā'gĕh-nĕr, (CASPAR FREDERIK,) a Danish historian and publicist, born in Fünen in 1802. He acquired a high reputation by several works on Danish history. He became director of the national archives in 1848.

Wegner, wĕg'nĕr, (GOTTFRIED,) a German theologian, born in Silesia in 1644. He became professor of theology at Königsberg, and court preacher. Died in 1709.

Wegscheider, wāg'shĭ'der, (JULIUS AUGUST LUDWIG,) a German theologian of the rationalistic school, was born at Kübbelingen, in Brunswick, in 1771. He became professor of theology at Halle in 1810. His principal work is entitled "Institutes of Dogmatic Christian Theology," (in Latin, 1818.) Died in 1849.

Wehrli. See VEHRLI.

Weichert, wĕ'kert, (JONATHAN AUGUST,) a German scholar, born in Saxony in 1788, published editions of Pomponius Mela and other classics. Died in 1844.

Weickard, wĭ'kārt, (MELCHIOR ADAM,) a German physician, was a warm advocate of the Brunonian

system, and published, among other works, "The Philosophical Physician." Died in 1803.

Weiden, von, fon wî'den, **Weda**, wâ'dâ, or **Wied**, wêet, (HERMANN,) COUNT, a German prelate, born in Nassau in 1472. He was elected Archbishop and Elector of Cologne in 1515, and persecuted the Protestants for a number of years. About 1540 he changed his course, and patronized Bucer and other Reformers. Having been excommunicated by the pope in 1546, he resigned in 1547, and died in 1552.

Weidler, wî'dler, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German astronomer and mathematician, born in Thuringia in 1691. He became in 1721 professor of mathematics at Wittenberg. He published a number of valuable works, in Latin, among which we may name his "Mathematical Institutes," "History of Astronomy," "Astronomical Bibliography," and "Treatise on Hydraulic Machines." He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in 1755.

Weigel, wîg'el or wî'gël, (ERHARD,) a German mathematician and astronomer, born at Weid in 1625, became professor of mathematics at Jena. He was the inventor of several astronomical instruments, and published, among other works, one entitled "The Mirror of the Heavens," ("Himmels-spiegel.") Died in 1699.

Weigel, (JOHANN AUGUST GOTTLOB,) a German bookseller, born at Leipsic in 1773; died in 1846.

Weigel, (KARL CHRISTIAN **Leberecht**—lā'beh-rêkt,) a German physician and scholar, brother of the preceding, was born at Leipsic in 1769. He published a "Modern Greek-German-Italian Dictionary," and other works. Died in 1845.

Weigel, (VALENTIN,) a German theologian, founder of a sect of mystics called by his name, was born at Grossenhain, in Saxony, in 1533. His leading doctrines are said to resemble those of Tauler; and Jacob Böhme was one of his most noted disciples. His works were published after his death, which occurred in 1588.

See HILLIGER, "Vita V. Weigeli," 1721.

Weigel, von, fon wîg'el or wî'gël, (CHRISTIAN **Ehrenfried**—ā'ren-freet,) a German physician and naturalist, born at Stralsund in 1748, wrote "Observationes Botanice," and other works. Died in 1831.

Weigl, wîgl, (JOSEPH,) a musical composer, born at Eisenstadt, in Hungary, in 1766, became chapel-master of the Italian Opera at Vienna. His opera of "The Swiss Family" is esteemed one of his best works. Died in 1846.

Weil, wîl, (GUSTAV,) a distinguished German Orientalist, of Jewish extraction, was born at Sulzburg in 1808. He studied at Heidelberg, visited Egypt about 1830, and devoted himself to the study of the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish languages. He was appointed, after his return, assistant librarian, and professor of Oriental languages, in the University of Heidelberg, in 1845. Among his principal works are "The Poetical Literature of the Arabs," (1837), "Mohammed the Prophet," (1843), and "History of the Caliphs," ("Geschichte der Chalifen," 5 vols., 1846.)

Weill, wîl, [Fr. pron. vâl,] (ALEXANDRE,) a *littérateur* and journalist, of Jewish extraction, was born in Alsace in 1813. He was editor for a time of the "Gazette de France," and published a work entitled "Republic and Monarchy," an "Essay on Schiller," and several political treatises.

Weiller, von, fon wîl'ler, (KAJETAN,) a German teacher and educational writer, born at Munich in 1762. He became secretary-general of the Academy of Sciences in 1823. Died in 1826.

Weimar, DUCHESS OF. See AMELIA.

Weimar, (BERNARD,) DUKE OF. See BERNHARD OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

Weinbrenner, wîn'brên'ner, (FRIEDRICH,) a celebrated German architect, born at Carlsruhe in 1766. He visited Rome in 1791, and spent several years in studying the remains of ancient art. On his return, in 1798, he was appointed inspector of buildings at Carlsruhe. Among his principal works are the theatre at Leipsic, and the Standeshaus theatre, the Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, and Hochberg palace, at Carlsruhe. He also founded in the latter place an institution for the

study of architecture and the kindred arts. He was the author of a "Manual of Architecture," (1810,) a treatise "On Form and Beauty," (1819,) and other similar works. Died in 1826.

See his Autobiography, entitled "Denkwürdigkeiten aus Weinbrenner's Leben," 1829; A. W. SCHREIBER, "F. Weinbrenner, Denkmäl," etc., 1826.

Weinlig, wîn'lig, (CHRISTIAN THEODOR,) a German musician and composer, born at Dresden in 1780; died in 1842.

His son, CHRISTIAN ALBRECHT, born in 1812, became professor of national economy at Erlangen, and published a "Manual of Theoretical Chemistry," (1840,) and other works.

Weinreich, wîn'rîk, or **Weinrich**, wîn'rîk, (VALENTIN,) a German philologist and poet, born near Hartz in 1553, became rector at Eisenach. Died in 1622.

Weinrich, wîn'rîk, (GEORG,) a learned theologian, born in Silesia in 1554. He preached at Leipsic, and published a number of works on theology. Died in 1617.

Weinrich, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a German writer and Lutheran minister, born in 1683, lived at Meinungen. Died in 1727.

Weir, weer, (ROBERT W.), an American painter, born at New Rochelle, in New York, in 1803. Among his best works are "The Landing of Henry Hudson," "The Embarkation of the Pilgrims," and "The Antiquary introducing Lovell to his Womankind."

See DUNLAP, "Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in America;" TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Weir, weer, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish journalist, born in Edinburgh about 1802. He edited successively the Edinburgh "Literary Journal," the Glasgow "Argus," and the "Daily News," a Liberal paper of London. Died in 1858.

Weisbach, wîs'bâk, (JULIUS,) a German savant, born near Annaberg in 1806, published a "Manual for the Engineer and Machinist," and several treatises on hydraulics.

Weise, wî'zêh, [Lat. WEI'SIUS,] (CHRISTIAN,) a German writer, born at Zittau in 1642, became rector of the gymnasium in his native town. He was the author of a satirical romance, entitled "Die drei Hauptverderber," and a number of dramas, also several educational works. Died in 1708.

See HERMANN PALM, "C. Weise, eine literar-historische Abhandlung," 1854; S. GROSSER, "Vita C. Weisii," 1710.

Weisflog, wîss'flôg, (KARL,) a German *littérateur*, born at Sagan in 1770, published a number of humorous tales. Died in 1828.

Weishaupt, wîss'hôwpt, (ADAM,) a German jurist and philosopher, born at Ingolstadt in 1748, is chiefly celebrated as the founder of the order of the Illuminati. He became professor of canon and natural law in his native city in 1775. He wrote, besides other works, an "Apology for the Illuminati," (1786,) and "Pythagoras; or, The Secret Art of Governing the World," (1790.) Died in 1830.

See GOTTSCHLING, "Weishaupt's Schicksale," 1789; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Weisius. See WEISE.

Weiss. See ALBINUS, (BERNARD,) ALBINUS, (PETRUS,) and ALBINUS, (JOHANNES GEORGIUS.)

Weiss, wîss, [Fr. pron. vâss,] (CHARLES,) a French *littérateur*, born at Besançon in 1779. He contributed a great number of articles to the "Biographie Universelle," of which he was one of the editors.

Weiss, (CHARLES,) a French historian, born at Strasbourg in 1812, became professor of history at the Lycée Bonaparte. He published "Spain from Philip II. to the Accession of the Bourbons," (2 vols., 1844,) and a "History of the French Protestant Refugees since the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes," (2 vols., 1853.)

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for July, 1853.

Weiss, wîss, (CHRISTIAN SAMUEL,) a German mineralogist, born at Leipsic in 1780. He studied under Werner at Freiberg, and in 1810 became professor of mineralogy at Berlin. His principal work is a treatise "On the Natural Divisions of the System of Crystallization," (1813.) Died in 1856.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, long; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, î, ö, ü, ý, short; a, e, i, o, obscure; fâr, fáll, fât; mêt; nôt; gôôd; mōon;

Weiss, (SIEGFRIED,) a German publicist, born at Dantzic in 1822. He wrote, besides other works, "Code of Maritime International Law," (2 vols., 1858.)

Weisse, wî'seh, (CHRISTIAN ERNST,) a German jurist, son of Christian Felix, noticed below, was born at Leipsic in 1766. He became in 1813 professor of criminal law in that city, and was the author of a "Manual of Saxon Civil Law," which is esteemed a standard work. Died in 1832.

Weisse, (CHRISTIAN FELIX,) a popular German writer, born at Annaberg in 1726. He studied at Leipsic, where he acquired the friendship of Lessing, and soon after produced several tragedies, which, however, met with little favour. His "Merry Songs," ("Scherzhafte Lieder,") which appeared in 1758, were very successful, and were followed by a number of comedies, which were also well received. In 1775 he became editor of a juvenile periodical called "The Children's Friend," ("Der Kinderfreund,") which obtained almost unprecedented popularity, and was afterwards imitated by Berquin in his "Ami des Enfants." His "Songs for Children," "A B C Book," and "Dramas for Children" were received with equal favour, and they have been translated into the principal European languages. Besides these juvenile productions, on which his reputation mainly rests, Weisse published "Lyric Poems" and "Comic Operas." He was for several years editor of a literary journal of high character, entitled "Bibliothek der Schönen-Wissenschaften und Freien-Künste." He died in 1804.

See C. G. BAUER, "Ueber C. F. Weisse," 1805; WEISSE, "Autobiography," 1806; H. C. IPHOFEN, "Lebensgeschichte C. F. Weisse's," etc., 1806; GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung."

Weisse, (CHRISTIAN HERMANN,) a son of Christian Ernst, noticed above, was born at Leipsic in 1801, and became professor of philosophy in his native city. He published a treatise "On the Present Stand-Point of Philosophical Science," (1829), "System of Æsthetics, or Science of the Idea of Beauty," (1830,) and essays, which have a high reputation.

Weissenturn, von, fon wî'sen-töörn', (JOHANNA FRANUL VERONICA,) a German actress and dramatic writer, originally named GRÜNERBERG, was born at Coblenz in 1773. Her works are numerous, and once enjoyed considerable popularity. Died in 1847.

Weitenaver, wî'ten-â'ver, (IGNATIUS,) a German linguist and Jesuit, born at Ingolstadt in 1705. He published several works on language. Died in 1783.

Weitling, wî't'ling, (WILHELM,) a German communist, born at Magdeburg in 1808, published "Guarantees of Harmony and Freedom," "Humanity as it is and as it should be," (1845,) and other similar works.

Weitzel, wî't'sel, (GODFREY,) an American major-general and engineer, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, about 1835, graduated at West Point, second in his class, in 1855. He served on the staff of General Butler in the expedition to New Orleans, April, 1862, and rendered important services as chief engineer of Butler's army. He commanded a brigade under General Banks in Louisiana in 1863, and a division in the operations against Petersburg, Virginia, in the summer of 1864. He was designated by General Grant to command the land-forces of an expedition against Wilmington in December, 1864, but he actually served as second in command under General Butler, and decided that it would be a rash sacrifice of life to assault the fort with 6000 men. His command was foremost in the occupation of Richmond, April 3, 1865. He is a major of engineers in the regular army.

See REID, "Ohio in the War," 1868, p. 789.

Weitzel, wî't'sel, (JOHANNES,) a German writer and journalist, born at Johannisberg in 1771. He published a "History of Political Science," "Letters from the Rhine," and other works, on various subjects. Died in 1837.

Wěl'bŷ, (AMELIA B.,) an American poetess, born at Saint Michael's, Maryland, in 1821. She subsequently removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where she contributed numerous poems to the "Louisville Journal," under the signature of "Amelia." Died in 1852.

See GRISWOLD, "Female Poets of America."

Welch, (JOHN,) a Scottish minister, born about 1570, married a daughter of John Knox. He preached at Ayr, was banished in 1606 or 1616, and went to France. Died about 1622.

Welch'man, (EDWARD,) an English clergyman, born at Banbury about 1665. He became Archdeacon of Cardigan, and published "The Thirty-Nine Articles illustrated with Notes." Died in 1739.

Welcker, wêl'ker, (FRIEDRICH GOTTLIEB,) an eminent philologist and antiquary, born at Grünberg in 1784. Having studied at Giessen, he resided two years at Rome, and, after his return, became successively professor of archæology and Greek literature at Giessen and Göttingen, and professor of philology at Bonn, being also appointed chief librarian in the last-named university. Among his numerous and valuable works we may name "Die Aeschyleische Trilogie Prometheus," etc., "On a Cretan Colony in Thebes, the Goddess Europa and Cadmus," (1824,) "The Epic Cyclus; or, The Homeric Poets," (1835,) and "Short Essays on Grecian Literary History," (1844.) He also wrote "The Life of Zoega, with a Collection of his Letters," etc. Died in 1868.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Welcker, (KARL THEODOR,) a brother of the preceding, was born in Upper Hesse in 1790. He studied at Giessen and Heidelberg, and subsequently became professor of law at Kiel. He was elected to the Upper Chamber of Baden in 1831, and soon after assisted in founding the Liberal journal entitled "Der Freisinnige." For the political opinions expressed in this gazette he was arrested, but released after a short imprisonment. He was a deputy to the German National Assembly in 1848. He wrote several able political treatises, and assisted Rotteck in the "Staatslexikon." Died in 1869.

Weld, (CHARLES RICHARD,) an English writer, born at Windsor in 1818. He wrote a "History of the Royal Society," (1847,) and other works.

Weld, (REV. LEWIS,) an American clergyman, born in Hampton, Connecticut, about 1796. He was principal of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford. Died in 1853.

His brother, THEODORE D., was distinguished as an opponent of slavery.

Weld, (THOMAS,) an English cardinal, born in Dorsetshire in 1773; died in 1837.

Welden, von, fon wêl'den, (LUDWIG,) BARON, a German officer, born in Würtemberg in 1782. He served against the French in the campaigns of 1813-15, and was made lieutenant-field-marshal in 1836. He died in 1852, having been previously appointed master of the ordnance.

Wel'don, (JOHN,) an eminent English composer of church music, was born at Chichester about 1670. He was a pupil of Henry Purcell, and in 1708 became organist of the chapel royal. His anthems are regarded as master-pieces; he also produced several songs, and other works of great merit. Died in 1736.

Welee-ed-Deen or **Weli-Eddîn**, wêl'ee ed-deen', (AHMED, âh'med,) a famous Turkish poet, born about 1438. He obtained the office of vizier under Mahomet II. Died in 1495.

Welhaven, wêl'hâ'ven, (JOHANN SEBASTIAN,) a Norwegian poet, born at Bergen in 1807, has published "Half a Hundred Poems," ("Halvhundet Digte," 1848,) "Pictures of Travel and Poems," ("Reisebilleder og Digte," 1851,) and a criticism on the poet Wergeland, entitled "Henrik Wergeland's Poetry and Polemics." He became professor of philosophy at Christiania in 1846. Died in 1872.

Wellekens, wel'leh-ken's, (JOHN BAPTIST,) a Dutch pastoral poet, born at Alost in 1653, passed eleven years in Italy, whither he went about 1676. His idyls are praised as natural and true. Died at Amsterdam in 1726.

Wellens, wel'lens, (JACQUES THOMAS JOSEPH,) a learned and benevolent Flemish ecclesiastic, born at Antwerp in 1726, became bishop of his native city. Died in 1784.

Weller, wêl'ler, [Lat. WELLE'RUS,] (JAKOB,) a German scholar and theologian, born in 1602, became professor of Oriental languages at Wittenberg, and in

1646 first court preacher at Dresden. His "New Greek Grammar" ("Grammatica Græca Nova") was highly esteemed by his contemporaries. Died in 1664.

See REICHMANN, "Memoria J. Welleri," 1664.

Weller, wêl'ler, [Lat. WELLE'rus,] (JEROME or HIERONYMUS,) a German theologian, born at Freyberg, in Misnia, in 1499. He was in early youth a favourite disciple of Luther, in whose house he lived eight years. He became professor of theology at Freyberg, and propagated the doctrines of Luther by his sermons and writings, which had a high reputation. Died in 1572.

See LEMMEL, "Wellerus redivivus;" HEMPEL, "Life of Weller," in Latin verse.

Wellerus. See WELLER.

Welles, wêlz, (GIDEON,) an American politician, born in Hartford county, Connecticut, in 1802. He studied law, and became about 1826 editor of the "Hartford Times," a Democratic journal. He was elected to the legislature of Connecticut in 1827, and was appointed chief of one of the bureaus of the navy department in 1846. About 1854 he separated from the Democratic party in regard to the extension of slavery, and joined the Republicans. He was appointed secretary of the navy in March, 1861, and, after the death of President Lincoln, was retained in office by Johnson until the close of his administration in March, 1869.

Wellesley, (Sir ARTHUR.) See WELLINGTON.

Wellesley, wêlz'le, (Lord CHARLES,) the second son of the first Duke of Wellington, was born in Dublin in 1808. He entered the army, and became a colonel about 1851. He was elected in 1842 a member of the House of Commons, in which he voted with the Conservatives. Died in 1858.

Wellesley, (RICHARD COLLEY,) Marquis Wellesley, an able statesman, born in Dublin in 1760, was the eldest son of Garret, first Earl of Mornington, and was a brother of the famous Duke of Wellington. He studied at Eton, and distinguished himself as a classical scholar. At the death of his father, in 1781, he became Earl of Mornington, and entered the Irish House of Lords. He gained the favour of George III. by his course on the subject of the regency in 1789, and at the next general election was returned to the English House of Commons for Windsor. In 1793 he was sworn in a member of the British privy council. He was appointed Governor-General of India in October, 1797, and raised to the British peerage, as Baron Mornington. In 1798 he declared war against Tippoo Sahib, Sultan of Mysore, who had given offence by intrigues or negotiations with the French. The British army gained victories at Malavelly and Seringapatam, and Tippoo was killed in battle in 1799. Lord Mornington was created Marquis Wellesley in December, 1799. About 1803 he waged war against the Maharrattas, from whom he conquered the region between the Ganges and Jumna. He resigned in 1805, became secretary of state for foreign affairs in December, 1809, and retired from that office in January, 1812. On the death of Mr. Perceval, (1812,) the Marquis Wellesley, at the request of the prince-regent, made an unsuccessful effort to form a coalition ministry. He was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland in December, 1821. Being a zealous friend of Catholic emancipation, he resigned when his brother, the Duke of Wellington, became prime minister, in 1828, because the duke opposed the Catholic claims. He served as lord lieutenant of Ireland for a short time in 1833-34. He died in September, 1842, leaving no children, although he was twice married.

See R. R. PEARCE, "Memoirs and Correspondence of Marquis Wellesley," 3 vols., 1846.

Wellington, (ARTHUR WELLESLEY,) first DUKE OF, a celebrated British general and statesman, born in Dublin or at Dangan Castle, in the county of Meath, Ireland, on the 1st of May, 1769. He was the third son of Garret Wesley, first Earl of Mornington, and Anne Hill Trevor, a daughter of Viscount Dungannon. The original name of the family was exchanged for Wellesley about 1797 by the subject of this article or by his eldest brother. He was educated at Eton and at a military academy of Angers, in France. He received in March, 1787, a commission as ensign in the seventy-third regi-

ment of foot, became a lieutenant in December of that year, and obtained the rank of captain in June, 1791. Having been raised to the rank of major in April, 1793, he acquired by purchase that of lieutenant-colonel of the thirty-third regiment of foot in September of the same year. In 1794 he served in the Low Countries under the Duke of York, whom the French general Pichegru compelled to retreat to Bremen. During this disastrous retreat Colonel Wesley commanded a brigade, and distinguished himself by his skill and intrepidity.

Having been promoted to the rank of colonel in 1796, he was ordered to India, where he arrived in February, 1797. In 1798 his eldest brother, Lord Mornington, became Governor-General of India, and declared war against Tippoo Sahib. Colonel Wellesley contributed to the victory of Malavelly and the capture of Seringapatam, of which he was appointed governor in July, 1799. "During several years that he held the command in Mysore," says C. MacFarland, "he was fully occupied in organizing the civil and military administration of the country; and in the execution of this task he improved his natural talents for business, and displayed that quickness of perception and that sagacity and self-command which have characterized him throughout the whole course of his military career."

He obtained the rank of major-general in April, 1802, was appointed to the chief command of all the British and allied troops serving in the territories of the Peishwa and the Nizam in 1803, and gained a decisive victory over the Maharrattas at Assaye in September of that year. In this battle he had two horses killed under him. Having obtained in February, 1805, leave to return to England, he arrived there in the ensuing September. In the next November he was sent to Holland with an army which was commanded by Lord Cathcart, and which returned to England in February, 1806, without having encountered the enemy.

In April, 1806, Sir Arthur Wellesley married Lady Catherine Pakenham, a daughter of the Earl of Longford. He was returned to the House of Commons for the borough of Rye in 1806, and was appointed chief secretary for Ireland in April, 1807. In August of that year he commanded a division of the army which invaded Denmark, and defeated the Danes at Kiøge. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general in April, 1808, and in the ensuing June was appointed commander-in-chief of an army of about 10,000 men which was sent to Spain to fight against the French. He reached Corunna in July; but, as the Spanish Junta declined the assistance of a British auxiliary force, he landed at Mondego Bay, in Portugal, which country was then occupied by a French army under Junot. The British forces, marching towards Lisbon, defeated a division of the French army at Roliça in August, 1808. A few days after this affair his army was largely reinforced, but he was superseded in the command. The ministers appointed Sir Hew Dalrymple commander-in-chief, Sir Harry Burrard second in command, and Sir John Moore third. Sir Arthur was thus reduced from first to fourth in command. He repulsed the French who attacked him at Vimeira, August 21. The French having evacuated Portugal, in accordance with the Convention of Cintra, in September, 1808, Sir Arthur Wellesley returned to England, and resumed the place of chief secretary for Ireland. In January, 1809, he received the thanks of Parliament for his services in Portugal.

The victorious march of Napoleon to Madrid and the defeat of Sir John Moore at Corunna induced the British government to increase their forces in the Peninsula and to aid both the Portuguese and Spaniards. General Wellesley, having been appointed commander-in-chief, arrived at Lisbon in April, 1809, and found himself at the head of an army of about 25,000 men. On the 12th of May he defeated Soult at Oporto. The passage of the river Douro at this time, in the presence of 10,000 Frenchmen, is considered one of his most brilliant achievements. About the end of June, 1809, he marched into Spain, which was occupied by several French armies, widely separated, and commanded by Soult, Victor, Suchet, and others. A Spanish army under General Cuesta took the field against the French and

joined the army of General Wellesley, who encountered Marshal Victor on the 22d of July at Talavera. In the battle which ensued at this place, the British claimed the victory, but they did not pursue the retiring enemy. Sir Arthur wrote, on the 24th of July, "I am not able to follow the enemy as I could wish, . . . owing to my having found it impossible to procure even one mule or cart in Spain. My troops have been in actual want of provisions for the last two days." Victor, having been reinforced, attacked the British at Talavera on the 27th of July, renewed the fight on the 28th, and was repulsed with heavy loss. The approach of several French armies, superior in number to his own, induced Sir Arthur to retreat by way of Badajoz towards Portugal. He afterwards pursued a cautious Fabian policy. In September, 1809, he was raised to the peerage, with the titles of Baron Douro of Wellesley and Viscount Wellington of Talavera.

The battle of Talavera was the last action of the British army in the campaign of 1809. A large Spanish army was routed, with great loss, at Ocaña in November, and about the same time the French defeated another army of 20,000 Spaniards. On learning these events, Lord Wellington wrote, "I lament that a cause which promised so well a few weeks ago should have been so completely lost by the ignorance, presumption, and mismanagement of those to whose direction it was intrusted." He prepared for the campaign of 1810 by the construction of the celebrated lines of Torres Vedras, near Lisbon, and fixed his head-quarters at Viseu in January. His army, including the Portuguese, amounted to about 54,000 men. A large French army, commanded by Massena, approached Portugal from the northeast in the summer of 1810. The French having taken Almeida in August, after a short siege, Lord Wellington fell back to the valley of the Mondego, and took a strong position near Coimbra, along the ridge of Busaco. Here he was attacked on the 27th of September by the French, who were repulsed, with a loss which the English writers estimate at 4000 killed and wounded. A few days after this battle, Lord Wellington was compelled to retreat towards Lisbon. His army entered the strong defences of Torres Vedras about the 8th of October. Massena made several unsuccessful attacks on these lines, lost many men by disease, and retired in November to Santarem, where he passed the winter. Thus ended the campaign of 1810. Lord Wellington complained that he was not efficiently supported by the Portuguese regency, some members of which perversely endeavoured to thwart his plans. In a letter dated October 6, addressed to Mr. Stuart, he says, "As for Principal Souza, I beg you to tell him, from me, that I have had no satisfaction in transacting the business of his country since he has been a member of the government. . . . Either he must quit the country, or I will."

During the months of January and February the hostile armies in Portugal remained stationary. Marshal Soult, who commanded in Andalusia, was ordered to act in concert with Massena by attacking Portugal south of the Tagus. Massena, whose position was rendered untenable by want of provisions, began about the 4th of March to move his army northward, and was followed by the British. On the 11th of March the strong fortress of Badajoz was taken by Marshal Soult. The British army defeated that of Massena on the 3d of April, at the battle of Sabugal, which Lord Wellington described as "one of the most glorious actions that British troops were ever engaged in." On the 6th the French crossed the Agueda into Spain, and thus terminated their invasion of Portugal. They left a garrison in Almeida, which was blockaded by the British. In order to relieve this garrison, Massena marched back from Ciudad Rodrigo and attacked the enemy at Fuentes de Onoro. After a pitched battle, which ended on the 5th of May, the French were repulsed, and abandoned Almeida.

In the mean time an allied army under General Beresford invested Badajoz about the 4th of May, and Marshal Soult moved, with inferior numbers, to relieve that place. The armies met at Albuera on the 16th of May, and a severe battle ensued, in which the allies

claimed the victory, but admitted that they lost about 7000 men killed and wounded. Soult retired to Seville, and Lord Wellington, who arrived at Albuera about the 20th of May, ordered the siege of Badajoz to be resumed. Having failed in several attempts to take that place by assault in June, he retired towards the north of Portugal, and remained on the defensive, in a position on the Coa, during the autumn of 1811. "Wellington was aware," says Jules Maurel, "that Fortune could not change sides at a leap, and that it was only after repeated trials that you could win her favours; . . . and that before acquiring the art of gaining great victories it was necessary to begin by learning to avoid defeats, and for a time to decline all engagements." Having gained the confidence of his troops by his extraordinary success while acting on the defensive, he at length assumed the offensive, and showed, when those qualities were demanded, that his enterprise and promptitude were not inferior to his prudence.

In January, 1812, he made a rapid march to Ciudad Rodrigo, which he took by storm on the 19th of that month. He also took Badajoz in April, before the French army could come to relieve that place. In the assault of Badajoz the allies lost 1000 killed and 3786 wounded. On the 22d of July Lord Wellington gained an important victory over Marshal Marmont at Salamanca. He entered Madrid in triumph on the 12th of August, soon after which Soult raised the blockade of Cadiz and concentrated his forces at Granada. Leaving two divisions at Madrid, Wellington moved his army northward, entered Valladolid on the 7th of September, and marched thence to Burgos, the castle of which was defended by a garrison of 2000 Frenchmen. He spent nearly five weeks in the siege of this place, which he could not take, and about the 21st of October he began to retreat towards Portugal through Salamanca, closely pursued by General Souham. The campaign of 1812 closed without any other battles. The British general was rewarded for his victory at Salamanca by the title of Marquis of Wellington. About the end of 1812 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Spanish armies by the regency of Spain.

The campaign of 1813 opened in May, by the march of the allies across the Douro to Valladolid. The French army, abandoning Burgos on the 12th of June, retired across the Ebro, and were overtaken at Vitoria, where Wellington gained a decisive victory over Marshal Jourdan on the 21st of June. The allies took here an immense quantity of booty.

When Napoleon received tidings of the disaster at Vitoria, he sent Soult to Spain as commander-in-chief. Soult attacked the allies near Pampeluna on the 28th and 30th of July, but was repulsed. These actions are sometimes called "The Battles of the Pyrenees." Thus was terminated the French occupation of Spain.

Wellington's success in the wars of the peninsula must be ascribed in no small measure to the character which he established for probity and truthfulness. With true moral heroism, he refused to indulge in the slightest misrepresentation, even to save his own fame. In this respect his character presents a striking contrast to that of his great antagonist, Napoleon. In one of his despatches he says, "I see a disposition exists to blame the government for the failure of the siege of Burgos. The government had nothing to say to the siege; it was entirely my own act." When his allies in Portugal and Spain became at length acquainted with his character, they believed with implicit confidence whatever he told them, and he thus acquired a moral power equal to the force of mighty armies. Afterwards, in carrying out a policy as wise as it was humane, he refused even in an enemy's country (in France) to allow his own troops, or those of his Spanish allies, to support themselves by plunder, for his object was not merely to maintain his army, but to conciliate the people. He had been among the first to perceive how an opposite policy towards the nations he had conquered was gradually, but surely, undermining the colossal power of Napoleon; the plainest dictates of common sense, as well as motives of a higher character, preserved Wellington from the commission of a similar error.

About the 10th of November Lord Wellington marched across the frontier into France. He fought with success several battles near Bayonne between the 9th and 13th of December, 1813. On the 27th of February, 1814, he defeated Soult at Orthez, from which the French retreated to Toulouse. The allies gained another victory at Toulouse on the 10th of April, but they lost in this battle about 4600 men. The report of the abdication of Napoleon arrived at Toulouse on the 12th, and hostilities were suspended on the 18th of April. Wellington was rewarded with the title of duke on the 3d of May, and, after visits to Paris and Madrid, took leave of his army on the 14th of June. Having returned to England, he took his seat in the House of Lords on the 28th of June. The House of Commons voted £400,000 for the support of his dignity. In August, 1814, he was sent as ambassador-extraordinary to the court of France. With several colleagues, he represented England at the Congress of Vienna, which assembled in January, 1815. He was at Vienna when he received intelligence that Napoleon had returned to France.

In April Wellington was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Flanders, consisting of about 76,000 men, mostly British and Dutch. A Prussian army under General Blücher, who had about 80,000 men, was ready to act in concert with Wellington. To oppose these armies Napoleon raised about 115,000 men. On the 11th of June the French emperor quitted Paris to open the campaign, and exclaimed, "I go to measure myself with this Wellington," ("Je vais me mesurer avec ce Villanton.") Wellington attended a ball at Brussels on the evening of the 15th of June, and his army began to march on the morning of the 16th. The Prussians were defeated with severe loss at Ligny on the afternoon of the 16th, and about the same time an indecisive battle was fought between Marshal Ney and the allies at Quatre-Bras. Blücher is said to have lost about 12,000 killed and wounded at Ligny. On the morning of the 17th, Wellington made a retrograde movement on Waterloo, where he was attacked by the French about ten A.M. on the 18th of June. According to J. Maurel, Wellington had then 70,000 men, of whom 37,890 were British; and Napoleon had 75,000, excluding the detachment of Grouchy. It was the object of Napoleon to drive the enemy from his position before the arrival of the Prussian army. He had made several obstinate attacks, without success, when General Bülow reached the field with 16,000 Prussians, at four P.M., and decided the victory. Blücher arrived about seven o'clock, and pursued the retreating French. The loss of the victors on this day was immense. The British and Hanoverians alone lost 2432 killed and 9523 wounded.

Wellington and the allied armies entered Paris without resistance about the 7th of July. He restrained the excesses of Blücher, who was about to blow up the bridge of Jena and to commit other acts of vengeance. His first thought after the victory of June 18 was to favour the restoration of Louis XVIII. and to oppose the dismemberment of France. The allied powers resolved to maintain an army of occupation in France for five years, and gave the command of that army to the Duke of Wellington. By his advice, the period was shortened, and the allied army evacuated France about the end of 1818. He became master-general of the ordnance and a member of the cabinet in January, 1819, represented England at the Congress of Verona in 1822, and was sent on a mission to Russia in 1826. He succeeded the Duke of York as commander-in-chief of the forces in January, 1827.

In politics Wellington was a staunch Tory. It is not improbable that the long contest which he maintained in order to preserve Europe from the revolutionary or innovating spirit of the French may have contributed to strengthen those principles of rigid conservatism by which his political career was distinguished. When Canning became premier, in April, 1827, Wellington resigned his place in the cabinet, and succeeded Lord Goderich as prime minister in January, 1828. The new ministry opposed the motion of Lord John Russell to repeal the test and corporation acts, but were defeated by a majority of forty-four in the House of Commons.

Wellington then yielded, and procured its passage in the House of Lords. He was an opponent of free trade and electoral reform, both of which were demanded by an ever-growing majority of the nation. He at first resisted the effort to emancipate the Roman Catholics from civil and political disabilities, but at length deemed it expedient to yield to the popular will. The bill for the relief of Roman Catholics was passed by large majorities in both houses in March and April, 1829.

The strength of the Tory party was impaired by the death of George IV., June, 1830, and the French revolution of the ensuing month gave an impetus to the cause of reform in England. In the new Parliament, which met in October, 1830, the friends of reform had a majority, but the duke assumed an attitude of obstinate resistance to the movement. He declared that "the country already possessed a legislature which answered all the good purposes of legislation; that the system of representation possessed the full and entire confidence of the country." Having provoked a violent excitement by such language, and rendered himself extremely unpopular, he resigned in November, 1830. He was hooted by the populace of London on the 18th of June, 1832. In December, 1834, Sir Robert Peel became prime minister, and the Duke of Wellington secretary for foreign affairs. They resigned in April, 1835. He had a seat in the cabinet formed by Peel in 1841, but was not charged with official functions. Although he had opposed the repeal of the corn-laws, his influence decided the House of Lords to consent to the repeal after it had passed the House of Commons in May, 1846. He died at Walmer Castle on the 14th of September, 1852, leaving his title to his eldest son, Arthur, who is the present Duke of Wellington. He also had a son Charles.

Comparing the Duke of Wellington with Napoleon, General William F. P. Napier says, "Firm, tranquil, and stubborn in resistance, vehement and obstinate in attack; bold, when there was a call for daring; more inclined to operate by a flank than by a front attack—in all these things they resembled and matched each other; but in the art of following up his point and of making the most of victory, the English general was far behind Napoleon. The battle of Wellington was like the heavy blow of the battering-ram, that strikes straight and hard and makes a great hole in the wall. The battle of Napoleon was like the rush and irruption of a gigantic sea, which, descending from a mighty height, bursts through all obstacles and inundates the whole country to a great distance."

See JULES MAUREL, "Wellington: his Character, his Actions, and his Writings," 1853; W. H. MAXWELL, "Life of the Duke of Wellington," 3 vols., 1839; CHARLES MACFARLANE, "Life of the Duke of Wellington," 1851; SOUTHEY, "Life of Wellington," 1821; SHERER, "Military Memoirs of the Duke of Wellington," 2 vols., 1832; WILSON, "Life of the Duke of Wellington," 2 vols., 1833-55; DE BRIALMONT, "Vie du Duc de Wellington," 3 vols., 1838; GLEIG, "Life of Wellington," 1862; CHARLES D. YONGE, "Life of Wellington," 1860; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Lord Wellington, par un Homme de Bien," 1842; GEORGE ELLIOT, "Life of the Duke of Wellington," 1814; GEORGE SOANE, "Life of the Duke of Wellington," 2 vols., 1839-40; A. COOPER, "Life of Arthur, Duke of Wellington," 1850; W. F. P. NAPIER, "History of the War in the Peninsula," "Despatches and Correspondence of the Duke of Wellington," published by COLONEL GURWOOD, 12 vols., 1852; "London Quarterly Review" for April and July, 1815, and July, 1866.

Wellis, (CHARLES WILLIAM,) a distinguished physician, of Scottish extraction, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1757. Having studied at Edinburgh, he settled in London, and was appointed in 1800 physician to Saint Thomas's Hospital. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and contributed several treatises to their "Transactions." His principal work is an "Essay upon Dew," (1814,) which is highly esteemed. Died in 1817.

Wells, (EDWARD,) an English divine, born in Wiltshire about 1665, published "The Geography of the Old and New Testament," and other works. Died in 1727.

Wells, (HENRY TANWORTH,) an English artist, born in London in 1828. His principal works have been miniatures and portraits. He was elected A.R.A. in 1866 and a Royal Academician in 1870.

Wells, (HORACE,) M.D., born at Hartford, Vermont, January 21, 1815, studied and practised dentistry in Boston. He was the first to employ anæsthetics. On

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; â, ê, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, ì, ö, ŷ, short; a, e, i, o, obscure; fār, fäll, fät; mêt; nôt; gööd; mōön;

the 11th of December, 1844, Dr. Wells, then residing at Hartford, Connecticut, was placed, at his own request, under the influence of nitrous oxide gas, and a large molar tooth was extracted by Mr. Riggs, causing scarcely any perceptible pain. After that date, Dr. Wells, and other dentists of Hartford, continued with great success to employ the nitrous oxide gas as an anæsthetic for nearly two years, when, attention having been directed—chiefly through the influence of Dr. William T. G. Morton, of Boston—to the anæsthetic properties of sulphuric ether, this agent, as being more easily procured or applied, was generally substituted for the nitrous oxide gas. Dr. Wells, while investigating with his usual ardour the relative value of these different anæsthetics, seriously injured himself, as it would appear, by the inhalation of chloroform, so that, his reason being unhinged, he committed suicide in New York in January, 1848. In weighing the respective claims of Dr. Wells and Dr. Morton, we feel bound, after a careful examination, to award to the former the credit of having been the first to conceive of, and to carry to a successful issue, the use of anæsthetic inhalation in surgical operations, while to the latter belongs the distinguished merit of having done more than any other, or all others, to make this invaluable discovery known to people of all classes and in both hemispheres.

See "Testimonial of the Members of the Medical Profession of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston in behalf of W. T. G. Morton, M.D.," 1860; and an "Inquiry into the Origin of Modern Anæsthesia," by the Hon. TRUMAN SMITH, 1867, including a "Life of Horace Wells, M.D.," by Dr. P. W. ELLSWORTH.

Wells, (JOHN DOANE), an American physician, eminent as a lecturer on anatomy, was born in Boston in 1799. He was professor of anatomy in the medical school of Maine. Died in Boston in 1830.

Wellwood, (Sir HENRY MONCRIEFF.) See MONCRIEFF, (HENRY.)

Wellwood, (JAMES or THOMAS), a Scottish physician and writer, born near Edinburgh in 1652, published "Memoirs of English Affairs from 1588 to the Revolution of 1688." Died in 1716.

Welschow, vēl'shō, (JOHANN MATTHIAS), a Danish historian, born in Copenhagen in 1796. He has written on Danish history.

Welser, wēl'ser, or **Velser**, (BARTHOLOMÄUS), a German nobleman of great wealth, was a native of Augsburg. He was patronized by the emperor Charles V., who made him a privy councillor.

Welser, [Lat. VELSE/RUS,] (MARCUS), a German scholar, born at Augsburg in 1558. He wrote several historical and philological treatises, in Latin, and was an intimate friend of Galileo, who dedicated to him one of his works. Died in 1614.

See C. ARNOLD, "Vita M. Velseri," 1682.

Welser, (PHILIPPINE), a niece of Bartholomäus, noticed above, was celebrated for her beauty and talents, and was privately married in 1550 to the archduke Ferdinand, son of the emperor Ferdinand I. After her father-in-law became reconciled to the marriage, he created her Margravine of Burgau. Died in 1580.

Wēl'sted, (LEONARD), an English poet, born in Northamptonshire in 1689. His principal poem is entitled "The Triumvirate," (1718), and is supposed to have been intended for a satire on Pope, who retaliated by his allusions to Welsted in the second and third books of the "Dunciad." Died in 1749.

Wemyss. See ELCHO.

Wenceslaus, or **Wenzel**, son of the emperor Charles IV. of Germany, was born in 1361. He was proclaimed King of the Romans in 1376, and succeeded his father in 1378. He displayed the weakness and cruelty of his character by cancelling the debts owed by the nobles to the Jews, and confiscating the property of three thousand of that sect who had been murdered by a mob at Prague. He also caused John Nepomuk to be drowned in the Moldau. Having made many powerful enemies by forsaking the cause of Pope Boniface IX., whom he had formerly supported against the anti-pope Benedict XIII., he was deposed in a Diet at Frankfort, (1400), and the Elector-Palatine Rupert was chosen in his stead. He died in 1419, having previously

abdicated in favour of his brother Sigismund, who had been chosen emperor on the death of Rupert.

See F. M. PELZEL, "Lebensgeschichte des Römischen und Böhmisches Königs Wenceslaus," 1788-90.

Wen'çes-laus or **Wen'çes-las I.**, King of Bohemia, born in 1205, began to reign in 1230. He was a patron of arts and learning, and exerted much influence in the affairs of Germany. Died in 1253.

Wenceslaus or **Wenceslas II.**, King of Bohemia and Poland, a grandson of the preceding, was born in 1271. He succeeded his father in 1278, and was chosen King of Poland in 1300. Died in 1305.

Wenceslaus or **Wenceslas III.**, a son of the preceding, was born in 1289. He died, without issue, in 1306.

Wenceslaus or **Wenceslas IV.** OF BOHEMIA. See WENCESLAUS, Emperor of Germany.

Wenceslaus, wēnt'ses-lōwss', [Fr. WENCESLAS, vōn'sēs'lās',] or **Wenzel**, wēnt'sel, SAINT, Duke of Bohemia, born about 908, was converted to Christianity by his paternal grandmother Ludmila. He was distinguished for the sanctity of his life, and refused the crown of Bohemia, which was offered him by the emperor Otho I. He was assassinated in 936, at the instigation of his mother Drahomira and his brother Boleslaw.

See F. X. SCHULDES, "Der heilige Wenzel dargestellt," etc., 1848.

Wendelin, wēn'de-leen', [Fr. VENDELIN, vōn'deh-lân',] (GODEFROI), a Flemish astronomer and scholar, born at La Lampaie in 1580. He became canon of Tournay, and published various works, among which is "Lunar Eclipses observed from 1573 to 1640." It is stated that he determined the parallax of the sun. Died in 1660.

Wendover. See ROGER DE WENDOVER.

Wendt, wēnt, (JOHANN AMADEUS), a German writer, born at Leipsic in 1783, became professor of philosophy at Göttingen. He published "Rossini's Life and Works," (1824), and was a contributor to various literary periodicals of the time. Died in 1836.

Wengierski, wēng-ġe-ēr'skee, (ANDREW), a Socratic minister, born in Silesia in 1600. He wrote a "History of the Slavonian Churches," (1652.) Died in 1649.

Wēns'ley-dale, (JAMES PARKE), BARON, an English jurist, born near Liverpool in 1782. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was appointed a baron of the court of exchequer in 1834. On retiring from the bench, in 1856, he was raised to the peerage, as Baron Wensleydale. Died in 1868.

Went'worth, (BENNING), son of John Wentworth, was born at Portsmouth in 1696. He was Governor of New Hampshire for more than twenty years. The town of Bennington, in Vermont, was named in his honour. Died in 1770.

Wentworth, (CHARLES W.) See ROCKINGHAM.

Wentworth, (Sir JOHN), a nephew of Benning Wentworth, noticed above, was born at Portsmouth in 1736. He became Governor of New Hampshire in 1768, and gave its charter to Dartmouth College. Died in 1820.

Wentworth, (Colonel JOHN), born at Dover, New Hampshire, in 1719, was appointed in 1776 one of the superior judges of New Hampshire. Died in 1781. His son, of the same name, born in 1745, was elected to the Continental Congress in 1778, and twice re-elected. Died in 1787.

Wentworth, (JOHN), an American journalist, born at Sandwich, New Hampshire, in 1815, removed to Illinois, and became editor of the "Chicago Democrat." He was several times elected to Congress, and in 1857 became mayor of Chicago, and again in 1860.

Wentworth, (THOMAS.) See STRAFFORD, EARL OF.

Wentworth, (WILLIAM), born in England about 1610, was one of the early settlers of New Hampshire. Died in 1697. His grandson JOHN, born in 1671, became Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire in 1717. Died in 1730.

Wentzel or **Wenzel**, wēnt'sel, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH), a German poet and physician, born in Eisenach in 1659. He became principal of the Academy of Zittau in 1713, and published several poems. Died in 1723.

Wen-Wang, the founder of the Chinese dynasty of Chow or Cheou, was born about 1230 B.C. He gained great distinction as a general and as a writer, and was governor of Chow (Cheou) for many years. He died aged ninety-seven. His son Woo- (or Wou-) WANG became Emperor of China.

Wenzel, (Emperor of Germany.) See WENCESLAUS.

Wenzel, SAINT. See WENCESLAUS.

Wepfer, wêp'fêr, (JOHN JAMES,) a Swiss physician and anatomist, born at Schaffhausen in 1620, was the author of several medical works. Died in 1695.

Weppen, wêp'pên, (JOHANN AUGUST,) a German poet, born at Nordheim in 1742. He published between 1778 and 1796 a number of poems, which are commended.

Werdenhagen, wêr'dên-hâ'gên, (JOHANN ANGE,) a learned German jurist and diplomatist, born at Helmstedt in 1581, published several works. Died in 1652.

Werder, wêr'dêr, (KARL,) a German philosophical writer, of the school of Hegel, was born at Berlin in 1806. He became assistant professor of philosophy in the University of Berlin in 1838.

Werder, von, fon wêr'dêr, (DIETRICH,) a German poet, born at Werdershausen, in Hesse, in 1584. He became a privy councillor at the court of Cassel. In 1626 he produced a German version of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." He also translated Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," (1632.) These translations are praised by several writers. Died in 1657.

Werdin or **Weredin**. See PAULINUS, (JOHANN PHILIPP.)

Wermuller, wêrt'môol'ler, (JOHANN RUDOLPH,) a Swiss painter, born at Zurich in 1639. He painted mostly landscapes and portraits. Having commenced a journey to Paris, he was drowned in the Silh in 1668.

Werdum, van, vãn wêr'dûm, (ULRICH,) a Dutch historian, born at Werdum, in Friesland, in 1632. He was privy councillor of East Friesland. He wrote several useful works on the history of Friesland. Died in 1681.

Wêr'em-bert or **Werimbert**, [Lat. WEREMBERTUS,] a learned German monk, born at Curia, (Coire,) was a brother of Adalbert, a famous general of Charlemagne. He wrote commentaries on the books of Scripture, and other works, and taught at Saint Gall. Died in 884 A.D.

Werenfels, wê'r'fên-fêls', (PETER,) a Swiss Protestant minister, born in 1627, became professor of theology at Bâle about 1675. He wrote several theological works. Died in 1703.

Werenfels, [Lat. WERENFELSIUS,] (SAMUEL,) a Swiss scholar and theologian, born at Bâle in 1657, was a son of the preceding. He obtained the chair of eloquence in 1687 at Bâle, where he afterwards became professor of theology. He published, besides other able works, "On the Controversies of Learned Men," ("De Logomachiiis Eruditorum," 1692.) Died in 1740.

See P. RYHNER, "Vita S. Werenfelsii," 1741.

Werenfelsius. See WERENFELS.

Werf or **Werff, van der,** vãn dêr wêrf, (PETER,) a Dutch patriot, born at Leyden in 1529. He was employed by William the Silent in confidential missions. As burgomaster of Leyden, he displayed great firmness and constancy when that city was besieged by the Spaniards in 1573-74.

Werff or **Werf**, (ADRIAAN.) See VAN DER WERF.

Wergeland, wêr'gêh-lânt', (HENRIK ARNOLD,) a celebrated Norwegian poet, born at Christiansand in 1808. He studied at the University of Christiania, where he was appointed, in 1836, keeper of the library, and, in 1840, archivist of the kingdom. His first publication was a satirical fable, entitled "Ah!" which appeared under the pseudonym of SIFUL SIFADDA. It was followed by a number of similar works, distinguished by their intensely sectional spirit and political personalities. Among his most admired productions are the opera of "The Campbells," (1838,) tragedies entitled "The Venetians" (1840) and "The Child-Murderess," and poems entitled "Jan van Huysum's Flower-Piece," and "The Spaniards." Died in 1845.

Werkmeister, wêrk'mis'ter, (ANDREAS,) a German composer and writer, born in 1645, was author of "Harmonologia Musica," and other works. Died in 1706.

Werl, (OLAF.) See VERELIUS.

Werlauff, wêr'lôwf, (ERIK CHRISTIAN,) a Danish antiquary and historian, born at Copenhagen in 1781, was appointed first librarian in the Royal Library of that city about 1828. He made numerous contributions to the "Antiquariske Annaler" and other literary periodicals, assisted Thorlacius in editing the history of the kings of Norway, and published various learned works on Scandinavian antiquities.

Werlhof, wêr'l'hof, (JOHANN,) a German jurist, born at Helmstedt in 1660. He became aulic councillor to the Duke of Brunswick, and wrote several legal works. Died in 1711.

Werlhof, (PAUL GOTTLIEB,) a skilful German physician, born at Helmstedt in 1699. He settled at Hanover in 1725, and became first physician to George II. of England. He wrote a "Treatise on Fevers," (1745,) and other medical works, (3 vols., 1775.) Died in 1767.

Werloschnid, von, fon wêr'lo-shnit', (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a German physician, lived about 1710. He published an "Account of the Plague which prevailed in Austria, Hungary, etc. in 1708-1710."

Werneck, von, fon wêr'nêk, (FRANZ,) BARON, an eminent Austrian general, born at Ludwigsberg, in Wurtemberg, in 1748. He entered the Austrian service about 1765, became general-major in 1789, and commanded a corps d'armée in the campaign of 1793 against the French. He contributed to the victory at Würzburg in September, 1796, and commanded the army of the Lower Rhine in 1797, but was soon removed for his ill success. He was captured, with a division, in 1805. Died in 1806.

Werner, [Ger. pron. wêr'nêr,] (ABRAHAM GOTTLIEB,) an eminent German geologist and mineralogist, was born at Wehrau, on the Queiss, in Upper Lusatia, September 25, 1750. He was educated in the school of mines at Freyberg, in Saxony, and studied law for three years at Leipsic. In 1774 he published a short "Treatise on the Characters of Minerals," in which he proposed a methodical and precise language, the varied terms of which suffice to express all the sensible qualities of minerals. "This little essay," says Cuvier, "has made a revolution in mineralogy, to which the author rendered a service analogous to that which Linnæus had rendered to botanical science by the terminology explained in his 'Philosophia Botanica.'" ("Biographie Universelle.") He was appointed in 1775 professor of mineralogy at Freyberg, and inspector of the cabinet of minerals belonging to that school. In 1780 he produced a translation of Cronstedt's "Mineralogy." His doctrines were propagated by several of his pupils, among whom were Karsten, Wiedemann, Jameson, and Napione. He applied the term Geognosy to the science which treats of the respective positions of minerals in the crust of the globe, and of the epochs of their origin. He presented the bases of this science in his "Classification and Description of Mountains," (1787.) "He was the first," says Cuvier, "that raised the theory of the earth to the rank of a positive science by divesting it of the fantastic systems of which it was for a long time composed." He classified rocks, according to their relative antiquity, into four classes or formations: 1, the primitive, which contain no organic remains; 2, the transition; 3, the stratified; and 4, the alluvial beds formed recently. He divined the order of superposition which has been found almost general all over the earth, although his sphere of observation was quite limited. In 1791 he published a "New Theory of the Formation of Veins." Werner was the author of the theory known as the Neptunian or Wernerian, that the primitive and other rocks were formed by precipitation from water or some liquid. This theory was controverted by Hutton and others, who attributed to the primitive rocks an igneous origin, and were called Vulcanians. He passed nearly all of his mature life at Freyberg. In 1802 he visited Paris, and was chosen one of the eight foreign associates of the Academy of Sciences. He was a very accomplished and popular lecturer; but he was not a voluminous writer, having a

â, ê, î, ô, û, ÿ, long; à, ê, ô, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, î, ö, ü, ÿ, short; a, e, i, o, obscure; fâr, fäll, fât; mêt; nôt; gôôd; mōōn;

peculiar aversion to the act of writing. He was never married. Died at Dresden in June, 1817.

See **COUVIER**, "Éloge de Werner;" **FRISCH**, "Lebensbeschreibung A. G. Werners," 1825; **HASSE**, "Denkschrift zur Erinnerung an A. G. Werner," 1848; **CONFIGLIACHI**, "Memorie intorno alla Vita dei due Naturalisti Werner e Haüy," 1827.

Werner, (**FRIEDRICH LUDWIG ZACHARIAS**), an eminent German poet and dramatist, born at Königsberg in 1768. He studied law and finance in the university of his native town, where he also attended the lectures of Kant. His first drama, entitled "The Sons of the Valley," came out in 1800, and was succeeded by his "Twenty-fourth of February," ("Der Vierundzwanzigster Februar,") a tragedy of great power, and esteemed one of his best works. His other principal productions are the dramas entitled "The Cross on the Baltic," "Martin Luther, or the Consecration of Strength," "Kunegunde," "The Mother of the Maccabees," and "Attila, King of the Huns." In 1811 Werner became a Catholic, and, having been ordained a priest in 1814, settled as a preacher at Vienna, where he died in January, 1823.

See **J. E. HRTZIG**, "F. L. Z. Werner's Lebensabriss," 1823; **SCHÜTZ**, "Z. Werner's Biographie und Charakteristik," 2 vols., 1841; **MADAME DE STAËL**, "Germany," vol. ii.; **GERVINUS**, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung," "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1827; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Werner or **Wer-ne-rius**, (**JOANNES**), a German astronomer, born at Nuremberg in 1468. He wrote a treatise on "The Movement of the Eighth Sphere," and "Annotations on the First Book of Ptolemy's Geography," also several mathematical works. Died in 1528.

Werner, **Wĕr'ner**, (**JOSEPH**), a Swiss painter, of great merit, born at Berne in 1637. He studied at Rome, and was subsequently patronized at the court of Louis XIV. He excelled in miniatures and in historical pieces of small size. Among the latter may be named "The Muses on Parnassus" and "The Death of Dido." Died in 1710.

Werner, **von**, **fon** **Wĕr'ner**, (**PAUL**), a celebrated general, born at Raab, in Hungary, in 1707, served with distinction in Austria, and subsequently in the Prussian army during the principal campaigns of the Seven Years' war. In 1760 he delivered Coburg, which was besieged by the Russians, for which he was made lieutenant-general by Frederick II., who also caused a medal to be struck in his honour. Died in 1785.

Wernher, **Wĕr'n'her**, (**JOHANN BALTHASAR**), a German publicist and jurist, born at Rothenburg; died at Vienna in 1742.

Wernike, **Wĕr'ne-keh**, or **Wernigk**, **Wĕr'nik**, written also **Wernack** or **Warneck**, (**CHRISTIAN**), a German epigrammatic poet, born in Prussia about 1670. He was appointed by the King of Denmark his resident minister at the French court, and died in Paris about 1720. His works were highly esteemed in his time, and he is ranked among the reformers of German poetry.

Wernsdorf, **Wĕrns'dorf**, [**Lat.** **WERNSDORFIUS**,] (**GOTTLIEB**), a German theologian and philologist, born in Saxony in 1668. He became professor of theology at Wittenberg in 1698, and superintendent or Bishop of the Lutheran Church in 1719. Died in 1729.

See **COLER**, "De Wernsdorfii Vita."

Wernsdorf, (**GOTTLIEB**), a philologist, born at Wittenberg in 1710, was a son of the preceding. He was professor of eloquence and history at Dantzic, and published several learned works. Died in 1774.

His brother, **ERNST FRIEDRICH**, born at Wittenberg in 1718, was a learned writer. He became a preacher and professor of theology at Wittenberg. Among his works is a "History of Queen Zenobia," (1742.) Died in 1782.

Wernsdorf, (**JOHANN CHRISTIAN**), a brother of the preceding, was born in 1723. He obtained the chair of eloquence at Helmstedt in 1752, and published a good edition of "Poetæ Latini minores," (6 vols., 1780-99.) Died in 1793.

Wernsdorfius. See **WERNSDORF**.

Werp, **Wĕrp**, (**CHARLES**), a benevolent Flemish priest and Latin poet, born near Huy in 1502; died in 1666.

Werth, **von** **Wairt**, **Wert**, or **Werdt**, (**JOHANN**), sometimes called **JEAN DE WEERT**, a celebrated general, born at Weert, in Brabant, in 1594. He served under Maximilian of Bavaria in the Thirty Years' war, and

distinguished himself at the battle of Nordlingen; but he was defeated in 1638 and made prisoner by Bernard, Duke of Saxe-Weimar, near Rheinfelden. After his release he entered the Austrian service. Died in 1652.

See **BARTHOLD**, "Johann von Werth in Zusammenhange mit seiner Zeit;" **BAYLE**, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Wesenbeck, **wā'zen-bĕk'**, (**MATTHEW**), a Flemish jurist, born at Antwerp in 1531. He became professor of law at Jena, and removed thence to Wittenberg in 1569. He wrote several legal works, which were highly esteemed. Died in 1586.

See **A. RAUCHBAR**, "Wesenbeck's Leben."

Wesenbeck, (**PETER**), a jurist, born at Antwerp in 1546, was a brother of the preceding. He lectured on law at Jena and Wittenberg, and died at Coburg in 1603.

Wes'ley, (**CHARLES**), an English preacher and writer of hymns, born at Epworth in December, 1708, was a son of Samuel, and a brother of the celebrated John Wesley. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where his strictness in religion procured for him the name of Methodist and other names given in derision. Having taken orders, he sailed for Georgia with his brother John in 1735, and served as secretary to General Oglethorpe. They returned to England about the end of 1736. Charles became an able preacher, and co-operated with John in many of his religious enterprises. He married Sarah Gwynne in 1749, after which he preached in London, Bristol, and other places, and propagated the Methodist doctrines. He also gained great distinction as a writer of hymns, and composed many of those used in the Methodist Church. Died in 1788.

See **JACKSON**, "Life of the Rev. Charles Wesley;" "Journal of the Rev. Charles Wesley," 2 vols., 1849.

Wesley, (**CHARLES**), a distinguished musician, born in 1757, was a son of the preceding. He was a skilful performer on the organ and harpsichord. Died in 1815.

Wesley, (**Rev.** **JOHN**), an English nonconformist minister, born about 1636, was the father of Samuel Wesley, noticed below. He was ejected in 1662, after which he preached at Preston and other places, and was persecuted by imprisonment. Died about 1670.

Wesley, (**JOHN**), a distinguished religious reformer, the founder of the Society of Methodists, was born at Epworth, in Lincolnshire, England, on the 17th of June, 1703. He was the second son of Samuel Wesley, noticed below, and Susannah Annesley. At an early age he was sent to the Charter-House, from which he passed in 1720 to Christ Church, Oxford. He was distinguished at college for his attainments, and especially for his skill in logic. His mother, who was a very intelligent woman, and understood Greek and Latin, advised him to make religion the business of his life. He applied himself to the study of religion, began to change the form of his conversation, and was deeply impressed by the perusal of Jeremy Taylor's "Holy Living and Dying." He was ordained a deacon in 1725, graduated as M.A. in 1726, and was elected a Fellow of Lincoln College about that date. He began about 1726 to record his actions, thoughts, and experience in a diary, which he continued to the end of his life. Eight months after his election to a fellowship he was appointed Greek lecturer and moderator of the classes. He was employed as curate of his father at Wroote about two years, at the end of which he was summoned to return to Lincoln College. While he held the curacy at Wroote, he was ordained a priest of the established Church, (1728.) On his return to Oxford he found that his brother Charles and several other students had associated together for religious improvement, and by their strict and methodical habits had obtained the name of Methodists. They were also called, in derision, Bible Moths, the Godly Club, and Bible Bigots. James Hervey, author of the "Meditations," and George Whitefield were members of this society, which recognized John Wesley as its directing head. "The good intentions of Wesley and his associates," says Southey, "could not be questioned; but they were now running fast into fanaticism." By hard study, fasting, and habits of austerity, he had reduced himself to an alarming physical condition; but, having put himself under the direction of medical men, he soon recovered his health.

In October, 1735, John and Charles Wesley accepted an invitation to go to Georgia, to preach to the Indians and the settlers of a colony which General Oglethorpe had planted there. Among their fellow-passengers in the voyage to Georgia were twenty-six Moravians, whose simplicity and piety made a favourable impression on Wesley. They arrived at Savannah in February, 1736. As a preacher, John Wesley was not very popular at Savannah. "He drenched his parishioners," says Southey, "with the physic of an intolerant discipline." He became intimate at Savannah with Sophia Causton, the daughter of a magistrate at that place, and was inclined to marry her, but he was dissuaded by the elders of the Moravian Church, with whom he was on intimate terms. She afterwards married a Mr. Williamson, and Wesley excluded her from the communion. For this act her husband prosecuted him, and numerous persons conspired to drive him from the colony. He departed from Savannah in December, 1737, and arrived in England in February, 1738. About this date he recorded his conviction that "I, who went to America to convert others, was never myself converted to God."

Soon after his return he met with Peter Boehler, a Moravian, who, according to Southey, "became Wesley's teacher." "By him," says Wesley, "in the hands of the great God, I was clearly convinced of unbelief,—of the want of that faith whereby alone we are saved." He dated his conversion on the 24th of May, 1738. In the summer of that year he visited the Moravian brethren at Herrnhut, and became acquainted with Count Zinzendorf. Having returned to England, he followed the example of Whitefield (who was then his fellow-labourer) by preaching in the open air at Bristol, where the foundations of the society of Methodists, as an independent sect, were laid. He continued to profess the doctrines of the Church of England after he ceased to conform to its discipline. A difference between Wesley and the Moravians resulted in a formal separation in 1740. About 1741 he ceased to have fellowship with Whitefield, in consequence of a disagreement on the doctrine of predestination, which Wesley rejected with great earnestness. They exchanged a number of letters on this fertile topic of dispute. The respective followers of Wesley and Whitefield then formed themselves into separate organizations. "No founder of a sect or order, no legislator, ever understood the art of preserving his authority more perfectly than Wesley." (Southey, "Life of Wesley.") "His restless spirit," says Southey, "had now found its proper sphere, where it might move uncontrolled and enjoy a prospect boundless as his desire of doing good, the ambition which possessed him." He became an itinerant preacher, and adopted the system of itinerancy. By this practice, combined with that of field-preaching, he and his fellow-workers obtained free access to the lower classes. Another innovation of Wesley was the employment of laymen as preachers. Applicants for membership were not required to subscribe any creed or formula.

Wesley performed his mission with the greatest zeal, and with entire devotion to the cause which formed the great object of his life. He usually travelled on horseback, and very often preached several sermons in a day. His biographers, Coke and Moore, express the belief that "there could not be an instance found, during the space of fifty years, wherein the severest weather hindered him even for one day." Field-preaching was at that time a dangerous service, and, in certain districts, was frequently interrupted by mobs, which some of the clergy encouraged and the magistrates did not restrain. In a few instances Wesley himself barely escaped being killed. But these persecutions, far from daunting his courage or abating his zeal, seemed only to confirm him in the great work to which he had consecrated his life.

About 1750 he married a widow named Vizelle, who possessed an independent fortune, but he took care that it should be settled on herself. But the marriage was not happy. She annoyed him by her jealousy, opened his letters, revealed his secrets, and ran away from him several times. A final separation between him and his wife took place in 1771.

Wesley published, besides many religious tracts, a work called "Primitive Physic, or an Easy and Natural Method of Curing most Diseases," and a "History of England." His collected works were published, in 32 vols. 8vo, in 1774. He was favoured with a vigorous constitution and a rare activity of spirit, which was not impaired by old age. "Ten thousand cares," he said, "were no more burden to his mind than ten thousand hairs were to his head." He had no children. He died in London in March, 1791.

Since the days of the apostles to the present time, probably few, if any, religious teachers have been instrumental in effecting more good than John Wesley. As no hardships or dangers were too great for him to undertake in the cause of Christ, so no portion of humanity, from the highest to the lowest, was beyond the scope of his all-embracing Christian zeal and sympathy. He not only sought with particular care to gather into the fold of Christ the lowest classes of the poor, but he was among the first to see and feel the iniquity of African slavery and to labour for its overthrow. The society which he founded, and which owes in a great measure its efficiency and its influence to the system which he organized, embraces at present, in Europe and America, nearly three millions of souls.

See DR. COKE and MR. MOORE, "Life of John Wesley," 1792; J. HAMPSON, "Memoirs of J. Wesley," 1791; JOHN WHITEHEAD, "Life of John Wesley," 2 vols., 1805; ROBERT SOUTHEY, "Life of Wesley, and the Rise and Progress of Methodism," 1820; ADAM CLARKE, "Memoirs of the Wesley Family," SCHMIDT, "Des J. Wesley Leben," 1849. For an interesting notice of Wesley as a "Reformer," see "Blackwood's Magazine" for October, 1868.

Wesley, (REV. SAMUEL,) an English clergyman and poet, born at Preston about 1664, was the father of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and became a curate in London. In 1688 he preached a sermon against King James's Declaration of Indulgence. According to some writers, he wrote a book in defence of the revolution of 1688, and was rewarded with the living of Epworth, in Lincolnshire. He published, besides other poems, "Elegies on Queen Mary and Archbishop Tillotson," (1695,) and "The History of the Old Testament, in Verse," (1704.) He also wrote a "Commentary on Job," (1735.) Died in 1735.

See CLARKE, "Memoirs of the Wesley Family," 1823.

Wesley, (SAMUEL,) a teacher and poet, born about 1692, was a son of the preceding. He was educated at Oxford, took holy orders, and was usher of Westminster School for many years. His preferment in the Church was probably hindered by his zealous support of the Tory party, or his intimacy with Atterbury and other Jacobites. He became head-master of Tiverton School in 1732. He wrote a number of poems, which have some merit. Died in 1739.

See CLARKE, "Memoirs of the Wesley Family," 1823.

Wesley, (SAMUEL,) a composer of music, born in 1766, was a son of the Rev. Charles Wesley, noticed above. He began to compose when he was about eight years old, and was considered a great prodigy. He acquired celebrity as an extemporaneous performer on the organ, and composed sacred music, oratorios, etc. Died in 1837.

Wessel, wê's'sel, or **Wesselus**, wê's-sā'lūs, (JOHN,) sometimes called GANSEFORT or GOESEVORT, a Dutch theologian and Reformer, born at Groningen about 1420. He studied at Louvain, Heidelberg, and Paris, where he acquired a high reputation for his knowledge of philosophy and divinity. He was also surnamed **MA-GISTER CONTRADICTIONUM**, ("Master of Contradiction,") from his skill in dialectics. He attacked with great boldness the prevailing abuses in the Catholic Church, and was one of the principal Reformers before the time of Luther. He died in 1489, leaving a number of treatises in Latin, some of which were burnt as heretical.

See CARL ULLMANN, "Johann Wessel, ein Vorgänger Luthers," 1834; HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867; MUURLING, "Commentatio de J. Wesseli Gansfortii Vita," 1831; B. BÄHRING, "J. Wessel," 1850.

Wesselényi, wêsh'shê-lân'yee, (MIKLOS,) a Hungarian patriot and statesman, born about 1795; died in 1850.

Wesseling, wês'seh-ling, (PETER,) a German scholar, born at Steinfurt in 1692. He became professor of eloquence at Franeker, (1723,) and of ancient literature at Utrecht, (1735.) He published several critical treatises on the classics, and valuable editions of Herodotus, Diodorus Siculus, and "Vetera Romanorum Itineraria." He was esteemed one of the most learned men of his time. Died in 1764.

See HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch;" SAXE, "Onomasticon."

Wes'sells, (HENRY W.,) an American general, born in Litchfield, Connecticut, about 1809, graduated at West Point in 1833. He became a brigadier-general about April, 1862. He commanded at Plymouth, North Carolina, which was taken by the Confederates, after a brave defence, April 20, 1864.

Wesselus. See WESSEL.

Wessely, wês'seh-le, (NAPHTALI HARTWIG,) a Jewish writer and Hebrew scholar, born at Copenhagen in 1723. His most important work is a poem, the subject of which is the vocation or mission of Moses. Died in 1805.

See MEISEL, "Leben und Wirken N. H. Wessely's," 1841; E. CARMOLY, "Wessely et ses Ecrits," 1829.

Wessenberg, wês'sen-bêrg', (IGNAZ HEINRICH KARL,) BARON, a German Catholic theologian, born at Dresden in 1774. He was appointed in 1802 vicar-general of the diocese of Constance, and was active in promoting the use of the German language at mass, and various other reforms in the Church. Having been nominated in 1814 by Archbishop Dalberg his coadjutor in the see of Constance, he was rejected by the pope, who also wished him to resign his office of vicar-general. This, however, he declined, being supported by his sovereign, the Grand Duke of Baden. He was the author of a treatise "On the Elementary Education of the People," and other prose works; also a number of poems. Died in 1860.

See "I. H. von Wessenberg, sein Leben und Wirken," by DR. J. BECK; "London Quarterly Review" for December, 1848.

Wessenberg-Ampringen, wês'sen-bêrg'âm'pringen, (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German statesman, brother of the preceding, was born in 1773. He was employed on missions to Munich, Paris, and the Hague.

West, (BENJAMIN,) an eminent American painter born at Springfield, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of October, 1738, was a member of the Society of Friends. His talent and predilection for the art were manifested at an early age, and, when seventeen, he began portrait-painting at Philadelphia. He visited Rome in 1760, where he acquired the friendship of Raphael Mengs. He soon after took up his residence in London, and, some of his works having attracted the notice of George III., he was thenceforth liberally patronized by that monarch. His "Death of Wolfe," in which he had the courage and good taste to depart from the custom of clothing the figures in classical costume, was greatly admired. His next important work was "Christ Healing the Sick," now in the British National Gallery: a copy of it was presented by the artist to the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia. He succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as president of the Royal Academy in 1792. Among his other pictures may be named the "Departure of Regulus," the "Battle of La Hogue," and "Death on the Pale Horse," now in the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia. Died in London in 1820.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists;" DUNLAP, "History of the Arts of Design in America;" CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of Painters and Sculptors."

West, (GILBERT,) an English writer, born about 1705. He studied at Christ Church, Oxford, and subsequently held several offices under the government. He was the author of "Observations on the Resurrection," which won for him a high reputation, also a poetical version of the Odes of Pindar, and several other translations from the Greek. He was a relative of Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and of Lord George Lyttleton, who dedicated to him his "Dissertation on the Conversion of Saint Paul." Died in 1756.

West, (JAMES,) an English antiquary, born probably in Warwickshire. He took his degree at Oxford in 1726. He was elected president of the Royal Society

in 1738. He made a rich collection of manuscripts, prints, medals, etc. Died in 1772.

West, (RICHARD,) an English jurist, born in the seventeenth century, became chancellor of Ireland in 1715. He published several legal and miscellaneous works. Died in 1726.

West'all, (RICHARD,) a celebrated English painter in water-colours, was born at Hertford in 1765. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1794. Among his works, which are esteemed master-pieces of the kind, may be named "The Storm in Harvest," Sappho in the Lesbian Shades," and, "Jubal, the First Voice of the Lyre." He was appointed, in the latter part of his life, teacher of drawing and painting to the Princess Victoria. Died in 1836.

Westall, (WILLIAM,) a landscape-painter, a brother of the preceding, was born at Hertford in 1781. He studied at the Royal Academy, and subsequently visited India, China, and Australia. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1812. Among his most admired works are a "View of Seaforth's Isle, in the Gulf of Carpentaria," and a series of engraved designs representing the lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland. He was an intimate friend of Wordsworth and Southey. Died in 1850.

Westbury, LORD. See BETHELL, (RICHARD.)

Westcott, (BROOKE FOSS,) an English theologian, was born in 1825. He gained distinction at Cambridge University and was afterwards, from 1852 to 1869, an assistant master at Harrow School. He became a canon of Peterborough in 1869, and resigning this preferment in 1883, was soon afterwards appointed to a canonry at Westminster. He is examining chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and was one of the company of New Testament revisers. He has been regius professor of divinity at Cambridge since 1870. His reputation as a theologian stands very high, but it is greater with highly educated men than with the general public. Among his important works are "History of the Canon of the New Testament," (1855,) "Introduction to the Study [of the Gospels]," (1860,) "The Gospel of the Resurrection," (1866,) a very able commentary on the Gospel of St. John, and an edition of the Epistles of St. John. In conjunction with Dr. F. J. A. Hort he has brought out an edition of the New Testament in Greek, with a nearer approach to the purity of the original text that has been known since the early Christian times.

Westenrieder, von, fon wês'ten-ree'der, (LORENZ,) a German educational writer, born at Munich in 1748, became professor of rhetoric in his native city. He published a "History of Bavaria for Youth and the People," and other historical and geographical works. Died in 1829.

Westerbaen, wês'ter-bân', (JACOB,) a Dutch poet, of a noble family, was born in 1599. He was the author of songs and other poems, and made translations from Virgil and other Latin classics. Died in 1670.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Westergaard, wês'ter-gord', (NIELS LUDWIG,) a distinguished Danish Orientalist, born at Copenhagen in 1815. Having studied at Bonn and visited London and Paris, he made a tour to India and Persia. After his return he was appointed, in 1845, professor of Oriental philology at Copenhagen. His principal works are his "Radices Sanscritæ," (1841,) and a critical edition of the "Zendavesta," (1852.)

Westerhof, wês'ter-hof', (ARNOLD HEINRICH,) a German scholar, who gained distinction by a good edition of Terence, (2 vols., 1729.)

Westermann, wês'ter-mân', (ANTON,) a German scholar, born at Leipsic in 1806, became professor of antiquities in his native city in 1834. He published a "History of Eloquence in Greece and Rome," (2 vols., 1833-35,) also editions of the Orations of Lysias, the works of Philostratus, and other classics. Died in 1870.

Wes'ter-mann, [Fr. pron. wês'têr'mân'] (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a French Jacobin and general, born in Alsace about 1760. He became a violent revolutionist, and a

friend of Danton. He took a prominent part in the riot in Paris of the 10th of August, 1792. In September of that year he was appointed adjutant-general, and sent to the army of Dumouriez. He became a general of brigade in May, 1793, obtained command of the vanguard of the army in Vendée, and defeated the royalists near Châtillon. He attacked and routed the Vendéans at Mans and Savenay in December, 1793. He was executed with Danton in April, 1794.

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

Westfield, (THOMAS), an English theologian, born at Ely. He became Bishop of Bristol in the reign of James I., and was noted as a pathetic preacher. Died in 1644. Two volumes of his sermons were published.

Westma-cott, (SIR RICHARD), an eminent English sculptor, born in London in 1775. He studied at Rome under Canova, and was elected a member of the Academy of Florence in 1795. After his return he executed a number of works which established his reputation as one of the first English sculptors of the time. Among his master-pieces we may name his "Euphrosyne," "Psyche," "Nymph Unclasping her Zone," a "Peasant Maiden," and "The Distressed Mother;" statues of Pitt and Addison, monuments of Sir Ralph Abercromby in Saint Paul's Cathedral, and of the Duke of York on the column at Waterloo Place, and the bronze statue of George III. at Windsor. In 1816 he was elected a Royal Academician, and in 1827 succeeded Flaxman as professor of sculpture at the Royal Academy. Died in 1856.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for October, 1856.

Westmacott, (RICHARD), son of the preceding, was born in London in 1799. He was instructed by his father, and afterwards spent six years in Italy. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1837, a Royal Academician in 1849, and in 1857 became professor of sculpture in the Royal Academy. His works are principally of a devotional and classical character. Among these are "Prayer and Resignation," "David as the Slayer of Goliath," the "Angel Watching," the statue of "The Cymbal-Player," "Venus Instructing Cupid," and "Paolo and Francesca." He also executed a number of portrait-busts of great merit. He acquired distinction as a writer of works on art, among which is a "Hand-Book on the Schools of Sculpture." Died in 1872.

Westmoreland, (JOHN FANE), eleventh EARL OF, an English general and diplomatist, born in 1784. He served in Egypt and Sicily, and was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular war. He was sent as ambassador in 1841 to the court of Berlin, where he remained till 1851, and was then sent on an important mission to Vienna. He was a member of the privy council, knight grand cross of the Bath, and obtained the order of Maria Theresa. He was noted as a musician and composer, and published several military treatises. Died in 1859.

Westmoreland, (MILDMAY FANE), second EARL OF, an English statesman and poet, born about 1600. He was the author of a collection of poems, entitled "Otia Sacra." Died in 1665.

Wes'ton, (ELIZABETH JANE), a learned English lady, born about 1586, removed in early life to Prague. She wrote several elegant Latin poems. She was married to John Leon. Died after 1605.

Weston, (RICHARD), Earl of Portland, an English politician, who became grand treasurer of the kingdom about 1625, and was created Earl of Portland in 1633. Died in 1635.

Weston, (STEPHEN), an English divine and scholar, born at Exeter in 1747. He published a number of translations from the Persian and Chinese, and several philological and antiquarian essays. Died in 1830.

Weston, (THOMAS), a popular English comedian. Died in 1776.

Weston, (WILLIAM), an English divine, and resident of Gloucestershire, was the author of "Dissertations on some of the Most Remarkable Wonders of Antiquity." Died in 1760.

Westphal, *wĕst'fāl*, (ERNST CHRISTIAN), a German jurist, born at Quedlinburg in 1737, became professor

of law at Halle. He published several works on Roman law, and a treatise "On the Law of the German Empire," (1784.) Died in 1792.

Westreenen van Tielandt, *wĕs'trā'nĕn vān teel'lant*, (WILLEM HENDRIK JACOB), BARON, a Dutch historical and antiquarian writer, born at the Hague in 1783. He published "Researches concerning the Ancient Forum of Hadrian and its Vestiges near the Hague," and other works. Died in 1848.

West'wood, (JOHN OBADIAH), an English entomologist, born at Sheffield about 1805. He was appointed professor of zoology at Oxford in 1861.

Wetherell. See WARNER, (SUSAN.)

Weth'er-ell, (SIR CHARLES), an English lawyer, born in 1770, was a son of the Dean of Hereford. He was called to the bar in 1794, and acquired extensive practice in the court of chancery. Though he was an ultra Tory and was king's counsel, he defended the Spafield rioters, who were tried for treason in 1817. In 1820 he was returned to Parliament for Oxford. He became solicitor-general in 1824, and attorney-general in 1826. Having resigned in 1827, he was reappointed in 1828, but retired from office in 1829, because he was opposed to the Roman Catholic emancipation. By his hostility to the Reform bill he rendered himself so unpopular that he was attacked by a mob at Bristol in 1831, and narrowly escaped death. Died in 1846.

Wetstein, *wĕt'stĭn* or *wĕt'stĭn*, (JOHN HENRY), a distinguished printer, born at Båle in 1649, founded at Amsterdam a publishing-house, which became celebrated for the excellent editions of the classics issued from it. Died in 1726.

Wetstein, (JOHN JAMES), an eminent Swiss scholar and theologian, born at Båle in 1693, was a son of John Rudolph, (1647-1711,) noticed below. He studied Hebrew and theology in the university of his native town, and, having visited England and various parts of the continent for the purpose of examining manuscripts, he published in 1730 his "Prolegomena ad Novi Testamenti Græci Editionem accuratissimam." His liberal doctrines having excited great opposition among the clergy, he was deposed from his office, and about 1753 removed to Amsterdam, where he was appointed by the Arminians professor of philosophy and ecclesiastical history. He brought out in 1752 his edition of the Greek New Testament, (2 vols. fol.) Died in 1754.

Wetstein or **Wettstein**, *wĕt'stĭn*, (JOHN RUDOLPH), a Swiss diplomatist, born at Båle in 1594. He rendered important services to his country at the congress which negotiated the peace of Westphalia, (1647,) and received the surname of THE PACIFICATOR. Died in 1666.

Wetstein, (JOHN RUDOLPH), son of John James, noticed above, was born at Båle in 1614. He became professor of theology in his native town, and assisted Suicer in his "Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus." Died in 1683.

Wetstein, (JOHN RUDOLPH), son of the preceding, was born at Båle in 1647. He was professor of theology in that town, and edited some of the works of Origen. Died in 1711.

Wetstein, *wĕt'stĭn*, (KAREL ANTON), a Dutch scholar and Latin poet, born at Amsterdam in 1743, was a lawyer in his early life. He translated Hesiod and Theocritus into Latin verse, and wrote several original Latin poems, which were admired. Died in 1797.

Wette, *de*, *deh* *wĕt'tĕh* or *wĕt'tĕh*, (WILHELM MARTIN LEBRECHT), an eminent German scholar, theologian, and biblical critic, born near Weimar in 1780. He became professor of divinity at the University of Berlin in 1810, and acquired a high reputation both as a preacher and writer. Among his most important works are the following: "Contributions to an Introduction to the Old Testament," (2 vols., 1806-7,) "A Commentary on the Psalms," (1811,) "Manual of Jewish Archæology," (1814,) "Christian Dogmatics," (2 vols., 1813-16,) "On Religion and Theology," (1815,) and "Critical and Historical Introduction to the Old and New Testaments," (1817-26.) The Introduction to the Old Testament was translated and enlarged by Theodore Parker, (1843,) and that to the New by Frederick Frothingham, (1858.) He produced, in conjunction with Augusti, a new translation of the Bible. In 1819 he was dismissed from his

professorship because he wrote a letter of consolation to the mother of Sand, who killed Kotzebue. He obtained a chair of divinity at Bâle in 1821. Among his works are "Lessons on Morality," (3 vols., 1824.) Died at Bâle in 1849.

See SCHENKEL, "De Wette und die Bedeutung seiner Theologie für unsere Zeit," 1849; LÜCKE, "Dr. W. M. L. de Wette," 1850; HAGENBACH, "W. M. L. de Wette," 1849; "North British Review" for August, 1847.

Wetzel, wê't'sel, (FRIEDRICH GOTTLOB,) a German *littérateur*, born at Bautzen in 1780, was the author of dramas, war-lyrics, and other poems and prose essays. Died in 1819.

Wetzel or **Wezel**, (JOHANN CASPAR,) a German writer and preacher, born at Meiningen in 1691. He published, besides other works, "Sacred Hymnology," ("Hymnologia Sacra," 1728.) Died in 1755.

Wetzel or **Wezel**, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German philologist, born in 1762; died in 1810.

Wewitzer, wā'wit-ser,? (RALPH,) an English comedian, born in London before 1800; died in 1824.

Wey, vā, (FRANÇOIS ALPHONSE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Besançon in 1812. He was appointed inspector-general of the national archives in 1852. He wrote several novels. His reputation is founded chiefly on two works, entitled "Remarks on the French Language of the Nineteenth Century," (1845,) and a "History of the Revolutions of Language in France," (1848.) He died in 1882.

Weyden, van der, vān der wī'den, (ROGER,) a celebrated Flemish painter, called ROGER OF BRUGES, was born at Brussels about 1390, and was a pupil of John van Eyck. He went to Italy about 1450, and worked several years at Rome. He painted in oil. Having returned to Brussels, he died there in 1464.

See A. WAUTERS, "Notice sur R. van der Weyden," 1846, and "Roger van der Weyden, ses Œuvres," etc., 1855.

Weyer. See VAN DE WEYER.

Weyerman, wī'er-mān', (JACOB KAMPO,) a Dutch painter of fruit- and flower-pieces, was born at Breda in 1679. He was the author of "Lives of the Dutch Painters," a work characterized by Descamps and others as full of calumnies. He was condemned to perpetual imprisonment for a libel on the Dutch East India Company, and died in prison in 1747.

Weyse, wī'zeh, (CHRISTIAN ERNST FRIEDRICH,) a Danish musician and composer, born at Altona in 1774; died in 1842.

Wezel. See WETZEL.

Wezel, wê't'sel, (JOHANN KARL,) a German *littérateur*, born at Sondershausen in 1747, wrote a number of romances, comedies, and prose essays. Died in 1819.

Whalley, hwō'l'e, (PETER,) an English writer and divine, born in Warwickshire in 1722, was the author of an "Inquiry into the Learning of Shakspeare." Died in 1791.

Whalley, (THOMAS SEDGWICK,) D.D., an English divine and writer, born at Cambridge in 1746. He was an intimate friend and correspondent of Mrs. Siddons and Miss Seward, and published a poetic tale entitled "Edwy and Eldild." Died about 1826.

See "Journal and Correspondence of T. S. Whalley," London, 1863.

Wharton, hwār'ton, (FRANCIS,) an American jurist, born at Philadelphia in 1820. He became in 1856 professor of logic and rhetoric at Kenyon College, Ohio. He has published a "Treatise on the Criminal Law of the United States," a "Treatise on Medical Jurisprudence," and other works.

Wharton, hwār'ton, (Sir GEORGE,) an English astronomer and astrologer, born at Kirby-Kendal in 1617. He fought for the king in the civil war, and afterwards compiled almanacs, in which he inserted predictions against the dominant party. Died in 1681.

Wharton, (HENRY,) an eminent English antiquary and divine, born in Norfolk in 1664. He studied at Caius College, Cambridge, and took his degree of M.A. in 1687, being ordained a priest in 1688. Among his numerous works the most important is his "Anglia Sacra," (2 vols. fol., 1691,) being a collection of biog-

phies of English bishops and archbishops from the introduction of Christianity to 1540. He also published "A Treatise of the Celibacy of the Clergy," etc., and "The History of the Troubles and Trials of Archbishop Laud," and assisted Dr. William Cave in his "Scriptorium Ecclesiasticorum Historia Literaria." Died in 1695.

Wharton, (PHILIP,) LORD, an English peer, who took a prominent part in the civil war which began in 1642, and commanded a regiment for Parliament at the battle of Edgehill. He was a zealous Presbyterian. He died in 1696. He was the father of Thomas, Marquis of Wharton.

Wharton, (PHILIP,) Duke of Wharton, an eloquent and profligate English peer, born in 1693, was the son of Thomas, Marquis of Wharton, noticed below. About the age of sixteen he married privately a daughter of General Holmes. On the death of his father, in 1715, he became heir to an estate of £16,000 a year, and entered upon a course of reckless dissipation and vice. In 1716 he began a tour on the continent. Having arrived at Lyons, he wrote a letter to the Pretender, who then resided at Avignon, and who received Wharton in a flattering manner when he came to that city. He took his seat in the Irish House of Lords about 1717, supported the ministry with zeal, and was raised to the English peerage, as Duke of Wharton, in 1718. He entered the English House of Peers in 1719 or 1720, and denounced the South Sea bill in a speech remarkable for bitter invective. On other questions also he opposed the ministers with great eloquence.

He involved himself in debt by his boundless prodigality, retired to the continent in 1724, avowed himself an adherent of the Pretender, and joined the Roman Catholic Church. In 1726 he married a Miss O'Byrne, a daughter of an Irish colonel. He served as a volunteer in the Spanish army at the siege of Gibraltar, in 1727. For this offence he was indicted for treason, and convicted. He lost his peerage and his estate, and was reduced to poverty. He died at Tarragona, Spain, in 1731. His character is portrayed by Pope in his "Moral Essays."

See "The Life and Writings of Philip, Duke of Wharton," 2 vols., 1732; "Biographia Britannica."

Wharton, (THOMAS,) MARQUIS OF, an English Whig politician, born about 1645, was the eldest son of Philip, Lord Wharton. He entered Parliament in the reign of Charles II., constantly opposed the court, and distinguished himself by his dexterity and turbulence as a politician. In November, 1688, he joined William, Prince of Orange, who appointed him comptroller of the household in 1689. He received the title of Earl of Wharton in 1706, and was lord lieutenant of Ireland from 1708 to 1710. He was the author of "Lillibullero," a famous satirical ballad. In September, 1714, he was appointed lord privy seal by George I., and in 1715 he was created Marquis of Wharton. He died in 1715, leaving a son, Philip. He was characterized by Swift as "the most universal villain that I ever knew." "Those who hated him most heartily," says Macaulay, "admitted that his natural parts were excellent, and that he was equally qualified for debate and for action. . . . He early acquired, and retained to the last, the reputation of being the greatest rake in England. . . . His mendacity and his effrontery passed into proverbs. . . . As a canvasser he was irresistible. . . . Had he not been a man of imperturbable temper, dauntless courage, and consummate skill in fence, his life would have been a short one. But neither anger nor danger ever deprived him of his presence of mind; and he had a peculiar way of disarming his opponents that moved the envy of all the duellists of his time." (Macaulay's "History of England," vol. iv. pp. 136-37.)

See, also, SWIFT'S satire on Wharton in his "Four Last Years of Queen Anne;" and (anonymous) "Memoirs of the Life of Thomas, Marquis of Wharton," 1715.

Wharton, (THOMAS,) an eminent English physician and anatomist, born at Winston, in Durham, about 1610. He took his degree as M.D. at Oxford in 1647, after which he removed to London, and became a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1650. He published a valuable work on glands, entitled "Adenography, or

Description of the Glands," ("Adenographia, sive Glandularum Descriptio," 1656.) He first discovered the excretory duct in the submaxillary gland, which bears his name. Died in 1673.

Whately, hwāt'le, (RICHARD,) Archbishop of Dublin, an eminent English thinker and writer, born in London in 1787, was a son of Dr. Whately, prebendary of Bristol. As a child, he was nervous and shy, and, like De Quincey, appears to have preferred the society of his sisters to that of his brothers. He delighted in arithmetical calculations, which he carried on in his mind. In childhood, as well as in after-life, whatever occupied his thoughts appears to have completely absorbed him for the time. The passion for arithmetic soon left him; he then devoted himself to "castle-building," which, however, took a philosophical or metaphysical, rather than a romantic, direction. In 1805 he entered Oriel College, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow in 1811, and in which he took the degree of M.A. in 1812. While at Oxford, he formed an intimate friendship with Dr. Arnold, which continued unchanged till the death of the latter. In 1810 he gained the prize for the English Essay, the subject being "The Comparative Excellence of the Ancients and Moderns." In 1819 he published "Historic Doubts relative to Napoleon Bonaparte," an ingenious attempt to show the absurdity of skeptical criticism. He married a lady named Pope in 1821. He was appointed Bampton lecturer at Oxford in 1822, and the same year obtained the rectory of Halesworth, in Sussex. His Bampton lectures "On the Use and Abuse of Party Feeling in Religion" were published in 1822. In 1825 he was chosen principal of Saint Alban's Hall, Oxford. He extended his reputation by his "Essays on some of the Peculiarities of the Christian Religion," (1825,) his "Elements of Logic," (1826,) often reprinted, and highly esteemed, his "Essays on some of the Difficulties in the Writings of the Apostle Paul," and his "Errors of Romanism traced to their Origin in Human Nature," (1830.) He was elected professor of political economy at Oxford in 1830, and was appointed Archbishop of Dublin in 1831. He took a prominent part in organizing the national system of education in Ireland. Among his numerous works are "Elements of Rhetoric," (1828,) "Introduction to Political Economy," (1831,) "Sermons on Various Subjects," (1835,) "Essays on some of the Dangers to Christian Faith which may arise from the Teaching or the Conduct of its Professors," (1839,) and "The Kingdom of Christ Delineated, in Two Essays on our Lord's Own Account of His Person," etc., (1841.) He also wrote several valuable articles for the leading reviews. His style is luminous and aphoristic. As a theologian, he was characterized by the liberality of his views and by the freedom and independence of his thoughts. He is justly considered to have been one of the most profound and original thinkers of his time. As a man, he was distinguished for moral courage, and was singularly sincere, generous, and disinterested. Died in October, 1863.

See "Life and Correspondence of Richard Whately, D.D., Late Archbishop of Dublin," by his daughter, E. JANE WHATELY, 2 vols., London, 1866; "London Quarterly Review" for October, 1822; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1864; "British Quarterly Review" for January, 1867. For some strictures on Whately's "Logic," see SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON'S "Logic."

Whately, (WILLIAM,) an English Puritan divine, born at Banbury, in Oxfordshire, in 1583. He became vicar of Banbury about 1610, and published, besides other works, "Prototypes, or the Primary Precedent out of the Book of Genesis." Died in 1639.

Wheare, hwair, ? (DEGORY,) an English historian, born in Cornwall in 1573. He was the first reader of the lecture which Camden founded at Oxford, and wrote several works. Died in 1647.

Whēat'ley, (CHARLES,) an English divine, born in 1686, published a "Rational Illustration of the Common Prayer." Died in 1742.

Wheatley, (FRANCIS,) an English landscape-painter in oil and water-colours, born in London in 1747. He became a Royal Academician in 1791. Died in 1801.

Whēat'ley, (PHILLIS,) a negro poetess, born in Africa about 1753, was brought to America in 1761. She was instructed by her mistress, Mrs. Wheatley, a resident

of Boston, and published, at an early age, "Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral." She was afterwards married to a man named Peters, and died in Boston in 1794.

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Whēat'on, (HENRY,) an American jurist, civilian, and diplomatist, born in Providence, Rhode Island, in November, 1785. He graduated at Brown University in 1802, after which he pursued the study of law at Poitiers, France, and in London. On his return he became a resident of the city of New York, and in 1812 began to edit the "National Advocate," a daily journal. He published in 1815 a "Digest of the Law of Maritime Captures and Prizes," which was received with favour. In 1816 he became a reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of the United States. He contributed many articles to the "North American Review." He was appointed chargé-d'affaires to the court of Denmark in 1826 or 1827, and minister resident at Berlin in 1835. He published in 1836 his most important work, "Elements of International Law," which is highly esteemed as a standard authority. In 1837 he was promoted to the rank of minister-plenipotentiary at Berlin, where he remained until 1846. He wrote an able work entitled a "History of the Law of Nations in Europe and America, from the Earliest Times to the Treaty of Washington," which originally appeared in French at Leipsic in 1841. It was enlarged and published in English in 1845. "Of its great merit," says R. W. Griswold, "all competent critics have given the same testimony." Among his other works is a "History of the Northmen, or Danes and Normans," (1831.) He published "Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States," (12 vols., 1827.) He was elected a corresponding member of the French Institute about 1843. Died near Boston, Massachusetts, in March, 1848.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America," p. 169; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "North American Review" for October, 1832, and January, 1837; "Westminster Review" for July, 1847.

Wheaton, (ROBERT,) a son of the preceding, was born in New York in 1826. He wrote historical and literary articles for several reviews, and acquired distinction as a writer. Died in October, 1851.

See a "Memoir of Robert Wheaton," 1854.

Whēat'stone, (CHARLES,) F.R.S., professor of experimental philosophy in King's College, London, was born at Gloucester in 1802. In early life he was a manufacturer of musical instruments, and made researches on the science of acoustics. He displayed much mechanical ingenuity in the construction of instruments and apparatus. He published in 1834 an "Account of Experiments to Measure the Velocity of Electricity and the Duration of Electric Light." In the same year he became professor of philosophy in King's College, London. He invented the stereoscope, which he described in his "Contributions to the Physiology of Vision," (1838.) He was one of several persons who, in 1837, claimed the honour of the invention of the electric telegraph. Wheatstone and his partner Cooke obtained in 1837 a patent for apparatus which they invented for conveying signals by means of electric currents. They were successful in the practical application of their invention, which soon came into extensive use. He was knighted by the Queen in 1868 in recognition of his eminent scientific attainments and services. Died in 1875.

Whē'don, (DANIEL DENISON,) D.D., an American Methodist divine, born in Onondaga county, New York, in 1808. He became in 1856 editor of the "Methodist Quarterly Review." He has published a "Commentary on the Gospels," and other works.

Wheeler, (DANIEL,) an able minister of the Society of Friends, was born in London in 1771. He enlisted in the British army about 1791, and served in Holland in 1794. Before this time his moral character had become, it is said, very depraved. Having passed through much suffering and danger, and repented of his sins, he quitted the army in 1796, and was approved as a minister by the Friends in 1816. He was employed by the Russian government to superintend agricultural improve-

ments near Saint Petersburg, for many years, (1817-32.) About the end of 1833 he sailed on a religious mission to the islands of the Pacific Ocean, in which he spent nearly four years. He visited the United States in 1839 as a minister of the gospel, and died in the city of New York in 1840.

See "Memoirs of Daniel Wheeler," (partly autobiographic,) 1842.

Wheeler or **Wheler**, (Sir GEORGE,) an English divine, born in Kent or Holland in 1650, became rector of Houghton-le-Spring. He published a "Journey into Greece," and "An Account of the Churches of the Primitive Christians." Died about 1723.

Wheeler, (WILLIAM A.,) an American editor and author, born at Leicester, Massachusetts, November 14, 1833, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1853. In 1856 he went to Cambridge to assist Dr. Worcester in the preparation of his quarto Dictionary, on which he was engaged several years. In 1861 he was employed by Messrs. G. & C. Merriam as one of the editors of the new edition of Webster's quarto Dictionary, which passed through the press under his supervision. Among his various publications we may name a "Dictionary of the Noted Names of Fiction," (1 vol. 12mo, 1865,) a work original in its conception, as well as of great practical value as a book of reference. In 1867 he was appointed assistant superintendent in the Boston Public Library. He died in 1887.

Wheelerlock, (ELEAZAR,) D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Windham, Connecticut, in 1711. He was the founder and first president of Dartmouth College, which grew originally out of an Indian missionary school. Died in 1779.

Wheelerlock, (JOHN,) LL.D., son of the preceding, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1754. He served for a time in the Continental army, and was made a lieutenant-colonel. On the death of his father he became president of Dartmouth College. Died in 1817.

Wheelerwright, (JOHN,) a Puritan divine, born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1594, was a classmate and friend of Oliver Cromwell. He emigrated in 1636 to New England, where he soon after founded the town of Exeter, in Massachusetts. He was a brother-in-law of Mrs. Ann Hutchinson, whose religious views he shared. Died in 1679.

Whethamstede, (JOHN,) an English monk and chronicler, was Abbot of Saint Alban's, and was ordained a priest in 1382. He wrote a chronicle of the period from 1441 to 1461. Died in 1464.

Whetstone, (GEORGE,) an English miscellaneous writer, who lived about 1575. His principal work is a comedy, entitled "Promos and Cassandra," (1578.)

Whewell, hū'el, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., a distinguished English philosopher and scholar, born at Lancaster in 1795. He was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated in 1816, was elected a Fellow of Trinity College, and became an eminent tutor in the same. He was appointed professor of mineralogy in 1823, obtained the chair of moral philosophy or moral theology in 1838, and became master of Trinity College in 1841. Before the last date he had gained distinction as a writer by the production of his "Astronomy and Physics considered with Reference to Natural Theology," (1833,) which is one of the Bridgewater Treatises, "The History of the Inductive Sciences," (3 vols., 1837,) and "The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences founded upon their History," (2 vols., 1840.) Referring to these two works, Professor James D. Forbes says, "One attempt—a bold and successful one—has been made, in our own day, to unite two of the three departments: I mean the History and Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences. An English philosopher, of wonderful versatility, industry, and power, has erected a permanent monument to his reputation, in a voluminous work bearing the preceding title." ("Preliminary Dissertation" in the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica.") An anonymous work called "The Plurality of Worlds" (1853) is generally understood to be the production of Dr. Whewell. The author of this work doubts or denies the existence of a plurality of worlds. He became vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge in 1855. Among his numerous works are "Elements of Morality," (1855.)

and several valuable treatises on tides, published in the "Philosophical Transactions." Died in 1866.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1834, and October, 1837; "London Quarterly Review" for June, 1841; "Westminster Review" for October, 1852.

Whicote, (BENJAMIN,) an English divine, born in Shropshire in 1610, studied at Emanuel College, Cambridge, was appointed one of the university preachers about 1636, took the degree of D.D. in 1649, and afterwards became rector of Milton, in Cambridgeshire. After the restoration he was appointed vicar of Saint Lawrence, Jewry. He was the author of "Observations and Apophthegms," "Moral and Religious Aphorisms," and numerous sermons. He has been called one of the principal founders of the latitudinarian school of divines in England. Died in 1683.

Whipple, (hwīp'pl,) (ABRAHAM,) an American commodore of the Revolution, born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1733. He captured many rich prizes and performed several daring exploits between 1775 and 1781. Died at Marietta, Ohio, in 1819.

See HILDRETH, "Life of A. Whipple."

Whipple, (AMIEL W.,) an American general, born in Massachusetts, graduated at West Point in 1841. He became a captain of topographical engineers in 1855, and chief engineer on the staff of General McDowell in the spring of 1861. He was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, May, 1863, aged about forty-six.

Whipple, (EDWIN PERCY,) a distinguished American critic and essayist, born at Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1819. He published in 1843 in the "Boston Miscellany" an "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Macaulay," which attracted much attention. He has been a contributor to the "American Review," "Christian Examiner," "Methodist Quarterly Review," "North American Review," and the "Atlantic Monthly." A collection of his writings, entitled "Essays and Reviews," was published in 2 vols. in 1849. He is also the author of "Lectures on Subjects connected with Literature and Life," (1849,) and "Character and Characteristic Men," (1867.) Mr. Whipple has acquired a high reputation as a lecturer. In 1859 he delivered before the Lowell Institute, Boston, a course of lectures on the "Literature of the Age of Elizabeth," which were published in a small volume in 1869.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" "North American Review" for January, 1850.

Whipple, (WILLIAM,) an American general of the Revolution, born at Kittery, Maine, in 1730, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was elected to Congress in 1776, was appointed brigadier-general in 1777, and took part in the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga and in the siege of Newport. Died in 1785.

See SANDERSON, "Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Whistler, (hwiss'ler,) (GEORGE WASHINGTON,) an American engineer, born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1800, graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1819. Having been previously employed in the construction of several railroads in the United States, he was invited to Russia in 1842 by the emperor Nicholas to superintend the internal improvements in that country. Died in 1849.

Whiston, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English philosopher and theologian, born at Norton, in Leicestershire, on the 9th of December, 1667. He was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he gave special attention to mathematics and the Cartesian philosophy, and took his degree in 1690. He was elected a Fellow of his college in the same year, and was ordained a priest in 1693. About this time he became acquainted with Sir Isaac Newton. In 1696 he published a "New Theory of the Earth, from its Original to the Consummation of all Things," in which he attributed the great Deluge to the collision of a comet with the earth. This work ran through six editions. He obtained the living of Lowestoft, in Suffolk, in 1698, soon after which he married a Miss Antrobus. In 1701 Newton nominated him as his deputy in the Lucasian professorship at Cambridge. Through the influence of Newton, Whiston obtained the chair of mathematics, which the former resigned in

1703. He then gave up his living at Lowestoft, and removed to Cambridge, where he also officiated as a clergyman, having been appointed lecturer of Saint Clement's. In 1707 he was appointed preacher of the Boyle lecture, and published "Prælectiones Astronomicæ." He was gradually converted to Arian doctrines, which he advocated in a volume of sermons and essays published in 1709, and in other writings. In 1710 he was deprived of his professorship and expelled from the university. He then settled in London, and published a "Historical Preface to Primitive Christianity," (1710,) which was followed by "Primitive Christianity Revived," (4 vols., 1711.) The clergy prosecuted him for heresy in the spiritual courts; but, after many evasive delays, the prosecution was ended in 1715, by an act of grace by which all heretics were pardoned. Whiston was an unflinching and courageous assertor of religious liberty, and was distinguished for his shrewd and pithy retorts in conversation. He was once in company with Addison, Pope, Walpole, and Secretary Craggs, who raised the question whether a secretary of state could be an honest man. Whiston having expressed his opinion in the affirmative, Craggs said, "It might answer for a fortnight, but no longer." Whiston then asked, "Mr. Secretary, did you ever try it for a fortnight?" to which Craggs made no answer. He published in 1737 a translation of Josephus, often reprinted, and in 1749-50 his entertaining "Memoirs of his own Life," (3 vols.) Died in 1752.

See "Biographia Britannica," "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Whit'a-ker, (EDWARD,) an English divine and writer, born in 1750, published "An Abridgment of Universal History," and other works. Died in 1818.

Whitaker, (JOHN,) an English divine, born at Manchester about 1735. He studied at Oxford, and became rector of Ruan-Langhorne, in Cornwall, in 1778. He published, among other works, a "History of Manchester," (1771-75,) "Genuine History of the Britons Asserted," "Mary Queen of Scots Vindicated," (1788,) "The Origin of Arianism Disclosed," and "Sermons upon Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell." Died in 1808.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Monthly Review" for April, 1783, and October, 1795.

Whitaker, (THOMAS DUNHAM,) LL.D., an English divine and writer, born in Norfolk in 1759. He studied law at Cambridge, but subsequently entered holy orders, and became vicar of Blackburn in 1818. He published "The Life and Original Correspondence of Sir George Radcliffe," "History of the Deanery of Craven," and other antiquarian works. Died in 1821.

Whitaker, (WILLIAM,) a learned English theologian, born at Holme, in Lancashire, in 1547. He became professor of divinity at Cambridge in 1579, and master of Saint John's College, Cambridge. He translated the Liturgy of the Church and Nowell's Catechisms into Greek, and wrote numerous controversial works against popery. Died in 1595.

Whit'brëad, (SAMUEL,) an English statesman, born in London in 1758, was the son of an opulent brewer of that city. He studied at Saint John's College, Cambridge, was elected to Parliament for the borough of Steyning in 1790, and was afterwards returned for the town of Bedford. He was a zealous supporter of the Whig party, and a warm personal friend of Mr. Fox. He conducted the impeachment of Lord Melville, and was one of the most influential members of the opposition after the death of Fox. His wife was a daughter of the first Earl Grey. He committed suicide in 1815, during an attack of temporary insanity.

Whit'bÿ, (DANIEL,) an English theologian, born in Northamptonshire in 1638. He studied at Trinity College, Oxford, and rose through several preferments to be rector of Saint Edmund's, Salisbury, having been previously created D.D. His controversial works are numerous, and enjoyed a high reputation in his time; among the most important of these may be named "A Discourse concerning the Idolatry of the Church of Rome," (1674,) "The Absurdity and Idolatry of Host-worship Proven," (1679,) and "The Fallibility of the Roman Church Demonstrated," (1687.) In 1683 he

published a plea for the toleration of dissenters, entitled "The Protestant Reconciler," etc., which encountered violent opposition and was condemned to be burned. His "Paraphrase and Commentary on the New Testament," (1703,) a defence of Arminianism, is regarded as his best production, and was followed by several other works of a similar nature. Dr. Whitby subsequently professed Arianism, in defence of which he wrote a number of tracts, and also defended Bishop Hoadly in the Bangorian controversy. Died in 1726.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

White, (CHARLES,) an English officer and writer, born in Shropshire in 1793, served under Wellington in the Peninsular war, and afterwards in Hanover as adjutant of the Duke of Cambridge. He published "Almacks Revisited," "The King's Page," "Arthur Beverly," and other popular romances; also, "The Belgic Revolution in 1830," (1835,) and "Three Years in Constantinople," (1846.)

White, (DANIEL APPLETON,) a distinguished jurist and scholar, was born in Massachusetts, in what is now the city of Lawrence, June 7, 1776. He graduated at Harvard in 1797, sharing the highest honours of the class with Horace Binney, of Philadelphia. In 1799 he accepted the position of Latin tutor at Harvard, where he remained nearly four years. He began the study of law at Cambridge, and was there admitted to the bar in 1804. His success in his profession was remarkable. From 1810 to 1815 he was a member of the State Senate. In November, 1814, he was elected to Congress from the Essex district by an almost unanimous vote; but before taking his seat in the national legislature he resigned his position as representative and accepted that of judge of probate for the county of Essex, which in the mean time had been tendered to him. He filled this office, with the highest credit to himself and advantage to the Commonwealth, for thirty-eight years.

Judge White was distinguished for his generosity and public spirit, and gave liberally of his time and means to promote the cause of education and other important public interests. He was an active member of many philanthropic and literary associations, and took a deep interest in the cause of temperance. Besides frequent smaller gifts, he gave in all to the Essex Institute at Salem more than 8000 volumes, including the 3000 left in his will. He closed his long and useful life on the 30th of March, 1861.

See the interesting "Memoir of Daniel Appleton White," by G. W. BRIGGS, Salem, 1864; and the "Memoir of Judge White," by DR. WALKER, published in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

White, (GEORGE,) an English mezzotint engraver, son of Robert, noticed below, executed a number of excellent portraits, among which we may name those of Lord Clarendon and Sir Richard Blackmore. Died about 1735.

White, (GILBERT,) an eminent English naturalist and divine, born at Selborne, in Hampshire, in 1720. He studied at Oriol College, Oxford, and took the degree of M.A. in 1746. His principal work, entitled "Natural History of Selborne," appeared in 1789. Its graceful and attractive style, as well as its other merits, have given it a high rank among English classics. After his death, which occurred in 1793, a selection from his journal was published by Dr. Aikin, under the title of "A Naturalist's Calendar," etc. His "Antiquities of Selborne" was published in 1813, in the same volume with the two above-named works.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

White, (HENRY,) an English clergyman, of considerable literary attainments, was a resident of Lichfield, and a friend of Dr. Johnson and other celebrated writers of the time. Died in 1836.

White, (HENRY KIRKE,) often called KIRKE WHITE, an English poet, born at Nottingham in 1785. As a child, he was remarkable for precocity of intellect, and distinguished himself by his attainments in the ancient and modern languages, music, and natural science. Having previously made several contributions to the "Monthly Mirror" and other literary journals, he published about 1803 a collection of poems, which were

severely criticised by the reviewers. The volume, however, attracted the notice of Southey, who subsequently became his warm friend and generous patron. Having about this time experienced deep religious impressions, it became his earnest desire to educate himself for the ministry. Through the assistance of several friends, he was enabled to enter Saint John's College, Cambridge, in 1804. His severe application to study and the excitement of preparing for examination were too much for his originally frail constitution, and he fell into a rapid decline, dying in October, 1806. His works, in prose and verse, were published in 1807 by Southey, with a very interesting biography.

See, also, SOMMERMEYER, "Essay on the Life and Writings of H. Kirke White," 1847; CARY, "Lives of the English Poets, from Johnson to Kirke White;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Monthly Review" for January, 1810.

White, (HUGH LAWSON,) an American statesman, born in Iredell county, North Carolina, in October, 1773. He removed to Knox county, Tennessee, in 1786, and was appointed a judge of the supreme court of that State in 1801. In 1825 he was elected a Senator of the United States for Tennessee. He received twenty-six electoral votes as a candidate for the Presidency in 1836, and was re-elected a Senator in the same year, but he resigned his seat in 1839. Died at Knoxville in 1840.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.

White, (JAMES,) an Irish novelist and poet, wrote romances entitled "Adventures of John of Gaunt," "Richard Cœur de Lion," and "Conway Castle, and other Poems." Died in 1799.

White, (REV. JAMES,) an English dramatist and historian, born in 1785. He published, besides other works, "The Eighteen Christian Centuries," (1858), "Landmarks of the History of Greece," and a "History of England," (1861.) Died in 1862.

White, (JEREMY,) an English nonconformist divine, wrote a work entitled "Restoration of All Things," in support of the doctrine of universal salvation. Died in 1707.

White or Whyte, (JOHN,) an English ecclesiastic, born in Surrey in 1511, was made Bishop of Winchester under the reign of Queen Mary. Died in 1560.

White, (JOHN,) an English divine and popular preacher, sometimes called "the Patriarch of Dorchester," was born in 1574; died in 1648.

White, (JOHN,) called CENTURY WHITE, an English lawyer and nonconformist, born in Pembrokeshire in 1590. He was elected a member of Parliament in 1640, and sat as a lay assessor in the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. He published "The First Century of Scandalous Malignant Priests made and admitted into Benefices by the Prelates," etc. Died in 1645.

White, (JOHN,) an American lawyer, born in 1805. He represented a district of Kentucky in Congress from 1835 to 1845, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives from December, 1841, to March, 1843. Died in 1845.

White, (JOSEPH, D.D.,) an English divine and Orientalist, born in Gloucestershire about 1746. He studied at Wadham College, Oxford, and in 1775 became Laudian professor of Arabic in the university. In 1783 he delivered the Bampton lectures, which were afterwards published under the title of "A View of Christianity and Mahometanism, in their History, their Evidence, and their Effects." They won for him a high reputation and the office of prebendary in the cathedral of Gloucester. It was soon after discovered, however, that they were in great part the composition of the Rev. Samuel Badcock and Dr. Samuel Parr, who had been employed by Dr. White to assist him. He published, in 1800, his "Diataessaron," which was followed by his "Ægyptiaca, or Observations on Certain Antiquities of Egypt," and a critical edition of the Greek New Testament. Died in 1814.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

White, (JOSEPH BLANCO,) often called BLANCO WHITE, a distinguished writer, born at Seville, in Spain, in 1775, was descended from an Irish Catholic family settled in that country. In Spain he was called BLANCO,

which he afterwards exchanged for its English equivalent. He was educated for the Church, but he soon abandoned that profession, and, having settled in England, devoted himself to literature. He had been for several years editor of a Spanish journal, entitled "El Español," and, in 1822, edited "Las Variedades," another Spanish periodical. He was also a contributor to the "Quarterly" and "Westminster" Reviews, the "Dublin University Review," and other literary journals. Among his principal works may be named "The Poor Man's Preservative against Popery," (1825), "Second Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion," (1833,) and a sonnet entitled "Night," which is highly commended by Coleridge. Died in 1841.

See "The Life of the Rev. Joseph Blanco White, written by Himself," London, 1845; J. H. THOM, "Life of J. B. White," 3 vols., 1845; "Blackwood's Magazine" for July, 1825; "London Quarterly Review" for June, 1845; "Westminster Review" for December, 1845; "British Quarterly Review" for August, 1846.

White, (JULIUS,) an American general, born in Madison county, New York, about 1816. He served at the battle of Pea Ridge, March, 1862, and was second in command at Harper's Ferry when Stonewall Jackson captured that place, September 15 of the same year.

White or Vitus, (RICHARD,) an English historian and Roman Catholic priest, born in Hampshire, became a Fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1557. He taught law at Douai. Died in 1612.

White, (RICHARD GRANT,) an American *littérateur*, born in New York in 1822, was for a time associate editor of the "Courier and Enquirer." He published a volume of critical essays, entitled "Shakespeare's Scholar," (1854,) an "Essay on the Authorship of Henry VI.," and a "Life of William Shakespeare," prefixed to his edition of Shakespeare's collected works in 12 vols., (1865 *et seq.*), "Every-Day English," (1880,) and "England Without and Within," (1881.) He died in 1885.

White, (ROBERT,) an English engraver, born in London in 1645. His portraits in mezzotint and line-engraving are very numerous. Died in 1704.

White, (SIR THOMAS,) a wealthy citizen of London, born in 1492, became lord mayor of that city in 1553. He was the founder of Saint John's College, Oxford. Died in 1566.

White, (THOMAS,) an English clergyman, born at Bristol. He became vicar of Saint Dunstan's, Fleet Street, London, in 1575. He founded Sion College, in London, and a hospital. Died in 1623.

White, (THOMAS,) [in Latin, THOMAS AL'BUS or AN'GLUS,] an English philosopher and Roman Catholic priest, born in 1582. He lived mostly on the continent, and published several works on philosophy, etc. Died in 1676.

White, (THOMAS,) an English philosopher, was a friend and correspondent of Descartes. Died in 1696.

White, (THOMAS,) an English divine, born in Kent in 1630, was made Bishop of Peterborough in 1685. He was one of the seven bishops imprisoned in the Tower in 1688. Died in 1698.

See MISS STRICKLAND, "Lives of the Seven Bishops," London, 1866.

White, (WILLIAM, D.D.,) a distinguished American bishop, born at Philadelphia in 1748. He was ordained priest in 1772, and subsequently became rector of Christ Church and Saint Peter's Church, Philadelphia. He was elected Bishop of Pennsylvania in 1786. He published "Comparative Views of the Controversy between the Calvinists and Arminians," and other theological works. Died in 1836.

See BIRD WILSON, "Life of Bishop White," 1839; DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.

White'field, (hwit'feld,) (GEORGE,) an eminent and eloquent English preacher, and the founder of the sect of Calvinistic Methodists, was born at Gloucester in December, 1714. He was a son of an inn-keeper, from whom he inherited little or nothing. His mother, who became a widow about 1716, sent him to a grammar-school. In 1733 he entered Pembroke College, Oxford, as a servitor. He had received from nature a good voice and remarkable rhetorical talents. At college he became an intimate friend of John and Charles Wesley, with

whom he entered into religious fellowship. He was ordained a deacon in 1736, and began soon after to preach with great eloquence and power. In 1737 he preached in London, and other places, to crowded congregations, who listened to him with enthusiastic admiration. He performed a voyage to Georgia in the early part of 1738, instituted an orphan-house at Savannah, and returned to England in September of that year. In 1739 he was ordained a priest by Bishop Benson. Having been excluded from the churches of Bristol, he adopted the practice of preaching in the open air, for which his powerful voice was well adapted. He propagated the Methodist religion at various places with great success. In the autumn of 1739 he again crossed the Atlantic to America, where he spent more than a year in zealous ministerial labours. Having traversed the provinces from New York to Georgia, he returned to England in 1741. Soon after this date Whitefield and Wesley ceased to co-operate, in consequence of their disagreement in doctrines. They differed especially in the doctrine of predestination, which Whitefield accepted, as a disciple of Calvin. (See WESLEY, JOHN.) About 1742 he married a Welsh widow named Mrs. James. They had one child, who died in infancy. He revisited the American colonies in 1744, and laboured among them several years. In 1748 he became acquainted with Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, who appointed him her chaplain. Among the persons who are said to have heard and admired his sermons were Hume, Lord Chesterfield, and Benjamin Franklin. He published a journal of his life, (2d edition, 1756.) He sailed from England in 1769 on his seventh visit to America, and died at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in September, 1770. A collection of his letters, sermons, etc. was published in six volumes, (1771.)

"Hume pronounced him," says Robert Southey, "the most ingenious preacher he had ever heard, and said it was worth while to go twenty miles to hear him. But perhaps the greatest proof of his persuasive powers was when he drew from Benjamin Franklin's pocket the money which that clear, cool reasoner had determined not to give."* ("Life of John Wesley.")

See J. GILLIES, "Life of George Whitefield," 1772; "Genuine and Secret Memoirs relating to that Arch-Methodist, G. Whitefield," Oxford, 1742; SCHAFFHAUSEN, "Historia Methodistarum et Vita Whitefield," 1743; ROBERT PHILIP, "The Life and Times of the Rev. George Whitefield," 1838; R. SOUTHEY, "Life of John Wesley;" "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1838.

White'héad, (DAVID,) an English clergyman, born in Hampshire, became chaplain to Queen Anne Boleyn. He was appointed Archbishop of Armagh in 1552, went into exile on the accession of Queen Mary, and preached at Frankfort. In 1558 he returned to England. Died in 1571.

Whitehead, (GEORGE,) an English Quaker preacher, born in Westmoreland in 1636, procured for the society of which he was a member the allowance of an affirmation in the courts of law, instead of the customary oath. He was a personal friend of George Fox. Died in 1725.

Whitehead, (JOHN,) a Methodist divine and physician, who preached John Wesley's funeral sermon, and afterwards published Memoirs of his life. Died in 1804.

Whitehead, (PAUL,) an English satiric poet, born in London in 1710. His political satire entitled "The State Dunces" was dedicated to Pope, and was followed by "Manners," (1739,) "The Gymnasiad," (1744,) and "Honour," all of which were conspicuous for their virulence and daring personalities. He was an associate of Wilkes, Sir Francis Dashwood, and other profligate wits of the time. Died in 1774.

Whitehead, (WILLIAM,) an English poet and dramatist, born at Cambridge in 1715. He studied at Cambridge, and in 1757 succeeded Colley Cibber as poet-laureate. He published tragedies entitled "The Roman Father" and "Creusa, Queen of Athens," "The School for Lovers," a comedy, and numerous odes, epistles, etc. Died in 1788.

Whitehurst, (JOHN,) an English mechanic of distinguished talents, born in Cheshire in 1713; died in 1788.

White'locke, (hwít'lok,) (BULSTRODE,) an eminent English statesman and lawyer, born in London in 1605, was a son of Sir James, noticed below. His mother was Elizabeth Bulstrode. About 1620 he entered Saint John's College, Oxford, which he quitted, without a degree, to study law in the Middle Temple. He was elected a member of the Long Parliament for Great Marlow in November, 1640, and opposed the arbitrary measures of Charles I. He was chairman of the committee which managed the impeachment of the Earl of Strafford, but was more moderate and conservative than most of the leaders of the popular party. During the civil war he preferred the part of mediator to that of a zealous partisan. He was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the king at Oxford in January, 1642-43. About 1648 he was nominated one of the commissioners of the great seal. He declined to take any part in the trial of Charles I., which he characterized as a "bad business;" but he accepted office under Cromwell, who had much confidence in his integrity and judgment. In 1653 he was sent as ambassador to Sweden, negotiated a treaty with that power, and returned in 1654. He was a member of Cromwell's second Parliament, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons in 1656, soon after which he urged Cromwell to assume the title of king, and obtained a seat in the new House of Peers created by the Protector. He was created a viscount in August, 1658, but he would not accept the title. After the death of Oliver he became president of the council of state, in 1659, and keeper of the great seal, which he resigned about December, 1659. At the restoration of 1660 his name was included in the Act of Oblivion. He died in 1676, leaving a valuable contribution to history, entitled "Memorials of English Affairs from the Beginning of the Reign of Charles I. to the Restoration of Charles II.," (1682,) also "Memorials of English Affairs from the Supposed Expedition of Brute to this Island to the End of the Reign of James I.," which was published in 1709 by William Penn, who prefixed a notice of the author's life. An Account of his Swedish Embassy was published in 1772.

See GUIZOT, "Histoire de la Révolution d'Angleterre;" HUME, "History of England;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Whitelocke, (Sir JAMES,) an English judge, born in London in 1570, was the father of the preceding. He was elected to Parliament in 1620, and afterwards became a judge of the common pleas. He had a good reputation for fidelity to the duties of his office. Died in 1632.

White'side, (JAMES,) LL.D., an Irish jurist and conservative statesman, born in the county of Wicklow about 1806. He was one of the leading counsel in the defence of O'Connell in 1843, and also defended Meagher and Smith O'Brien in the trials of 1848. He was elected to Parliament for Enni-killen in 1851, and in 1859 was returned for the University of Dublin. He became about 1866 lord chief justice of the court of queen's bench in Ireland. He published "Italy in the Nineteenth Century," (1849,) "Vicissitudes of the Eternal City," the "Life and Death of the Irish Parliament," and other works. Died in 1876.

Whit'gift, (JOHN,) an Archbishop of Canterbury, and learned Protestant theologian, born at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, in 1530. He entered Queen's College, Cambridge, about 1548, and afterwards removed to Pembroke Hall. In 1554 he took the degree of bachelor of arts. He adopted the Protestant doctrines at an early age, and, after the accession of Queen Mary, he was protected from persecution by his friend Andrew Perne. Having entered into holy orders in 1560, he gained distinction as a preacher at Cambridge, where he resided many years after the date just named. He became Lady Margaret professor of divinity in 1563, master of Pembroke Hall in 1567, and chaplain of Queen Elizabeth in the same year. About 1568 he was appointed master of Trinity College and regius professor of divinity. He appeared as a champion of the Established Church and its liturgy in a controversy against Cartwright, who was a Puritan. In 1571 he was

* See Franklin's own account of this, in his "Autobiography."

appointed Dean of Lincoln. The constitution and liturgy of the Church of England having been attacked in a Puritan work called "An Admonition to Parliament," Whitgift defended the Church with much ability in his "Answer to the Admonition to Parliament," (1572.) He was appointed Bishop of Worcester in 1576, and gained the favour of the queen by his zeal and severity against the Roman Catholics and Puritans. He succeeded Grindal as Archbishop of Canterbury in 1583, and initiated vigorous measures to enforce conformity to all the doctrines, forms, and discipline of the Church. He required all clergymen to subscribe to the Thirty-Nine Articles, and to recognize the queen as the supreme head of the Church. His intolerance and persecuting spirit are said to have driven many persons into dissent. "Honest and well-intentioned," says Gardiner, "but narrow-minded to an almost incredible degree, the one thought which filled his mind was the hope of bringing the ministers of the Church of England at least to an outward conformity." Lord Burghley remonstrated against his intolerant conduct, without effect. Whitgift declined the office of lord chancellor in 1587. He founded a hospital at Croydon. On the death of Elizabeth (1602) he sent Dr. Nevil to Scotland to court the favour of James I. He took part in the conference at Hampton Court in January, 1604. Died in February, 1604.

See STRYFE, "Life and Acts of John Whitgift," 1718; SIR GEORGE PAULI, "Life of Whitgift," 1699; GARDINER, "History of England from 1603 to 1616," vol. i. ch. iii.; "Retrospective Review," vol. xiii., (1826.)

Whit'ing, (HENRY), an American general of the United States army, was born at Lancaster, in Massachusetts. He wrote various articles for the "North American Review." Died at an advanced age in Saint Louis, Missouri, in 1851.

Whiting, (WILLIAM H. C.), an American general, born in Massachusetts about 1825, graduated at West Point in 1845. He took arms against the Union in 1861, and became a major-general in 1863. He commanded at Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and was taken prisoner at the capture of that fort, in January, 1865. He died in prison, March, 1865.

Whit'lock, (ELIZABETH), an English actress, born in 1761, was a sister of the celebrated Mrs. Siddons. She was married in 1785 to Mr. Whitlock, manager of the Newcastle Theatre. Died in 1836.

Whit'man, (SARAH HELEN POWER), an American poetess, born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1813, published "Hours of Life, and other Poems," (1853,) and a work entitled "Edgar Poe and his Critics," (1860.)

Whitman, (WALTER), an American poet, born at West Hills, Long Island, 1819. Among his works are "Leaves of Grass," (1855,) and "Democratic Vistas," (1870.)

Whitney, (ADELINE D. Train), an American writer born in 1824. Among her works are "Mother Goose for Grown Folks," (1860,) "Patience Strong's O'ings," (1868,) and "Hitherto: a Story of Yesterday," (1869.)

Whitney, (ELL), the inventor of the cotton-gin, was born at Westborough, Worcester county, Massachusetts, December 8, 1765. He displayed great mechanical ingenuity in his early youth, graduated at Yale College in 1792, and went to Georgia to teach school. He became an inmate in the household of General Greene's widow, near Savannah, where, about the end of 1792, he invented the cotton-gin for separating the cotton from the seed. In May, 1793, he formed with Phineas Miller a partnership for the manufacture of the gins. Before he had obtained a patent for his invention, some persons broke open his premises by night and carried off his model machine. He was thus defrauded of his just reward, and was involved in much trouble by the infringements of his patent. "The South," says Horace Greeley, "fairly swarmed with pirates on the invention, of all kinds and degrees." When he prosecuted those who infringed his patent, the juries of Georgia decided for the defendants. The legislature of South Carolina paid him fifty thousand dollars for his patent-right about 1804. Despairing of gaining a competence by this invention, he engaged in the manufacture of fire-arms near New Haven in 1798. He made great improvements in

the construction of fire-arms, and acquired an independent fortune in that business. He married in 1817 a daughter of Judge Pierpont Edwards. "We cannot express," says Judge Johnson, (in 1807,) "the weight of the obligation which the country owes to this invention," (the cotton-gin.) Robert Fulton expressed the opinion that "Arkwright, Watt, and Whitney were the three men that did most for mankind of any of their contemporaries." He died at New Haven in January, 1825.

See a "Memoir of Eli Whitney," in "Silliman's Journal," January, 1832, by PROFESSOR OLMSTED; HENRY HOWE, "Lives of Eminent American Mechanics," 1847; GREELEY, "American Conflict," vol. ii. pp. 58-66.

Whitney, (JOSIAH DWIGHT), an American scientist, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, November 23, 1819. He graduated at Yale College in 1839. In 1842-3, and 1846, he studied in Europe under Elie de Beaumont, Rammelsberg, Heinrich Rose, Liebig, and others. He was employed, as assistant, on the geological survey of New Hampshire in 1840; in 1847-50, on that of the Lake Superior region, as assistant and principal; in 1855-60, partly on that of Iowa and Wisconsin; and in 1860 he was appointed State geologist of California, which office he still holds: being at the same time (since 1865) professor of practical geology in Harvard College and head of its mining school. Apart from the reports of the surveys in which he has been engaged, he has published a translation of "Berzelius on the Blowpipe," (Boston, 1845,) a work "On the Metallic Wealth of the United States, described and compared with that of other Countries," (Philadelphia, 1854,) and many scientific papers in "Silliman's Journal," the "North American Review," etc. He is one of the original members of the National Academy of Sciences, established by Congress in 1863. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale College in 1870.

Whitney, (WILLIAM DWIGHT), a distinguished philologist and Oriental scholar, brother of the preceding, was born February 9, 1827. He graduated at Williams College in 1845. He studied at Berlin and Tübingen in 1850-53, and published, (Berlin, 1856,) in conjunction with Professor R. Roth, the Sanscrit text of the Atharva-Veda, from a collation of all the known manuscripts in Europe. In 1854 he was appointed professor of Sanscrit and comparative philology at Yale College. Since 1857 he has been corresponding secretary of the American Oriental Society, and a principal editor of its Journal, to which his most important contributions have been a translation, with notes, of the "Sūrya-Siddhānta," fully illustrated editions of two of the "Prāticākhyas," criticisms on the Standard Alphabet of Lepsius, and on the views of Biot, Weber, and Müller on the Hindoo and Chinese Asterisms, etc. He has also furnished many articles to other periodicals, as the "North American Review," "New Englander," "Nation," and to the "New American Cyclopædia." He has contributed valuable material to the great Sanscrit Dictionary of Böhtlingk and Roth, now in course of publication at Saint Petersburg. His other published works have been a volume of "Lectures on Language and the Study of Language," (1867,) a "Compendious German Grammar," (1869,) and a "German Reader," (1870.) He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from the University of Breslau in 1861, and that of LL.D. from Williams College in 1863, and from William and Mary College, Virginia, in 1869. In 1869 he was chosen first president of the American Philological Association. In 1870 his "Tāttiriya-Prāticākhyā" received the Bopp prize from the Berlin Academy. As a critic and writer on subjects connected with philology, Professor Whitney is no less distinguished for his clear insight and sound judgment than for his accurate, profound, and varied learning.

Whittemore, whit'mör, (AMOS), a mechanic, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1759, was the inventor of a machine for sticking cards. Died in 1828.

Whittemore, (THOMAS), D.D., an American Universalist divine, born at Boston in 1800, was for many years editor of "The Trumpet," a religious journal. He published a "History of Universalism," "Songs of Zion," and a "Life of Hosea Ballou," (3 vols., 1854-55.) Died in 1861.

Whittier, hwit'te-er, (JOHN GREENLEAF,) a distinguished American poet and philanthropist, born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1806. He was educated by his parents in the principles of the Friends or Quakers, with which denomination he has always remained in connection. He had not the advantage of a classical education. In 1830 he became editor of the "New England Weekly Review," and in 1831 published his "Legends of New England," a collection of Indian traditions. Having early identified himself with the anti-slavery party, he assumed about 1838 the editorship of the "Pennsylvania Freeman," one of the organs of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and in which many of his finest lyrics first appeared. He was for a time corresponding editor of the "National Era," published at Washington. In addition to the above-named works, he has published "Songs of Labour, and other Poems," (1851), "The Chapel of the Hermits," etc., (1853), "Home Ballads and Poems," (1859), "In War-Time, and other Poems," (1863), "National Lyrics," (1865), "Snow-Bound; a Winter Idyl," (1866), "The Tent on the Beach," (1867), "Among the Hills, and other Poems," (1868), "Ballads of New England," (1869), "Child Life," (1870), "Centennial Hymn," (1876), and "The King's Missive," (1881). Nearly all the productions of Whittier in his happier hours are characterized by intense feeling, and, we may add, by all the spirit of the true lyric poet. (For some excellent remarks on the characteristics of Whittier as a poet, see the "Fable for Critics," (pp. 42-44,) by Professor Lowell, whose sketch is just and complimentary.)

See, also, DUVCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "North British Review" for 1867; "North American Review" for April, 1837, and July, 1854; "Democratic Review" for August, 1845.

Whittingham, hwit'ing-am, (SIR SAMUEL FORD,) a British general, who served in the Peninsular war, (1809-13.) He became in 1839 commander-in-chief at Madras, where he died in 1840 or 1841.

Whittingham, (WILLIAM,) an English Puritan minister, born at Chester in 1524. He visited France in 1550, married a sister of Calvin at Orléans, and returned home in the reign of Edward VI. After the accession of Mary he went into exile, and succeeded John Knox as pastor at Geneva, where he assisted in an English translation of the Bible. He became Dean of Durham in 1563. Dr. Sandys, Archbishop of York, in 1577 brought against him a charge of thirty-five articles, one of which was that he was ordained at Geneva only. Whittingham appealed to the queen, who appointed a commission to try the case. Before the case was decided, he died, in 1580.

Whittingham, hwit'ing-am, (WILLIAM ROLLINSON,) D.D., an American divine, born in New York in 1805, was elected in 1840 Bishop of Maryland. He published sermons and other works. Died in 1879.

Whit'ing-ton, (SIR RICHARD,) a famous citizen of London, was thrice elected lord mayor of the city. He was distinguished as a benefactor to the public. Died after 1419.

See "Life of Sir R. Whittington," London, 1811.

Whittington, (ROBERT,) an English grammarian and Latin poet, born at Lichfield about 1480. He was the author of "Epigrammata," and other Latin verses of great elegance, and of several grammatical works.

Whit'tle-sey, (FREDERICK,) an American jurist, born in Washington, Connecticut, in 1799. He settled at Rochester, New York, in 1822, was elected a member of Congress in 1831, and became a judge of the supreme court of New York. Died at Rochester in 1851.

Whit'ty, (EDWARD MICHAEL,) an English journalist, born at Liverpool in 1827, has been associate editor of "The Times," the "Daily News," and other prominent journals.

Whit'worth, (CHARLES,) an English diplomatist, born in Staffordshire in 1670. He was ambassador to Russia in 1710, and was afterwards employed in important missions to Prussia and the Hague. He was minister-plenipotentiary to the Congress of Cambray in 1722. He died in 1725, having been created Baron Whitworth of Galway in 1721. His "Account of Russia

as it was in the Year 1710" was published after his death, by Horace Walpole.

Whitworth, (CHARLES,) a relative of the preceding, was born in Kent in 1754. He was sent in 1788 as envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to Russia, remaining in that country until 1800, when he was sent on a mission to Copenhagen. He was ambassador-extraordinary to the French court in 1802, appointed Viceroy of Ireland in 1813, and in 1815 created Baron Aldbaston and Earl Whitworth. Died in 1825.

Whitworth, (SIR JOSEPH,) an English engineer, was born at Stockport in 1803. He is the head of the well-known engineering firm at Manchester. He invented an improved method of making plane surfaces in metal, an improved measuring machine, and in particular the grooving, rifles, and ordnance called by his name.

Whymer, (EDWARD,) an English traveller, born in London in 1840.

(George John)

Whyte-Melville. See MELVILLE.

Whytt, (ROBERT,) an eminent Scottish physician, born in Edinburgh in 1714. He became professor of medicine in the University of Edinburgh in 1746, first physician to the king in Scotland in 1761, and president of the Royal College of Physicians in 1764. Died 1766.

Wiarda, (THEMANN DOTHIAS,) a Dutch historical writer, born at Emden in 1746, was the author of a "History of East Friesland." Died in 1826.

Wibald, or **Wibold**, written also **Guibald**, a celebrated monk, born near Liege about 1097. He was employed in important affairs by the emperor Lothaire and his successor Conrad. He was elected Abbot of Corvey or Corbie, in Westphalia, in 1147. Died in 1158.

Wiberg, ve'e'bërg, (ANDREAS,) D.D., a Swedish divine, born in Helsingland in 1816, was originally a Lutheran, but joined the Baptists in 1852. Having resided three years in the United States of America, he became, after his return, pastor of the Baptist church in Stockholm, and editor of "The Evangelist."

Wibold or **Wiboldus**. See WIBALD.

Wicar, ve'kär', (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH,) a French historical painter, born at Lille in 1762, was a pupil of David. He passed the greater part of his mature life in Italy, and made a valuable collection of the designs of Italian masters. These are now in the Museum of Lille. He died at Rome in 1834.

See DUFAY, "Notice de Wicar," 1844.

Wicherly. See WYCHERLY.

Wichern, wîk'ern, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) D.D., an eminent German philanthropist and divine, born at Hamburg in 1808. He founded near that city, in 1833, a Raupes-Haus, or reformatory school for destitute and vagrant children, and soon after established the Institute of Brothers, for the gratuitous training of teachers for such schools. He was also chiefly instrumental in organizing the association known as the Inner Mission of the German Evangelical Church, of which he published an account in 1849.

Wichmann, wîk'mân, (JOHANN ERNST,) a German physician, born at Hanover in 1740. He studied at Göttingen, and, after having visited London and Paris, was appointed court physician at Hanover. He wrote a valuable work, entitled "Ideas on Diagnosis," and other medical treatises. Died in 1804.

Wichmann, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German sculptor, born at Potsdam in 1775, was a pupil of Schadow, and afterwards studied in Italy. He executed a number of portrait-busts and statues; among the latter, that of the Russian empress Alexandra is especially admired. Died in 1836.

Wichmann, (LUDWIG WILHELM,) a brother of the preceding, was born about 1785. He acquired a high reputation in the same department of sculpture. Among his master-pieces are busts of Körner, Schleiermacher, Hegel, and Henrietta Sontag. Wichmann became professor in the Academy of Arts at Berlin. Died in 1859.

Wickens, (SIR JOHN,) one of the vice-chancellors of England, born in 1815, died in 1873.

Wickham. See WYKEHAM.

Wicquefort, de, dëh wîk'fort, (or vëk'for'), (ABRAHAM,) a Dutch diplomatist, born at Amsterdam in 1598.

He was appointed by the Elector of Brandenburg his resident at the French court, which post he occupied for upwards of thirty years. He was arrested in 1658 by order of Cardinal Mazarin, and imprisoned in the Bastille on a charge of conveying secret intelligence to the States-General. Being released after a year's confinement, he was obliged to leave the country, and on his return to Holland was made historiographer to the States, and appointed minister to the Hague by the Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg. In 1676 he was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment on a charge of unlawful correspondence with the enemies of his country. He effected his escape in 1679, and died about 1682. He wrote a work entitled "The Ambassador and his Functions," (1681,) and a "History of the United Provinces," etc., (both in French.)

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires," PAQUOT, "Mémoires."

Wicquefort, de, (JOACHIM,) a Dutch diplomatist, born at Amsterdam, was a brother of the preceding. He was employed in divers negotiations during the Thirty Years' war by Bernard, Duke of Saxe-Weimar. Died in 1670.

Wida. See WEIDEN.

Widmanstadt, wít'mân-stât', (JOHANN ALBRECHT,) a German Orientalist, born at Nellingen, near Ulm, in the fifteenth century. He studied languages in Italy and Spain, and returned to Germany in 1541. He was appointed a member of the council of the Emperor of Germany in 1552. He produced a New Testament in Syriac, (1555.) Died before 1559.

See WALDAU, "J. A. Widmanstadt," 1796.

Widmer, wít'mēr, (SAMUEL,) a Swiss inventor and manufacturer, born in the canton of Aargau in 1767, was a nephew of Oberkampff. He had a manufactory of calico or painted muslins at Jouy, and invented the art of printing muslins with engraved cylinders of copper. He also invented a machine to engrave the cylinders. Died in 1821.

Widmann, wídn'mân, (MAX,) a Bavarian sculptor, born at Eichstadt in 1812, studied at Munich under Schwanthaler. He afterwards visited Rome, where he executed his "Shield of Hercules," which is ranked among his master-pieces. Among his other works may be named statues of Rauch and of Orlando di Lasso, and the group of "A Hunter Defending his Family from a Panther." In 1848 he succeeded Schwanthaler as professor of sculpture in the Academy of Art at Munich.

Widukind. See WITTEKIND.

Wiebeking, wée'bēh-king', (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a celebrated German engineer and scientific writer, born at Wollin, in Pomerania, in 1762. He rose through several offices to be general inspector of roads and canals in Bavaria in 1805. He published several works of great merit, among which we may name his "Theoretical and Practical Naval Architecture," (*Wasserbaukunst*,) (5 vols., 1805,) "Theoretical and Practical Civil Architecture," (4 vols., 1821, with 109 plates,) and "Historical Analysis of the Monuments of Antiquity," etc., (1840,) the last named in French. Died in 1842.

Wiedemann, wée'deh-mân', (LUDWIG,) a German statuary and founder, born at Nordlingen in 1690; died in 1754.

Wieden or Wida. See WEIDEN.

Wiegleb, wée'g'lep, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German chemist, born at Langensalza in 1732. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of the Progress and Discoveries in Chemistry among the Ancients," (1791.) Died in 1800.

Wiegmann, wée'g'mân, (AREND FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German naturalist, born at Brunswick in 1802, published, conjointly with Ruthe, a "Manual of Zoology," (1832,) and founded in 1835 a journal entitled "Archives for Natural History." Died in 1841.

Wieland, wée'land, [Ger. pron. wée'lânt; Lat. WIELANDUS,] (CHRISTOPH MARTIN,) a celebrated German poet, born at Oberholzheim, near Biberach, in Würtemberg, September 5, 1733, was a son of a Protestant clergyman. About the age of twelve he began to write verses in German and in Latin. He was sent to the Academy of Klosterbergen, near Magdeburg, in his fourteenth year, and became a good classical scholar.

Having returned to his father's house at Biberach in 1750, he fell in love with his cousin, Sophia von Gutermann, who was afterwards known as an authoress under the name of Madame de Laroche. Inspired by this passion, he wrote a didactic poem "On the Nature of Things, or the Most Perfect World," (1751.) He entered the University of Tübingen as a student of law about the end of 1750; but he gave his attention more to classical literature and philosophy. He produced in 1752 "Ten Moral Epistles" in verse, which present the first indication of that Socratic and Horatian irony in which he afterwards excelled. His poem "Arminius" or "Hermann" (1752) procured for him the friendship of Bodmer, who invited him to Zurich. He accepted the invitation, and passed several years in the house of Bodmer, who exercised a temporary influence over his literary character. Under this influence Wieland wrote "The Trial of Abraham," ("Der geprüfte Abraham," 1753,) and "Letters from the Dead to their Living Friends," (1753.)

The religious enthusiasm of his youth was followed by a reaction, and his imagination became more sober as his reason was more developed. In 1754 he ceased to reside in the house of Bodmer; but he remained at Zurich about four years longer, as tutor in private families. In 1757 he produced five cantos of "Cyrus," an epic poem, which he never finished. He afterwards wrote a beautiful poem entitled "Araspes and Panthea," (1758.) He resided a short time at Berne, from which he removed in 1760 to Biberach, where he became intimate with Count Stadion, and renewed his intimacy with his cousin Sophie, who had been married to M. de Laroche. Wieland was appointed a member of the council of Biberach, or director of the chancery. He produced a translation of Shakspeare's dramas, (8 vols., 1762-66.) This was the first version of Shakspeare that had appeared in the German language. Wieland was not specially qualified for this task, his genius being by no means Shakspearian.

In 1765 he married a lady of Augsburg, with whom he lived happily for many years. His works written after 1760 are, unhappily, tainted with sensuality and epicureanism. He published in 1766 his best novel, "Agathon," which, said Lessing, "is one of the most remarkable books of our age." His poem entitled "Musarion" (1768) was admired for its graceful style and ingenious irony. In 1769 he became professor of philosophy at Erfurt. He produced numerous works in rapid succession, and was much censured by the critics because the tone of his later works was not so religious as that of his first. He defended himself with the weapons of satire and humorous invective, in "Love Accused," ("Der verklagte Amor,") and "The Manuscript of Diogenes of Sinope," (1770.) On account of his wit, combined with a certain levity, Wieland has often been called "the German Voltaire."

Having been invited by the Duchess Amelia of Saxe-Weimar to direct the education of her sons, he removed to Weimar in 1772. He produced, in 1773, "Alceste," an opera, which had great success. About the same date he founded the "Deutscher Mercur," a monthly literary periodical, of which he was the chief or sole editor until 1790, after which it was edited by Wieland and Böttiger about fifteen years. He formed a friendship with Goethe about 1775. In 1773 he published a humorous work called "The People of Abdera," ("Die Abderiten,") and in 1780 the romantic poem of "Oberon," which is his most celebrated poetical production, and which was praised by Goethe as a master-piece. It combines a variety of merits,—originality of personages, purity of language, refinement of irony, and profoundness of sentiment.

He afterwards produced a free translation of the Epistles and Satires of Horace, (1782-86,) to which he added valuable commentaries. He also translated Lucian, (1788-91.) Among his later works is "Peregrinus Proteus," (1791.) He published an edition of his complete works, (36 vols. 4to, 1794-1802.) Wieland was the father of fourteen children. In 1798 he purchased a farm or country-seat at Osmanstädt, near Weimar. He enjoyed in his later years a competent fortune, and the

society of Goethe, Schiller, and Herder. Died near Weimar in January, 1813.

See GRUBER, "C. M. Wieland," 4 vols., 1818; H. DÖRING, "C. M. Wieland; biographisches Denkmal," 1840; CANTÙ, "Wieland ed i suoi Contemporanei," 1844; H. DÖRING, "C. M. Wieland's Biographie," 1853; CARL P. GOZ, "Laudatio Wielandii," 1820; GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung;" LABOURCETTE, "Notice sur la Vie de Wieland," 1820; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for June, 1828.

Wieling, wēe'ling, (ABRAHAM,) a German jurist, born in Westphalia in 1693. He became professor of law at Utrecht in 1739. Died in 1746.

Wienburg, wēen'bārg, (LUDOLF,) a German *littérateur* and journalist, born in 1803, was successively associate editor of the "Deutschen Revue," at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, the "Hamburger Neue Zeitung," and other periodicals. He has also published "Holland in the Year 1831 and 1832," and other works, on various subjects.

Wier, van, vān weer, written also **Weier**, (JOHN,) a distinguished physician, born in North Brabant in 1515, is said to have been the first to oppose the belief in witchcraft, in condemnation of which he published a work entitled "De Præstigiis Dæmonum et Incantationibus ac Veneficiis," (1563.) Died in 1558.

See FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica."

Wiertz, weerts or veerts, (ANTOINE,) an eminent Belgian painter, born at Dinant in 1806, was a pupil of Van Brée. He painted large historical and religious pictures, among which are "The Revolt of the Angels" and "The Triumph of Christ." The government built for him a large *atelier*, always open to the public. He invented a new and secret method of painting, which, it is said, unites the advantages of fresco- and oil-painting. Died in 1865.

Wieselgren, vee'sel-grēn', (PETER,) a distinguished Swedish writer and philanthropist, born near Wexiö in 1800. He studied at the University of Lund, and in 1834 settled as pastor at Westerstad, in Scania. He became a zealous advocate of the temperance reform and of the Inner Mission, and published, besides several religious works, a history of Swedish literature, entitled "Sveriges Sköna Litteratur," (3 vols., 1833.) He has also been a principal contributor to Palmblad's "Biographical Lexicon of Celebrated Swedes."

Wietersheim, von, fon wēe'ters-him', (EDUARD,) a German statesman, born in 1789, filled several offices under the Saxon government, and was appointed in 1840 minister of public instruction.

Wiffen, (JEREMIAH HOLME,) an English writer and translator, born near Woburn in 1792. Among his original works are poems entitled "Aonian Hours," "The Luck of Eden Hall," a ballad, "Julia Alpinula, the Captive of Stamboul," and other poems, and "Historical Memoirs of the House of Russell," etc. His translation in the Spenserian stanza of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered" came out in 1830. He also translated the poems of Garcilasso de la Vega from the Spanish. He held for many years the office of private secretary and librarian to the Duke of Bedford. Died in 1856.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Westminster Review" for 1827; "Monthly Review" for June, 1821.

Wig'an, (ALFRED SYDNEY,) a popular English actor, born in Kent in 1818.

Wigand, wēe'gānt, written also **Vigand**, (JOHANN,) a German Lutheran minister, born at Mansfeld in 1523. He wrote several religious works. Died in 1587.

Wigand, (JUSTUS HEINRICH,) a German physician, but more particularly distinguished as an accoucheur and writer on obstetrics, was born in 1769; died at Mannheim in 1817.

Wigand, (OTTO FRIEDRICH,) a German publisher, born at Göttingen in 1795. Among his publications was a "Conversations-Lexikon" for the people, begun in 1845.

Wigand, (PAUL,) a German jurist and historian, born at Cassel in 1786. He published a treatise "On the Secret Tribunal of Westphalia," and various other works on German history, law, and antiquities.

Wigard, wēe'gārt, (FRANZ,) born at Mannheim, in Germany, in 1807, studied law and forest-science, and various other branches, at Munich, and afterwards

became principal of the Stenographic Institute at Dresden. In 1848 he was a member of the National Assembly at Frankfort, where he sat on the left. He published a "Manual of Stenography," (1852,) and other works.

Wigbode, wīg'bo-deh, a German poet of the eighth century, enjoyed great consideration at the court of Charlemagne.

Wight, wit, (ORLANDO WILLIAMS,) an American *littérateur*, born in Alleghany county, New York, in 1824. He translated from the French Cousin's "History of Modern Philosophy," (2 vols., 1852,) and Pascal's "Thoughts," (1859,) and has written several original works, among which is a "Life of Abelard and Héloïse," (1853.)

Wight, wit, (ROBERT,) M.D., a Scottish botanist, born about 1796. He went to India about 1820 as a surgeon in the service of the East India Company. He published "Illustrations of Indian Botany," (2 vols., 1838-50,) and "Figures of East Indian Plants," ("Icones Plantarum Indiæ Orientalis," 6 vols., 1838-56.)

Wightman, wit'man, (SIR WILLIAM,) a British judge, born in Scotland about 1784. He practised law with some distinction, and was appointed a judge of the court of queen's bench in 1841. Died in 1863.

Wignerod or **Vignerod**, de, dēh vèn'yeh-rod', (FRANÇOIS,) a French general, a nephew of Cardinal Richelieu, defeated a Spanish fleet near Genoa in 1638. He died in 1646, aged thirty-seven. He was grandfather of Marshal Richelieu.

Wikström or **Wikstroem**, vik'ström, (JOHAN EMANUEL,) a Swedish botanist, born at Wenersborg in 1789. He became professor of botany at Stockholm in 1822, and wrote several botanical works. Died in 1856.

Wilber-force, (EDWARD,) a writer, a son of the following, was born about 1836. He published "Brazil viewed through a Naval Telescope," and contributed to several periodicals.

Wilberforce, (ROBERT ISAAC,) an English divine and writer, son of the celebrated William Wilberforce, was born at Clapham Common in 1802. He studied at Oriel College, Oxford, and was made Archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire in 1840. Among his principal works are a historical compendium, entitled "The Five Empires," (1840,) "Doctrine of the Incarnation," (1848,) and a "History of Erastianism," (1851.) In 1854 he resigned his office, and became a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Died in Italy in 1857.

Wilberforce, (SAMUEL,) a brother of the preceding, was born in 1805, studied at Oriel College, Oxford, and subsequently rose through various preferments to be Bishop of Oxford, (1845,) lord high almoner of the queen, (1847,) and Bishop of Winchester, (1869.) He published "Sermons at Oxford," (1839,) "Eucharistica," (1839,) "Rocky Island, and other Parables," (1840,) "History of the Episcopal Church in America," (1844,) and with his brother, the "Life and Correspondence of William Wilberforce," (1838.) He made successful speeches in the House of Lords. He was killed by a fall from his horse in 1873.

Wilberforce, (WILLIAM,) an illustrious English philanthropist, born at Hull on the 24th of August, 1759. When he was about twelve years old he felt deep religious impressions, which his friends spared no pains to stifle. He entered Saint John's College, Cambridge, in October, 1776, and became a general favourite among the students. "There was no one," says T. Gisborne, "at all like him for powers of entertainment." Wilberforce informs us that he was a good classic, but he neglected mathematics almost entirely. Before he was twenty years old he inherited an ample fortune. He formed at Cambridge a slight acquaintance with William Pitt, of whom he became an intimate friend soon after he left college. Having resolved to enter public life, he offered himself as a candidate and was elected a member of Parliament for Hull in 1780. This election cost him over £8000. He entered Parliament as an opponent of the American war and of Lord North's administration; but he was rather an independent member than a partisan. After Pitt became a cabinet minister, in 1782, he often lodged in Wilberforce's villa at Wimbledon.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, *long*; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, *short*; a, e, i, o, *obscure*; fār, fäll, fät; mêt; nôt; gōöd; mōön;

"With talents of the highest order, and eloquence surpassed by few, he entered upon public life possessed of the best personal connections in his intimate friendship with Mr. Pitt." ("Life of Wilberforce," by his sons.) In 1783 he visited France, in company with Mr. Pitt. He made a famous speech against the coalition of Lord North and Mr. Fox, at York, in March, 1784, and, as a supporter of Pitt, was elected a member for Yorkshire. He passed part of the years 1784 and 1785 in a continental tour with Isaac Milner, during which he became deeply interested in vital religion. On his return he commenced, in November, 1785, a private journal, in which he kept a record of his spiritual conflicts and devotional exercises. "He now began," say his sons, "to open to his friends the change which had passed upon him." In a letter to Mr. Pitt, he wrote, "I can no more be so much of a party man as I have been before." "Pitt's answer was full of kindness," but "he tried to reason me out of my convictions."

Among the results of his conversion was the devotion of his life to the arduous enterprise of the abolition of the slave-trade. In 1787 Thomas Clarkson, Granville Sharp, and ten others formed a committee to promote the suppression of the trade, in co-operation with Wilberforce, who also received from Mr. Pitt a promise of assistance. In May, 1788, Pitt moved a resolution binding the House to consider the subject of the slave-trade early in the ensuing session. Wilberforce made a long and able speech on the subject in May, 1789. "He was supported in the noblest manner by Mr. Pitt, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Fox." The movement, however, encountered long and bitter opposition. He opened the campaign in 1790 by a motion, which was carried on the 27th of January, for referring to a special committee the examination of witnesses. After the end of the session he made himself master of the vast mass of evidence which had been collected on the subject. In April, 1791, the motion for the abolition of the slave-trade was rejected, eighty-eight members voting for it, and one hundred and sixty-three against it.

The war against France, which he opposed, in 1792, caused the first decided political separation between him and Pitt. He had the courage to withstand the popular current, and offended many of his friends by moving an amendment to the address on the war about the end of 1794. In February, 1796, he again brought in an abolition bill, which was defeated by a small majority, seventy-four to seventy.

He was re-elected a member for the county of York in 1796. In 1797 he married Barbara Ann Spooner, and published a work entitled a "Practical View of the Prevailing Religious System of Professed Christians contrasted with Real Christianity," which was received with great favour. It ran through five editions before the end of the year. In 1826 fifteen editions had been issued in England, besides twenty-five editions in the United States. In April, 1798, he renewed his motion for the abolition of the slave-trade, and was defeated by a majority of four votes. In March, 1799, he made a speech in favour of immediate abolition, which was rejected by a vote of eighty-four against fifty-four. He was a liberal contributor to various charitable institutions, and gave privately much money to the poor. He took a prominent part in the foundation of the Bible Society in 1803. In 1804 he procured the assent of the House of Commons to the first reading of his abolition bill. Pitt pressed earnestly for a postponement of the abolition question, but Wilberforce said he would never "make that holy cause subservient to the interests of party." On the second reading he was defeated by seventy-seven to seventy. The royal family opposed abolition, but the ministers Fox and Grenville, who came into power in 1806, cordially supported the measure, which triumphed at last in February, 1807. On the final passage of the bill in the House of Commons, two hundred and eighty-three voted for it, and sixteen against it. "The whole House, surprised into a forgetfulness of its ordinary habits, burst forth into acclamations of applause."

He continued to represent Yorkshire until 1812, having been elected five times without a contest, and

he was chosen a member for Bramber in that year. He supported the motion for the emancipation of Roman Catholics in 1813, though "all the religious people were on the other side." In 1814 he dined in London with Madame de Staël, who afterwards said, "Mr. Wilberforce is the best converser I have met with in this country. I have always heard that he was the most religious, but I now find that he is the wittiest man in England." About 1818 he began to agitate the emancipation of the West Indian slaves, on which he wrote an Appeal to the Nation in 1823. On account of his declining health, he trusted the management of the cause in the House of Commons to T. Fowell Buxton. He retired from Parliament in 1825, and survived until the bill for the abolition of slavery was read a second time. Three days after this event, he died, in London, in July, 1833.

Wilberforce was, according to Sir James Mackintosh, "the very model of a reformer. Ardent without turbulence, mild without timidity or coldness; neither yielding to difficulties, nor disturbed or exasperated by them; . . . just and charitable even to his most malignant enemies, unwearied in every experiment to disarm the prejudices of his more rational and disinterested opponents, and supporting the zeal without dangerously exciting the passions of his adherents." Again he says, alluding to Wilberforce's universal sympathies, "I never saw one who touched life at so many points." "The basis of Mr. Wilberforce's natural character," says Sir James Stephen, "was an intense fellow-feeling with other men. No one more readily adopted the interests, sympathized with the affections, or caught even the transient emotions of those with whom he associated. . . . The most somnolent company was aroused and gladdened by his presence." "Contemporary with Lord Grenville and Mr. Pitt," says Lord Brougham, "appeared a man in some respects more illustrious than either,—one who, among the greatest benefactors of the human race, holds an exalted station,—one whose genius was elevated by his virtues and exalted by his piety. . . . His eloquence was of a very high order. It was persuasive and pathetic in an eminent degree; but it was occasionally bold and impassioned, animated with the inspiration which deep feeling alone can breathe into spoken thought." ("Statesmen of the Time of George III.")

See "The Life of William Wilberforce," by his sons, ROBERT I. and SAMUEL WILBERFORCE, 1838; "Correspondence of William Wilberforce," 2 vols., 1840; J. COLOUGHAN, "W. Wilberforce," 1866; BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.," vol. II.; J. S. HARFORD, "Recollections of William Wilberforce," 1865; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1807, and April, 1838; "Fraser's Magazine" for September, 1838; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Wilbord. See WILLEBRORD.

Wilbur, (HERVEY BACKUS,) M.D., an American physician and philanthropist, born at Wendell, Massachusetts, in 1820, was the founder of schools for idiots in the United States. On the establishment in 1854 of the New York State Asylum for Idiots at Syracuse, he was appointed its superintendent.

Wilbur, (JOHN,) a minister of the society of Friends, or Quakers, born in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, in 1774. He distinguished himself by his opposition to Joseph John Gurney, a celebrated minister of the same society, who visited New England in 1838, and whom he charged with unsound doctrines. He attached a party to himself, but, being in a small minority, he was disowned or excommunicated by the New England Yearly Meeting in 1843. His adherents in New England, and in other parts of the United States, are popularly designated as "Wilburites." Died in 1846.

Wilbye, wil'be,? (JOHN,) an eminent English composer, lived about 1570. His works are principally madrigals, which are ranked among the most exquisite compositions of the kind.

Wilcocks, (JOSEPH,) an English writer, born in 1723, was a son of the Bishop of Rochester. He was the author of a work entitled "Roman Conversations." Died in 1791.

Wilcox, (CARLOS,) an American poet, born at Newport, New Hampshire, in October, 1794. He studied theology at Andover, began to preach in 1819, and pub-

lished in 1822 the first book of a poem called "The Age of Benevolence." He was ordained minister at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1824, and soon obtained a high reputation for eloquence. He produced in 1824 "The Religion of Taste," a poem. Died in 1827.

See "Remains of Carlos Wilcox," 1828; R. W. GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America."

Wilcox or **Willcox**, (ORLANDO B.), an American general, born at Detroit about 1824, graduated at West Point in 1847. He commanded a brigade at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, was taken prisoner in that battle, and detained a year or more. He afterwards served at South Mountain, September, 1862.

Wild, **Wilt**, (FRANZ), a German opera-singer of high reputation, born at Hollabrunn, in Lower Austria, in 1792; died January 1, 1860.

Wild, (HENRY), sometimes called "the Learned Tailor," was born in Norwich, England, about 1684. He studied Latin and Greek at the grammar-school of his native town, and afterwards, while working at his trade, mastered the Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, and other Oriental tongues. He subsequently obtained an office in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. He translated from the Arabic the legend entitled "Mohammed's Journey to Heaven." Died about 1730.

See "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," vol. i., 1839.

Wild, [Lat. FE'RUS,] (JOHANN), a German monk and writer, born near Mentz about 1485. He published "Commentaries on Scripture," and other works. Died in 1554.

Wild, (ROBERT), an English poet and dissenting minister, born in 1609. He became rector of Aynhoe about 1648, and was ejected in 1662. Among his works is a "Northern Tour," ("Iter Boreale.") Died in 1679.

Wilda, **Wıldá**, (WILHELM EDUARD), a distinguished German jurist, born at Altona in 1800, became in 1854 professor of German law at Kiel. He published several legal works. Died in 1856.

Wild'bore, (CHARLES), an ingenious English mathematician, born in Nottinghamshire, became curate of Sulney. He died at an advanced age in 1802 or 1803.

Wilde, **vil'deh**, (JAKOB), a Swedish historian, born in Courland in 1679. He published, besides other useful works, "Pragmatic History of Sweden," ("Sueciæ Historia pragmatica," 1731.) Died in 1755.

Wilde, **wild**, (RICHARD HENRY), an author and lawyer, born in Dublin in 1789, was a child when his parents emigrated to the United States. He studied law, was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1809, and elected to Congress in 1815. He also represented a district of Georgia in Congress from 1828 to 1835, and acquired distinction as an orator. In 1835 he visited Europe, where he passed about five years. He published in 1842 "Conjectures and Researches concerning the Love, Madness, and Imprisonment of Torquato Tasso," which, says R. W. Griswold, "is a work of extraordinary merit and of great interest to all lovers of literary history." He also wrote a number of popular lyrics. He became professor of common law in the University of Louisiana in 1844. Died in New Orleans in 1847.

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

Wilde, (THOMAS.) See TRURO, LORD.

Wildenow. See WILLDENOW.

Wildens, **wil'dens**, (JAN), a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Antwerp. He was employed by Rubens to paint backgrounds for his pictures. Died in 1644.

Wild'er, (MARSHALL PINCKNEY), an American merchant and eminent horticulturist, born at Rindge, New Hampshire, in 1798, became in 1825 a resident of Boston. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, of which he was for many years president. He was the first president of the United States Agricultural Society, and also for many years president of the American Pomological Society.

See LIVINGSTON, "Portraits of Eminent Americans."

Wil'ford, (FRANCIS), a distinguished officer and Oriental scholar, born in Hanover, was sent in 1781 as lieutenant of reinforcements to the British troops in India, where he acquired the language of the country,

and became one of the first members of the Asiatic Society. He was the author of numerous contributions to the "Asiatic Researches." Died in 1822.

Wil'fred, [Lat. WILFRE'DUS,] SAINT, a celebrated Saxon prelate, of noble birth, was born in Bernicia in 634 A.D. He visited Rome at an early age for the purpose of obtaining information on disputed theological points, and, after his return, received from the King of Northumbria a grant of land and a monastery at Ripon. Having been ordained a priest in 664, he attended the conference at Whitby the same year, when the controversy between the Scottish clergy and the rest of Christendom on the observance of Easter was decided against the former. He was soon after appointed Bishop of York by Alchfred, King of Northumbria, whose successor, Egfred, fearing the ambition of Wilfred, divided the bishopric into three. He was involved in a protracted contest for the see of York, but eventually retired to a monastery, where he died in 709 A.D.

See MABILLON, "Acta Sanctorum," etc.

Wilfredus. See WILFRED.

Wilhelm, the German of WILLIAM, (which see.)

Wilhelm, **wil'helm**, (JANUS), a German philologist, born at Lubeck in 1554. He published a work "On the Magistrates of the Roman Republic," (1577,) "Verisimilium Libri tres," (1582,) and other works, which evince much critical sagacity. Died at Bourges in 1584.

Wilhem, **wé'lem'**, (GUILLAUME LOUIS Bocquillon —bo'ke'yón'), a French composer, born in Paris in 1781. He became professor of harmony at the Lycée Napoléon in 1810, and applied Lancaster's method of mutual instruction to teach singing in schools. He composed music for some songs of Béranger. Died in 1842.

See JOMARD, "Discours sur la Vie de G. L. B. Wilhem," 1842; A. DE LAFAGE, "Notice sur Wilhem," 1844.

Wilken, **wil'ken**, (FRIEDRICH), a German historian and Oriental scholar, born at Natzeburg in 1777. He studied at Göttingen, became professor of history at Heidelberg in 1805, and was appointed chief librarian and professor in the University of Berlin in 1817. He published a "History of the Crusades according to Oriental and Western Accounts," (7 vols., 1807-32,) and several other works. Died in 1840.

Wilkes, **wilks**, (CHARLES), an American naval officer, born in the city of New York in 1801, entered the navy in 1816, and became a lieutenant in 1826. He commanded an exploring expedition which was sent out by the United States government to the Antarctic regions in 1838. He discovered the Antarctic Continent, explored many islands and coasts, completed a voyage round the world, and returned in June, 1842. He published a narrative of this expedition, in 5 vols., (1845.) He obtained the rank of captain in 1855. In November 1861, he captured J. M. Mason and J. Slidell from the British steam-packet Trent. For this act he received the thanks of Congress; but his conduct was not approved by the President. He was promoted to be a commodore in 1862, after which he commanded a squadron in the West Indies. In July, 1866, he was made a rear-admiral. He died in 1877.

Wilkes, **wilks**, (JOHN), a celebrated English politician, born in London in 1727, was educated at Leyden, and became a good classical scholar. His manners were fascinating, and his habits dissolute. In 1749 he married a Miss Mead, a rich heiress, ten years older than himself. He was elected a member of Parliament for Aylesbury in 1757, and re-elected in 1761. In 1762 he founded the "North Briton," a journal which assailed Lord Bute's administration with great animosity and rendered Bute so unpopular that he resigned office. "Wilkes had," says Macaulay, "the requisites for the character of demagogue. He was clever, courageous, unscrupulous. He was a good scholar, expert in resource, humorous, witty, and a ready master of the arts of conversation. He could 'abate and dissolve a pompous gentleman' with singular felicity." (Review of the "Works of Charles Churchill," 1845.) In No. xlvi. of the "North Briton," published in April, 1763, he accused the king of an "infamous fallacy" which appeared in the speech from the throne. For this offence he was committed to the Tower on a general warrant issued by Lord Halifax,

secretary of state. Having been brought into the court of common pleas by the writ of habeas corpus, he was discharged in May, 1763. He was convicted of libel by the House of Commons, expelled in January, 1764, and, having absented himself from the island, was outlawed. He returned in 1768, and was elected member for Middlesex, but was arrested, and punished by fines and imprisonment. This persecution rendered him a great favourite with the people. He was re-elected by the voters of Middlesex in February, 1769; but the House of Commons declared that he was incapable of sitting in that Parliament. In 1769 he obtained a verdict of four thousand pounds against Lord Halifax for false imprisonment. Great excitement was produced by the repeated expulsion or exclusion of the popular champion from the House of Commons. He was chosen lord mayor of London in 1774, and a member for Middlesex in the same year. The ministry then ceased to defy the people, and permitted him to take his seat. He was afterwards a member of Parliament for many years, and was a strenuous opponent of the American war. Died in 1797.

"His name," says Dr. Johnson, "has been sounded from pole to pole as the phoenix of convivial felicity." Among the anecdotes related of him is the following: George III. once inquired of him, "How is your friend Serjeant Glynn?" and received this answer: "He is not my friend; he is a Wilkesite, which I never was."

See CRADOCK, "Life of John Wilkes," 1773; J. ALMON, "Life of John Wilkes," 1805; "Wilkes's Correspondence with his Friends," 2 vols., 1805; "Monthly Review" for November, 1777; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1805.

Wilkie, will'ke, (SIR DAVID,) a celebrated Scottish painter, born in Fifeshire in 1805. He studied for a time in the Trustees' Academy at Edinburgh, and in 1805 entered the Royal Academy, London, having previously executed several works of great merit. His "Village Politicians," exhibited in 1806, met with enthusiastic admiration, and at once established the reputation of the artist. This picture, which was sold to the Earl of Mansfield, was succeeded by "The Blind Fiddler," "The Rent-Day," "The Card-Player," "The Cut Finger," "The Jews-Harp," "The Village Festival," (which brought eight hundred guineas, and is now in the National Gallery,) "The Wardrobe Ransacked," and other works of a similar character. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1811, and in 1813 exhibited his "Blindman's Buff," painted for the prince-regent. In 1814 he visited Paris, and after his return produced his "Distraining for Rent," "The Sheep-Washing," "The Penny Wedding," "The Reading of the Will," (for the King of Bavaria,) "Sir Walter Scott and his Family," and "Chelsea Pensioners listening to the News of Waterloo," which ranks among his master-pieces. In 1825 he visited the continent, and spent three years in studying the works of the Italian, Spanish, and German artists. He succeeded Sir Thomas Lawrence as painter-in-ordinary to the king, in 1830, and in 1832 produced his "John Knox preaching the Reformation in Saint Andrew's," "Benvenuto Cellini presenting a Silver Vase of his Own Workmanship to Pope Paul III.," and various other pictures, showing the results of his foreign studies, but which are esteemed much inferior to his earlier works. In 1840 he set out on a tour to Egypt and Palestine; but his health, which had been long declining, grew worse, and he died on the voyage home, off Gibraltar, in June, 1841.

See ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, "Life of Sir David Wilkie," 3 vols., 1843; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement:); WILLIAM JERDAN, "Men I have known," London, 1866; "London Quarterly Review" for September, 1843; "Fraser's Magazine" for October, 1841, and September, 1842.

Wilkie, (WILLIAM,) D.D., a Scottish poet and divine, born in Linlithgowshire in 1721, became professor of natural philosophy at Saint Andrew's. He was the author of a poem entitled "The Epigoniad," (on the sacking of Thebes by the Epigoni,) which enjoyed for a time great popularity among some of the Scottish literati, who, somewhat absurdly, styled Wilkie "the Scottish Homer." It has since fallen into utter neglect. Died in 1772.

Wil'kin's, (SIR CHARLES,) a distinguished English Orientalist, born at Frome, in Somersetshire, in 1749. He went to India in 1770 as a writer on the Bengal

establishment, and learned Arabic, Persian, and other languages used in the East Indies. He applied himself to the study of Sanscrit with great success. In 1784, in conjunction with Sir William Jones, he founded the Literary Society of Calcutta. He appears to have been the first European who made translations from the original Sanscrit.* He published in 1785 an English translation of the "Bhagavat Gita," perhaps the most interesting part of the great Hindoo epic entitled "Mahābhārata," and two years afterwards gave to the world a translation of the "Hitōpādēsa." He returned to England about 1786, became librarian to the East India Company in 1801, and published a "Sanskrit Grammar," (1808.) Died in 1836.

Wilkins, (DAVID,) an English divine, born in 1685, became Archdeacon of Suffolk. He published "Leges Saxonice," and other works. Died in 1745.

Wilkins, (JOHN,) a learned English bishop, born in Northamptonshire in 1614. He studied at Magdalene Hall, Oxford, and, having taken orders, was chosen in 1648 warden of Wadham College. He married about 1656 Robina, a sister of Oliver Cromwell, and was appointed in 1659 master of Trinity College, Cambridge. He lost this office at the restoration, but he was made rector of Saint Lawrence, Jewry, by Charles II. in 1662. He soon after became one of the council of the Royal Society, then lately formed, and of which he had been one of the originators. He was created Bishop of Chester in 1668. He published, among other works, a "Discourse concerning a New Planet," etc., (1640,) "Mercury, or the Secret and Swift Messenger," "Mathematical Magic," etc., (1648,) and "Discourse concerning the Beauty of Providence in All the Rugged Passages of it," (1649.) He died in 1672. A collection of his sermons was published in 1682 by Archbishop Tillotson, who had married his step-daughter.

See "Biographia Britannica;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Wilkins, (WILLIAM,) a distinguished English architect, born at Norwich in 1778. He visited Italy and Greece in 1801, and published, after his return, his "Antiquities of Magna Græcia." Among his best works are the façade of London University, now called University College, Saint George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, and the alterations of Corpus Christi, Trinity, and King's Colleges, Cambridge. He also published "Atheniensiā, or Remarks on the Buildings and Antiquities of Athens." Died in 1839.

Wil'kin's, (WILLIAM,) an American Senator, born in Pennsylvania in 1779. He was elected a Senator of the United States in 1831, was sent as minister to Russia in 1834, and was secretary of war from February, 1844, to March, 1845. He died, June, 1865.

Wilkinson, (GEORGE HOWARD,) Bishop of Truro, was for some years (1870-1883) vicar of St. Peter's, Eaton Square, London. In 1883 he was consecrated to the see of Truro in succession to Dr. Benson. He is the author of "Instructions in the Devotional Life."

Wilkin'son, (JAMES,) an American general, was born in Maryland in 1757. He commanded at New Orleans and opposed Aaron Burr. In the summer of 1813 he commanded on the Northern frontier with ill success. He was removed from the command about February, 1814. Died in Mexico in 1825. He published "Memoirs of My Own Time," (3 vols., 1816.)

Wil'kin-son, (JAMES JOHN GARTH,) an English writer on law, medicine, etc., was born in London about 1812. He edited several works of Swedenborg, and wrote, besides treatises on law, "Emanuel Swedenborg: a Biography," (1849,) which was long regarded as the best memoir of Swedenborg that had appeared, and "The Human Body and its Connection with Man," (1851.)

Wilkinson, (JEMIMA,) an American fanatic and religious impostor, born at Cumberland, Rhode Island, in 1753, removed to Western New York early in the present century. She professed to be endowed with the power of Christ, and attempted to work miracles. She died in 1819, and her sect was soon dispersed.

* Sir William Jones, in a letter to him, said, "You are the first European who ever understood Sanscrit." (See Knight's "Cyclopædia of Biography.")

Wilkinson, (SIR JOHN GARDNER,) a learned English archæologist, born in 1798. He studied at Exeter College, Oxford, and subsequently spent twelve years in Egypt in acquiring a knowledge of the language, customs, and antiquities of that country. He published, besides other works, "Materia Hieroglyphica," (1828,) the "Topography of Thebes," etc., (1835,) "The Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians, including their Private Life, Government, Laws," etc., (5 vols. 8vo, 1840,) which is esteemed a standard work, "Modern Egypt and Thebes," (1843,) intended as a hand-book for travellers; "The Architecture of Ancient Egypt," etc., (1850,) and "The Egyptians in the Time of the Pharaohs," (1857,) which rank among the most valuable and interesting compositions of the kind. He was made a knight in 1840, and soon after elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and member of other learned institutions. He died in 1875.

See the "London Quarterly Review" for January, 1839; "North British Review" for February, 1860.

Willaert, wil'lârt, (ADRIANO,) a Flemish composer, born about 1490, was a native of Bruges. He became chapel-master of Saint Mark's, at Venice, and numbered among his pupils Zarlino and Costanza Porta. Died in 1563.

Williamov, wil'lâ-mof, (JOHANN GOTTLIEB,) a Prussian poet, born at Morungen in 1736, was the author of a collection of poems entitled "Dithyrambics," and "Fables in Dialogues." Died in 1777.

Willan, (ROBERT,) a distinguished English physician, born in Yorkshire in 1757. He studied at Edinburgh, where he took his medical degree in 1780, and in 1783 became physician to the Public Dispensary in Carey Street, London. He published in 1801 his "Description and Treatment of Cutaneous Diseases," (unfinished,) esteemed the most valuable work that had appeared on the subject at that time. Dr. Willan was a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. Died in 1812.

See "Memoir of Dr. Willan," by DR. BATEMAN, in the "Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal," No. xxxii.

Willard, (EMMA HART,) an American teacher and educational writer, born at Berlin, Connecticut, in 1787, became in 1821 principal of a female seminary at Troy, New York. She published a "History of the United States," (1828,) "Universal History in Perspective," (1837,) "Chronographer of English History," (1845,) "Astronography, or Astronomical Geography," and other works. Died in 1870.

Willard, (JOSEPH,) D.D., LL.D., an American divine, born at Biddeford, Maine, in 1738, was chosen president of Harvard College in 1781. Died in 1804. His son SIDNEY, born in 1780, was for more than twenty years professor of Oriental languages at Harvard. Died in 1856.

Willard, (JOSIAH,) born in Massachusetts about 1680, was a son of Samuel Willard, noticed below. He was secretary of that colony thirty-nine years. Died in 1756.

Willard, (SAMUEL,) an American clergyman, born at Concord in 1640. He preached in Boston, and published several works on theology. Died in 1707.

Willard, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American divine, born at Petersham, Massachusetts, in 1775. He preached at Deerfield, Massachusetts. Died in 1859.

Willausez, ve'yo'mâ', (JEAN BAPTISTE PHILIBERT,) COUNT, a French naval officer, born at Belle-Ile-en-Mer in 1763. He served with distinction against the English, became rear-admiral in 1804, and vice-admiral in 1819. He published a "Dictionary of the Marine," (1820.) Died in 1845.

Will'de-nôw, [Ger. pron. wil'deh-no'] (KARL LUDWIG,) a celebrated German naturalist, born at Berlin in 1765. He studied medicine at Halle, and settled as a physician in his native city, where he became in 1798 professor of natural history and superintendent of the Botanic Garden. His most important publication is his new edition of the "Species Plantarum" of Linnæus, with descriptions of all the species discovered since the original work appeared, and arranged according to the Linnæan system. This work, owing to his failing health, he left unfinished; but it was completed by Link and Schwagricher after his death, which occurred in 1812.

He also published "Elements of Botany," ("Grundriss der Kräuter-Kunde," 1792,) "Prodromus Flora Beroënsis," "Catalogue of Butterflies in the Mark of Brandenburg," and other treatises.

See SCHLECHTENDAHL, "Leben Willdenow's;" "Edinburgh Review" for October and July, 1807.

Wille, wil'leh, (JOHANN GEORG,) a distinguished German engraver, born near Giessen in 1715. He studied in Paris, where he acquired the highest reputation for his prints after the Dutch and Flemish painters. He was made a chevalier of the legion of honour by Napoleon, and was elected to the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris, where he died in August, 1806. Among his master-pieces may be named Schalken's "Family Concert," "The Satin Gown," after Terburg, and portraits of the Marquis de Marigny and Marshal Saxe. He numbered among his pupils Berwic and J. G. von Müller. His son PETER ALEXANDER rose to be a general in the Parisian national guard.

See "Mémoires et Journal de J. G. Wille," Paris, 2 vols., 1857.

Wil'le-brod or **Wil'le-brord**, sometimes written **Willibrod** and **Wilbrord**, [LAT. WILLEBRORDUS,] SAINT, the apostle of the Frisians, was born in the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria about 657. Having spent many years in Ireland in preaching the gospel, he visited Friesland, where he was successful in making many converts to Christianity. He was made a bishop by Pope Sergius I., under the name of Clemens, and founded a number of churches in that country, and a monastery at Echternach, near Treves, where he was buried, having died in 738 A.D.

See LUX, "Levensschets van den H. Willebrordus, Apostel der Nederlanden," 1839.

Willebrord. See BOSSCHAERT.

Wil'le-had, an Anglo-Saxon missionary, who converted many Frieslanders and Saxons, was appointed Bishop of Bremen in 787 A.D. Died in 789.

Willemet, vel'mâ', (PIERRE RÉMI,) a French naturalist, born at Norroy-sur-Moselle in 1735. He resided at Nancy, and published, besides other works, a "Flora of Lorraine," (3 vols., 1805.) Died in 1807.

See J. LAMOUREUX, "Notice sur Willemet," 1808.

Willemet, (PIERRE RÉMI FRANÇOIS de Paule—dèh pôl,) a French physician, born at Nancy in 1762; died at Seringapatam in 1790.

See MILLIN, "Notice sur Willemet fils," 1790.

Willemin, vel'mân', (NICOLAS XAVIER,) a French antiquary and engraver, born at Nancy in 1763. He rendered a useful service to the arts by a large illustrated work called "Unpublished French Monuments illustrating the History of Arts, Costumes," etc., ("Monuments Français inédits pour servir à l'Histoire des Arts, des Costumes," etc., 1806-39.) Died in Paris in 1833.

Willems, wil'lems or ve'lêms', (FLORENT,) a Belgian painter, born at Liege about 1812. He settled in Paris about 1839, and gained a medal of the first class in 1855. He excels as a painter of costume, especially of silk gowns. Among his works are a "Musical Party," and "The Coquette."

Willems, (JAN FRANS,) a distinguished Belgian writer and philologist, born near Antwerp in 1793. In 1811 he won the prize offered for the best poem on the battle of Friedland and the peace of Tilsit, and in 1818 published a poetic address to the Belgians, entitled "Aen de Belgen," calling on his countrymen to maintain the Flemish language and nationality. Among his other works we may name a "Dissertation on the Dutch Language and Literature in Connection with the Southern Provinces of the Netherlands," (2 vols., 1819-24.) and a Flemish version of the poem entitled "Reynard the Fox." Died in 1846.

Willeram, or **Walram**, a German monk, born in Franconia, became Abbot of Ebersberg. He wrote a paraphrase of Solomon's Song in Latin verse. Died in 1085.

Willes, (SIR JAMES SHAW,) an English judge, born in 1814. He sat on the Bench for 17 years, and was noted for his knowledge of mercantile and shipping law. Died by his own hand in October, 1872.

Wil'let, (ANDREW,) a learned English divine, born at Ely in 1562. He obtained a prebend at Ely about 1598. He wrote, besides other works, "Synopsis of Popery," ("Synopsis Papismi,") which was reputed the most able refutation of popery which had then appeared. Died in 1621.

William (wíl'yam) I, surnamed THE CONQUEROR, [Lat. GUILIELMUS CONQUES'TOR; Fr. GUILLAUME LE CONQUÉRANT, gē'yōm' leh kōn'kà'rōn',] King of England, born at Falaise in 1025, was an illegitimate son of Robert, Duke of Normandy. He succeeded his father in 1035, as William II. of Normandy, and during his minority gave proof of his energy and courage by reducing to submission the rebellious Norman barons. He gained the favour of his kinsman Edward the Confessor, King of England, who, having no issue, formed a secret intention to adopt William as his heir. His chief competitor was Harold, a Saxon prince, whom a majority of the people of England preferred to the Duke of Normandy. On the death of Edward (January, 1066) Harold ascended the throne, without opposition. (See HAROLD.)

"William," says Hume, "by his power, his courage, and his abilities, had long maintained a pre-eminence among the haughty chieftains" of Western Europe. Having resolved to invade England, he soon assembled a fleet of 3000 vessels and an army of 60,000 men. Several powerful barons of adjoining countries, with their retainers, were attracted to his standard by the grandeur and audacity of the enterprise. The Norman army landed at Pevensey, in Sussex, about the 28th of September, and defeated the English, commanded by Harold, at Senlac, near Hastings, on the 14th of October, 1066. Harold was killed in this battle, which was one of the most decisive and important that occurred in the Middle Ages. According to Hume, William lost nearly 15,000 men. He followed up his victory with celerity and vigour, encountered little opposition in his march to London, and was crowned in Westminster Abbey on the 25th of December. Edgar Atheling, who had been proclaimed king at the death of Harold, renounced his claim and submitted to William.

The Conqueror appeared at first willing to conciliate his new subjects by mildness; but he confiscated the estates of those partisans of Harold who had been killed at Hastings, and took care to place all real power in the hands of the Normans. While he was absent on a visit to Normandy, in 1067, conspiracies were formed against him, and hostilities began in many places. Hume expresses a suspicion that he left England in order that the revolts provoked by his licentious soldiery might furnish him with a pretext for severe and tyrannical measures. According to the same writer, "this measure was the immediate cause of all the calamities which England endured during this and the subsequent reigns." William returned about the end of 1067, and maintained his power by acts of excessive cruelty. He ordered his army to lay waste by fire the extensive tract between the Humber and the Tees. The majority of the proprietors of land were deprived of their estates by confiscation, and all the natives were reduced to a state not much better than slavery. During a visit of William to the continent, in 1074, several Norman barons revolted against him, and were defeated.

He had become the most powerful sovereign of Europe, when Pope Gregory VII. wrote him a letter, requiring him to do homage for the kingdom of England to the see of Rome, and to send the tribute which his predecessors had been accustomed to pay to the pope. By the tribute he meant Peter's pence. William replied that the money should be remitted as usual, but he refused to pay homage. About 1078 his son Robert levied war against William in Normandy. During this war Robert happened to encounter the king, whom he wounded and unhorsed. Struck with remorse on discovering that he had wounded his father, Robert asked his pardon, and made peace with him. In the latter part of his reign he ordered a general survey of all the lands in the kingdom, their extent in each district, their proprietors, tenure, and value. "This monument, called 'Domesday Book,'" says Hume, "is the most valuable

piece of antiquity possessed by any nation." He had married Matilda, a daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders. On the approach of death, he discovered the vanity of all human grandeur, and was filled with remorse for his cruelties. He died at Rouen in 1087, leaving three sons, Robert, William, and Henry.

See HUME, "History of England," vol. i. chaps. iii. and iv.; AUG. THIERRY, "Histoire de la Conquête de l'Angleterre;" JOHN HAYWARD, "Lives of the Three Norman Kings of England, William I.," etc., 1613; FREEMAN, "History of the Norman Conquest," vol. iii. chaps. xii.-xvi.; SAMUEL CLARKE, "Life and Death of William the Conqueror," 1660; THOMAS ROSCOE, "Life of William the Conqueror," 1848; ANDREW HENDERSON, "Life of William the Conqueror," 1764; P. M. SAUNIER, "Vie de Guillaume, Duc de Normandie," 1804.

William II., King of England, surnamed RU'FUS, [Fr. GUILLAUME LE ROUX, gē'yōm' leh roo,] from the colour of his hair, was born in Normandy in 1056. He was the second of the surviving sons of William the Conqueror. His education was directed by the famous Lanfranc. According to some historians, William I., just before his death, wrote a letter to Lanfranc, desiring him to crown his son William as King of England, and at the same time he left Normandy and Maine to Robert. William was crowned in September, 1087. The Anglo-Norman barons, who owned estates both in England and Normandy and would be required to pay allegiance to two masters, favoured the claim of Robert to both thrones. They took arms against William, but were soon reduced to submission. In 1091 he invaded Normandy with an army to wage war against Robert, who prevented hostilities by a treaty, according to which William obtained the towns of Aumale, Fescamp, &c. He afterwards instigated the Norman barons to rebel against Robert, and passed over to Normandy in 1094 to support his partisans. He was prevented from pushing his advantages by an incursion of the Welsh, which obliged him to return to England. Robert, having enlisted in the first crusade, sold or mortgaged his dominions to William for the small sum of 10,000 marks, (1096.) William did not partake of the general enthusiasm for the crusade. "It is likely," says Hume, "that he made the romantic chivalry of the crusaders the object of his perpetual railery." He was found dead in the New Forest in August, 1100. Hume adopts the popular account that Walter Tyrrel, while hunting with the king, discharged an arrow which glanced from a tree and killed William. He had never married, and was succeeded by his brother Henry. "He seems," says Hume, "to have been a violent and tyrannical prince; a perfidious, encroaching, and dangerous neighbor; an unkind and ungenerous relation."

See HUME, "History of England," vol. i. chap. v.; MISS STRICKLAND, "Lives of the Bachelor Kings of England," 1861; JOHN HAYWARD, "Life of William II.," 1613.

William III., or **William Henry**, King of England and Stadtholder of Holland, was born at the Hague on the 14th of November, 1650. He was the eldest or only son of William II., Prince of Orange, and Mary Stuart, a daughter of Charles I. of England, and was styled Prince of Orange before his accession to the throne of Great Britain. At the death of his father (1650) the party opposed to the house of Orange determined that there should never be another Stadtholder. On the death of De Witt, in 1672, the young prince became the chief of the government, and took strenuous measures to defend the state against the French armies which had invaded it. He opened the dikes and inundated the seat of war, exclaiming that he would die in the last ditch rather than witness the ruin of the republic. The invaders were forced to save themselves by a hasty retreat. In 1674 he was defeated at Senef by the Prince of Condé. The war was ended by the peace of Nymwegen, in 1678. He married in 1677 Mary, a daughter of James, Duke of York, afterwards James II. of England. Besides his native Dutch, he spoke and wrote the French, English, and German languages fluently, though not elegantly nor exactly. "The tenet of predestination," says Macaulay, "was the keystone of his religion." From a child he had been weak and sickly, and in manhood he was subject to painful and depressing maladies.

Before he had reached the age of twenty-five, he was renowned throughout Europe as a soldier and diplo-

matist, and was the master-spirit of a powerful coalition against Louis XIV. of France. He became about 1686 the head of the English opposition which the perverse and infatuated course of James II. had provoked. In the summer of 1688 he was invited by Russell, Sidney, and other conspirators to come with an army for the defence of liberty and the Protestant religion in England. William issued a declaration, in which he abjured all thought of conquest, and pledged himself to leave all questions to the decision of a free Parliament. In November, 1688, he landed at Torbay with an army of about 14,000 men. He was joined by numerous peers, and was favoured by a general defection in the army of King James, who threw the great seal into the Thames and absconded on the 11th of December, 1688. The revolution was thus accomplished without much bloodshed. He called a convention, composed of peers and the surviving members of the former House of Commons, which in February, 1689, voted that James had abdicated, and that William and Mary should be declared King and Queen of England. Amidst the general joy, the ill humour of the clergy and the army was very conspicuous. The position of William was beset with great difficulties. The deposed king had many adherents in Ireland and Scotland, who supported his cause by arms, and he was assisted by Louis XIV. William selected for his ministers members of both the great parties, the Whigs and Tories, and reserved to himself the direction of foreign affairs. He was not popular with his new subjects. His cold manners, which presented a great contrast to the strength of his emotions, gave almost universal offence.

In May, 1689, he declared war against the King of France, by whose aid James II. was enabled to take the field in Ireland with a considerable army. William passed over to Ireland in June, 1690, and took command of his land-forces. About this time his fleet was defeated by the French near Beachy Head. On the 1st of July, 1690, he gained a decisive victory over the French and Irish at the famous battle of the Boyne, after which James gave up the contest and fled to France. The allied English and Dutch fleets defeated the French at La Hogue in May, 1692. The war between the allies and the French continued in Flanders, where William commanded in person. He was defeated at Steenkerke, by Marshal Luxembourg, in August, 1692. Hostilities were suspended by the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697.

The reign of William III. was much disturbed by factious intrigues and Jacobite conspiracies. He removed from command the Duke of Marlborough, who was suspected of being in a plot to restore one of the Stuarts to the throne, in 1692. Soon after the peace of Ryswick, William III. and Louis XIV. became parties to a treaty to partition the Spanish dominions, and stipulated that the Elector of Bavaria should succeed to Spain and the Indies, while the French dauphin should reign over the two Sicilies. In November, 1700, Charles II. of Spain died, and bequeathed the throne to Philip of Anjou. Regardless of the obligations of the partition treaty, Louis XIV. accepted for his grandson the splendid legacy. William then formed with the Emperor of Germany and other powers a coalition against the Bourbons, and took the first steps towards the great war of the Spanish succession. Before hostilities commenced, he died, without issue, in London, in March, 1702, in consequence of a fall from his horse. He was succeeded by Queen Anne.

"His name," says Macaulay, "at once calls up before us a slender and feeble frame, a lofty and ample forehead, a nose curved like the beak of an eagle, an eye rivalling that of an eagle in brightness and keenness. . . . Nature had largely endowed William with the qualities of a great ruler, and education had developed those qualities in no common degree. . . . If his battles were not those of a great tactician, they entitled him to be called a great man. . . . His defeats were repaired with such marvellous celerity that before his enemies had sung the 'Te Deum' he was again ready for conflict. . . . He was born with violent passions and quick sensibilities, but the strength of his emotions was not suspected by the world. From the multitude his joy

and his grief, his affection and his resentment, were hidden by a phlegmatic serenity which made him pass for the most cold-blooded of mankind."

See MACAULAY, "History of England;" BURNET, "History of his Own Times;" A. MONTANUS, "Leven van Willem III.," 1703; W. HARRIS, "History of the Life and Reign of William Henry," etc., 1749; TREVOR, "Life and Times of William III.," 1839; ANSEL BOYER, "Histoire de Guillaume III.," 3 vols., 1702; SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, "History of the Revolution in England in 1688;" F. DE BRUINE, "Leven en Dood van Willem III.," 1702; JAMES VERNON, "Court and Times of William III.," 3 vols., 1841; VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV."

William IV., King of England, the third son of George III., was born in London on the 21st of August, 1765. He entered the royal navy as midshipman in 1779, and obtained the rank of captain in 1786. Having in several cases disobeyed the orders of his superiors or violated the rules of discipline, he was not permitted to command in active service; but he was promoted by successive steps until he received the title of admiral of the fleet, in 1801. He had been created Duke of Clarence and Saint Andrew's and Earl of Munster in 1789. In the House of Lords he generally acted with the Whig party; but he supported Pitt after 1793. He married in July, 1818, Adelaide, a daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen. They had two children, who died in infancy. On the death of his brother, the Duke of York, in 1827, William became heir-presumptive to the throne. He succeeded George IV. on the 26th of June, 1830, which was a critical time in the politics of Europe. The French revolution of July, 1830, had great influence in England. The friends of electoral reform had a majority in the new Parliament which met in October, but the Duke of Wellington, who was prime minister, opposed reform, in terms which produced a violent excitement. The ministry, having been outvoted in the House of Commons, resigned in November, 1830, and were succeeded by a Liberal ministry, of which Earl Grey and Lord John Russell were the chiefs. The Reform bill passed the House of Commons by a large majority in September, but was rejected by the Lords on the 3d of October, 1831. A long and violent crisis followed. In May, 1832, Earl Grey and his colleagues resigned, and the king requested Wellington and Lyndhurst to form a ministry; but they failed, or quailed before the storm, for the people were determined to have reform, if they had to fight for it. Earl Grey resumed the office of premier about the 18th of May, and, the king having induced many of the Tory peers to absent themselves and refrain from voting, the Reform bill finally became a law in June, 1832. The king himself was no friend to reform, and was partial to the Conservatives, or Tories. After Earl Grey and several other ministers had resigned, William IV., in November, 1834, sent for the Duke of Wellington, who constructed a new ministry, in which Sir Robert Peel was premier. Peel and Wellington, however, could not command a majority in the new Parliament which met in February, 1835. They resigned in April, and gave place to the Whig ministry of Lord Melbourne. William died on the 20th of June, 1837, leaving no lawful issue, and was succeeded by his niece, Victoria.

Wil'liam, [Dutch, WILLEM, wil'lem; Ger. WILHELM, wil'hêlm,] (FREDERICK), I., King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, and Prince of Orange Nassau, was born at the Hague in August, 1772. He was a son of William V., Prince of Orange Nassau and hereditary Stadtholder. He married, in 1791, Frederica Louisa, a daughter of Frederick William, King of Prussia. He commanded the Dutch army which resisted the French invaders in 1793 and 1794. Holland was conquered in 1795, and William Frederick retired to Germany. He served with the rank of general in the Prussian and Austrian armies between 1806 and 1813. A revolution restored him to royal power in Holland about the end of 1813, after which the Congress of Vienna decided that Belgium should be annexed to the United Provinces, and that he should reign over the whole. He was proclaimed King of the Netherlands in March, 1815. The Belgians, who regarded the Dutch with invincible antipathy, revolted in September, 1830, and, after several battles, by the aid of France and Eng-

land, became a separate nation. In October, 1840, he abdicated in favour of his son William, and died in Berlin in 1843.

William (or Willem) II., King of the Netherlands, and Grand Duke of Luxemburg, a son of the preceding, was born in December, 1792. As aide-de-camp of the Duke of Wellington, he served with distinction in the Peninsula. He commanded the Dutch troops at the battle of Waterloo, where he was wounded. About 1816 he married Anna Paulowna, a sister of Alexander, Czar of Russia. He gained some victories over the Belgian insurgents in 1831; but the intervention of a French army compelled him to retire from that contest. He began to reign in October, 1840. He died in March, 1849, leaving two sons, William and Henry.

William (or Willem) III., King of Holland, a son of the preceding, was born in February, 1817. He married Sophia, a daughter of the King of Württemberg, in 1839, and succeeded his father in March, 1849. It is stated that he has shown himself friendly to liberal measures.

William (or Wilhelm, *Wîl'hêlm*) I., King of Prussia, born on the 22d of March, 1797, was a younger son of Frederick William III. He married, in 1829, Maria Louisa Augusta, a daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar. During the violent commotions of 1848 he retired for safety to England, from which he soon returned. He commanded the army which suppressed the insurrection in Baden in 1849. He ascended the throne on the death of his brother, Frederick William IV., January, 1861, and, soon after his accession, appointed Count von Bismark minister of foreign affairs. To the superior statesmanship of this minister is chiefly attributed the great and sudden increase of Prussia in extent and power. (See BISMARCK, VON, KARL OTTO.)

In 1864 he united with the Emperor of Austria in an aggressive war against Denmark, who was compelled to cede to the victors Sleswick and Holstein.

The fundamental idea of the Prussian policy seems to be the union of all the German peoples into one nation or federation, and the exclusion of the empire of Austria from the same. Invoking the potent and invincible spirit of nationality and devotion to the Fatherland, he declared war against Austria about the 18th of June, 1866, having previously formed an alliance with the King of Italy. The reigning princes of Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Hesse, (Electoral,) and some other states, took side with Austria, which had controlled a majority of votes in the Diet. The Prussian armies, whose movements were planned by General von Moltke, advanced rapidly into Bohemia, and, after several minor victories, defeated the Austrians at the great and decisive battle of Sadowa, near Königgrätz, on the 3d of July, 1866. The victors are said to have taken at Sadowa 21,471 prisoners, (including about 7400 wounded.) This campaign is called the Seven Weeks' war. Peace was restored by a treaty signed at Prague in August, 1866, in accordance with which the Emperor of Austria renounced his claim to be the head, or even a member, of the new German Bund, called the North German Confederation, which was composed of all the states situated north of the river Main. The area and population of Prussia were considerably increased by the annexation of several conquered states, among which were Hanover, Holstein, and Electoral Hesse. By the terms of the new Bund the King of Prussia directs the foreign policy and controls the military power of the states which compose it. A secret treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was negotiated by Prussia with Bavaria and Baden in August, 1866, and made public in April, 1867.

On a frivolous pretext, the emperor Napoleon III. declared war against Prussia, July 16, 1870. The German armies, commanded by King William in person, and by his son, Frederick William, having crossed the frontier early in August, defeated Marshal McMahon at Wörth (August 6) and Marshal Bazaine in a great battle near Metz, (August 14-18.) Bazaine, having shut himself up in Metz, was besieged by Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, while the king and his son, the crown-prince, pursued Marshal McMahon, who had retreated to Châlons, and, after he had collected there a large army, moved

northward to the valley of the Meuse. The German army, amounting to about 240,000 men, attacked Marshal McMahon near Sedan, and a great battle ensued, which lasted several days, and resulted in one of the most decisive and momentous victories in universal history. On the 2d of September the emperor Napoleon, and his army of 100,000 men, or more, surrendered at Sedan as prisoners of war. A few days later, King William and the crown-prince marched against Paris, which by strenuous exertions had been prepared for a siege, and was now controlled by the republicans under a new régime. The siege or investment of Paris began about September 15. Marshal Bazaine surrendered Metz and his army, the number of which was stated at 150,000 men, or more, to Prince Frederick Charles, on the 27th of October, 1870. In the great battles of this war the French were outnumbered, as well as outgeneralled, by the Germans, whose movements were directed by General von Moltke. Count von Bismark was present with the army at Sedan and at Paris, and, soon after the surrender of Napoleon, had an interview with Jules Favre, the French minister of foreign affairs, who made overtures of peace. Bismark demanded the cession of Alsace and part of Lorraine, which the French ministers refused to give up. In October, 1870, the princes Frederick William and Frederick Charles were promoted to the rank of field-marshal.

The Germans expected that the French forces within the city would be paralysed by riots and the violent contests between opposing factions. This hope proved to be delusive. The citizens of Paris maintained good order, and defended their cause with heroic constancy. On the 9th of November the army of the Loire, commanded by General Palladines, defeated the Bavarian general Von der Tann near Orléans, and took about 2,000 prisoners. But the army of the Loire was afterwards defeated in several actions. After a long and obstinate resistance, Paris was forced to capitulate about February 1, 1871, and to accept such terms as the victors chose to impose. King William is a zealous asserter of the divine right of kings. He took the title of Emperor of Germany in December, 1870. In 1878 two attempts were made to assassinate him. The first by a Socialist tinker named Hödel, the second by a Dr. Nobiling. On the second of these occasions the Emperor was wounded, but not seriously. Of late years the German Emperor has leaned more and more towards absolutism and has allied himself with the Emperor of Austria and Czar of Russia. Died March 9th, 1888.

William (Willem or Wilhelm) of HOLLAND, son of Count Florent of Holland, was made Emperor of Germany in 1247, through the influence of Pope Innocent IV., in opposition to Frederick II. He was unable, however, to assert his authority until after the death of Conrad IV., the son of Frederick, in 1254. He was killed in a war against the West Frisians in 1256.

William the Lion, King of Scotland, was a brother of Malcolm IV., whom he succeeded in 1165. He invaded England in 1174, was taken prisoner, and could not obtain his liberty until he promised to be the vassal or liegeman of Henry II. About 1190, Richard I., for a pecuniary consideration, released Scotland from allegiance to himself and his successors. William died in 1214, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander II.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. ii. chap. xiii.

William (or Wilhelm) I., King of Württemberg, born in 1781, was a son of Frederick I., whom he succeeded in October, 1816. He granted a new constitution in 1819. In 1848 he made further concessions to the growing desire of reform. He opposed the attempts of the King of Prussia to acquire supremacy in Germany in 1850. Died in 1864.

William II., (Stadtholder.) See ORANGE, (WILLIAM, PRINCE OF.)

William III., (Stadtholder.) See WILLIAM III., (King of England.)

William, an Anglo-Norman prince, born in 1102, was the only legitimate son of Henry I. of England. He was drowned, with his sister Adèle, in the passage from Normandy to England, in 1120.

William of Champeaux. See CHAMPEAUX, DE.

William of Hesse-Cassel. See HESSE, LAND-GRAVE OF.

William of Malmesbury. See MALMESBURY.

William de Nangis. See NANGIS, DE.

William of Nassau. See ORANGE, (WILLIAM, PRINCE OF.)

William of Newburg or Newbury. See NEWBURGH.

William the Silent. See ORANGE, (WILLIAM OF.)

William of Tyre, a prelate and historian, born about 1130. He became Archbishop of Tyre in 1174. He wrote, in Latin, a "History of Palestine or the Crusaders from 1095 to 1184." Died before 1193.

William of Wykeham. See WYKEHAM.

Williams, (wīl'yamz,) (ALPHEUS S.,) an American general, born at Saybrook, Connecticut, about 1810, was a lawyer before the civil war. He commanded a division at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, and at Gettysburg, July 1-3 of that year. He served under General Sherman in the campaign against Atlanta, May-August, 1864, and commanded a corps of the army that marched from Atlanta to the sea.

Williams, (ANNA,) an English writer, who, having become blind, was taken by Dr. Johnson into his house and supported for the remainder of her life. She died in 1783.

See BOSWELL, "Life of Johnson."

Williams, (Sir CHARLES HANBURY,) a distinguished English writer and diplomatist, born in 1709, was the son of John Hanbury, Esq., and assumed the name of Williams in compliance with the wishes of his godfather, Charles Williams. Having travelled on the continent, he was elected, after his return, member of Parliament for the county of Monmouth, (1733,) and in 1749 was minister-plenipotentiary to Berlin, having been previously made a knight of the Bath. He was afterwards employed on an important embassy to Russia. He was the author of a collection of odes, also political ballads and satires in verse, which enjoyed great popularity. He was an intimate friend of Horace Walpole, and a supporter of the measures of Sir Robert Walpole, to whom he rendered effective service by his satirical verses. Died in 1759.

See "George Selwyn and his Contemporaries," by J. H. JESSE; "London Quarterly Review" for October, 1822.

Williams, (CHARLES KILBORN,) an American jurist, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1782, was a son of Samuel Williams, noticed below. He was elected Governor of Vermont in 1851. Died in 1853.

Williams, (DANIEL,) D.D., an English Presbyterian divine, born at Wrexham, in Denbighshire, in 1644. He wrote "Gospel Truth Stated and Vindicated," and a number of religious and controversial treatises. He died in 1716, leaving numerous bequests for charitable and educational purposes. Among the most important of these was one for the establishment of a public library in Red-Cross Street, London, opened in 1729.

Williams, (DAVID,) a British writer, born in Cardiganshire, Wales, in 1738, was the founder of the Literary Fund Society. He published "Lectures on Political Principles," (1789,) a "History of Monmouthshire," (1796,) and other works. Died in 1816.

Williams, (EDWARD,) a Welsh poet, also called IOLO MORGANWG, (mor-gā'noog,) born in Glamorganshire about 1747, was a stone-mason by trade. He published a collection of hymns in Welsh, and two volumes of lyric and pastoral poems in English, (1794.) He was one of the editors of the "Myvyrian Archaeology." Died in 1826.

Williams, (ELEAZAR,) born at Caughnawaga, New York, about 1787, resided as a missionary among the Indians in the vicinity of Green Bay, Wisconsin. He pretended to be the dauphin, son of Louis XVI., and his claims were supported by J. H. Hanson, of New York, in a work entitled "The Lost Prince." A series of articles also appeared in "Putnam's Magazine" for February, April, and July, 1853, and February, 1854, maintaining with much ability and zeal his title to be regarded as the heir of the Bourbons. Died in 1858.

Williams, (EPHRAIM,) an American officer, born at Newton, Massachusetts, in 1715, was mortally wounded in an engagement near Lake George with the French and Indians in 1755. He had bequeathed the principal part of his property towards founding a free school in Massachusetts, which afterwards became Williams College.

Williams, (FREDERICK SIMS,) an English barrister, born in 1812. He published several legal works, and "The Wonders of the Heavens," (1861.) Died in 1863.

Williams, (GRIFFITH,) born in Wales in 1589, rose through several preferments to be Bishop of Ossory in 1641. He published, among other works, one entitled "Seven Golden Candlesticks, holding the Seven Lights of Christian Religion." Died in 1672.

Williams, (HELEN MARIA,) a writer and translator, born in London in 1762. While residing in Paris, in 1790, she published her "Letters from France," favouring the doctrines of the Girondists, in consequence of which she was imprisoned for a time. Among her other works are two poems, entitled "Peru" (1784) and "The Slave-Trade," (1788,) "Julia, a Romance," (1790,) "Narrative of Events in France," (1815,) and a translation of the "Personal Narrative" of Humboldt and Bonpland. Died in 1827.

Williams, (JOHN,) a distinguished prelate and statesman, born in Carnarvonshire, Wales, in 1582. He studied at Saint John's College, Cambridge, and, having taken orders, became in 1611 chaplain to the lord chancellor Egerton. He soon after acquired the favour of King James I., who made him successively one of his chaplains-in-ordinary, Dean of Salisbury, Bishop of Lincoln, and lord keeper of the great seal, (1621.) He was deprived of the last-named office on the accession of Charles, and, having been charged by his enemy Laud with betraying the king's secrets, was condemned to several years' imprisonment and a fine of £10,000. He was released in 1640, and soon after created Archbishop of York. Died in 1650.

See PHILLIPS, "Life of John Williams," and "Memorial offered to the Great Deservings of John Williams," by JOHN HACKET.

Williams, (JOHN,) an English clergyman, born in 1634, became successively chaplain to William and Mary, prebendary of Canterbury, and Bishop of Chichester, (1696.) Died in 1709.

Williams, (JOHN,) an American divine, born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1644, was made prisoner, together with his wife and six children, by a party of French and Indians in 1704. He was afterwards redeemed, and published an account of his adventures, entitled "The Redeemed Captive." Died in 1729.

Williams, (Rev. JOHN,) a Welsh dissenter, born at Lampeter about 1726. He published, besides other works, a "Concordance to the Greek Testament." Died in 1798.

Williams, (Rev. JOHN,) a Welsh scholar and archaeologist, born in Denbighshire in 1811. He wrote on Welsh antiquities, etc. Died in 1862.

Williams, (Rev. JOHN,) a celebrated English missionary and dissenter, sometimes called "the Apostle of Polynesia," was born at Tottenham in 1796. Being sent in 1816 by the London Missionary Society to the Society Islands, he devoted himself to the acquisition of the Tahitian language, and to the instruction of the natives in the arts of civilized life, as well as in the duties of religion. In 1823 he visited the Hervey Islands, and discovered Rarotonga, an island of that group, in which he established a mission. To convey himself from Rarotonga to Raiatea and Tahiti, he built a vessel about 1828, although he was destitute of proper tools. He returned to England in 1834, and published a "Narrative of Missionary Enterprises in the South Sea Islands," (1837.) In 1838 he sailed on another voyage to the South Sea, with other missionaries. He was killed by the natives of Erromanga (New Hebrides), in 1839.

Williams, (JOSHUA,) author of two celebrated textbooks on the English law of real and personal property, and other able legal works. Died in 1881.

Williams, (MONIER,) an Oriental scholar, born at Bombay, of English parentage, in 1819. He studied in England, and, having taken his degree at University

College, Oxford, became in 1844 professor of Sanscrit at Haileybury College, and in 1860 Boden Sanscrit professor at Oxford, as successor to H. II. Wilson. He published, among other works, a "Practical Grammar of the Sanscrit Language," etc., (1846,) an "English-and-Sanscrit Dictionary," (1851,) an English translation of "Sakoontalá," (1855,) and "Indian Epic Poetry," (1862,) a "Sanskrit and English Dictionary," (Oxford, 1872,) "Indian Wisdom," "Hinduism," (1877,) and "Religious Life and Thought in India (1883.)"

Williams, (OTHO HOLLAND,) an American general, born in Prince George's county, Maryland, in 1748, was adjutant-general to General Gates in 1780, and distinguished himself at the battle of Camden. Died in 1794.

Williams, (ROGER,) an English officer and writer, born in Monmouthshire. He served with distinction in Flanders, and wrote works entitled "Actions of the Low Countries," and "Advice from France." Died in 1595.

See MOTLEY, "United Netherlands," vol. i.

Williams, (ROGER,) a Puritan reformer, the founder of Rhode Island, was born in Wales in 1606. He was educated at Oxford, became master of several ancient languages, and was ordained a minister of the Church of England. In 1631 he emigrated to Massachusetts in search of religious liberty, and preached for a short time at Salem; but he was banished from the colony in 1635 on account of his doctrines. He was censured by the court because he taught that magistrates should not punish the breach of the Sabbath or dictate on the subject of worship. He founded the city of Providence, (1636,) and there opened an asylum in which men of all creeds might enjoy full religious liberty. It is stated that he became a Baptist in 1639, but that he soon began to doubt the validity of baptism, and that he continued to "neglect the ordinances of the gospel." He made a voyage to England in 1643, obtained a charter for the new colony, and returned in 1644. After a second voyage to England, he was elected President of Rhode Island in 1654. He lived in peace and amity with the Indians, over whom he acquired much influence. In 1657 he ceased to be president of the colony. He published, besides other works, a treatise against persecution, (1644,) "The Hiring Ministry none of Christ's," and "Experiments of Spiritual Life and Health and their Preservatives," (1652.) Died at Providence in 1683.

See JAMES D. KNOWLES, "Life of Roger Williams," 1833; WILLIAM GAMMELL, "Life of Roger Williams," 1846; ROMEO ELTON, "Life of Roger Williams," London, 1852.

Williams, (ROWLAND,) a Welsh clergyman, born in Flintshire about 1817. He published, besides other works, "Christianity and Hinduism," and a "Review of Bunsen." Died in 1870.

Williams, (SAMUEL,) LL.D., a New England divine, born at Waltham, Massachusetts, in 1743, was professor of mathematics at Harvard College, and the author of a "Natural and Civil History of Vermont," (1794.) Died in 1817.

Williams, (SAMUEL,) an English designer and wood-engraver, born at Colchester in 1788. Among his best works are his illustrations of Thomson's "Seasons" and of Scrope's "Days of Salmon-Fishing." Died in 1853.

Williams, (SAMUEL WELLS,) LL.D., an American philologist, born at Utica, New York, in 1812. Having visited China in 1833, he applied himself to the study of the Chinese language, and in 1841 published "Easy Lessons in Chinese," followed by an "English-and-Chinese Vocabulary," (1843.) In 1848 he became editor of the "Chinese Repository," at Canton, and in 1856 brought out his "Tonic Dictionary of the Chinese Language."

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Williams, (SETH,) an American general, born at Augusta, Maine, about 1822. He graduated at West Point in 1842. He served as adjutant-general of the army of the Potomac in 1862, and as acting inspector-general of the same in 1864 and 1865. He took part in the battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863, and in many actions in Virginia. Died in March, 1866.

Williams, (THOMAS,) an American lawyer, born at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, in 1806. He settled in Pittsburgh, and was elected a member of Congress in 1862. He also represented the twenty-third district of Pennsylvania in Congress for two subsequent terms, and was one of the managers to conduct the impeachment of President Johnson, March, 1868.

Williams, (THOMAS,) an able American general, born in the State of New York in 1818, graduated at West Point in 1837. He attacked Vicksburg in June, 1862, and commanded a small force which was attacked by General Breckinridge at Baton Rouge, August 5 of that year. He was killed in this action, but his army gained the victory.

See TENNEY, "Military History of the Rebellion," p. 732.

Williams, (THOMAS SCOTT,) an American jurist, born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1777, was noted for his beneficence. He was a member of Congress from 1817 to 1819, and was chief justice of Connecticut from 1834 to 1847. He resided at Hartford, where he died in December, 1861.

Williams, (WILLIAM,) an American patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Windham county, Connecticut, in 1731. He was elected to the Continental Congress in 1775. Died in 1811.

See SANDERSON, "Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence," 1843.

Williams of Kars, (SIR WILLIAM FENWICK,) K.C.B., a distinguished general, born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1800. He was educated at the Woolwich Military Academy, in England, and afterwards served in Ceylon and Turkey, attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1847. He was appointed in 1854 British commissioner with the Turkish army in the East, and soon after was created a brigadier-general, having his head-quarters at Kars. In September, 1855, he severely repulsed the Russian general Mooravieff, (Mouravieff,) who had besieged that city, but, owing to the suffering of his troops by famine, was obliged to capitulate in November of that year. After his return to England he was elected to Parliament for Calne, was made a baronet, and obtained other distinctions. In 1860 he became commander-in-chief of the forces in British America. He died in 1883.

Williamson, (ALEXANDER WILLIAM,) an English chemist, born in 1824. He is professor of chemistry in University College, London, and is author of "Etherification and the Constitution of Salts," and other works.

Williamson, (HUGH,) M.D., LL.D., an American physician, born at West Nottingham, Pennsylvania, in 1735, studied at Edinburgh and in Holland, and was appointed after his return a surgeon in the Revolutionary army. He was several times elected to Congress from Edenton, North Carolina. He published "Observations on the Climate of America," (1811,) and other works. Died in 1819.

Williamson, (SIR JOSEPH,) an English statesman, who held several important offices under the government, and in 1674 succeeded Lord Arlington as secretary of state. He died in 1701, leaving £6000 and a large collection of manuscripts to Queen's College, Oxford, where he had been educated; also a bequest for founding a mathematical school at Rochester. He had been chosen in 1678 president of the Royal Society.

Willibrod. See WILLEBROD.

Willis, (BROWNE,) LL.D., an English archæologist, born in Dorsetshire in 1682, was a grandson of Dr. Thomas Willis, noticed below. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and the author of a "Survey of the Cathedrals of England," (3 vols. 4to, with plates, 1733,) and other works. Died in 1760.

Willis, (FRANCIS,) an eminent English physician, born in Lincolnshire about 1720. He studied at Brazenose College, Oxford, and in 1740 entered holy orders; but he subsequently devoted himself to the study of medicine,—particularly mental diseases. He attended King George III. during his attack of insanity, and his successful treatment of his case procured for him a high reputation. He founded an establishment for the insane at Greatford, in Lincolnshire, where his labours were attended with extraordinary success. His personal

influence over his patients is said to have been wonderful. Died in 1807.

Willis, (NATHANIEL PARKER,) a distinguished American poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Portland, Maine, in 1807. He graduated at Yale College in 1827, and was soon after employed by S. C. Goodrich, since widely known as Peter Parley, to edit "The Legendary" and "The Token." He founded in 1828 the "American Monthly Magazine," subsequently merged in the "New York Mirror." About 1831 he visited various parts of Europe, as one of the attachés of Mr. Rives, American minister at Paris. He published in England "Pencilings by the Way," (1835,) and "Inklings of Adventure," (1836,) both republished in America. These works were followed by "Loiterings of Travel," (1839,) "Letters from under a Bridge," (1840,) "Dashes at Life with a Free Pencil," (1845,) "People I have met," (1850,) "A Health Trip to the Tropics," (1853,) "Famous Persons and Places," (1854,) and "Out-Doors at Idlewild," (1854.) Mr. Willis became in 1846 associated with G. P. Morris as editor of the "Home Journal," a literary periodical, published in New York. Died in January, 1867.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopaedia of American Literature," vol. ii.; GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1836; "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1836; "North American Review" for October, 1836, and July, 1840, (by C. C. FELTON.)

Willis, (ROBERT,) F.R.S., an English experimental philosopher and mechanic, born in London in 1800, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1826. He became Jacksonian professor of natural and experimental philosophy at Cambridge in 1837, and lectured on dynamics, statics, applied mechanics, etc. He applied himself to acoustics, the philosophy of mechanism, the history and philosophy of architecture, etc. Among his numerous works are "Remarks on the Architecture of the Middle Ages and of Italy," (1835,) and "The Principles of Mechanism," (1841.) He died in 1875.

Willis, (THOMAS,) F.R.S., an eminent English anatomist and physician, born at Great Bedwin, in Wiltshire, in 1621, was educated at Oxford. He began to practise medicine at Oxford about 1646, and was appointed professor of natural philosophy there in 1660. He published in 1664 an able work on the "Anatomy of the Brain," ("Cerebri Anatome,") in which he suggested or affirmed that the several portions of the brain are organs of different faculties. In 1666 he removed to London, and became physician to the king. Died in 1675.

See WOOD, "Athenae Oxonienses;" "Biographie Médicale."

Willisen, von, fon wîl'le-zen, (WILHELM,) a Prussian general and military writer, born near Magdeburg in 1790, served against the French in the campaigns of 1814 and 1815. He became a general in 1835, and commanded the army of Sleswick-Holstein against Denmark in 1849.

Willis-ton, (SAMUEL,) a wealthy American manufacturer, born at Easthampton, Massachusetts, in 1793. He founded in his native town the Williston Seminary, endowed two professorships at Amherst College, and gave large sums for other educational and charitable purposes. Died in 1874.

Willmar, wil'mâr or vél'mâr', (JEAN PIERRE CHRISTINE,) BARON, a Belgian general, born at Luxemburg in 1790, was minister of war from 1836 to 1840, and was sent as ambassador to the Hague in 1845. Died in 1858.

Willmore, (JAMES TIBBITS,) an English engraver, born in London in 1800. He acquired a high reputation for his admirable landscapes, particularly his prints, after Turner. Among these we may name "The Golden Bough," "Ancient Italy," and "Bellini's Picture conveyed to the Church of the Redentore." His "Harvest in the Highlands," after Landseer, and "Wind against Tide," after Stanfield, are also esteemed master-pieces. He became, in 1843, associate engraver in the Royal Academy. Died in 1863.

Willmott, (REV. ROBERT ARIS,) of Bearwood, an English writer and man of science, published, besides other works, a "Life of Jeremy Taylor." Died in 1863.

Willock, Willox, or Willocks, (JOHN,) a Scottish Protestant reformer, was a native of Ayrshire. He was in England in 1541. Died after 1568.

Willot, ve'yo', (AMÉDÉE,) a French general, born at Saint-Germain-en-Laye in 1757. He became a general of brigade in 1793, and gained some successes in the north of Spain in 1795. Having joined the royalist party, he was transported to Guiana in September, 1797, as an accomplice of Pichegru in the Clichian conspiracy. He returned to France about 1814. Died in 1823.

Willoughby, wil'lo-be, (FRANCIS,) an English naturalist, born in 1635. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he acquired the friendship of John Ray, in company with whom he afterwards made a scientific tour on the continent. He died in 1672, leaving his valuable works, entitled "Ornithologiæ Libri tres" and "Historiæ Piscium Libri quatuor," to be published by Ray, who also translated the former into English. His merits as a naturalist are highly commended by Cuvier.

See J. F. DENHAM, "Memoir of F. Willoughby," 1846.

Willoughby, (SIR HUGH,) an English navigator, was commander of an expedition fitted out by the merchants of London in 1553 for the purpose of making discoveries in the Arctic seas. He is supposed to have perished, with nearly all his company, in 1554.

Willis, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an English *littérateur*, born at Plymouth in 1810, became successively associate editor of "Chambers's Journal," "Punch," the "Daily News," "Household Words," and "All the Year Round." He died in 1880.

Willshire, (SIR THOMAS,) an English general, born at Halifax, North America, about 1790. He served in the Afghan war. Died in 1862.

Wilmot, (DAVID,) an American legislator, distinguished as an opponent of slavery, was born at Bethany, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, in January, 1814. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, and practised law at Towanda. He began his political life as a Democrat, and was elected a member of Congress in 1844. While a bill was pending to appropriate \$2,000,000 for the purchase of a part of Mexico, in August, 1846, he moved to add an amendment, "That, as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the republic of Mexico by the United States, . . . neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory." This amendment, known as the "Wilmot Proviso," produced a great excitement, both in Congress and in the country at large. It was adopted by the House of Representatives, but failed in the Senate. Mr. Wilmot was re-elected in 1846 and 1848, and in the latter year supported Martin Van Buren for the Presidency. In 1851 he was elected president judge of the thirteenth judicial district of Pennsylvania. Having joined the Republican party, he advocated the election of John C. Fremont to the Presidency, in 1856. He was temporary chairman of the National Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln in 1860, and was elected to the Senate of the United States in March, 1861, to fill a vacancy for two years. Died at Towanda in March, 1868.

Wilmot, (JOHN.) See ROCHESTER, EARL OF.

Wilmoth, (JOHN EARDLEY,) an English jurist, born at Derby in 1709, rose to be chief justice of the common pleas in 1776, and published a work entitled "Notes of Opinions." Died in 1792.

Wilmot, (JOHN EARDLEY,) a lawyer, born at Derby in 1748, was a son of the preceding. He wrote a "Treatise on the Laws and Customs of England," and "Memoirs of his Father." Died in 1815.

Wilmsen, wîl'm'zen, (FRIEDRICH PHILIPP,) a German writer, born at Magdeburg in 1770. He published the "Deutscher Kinderfreund," "Manual of Natural History," and other educational works. Died in 1831.

Wilson, (ALEXANDER,) a distinguished ornithologist, born at Paisley, Scotland, in 1766. He emigrated in 1794 to America, where he employed himself for a time at his trade of weaving, and subsequently taught a school at Kingsessing, Pennsylvania. Having acquired some knowledge of birds from William Bartram the naturalist, he resolved to make a collection of American birds, and

in 1804 set out on a pedestrian tour through Western New York, then a wilderness. He gave a lively and graphic account of this excursion, in a poem entitled "The Foresters." He brought out in 1808 the first volume of his "Ornithology," and in 1813 had completed seven volumes. For this admirable work he had himself drawn with great care and exactness the pictures of the birds from original specimens; and his publication may be said to mark an era in ornithological science. It was, in fact, the pioneer of the works of Charles Bonaparte and Audubon. Wil-son died in 1813, worn out with his labour in preparing his work for publication. Two more volumes were edited after his death, and a continuation by C. L. Bonaparte came out in 1833.

Wil'son. (Sir ARCHDALE,) an English general, born in 1803. He was chief in command at the siege of Delhi, which he took from the mutineers in September, 1857. For this service he was made a baronet. He died in 1874.

Wilson, (ARTHUR,) an English writer, was secretary to Robert, Earl of Essex. He was the author of the "Life and Reign of James I." Died in 1642.

Wilson, (DANIEL,) an English theologian, born in London in 1778. He studied at Saint Edmund's Hall, Oxford, and rose through various preferments to be Bishop of Calcutta and metropolitan of India in 1832. He published "Sermons on Christian Doctrine," (1818,) "Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity," (2 vols., 1828-30,) "The Christian's Struggle against Sin and Death," and other works. Died in Calcutta in 1858.

Wil'son, (DANIEL,) a Scottish writer and antiquary, born in Edinburgh in 1816. He published, besides other works, "The Archaeology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland," (1851,) "Prehistoric Man: Researches into the Origin of Civilization in the Old and the New World," (2 vols., 1863,) and "Caliban, or the Missing Link," (1873.) He became professor of history at Toronto, in Canada, about 1853, and in 1881 president of the same college.

Wilson, (ERASMUS,) an English surgeon, born about 1808. He practised in London, and published a "System of Human Anatomy," (1842,) which has passed through many editions, "Diseases of the Skin," and other works relating to dermatology; "Cleopatra's Needle," (1878,) and "The Egypt of the Past," (1881.) He had the obelisk, known as Cleopatra's Needle, brought over to London from Egypt at an expense of over £10,000. In 1881 he was knighted in recognition of his magnificent gifts to hospitals, &c. He died in August, 1884.

Wilson, (FLORENCE,) a Scottish philosopher and scholar, born in the county of Moray, studied in Paris, and afterwards became teacher of a grammar-school at Carpentras. His principal work is entitled "Dialogue on Tranquillity of Mind." Died in 1547.

Wilson, (GEORGE,) a Scottish chemist and physician, a brother of Daniel, noticed above, was born at Edinburgh in 1818. He was successively appointed chemical lecturer in the School of Arts, director of the Industrial Museum of Scotland, and regius professor of technology in the university of his native city, (1855.) He published, among other works, an "Elementary Treatise on Chemistry," (1850,) "Researches on Colour-Blindness," (1855,) and "The Five Gateways of Knowledge," (1856.) Died in 1859.

See "Memoirs of George Wilson," by his sister, JESSIE A. WILSON, 1860; "North British Review" for February, 1860.

Wilson, (HENRY,) an English mariner, was captain of a vessel which was wrecked on one of the Pelew Islands in 1783. He was kindly treated by the chief of the island, Abba Thulle, whose son Le Boo went to England with Wilson. Died in 1810.

Wilson, (HENRY,) a distinguished American Senator, born at Farmington, New Hampshire, February 16, 1812, was a son of poor parents. His education was very defective. After he had worked on a farm many years, he removed to Natick, Massachusetts, about 1832, and learned the trade of shoemaker. In 1840 he was elected to the House of Representatives of Massachusetts by the Whigs. He afterwards served four years in

the Massachusetts Senate, of which he was twice elected president, and distinguished himself as a zealous and resolute opponent of slavery. He took a prominent part in the organization of the Free-Soil party in 1848, and in that year began to edit the "Boston Republican." He was president of the Free-Soil National Convention at Pittsburg in 1852, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853, and was the unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Massachusetts in 1853 and 1854. In 1855 he was elected a Senator of the United States to succeed Edward Everett. He advocated the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and became in 1855 one of the leaders of the Republican party, then just organized. In May, 1856, he was challenged by Preston S. Brooks because he denounced his assault on Mr. Sumner as "murderous, brutal, and cowardly." He declined to accept the challenge, on the ground that duelling was forbidden by the laws of his country; at the same time he notified his challenger that, if attacked, his conscientious scruples would not prevent him from defending himself. He was re-elected to the Senate of the United States about January, 1859, and in March of that year made a speech in defence of free labour, which attracted much attention. He rendered great service to the country during the civil war, as chairman of the committee on military affairs. General Scott declared that he performed in one session more work than all the chairmen of the military committees had done in twenty years. In 1861 he raised a regiment, and received a commission as colonel; but his duties in the Senate prevented him from remaining long in the field. He was the author of the bill by which slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia, April, 1862. During the civil war he introduced many important measures to organize and develop the military resources of the nation, and delivered about one hundred speeches at various places in support of the cause of liberty and union. "No public man," says Headley, "ever brought to the high duties of a great occasion more sympathy for the toiling and the oppressed, or more faith in the people and the democratic institutions of his country." He was again elected to the Senate for six years, 1865-71. In 1872 he was elected Vice-President of the United States. He died in that office November, 1875.

Wilson, (HORACE HAYMAN,) an eminent English Orientalist, born in London in 1786. He studied medicine, and went to Bengal as a surgeon in the service of the East India Company about 1808. Having learned Sanscrit, he published in 1819 a valuable "Sanskrit Dictionary." He translated several ancient Sanscrit dramas into English, (3 vols., 1826-27,) and acquired a high reputation as an Orientalist. In 1833 he became professor of Sanscrit at Oxford. Among his works are a "History of Cashmere," printed in the "Asiatic Researches," (1825,) "Ancient Ariana," ("Ariana Antiqua," 1841,) a "History of British India from 1805 to 1835," (2 vols., 1846,) and a translation of the "Rigveda," (vol. i., 1850.) Died in May, 1860.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1845.

Wilson, (JAMES,) one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born near Saint Andrew's, Scotland, in 1742. He emigrated to the United States, and was elected in 1775 to the Continental Congress. He was afterwards appointed by Washington one of the first judges of the United States supreme court. Died in 1798.

See SANDERSON, "Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence," 1848.

Wilson, (JAMES,) a Scottish naturalist and scientific writer of great merit, born at Paisley in 1795, was a brother of Professor John Wilson, noticed below. He was the author of "A Voyage round the Coasts of Scotland and the Isles," and contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" the articles on natural history. Died in 1856.

See "Memoirs of James Wilson," by JAMES HAMILTON, 1859; "Blackwood's Magazine" for June, 1823.

Wilson, (JAMES,) a journalist and statesman, born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, in 1805. He became in 1843

editor of "The Economist," an organ of free trade, was chosen to represent Westbury in Parliament in 1847, was re-elected in 1852, and was soon after appointed financial secretary to the treasury. He wrote a treatise "On the Influences of the Corn-Laws as affecting all Classes of the Community," etc., (1839,) and "Fluctuations of Currency, Commerce, and Manufactures, referable to the Corn-Laws," (1840.) Died in 1860.

Wilson, (JAMES F.,) an American lawyer, born at Newark, Ohio, in 1828, removed to Iowa about 1853. He was elected to the Senate of Iowa in 1859, and was chosen a member of Congress in 1861. He represented the first district of Iowa in three subsequent terms, (1863-69,) and served as chairman of the committee on the judiciary. He was elected one of the managers to conduct the impeachment of President Johnson, in March, 1868.

Wilson, (JAMES H.,) an American general, born in Illinois, graduated at West Point in 1860. He commanded a corps of cavalry at the great battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864, before which event he had served under General Grant in Mississippi, and under Sheridan in Virginia. In March, 1865, he led an army of about 15,000 men, mostly cavalry, on an expedition against Alabama, which he entered from the north. He defeated General Forrest, and captured Selma, Montgomery, Columbus, and Macon, in April, 1865. Jefferson Davis was taken prisoner by a detachment of his men. He became a lieutenant-colonel of the regular army in 1866.

Wilson, (JOHN,) an English clergyman, born at Windsor in 1588. He emigrated to Massachusetts in 1629, and was the first minister of Boston. Died in 1667.

Wilson, (JOHN,) an English musician and composer, born in Kent in 1594, was celebrated for his performance on the lute, and was a great favourite of Charles I. He became professor of music at Oxford in 1656, and after the restoration was patronized by Charles II. Died in 1673.

Wilson, (Sir JOHN,) an English general, born in 1782. He served in the Peninsular war, (1808-14.) Died in 1856.

Wilson, (JOHN,) otherwise known as CHRISTOPHER NORTH, a celebrated Scottish writer, critic, and poet, was born at Paisley on the 19th of May, 1785. His father was a manufacturer. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, which he entered about the age of thirteen, and at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he gained distinction as a scholar and as an athlete. He won the Newdigate prize for English poetry, and excelled in the knowledge of Greek. He was remarkable for physical strength, beauty, and agility. He graduated as B.A. in 1807. Having inherited an easy fortune, (about £30,000,) he purchased a beautiful place, called Elleray, which is situated on Lake Windermere. Here he enjoyed the society of Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey. In 1810 or 1811 he married an English lady named Jane Penny. He published in 1812 a poem entitled "The Isle of Palms." About 1815 he lost part of his fortune, which had been unsafely invested, and, having adopted the profession of law, he removed to Edinburgh. He produced in 1816 "The City of the Plague," a poem. He was one of the first contributors to "Blackwood's Magazine," which was founded in 1817, and derived its popularity chiefly from the brilliant articles which he continued to furnish for many years under the name of "Christopher North."

Commenting on "The City of the Plague," the "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1816, says, "We take our leave of it with unfeigned regret and very sincere admiration of the author's talents. He has, undoubtedly, the heart and fancy of a poet, and, with these great requisites, is almost sure of attaining the higher honours of his art, if he continues to cultivate it with the docility and diligence of which he has already given proof."

In 1820, Wilson and Sir William Hamilton were competitors for the chair of moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, which the former obtained. His success is attributed partly to his political principles, which were Tory. His lectures are said to have been attractive as well as suggestive. He published a series

of tales in prose, entitled "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life," (1822,) and "The Foresters," which were highly popular. Among his most celebrated productions are the "Noctes Ambrosianæ," contributed to "Blackwood's Magazine" between 1822 and 1835, and consisting of familiar dialogues on men, books, and the principal topics of the day. "They contain," says R. Caruthers, "passages of 'admirable fooling,' shrewd observation, description, and criticism. . . . There was originality with fervour and boldness in all he wrote. It was mixed with baser matter, in the shape of invitations to coarse jollity, and fierce political and personal satire; but the frank, genial, literary spirit predominated." ("Encyclopædia Britannica.") In 1842 he published a selection of his contributions to "Blackwood's Magazine," under the title of "Recreations of Christopher North." He continued to occupy the chair of moral philosophy for thirty years or more. He died in Edinburgh in April, 1854.

See a "Life of John Wilson," by MRS. GORDON, his daughter, 1862; LORD JEFFREY, critique in the "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1812, vol. xix.; "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1843, vol. lxxvii.; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement,) "London Quarterly Review" for January, 1863; "Blackwood's Magazine" for May, 1854, and December, 1862; "Fraser's Magazine" for October, 1855; "British Quarterly Review" for April, 1863; "North British Review" for February, 1863.

Wilson, (RICHARD,) an eminent English landscape-painter, born in Montgomeryshire in 1713. He devoted himself at first to portrait-painting; but, having visited Rome, where he made the acquaintance of Joseph Vernet and other celebrated artists, he was induced to relinquish that branch of the art for landscape-painting. Having spent six years in Italy, where he executed several admirable works, he returned in 1755 to London. He exhibited in 1760 a celebrated picture of the "Destruction of Niobe's Children." He was one of the original members of the Royal Academy. Among his works are "The Villa of Mæcenas at Tivoli," a "View of Baia," "The Temple of Bacchus near Rome," "Carnarvon Castle," and "Pembroke Castle." Died in 1782.

See THOMAS WRIGHT, "Account of the Life of R. Wilson," 1824; CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Wilson, (Sir ROBERT THOMAS,) an English general and military writer, born in 1777. He served in Flanders and Holland, and subsequently under Sir Arthur Wellesley in Spain. In 1816 he aided Lavallette to escape from Paris. He was elected to Parliament for Southwark in 1818. In 1841 he was made a general, and in 1842 governor and commander-in-chief of Gibraltar. He published an "Historical Account of the British Expedition to Egypt," (1802,) a "Narrative of Events which occurred in 1812 during the Invasion of Russia," (1860,) and other works. Died in 1849.

Wilson, (Sir THOMAS,) an English statesman and writer, left his country on the accession of Queen Mary, was arrested at Rome, and imprisoned for a time in the Inquisition. After his return to England he became private secretary to Queen Elizabeth, and was sent on a mission to the Netherlands in 1576. He was appointed in 1577 one of the secretaries of state. He wrote two critical works of great merit, entitled "The Rule of Reason, containing the Art of Logic," (1551,) and "The Art of Rhetoric," (1553.) Died in 1581.

Wilson, (THOMAS,) an English Puritan minister, born in Kent. He preached at Canterbury, and wrote, besides other works, a "Complete Christian Dictionary." Died in 1621.

Wilson, (THOMAS,) a pious English theologian, born at Burton, in Cheshire, in 1663. He became Bishop of Sodor and Man in 1697, and many years later declined the more lucrative place of Bishop of Exeter, which the king offered him. He published "Religious Tracts" and Sermons. Died in 1755.

See CRUTWELL, "Life of Thomas Wilson," 1780; HUGH STOWELL, "Life of Bishop Wilson," 1819.

Wilson, (THOMAS,) a son of the preceding, was born in 1703. He wrote a work entitled "The Ornaments of Churches Considered." Died in 1784.

Wilson, (WILLIAM DEXTER,) D.D., an American Episcopalian divine, born at Stoddard, New Hampshire,

in 1816. He became in 1850 professor of history and of moral and intellectual philosophy at Geneva College, New York. He has published a "History of the Reformation in England," and other works.

Wilson, (WILLIAM RAE,) a British traveller, born at Paisley about 1773. He published, besides other works, "Travels in the Holy Land," and "Travels in Russia." Died in 1849.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Wil'ton, (JOSEPH,) an English sculptor, and one of the founders of the Royal Academy, was born in London in 1722. He studied in Paris and at Rome, where he resided many years. Among his best works are the monument to General Wolfe, in Westminster Abbey, and busts of Newton, Bacon, Chatham, and Swift. Died in 1803.

See ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of the Most Eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects."

Wimpfeling, wîmp'feh-ling', or **Wimpfeling**, [Lat. WIMPELHIN'GIUS,] (JAKOB,) an eminent German scholar and writer, born in Alsace in 1450. He became a priest, preached for some time at Spire, and afterwards lived at Strasburg, Bâle, and other towns. It appears that he never remained long at one place. He wrote many and various works, among which are "Youth," ("Adolescentia," 1492,) and one "On Integrity," ("De Integritate," 1505.) Died in 1528.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" SCHWALB, "Notice sur Wimpfeling," 1851.

Wimpffen, von, fon wîmp'fen, (FRANZ EMIL LORENZ HERMANN,) a German military commander, born at Prague in 1797, served against the French in the campaigns of 1813-14, and in the revolution of 1848. He was made feldzeugmeister (master of ordnance) in 1849, and was appointed governor of Trieste.

Wimpffen-Berneburg, wîmp'fen bêr'neh-bôôrg', (FELIX,) BARON, a distinguished general, born at Zweibrücken, (Deux-Ponts,) in Germany, in 1745. Having entered the French service, he fought in 1769 against Paoli in Corsica, and in 1789 was a deputy from Normandy to the States-General. He defended Thionville against the Prussians in 1792; but he was afterwards defeated by the royalists near Vernon, and was forced to take refuge in England. He was made a general of division by Napoleon in 1799. Died in 1814.

Wimpffen-Berneburg, (FRANZ LUDWIG,) BARON, born at Zweibrücken (Deux-Ponts) in 1732, served with distinction in the French army during the Seven Years' war, and rose to be a general of division. He published "Memoirs of his Life," (1788.) Died in 1800.

Wimpina, wîm'pe-nâ, (CONRAD,) was born in Franconia, in Germany, in 1460. He became professor of theology at Frankfort-on-the-Oder about 1506. In 1530 he was one of three Catholic theologians appointed to dispute with the Lutherans at Augsburg. Died in 1531.

Winch'ell, (JAMES MANNING,) an American Baptist divine, born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1791, became in 1814 pastor of the First Baptist Church in Boston. He published a compilation of psalms and hymns, and several original works. Died in 1820.

Win'ches-ter, (ELHANAN,) an American divine, born at Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1751, was originally a Baptist, but was afterwards converted to the doctrines of the Restorationists. He published "Four Dialogues on Universal Restoration," and numerous other theological works. Died in 1797.

See VIDLER, "Life of E. Winchester;" E. M. STONE, "Life of E. Winchester," 1836.

Win'ches-ter, (THOMAS,) an English writer on theology, born in Berkshire. He became rector of Appleton in 1761. Died in 1780.

Winckell, wînk'kel, (GEORG FRANZ DIETRICH,) a German writer, born in 1762, published a "Manual for Sportsmen and Amateurs," (1820.) Died in 1839.

Winckelmann, wînk'el-mân, [Ger. pron. wînk'kel-mân,] (JOHANN JOACHIM,) an eminent German critic and writer on art, was born at Stendal, in Prussia, in 1717. His father was a poor mechanic, unable to afford him any opportunities of instruction; but his eager desire for knowledge procured for him the friendship and

patronage of several gentlemen of rank and fortune, and in 1738 he entered the University of Halle. He became in 1748 private librarian to Count Bünau, near Dresden. Here he made the acquaintance of Archinto, the pope's nuncio, who offered him a situation at Rome on condition of his becoming a Catholic. He accepted this offer, after some hesitation, and in 1755 set out for Rome, having previously published his "Reflections upon the Imitation of the Antique." He soon acquired the friendship of the principal artists and literati of Rome, particularly of Raphael Mengs, whose counsels exercised great influence over him. He was appointed in 1759, by Cardinal Albani, librarian and keeper of his gallery of antiquities, and became in 1763 antiquary of the apostolic chamber. His great work entitled "History of Ancient Art" ("Geschichte der Kunst des Alterthums") came out in 1764, and was soon followed by his "Account of the Latest Discoveries at Herculaneum." In June, 1768, while returning from a visit to Vienna, —where he had been received with great distinction, — he was assassinated at Trieste by Arcangeli, an Italian, who had gained his confidence, and whose cupidity was excited by some gold coins which Winckelmann had shown him.

See C. G. HEYNE, "Lobschrift auf Winckelmann," 1778; GOETHE, "Winckelmann und sein Jahrhundert," 1805; MORGENSTERN, "J. Winckelmann; Rede," 1805; D. DE ROSETTI, "J. J. Winckelmann's letzte Lebensperiode," 1818; OTTO JAHN, "J. J. Winckelmann; eine Rede," 1844; C. PETERSEN, "Erinnerung an J. J. Winckelmann's Einfluss," etc., 1842; MADAME DE STAËL, "Germany;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Winckelmann, (JOHANN JUSTUS,) a German historian, born at Giessen in 1620. He published several works in Latin. Died in 1697.

Winckler, wînk'ler, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German philosopher, born in Upper Lusatia in 1703, became professor of physics at Leipsic. He published "Thoughts on the Properties and Effects of Electricity," and other similar works. Franklin is supposed to have been benefited by his suggestions. Died in 1770.

Win'der, (WILLIAM H.,) an American lawyer and officer, born in Somerset county, Maryland, in 1775, served in the war of 1812, and was appointed inspector-general in 1814. Died in 1824.

Windham, wînd'am, (CHARLES ASH,) an English general, born in the county of Norfolk in 1810, served with distinction in the Crimean war, and in 1855 succeeded General Barnard as chief of the staff of the Eastern army. He was made commander of the Bath the same year. In 1857 he fought against the mutineers in India. He is said to have been a nephew of the celebrated William Windham. Died in 1870.

Windham, (JOSEPH,) an English antiquary, born at Wickham in 1739. He was the author of "Observations on a Passage in Pliny's Natural History relative to the Temple of Diana at Ephesus," and wrote the principal part of the "Ionian Antiquities." Died in 1810.

Windham, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English orator and statesman, born in London in May, 1750, was the only son of Colonel William Windham, of Norfolk. He was educated at Eton, Glasgow, and University College, Oxford, which he quitted in 1771. In 1778 he censured the policy of the government on the subject of the American war, in a public speech. He was elected a member of Parliament for Norwich in 1783, and was appointed one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings. He began public life as a Whig and political friend and follower of Burke, to whom he adhered after the Whig party had been divided by the issues of the French Revolution. In 1790 he was again elected a member for Norwich. He was secretary at war in the cabinet of Pitt from 1794 until 1801, and he then resigned with his colleagues. About 1798 he married a daughter of Admiral Forrester. He made a celebrated speech against the treaty of Amiens in 1802, and moved an address to the king, which was rejected. He opposed the administration of Addington and that of Pitt, (1804-06.) On the death of Pitt, in 1806, Lord Grenville and Fox came into power at the head of the "ministry of all the talents," in which Mr. Windham was secretary at war and for the colonies. He procured the passage of acts to increase the pay and pensions of

soldiers and to limit their term of service. He and his colleagues ceased to hold office in March, 1807. He was regarded as the model of an English gentleman. Died in June, 1810. Respecting his style of speaking, Lord Brougham says, "It was in the easy tone of familiar conversation; but it was full of nice observation and profound remark; it was instinct with classical allusion; it was even over-informed with philosophic and with learned reflection; it sparkled with the finest wit."

Windheim, (CHRISTIAN ERNST), a German philosopher and writer, born at Werni, erode in 1722. He was professor of Oriental languages at Erlangen. Died in 1766.

Windhorst, (Ludwig.) a Prussian statesman, was born in 1812. He is the parliamentary leader of the Catholic party.

Windisch, win'dish, (KARL GOTTLIEB,) a Hungarian historian, born at Presburg in 1725. He wrote on the history and geography of Hungary. Died in 1793.

Windischgratz, win'dish-grats', (ALFRED ZU,) PRINCE, a distinguished field-marshal, born at Brussels in 1787. Having entered the Austrian army, he served in the campaign of 1814, and was made general of division in 1833. In the revolution of 1848 he defeated the Hungarian insurgents, and took Vienna by storm, (October 31.) He afterwards led a large army into Hungary, where he remained inactive, and was censured for hesitation or dilatory conduct. He was removed in April, 1849. Died in 1862.

Windischmann, win'dish-man', (KARL JOSEPH HIERONYMUS,) a German physician and philosopher, born at Mentz in 1775. He became Catholic professor of philosophy at Bonn in 1818, and published a number of treatises on medicine and animal magnetism, also "Philosophy in the Progress of the History of the World," (1827-34,) and other works. Died in 1839.

Winebrenner, (JOHN,) founder of a sect called by his name, became in 1821 pastor of a German Reformed church at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He afterwards founded a religious society, to which he gave the name of the "Church of God." Among its tenets are opposition to slavery and to the use of ardent spirits with baptism by immersion and the washing of feet. He died at Harrisburg in 1860.

Winer, wee'ner, (GEORG BENEDICT,) a German Protestant theologian and Orientalist, born at Leipsic in 1789. He studied at the university of his native city, and in 1823 became professor of theology at Erlangen. In 1832 he filled the same chair at Leipsic. He published a "Biblical Dictionary," ("Biblishe Realwörterbuch," 1820,) "Greek Testament Grammar," ("Grammatik des Neutestamentlichen Sprachidioms," 1822,) which is regarded as a standard work, and "Chaldean Reader," (1825,) also a "Manual of Theological Literature, principally that of Protestant Germany," (1825,) and other critical and theological essays of great merit. Died in 1858.

See the "Westminster Review" for December, 1845, article "German Theology;" "London Quarterly Review" for April, 1870.

Wines, (ENOCH COBB,) D.D., an American divine and educational writer, born at Hanover, New Jersey, in 1806, became professor of languages in the Central High School of Philadelphia in 1838. He published "Hints on a System of Popular Education," (1837,) "Commentaries on the Laws of the Ancient Hebrews," (1852,) and other works.

Wing, (VINCENT,) an English astronomer, was the author of "Harmonicon Celeste, or the Harmony of the Visible World," (1651,) "Astronomia Britannica," and other works. Died in 1668.

Wingate, (EDMUND,) an English mathematician and statesman, born in Yorkshire in 1593. He studied law, and subsequently resided for a time in France, where he instructed the Princess Henrietta Maria in English. After his return he was elected to Parliament for the county of Bedford. He was the author of "Natural and Artificial Arithmetic," "Ludus Mathematicus," and other works. Died in 1656.

Winghen, van, van wing'gen or wing'hen, (JOSEPH,) a Flemish historical painter, born at Brussels in 1544; died at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1603.

Winkler, (KARL GOTTFRIED THEODOR,) a German *littérateur*, known under the pseudonym of THEODOR HELL, born in 1775. He was the author of a number of poems and dramatic works. Died in 1856.

Winkworth, (CATHERINE,) an English authoress, translator of poems in "Lyra Germanica." Died 1878.

Winmarleigh, (JOHN WILSON-PATTEN,) LORD, an English politician was born in 1802. He was member for North Lanca-hire 1832-74, when he was raised to the peerage. He has been chairman of committees (1852-3), chancellor of the duchy, (1867-8,) and chief secretary for Ireland (1868.)

Winram (JOHN,) a Scottish ecclesiastic, was superior of the monastery of Saint Andrew's. He afterwards professed the Reformed religion. Died in 1582.

Winsen, or **Winsemius**, (MENECLAUS,) a Dutch physician, born at Leeuwarden about 1590. He was professor of medicine and botany at Franeker. Died 1639.

Winsem or **Winsemius**, (PIETER,) a historian and poet, born at Leeuwarden about 1586, was a brother of the preceding. He published, in Latin, a "History of the Netherlands in the Reign of Philip II.," (2 vols., 1629-33,) and other works. Died in 1644.

Winslow, (EDWARD,) born in Worcestershire in 1595, came in the Mayflower to New England in 1620. He was Governor of Plymouth colony 1633-1644. He was the author of "A Brief Narrative of the True Grounds or Cause of the First Planting of New England," and "Hypocrisie Unmasked." Died in 1655.

Winslow, (FORBES,) an English physician, born in London in 1810. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1835, and president of the London Medical Society in 1853. In 1848 he became editor of the "Quarterly Journal of Psychological Medicine and Mental Pathology." He published a "Manual of Osteology," "Anatomy of Suicide," and other works. Died in 1874.

Winslow, (HUBBARD,) D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Williston, Vermont, in 1800. He published "Christianity applied to our Civil and Social Relations," (1835,) and other religious works. Died in 1864.

Winslow, vins'lo, (JAKOB BENIGNUS,) an eminent anatomist and physician, born at Odense, in the island of Fünen, in 1669. He studied in Holland, and subsequently in Paris under Duverney. He soon after entered the Catholic Church, having been converted by the eloquence and the arguments of Bossuet. In 1743 he succeeded Hunault as professor of anatomy and physiology in the Jardin du Roi, in Paris. His "Anatomical Exposition of the Structure of the Human Body" (in French, 1732) is esteemed a standard work, and has been translated into several languages. Died in 1760.

See KRAFT og NYERUP, "Litteraturlexicon;" "Biographie Médicale."

Winslow, (JOHN A.,) an American naval officer, descended from a brother of Governor Edward Winslow, of Massachusetts, was born at Wilmington, North Carolina, in 1811. He entered the navy about 1827, became a lieutenant in 1839, and commander in 1855. In 1862 he served under Captain Foote on the Mississippi River. He obtained command of the steamer Kearsarge, of seven guns, and was ordered to the coast of Europe, to watch rebel cruisers, in the early part of 1863. On the 19th of June, 1864, he met the Alabama, Captain Semmes, near Cherbourg. When the vessels were about one mile apart, the Alabama began to fire rapidly and wildly, but the guns of the Kearsarge were directed with coolness and precision. "The two vessels," says Headley, "were now steaming at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour,—and every few minutes sheering, so as to bring their broadsides to bear, they were forced to fight in circles, swinging steadily around an ever-changing centre." After they had described seven circles and had diminished their distance to about a quarter of a mile, the Alabama began to sink, and raised a white flag. Captain Winslow lost only three killed and wounded out of one hundred and sixty-three officers and men. He took sixty-five prisoners. He

was promoted to the rank of commodore in July, 1886, and to that of rear-admiral in 1870. Died in 1873.

See J. T. HEADLEY, "Farragut and our Naval Commanders," pp. 288-319; GREELEY, "American Conflict," vol. ii. pp. 647-648; TENNEY, "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion," p. 648.

Winslow, (JOSIAH), a son of Governor Winslow, noticed above, was born in 1629. He was Governor of Plymouth colony from 1673 until 1680. Died in 1680.

Winslow, (MIRON), D.D., a brother of the Rev. Hubbard Winslow, noticed above, was born at Williston, Vermont, in 1789. He sailed in 1819 as a missionary to India, became president of the college connected with the mission at Madras, and published in 1862 a "Comprehensive Tamil-and-English Dictionary," which enjoys a high reputation. He died at the Cape of Good Hope in October, 1864.

Win'sor, (FREDERICK ALBERT), an English projector, who first introduced gas-light into London. He began his experiments on gas-light in 1803. Died in 1830.

Win'stan-ley, (WILLIAM), an English biographical writer, published "Lives of the Poets," "Historical Rarities," and other works. Died about 1690.

Win'ston, (THOMAS), an English physician, born in 1575. He studied medicine in Switzerland, and at Padua, where he took his degree. He became a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1613, and in 1615 professor of anatomy at Gresham College. His "Lectures on Anatomy" were highly esteemed in his time. Died in 1655.

Wint, de, (PETER), an English painter in water-colours, was born in Staffordshire in 1784. His works are chiefly English landscapes, views in Cumberland, Westmoreland, Wales, etc. Died in 1849.

Winter, win'ter, (GEORG LUDWIG), a German jurist and statesman, born in Baden in 1778; died in 1838.

Winter, van, vān win'ter, (JAN WILLEM), a Dutch naval commander and diplomatist, born in Kampen in 1761. He served for a time in France under Dumouriez and Pichegru, and rose to be general of brigade. He was created vice-admiral after his return, with the command of the Texel fleet, and in 1797 was defeated by the English fleet under Admiral Duncan. He was sent as minister-plenipotentiary to France in 1798, and was afterwards made a marshal of the kingdom of Holland by Louis Bonaparte. After the union of Holland with France, he was created by Napoleon grand officer of the legion of honour. Died in 1812.

Winter, von, fon win'ter, (PETER), a German musician and composer, born at Mannheim in 1754. He studied at Vienna under Salieri, and in 1782 brought out at Munich his opera of "Helena and Paris." His compositions are very numerous, including masses, symphonies, cantatas, and operas. Among the most admired of the last-named are his "Calypso," "Zaira," "Tamerlane," "The Interrupted Sacrifice," and "The Rape of Proserpine." Died in 1825.

Winterburger, win'ter-bōōr'gēr or win'ter-boōr'gēr, (JOHANN), a German printer, born in the Palatinate about 1450, settled at Vienna about 1492. Died in 1519.

Winterfeld, win'ter-fēlt', (KARL GEORG AUGUST VIRIGENS), a German writer on music, born at Berlin in 1794; died in 1852.

Winterfeld, von, fon win'ter-fēlt', (HANS KARL), a celebrated Prussian general and favourite of Frederick the Great, was born at Vanselow in 1709. He served with distinction in the Seven Years' war, and was mortally wounded in an engagement in Silesia in 1757. A monument was erected to his memory in Berlin by Frederick.

See VARNHAGEN von ENSE, "Leben des Winterfeld," 1836; M. A. DE WINTERFELD, "Leben des Generals von Winterfeld," 1809.

Winterhalter, win'ter-hāl'ter, (FRANZ XAVER), a German painter, born in Baden in 1803. He executed numerous portraits of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, also of the Duke of Wellington and other English noblemen. Among his best works we may name "The Empress Eugenie and the Ladies of her Court," and a fancy piece entitled "II Decamerone." He died in 1873.

Win'ter-ton, (RALPH), an English philologist, born in Leicestershire, was noted as a Hellenist. He pub-

lished "Minor Greek Poets," ("Poetæ Græci minores," 1635.) Died in 1636.

Winther, vin'ter, (RASMUS VILLADS CHRISTIAN FERDINAND), a celebrated Danish poet, born in the island of Seeland in 1796. He visited Italy in 1830, and published, after his return, several volumes of poems, which established his reputation as one of the first lyric poets of his country. He also wrote a number of popular novels, and "Five-and-Twenty Fables," ("Fem og tyve Fabler," 1845,) and other juvenile works.

Win'throp, (JOHN), born in Suffolk, England, in 1588, was elected in 1629 Governor of the colony of Massachusetts, and set sail in 1630 for New England. He was re-elected nine or ten times. His journal, giving an account of the transactions in the colony, was published in 1825. He is said to have been eminent for wisdom, magnanimity, and other virtues. Died in 1649.

See "Life of John Winthrop," by ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

Winthrop, (JOHN), son of the preceding, was born in England in 1606, and sailed for America in 1631. He was twice elected Governor of Connecticut, and was sent to England in 1661 to procure a charter for that colony. He was the author of several scientific treatises, and was one of the founders of the Royal Society of London. Died in Boston in 1676.

Win'throp, (JOHN), LL.D., was born in Massachusetts in 1715. He was appointed in 1738 Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Harvard College. He published several astronomical works. Died in 1779.

Winthrop, (ROBERT C.), an American statesman and orator, a descendant of Governor Winthrop, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 12, 1809. He graduated at Harvard College in 1828, studied law in the office of Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the bar in 1831. He served in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts from 1835 to 1840, and in the latter year was elected a member of Congress, in which he acted with the Whig party. Having been re-elected, he continued in Congress for ten years, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives in December, 1847. He was the Whig candidate for Speaker in 1849; but his opponent, Mr. Cobb, was elected by a plurality of two or three votes, after a contest which lasted three weeks. In 1850 he was appointed a Senator of the United States for a part of the unexpired term of Mr. Webster, who resigned his seat. He was the Whig candidate for the office of Senator in 1851, but was defeated by Charles Sumner. A volume of his "Addresses and Speeches" was published in 1852.

Winthrop, (THEODORE), an American writer and soldier, born at New Haven in 1828. He graduated at Yale College in 1848, and subsequently visited Europe. Soon after the commencement of the war in 1861, he joined the volunteers of the New York Seventh Regiment, gained the rank of major, and, having accompanied General Butler's expedition to Great Bethel, was killed in that engagement, (June, 1861.) He was the author of novels entitled "Cecil Dreeme," (1861,) "John Brent," (1861,) and "Edwin Brothertoft," (1862.)

See "Atlantic Monthly" for August, 1861, and August, 1863.

Wintoun or Wyntoun, win'ton, (ANDREW), a Scottish chronicler, who lived about 1410-20, was prior of the monastery of Saint Serf's Island, on Loch Lomond. He was the author of "The Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland," in verse, containing valuable historical information of those times.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Wintoun, (GEORGE SETON), EARL OF, a Scottish Jacobite, born in 1690. He fought for the Pretender in 1715. Died in 1749.

Win'tring-ham, (CLIFTON), THE ELDER, an English surgeon and physiologist, born before 1695, wrote a "Treatise on Endemic Diseases," (1718,) and other medical works, in Latin and English, which have a high reputation. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1748.

Wintringham, (CLIFTON), THE YOUNGER, born at York in 1710, was a son of the preceding. He became physician to George III. in 1762, and subsequently phy-

sician-general to the army. He published several medical treatises. Died in 1794.

Wintzingerode, von, fon wînt'sing-eh-ro'deh, (FERDINAND,) BARON, a German officer, born at Bodenstein in 1770. He entered the Russian army, served in the campaigns of 1809 and 1812, and greatly distinguished himself in the battles of Lutzen, Leipsic, and Saint-Dizier. He was made general of cavalry by the emperor Alexander in 1812. Died in 1818.

Wintzingerode, von, (GEORG ERNST LEVIN,) COUNT, a German statesman, born in 1752. He was appointed in 1801 minister of foreign affairs in the kingdom of Württemberg. Died in 1834.

Wintzingerode, von, (HEINRICH KARL FRIEDRICH LEVIN,) COUNT, son of the preceding, was born in 1778. He was ambassador from Württemberg to Paris, Saint Petersburg, and Vienna. Died in 1856.

Win'wood, (SIR RALPH,) an English diplomatist and statesman, born in Northamptonshire about 1564. He was employed on several important missions to Holland, and became secretary of state in 1614. He died in 1617, leaving a valuable work, published in 1725 under the title of "Memorials of Affairs of State in the Reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I.," (3 vols.)

Win'zet or Winget, (NINIAN,) a Scottish ecclesiastic, born in Renfrewshire in 1518. He was the author of several controversial works in opposition to the Protestant reformers. Died in 1592.

Wion, ve'ôn', (ARNOULD,) a learned French monk, born at Douai in 1554; died about 1610.

Wirsung, wêēr'soōng, (CHRISTOPH,) a German physician, born at Augsburg in 1500. He wrote a "New Book of Medicine," (1568.) Died in 1571.

Wirsung or Wirsungus, wêēr-sōōng'ūs, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German anatomist, born at Augsburg, was the discoverer of the pancreatic duct. Died in 1643.

Wirt, (WILLIAM,) an eloquent American lawyer and author, born at Bladensburg, Maryland, in November, 1772, was of Swiss extraction. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1792, and married a Miss Gilmer, of Virginia, about 1795. He practised law at Richmond and Norfolk, and published in 1803 "Letters of a British Spy," which obtained a great popularity. About 1806 he settled at Richmond, Virginia. He distinguished himself at the trial of Aaron Burr as one of the counsel for the prosecution, (1807.) In 1817 he published a "Life of Patrick Henry," which was highly esteemed. He was attorney-general of the United States from 1817 to March, 1829, having been appointed first by President Monroe and retained by President Adams. He removed to Baltimore in 1829 or 1830, and was nominated for the Presidency in 1832 by the Anti-Masonic party. He died in Washington in February, 1834.

"He was master," says Griswold, "of all the arts by which attention is secured and retained. . . . It is agreed on all hands that he was a very ready, pleasing, and effective speaker, inferior perhaps to no one among his contemporaries at the bar in this country."

See J. P. KENNEDY, "Life of William Wirt," 1849; R. W. GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopedia of American Literature," vol. i.; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.

Wirth, wêért, (JOHANN GEORG AUGUST,) a German journalist and political writer, born in Bavaria in 1799; died in 1848.

Wirth, (JOHANN ULRICH,) a German divine and philosophical writer, born in Württemberg in 1810. He became in 1852 associate editor of the "Journal of Philosophy and Philosophic Criticism," ("Zeitschrift für Philosophie und philosophische Kritik.") He published a "Theory of Somnambulism," (1836,) "System of Speculative Ethics," (1841,) and other works.

Wirtz or Wirtz, wêerts, (JOHANN,) a Swiss painter and engraver, born at Zurich in 1640; died in 1709.

Wischnu. See VISHNU.

Wise, (DANIEL,) D.D., a Methodist divine, born at Portsmouth, England, in 1813, emigrated to America, where he edited successively several religious journals. He has published "The Young Man's Counsellor," "Life of Ulric Zwingli," and other works.

Wise, (FRANCIS,) an English antiquary, born at Oxford in 1695. He wrote several works on English antiquities. Died in 1762.

Wise, (HENRY A.,) a distinguished American politician, born in Accomac county, Virginia, in December, 1806. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1828. He represented a district of Virginia in Congress from 1833 to 1843, having been elected as an adherent of General Jackson, but he soon joined the opposition. He became a partisan of President Tyler, who appointed him minister to Brazil in 1844. In 1855 he was elected by the Democrats Governor of Virginia for three years. A convention of Southern Governors was held at Raleigh, North Carolina, in October, 1856, at the invitation of Governor Wise, who afterwards declared that if Fremont had been elected President he would have marched with 20,000 men and taken Washington. In 1861 he joined the insurgent army as brigadier-general, and commanded a force in the Kanawha Valley with ill success. He died in 1876.

Wise, (HENRY AUGUSTUS,) an American naval officer, a relative of the preceding, was born at Brooklyn, New York, in 1819. He married a daughter of Edward Everett, of Boston. In 1862 he was promoted to the rank of commander, and appointed assistant chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography. He published "Los Gringos," (1849,) a series of sketches of Mexico, California, Peru, etc., "Tales for the Marines," (1855,) and other works. Died in 1869.

Wise, (MICHAEL,) an eminent English composer of church music, was born in Wiltshire. He was patronized by Charles II., and became in 1686 almoner of Saint Paul's Cathedral and master of the choristers. He was killed in a quarrel with a watchman, in 1687.

Wiselius, we-sā'le-ūs, (SAMUEL IPERUSZON,) a Dutch poet, born in Amsterdam in 1769, studied in his native city and in Germany, and subsequently filled several high offices in Holland. He published tragedies entitled "Polydorus" and "Ion," also a collection of odes and other poems. Died in 1845.

Wiseman, wiz'man, (NICHOLAS,) a distinguished scholar, of English extraction, was born at Seville, in Spain, in 1802. He finished his studies at the English College in Rome, where he subsequently became professor of the Oriental languages, and in 1829 was appointed rector. After his return to England he rose through various promotions in the Catholic Church to be Archbishop of Westminster, (1850,) and cardinal. The assumption of the title of archbishop met with great opposition from the Protestants in England, and an act was passed making such titles penal. It appears, however, that his learning, talents, and general popularity did much to allay the hostility of his opponents. Cardinal Wiseman was the author of "Lectures on the Connection between Treatise and Revealed Religion," (2 vols., 1836,) a "Treatise on the Holy Eucharist," (1836,) "Letters on Catholic Unity," (1842,) and other works. He was for many years associate editor of the "Dublin (Catholic) Review." Died in February, 1865.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Quarterly Review" for October, 1858.

Wiseman, (RICHARD,) an English surgeon of the seventeenth century, was patronized by King Charles II. His treatises on surgery were highly esteemed in his time.

Wish'art, written also **Wysshart**, **Wischart**, and in other modes, (GEORGE,) THE MARTYR, a Scottish Protestant reformer of the first half of the sixteenth century. After preaching the Reformed doctrines in several Scottish towns, he was arrested and tried before Cardinal Beaton, who condemned him to the stake in 1546.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. iii. chap. xxxvi.; FROUDE, "History of England," vol. iv. chap. xxii.; CUNNINGHAM, "Church History of Scotland," vol. i.; "Biographie Universelle;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Wishart, written also **Wiseheart**, (GEORGE,) a Scottish divine and historical writer, born in Haddingtonshire in 1609. He was chaplain to the Marquis of Montrose, and subsequently to Elizabeth, daughter of

James I. He was made Bishop of Edinburgh in 1662. He wrote a history of the wars of Montrose, in Latin. It is highly esteemed for its elegance. Died in 1671.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Wishart or **Wischart**, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish divine, born at Dalkeith about 1657, preached in Edinburgh, and wrote a Calvinistic work entitled "Theology," ("Theologia.") Died in 1727.

Wislicenus, wîs-lit-sā'nûs, (GUSTAV ADOLF,) a German rationalistic theologian, was born near Eilenburg, in Prussia, in 1803. He became minister at Halle in 1841, but was soon after deposed on account of his opinions.

Wissenbach, wîs'sen-bāk', (JOHANN JAKOB,) an eminent German jurist, born in Nassau in 1607. He became professor of law at Franeker, and published several legal works. Died in 1665.

Wissing, wîs'sing, (WILLIAM,) a Dutch portrait-painter, born at Amsterdam in 1656. He worked in England, and painted Charles II. and James II. Died in 1687.

Wisowatzi, wîs-so-wât'see, [Lat. WISSOWA'TIUS,] (ANDREW,) a Socinian writer, born in Lithuania in 1608, was a grandson of Faustus Socinus. He was persecuted, and, after several removals, found refuge in Holland, where he died in 1678.

Wis'tar, (CASPAR,) a distinguished American physician, born at Philadelphia in 1761. He graduated at Edinburgh, and, after his return, was appointed professor of chemistry and physiology in the College of Philadelphia, and subsequently succeeded Dr. Shippen in the chair of anatomy and surgery. He was the author of a "System of Anatomy," (1812.) Died in 1818.

Wisniewski, wîsh-ne-êv'skee, (MICHAEL,) a Polish writer, born in Galicia in 1794. He became in 1830 professor of history at Cracow. He has published several critical and philosophical works.

Wit, wît, (FERDINAND JOHANNES,) a German politician, born at Altona in 1800. Having joined a secret society, he was banished in 1819. He afterwards joined the ultramontane party, and published "Fragments of my Life and my Epoch," (4 vols., 1827-30.) Died in 1863.

Witch'ell, (GEORGE,) an English astronomer and mathematician, born in 1728; died in 1785.

Wither. See WITHERS.

With'er-ing, (WILLIAM,) an English physician and botanist, born in Shropshire in 1741. He published "A Systematic Arrangement of British Plants," (1776;) also a number of treatises on chemistry, mineralogy, and medicine. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1799.

With'er-ing-ton, (WILLIAM FREDERICK,) an English painter, born in London in 1786. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1840. Among his works, which are principally landscapes, we may name "The Hop Garland," "The Stepping-Stones," "Making Hay," and "Returning from the Village." Died in 1865.

Withers, with'êrz, written also **Wither** and **Wyther**, (GEORGE,) an English poet, satirist, and political writer, born in Hampshire in 1588. He published in 1613 a collection of satires in verse, entitled "Abuses Stript and Whipt," for which he was sentenced to several months' imprisonment. On the breaking out of the civil war, he served in the royalist army, in 1639; but he afterwards went over to the party of the Parliament, and attained the rank of major-general. Soon after the restoration he was imprisoned several years in the Tower for having published a seditious libel, entitled "Vox Vulgi." He died in 1667. His works are very numerous, and consist chiefly of lyrics and devotional pieces. His poems were little esteemed by his contemporaries, and he is mentioned with contempt by Pope and Swift; but eminent critics of later times have assigned him a high rank among English poets.

See CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" SIR EGERTON BRYDGES, "Censura Litteraria;" HAZLITT, "Lectures on English Poetry;" ELLIS, "Specimens of Early English Poetry;" "Retrospective Review," vol. vii., (1823.)

With'er-spoon, (JOHN,) D.D., LL.D., a distinguished divine, and one of the signers of the Declaration

of Independence, was born in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, in 1722. In 1766 he was offered the presidency of Princeton College, New Jersey, which in 1768 he accepted, and also filled the chair of divinity in that institution. He was elected in 1776 to the Continental Congress, and was active in promoting the cause of independence. He was the author of, "Ecclesiastical Characteristics, or the Arcana of Church Policy," (1753,) a "Serious Inquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Stage," (1757,) and other works. Died in 1794.

See CLEVELAND, "Compendium of American Literature."

Withof, wît'hôf, (JOHANN PHILIPP LORENZ,) a German physician and writer, born at Duisburg in 1725. He studied at Utrecht and Leyden, and in 1770 became professor of eloquence and Greek literature at Duisburg. He published in 1782 a collection of didactic poems, entitled "Academische Gedichte," which have a high reputation. Died in 1789.

Witikind. See WITTEKIND.

Wit'i-kind or **Wit'e-kind**, a Saxon historian and monk, lived at the abbey of Corvey, (Corbeia nova.) He wrote "Annales de Gestis Othonum." Died after 973.

Witiza, we-tee'zâ, [Sp. pron. ve-tee'thá,] King of the Visigoths in Spain, began to reign about 701 A.D. He was deposed in 708, and was succeeded by Roderick, who had revolted against him. Died about 709.

Wit'old or **Wit'wald**, (ALEXANDER,) Grand Duke of Lithuania, was a warlike and powerful prince. He waged war against the Tartars. Died at an advanced age in 1430.

Wits, wits, **Witsen**, wît'sen, or **Witsius**, wît'se-ûs, (HERMAN,) a learned Dutch theologian, born in North Holland in 1636. He was professor of theology at Utrecht from 1680 to 1698, and succeeded F. Spanheim at Leyden in the latter year. He published several works on theology. Died in 1708.

Witsen, (NICHOLAS,) a patriotic Dutch magistrate, born at Amsterdam in 1640, was noted for his liberal public spirit. He wrote a work "On the Construction of Ships," (1671.) He was employed to negotiate a treaty with England in 1689.

See BODEL, "Notice of N. Witsen," 1855.

Witt, de. See DE WITT.

Witte, wît'teh, or **Witten**, wît'ten, (IFENNING,) a German divine and biographer, born at Riga in 1634. He wrote, in Latin, biographies of eminent men of the seventeenth century, in 5 vols. Died in 1696.

Witte, (KARL,) a German jurist, born near Halle in 1800. He studied at Göttingen and Heidelberg, and became professor of law at Halle in 1834. He published a number of legal works, and made translations from the Italian of Dante and Boccaccio. Died in 1883.

Witte, de, (EMANUEL.) See DE WITTE.

Witte, de, deh wît'teh, (GASPARD,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Antwerp in 1621. He worked in Italy and France.

Witte, de, (GILES,) an eminent Jansenist theologian, born at Ghent in 1648. He preached at Mechlin (Malines) from 1684 to 1691, wrote several controversial works in defence of Jansenism, and produced a Flemish version of the Bible. Died in 1721.

Witte, de, (LIEVIN,) a Flemish painter and architect, born at Ghent about 1510. He excelled in painting perspective and architecture. Died at Munich.

Witte, de, (PIETER.) See CANDIDO, (PIETRO.)

Wit'te-kind or **Wit'i-kind**, written also **Witichind**, [Lat. WITTEKIN'DUS,] surnamed THE GREAT, a celebrated warrior, was the principal commander of the Saxons against Charlemagne. The latter having invaded the Saxon territory, Wittekind sought the alliance of the King of Denmark, whose sister he had married. After several battles, fought with varying success, the Saxons were defeated near the Hase in 783, and the leaders, Wittekind and Alboin, were reinstated in their possessions, on condition of their embracing Christianity and submitting to the authority of Charlemagne. Wittekind died in 807.

See J. A. CRUSIUS, "Wittekindus Magnus," 1679; DREUX DE RADIER, "Vie de Wittekind le Grand," 1757; GENSSLER, "Wittekind," etc., 1817; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Wittekind, wít'teh-kínt, or **Widukind**, wíd'ōō-kínt, a German chronicler and monk of the tenth century, was a native of Saxony. He wrote a work entitled "Res gestæ Saxonica," being a history of King Henry I. and of the emperor Otho I.

Wittekindus. See WITTEKIND.

Wittgenstein, von, fon wít'gēn-sfīn, (LUDWIG ADOLF,) COUNT, a German military commander, sometimes called SAYN-WITTGENSTEIN, was born in 1769. Having entered the Russian army, he served in the campaigns of 1807 and 1812, and was appointed in 1813 to the chief command of the Russian and Prussian forces, which, however, he retained but a short time. He was defeated by Napoleon near Paris in 1814. Having been created a field-marshal in 1826, he fought against the Turks in 1828. Died in 1843.

Wittichius, wít-tik'e-us, (CHRISTOPH.) a German Protestant theologian, born in Silesia in 1625. He was professor of theology at Nymwegen for sixteen years, and removed to Leyden in 1671. He wrote several works. Died at Leyden in 1687.

Witzleben, von, fon wíts'lá'ben, (JOB WILHELM KARL ERNST,) a Prussian general and statesman, born at Halberstadt in 1783. He served in the principal campaigns against the French from 1806 to 1813, and was made lieutenant-general in 1831, and minister of war in 1833. Died in 1837.

Witzleben, von, (KARL AUGUST FRIEDRICH,) a popular German novelist, known under the pseudonym of VON TROMLITZ, was born near Weimar in 1773. He served against the French in the Prussian and subsequently in the Russian army, where he attained the rank of colonel. He produced historical romances, entitled "Franz von Sickingen," "Die Pappenheimer," and other similar works. Died in 1839.

Wivell, (ABRAHAM,) an English portrait-painter, born in 1786. He invented the fire-escape. Died in 1849.

Wladimir. See VLADIMIR.

Wladislas. See VLADISLAUS and LADISLAUS.

Wodehouse. See KIMBERLEY.

Woden. See ODIN.

Wodhull, wóōd'ul,? (MICHAEL,) an English poet, born in Northamptonshire in 1740. He translated Euripides into English, and wrote some original poems. Died in 1816.

Wod'row, (ROBERT,) a Scottish Presbyterian divine and historical writer, born at Glasgow in 1679, became minister of Eastwood, in Renfrewshire. His principal work is a "History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland from the Restoration to the Revolution," (2 vols., 1722.) He also wrote a diary and collection of anecdotes, entitled "Wodrow's Analecta." Died in 1734.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Woehler. See WÖHLER.

Woehner. See WÖHNER.

Woelffl. See WÖFFL.

Woellner. See WÖLLNER.

Woepcke. See WÖPCKE.

Woeriot, vo'á're-o', or **Woeriot**, (PIERRE,) an able engraver, born in Lorraine about 1532. He settled at Lyons about 1555. Died after 1576.

Woffing-ton, (MARGARET,) a celebrated Irish actress, born at Dublin about 1718; died in 1760.

Wöhler or **Woehler**, wō'ler, (FRIEDRICH,) a German chemist of high reputation, was born near Frankfurt-on-the-Main in 1800. He studied medicine and chemistry at Marburg and Heidelberg, and subsequently became professor of technology and chemistry in the Polytechnic School at Cassel. He also assisted in founding a nickel-manufacture in that town. In 1836 he became professor of medicine and director of the Chemical Institute at Göttingen. He was associated in 1838 with his friend Liebig as editor of the "Annalen der Chemie und Pharmacie." Among his most important works are his "Principles of Chemistry," (1840,) and "Practical Exercises of Chemical Analysis," (1854,) and he was the discoverer of aluminium. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1882.

Wohlgemuth, wōl'gēh-mōōt', (MICHAEL,) an eminent German painter and engraver, born at Nuremberg in 1434. Among his master-pieces are a "Last Judgment,"

in the Town-House of Nuremberg, and a "Votive Offering with Saint Jerome," in the Belvedere gallery at Vienna. His engravings on copper and wood are very rare, and are highly esteemed. He numbered among his pupils Albert Dürer, who painted his portrait. Died in 1519.

See MARGGRAFF, "Erinnerungen an Albrecht Dürer und seinen Lehrer M. Wohlgemuth," 1840; NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Wöhner or **Woehner**, wō'ner, (ANDREAS GEORG,) a German Orientalist, born in Hoya (Hanover) in 1693. He became professor of Oriental languages at Göttingen in 1739. He published a Hebrew grammar, and other works. Died in 1762.

Woide, woid,? (CHARLES GODFREY,) an eminent Orientalist and divine, born in 1725, is supposed to have been a native of Poland. Having been invited to England in 1770, he became preacher of the German Royal Chapel, and assistant librarian in the British Museum. He published La Croze's "Dictionary of the Coptic Language," with additions and an index, and other learned works. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1790.

Woioł, wvā'rol', (THÉOPHILE,) a Swiss officer, born at Tavanne, in the canton of Berne, in 1781. He served in the French army, and especially distinguished himself during the Hundred Days. In 1819 he was made *maréchal-de-camp*, and in 1836 became a peer of France. Died in 1853.

Wolcott, wōōl'kōt, (ERASTUS,) a son of Roger Wolcott, noticed below, was born about 1723. He joined the army in 1776, became a brigadier-general in 1777, and afterwards a member of Congress and a judge of the superior court of Connecticut. Died in 1793.

Wolcott, wōōl'kōt, (JOHN,) an English physician and satiric poet, known under the pseudonym of PETER PINDAR, was born in Devonshire in 1738. Having taken his medical degree at Aberdeen, he accompanied Sir William Trelawney, Governor of Jamaica, to that island in 1767, but, failing to obtain extensive practice, returned to England, where he published in 1782 his "Lyric Odes to the Royal Academicians for 1782, by Peter Pindar, Esq.," etc. This satire was very successful, and was soon followed by similar attacks on the king, ministers, and prominent writers of the time. Wolcott's satires are remarkable for coarseness and vulgarity, as well as for wit; and his character as a man appears not to have been a whit more elevated than his writings. Died in 1819.

See ALLBONE, "Dictionary of Authors," "Autobiography of William Jerdan," vol. ii. ch. xix.

Wolcott, (OLIVER,) an American patriot and statesman, son of Roger Wolcott, noticed below, was born in Connecticut in 1726. He was elected to Congress in 1776, signed the Declaration of Independence, and became Governor of Connecticut in 1796. Died in 1797.

See SANDERSON, "Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Wolcott, (OLIVER,) a statesman, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1760, was a son of the preceding. He was secretary of the treasury in the cabinets of Washington and Adams, from February, 1795, to December, 1800. After 1800 he was engaged for about fourteen years in trade in the city of New York. He was Governor of Connecticut from 1817 to 1827. Died in New York in 1833.

Wolcott, (ROGER,) an American statesman and soldier, born at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1679, served against the French in Canada, and attained the rank of major-general. He was elected Governor of Connecticut in 1751. He wrote an account of the Pequot war, in verse. Died in 1767.

Wolf, (CHRISTIAN.) See LUPUS.

Wolf, wōlf, (ERNST WILHELM,) a German musician and composer, born at Gross Behringen in 1735. He lived many years at Weimar. Died in 1792.

Wolf, (FERDINAND,) a German writer, born at Vienna in 1796. He was appointed librarian of the Imperial Library, and secretary of the Academy of Sciences in his native city. He published "Contributions to the History of the National Literature of Castile," (1832.)

a work "On the Romantic Poetry of the Spaniards," (1847,) and other similar works.

Wolf, wölf, [Ger. pron. wölf; Lat. WOL'FIUS,] (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a celebrated German scholar and critic, was born at Hainrode, near Nordhausen, in Prussia, on the 15th of February, 1759. He studied at Nordhausen, and had become a good classical scholar when he entered the University of Göttingen, in 1777. He acquired in early life a habit of independent judgment, and devoted himself at Göttingen to the study of philology. He incurred the ill will of Heyne, who refused to admit him to one of his lectures. In 1779 he was employed as teacher at Ilfeld. He published an edition of Plato's "Symposium" in 1782, enriched with notes and an introduction, in which he gave proof of critical sagacity. Having married about 1782, he was appointed professor of philosophy at Halle in 1783, and director of the Pedagogic Institute, which he transformed into a philological seminary or normal school. He had formed an exalted idea of the vocation of teacher, which he pursued with much zeal and success. During the twenty-three years in which he occupied the chair at Halle, he gave more than fifty courses of lectures on different authors and subjects, besides his labours in the philological seminary. He published an edition of Homer's poems in 1784 and 1785, and an edition of Demosthenes' oration against Leptines, about 1790. The latter opened a new era in the study of the Greek orators. His celebrity was increased by his "Prolegomena ad Homerum," (1795,) in which he supported with much ingenuity the novel and paradoxical theory that the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" were not written by Homer or any single poet, but that they were formed by the junction of several poems, composed by different rhapsodists. This work produced a great sensation among the learned throughout Europe; but his theory was accepted in full by a very few only. Wolf's claim to priority in this discovery was disputed by Heyne, and was defended by the former in "Letters to Heyne," (1797,) which are regarded as models of controversy and refined irony. He published an edition of Suetonius, (1802,) and an edition of Homer, ("Homeri et Homeridarum Opera," 4 vols., 1804-07.)

In consequence of the war, the University of Halle was closed in 1806, soon after which Wolf removed to Berlin, and took a prominent part in organizing the university of that city. He received the title of privy councillor at Berlin. Wolf and Buttman published the "Museum der Alterthumswissenschaft," (1807-10.) In a remarkable treatise, entitled "Exhibition of Archæology," ("Darstellung der Alterthumswissenschaft.") he gave a programme of the studies of antiquity and philology which he wished to be pursued. He published an excellent philological journal, called "Literarische Analekten," (1817-20.) To improve his health, he visited the south of France in the spring of 1824. He died at Marseilles in August of that year.

See HANHART, "Erinnerungen an F. A. Wolf," 1825; W. KOERTE, "Leben und Studien Wolf's," 2 vols., 1833; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "North British Review" for June, 1865.

Wolf, [Lat. WOL'FIUS,] (HIERONYMUS,) a German scholar, born at Dettingen in 1516. He studied at Wittenberg, and became in 1557 professor of Greek, and rector of the gymnasium at Augsburg. He was one of the best Greek scholars of his time, and published editions of the works of Isocrates, of Nicephorus Gregoras, of Æschines and Demosthenes, and other classics. Died in 1580.

See GERLACH, "Dissertatio de Vita H. Wolfii," 1743; M. ADAM, "Vitæ Germanorum Philosophorum."

Wolf, (JOHANN,) a German medical writer, born in Zweibrücken (Deux-Ponts) in 1537, was professor at Marburg. Died in 1616.

Wolf, (JOHANN,) a German jurist, said to have been a twin brother of the preceding. He published "A Key to History," ("Clavis Historiarum,") and other works. Died in 1606.

Wolf, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German philologist, born at Wernigerode in 1639. He became professor of physics and poetry at Hamburg in 1725, and edited the extant fragments of Sappho and other Greek poetesses. Died in 1770.

Wolf, [Lat. WOL'FIUS,] (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German divine and scholar, a brother of the preceding, was born at Wernigerode in 1683. He became professor of Oriental languages and rector at the gymnasium in Hamburg. He published a "History of the Hebrew Lexicons," (in Latin,) "Bibliotheca Hebraica," and other learned works, also editions of the Letters of Libanius, and other classics. Died in 1739.

See J. H. VON SEELEN, "Commentatio de Vita J. C. Wolfii," 1717; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Wolf, (KASPAR,) a German medical writer, born at Zurich about 1525, was a friend of C. Gesner. He was professor of physics and Greek at Zurich. Died in 1601.

Wolf, (KASPAR FRIEDRICH,) a German anatomist, born in Berlin in 1735; died in 1794.

Wolf or **Wolf**, von, fon wölf, [Lat. WOL'FIUS,] (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) FREIHERR, a celebrated German philosopher and mathematician, born at Breslau, January 24, 1679, (or, according to some authorities, 1674.) After he had studied for some years in the College of Breslau, he entered the University of Jena in 1699. He devoted himself to the exact sciences, and began at an early age to meditate the reform of practical philosophy by the application of mathematical methods. About 1701 he passed from Jena to Leipsic, where he took his degree in philosophy, and delivered lectures. He became acquainted with Leibnitz, who exercised considerable influence over him. In 1707 he was appointed professor of mathematics and philosophy at Halle. He published "Thoughts on the Powers of the Human Mind," (1712,) and "Elements of Universal Science," ("Elementa Matheseos universæ," 1713-15.)

His peace was disturbed by the intrigues of the professors of theology, who censured his doctrines as dangerous to religion and morality. Instigated by these adversaries, among whom Joachim Lange was especially violent, the King of Prussia removed Wolf from his chair in 1723, and banished him from the kingdom. Before that year he had published "Rational Thoughts on God, the World, and the Human Soul," (1720,) "Thoughts on the Search after Happiness," (1720,) and other works. He was professor of mathematics and philosophy at Marburg for eighteen years, (1723-41.) During this period he published a number of works, among which are a celebrated "Treatise on Logic," ("Philosophia Rationalis, sive Logica methodo Scientifica pertractata," 1728,) "Primitive Philosophy, or Ontology," ("Philosophia prima, sive Ontologia," 1730,) "Moral Philosophy, or Ethics," ("Philosophia moralis, sive Ethica," 1732,) "Rational Psychology," ("Psychologia rationalis," 1734,) and "Universal Practical Philosophy," ("Philosophia practica universalis," 2 vols., 1738-39.) About 1733 he was invited by the king to return to Halle. He declined to change his position until the accession of Frederick the Great, (1740,) when he resumed his professorship at Halle. He was appointed privy councillor and professor of international law. Among his later works were "The Law of Nature," ("Jus Nature," 8 vols., 1740-49,) and "The Law of Nations," ("Jus Gentium," 1749.) He had married Catherine Marie Brandisin in 1716, and had several children. As a philosopher, he developed and popularized the doctrines of Leibnitz, his mind being methodizing rather than creative. Died in April, 1754.

See STIEBRITZ, "Nachricht von Wolf's Leben und Ende," 1754; GOTTSCHED, "Historische Lobschrift auf C. Wolf," 1755; WUTTKE, "C. Wolf's eigene Lebensbeschreibung," 1841; C. F. BAUMEISTER, "Vita, Fata et Scripta C. Wolfii," 1739; FONTENELLE, "Éloges;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Wolfart, wölf'fart, (PETER,) a German medical writer, born at Hanau in 1675; died in 1726.

Wolfe, wölf, (CHARLES,) an Irish clergyman and poet, born at Dublin in 1791. He studied in the university of his native city, took the degree of B.A. in 1814, and in 1817 was ordained. He died in 1823, of consumption, at the early age of thirty-one. His works were published in 1825, under the title of "Remains of the Late Rev. Charles Wolfe," etc.: they consist of sermons, prose sketches, and lyric poems of great beauty. Among the last-named is his "Burial of Sir John Moore," which is esteemed one of the finest productions of the kind in the language.

Wolfe, (JAMES,) a celebrated English officer, born in Kent in 1726. He served with great distinction in Germany in the early campaigns of the Seven Years' war, and had a prominent part in the capture of Louisburg from the French in 1758. He was appointed in 1759 to command the land-forces in the expedition against the French in Canada, having been previously made major-general. After several ineffectual attempts to drive the French army from their position near Quebec, he at length succeeded in ascending the Heights of Abraham, commanding that city, and, in the battle which ensued, gained a decisive victory over the enemy. He was, however, mortally wounded in the action, dying on the field of battle immediately after he was informed of the result. His opponent, General Montcalm, also fell in this engagement, and the French lost their possessions in Canada.

See "The Life of Major-General James Wolfe," by ROBERT WRIGHT.

Wolff. See WOLF.

Wolff, wɔlf, (EMIL,) a German sculptor of high reputation, born in Berlin in 1802, resided many years in Rome. He executed a number of portrait-busts and mythological subjects. Among the former, those of Niebuhr and Prince Albert are especially admired.

Wolff, (Sir HENRY DRUMMOND,) an English diplomatist and politician, was born at Malta in 1830. He entered the Foreign Office in 1846, and has filled, among other posts, that of secretary to the high commissioner for the Ionian Islands. In 1862 he was knighted (K.C.M.G.) Since 1874 he has been a Conservative member of the House of Commons. In 1885 he was sent on an important mission to Egypt by the Conservative Government.

Wolff, (JOSEPH,) a converted Jew and traveller, born about 1795. He was ordained a priest of the Anglican Church about 1838. He performed a journey to Bokhara, of which he published a narrative. Died in 1862.

Wolff, (OSKAR LUDWIG BERNHARD,) a popular German writer, born at Altona in 1799, was the author of numerous tales, romances, and satirical sketches. Among these we may name "The Natural History of German Students," and "Poetical Home Treasure of the German People." Died in 1851.

Wolff, (PIUS ALEXANDER,) a celebrated German actor and dramatic writer, born at Augsburg in 1782. He excelled as a tragedian, and his representations of Hamlet, Orestes, Max Piccolomini, and Tasso were unsurpassed. He was the author of "Caesareo," and other comedies, and a drama "Preciosa," which forms the text of one of Von Weber's operas. Died in 1828.

Wölfl or **Woelfl**, (JOSEPH,) an eminent German composer and pianist, born at Salzburg in 1772, was a pupil of Michael Haydn and Leopold Mozart. In 1795 he visited Vienna, where he was received with enthusiasm, and subsequently resided for a time in Paris as music-teacher to the empress Josephine. He died in London about 1812. His compositions are chiefly operas, and pieces for the piano. As a pianist he was regarded as scarcely inferior to Beethoven.

Wolfgang, Prince of Anhalt, a German Reformer and adherent of Luther, was born in 1492. Having taken up arms against the Imperialists, he was outlawed by the emperor Charles V. in 1547. Died in 1566.

Wolfter, (PETER,) a German historian, born at Mannheim in 1758. He wrote on the history of the German empire. Died in 1805.

Wolke, wɔl'keh, (CHRISTIAN HEINRICH,) a German teacher and educational writer, born at Jever in 1741; died in 1825.

Wollaston, wɔl'las-tɔn, (WILLIAM,) an English writer on ethics and theology, was born in Staffordshire in 1659. He studied at Sidney College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of A.M. in 1681. His principal work, entitled "The Religion of Nature Delineated," (1724,) obtained extensive popularity, and was translated into French. He also wrote a number of critical, philosophical, and theological treatises. Died in 1724.

See "Biographia Britannica;" CLARKE, "Life of Wollaston," prefixed to his edition of "The Religion of Nature."

Wollaston, (WILLIAM HYDE,) an eminent English chemist and natural philosopher, born in London in 1766. He was a son of Francis Wollaston, an astronomer, who was a grandson of William, noticed above. Having been educated at Cambridge, he studied medicine, and took the degree of M.D. in 1793; but he soon renounced the practice of medicine, and devoted himself to scientific researches. He was chosen secretary of the Royal Society in 1806, and president of the same in 1820. He invented the reflecting goniometer, by which the angles of crystals are measured, and the camera lucida, (1812.) About 1802 he verified the laws of double refraction in Iceland spar, announced by Huyghens, and wrote a treatise "On the Oblique Refraction of Iceland Crystal." He acquired wealth by the manufacture of platinum by an improved method, having been the first who reduced that metal into ingots in a state of purity. About 1805 he discovered the metals palladium and rhodium. He contributed thirty-eight memoirs to the "Philosophical Transactions." The identity of galvanism with common electricity was first demonstrated by Dr. Wollaston. He was a very skilful experimenter and accurate observer. Among his valuable inventions is a chemical sliding-rule, by which the equivalents of substances are readily ascertained, and an ingenious method of rendering platinum malleable. The latter was published just before his death. Died in December, 1828.

See G. MOLL, "De Dood van Dr. W. H. Wollaston;" THOMSON "History of Chemistry;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "British Quarterly Review" for August, 1846.

Wolfe, wɔl'leh, (CHRISTOPH,) a German writer on theology, born at Leipzig in 1700, was well versed in the Oriental languages. Died in 1761.

Wolleb, wɔl'lêp, [Lat. WOLLEBIUS,] (JOHANN,) a Swiss divine, born at Bâle in 1536. He was professor in the University of Bâle, and wrote a work entitled "Summary of Theology," ("Compendium Theologiæ,") which is highly commended. Died in 1626.

Wollebius. See WOLLEB.

Wöllner or **Woellner**, von, fon wœl'ner, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a Prussian statesman, born at Döwritz about 1730. He was ennobled by Frederick William II. in 1786, and was appointed minister of state and justice, and director of ecclesiastic affairs, in 1788. He insisted on rigid orthodoxy in the clergy. Died in 1800.

Wollstonecraft, wɔl'stɔn-kraft, (MARY,) afterwards MRS. GODWIN, a celebrated English authoress, born in 1759. There is some doubt as to the place of her birth; but her parents removed to the vicinity of London when she was about sixteen years old. Owing to the poverty of her family, and the violent temper of her father, her early training, both moral and intellectual, was very defective. Having by her own exertions fitted herself to be a teacher, she opened a school at Islington in 1783, in which she was assisted by two sisters and an intimate friend. In 1786 she published her first work, entitled "Thoughts on the Education of Daughters." She next translated into English Salzmann's "Elements of Morality," and Lavater's "Physiognomy." In 1791 she wrote an answer to Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution," which was soon followed by her "Vindication of the Rights of Woman." In 1792 she visited Paris, where she wrote "A Moral and Historical View of the French Revolution." About this time she formed an unfortunate attachment to an American named Lmly, and, in consequence of his desertion, twice attempted to destroy herself. In 1795, having business in Norway, she travelled in that country and in Sweden, and, on her return, published "Letters from Norway." This work shows great shrewdness and powers of observation, and contains many fine descriptive passages. Mary Wollstonecraft was married to Godwin, the celebrated novelist, in 1796, and died in 1797, after giving birth to a daughter, who became the wife of the poet Shelley.

See WILLIAM GODWIN, "Life of Mary Godwin;" MRS. ERWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from the Commencement of the Last Century," vol. ii., (1843:) "Monthly Review" for June, 1792, April, 1795, and July, 1796.

Wolmar, wɔl'mâr, or **Vollmar**, volk'mâr, (MELCHIOR,) a Swiss jurist and Hellenist, born at Rothweil

about 1497. He was professor of law at Tübingen, and taught Greek to Calvin. Died in 1561.

Wolowski, (LEWIS FRANCIS MICHAEL RAYMOND,) a political economist, born at Warsaw in 1810.

Wolseley, (GARNET JOSEPH,) LORD, an English general, born near Dublin in 1833. He entered the army in 1852, served in the Burmese war of 1852-3, and was severely wounded in the Crimea. He distinguished himself at the capture of Lucknow, and served through the Chinese campaign of 1860. He commanded the Red River expedition in 1867, and was afterwards knighted. In 1873 he successfully conducted the Ashantee expedition, and on his return he received the thanks of Parliament and a grant of £25,000. After serving on the Council of India and in other capacities he was in 1878 appointed administrator of Cyprus, and in 1879 he proceeded as high commissioner to Natal. In 1880 he became quartermaster-general at the Horse Guards, and in 1882 adjutant-general. In this latter year he commanded the British force sent to Egypt, and on his return he again received the thanks of Parliament and was raised to the peerage as Baron Wolseley, besides being granted an annuity. He is the author of a "Soldier's Pocket Book," and other works.

Wolsey, (THOMAS,) a celebrated English courtier and cardinal, born at Ipswich in 1471. His origin was rather obscure. According to a doubtful tradition, he was the son of a butcher. He was educated at Magdalene College, Oxford, where he obtained the degree of B.A. at the early age of fifteen. He was elected a Fellow of his college, was ordained a priest, and was presented to the living of Lymington in 1500. Soon after that date he became chaplain to Henry VII., and was sent on a delicate mission to the emperor Maximilian, which he performed with great celerity and success. He obtained in 1508 the lucrative place of Dean of Lincoln. Soon after the accession of Henry VIII., Wolsey's patron, Bishop Fox, procured his appointment as royal almoner. Having excellent qualifications for a courtier, he gained the special favour of the young king, and was rapidly promoted. He became Canon of Windsor in 1511, Dean of York and Bishop of Tournay in 1513, Bishop of Lincoln in March, 1514, Archbishop of York in September, 1514, and cardinal in 1515. About the end of the last-named year he was appointed chancellor. He was now the prime favourite and chief minister of Henry VIII. In his style of living he displayed a princely magnificence. His favour and influence were courted by Charles V. and Francis I. when they became (1519) competitors for the imperial crown. Wolsey aspired to the papacy, and was a candidate for it at the death of Leo X., in 1522. When he was defeated, he showed his resentment against Charles V. because that monarch failed to support his pretensions. He built a grand palace at Hampton Court, which he presented to Henry VIII. In 1523 he was appointed legate of the pope for life. Wolsey fortified the king's scruples in relation to his marriage with Queen Catherine, partly with a view of promoting a breach with Charles V.; but he lost the favour of Henry, probably because he failed to gain the pope's consent to the divorce of Catherine. In October, 1529, the great seal was taken from him. An indictment was laid against him that he had procured bulls from Rome, contrary to a statute of Richard II. The court pronounced against him a sentence by which his lands and goods were forfeited; but Henry granted him a pardon for all offences. He was soon after again arrested on a charge of treason; but before his trial began he died, at Leicester Abbey, in November, 1530.

Woltmann, von, (KARL LUDWIG,) a German historian, born at Oldenburg in 1770. He published a "History of Great Britain," (1799,) a "History of the Peace of Westphalia," (1809,) a continuation of Schiller's "Thirty Years' War," and other works. Died in 1817.

His wife, CAROLINE VON WOLTMANN, originally named STOSCH, (stosh,) was the author of several historical and fictitious compositions. Died in 1847.

Wolzogen, (JOHANN LUDWIG,) a German Socinian writer, born in 1596; died near Breslau in 1658.

Wolzogen, van, (van wol-zo'-gen or wol-zo'-hen, (LOUIS,) a Dutch theologian, born at Amersfort in 1632. He preached at Amsterdam in the Walloon church, and wrote several theological works. Died in 1690.

Wolzogen, von, (von wolt-so'-gen, (JUSTUS LUDWIG,) BARON, a Prussian general, born at Meiningen in 1773, was a step-son of Karoline von Wolzogen, noticed below. He served against the French in the principal campaigns from 1807 to 1815, and obtained the rank of general of infantry. Died in 1845.

Wolzogen, von, (KAROLINE,) a German writer, born at Rudolstadt in 1763. Her original name was LENGSELD, and she was a sister-in-law of the celebrated Schiller. She published in 1798 a romance entitled "Agnes von Lilien," which was received with great favour. Her "Life of Schiller, drawn from the Recollections of his Family," etc., came out in 1830, in 2 vols. It gives a highly interesting and truthful delineation of the life and character of that great poet. Died in 1847.

Womock, woo'mok, or Wo'mack, (LAWRENCE,) an English theologian, born in Norfolk in 1612. He took an active part in the controversies of the time, and wrote against the Puritans and the nonconformists. He became Bishop of Saint David's in 1683. Died in 1685.

Wood, (Sir ANDREW,) an able Scottish admiral, born about 1455. He fought against the English. Died about 1540.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Wood, (ANTHONY A,) an English antiquarian writer, born at Oxford in 1632. He studied at Merton College, and attained great proficiency in music and the science of heraldry. He was the author of the "History and Antiquities of Oxford," translated into Latin by Dr. Fell, (1674,) and "Athenæ Oxonienses, an Exact History of all the Writers and Bishops who have had their Education in the University of Oxford from 1500 to 1695," etc. Died in 1695.

See R. RAWLINSON, "Life of Anthony à Wood," 1711; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Wood, (Sir CHARLES,) G.C.B., an English statesman, born at Pontefract in 1800. He studied at Oriel College, Oxford, was elected to Parliament for Great Grimsby in 1826, and returned for Wareham in 1831. He was afterwards successively secretary to the treasury and to the admiralty, and in 1846 became chancellor of the exchequer. He resigned in 1852. He was appointed secretary of state for India in 1859, which position he resigned in 1866, when he was raised to the peerage as Viscount Halifax. He was lord privy seal from 1870 to 1874.

Wood, (FERNANDO,) an American politician, born in Philadelphia about 1812. He became a merchant of New York City, was elected to Congress by the Democrats in 1841, and was chosen mayor of New York in 1854. He was re-elected to Congress in 1868 and 1870.

Wood, (GEORGE B.,) M.D., LL.D., an eminent American physician and medical writer, was born in Greenwich, Cumberland county, New Jersey, in 1797. His parents were Friends; his great-grandfather, Richard Wood, was a county judge in 1748. The education of Dr. Wood was begun in the city of New York. In 1815 he graduated with the first honours in the academic department of the University of Pennsylvania. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. Joseph Parrish, and took the degree of M.D. in the University of Pennsylvania in 1818. He delivered in 1820 a course of lectures on chemistry, and was appointed in 1822 to the chair of chemistry, and in 1831 to that of materia medica, in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. In 1835 he was elected professor of materia medica and pharmacy in the University of Pennsylvania, a position which he filled with great distinction for fifteen years. In 1850 he was transferred to the chair of the theory and practice of medicine in the same institution. He resigned this position in 1860. As a lecturer, Dr. Wood was eminently successful. While filling the chair of materia medica at the university, he procured and exhibited to

the students, at great expense, many living specimens of rare tropical and other exotic plants which he had occasion to treat of in his lectures. In 1865 he endowed an auxiliary faculty of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. Among Dr. Wood's publications we may name a "History of the University of Pennsylvania," (1827,) a "Treatise on the Practice of Medicine," (2 vols., 1847,) which has passed through numerous editions, and has been adopted as a text-book in the medical department of the University of Edinburgh, and a "Treatise on Therapeutics and Pharmacology," etc., (2 vols., 1856.) In addition to the above, he prepared, conjointly with Dr. Franklin Bache, in 1830, a "Pharmacopœia," which was adopted, with slight alterations made under the superintendence of its authors, by the national convention of physicians assembled for that purpose, and which became the basis of the present "United States Pharmacopœia." In 1859 Dr. Wood was elected president of the American Philosophical Society. He died in 1879.

Wood, (SIR HENRY EVELYN,) an English general, was born at Cressing in 1838. He first entered the navy and earned distinction with the Naval Brigade in the Crimea. Afterwards joining the 73rd regiment he served in India 1858-60 and gained the Victoria Cross. In the Ashanti and Zulu campaigns he further distinguished himself, reaching the rank of brigadier-general and a knighthood (K.C.B.) He served in the Transvaal 1880-1, and in December, 1882, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army. He rendered useful service in the subsequent fighting in the Soudan.

Wood, (MRS. HENRY,) formerly Miss Price, a novelist, was born near Worcester in 1820. Among her works are "East Lynne" "The Channing," and "The Master of Greylands." She edited the "Argosy." Died in 1887.

Wood, (ISAAC,) an English painter and humorist, born in 1689; died in 1752.

Wood, (JAMES,) an English millionaire and miser, born at Gloucester in 1756, became proprietor of the Old Gloucester Bank. He also at the same time kept a small shop, which he attended diligently. He died in 1836, leaving his fortune to his four executors.

Wood, (JETHRO,) distinguished as the inventor of a greatly improved form of the cast-iron plough, was born in Washington county, New York, in 1774. He is said to have commenced forming models of ploughs when he was a boy. In 1819 he completed his great invention, which, by its simple construction, its cheapness, and its efficiency, soon superseded the old style of ploughs throughout the United States. Mr. Wood resided in Cayuga county, New York, where he died in 1834.

Wood, (JOHN,) an English architect, commonly called **WOOD OF BATH.** He published a work entitled "Origin of Building," etc., and an "Essay towards a Description of Bath," which city he greatly improved and embellished. Died in 1754.

Wood, (REV. JOHN GEORGE,) an English naturalist, born in London in 1827. He published, besides many other works, "Common Objects of the Sea-Shore," "The Illustrated Natural History," a "Popular Natural History," and "Man and Beast, Here and Hereafter." He has recently lectured with great success both in England and the United States.

Wood, (SIR MATTHEW,) M.P., an English magistrate, born at Tiverton in 1768. He became lord mayor of London in 1815, and again in 1816. He saved the lives of three men unjustly condemned on false evidence. Died in 1843.

Wood, (ROBERT,) an eminent archæologist, known also as **PALMYRA WOOD,** was born in the county of Meath, Ireland, in 1716. Having studied at Oxford, he visited Italy, Greece, and Asia Minor, and published, after his return, the "Ruins of Palmyra," (1753, with 57 plates,) and "Ruins of Balbeck," (1757, with 47 plates.) He also wrote "An Essay on the Original Genius and Writings of Homer," etc., which was translated into several languages. Died in 1771.

Wood, (THOMAS JEFFERSON,) an American general, born in Kentucky about 1825, graduated at West Point

in 1845. He was appointed a brigadier-general of Union volunteers about October, 1861. He commanded a division at the battle of Stone River, which ended January 2, 1863, and at Chickamauga, September 19 and 20 of the same year. He served under General Sherman in the campaign against Atlanta, May-August, and commanded a corps at the great battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864.

Wood, (SIR WILLIAM PAGE,) Lord Hatherley, an English lawyer, born probably in London in 1801. He graduated with honour at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1827. About 1847 he was returned to Parliament for the city of Oxford as a Liberal. He was appointed solicitor-general in 1851, and a vice-chancellor in December, 1852. He had been for some time lord justice of appeal when he was appointed lord chancellor by Mr. Gladstone, in December, 1868, and then received the title of Lord Hatherley. In 1872 he retired from public life owing to failing eyesight. Died in 1881.

Wood'all, (JOHN,) an English surgeon, born about 1556, wrote a treatise "On the Plague," "The Surgeon's Mate," and other works. He became surgeon to Saint Bartholomew's Hospital.

Wood'bridge, (BENJAMIN,) an English theologian, born in 1622, graduated at Harvard College in 1642. He preached at Newbury, (England,) from which he was ejected in 1662. Died in 1684.

Wood'bridge, (TIMOTHY,) a blind American preacher, born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1784, was a grandson of Jonathan Edwards. He was minister of the Presbyterian church of Spencertown, Columbia county, New York, from 1818 to 1851. Died in December, 1862.

Woodbridge, (WILLIAM CHANNING,) an American educational writer, born at Medford, Massachusetts, in 1794. He published, conjointly with Mrs. Willard, a "Universal Geography," "Letters from Hofwyl," describing Pestalozzi's system of school instruction, and other works. Died in 1845.

Woodbury, wood'ber-e, (DANIEL P.,) an American general and engineer, born in New Hampshire, graduated at West Point in 1836. He became a captain of engineers in 1853, and commanded the engineer brigade of the army of the Potomac in 1862. He died of fever, at Key West, in August, 1864, aged fifty-one.

Woodbury, (LEVI,) an American jurist and statesman, born at Frankestown, New Hampshire, in December, 1789. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1809, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He was appointed a judge of the superior court in 1817, settled at Portsmouth in 1819, and was elected Governor of New Hampshire in 1823. He was a Senator of the United States from 1825 to 1831, and was appointed secretary of the navy about April of that year. In June or July, 1834, he became secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of President Jackson. He continued to fill that office under Mr. Van Buren until March, 1841; he was elected a Senator of the United States for New Hampshire in that year. He voted against the repeal of the Sub-Treasury act, and for the annexation of Texas to the Union, (1844.) About the end of 1845 he was appointed a justice of the supreme court of the United States, in place of Joseph Story. He died at Portsmouth in September, 1851. A collection of his "Political, Judicial, and Literary Writings" was published in 3 vols., (1852.)

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.

Woodd, wōōd, (BASIL,) an English clergyman, born in Surrey in 1760, was rector of Saint Peter's, Cornhill. He published "Advice to Youth," and other works. Died in 1831.

Wood'de-son, (RICHARD,) an eminent English jurist and legal writer, born in Surrey in 1745. He studied at Oxford, where he succeeded Sir Robert Chambers as Vinerian professor of law. He published "Elements of Jurisprudence," etc., (1783,) "A Systematical View of the Laws of England," etc., (1792,) and "Brief Vindication of the Rights of the British Legislature," (1799,) which are esteemed standard works. Died in 1822.

Wood'fall, (HENRY SAMFSON,) an English journalist, was editor of the "Public Advertiser" at the time the "Letters of Junius" appeared in its columns. He was distinguished for his retentive memory and his extraordinary talents as a reporter, and he is said to have written "sixteen columns after having sat in a crowded gallery for as many hours without an interval of rest." Died in 1803. His brother WILLIAM was editor successively of "The London Packet," "The Morning Chronicle," and "The Diary."

Wood'ford, (SAMUEL,) an English clergyman and poet, born in London in 1636. He obtained a prebend at Winchester in 1680. Died in 1700.

Wood'head, (ABRAHAM,) an English Catholic priest, born in Yorkshire about 1608. He wrote several controversial works against the Protestants. Died in 1678.

Wood'house, (ROBERT,) an English astronomer and mathematician, born at Norwich in 1773. He became Lucasian professor of mathematics at Cambridge in 1820, and Plumian professor of astronomy in 1822. He wrote, besides other works, "The Principles of Analytical Calculation," (1803,) a "Treatise on Isoperimetrical Problems," (1810,) and a "Treatise on Physical Astronomy," (2 vols., 1812-18,) which is highly esteemed. He was appointed superintendent of the Observatory in 1824. Died in 1827.

Woodhouselee, LORD. See TYTLER, (ALEXANDER F.)

Woods, (LEONARD,) D.D., an American divine, born at Princeton, Massachusetts, in 1774. He graduated at Harvard College, and was appointed in 1808 professor of theology in Andover Theological Seminary, which post he occupied for nearly forty years. He was an active member of the American Tract Society, the Temperance Society, and other similar institutions. Died in 1854.

His son, of the same name, became in 1839 president of Bowdoin College, and has translated from the German Knapp's "Lectures on Christian Theology."

Woodville, (ANTHONY.) See RIVERS, EARL OF.

Woodville or **Wydeville**, (ELIZABETH.) See ELIZABETH WOODVILLE.

Woodville, wood'vil, (WILLIAM,) an English physician, born at Cocker mouth in 1752. He took his degree at Edinburgh, and afterwards settled in London, where he was appointed physician to the Smallpox Hospital. He published a valuable work entitled "Medical Botany," (4 vols. 4to, 1790.) He also wrote a "History of the Smallpox in Great Britain," (unfinished.) Died in 1805.

Wood'ward, (BERNARD BOLINGBROKE,) an English historian, born at Norwich in 1816. He wrote a "History of Wales," (1851,) a "History of America," and other works. In 1860 he became librarian to the queen at Windsor. He died in 1869.

Woodward, (HENRY,) an English comedian, born in London in 1717. He published several dramatic pieces. Died in 1777.

Woodward, (JOHN,) an English geologist, physician, and antiquary, born in Derbyshire in 1665. He published in 1695 "A Natural History of the Earth," containing the results of his observations during a scientific tour in England. This work, which presented new and important truths in relation to geology, was received with great favour, though the errors it contains excited considerable opposition. Dr. Woodward became professor of medicine at Gresham College. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the College of Physicians. His other principal works are "An Account of Roman Urns and other Antiquities lately dug up near Bishopsgate," (1707,) and an "Attempt towards a Natural History of the Fossils of England." The latter came out after his death, which occurred in 1728.

Wood'ward, (SAMUEL BAYARD,) M.D., an American physician, born at Torrington, Connecticut, in 1787, became in 1832 superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum at Worcester, Massachusetts. Died in 1850.

Woodward, (SAMUEL P.,) an English geologist, a brother of Bernard B. Woodward, noticed above, born at Norwich in 1821, was a son of Samuel Woodward, author. He was appointed professor of botany and geology in the Royal Agricultural College in 1845. He

contributed to several scientific periodicals, and published a "Manual of Recent and Fossil Shells," (1851-56.) Died in 1865.

Wood'worth, (SAMUEL,) an American journalist and poet, born at Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1785. In 1823 he founded, conjointly with George P. Morris, the "New York Mirror." He was the author of a number of lyrics, one of which, entitled "The Old Oaken Bucket," has been very popular. Died in 1842.

Wool, (JOHN E.,) an American general, born at Newburg, New York, in 1789. He entered the army in April, 1812, and served as captain at Queenstown in October of that year. He became inspector-general of the army in 1821, and obtained the rank of brigadier-general in 1841. He served with distinction at the battle of Buena Vista, February, 1847. In 1854 he was appointed commander of the department of the Pacific. He took command of Fortress Monroe and the department of Virginia, August 16, 1861, and occupied Norfolk, May 10, 1862. He was promoted to be a major-general of the regular army, May 16, 1862. Died in 1869.

Wool'house, (JOHN THOMAS,) an English surgeon and oculist. He resided for a time in Paris, where he published, in French, several treatises on diseases of the eye. Died in 1730.

Wool'lett, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English engraver, born in Kent in 1735. His landscapes, both etched and engraved, are ranked among the most exquisite works of the kind; his engravings of the "Death of General Wolfe" and the "Battle of the Hogue," after West, are also esteemed master-pieces. Among his best landscapes we may name "Jacob and Laban" and "Roman Ruins," after Claude Lorraine, and "Cicero at his Villa," "Apollo and the Seasons," and "Phaeton," after Wilson. He died in 1785, and a monument was erected to him in Westminster Abbey.

See STRUTT, "Dictionary of Engravers."

Wool'man, (JOHN,) an American Quaker preacher and eminent philanthropist, born in Northampton, near Burlington, New Jersey, in 1720. The cruelties inseparable from negro slavery early made a deep impression on his mind, and he laboured long and zealously to convince the people of the colonies, and especially those of his own religious persuasion, of the iniquity of holding their fellow-beings in bondage; and his influence doubtless contributed far more than that of any other individual towards inducing the Society of Friends to pass regulations forbidding their members either to hold slaves themselves or in any way to encourage that iniquitous practice in others. Woolman worked at the trade of a tailor, and was a rare example of conscientiousness, self-denial, humility, and benevolence. Among his principal works are "Some Considerations on the Keeping of Negroes," (1754,) "Considerations on the True Harmony of Mankind," (1770,) "The Journal of the Life and Travels of John Woolman in the Service of the Gospel," (1774-75,) and "A Word of Remembrance and Caution to the Rich," (Dublin, 1793.) Died at York, in England, in 1773. The sensibility, the loving spirit, and the beautiful simplicity of character evinced in the writings of Woolman have often attracted the admiration of those who were far from endorsing the peculiar views of the Society of Friends.

Woolner, (Thomas,) an English sculpt'or, born in 1825. Among his works is "The Death of Boudicca." He was elected a Royal Academician in 1874.

Woolsey, wool'se, (MELANCTHON TAYLOR,) a naval officer, born in the State of New York in 1782, became commander of the Constellation in 1825. Died in 1838.

Woolsey, (THEODORE DWIGHT,) D.D., LL.D., an eminent American scholar, a nephew of President Dwight, was born in the city of New York the 31st of October, 1801. He graduated at Yale College in 1820. He afterwards studied theology at Princeton, and the Greek language in Germany. He was appointed in 1831 professor of Greek in Yale College, of which he was elected president in 1846, as successor to Dr. Day, and filled this high position with distinguished ability until his resignation in 1871. He prepared as text-books the following Greek classics, to which he added valuable notes: "The Alcestis of Euripides,"

(first published in 1833), "The Antigone of Sophocles," (1835), "The Electra of Sophocles," (1837), "The Prometheus of Æschylus," (1837), and "The Gorgias of Plato," (1842). He also published an excellent "Introduction to the Study of International Law," a volume entitled "Essays on Divorce," etc., (1869), "Political Science," (1877), and "Communism and Socialism," (1880), and has made important contributions to the "New Englander" and other literary journals.

Wool'ston, (THOMAS,) an English theologian, born at Northampton in 1669. He studied at Cambridge, and subsequently entered into holy orders. He published in 1705 "The Old Apology for the Truth of the Christian Religion against the Jews and Gentiles Revived," which was followed by several other works in favour of an allegorical interpretation of the Scriptures. For his "Six Discourses on the Miracles of Christ," he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. Died in 1733.

Woo's'ter, (wōō's'ter,) (DAVID,) an American general of the Revolution, born at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1710. He served against the French, and subsequently rose to be major-general in the Continental army. He was mortally wounded in battle near Ridgefield in 1777.

Woot'ton or **Wooton**, (JOHN,) an English painter of animals, landscapes, etc., born about 1720 or earlier. He painted horses and sporting-scenes. Died in 1765.

Woo-wang or **Wou-wang**, wōō'wáng', the founder of the Chinese dynasty of Chow, (or Tchou,) was born about 1169 B.C. He obtained the throne about 1122 by a victory over the army of the reigning emperor. He is represented as a great reformer and lawgiver. Died in 1116 B.C.

See "Biographie Universelle."

Wöpcke or **Woepcke**, wōp'keh, (FRANZ,) a German mathematician and Orientalist, born at Dessau in 1826. He devoted much attention to the subject of mathematics among the Orientals, and wrote several treatises on the same. He died in Paris in 1864.

See NARDUCCI, "Intorno alla Vita di Fr. Woepcke," Rome, 1864; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Worcester, wōō's'ter, (EDWARD SOMERSET,) MARQUIS OF, an English peer, distinguished as one of the inventors of the steam-engine, was born in 1601. He was styled LORD HERBERT during the life of his father. He was an active partisan of Charles I. in the civil war, raised troops at his own expense, and spent in the cause a great sum of money, which was never repaid. He had an inventive genius and superior mechanical talents. He resided at Raglan Castle, in Monmouthshire. After the restoration of 1660 he impoverished himself by the expenditure of large sums in scientific experiments. In 1663 Parliament passed an act to enable the marquis to receive the benefit and profit of "a water-commanding engine" invented by him. Soon after this event he published a curious work, entitled a "Century of the Names and Scantlings of Inventions," and constructed at Vauxhall a machine which he called a water-engine. This appears to have been the first steam-engine ever made. He was regarded as a visionary projector by his contemporaries. Died in 1667.

See HENRY DIRCKS, "Life, Times, and Scientific Labours of the Marquis of Worcester," 1865.

Worcester, wōō's'ter, (JOSEPH EMERSON,) a distinguished American lexicographer, born at Bedford, New Hampshire, in 1784. He graduated at Yale College in 1811. He published a "Universal Gazetteer," (2 vols., 1817,) a "Gazetteer of the United States," (1818), "Elements of Geography, Ancient and Modern," (1819), and other works on geography. He removed to Cambridge, Massachusetts, about 1820. In 1830 he produced a "Comprehensive Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary," and in 1846 a "Universal and Critical Dictionary of the English Language," (1 vol. 4to,) which ranks with the very best works of the kind in our language. Died in 1865.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors," "North American Review" for January, 1847.

Worcester, (NOAH,) D.D., a learned American Congregational divine, and one of the most prominent of the early advocates of Unitarianism in New England, was born at Hollis, New Hampshire, in 1758. One of

his first publications, entitled "Bible News of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost," was strongly condemned by the orthodox clergy. Among his other works we may name "A Solemn Review of the Custom of War," which had a great popularity and was translated into several languages, "The Causes and Evils of Contention among Christians," (1831,) and "Last Thoughts on Important Subjects," (1833.) He was for many years editor of the "Friend of Peace." Died in 1837.

Worcester, (SAMUEL,) D.D., a brother of the preceding, was born at Hollis, New Hampshire, in 1770. He became pastor of the Tabernacle Church, Salem, Massachusetts. Died in 1821. His son SAMUEL MELANCTHON became professor of rhetoric at Amherst College.

Worde, ðe, ðeh waurd,? (WYNKIN,) an eminent printer, who assisted Caxton in London, printed many works after the death of Caxton. Died about 1534.

Wor'den, (JOHN LORIMER,) an American naval officer, was born in Westchester county, New York, March 12, 1818. He entered the navy in 1834, and became a lieutenant in 1840. In April, 1861, he was sent as a bearer of despatches to Fort Pickens or Pensacola. He was arrested as he was returning by land, and kept in prison seven months. He commanded the floating battery Monitor, which was armed with two 11-inch smooth-bore Dahlgren guns, carrying a shot of one hundred and sixty-eight pounds, and which left New York March 6, 1862. He arrived at Hampton Roads on the evening of the 8th, after the iron-clad Merrimac had destroyed the wooden frigates Cumberland and Congress. On the morning of the 9th a memorable and indecisive battle was fought by the Merrimac and Monitor, the former of which was partly disabled and abandoned the fight, after several violent collisions with the Monitor. He was raised to the rank of commander in the summer of 1862, became a captain in February, 1863, and commanded the iron-clad Montauk in the operations against Fort Sumter in April of that year. In 1868 he was appointed a commodore, and in 1873 a rear-admiral.

Wordsworth, wūrdz'wōrth, (CHARLES,) an English bishop, a nephew of the poet William Wordsworth, was born in 1806. He published a "Greek Grammar," (1839), "Christian Boyhood at a Public School," and other works, mostly religious. He was appointed Bishop of Saint Andrew's, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, in 1852.

Wordsworth, (CHRISTOPHER,) D.D., born at Cocker-moath, in Cumberland, in 1774, was father of the preceding, and a brother of the celebrated poet, noticed below. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1799. He was successively appointed chaplain to the House of Commons, master of Trinity College, and rector of Buxted and Uckfield. He was the author of "Ecclesiastical Biography, or the Lives of Eminent Men connected with the History of Religion in England," (6 vols. 8vo, 1809,) "Christian Institutes," (4 vols. 8vo, 1837,) a collection of sermons, and two works on the authorship of "Icon Basilike." Died in 1846.

Wordsworth, (CHRISTOPHER,) D.D., youngest son of the preceding, was born about 1808. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A., and soon after entered into holy orders. He became head-master of Harrow School in 1835, and in 1850 vicar of Stanford-in-the-Vale, and Bishop of Lincoln in 1869. Among his works are "Athens and Attica: Journal of a Residence there," (1836), "Theophilus Anglicanus," (1843), "On the Canon of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, and on the Apocrypha," (1848), "Memoirs of William Wordsworth, Poet-Laureate," (1851), "The Holy Year," and an edition of the Greek Testament with notes. He died in 1885.

Wordsworth, (WILLIAM,) an illustrious English poet, born at Cocker-moath, in Cumberland, on the 7th of April, 1770, was a son of John Wordsworth, attorney-at-law, and Anne Cookson. About 1778 he was sent with his elder brother to the school of Hawkshead, Lancashire, where he remained until his eighteenth year. Here, about the age of fifteen, he wrote, as a task or school-exercise, "The Summer Vacation," in verse. In October, 1787, he entered Saint John's College, Cam-

bridge. He was impatient of control, and, like Milton, was averse to the studies and discipline of his college. According to his own account, he "got into rather an idle way, reading nothing but classic authors according to my fancy, and Italian poetry." "He did not tread in the beaten path prescribed by academic authority and leading to academic distinctions." ("Memoirs of Wordsworth," by his nephew.) In the summer and autumn of 1790 he spent his vacation in a pedestrian tour through France and among the Alps. "At the Lake of Como," he writes, "my mind ran through a thousand dreams of happiness which might be enjoyed upon its banks, if heightened by conversation and the exercise of the social affections." He took his degree of B.A. in January, 1791.

Wordsworth hailed the French Revolution, at first, with enthusiasm, and felt a strong impulse to take an active part in it. He went to Paris in the autumn of 1791, and afterwards passed several months at Orléans, where he learned to speak French. In October, 1792, he was again in Paris, and was intimately connected with the Girondists. "He longed to remain at Paris," says his nephew, "but, happily for him, circumstances obliged him to return to England," where he arrived about the end of 1792. Although he was disappointed by the course of events in France, he still clung with tenacity to his republican principles, which he avowed in letters written after his return from France. Some of his friends advised him to take holy orders; but he had insuperable objections to the clerical profession. "As for the law," said he, "I have neither strength of mind, purse, nor constitution to engage in that pursuit."

He opened his literary career by the publication of two poems, "The Evening Walk, addressed to a Young Lady," (1793,) and "Descriptive Sketches taken during a Pedestrian Tour among the Alps," (1793.) His pecuniary circumstances at this period were distressing. In November, 1794, he requested a friend to procure him employment as a contributor to a London paper, and insisted that it must be an organ of the opposition. He was relieved from the pressure of poverty, in 1795, by a legacy of £900 from his friend R. Calvert. In 1795 or 1796 he settled at Racedown, Dorsetshire, with his sister Dorothy, who exercised a great and salutary influence over him. She cheered his spirits, and counteracted his morbid tendencies. He tells us in his "Prelude" that she "maintained for me a saving intercourse with my true self." His next production was "Salisbury Plain; or, Guilt and Sorrow," (1796.) In June, 1797, S. T. Coleridge visited Wordsworth at Racedown. To enjoy the society of Coleridge, Wordsworth and his sister removed to Alfoxden in August, 1797. He wrote there a number of short poems, which were published under the title of "Lyrical Ballads," (1798,) and were but coldly received. He passed the winter of 1798-99 in Germany, whither he went in company with Coleridge. On his return he settled at Grasmere, where he resided until 1803. He married Mary Hutchinson in 1802, and about the same time inherited nearly £1800 of his father's estate.

In 1805 he finished a long autobiographical poem, called "The Prelude," containing an account of the cultivation and development of his own mind, in fourteen books, which remained in manuscript until his death. "I began this work," says the author, "because I was unprepared to treat any more arduous subjects." Henceforth he resolved to devote his energies to a philosophical poem, entitled "The Recluse."

He published in 1807 two volumes of poetry, containing numerous odes, sonnets, etc. His poetical reputation was not of rapid growth. He had some ardent admirers, but he was severely criticised by Lord Jeffrey and other critics, who designated Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey as the Lake School of poets, because they lived in the lake district of Cumberland and Westmoreland and described the scenery of that beautiful region. Wordsworth resided several years at Allan Bank, near Grasmere. He wrote the letter-press of an illustrated work, entitled "Select Views in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire," published in 1810 by J. Wilkinson.

In 1813 he removed, with his wife, sister, and three surviving children, to Rydal Mount, on Lake Windermere, and about two miles distant from Grasmere. Here he continued to reside until his death. He published in 1814 a didactic poem entitled "The Excursion," which is a portion of "The Recluse," and contains episodes of great beauty, pathos, and grandeur. It was condemned by the reviewers, and not appreciated by the public, who purchased only five hundred copies in six years. His literary efforts brought him no remuneration; but his appointment to the office of distributor of stamps, in 1813, raised his income to an easy competence. It was worth about five hundred pounds a year. In 1815 he produced "The White Doe of Rylstone." Among his other works are "Peter Bell," (1819,) "Ecclesiastical Sonnets," and "Yarrow Revisited, and other Poems," (1835.)

His poetry is remarkable as evincing an exquisite sensibility to the beauties of nature under every form; and one result of this mental peculiarity was that nearly all his poems were, as he tells us, composed in the open air.

He received a pension of £300 per annum in 1842, and was recognized as the greatest living poet of England when he succeeded Southey as poet-laureate, in 1843. In his mature age he was conservative in politics, and a devout member of the Anglican Church. He died at Rydal Mount on the 23d of April, 1850.

"Wordsworth," says Robert Caruthers, "was more original and philosophical than any of his great contemporaries, and he has sent forth strains that recall the divine genius of Milton. . . . His taste was not equal to his genius; the power or will to discriminate, reject, and condense was wanting. . . . Some of his odes and minor poems have never been excelled." (See "Encyclopædia Britannica," article "Wordsworth.") Robert Southey, who was his intimate friend, wrote in a letter to B. Barton, December 19, 1814, "His life does not belie his writings; for in every relation of life and every point of view he is a truly exemplary and admirable man. In conversation he is powerful beyond any of his contemporaries, and as a poet . . . I declare my full conviction that posterity will rank him with Milton."

"The fame of Wordsworth," says Ralph W. Emerson, "is a leading fact in modern literature, when it is considered how hostile his genius at first seemed to the reigning taste, and with what feeble talent his great and growing dominion has been established. . . . 'The Excursion' awakened in every lover of Nature the right feeling." (See "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1868.)

"Whatever influence," says the "Quarterly Review," "Wordsworth may have exercised on poetic style, be it great or small, was by deviating in practice from the principles of composition for which he contended. . . . In spite of the cloudy and unsubstantial philosophy, and its unsuitability to the condition of the principal speaker, in spite, too, of long and frequent paragraphs of dreary prosing, 'The Excursion' was yet a noble addition to the English library. It owes its now universal recognition, as such, to the beauty of the pictures of rustic life and rural scenes, with their exquisite accompaniment of natural feeling. . . . He has some of the most magical lines and stanzas which are to be met with in the whole body of literature; and ideas which seemed almost to defy expression are not unfrequently conveyed in the simplest, clearest, and happiest phrases."

See "Memoirs of William Wordsworth," by his nephew, CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, 2 vols., 1851; article in the "Quarterly Review" for January, 1853, entitled "Memoirs of William Wordsworth;" JANUARY SEARLE, "Memoirs of William Wordsworth," 1852; DE QUINCEY, "Literary Reminiscences," vols. i. and ii., LORD JEFFREY, "Miscellanies;" "Quarterly Review" for October, 1814, and October, 1815; "British Quarterly Review" for January, 1860; "North British Review" for August, 1864.

Worlidge, wŭrl'ij, (THOMAS,) an English painter and engraver, born in Northamptonshire in 1700. He executed a great number of etchings in the style of Rembrandt, which are particularly admired. His drawings in Indian ink are also highly esteemed. Died in 1766.

Worm, vorm, [Lat. WORMIUS,] (OLAUS,) a Danish physician, antiquary, and historian, born in Jutland in 1588. He studied medicine at Padua and several German universities, and became in 1613 professor of

humanities at the University of Copenhagen, where he also held the office of rector. He was likewise physician to Christian IV. and his successor Frederick III. Among his principal works are his "Fasti Danici," (1626,) "The Most Ancient Danish Literature," ("Literatura Danica antiquissima," etc., 1636,) "Runic Lexicon and Appendix to the Danish Monuments," ("Lexicon Runicum et Appendix ad Monumenta Danica," 1650,) and a "History of Norway," (in Latin.) He also wrote valuable treatises on medicine and natural history. He was the first to describe minutely the bones of the skull called Ossa Wormiana. Died in 1654.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" KRAFT og NYERUP, "Litteratur-Lexicon."

Worm or **Wormius**, (WILHELM,) a Danish physician, a son of the preceding, was born at Copenhagen in 1633. He described the specimens of his father's cabinet in a work called "Musæum Wormianum," (1655.) Died in 1704.

Wormius. See WORM.

Wor'num, (RALPH NICHOLSON,) an English painter and art-critic, born in North Durham in 1812. Among his numerous and valuable works may be named his "History of Painting, Ancient and Modern," a "Descriptive and Historical Catalogue of the National Pictures of the British School," (1857,) and a "Life of Holbein," (1866.) He also contributed the article on "Painting" to Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities." He was appointed keeper and secretary to the National Gallery, London, in 1857. Died in 1877.

Woronichin. See VORONIKHIN.

Woronicz, vo-ro'nic'h, (JOHN PAUL,) an eminent Polish writer and pulpit orator, born in Volhynia in 1757. He studied in the Jesuits' Seminary at Östrog, and was created Bishop of Cracow by the emperor Alexander in 1815. He subsequently became Archbishop of Warsaw and Primate of Poland. He was the author of a historical poem entitled "Sibylla," esteemed the finest production of the kind in the language. His sermons are also greatly admired: the one on the death of the emperor Alexander is regarded as a masterpiece of pulpit eloquence. Died in 1829.

Worring, wor'ring, (ANDREAS,) a German mechanician, born at Vienna about 1806, became manager of the imperial printing-office in that city. He was the first to apply the lately discovered art of nature-printing to botanical uses, by the transfer of leaves and flowers.

Worsaae, vor'saw'eh, (JENS JACOB ASMUSSEN,) a Danish antiquary of great merit, born in Jutland in 1821. He visited England, Sweden, and various parts of the continent, and was appointed in 1847 inspector of antiquarian monuments in the Danish States. Among his principal works may be named his "Denmark's Old Time illustrated by Old Things," ("Danmark's Oldtid," etc., 1843,) "Blekingske Mindesmarker fra Hedenold," and "An Account of the Danes and Norwegians in England, Scotland, and Ireland," ("Minder om de Dauske og Nrdmande i England, Skotland og Irland," (1852.) In 1875 he became minister of public education,

Wors'dale, (JAMES,) an English painter and dramatist, was a pupil of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and married his niece. Died in 1767.

Wors'ley, (Sir RICHARD,) an English statesman and antiquary, born in the Isle of Wight in 1751. He was for many years a member of Parliament for the borough of Newport, and was appointed Governor of the Isle of Wight. He published "Musæum Worslejanum; or, A Collection of Antique Basso-Relievos," etc., (2 vols. fol., 1794.) also a "History of the Isle of Wight." Died in 1805.

Worth, (WILLIAM JENKINS,) an American general, born in Columbia county, New York, in 1794. He served in the war of 1812, and subsequently in the Florida campaigns of 1841 and 1842, and was made a brigadier-general. For his services in the Mexican war (1846-47) he obtained the rank or brevet of major-general. Died in Texas in 1849. A monument was erected to his memory in New York.

Wor'thing-ton, (JOHN,) an English theologian, born at Manchester in 1618, preached in London and at Hackney, and wrote several religious works. Died in 1671.

Wor'thing-ton, (THOMAS,) born in Jefferson county, Virginia, in 1773. He was elected to the United States Senate from Ohio in 1803 and 1810, and became Governor of that State in 1815. Died in 1827.

Worthington, (WILLIAM,) a British divine, born in Merionethshire in 1703, wrote an "Essay on the Scheme of Redemption," and other works. Died in 1778.

Wot'ton, (EDWARD,) an English physician and naturalist, born at Oxford in 1492. He studied at Oxford, where he took his medical degree in 1525. He wrote a work entitled "On the Differences among Animals," ("De Differentiis Animalium,") which was highly esteemed at the time. He became physician to Henry VIII., and a Fellow of the College of Physicians. Died in 1555.

Wotton, [Lat. WOTTONUS,] (Sir HENRY,) an English diplomatist and writer, born in Kent in 1568. He studied at Queen's College, Oxford, where he greatly distinguished himself by his proficiency in law, mathematics, languages, and the natural sciences. He subsequently travelled in France, Germany, and Italy, residing abroad nearly nine years, during which time he made the acquaintance of Isaac Casaubon and other learned men of the time. After his return to England he became secretary to the Earl of Essex, whom he accompanied on his expeditions to Spain and Ireland. When Essex was arrested, in 1601, Wotton fled to the continent. Having learned at Florence that some persons had conspired to assassinate James VI. of Scotland, he carried information of the plot to that king, and thus gained his favour. In 1604 Sir Henry was sent as English ambassador to Venice, where he remained several years. He performed missions to other foreign courts, and became provost of Eton about 1625. He wrote several short and beautiful poems, and prose works, among which are "The State of Christendom," "The Elements of Architecture," and "Characters of some of the English Kings." Died in 1639.

See IZAAK WALTON, "Life of Sir Henry Wotton," prefixed to "Reliquiæ Wottonianæ," 1651.

Wotton, (NICHOLAS,) an English statesman, born in Kent about 1497, was an uncle of the preceding. He was employed in several embassies, and was secretary of state in the reign of Edward VI. Died in 1566.

Wotton, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an English divine and scholar, born in Suffolk in 1666. He possessed extraordinary powers of memory, and, having entered Catherine Hall, Cambridge, before the age of ten, distinguished himself by his attainments in the Latin, Greek, and Oriental languages. He took the degree of M.A. in 1683, and subsequently became rector of Middleton Keynes, in Buckinghamshire. His principal works are entitled "Reflections on Ancient and Modern Learning," in reply to Sir William Temple's essay in defence of modern literature, and "View of Hickes's Archæological Treasure of the Ancient Northern Languages," (1708.) The former treatise gave rise to the famous controversy between Bentley and Sir William Temple concerning the "Epistles of Phalaris." Died in 1726.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Wottonus. See WOTTON.

Woulfe, wōōlf, (PETER,) an English chemist, was a resident of London and a Fellow of the Royal Society. He contributed to the "Transactions" of that body "Experiments on the Distillation of Acids," etc., and other chemical treatises. Died in 1806.

Wouters, wōw'ters, (FRANCIS,) a Flemish painter of history and landscapes, was born at Lierre in 1614, and was a pupil of Rubens. He went to England in 1637, and afterwards worked at Antwerp. He was killed by an unknown hand in 1659.

Wouwerman, wōw'ver-mān, or **Wouwermans**, wōw'ver-māns, (PETER,) a Dutch painter, born at Haarlem about 1625, was a pupil of his brother Philip, whose style he imitated. He painted horses, hunting-scenes, etc. Died in 1683.

His younger brother JOHN was a skilful landscape-painter. Died in 1666.

Wouwerman, **Wouwermans**, or **Wowerman**, (PHILIP,) an eminent Dutch painter, brother of the preceding, was born at Haarlem in 1620, and was a pupil

of Wynants. His works are chiefly landscapes, battle-pieces, hunting-scenes, and horse-markets, all of which he represented with admirable skill and fidelity,—his horses, particularly, being unsurpassed. The galleries of Dresden and Paris possess numerous master-pieces by this artist. He is said to have lived in poverty, though his pictures were sold for high prices by his patrons. His designs and etchings are also highly esteemed and very rare. Died in 1668.

See KÄMMERER'S treatise "Ueber die Composition in Philipp Wowerman's Gemälden," etc.; DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres."

Wou-Wang. See WOO-WANG.

Woveren. See WOWER.

Wower, wō'wēr, sometimes called **De Woweren,** deĥ wō'wēh-ren, (JOHN,) a learned German writer, born at Hamburg in 1574. He wrote, besides other works, "De Polymathia Tractatio integri Operis de Studiis veterum," (1603,) and other works. Died in 1612.

Wower, wōw'ēr, or **Wo'ver-en,** (JOHN,) a Flemish jurist, born at Antwerp in 1576, was a friend of Justus Lipsius. He edited Tacitus and Seneca, and wrote several works. Died in 1635.

Wrangel, vrāng'gēl, (HERMANN,) a Swedish general, born in 1587, was the father of Karl Gustaf, noticed below. He obtained from Gustavus Adolphus the rank of field-marshal in 1621, and commanded against the Poles. In 1636 he took several places in Pomerania. Died in 1644.

Wrangel, von, fon vrāng'gēl, (KARL GUSTAF,) COUNT, an eminent Swedish admiral and general, born at Skokloster in 1613. He served under Gustavus Adolphus in Germany, and had a prominent part in the victory of Lutzen, after the death of that illustrious commander. Appointed subsequently to the command of the Swedish forces in Germany, he carried on the war with energy and success, until it was concluded by the peace of Westphalia. He afterwards gained several decisive victories over the Danes and their Dutch allies, and in 1660 was made grand marshal of Sweden. Died in 1675.

See GEIJER, "Histoire de Suède."

Wrangel, von, fon wŕāng'gēl, (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH ERNST,) BARON, a Prussian general, born at Stettin in 1784. He served against the French in the campaigns from 1811 to 1815, and had a high command in the Danish war of 1848. He was made general of cavalry in 1849. Died in 1869.

See "Leben F. von Wrangel's," Berlin, 1849.

Wrangell or **Wrangel, von,** fon vrāng'gēl, (FERDINAND PETROVITCH,) BARON, a Russian admiral and celebrated navigator, of Swedish extraction, was born in Esthonia in 1795. Appointed in 1820 commander of an exploring expedition to the Arctic Sea, he travelled on the ice in sledges as far north as 72° 2'. After his return he became in 1829 governor of the Russian possessions in the northwestern part of America. In 1847 he was created vice-admiral. His principal works are a "Sketch of a Journey from Sitka to Saint Petersburg," (1836,) "Statistical and Ethnographical Notices on the Russian Possessions in America," (1839,) and "Journey on the Northern Coasts of Siberia and the Icy Sea," (1841,) which was translated into French and German. He died in 1870.

Wranitzki, wŕā-nīts'kee, (PAUL,) a German opera-composer, born in 1756, became director of the orchestra at the Imperial Theatre at Vienna. Died in 1808.

Wratislaus, vrā'tis-lōw's', or **Wratislaw,** vrā'tis-lāf, the first King of Bohemia, inherited the title of duke in 1061. He afterwards assumed the title of king, and was an ally of the emperor Henry IV. Died in 1092.

Wraxall, rāk'sal, (FREDERICK CHARLES LASCELLES,) an English writer, born at Boulogne in 1828. He published, besides other works, "Wild Oats," (1857,) and "Armies of the Great Powers," (1859.) Died in London in 1865.

Wraxall, (Sir NATHANIEL WILLIAM,) an English statesman and historical writer, born at Bristol in 1751. He travelled over the greater part of Europe, and published in 1775 "Cursory Remarks made in a Tour through some of the Northern Parts of Europe," etc.,

which was very well received. He was elected to Parliament in 1780. Among his other works may be named "The History of France from the Accession of Henry III. to the Death of Louis XIV.," etc., (3 vols., 1795,) and "Historical Memoirs of My Own Time," (1815.) The latter publication contained a libel on the Russian ambassador, Count Woronzow, for which Wraxall was fined and imprisoned for a short time. Died in 1831.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1815; "London Quarterly Review" for April, 1815, and December, 1836; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Wray, rā, (DANIEL,) an English antiquary, born in London in 1701, was one of the authors of the "Athenian Letters." (See YORKE, CHARLES.) Died in 1783.

Wray, (JOHN.) See RAY.

Wray, (ROBERT BATEMAN,) an eminent English gem-engraver, born in Wiltshire in 1715. Among his best works are heads of Milton, Shakspeare, Pope, Cicero, a Madonna, Dying Cleopatra, and Antinous. Died in 1770.

Wrbna und Freudenthal, urb'nā dōnt froi'den-tāl', (RUDOLF,) COUNT, an Austrian statesman, born at Vienna in 1761; died in 1823.

Wrede, vrā'dēh, (FABIAN JAKOB FABIANSON,) BARON, a Swedish general and writer on physical science, was born in 1802.

Wrede, wŕā'dēh, (KARL PHILIPP,) PRINCE, a celebrated German field-marshal, born at Heidelberg in 1767. He served in the Austrian army in the campaigns of 1799 and 1800, was made lieutenant-general in 1804, and in 1805 succeeded General Deroz as commander-in-chief of the Bavarian forces, then forming a part of Napoleon's "grand army." He soon after obtained a series of brilliant successes over the Austrians, including the capture of Innspruck, and in 1809 was created a field-marshal and count of the French empire for his distinguished bravery at the battle of Wagram. As commander of the Bavarian cavalry in the Russian campaign of 1812, he was defeated by Wittgenstein at Polotsk; but he skilfully covered the retreat of the scattered army on that disastrous day. By the treaty of Reid, in 1813, Bavaria joined the allies, and Wrede was appointed to the chief command of the united forces of Austria and Bavaria. On the 30th of October, 1813, he endeavoured to intercept the army of Napoleon, then retreating after the defeat of Leipzig; but, after a fiercely-contested battle at Hainau, the French troops forced a passage, and the allies withdrew, Marshal Wrede having been severely wounded. Died in December, 1838.

See W. RIEDEL, "C. P. von Wrede nach seinem Leben und Wirken," 1839; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Wree, de, deĥ vrā, (OLIVIER,) a Belgian historian, born at Bruges in 1596. He wrote "History of the Counts of Flanders," ("Historia Comitum Flandriæ," 1650,) and other works. Died in 1652.

Wren, rēn, (Sir CHRISTOPHER,) a celebrated English architect, born at East Knoyle, in Wiltshire, on the 20th of October, 1632, was a nephew of Bishop Matthew Wren. His father was Dean of Windsor and chaplain to Charles I. He invented several ingenious instruments about the age of fourteen. In 1646 he entered Wadham College, Oxford, as a gentleman commoner. He was early distinguished for his proficiency in mathematics and anatomy, and was regarded as a prodigy at college. In 1653 he was elected Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. He became professor of astronomy at Gresham College, London, in 1657, and was one of the first members of the Royal Society. In 1661 he was appointed assistant to Sir John Denham, surveyor-general, and began to turn his attention to architecture. To extend his knowledge of that art, he visited Paris in 1665. The great fire in London in 1666 afforded him a favourable opportunity and ample space for the exercise of his talents. He proposed to rebuild the city on a more regular and commodious plan, which, however, was not adopted. About 1667 he succeeded Denham as surveyor-general and chief architect. He erected in London a number of churches, the Royal Exchange, the Monument, Temple Bar, the Observatory at Greenwich, and other fine public edifices. His masterpiece is Saint Paul's Cathedral, which was commenced

in 1675 and finished in 1710. It is about four hundred and seventy-five feet long, and is surmounted by a noble cupola, which is greatly admired. Saint Paul's is probably the most beautiful cathedral ever built in England for Protestant worship. The original and favourite plan which Wren formed for this work, and which was rejected by the authorities, differed greatly from the plan that was adopted.

He married a daughter of Sir John Coghill in 1674. He was elected president of the Royal Society in 1680. About 1690 he built an addition to Hampton Court for William III. Among his other works were additions to Windsor Castle, and two towers added to the west end of Westminster Abbey. He is generally regarded as the greatest of English architects. He contributed several treatises on astronomy and other sciences to the "Philosophical Transactions." He died in London in February, 1723, aged about ninety-one, and was buried in Saint Paul's Cathedral.

"The austere beauty of the Athenian portico, the gloomy sublimity of the Gothic arcade, he was, like almost all his contemporaries, incapable of emulating; . . . but no man born on our side of the Alps has imitated with so much success the magnificence of the palace-like churches of Italy." (Macaulay, "History of England," vol. i.)

See "Parentalia, or Memoirs of the Family of the Wrens," by his son CHRISTOPHER and his grandson STEPHEN, 1750; JAMES ELMES, "Memoirs of the Life of Sir C. Wren," 1823, and "Sir C. Wren and his Times," 1852; QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Histoire des Architectes célèbres."

Wren, (CHRISTOPHER,) a son of the preceding, was born in 1675. He was distinguished as an antiquary, and wrote memoirs of his family, entitled "Parentalia," (1750.) Died in 1747.

Wren, (MATTHEW,) an English prelate, born in London in 1585. He became chaplain to the prince, afterwards Charles I., whom he accompanied to Spain in 1623, and was successively created Bishop of Hereford, Norwich, and Ely. He was one of the judges of the Star Chamber, and assisted in drawing up the Scottish Liturgy, which gave rise to the riots in Edinburgh in 1637. He was impeached by the Commons in 1640, and imprisoned in the Tower nearly twenty years. Sir Christopher Wren was his nephew. Died in 1667.

Wren, (MATTHEW,) a son of the preceding, was born at Cambridge in 1629. He was a member of Parliament, and became successively secretary to the Earl of Clarendon and the Duke of York. He published a treatise "On the Origin and Progress of the Revolutions in England," and other works. Died in 1672.

Wright, rit, (ABRAHAM,) an English clergyman, born in London in 1611. He became vicar of Okeham, in Rutlandshire. He published, besides other works, "Parnassus with Two Tops," ("Parnassus biceps," 1656.) Died in 1690.

Wright, (EDWARD,) an English mathematician, born at Garveston, in Norfolk. He became a Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge. He constructed for Prince Henry a large sphere which represented the motions of the planets, moon, etc., and predicted the eclipses for 17,100 years. About 1590 he accompanied the Earl of Cumberland in a sea-voyage. He published in 1599 a valuable "Treatise on Navigation." He is said to have discovered the mode of constructing the chart which is known by the name of Mercator's Projection. Died in 1615, or, as some say, 1618.

Wright, rit, (ELIZUR,) an American journalist and philanthropist, born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1804. He graduated at Yale College, and in 1829 became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Western Reserve College, Ohio. He was successively editor of the "Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine," the "Massachusetts Abolitionist," and the "Chronotype." He has also translated La Fontaine's "Fables" into verse.

Wright, rit, afterwards **Darusmont**, dǎ'rū'mon', (FANNY,) a social reformer or innovator, born at Dundee, Scotland, about 1796. She visited the United States about 1818, and wrote "Views on Society and Manners in America." Her opinions were similar to those of the atheistical French philosophers. She lectured in

the Northern United States, and attacked slavery and other social institutions. About 1838 she was married to M. Darusmont, a Frenchman. Died in Cincinnati in 1853.

Wright, (HORATIO GATES,) an American general, born in Connecticut about 1822, graduated at West Point in 1841. He became a brigadier-general of volunteers about September, 1861, and took command of the department of Ohio in August, 1862. He commanded a division at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864, and a corps at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 9-12, and Cold Harbour, June 3. He served as major-general at the battle of Opequan Creek, September 19, 1864, and contributed to the decisive victory at Cedar Creek, October 19 of that year. He received the brevet of major-general in the United States army for his services at the capture of Petersburg, April, 1865.

Wright, rit, (JOHN WESLEY,) an Irish naval officer, born at Cork in 1769. He became a captain in the navy, was taken prisoner on the French coast in 1804, and was confined in the Temple at Paris. In 1805 he was found dead in prison, and it was suspected that he had been murdered.

Wright, (JOSEPH,) a celebrated English painter, commonly known as **WRIGHT OF DERBY**, was born in that town in 1734. He studied portrait-painting in London, under Hudson, and subsequently visited Rome. His works are chiefly landscapes and historical pictures; among the most admired we may name "The Lady in Comus," "Belshazzar's Feast," "View of Ullswater, in Westmoreland," "Eruption of Mount Vesuvius," and "Cicero's Villa." Died in 1797.

Wright, (SIR NATHAN,) an English judge, born in 1653, was lord keeper of the great seal from 1700 to 1705. In politics he was a Tory. "To his obscurity," says Lord Campbell, "he owed his promotion." Died in 1721.

See **LORD CAMPBELL**, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors," vol. iv.

Wright, (SIR ROBERT,) an English judge, was chief justice of the king's bench in 1637. "He was ignorant to a proverb," says Macaulay: "yet ignorance was not his worst fault. His vices had ruined him." ("History of England.") He and two others were appointed to exercise visitatorial jurisdiction over Magdalene College, from which they removed President Hough, (1637.)

Wright, (SAMUEL,) an English dissenting minister, born at Retford in 1633. He preached in London, and published a "Treatise on the New Birth." Died in 1746.

Wright, (SILAS,) an American statesman, born at Amherst, Massachusetts, May 24, 1795. He graduated at Middlebury College in 1815, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1819, and settled at Canton, Saint Lawrence county, New York. He was elected to the Senate of New York in 1823, became a political opponent of De Witt Clinton, and served in the Senate until 1827. In 1826 he was elected a member of Congress, in which he acted with the Democrats. He was comptroller of New York for about four years, (1829-32,) and was elected to the Senate of the United States in January, 1833. He opposed the United States Bank, and supported Mr. Clay's Compromise bill of 1833. In 1837 he was re-elected a Senator for six years. He voted for the tariff of 1842, and opposed the annexation of Texas to the Union, (1844.) He was nominated as candidate for the Vice-Presidency by the National Democratic Convention in May, 1844; but he declined the honour. He had been again elected a Senator of the United States in February, 1843, and was chosen Governor of New York in November, 1844. He declined to serve under President Polk as secretary of the treasury in 1845, and is said to have refused the offer of a foreign mission. In 1846 he was a candidate for Governor, but was not elected. He died at Canton in August, 1847, leaving a fair reputation for ability and integrity.

See J. D. HAMMOND, "Life and Times of Silas Wright," 1848.

Wright, (THOMAS,) an eminent English antiquary, born in 1810, took his degree at Trinity College, Cambridge. He published numerous works on early English history and literature, among which we may name his "Biographia Britannica Literaria," (1846,) "Essays on the Literature, Superstitions, and History of England in

the Middle Ages," (2 vols., 1846), "Narratives of Sorcery and Magic," (1851), "The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon," (1852), "Wanderings of an Antiquary," etc., (1854), and "History of Ireland," (3 vols., 1857). He also edited Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," (1855), "Political Songs of England from the Reign of John to that of Edward II.," "The Chester Miracle Plays," and other productions of the middle ages. He was one of the founders of the Camden Society and of the British Archaeological Association, and is a corresponding member of the French Académie of Inscriptions.

Wright, (THOMAS), "The Prison Philanthropist," an English reformer, born in 1788, devoted himself to visiting prisons and to the reformation of criminals. He was brought into public notice by Charles Dickens in an article in "Household Words" entitled "An Un-salaried Public Servant." Died in 1875.

Wright, (WALTER RODWELL), an English lawyer, who wrote a description of the isles of Greece, entitled "Horæ Ionice." He died at Malta in 1826.

Wriothesley, (ROTFLE or ROT'ES-LE), (THOMAS), fourth Earl of Southampton, an English statesman, became a member of the privy council under Charles II., and subsequently lord high treasurer. He had superior abilities, and was conspicuous for his integrity and virtue in a time of general corruption. Died in 1667.

Wrisberg, (HEINRICH AUGUST), a German anatomist, born in the Harz in 1739. He became professor of anatomy at Göttingen, and wrote numerous professional works. Died in 1808.

Wroniecki, (ANTONY), a Polish officer and military writer, born at Posen in 1790. He served against the Russians in 1830, and rose to be general of brigade. Died in 1838.

Wrottesley, (JOHN), LORD, an English astronomer, born in 1798. He received in 1839 a gold medal from the Astronomical Society for his catalogue of stars. He entered the House of Lords at the death of his father, in 1841, and was elected president of the Royal Society in 1855. About 1842 he erected an observatory near his residence, Wrottesley Hall. Died in 1867.

Wuk. See KARAJITCH.

Wulfen, (FRANZ XAVER), a German naturalist and mathematician, born at Belgrade in 1728. He wrote on botany, zoology, etc. Died at Klagenfurth in 1805.

Wulfer, (JOHANN), a German Orientalist, born at Nuremberg in 1651. He was employed as minister of the gospel in his native city. Died in 1724.

Wulfhelm, (ANGLO-SAXON), an Anglo-Saxon prelate, became Archbishop of Canterbury in 923 A.D. Died in 942.

Wulfstan. See WULSTAN.

Wullenweber, (GEORG), written also **Wullenweber, (GEORG or JÜRGEN),** a German statesman of the sixteenth century, was a native of Lubeck, where he was elected burgomaster about 1534. He was condemned to death on a charge of Anabaptism and political offences, and executed in 1537.

Wüllerstorff or Wuellerstorff, von, (BERNHARD), an Austrian admiral and minister of state, born at Trieste in 1816. He conducted an exploring expedition sent out by the Austrian government in 1857, and returned in 1859. An account of this expedition appeared in 3 vols., in 1861. About 1865 he became minister of commerce. He published several scientific works.

Wulstan, (ENGLISH MONK), born about 1008, became in 1062 Bishop of Worcester. He was patronized by William the Conqueror and his successor William Rufus. Died in 1095.

See the "Life of Wulstan," in WHARTON'S "Anglia Sacra."

Wulstan, (ENGLISH MONK), written also **Wolstan and Wulfstan,** an English monk of the tenth century, was the author of a Latin poem on the miracles of Saint Swithin, and a "Life of Bishop Ethelwold," (in Latin.)

Wunder, (EDUARD), a German critic and scholar, born at Wittenberg in 1800. He became director of the College of Gramma in 1842. His chief publication is a good edition of Sophocles, (7 vols., 1831.)

Wunderlich, (JOHANN), a German jurist, born at Hamburg in 1708. He became professor

of philosophy in that city in 1761, and published several legal works. Died in 1778.

Wunderlich, (KARL AUGUST), a German physician, born at Sulz, on the Neckar, in 1815, became professor of clinics at Leipsic in 1850. He published a "Manual of Pathology and Therapeutics," (1846,) and other works.

Wundt, (DANIEL LUDWIG), a German historian, born at Kreutznach in 1741, became professor of theology at Heidelberg. He wrote on the history of the Palatinate. Died in 1805.

His brother, **FRIEDRICH PETER,** born in 1748, published several works on the history and topography of the Palatinate. Died in 1808.

Wunsch, (CHRISTIAN ERNST), a German scientific writer, born at Hohenstein about 1730. He died after 1800.

Wunsch, von, (JOHANN JAKOB), a Prussian general, born in 1717. He served with distinction in the Seven Years' war, and gained a victory over General Brentano in October, 1759. Died in 1788.

Wuotan. See ODIN.

Würdtwein or Wuerdtwein, (STEPHAN ALEXANDER), a German ecclesiastic, born at Amerbach in 1719, became Bishop of Worms. He was the author of several treatises on diplomacy and ecclesiastical law, (in Latin.) Died in 1796.

Wurm, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH), a German divine and astronomer, born at Nürtingen in 1760, published a "History of the New Planet Uranus," and other works. Died in 1833.

His son **JULIUS FRIEDRICH** wrote several treatises on theology, mathematics, and philology. Died in 1839.

Another son, **CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,** born in 1803, published a number of commercial and political works. He became professor in a college at Hamburg in 1833. Died in 1859.

Wurmser, von, (DAGOBERT SIGISMUND), [Ger. pron. fon wûörm'zer,] an eminent Austrian general, born in Alsace in 1724. He entered the Austrian service in 1750, and fought against the Prussians in the Seven Years' war, (1755-62.) Having obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1778, he defeated the Prussians at Kubelschwerd in 1779. In 1793 he commanded an army which operated against the French, and drove them across the frontier into Alsace; but he was defeated in December, at Frischweiler. He gained a victory on the banks of the Neckar in October, 1794, and occupied Mannheim. In the summer of 1796 he was sent as commander-in-chief to Italy, where the Austrian general Beaulieu had been defeated by Bonaparte. Advancing towards Mantua, Wurmser was attacked and defeated by Bonaparte, at Lonato, on the 3d of August. The Corsican general also gained victories over Wurmser at Castiglione on the 5th of August, and at Roveredo. Wurmser retreated to Mantua, which he defended with vigour, but he was forced to surrender in February, 1797. He died at Vienna in June the same year.

See SCHILLER, "Gallerie interessanter Personen."

Wursteisen, (LUDWIG), [Lat. WURSTIC'IVS or URSTIC'IVS,] a mathematician, born at Bâle in 1544, was also a historian. He became professor of mathematics at Bâle, and wrote, besides other works, a history called "Chronicon Majus," (1580.) Died in 1588.

Wursticius. See WURSTEISEN.

Württemberg, (EBERHARD), [Ger. pron. wûr'tem-bêrg,] DUKE OF, a son of Louis II., was born in 1445, and began to reign in 1459. He was a just and beneficent ruler, patronized learning, and founded the University of Tübingen. Died in 1496.

Württemberg, von, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH ALEXANDER), [Ger. pron. wûr'tem-bêrg,] a son of Duke William of Württemberg, was born at Copenhagen in 1801. He published a collection of lyric poems, (1837,) and was a contributor to the "Musenalmanach" of Chamisso and Schwab. Died in 1844.

Württemberg, von, (ULRIC), an able commander, born in 1617, was a younger son of Frederick I. of Württemberg. He commanded the Imperial army which opposed Turenne in Hesse in 1648. Died in 1671.

Wurtz, (FELIX), a skilful Swiss surgeon, born at Zurich, lived in the sixteenth century.

Wurtz, von, from *vōorts* or *wōorts*, (PAUL,) BARON, a Danish or German general, born in Husum. He served under Gustavus Adolphus until his death, (1632,) and afterwards had a high command in the army of the United Provinces. Died in 1676.

Wurtzburg or **Wurzburg**. See CONRAD OF WURTZBURG.

Wurzbach, *wōorts'bāk*, (CONSTANT,) a German poet and savant, born at Laybach in 1818. Among his writings is a humorous work entitled "Parallels," ("Parallelen," 1849.)

Wurzelbau, *von wōort'sel-bōw'*, (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German astronomer, born at Nuremberg in 1651. He invented or improved several astronomical instruments, and made a series of observations in his observatory at Spitzenberg. He corresponded with Leibnitz and other astronomers. Died in 1725.

Wutgenau, *von woot'geh-nōw'*, (GOTTFRIED ERNST,) BARON, an Austrian general, born in Silesia in 1673; died in 1736.

Wy'att, (JAMES,) an English architect, of high reputation, was born in Staffordshire about 1745. He studied several years at Rome and Venice, and after his return built the Pantheon, in Oxford Street, London, (1772.) He was appointed surveyor-general to the board of works in 1796. Among his other structures we may name Fonthill Abbey, the Military Academy at Woolwich, and the Library at Oriel College, Oxford. Died in 1813.

Wyatt, (MATTHEW COTES,) an English sculptor, born in 1778. He was patronized by George III., and adorned Windsor Castle with his works, among which was an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington. Died in London in January, 1862.

Wyatt, (Sir MATTHEW DIGBY,) an English architect and writer on art, born in Wilts in 1820. He studied at the Royal Academy, and subsequently visited Germany, France, and Italy. He published, besides other works, "The Industrial Art of the Nineteenth Century," (1852.) He died in 1877.

Wyatt, (RICHARD J.,) an English sculptor, born in London in 1795. He studied in Paris, and subsequently under Canova at Rome, where he resided till his death, in 1850. His works are principally classical subjects, and are remarkable for their elegance and exquisite finish. Among his master-pieces are his "Penelope," "Nymph entering the Bath," "Shepherd Boy," "Nymph Eucharis and Cupid," and "Bacchus."

Wyatt, (Sir THOMAS,) THE ELDER, an eminent English statesman and poet, born in Kent in 1503. He studied at Saint John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1520. He was a favourite at the court of Henry VIII., who made him a gentleman of the bed-chamber and conferred on him the honour of knighthood, (1536.) He was afterwards employed on important missions to Spain and the Netherlands. He died in 1542, with the reputation of an able diplomatist and one of the most accomplished gentlemen of his time. His poems are chiefly amatory and satirical; he also published letters and other prose works of superior merit.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Wyatt, (Sir THOMAS,) THE YOUNGER, a son of the preceding, was born in 1520 or 1521. He inherited his father's estate in 1542, and served with distinction in the war against the French between 1544 and 1550. Wyatt and the Duke of Suffolk became in 1554 the leaders of an insurrection, the design of which was to dethrone Queen Mary or to prevent her marriage with Philip II. Wyatt gained some successes over the royalist forces, and entered Southwark. He was captured in London and executed in April, 1554.

See HUME, "History of England;" J. PROCTOR, "History of Wyatt's Rebellion," 1555.

Wy'at-ville, (Sir JEFFRY,) an English architect, originally named WYATT, was a nephew of James Wyatt, noticed above. He was born in Staffordshire in 1766, and was instructed by his uncle in architecture. In 1824 he was employed by George IV. to remodel Windsor Castle, in which work he was occupied for the

greater part of his life. He died in 1840. His designs for Windsor Castle were published in 1841, in 2 folio vols.

Wybicki, *vi-bets'kee* or *ve-bit'skee*, (JOSEPH,) a Polish patriot and political writer, born in 1747; died in 1822.

Wych'er-ly or **Wych'er-ley**, (WILLIAM,) a popular English dramatist, was born in Shropshire about 1640. He was sent at an early age to France, where he spent considerable time at the court of the Duke of Montausier, Governor of Angoulême. After his return he studied for a time at Oxford, and again made profession of the Protestant faith, which he had abjured in France. He subsequently acquired great favour with Charles II., and lived on intimate terms with the Duke of Buckingham and other profligate wits of the time. He produced in 1669 his comedy entitled "Love in a Wood, or Saint James's Park," which was followed by "The Gentleman Dancing-Master," (1671,) "The Plain Dealer," (1674,) and "The Country Wife," (1675.) He married the Countess of Drogheda about 1680. Died in 1715.

See MAJOR PACK, "Memoirs of William Wycherly;" MAC-AULAY, Essay on the "Comic Dramatists of the Restoration;" LEIGH HUNT, "The Dramatic Works of Wycherley, Congreve, etc., with Biographical Notices," 1810; BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica;" "Lives of British Dramatists," by CAMPBELL, LEIGH HUNT, etc.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Wyck, *wik*, (JOHN,) a Dutch painter, born at Utrecht about 1645, worked in London. He painted hunting-scenes, landscapes, and horses. Died in London in 1702.

Wyck, (THOMAS,) a skilful Dutch painter and engraver, the father of the preceding, was born at Haarlem in 1616. He painted sea-ports, public places, interiors, etc. His etchings were highly prized. Died in 1686.

Wyc'liffe, *Wic'lif*, or **Wick'liff**, written also **Wic-lef**, *de*, (JOHN,) an eminent English Reformer, born in Yorkshire, near Richmond, about 1324. He was educated at Oxford, where he was distinguished for his proficiency in divinity and scholastic philosophy. According to several biographers, he began to write against the mendicant monks in 1360. He became master or warden of Balliol College, Oxford, in 1361, and rector of Fylyngham, in Lincolnshire, in the same year. In 1365 he (or, according to some writers, another of the same name) was appointed master of Canterbury Hall, from which he was ejected in 1366. He exchanged the rectory of Fylyngham for that of Ludgershall in 1368. It is commonly stated that he took his degree of D.D. in 1372, and then began to read lectures on divinity at Oxford with great applause. This date is questioned by some writers. About this time he began to censure openly the doctrines and corruptions of the Romish Church and to advocate religious liberty.

Wycliffe was a member of a legation sent by Edward III. to Pope Gregory XI. in 1374, to treat with him about the practice of papal provision or reservation of benefices, and other abuses. Soon after his return to England he denounced the pope as "Antichrist, the proud worldly priest of Rome." In 1375 the king gave him the prebend of Aust in the church of Westbury. He was prosecuted for heresy before the Bishop of London in 1377, but was protected by his friend, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, whose favour he had gained, probably by defending the royal authority against papal encroachments. In May, 1377, Pope Gregory addressed a bull to the Archbishop of Canterbury, directing him to summon Wycliffe before him. The Reformer appeared before a synod assembled at Lambeth in 1378, but, before the case was decided, the Londoners, who sympathized with him, broke into the court and frightened the bishops, who were also checked by a message from the queen, or the mother of Richard II. The schism caused by the election of two popes in 1378 tended to weaken the papal domination, and promoted the safety of Wycliffe, who wrote a tract "On the Pope of Rome, or the Papal Schism," ("De Papa Romano," or "Schisma Papæ.")

He attacked the doctrine of transubstantiation in a series of lectures read at Oxford in 1381. The Archbishop of Canterbury summoned a council or synod, which met in 1382, declared his opinions to be heretical, and ordered vigorous measures to be employed for their

suppression. Before this period the principles of Wycliffe had been adopted by numerous disciples, some of whom propagated them by preaching. His disciples were called Lollards. He was summoned to appear at a convocation of clergy at Oxford, and, according to some authorities, made a confession or concession to his adversaries, and admitted the doctrine of the real presence. It appears that the only penalty inflicted on him was expulsion from the University of Oxford. In the latter part of his life he produced an English version of the Bible from the Latin Vulgate. This is supposed to have been the first complete English translation that was ever made. It became an engine of wonderful power against Romanism. To translate the Bible was regarded as an act of heresy; and his version continued to be a proscribed book until the Reformation of the sixteenth century. Wycliffe, who may be considered the father of English prose, wrote a number of religious works, some of which remain in manuscript.

"He clearly anticipated," says David Irving, "the most distinguishing doctrines of the Protestants, and his opinions on certain points present an obvious coincidence with those of Calvin. Of the simplicity of primitive times he was too devoted an admirer to secure the approbation of modern churchmen." ("Encyclopædia Britannica.") He opposed episcopacy, or at least did not consider the episcopal order essential to the legitimate constitution of the Church. He died at Lutterworth in December, 1384.

See REV. JOHN LEWIS, "Life of John Wycliffe," 1719; DR. ROBERT VAUGHAN, "Life of John Wycliffe," 1828, (revised edition, 1853.) WEBB LE BAS, "Life of John Wycliffe," 1832; HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867; WILLIAM GILPIN, "Lives of J. Wiclef and of the Most Eminent of his Disciples," etc., 1763; TISCHER, "J. Wiclef's Leben," 1800; F. VINCENS, "Wiclef: These historique," 1848; MAIMBOURG, "Histoire du Wiclefianisme," 1683; WORDSWORTH, "Biographia Ecclesiastica;" "Four Ecclesiastical Biographies," by J. H. GURNEY; "London Quarterly Review" for July, 1858; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Wydeville, (ANTHONY.) See RIVERS, EARL OF.

Wyerman. See WEYERMAN.

Wykeham, de, de wik'am, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English ecclesiastic and statesman, born in Hampshire in 1324. His talents early gained for him the notice and patronage of Edward III., who appointed him in 1356 surveyor of the works at Windsor. He afterwards became successively keeper of the privy seal, secretary to the king, Bishop of Winchester, and lord high chancellor of England, (1367.) Among his numerous and munificent works were the erection of the New College, Oxford, finished in 1386, and the college at Winchester. He also rebuilt a great part of the cathedral of Winchester. Died in 1404.

See BISHOP LOWTH, "Life of William de Wykeham," 1758; LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors."

Wy'lie, (ANDREW,) D.D., an American divine of the Episcopal Church, born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1789. He became president of the University of Indiana in 1829. He published an English Grammar, and other works. Died in 1851.

Wy'man, (JEFFRIES,) an American anatomist, born at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, in 1814. He was appointed in 1847 Hersey professor of anatomy at Harvard, and professor of comparative anatomy in the Lawrence Scientific School. He published "Twelve Lectures on Comparative Physiology," and a contributor to the "American Journal of Science" and other periodicals. He died in 1874.

Wy'nants or **Wy'nantz**, (JAN,) a celebrated Dutch landscape-painter, born at Haarlem in 1600. His pictures are generally of small size and great excellence. He numbered among his pupils Wouwerman and Adriaan van der Velde, who frequently painted, it is said, the figures in his landscapes. Died about 1678.

Wyndham, wind'am, (Sir CHARLES,) Earl of Egremont, an English politician, was the eldest son of Sir William Wyndham. His mother was a daughter of the Duke of Somerset. He died in 1763, and left his title to his son George. (See EGREMONT.)

Wyndham, (GEORGE O'BRIEN.) See EGREMONT, EARL OF.

Wyndham, (Sir WILLIAM,) an able English statesman, born in 1687, belonged to an ancient family of

Somersetshire. He married a daughter of the Duke of Somerset, joined the Tory party, and became a powerful debater in Parliament. He was appointed secretary at war in 1710 or 1711, and chancellor of the exchequer in 1713. He was an intimate friend of Lord Bolingbroke, to whose interest he adhered after the quarrel between that leader and the Earl of Oxford. On the death of Queen Anne he was removed from office, (1714.) He was committed to the Tower in 1715, on suspicion of complicity in a Jacobite conspiracy; but he was soon liberated, without a trial. He was one of the leaders of the opposition to the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, and had great influence in the House of Commons. In 1734 he made a celebrated speech for the repeal of the Septennial act. "His eloquence," says Speaker Onslow, "improved by use, was strong, full, and without affectation, arising chiefly from his clearness, propriety, and argumentation; in the method of which last, by a sort of induction almost peculiar to himself, he had a force beyond any man I ever heard in public debates." Died in 1740.

Wy'nn, (CHARLES WATKINS WILLIAM,) M.P., an English politician, born in 1775. He was secretary at war from November, 1830, to April, 1831. Died in 1850.

Wynne, win, (EDWARD,) an English lawyer, born in 1734. He published several legal works, which are commended. Died in 1784.

Wynne, (JOHN HUDDLESTONE,) a British writer, born in Wales in 1743, published "Fables for the Female Sex," "A General History of Ireland," and other works. Died in 1788.

Wyntoun. See WINTOUN.

Wy'on, (WILLIAM,) an English engraver of coins and medals, born at Birmingham in 1795. He became second engraver at the Mint in London, and in 1838 a Royal Academician, being the first artist in his department who had won that distinction. His works comprise a great variety of subjects, scientific, artistic, and war medals, and are ranked among the most admirable productions of the kind. Died in 1851.

Wyrsh, wÿersh, (JOHANN MELCHIOR,) a Swiss painter of history and portraits, born in Unterwalden in 1732. He worked for many years at Besançon. Died in 1798.

See F. WEY, "Wyrsh et les Peintres bisontins," 1861.

Wy'se, (Sir THOMAS,) an English writer and diplomatist, born about 1800. In 1821 he married Letitia Bonaparte, a niece of Napoleon I. He was minister at Athens from 1849 to 1862. He wrote, besides other works, "Walks in Rome," and an "Excursion in the Peloponnesus in 1858," (2 vols., 1865,) which is praised by the "Edinburgh Review" in an article entitled "Sir Thomas Wyse's Peloponnesus," (October, 1865.) Died in 1862.

Wyshart. See WISHART.

Wysocki, vi-sod'kee, (JOSEPH,) a Polish patriot and soldier, born in Podolia in 1809. He fought in the revolution of 1830, and in 1848 entered the Hungarian service. After the defeat at Temesvár he took refuge in France. He was the author of a treatise on "The Art of War."

Wysocki, (PETER,) a Polish patriot, and prominent leader in the revolution of 1830, was born at Warsaw in 1799. He was taken prisoner by the Russians in 1831, and exiled to Siberia, where he died in 1837.

Wyss, wÿss, (JOHANN RUDOLF,) a Swiss writer, born at Berne in 1781, became professor of philosophy in his native town. He published, among other works, "Idyls, Traditions, Legends, and Tales of Switzerland," (1815.) Died in 1830.

Wysshart. See WISHART.

Wythe, wÿth, (GEORGE,) an American jurist and patriot, was born in Elizabeth City county, Virginia, in 1726. He was an ardent promoter of the independence of the colonies, was elected to the Continental Congress in 1775, and signed the Declaration of Independence in July, 1776. In this year Wythe, Jefferson, and Pendleton were appointed a committee to revise the laws of Virginia. He became in 1777 a judge of the high court of chancery, and served as chancellor of Virginia for

twenty years. He emancipated his slaves. Died at Richmond in 1806.

See SANDERSON, "Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Wyther. See WITHERS.

Wytenbach, wít'ten-bák', [Lat. WYTTENBACHIIUS,] (DANIEL), an eminent Swiss critic and scholar, born at Berne in 1746. He studied at Göttingen, and subsequently at Leyden under Professor Ruhnken, and became in 1771 professor of Greek and philosophy in the Athenæum at Amsterdam. He was appointed in 1779 professor of eloquence at Leyden. He was one of the

greatest scholars of his time, and his compositions, which are all written in Latin, are esteemed standard works. Among these his "Life of Ruhnken" (1799) is particularly admired for the elegance of its style. He was editor for a time of the "Bibliotheca Critica," and published editions of the "Opera Moralia" of Plutarch, the "Phædon" of Plato, (1810,) and other classics. Died in 1820. His wife, JOHANNA GALLIEN, was distinguished for her learning, and was made doctor of philosophy by the University of Marburg.

See W. L. MAHNE, "Vita D. Wytenbachii," 1823.

Wytenbachius. See WYTTENBACH.

X.

Xaintrailles, de. See SAINTRAILLES, DE.

Xanthippe. See XANTIPPE and XANTHIPPIUS.

Xanthippus, zan-thíp'pus, [Gr. Ξάνθιππος; Fr. XANTHIPPE, gzón'tép',] an Athenian general, was the father of Pericles. He succeeded Themistocles as commander of the fleet in 479 B.C., and acted a prominent part in the naval victory over the Persians at Mycale, (479.) He captured Sestos in 478.

Xanthippus, a Spartan general, an ally of the Carthaginians in the first Punic war, defeated the Romans under Regulus, whom he took prisoner, (B.C. 255.)

Xanthus, zan'thus, [Ξάνθος,] a Greek lyric poet, who flourished probably about 650 B.C. No fragments of his poetry are extant.

Xanthus, a Greek historian and native of Lydia, is supposed to have been contemporary with Herodotus. He was the author of a description of Lydia, entitled "Lydiaca," which is highly commended by Dionysius of Halicarnassus. There are only fragments of it extant.

Xantippe, zan-tip'pe, or, more correctly, **Xanthip'pe,** [Gr. Ξανθίππη; Fr. XANTIPPE or XANTHIPPE, gzón'tép',] the wife of Socrates, was notorious for her ill temper. Being asked by Alcibiades how he could live with such a woman, he is said to have replied, "She exercises my patience, and enables me to bear with all the injustice I experience from others." It is, however, probable that Xantippe's faults have been much exaggerated. Socrates evidently entertained a sincere regard for her, and gave her credit for many domestic virtues. (See SOCRATES.)

Xaupi, gzó'pé', (JOSEPH,) a French antiquary and priest, born at Perpignan in 1688; died in 1778.

Xaverius. See XAVIER.

Xav'í-er, [Ger. XAVER, ksâ-vair',] (FRANCIS,) second son of the Elector of Saxony, (who was afterwards Augustus III., King of Poland,) was born in 1730. He was appointed in 1763 administrator of Saxony during the minority of his nephew. Died in 1806.

Xavier, zav'e-er, [Sp. pron. há-ve-air'; Fr. pron. gzá've-á'; Lat. XAVE'RIUS; Ger. XAVER, ksâ-vair'; It. SAVERIO, sâ-vá're-o.] (FRANCIS,) SAINT, a celebrated Jesuit missionary, called "the Apostle of the Indies," was born in the kingdom of Navarre, near the foot of the Pyrenees, in April, 1506. He was educated in Paris, and there formed a friendship with his fellow-student Ignatius Loyola. He was one of those who associated themselves with Loyola in the formation of the order of Jesuits, about 1534. In 1538 he went to Rome, and began to preach in the church of San Lorenzo in Damaso. Under the auspices of John, King of Portugal, Xavier visited the East Indies as a missionary in 1541, arriving at Goa in May, 1542. Ringing a bell through the streets of Goa, he summoned parents to send their children and slaves to him in order to be instructed in the catechism. He endeavoured to reform the vicious professors of religion as well as to convert the heathen, whose temples he caused to be destroyed and replaced by churches. Having laboured among the ignorant population employed in the pearl-fishery on the coast, he afterwards passed to Travancore, where, it is said, he baptized ten thousand idolaters in nine months. In 1545 he visited Malacca, and converted numerous idolaters, Jews, and Mohammedans. With several other mission-

aries, whom Loyola sent to aid him, he pursued his course to the Banda Isles in 1546. He baptized many in Amboyna, founded a mission at Ternate, and returned to Malacca in 1547. Having converted a Japanese exile, named Auger, he resolved to extend his labours to Japan. He took Auger with him, and in 1549 reached Canguxima, where he studied the Japanese language, and was kindly received by the King of Saxuma. He went thence to Firanda, in which he was permitted to preach, and made many converts. Encouraged by this success, he proceeded to Meaco, the capital of the empire, where he arrived in 1551. He obtained from the king permission to preach, and converted about three thousand there. His success was hindered by his imperfect knowledge of the language. He ardently desired to carry the gospel to China, and was not deterred by the severe penalty under which foreigners were forbidden to enter that country. Before he could reach this new scene of labour, he died, on the isle of Sancian, near the Chinese coast, in December, 1552. He was canonized in 1622.

See TURSELLINUS, "Vita F. Xaverii," 1594; BARTOLI, "Vita F. Xaverii," 1666; SANDOVAL, "Vida de S. Francisco Xavier," 1619; I. TOSCANO, "Vita di F. Saverio," 1658; H. VENN, "Missionary Life of Francis Xavier," BOUHOURS, "Vie de S. François Xavier," 1682, (DRYDEN'S English translation of the same, 1688;) RAYBOIS, "Vie de S. F. Xavier," 1833; REITHMEIER, "Leben des heiligen Franz Xaver," 1846.

Xavier, (JEROME, or GERONIMO,) a Jesuit missionary, born in Navarre, was a relative of the preceding. He went to Goa in 1571, after which he preached at the court of the Mogul emperor, where he is said to have made many converts. He wrote several religious treatises, in Latin and in Persian. Died at Goa in 1617.

Xenarchus, ze-nar'kus, [Ξεναρχος,] an Athenian comic poet of the middle comedy, flourished about 350-330 B.C. Fragments of his works are extant.

Xenocles, zén'o-kléz, [Ξενοκλῆς,] an Athenian tragic poet, was a son of Carcinus the Elder, and flourished about 420 B.C. He gained a victory over Euripides in 415 B.C. He had a son CARCINUS, and a grandson XENOCLES, who were likewise tragic poets.

Xenocles, an Athenian architect, lived in the age of Pericles.

Xénocrate. See XENOCRATES.

Xenocrates, ze-nok'ra-téz, [Gr. Ξενοκράτης; Fr. XÉ-NOCRATE, gzá'no'krát',] an eminent Greek philosopher, born at Chalcedon in 396 B.C. He was a pupil of Plato and a fellow-student of Aristotle. He accompanied Plato to Syracuse, and after the death of his master was sent on embassies to Philip of Macedon. About 339 B.C. he became the head of the Platonic Academy at Athens, over which he presided twenty-five years. He had a high reputation for probity, modesty, and moral purity. He wrote numerous works on philosophy, which are not extant, taught that the soul is a self-moving number, and regarded unity and duality as two deities, the former of which rules in heaven and the latter in the mutable world. In his philosophy the doctrines of Plato are modified by the Pythagorean doctrines of number. His eloquence converted the dissolute Polemon into a temperate man and an eminent philosopher. Died in 314 B.C.

See DIOGENES LAËRTIUS; VAN DE WIJNFERSSE, "Diatribæ de Xenocrate Chalcedonio," 1822.

â, ê, î, ô, û, ý, *long*; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ý, *short*; a, e, i, o, obscure; fâr, fáll, fât; mêt; nôt; gööd; mōön;

Xenocrates, a Greek statuary of the school of Lysippus, flourished about 260 B.C.

Xenocrates, a Greek physician, who resided at Aphrodisias, is supposed to have lived about 37 A.D. He was the author of a work "On the Nutriment derived from Animals," part of which is extant.

Xenomedes, zên-o-nice'dèz, [Ξενομήδης,] of CIIOS, a Greek historian, lived before the Peloponnesian war, (which began 431 B.C.)

Xenon, zee'nôn, or **Xe'no**, [Ξένων,] a Greek painter of Sicyon, was a pupil of Neocles.

Xénophane. See XENOPHANES.

Xenophanes, ze-nof'a-nèz, [Gr. Ξενοφάνης; Fr. XÉNOPHANE, gzà'no'fân,'] a celebrated Greek philosopher and poet, born at Colophon, in Ionia, about 600 B.C. Diogenes states that he flourished in the 60th Olympiad, (about 538 B.C.) He was the founder of the Eleatic school, and probably lived for some time at Elea, in Italy. He wrote a poem on the foundation of Elea, and a number of elegiac poems of much merit. "The work which contained his philosophic system," says Victor Cousin, "and which has immortalized his name, was a poem on Nature, in hexameter verse." Several fragments of this poem have been preserved. He was considered by the ancients as the originator of the doctrine of the oneness of the universe. He censured Hesiod and Homer because they attributed to the gods human vices and defects, and is said to have maintained the doctrine of the unity of the Deity. According to Aristotle, Xenophanes, directing his view over the universe, declared, "God is the One." Saint Clement also affirms that he taught pure monotheism. Victor Cousin defends him from the charge of pantheism which some writers had brought against him. ("Biographie Universelle.") Xenophanes also insisted on the antagonism between sensuous appearances and the pure truth or reality. He was about one hundred years old when he died.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" ARISTOTLE, "De Xenophane, Georgia et Melisso;" SIMON KARSTEN, "Xenophanis Carminum Reliquia;" de Vita ejus, etc., 1830; DIAGENES LAERTIUS, "Xenophanes;" FÜLLEBORN, "Beiträge zur Geschichte der Philosophie."

Xénophilus. See XENOPHILUS.

Xenophilus, ze-nof'e-lus, [Gr. Ξενοφίλος; Fr. XÉNOPHILE, gzà'no'fêl,'] a Greek sculptor, who, aided by Straton, made a statue of Æsculapius at Argos.

Xenophon, zên'o-fon, [Gr. Ξενοφών; Fr. XÉNOPHON, gzà'no'fôn,'] It. ZENOFONTE, dzà-no-fon'tà,] a celebrated Athenian historian and general, was a son of Gryllus, and a native of the demus Ercheia. He is supposed to have been born about 445 B.C. According to Diogenes Laertius, from whose writings we derive nearly all that is known of his life, Xenophon fell from his horse at the battle of Delium, in 424 B.C., and would probably have been killed, if he had not been rescued by Socrates. He became a pupil of Socrates at an early age, and, according to Photius, was also a pupil of Isocrates. Little is known of the events of his life which occurred between the battle of Delium and the year 401 B.C. Diogenes Laertius states that "Xenophon edited or made known the History of Thucydides, although it was in his power to pass it off as his own work;" but the truth of this statement is doubted by some critics. In 401 B.C. he went to Sardis, and entered the service of the Persian prince Cyrus the Younger, whom he accompanied in an expedition against Artaxerxes Mnemon, King of Persia. Xenophon and the other Greeks who engaged in this expedition were deceived as to its real object. Cyrus was defeated and killed at Cunaxa, near Babylon, and the Greek general Clearchus was treacherously slain. Xenophon was one of the generals who conducted the Greek army of 10,000 in its memorable retreat from the Tigris to the Black Sea. He displayed great firmness, courage, and military skill in this operation. This expedition and retreat form the subject of his most celebrated work, the "Anabasis, or History of the Expedition of Cyrus the Younger," which is a very interesting narrative and is written in a natural, agreeable style.

According to some authorities, he was banished from Athens about 399 B.C., perhaps because he was a friend

of Socrates. Diogenes Laertius says he was banished for Laconism. He took part in an expedition which the Spartan king Agesilaus conducted against the Persians in 396, and he fought in the Spartan army against the Athenians at the battle of Coroneia, (394 B.C.) Soon after this date he settled, with his wife Phileasia and his children, at Scillus, near Olympia, where he resided many years and employed his time in hunting and writing. During his residence at Scillus he wrote a "Treatise on Hunting," his "Anabasis," and perhaps other works. The decree by which he was banished from Athens was repealed a few years before his death, which occurred about 355 B.C. He had two sons, named Gryllus and Diodorus. It is supposed that all of his writings have come down to us. Under the title of "Hellenica," he wrote a history of Greece from 411 to 362 B.C. His "Cyropædia" (Κυροπαδεία) is commonly regarded as a political romance founded on the exploits of Cyrus the Great, and has no authority as a history. Among his other works are a "Life of Agesilaus," "The Symposium, or Banquet," in which he explains the ideas of Socrates in relation to love and friendship, and delineates the character of Socrates, a Dialogue between Socrates and Critobulus, entitled *Οικονομικός*, which treats of domestic and moral economy, and is highly esteemed, and a philosophic work called "The Memorabilia of Socrates," (Ἀπομνημονεύματα Σοκράτους,) which purports to be an exposition of the doctrines and character of his illustrious master. It is highly prized as a memorial of the practical part of the Socratic philosophy. "Xenophon," says Macaulay, "is commonly placed, but, we think, without much reason, in the same rank with Herodotus and Thucydides. He resembles them, indeed, in the purity and sweetness of his style; but in spirit he rather resembles that later school of historians, whose works seem to be fables composed for a moral, and who in their eagerness to give us warnings and example forget to give us men and women." (Essay on "History," 1828.) Xenophon's "Memorabilia" has been translated into English by Sarah Fielding, his "Symposium" by J. Wellwood, his "Cyropædia" by M. A. Cowper, and his "Economicus" by Robert Bradley.

See FORTIA D'URBAN, "Vie de Xénophon," 1795; CREUZER, "De Xenophonte historico," 1799; HACKEN, "Xenophon," 1805; KRÜGER, "De Xenophontis Vita," 1823; NOBBE, "Vita Xenophontis," 1825; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" HOFFMANN, "Lexicon Bibliographicum;" GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Xenophon, an Athenian sculptor, who lived about 300 B.C. In conjunction with Cephisodotus, he made a statue of Jupiter.

Xenophon, a Greek physician, a native of Cos, lived at Rome, and gained the favour of the emperor Claudius. At the instigation of Agrippina, he poisoned Claudius, by introducing a poisoned feather into his mouth under pretence of making him vomit.

Xenophon of EPHESUS, a Greek writer of unknown period, was the author of a romance called "Ephesiaca, or the Loves of Anthia and Abrocomas," the style of which is simple and elegant. He probably lived in the second or third century after Christ. His romance has been translated into German by Bürger, and into English by Rooke.

Xercès. See XERXES.

Xeres, de, dà hã'rês, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish historian, was secretary to Pizarro, whom he accompanied to Peru about 1530. He published in 1547 a history of the expedition, entitled "A True Account of the Conquest of Peru," etc.

Xerxes, zerk'sèz, [Gr. Ξέρξης; Fr. XERCÈS, gzêr'sès,'] I, sometimes called XERXES THE GREAT, a famous king of Persia, and the most powerful monarch of his time, was a son of Darius Hystaspis. His mother was Atossa, a daughter of Cyrus the Great. He succeeded Darius in 485 B.C., and began to raise an immense army for the invasion of Greece. Several years were expended in cutting a canal through the isthmus of Mount Athos, and in building a bridge of boats or ships across the Hellespont, over which Xerxes and his army passed in the spring of 480 B.C. His army was composed of many nations tributary to the Persian empire, and, according

to Herodotus, amounted to 2,317,610 men, besides slaves and non-combatants. Niebuhr and Grote consider this number incredible and impossible. The number of slaves and other camp-followers was equal to that of the soldiers. He is said to have shed tears when he reflected that in a century, or less, none of these myriads of men would survive. Having reviewed his army at Doriscus, he marched through Thrace and Thessaly. The Greeks attempted to defend the pass of Thermopylæ, but the Persians turned that position, (see LEONIDAS,) and captured Athens, from which the whole population had been removed. The Athenians, who were directed by Themistocles, relied chiefly on their naval power for defence against the invaders. An indecisive naval action was fought by the two fleets at Artemisium, where the Persian fleet was much damaged by a storm. Xerxes was still able after this loss to muster a fleet of twelve hundred vessels, which in the autumn of 480 B.C. was defeated at the decisive battle of Salamis. (See THEMISTOCLES.) Xerxes, placed on a lofty position on the adjacent shore, witnessed this disastrous defeat of his vainglorious project. He retreated hastily by land to the Hellespont, and crossed over to Asia, leaving an army under Mardonius, who was defeated at Plataea in 479 B.C. Xerxes was murdered in 465 by Artabanus, an officer of his court. He appears to have been by nature not without amiable and noble qualities; but his heart was corrupted by the possession of unlimited power, and by the abject adulation commonly bestowed on Eastern sovereigns. He was succeeded by his son Artaxerxes Longimanus.

See HERODOTUS, "History of Greece;" GROTE, "History of Greece;" ROLLIN, "Ancient History;" ROSENBERG, "De Cambyse, Dario Hystaspæ et Xerxe," 1690; HUSSEL, "Xerxes des Grossen Leben, Thaten und Ende," 1816.

Xerxes II., King of Persia, was a son of Artaxerxes I., (Longimanus,) whom he succeeded in 425 B.C. After a reign of a few months, he was assassinated by Sogdianus, his half-brother.

Ximenes or **Jimenes**, He-mā'nēs, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish friar, who was employed as a missionary in Mexico. He translated into Spanish a Latin work on the plants of Mexico, by Hernandez. Died about 1620.

Ximenes or **Jimenes**, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish painter, born at Saragossa in 1598. He studied in Rome, adopted an Italian style, and returned to Saragossa. His works are highly praised. Died in 1666.

Ximenes, ze-mā'nēs, (LEONARDO,) a Sicilian astronomer and geometer, born at Trapani in 1716, became a Jesuit. He was appointed professor of geography at Florence, and by his skill in hydraulics rendered important services in averting the damages caused by overflowing rivers. He wrote a number of able works on astronomy and hydraulics, among which is "Collection of Hydraulic Pamphlets," etc., ("Raccolta di Perizie ed Opuscoli idraulici," 2 vols., 1781-86.) He founded an observatory at Florence, where he died in 1786.

Ximenes, she-mā'nēs, (PETER,) a theologian, born of Portuguese parents at Middelburg, in Holland, in 1514. He wrote, in Latin, a work called "Demonstration of the Catholic Truth." Died in 1595.

Ximenes, (RODRIGO,) a Spanish prelate and historian, became Archbishop of Toledo, and cardinal. He rendered important military services in the war against the Moors, and wrote a "History of Spain." Died in 1247.

Ximenes, de, deḡ kse'mā'nēs', (AUGUSTIN LOUIS,) MARQUIS, a French poet, of Spanish extraction, born in Paris in 1726, was an intimate friend of Voltaire. He was the author of "Don Carlos," and other tragedies, a poem entitled "Cæsar in the Senate," and several critical essays, which were highly esteemed. Died in 1815.

Ximenes (or **Jimenes**) **de Carmona**, He-mā'nēs dā kār-mō'nā, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish medical writer, born at Córdoba near the end of the sixteenth century.

Ximenes, [English pron. ze-mee'nēs,] or, more fully, **Jimenes** (or **Ximenes**) **de Cisneros**, He-mā'nēs dā tšēs-nā'rōs, (FRANCISCO,) called CARDINAL XIMENES, a celebrated Spanish statesman and patron of literature, was born at Torrelaguna, in New Castile, in 1436. He was educated at Salamanca and at Rome, where he

studied theology, philosophy, and Oriental languages. He became grand vicar of Cardinal Mendoza at Sigüenza. About 1482 he entered the Franciscan order at Toledo, where he acquired distinction as a preacher. He was appointed confessor to Queen Isabella in 1492, and Archbishop of Toledo in 1495. His modesty prompted him to decline this honour; but he submitted to the positive command of the pope. He was distinguished by his simplicity of life, his charity to the poor, and his aversion to luxury and pomp. About 1498 he founded the University of Alcalá de Henares. He exerted his influence to reform the Franciscan order of monks. Under his auspices a number of eminent scholars began in 1502 to prepare a Polyglot Bible, called the Complutensian, which became the model of all the subsequent versions of the Bible in divers languages, and was the greatest literary enterprise of that age. On the death of Queen Isabella (1504) he acted as mediator between Ferdinand the Catholic and the archduke Philip, each of whom claimed the regency of Castile. After the death of Philip (1506) Ximenes was appointed regent or guardian of Queen Joanna, who was disqualified by mental imbecility. He authorized the citizens of the towns to form themselves into a militia, and by this bold and politic measure promoted the power of the crown, while he reduced the importance of the unruly nobles.

In 1507 he received the title of cardinal. He fitted out at his own expense a fleet and an army, which he conducted in person to Africa in 1509, and captured the city of Oran by storm. "His talents, energy, and reputed sanctity of character," says Prescott, "combined with the authority of his station, gave him unbounded influence with all classes of the Castilians." During his expedition against Oran, King Ferdinand wrote a letter to Count Navarro and requested him to find some pretence for detaining Ximenes in Africa. The cardinal was acquainted with the contents of this letter, and naturally put the worst construction on the same. On one occasion the king, who wished the archbishopric of Toledo for his natural son Alfonso, importuned Ximenes to resign his see and take another in exchange; but he replied, with indignation, "that he would never consent to barter away the dignities of the Church." In 1517 his "Polyglot Bible" was completed. According to Prescott, this was "a noble monument of piety, learning, and munificence, which entitles its author to the gratitude of the whole Christian world." ("History of Ferdinand and Isabella.")

By the testament of Ferdinand, who died in January, 1516, Cardinal Ximenes was appointed sole regent of Castile during the absence of the young king Charles. His right to this office was disputed by Adrian, Dean of Louvain, who produced powers of similar purport from Charles. Ximenes and Adrian administered the government jointly for some time, but the former soon assumed sole power. In September, 1517, Charles V. arrived in Spain, and wrote a letter to Ximenes, which "is unmatched, even in court annals, for cool and base ingratitude." (Prescott.) It announced his dismissal from office. He died on the 8th of November, 1517.

"Such," says Prescott, "was the end of this remarkable man,—the most remarkable, in many respects, of his time. His character was of that stern and lofty cast which seems to rise above the ordinary wants and weaknesses of humanity. His genius, of the severest order, like Dante's or Michael Angelo's in the regions of fancy, impresses us with ideas of power that excite admiration akin to terror. . . . His regency was conducted on the principles of a military despotism. His whole policy, indeed, was to exalt the royal prerogative at the expense of the inferior orders of the state. . . . He had a full measure of the religious bigotry which belonged to the age." ("History of Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. iii.)

See ROBLES, "Vida del Cardinal Ximenes," 1604; FLÉCHIER, "Histoire du Cardinal Ximenes," 1693; CASTRO, "De Vita F. Ximenii," 1581; MENDOZA, "Vida de Ximenes," 1653; MARSOULIER, "Histoire du Ministère de Ximenes," 1694; "Don F. Ximenes," Leipsic, 1796; BARRET, "Life of Cardinal Ximenes," 1813; HEFELE, "Der Cardinal Ximenes," 1844; HAVEMANN, "F. Ximenes," 1848; ROBERTSON, "History of Charles V.," PRESCOTT, "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. iii. part ii.

Ximenes de Quesada, (dà kà-sá'dá,) (GONZALO,) a Spanish explorer and captain, born at Granada about 1495. He commanded a party which about 1532 began to explore the region since called New Granada, and founded in 1538 Santa Fé de Bogotá. Died in 1546.

Ximeno or **Jimeno**, He-má'no, (VINCENTE,) a Spanish biographer, born at Valencia about 1700. He published a literary history of the kingdom of Valencia, "Escritores del Regno de Valencia," (2 vols., 1747-49.)

Xiphilin. See XIPHILINUS.

Xiphilinus, zife-lí'nus, [Gr. *Ξιφίλινος*; Fr. XIPHILIN, gze'fe'lán',] (JOANNES,) became Patriarch of Constantinople in 1066. He was the author of several religious and ecclesiastical works. Died in 1075.

Xiphilinus, (JOANNES,) nephew of the preceding, wrote an epitome of the "History" of Dion Cassius, which was first published in 1551.

Xuares or **Juares**, Hoo-á'rés, (GASPAR,) a Jesuit and botanist, born in Paraguay in 1731; died at Rome in 1804.

Xuares or **Juares**, Hoo-á'rés, written also **Suares**, (RODERICK,) a Spanish jurist, born at Salamanca, lived in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Xuthus, zu'thus, [Gr. *Ξούθος*,] a mythical king of Peloponnesus, was called a son of Helen, a brother of Dorus and Æolus, and the father of Achaus and Ion.

Xylander, kse-lán'der, (GULIELMUS, or WILLIAM,) a German scholar, originally named HOLZMANN, (*i.e.* "wood-man," of which Xylander is the Greek equivalent,) was born at Augsburg in 1532. He studied in his native town and at Tübingen, and in 1558 became professor of Greek at Heidelberg. He made numerous translations from the Greek and Latin, among which we may name the works of Strabo and Plutarch, the "History" of Dion Cassius, and the mathematical works of Diophantus. He also edited some of the works of Marcus Antoninus, Phlegon Trallianus, and Antigonus Carystius. His learning was profound, and his translations are highly esteemed. Died in 1576.

Xylander, von, fon kse-lán'der, (JOSEPH KARL AUGUST,) a German officer and military writer, born at Munich in 1794, was the author of a treatise entitled "Strategy and its Application," (1818,) a "Manual of Tactics," and numerous other works, on various subjects. Died in 1854.

Y.

Yahya* (or **Yahia**), yá'he-á, a Moorish captain, called by the Spaniards BEN-GAMA or BEN-GAMIA. He was commander of the armies of the Almoravides in Spain, whose power was opposed by the Almohades. He was killed in 1148.

Yahya- (or **Yahia-**) **al-Barmekke**, (or **-Barmakí**), yá'he-á ál bar'ma-kee', (Aboo-Alee or Abú-Alí, á'boó á'lee,) a Persian minister of state, belonged to the family of Barmekides, (or Barmekides.) He became vizier of Haroun-al-Raschid in 786 A.D. He was a man of superior talents, and had great influence for many years. He was disgraced about 803, and died in 807 A.D.

Yakoob†-**al-Mansoor-Billah**, **Yakoub**-**al-Mansoor-Billah**, or **Yakúb-** (or **Jakub-**) **al-Mansúr-Billah**, yá'koób' ál mán'soor' bil'láh, a king of Morocco, born about 1210, was an able and powerful monarch. He began to reign in 1258. In 1275 he invaded Spain, and waged war against the Christians with some success. Died in 1286.

Yakoob- (or **Yakoub-** or **Yakúb-**) **Ibn-Lais** or **-Laith**, † yá'koób' íb'n líis, surnamed AL-SOFFAR or AL-SUFFAR, was the founder of the dynasty of Soffarides in Persia. By conquest he made himself master of Seistan about 862 A.D., and of Farsistan a few years later. Died about 878 A.D.

Yál'den, (THOMAS,) an English poet and divine, born at Exeter in 1671. He studied at Magdalene College, Oxford, where he acquired the friendship of Addison and Sacheverell. He succeeded Atterbury as lecturer at Bridewell Hospital in 1698, and became professor or reader of moral philosophy at Oxford about 1702. He was also rector of Chalton and Cleanville, in Hertfordshire. He wrote, besides other poems, "The Temple of Fame," (1700,) "Æsop at Court," (1702,) a "Hymn to Light," and a "Hymn to Darkness," which was praised by Dr. Johnson. Died in 1736.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets."

Yále, (ELIHU,) born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1648, was the principal patron of the college called by his name. He became in 1687 governor of Fort Saint George at Madras. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1721.

Yám'á or **Yám'á-ná**, [modern Hindoo pron. yúm'á or yúm'á-ná,] called also **Yam'an** or **Yam'en**, in the Hindoo mythology, the god of Pátála, (or Nárāká,§) or

the lower world, and the god of death and the judge of departed spirits. His residence or capital is called Yamapura, or "city of Yama." After having inquired into and pronounced upon the merits of those who are brought before his judgment-seat, he sends the good to Swarga, (Indra's paradise,) and the wicked to appropriate places of punishment, corresponding to the Tartarus of classic mythology. Yama is known by a great multitude of names, as Dharma-Rája, ("King of Justice,") Mrityu, (*i.e.* "Death,") etc. He is said to have a servant, named Karmala, (or Carmala,) who brings before him the righteous on celestial self-moving cars. He has two faces,—the one full of mildness and benevolence, seen only by the virtuous; the other is hideous, exhibiting great and terrible teeth: this only is visible to the wicked. Yama is supposed by some to be the same as Bali, (or Baly,) to whom, as we are informed in the legend of VÁMANA, (which see,) Vishnu conceded the kingdom of Pátála; but Southey makes them two distinct personages,|| Yamen being the king, and "Baly" (Bali) the judge, of "Padálon," (a corruption of Pátála.)

See "The Curse of Kehama," vol. ii., v., also ix.-xii.; Moor, "Hindu Pantheon."

Yamana. See YAMA.

Yamen. See YAMA.

Yanaka. See NANEK.

Yan'cey, (WILLIAM L.) an American politician, born at Columbia, South Carolina, about 1815. He studied law, and settled in Alabama about 1837. He represented a district of that State in Congress from 1844 to 1847 inclusive. He became a leader of the most extreme partisans of State sovereignty and disunion, (called fire-eaters,) and was the reputed author of the phrase "fire the Southern heart." In the Convention of Alabama he reported the ordinance of secession, which was passed in January, 1861. He was sent early in 1861 to Europe as a commissioner to obtain the recognition of the new confederacy. Having returned in February, 1862, he entered the Congress at Richmond as Senator for Alabama. Died in August, 1863.

Yang-Tee or **Yang-Ti**, yáng'tee', Emperor of China, began to reign in 605 A.D. He caused several great canals to be made for navigation. Died in 617.

Yao, yá'o, or **Yaou**, yá'oo, almost yow, an ancient Chinese sage and ruler, is supposed to have lived about two thousand years before the Christian era. According to Pauthier, he ascended the imperial throne 2357 B.C., and reigned seventy-two years, after which Shun was associated with him in the government. His reign is

* It may be remarked that *Yahya* is the Arabic form of JOHN. There have been many princes, leaders, and writers of this name, both in Asia and Africa, but none of any great note.

† *Yakoob* (in German, *Yakub*) is the Arabic of JACOB and JAMES.

‡ See "Introduction," p. viii., section i., 4.

§ The words Naraka and Pátála appear to be sometimes used as nearly synonymous; but Pátála is more correctly applied to the whole extent of the lower world, while Naraka properly denotes a place of torment.

|| "He [Yamen] sat upon a marble sepulchre, Massive and huge, where at the monarch's feet The righteous Baly had his judgment-seat."

Curse of Kehama, vol. ii., xi.

considered by some to mark the commencement of authentic history among the Chinese. The most ancient historical books of China, if we may trust the statements of the Chinese critics, date from the time of Yao; in other words, the events of his reign were chronicled by contemporary historians, and not written afterwards from tradition, as is the case with the early history of nearly all other nations. Be this as it may, there is reason to believe the early history of China to be more trustworthy than that of most other countries. Yao is represented as having been one of the most enlightened, virtuous, and prosperous of rulers. He introduced into the state many important regulations. He gave especial encouragement to the study of astronomy and to works of public improvement. "Great indeed," says Confucius, "was Yao as a sovereign. How majestic was he! It is only Heaven that is grand, and only Yao corresponded to it. How vast was his virtue! The people could find no name for it. How majestic was he in the works which he accomplished! how glorious in the admirable regulations which he instituted!" (See the "Confucian Analects," book viii. chap. xix.) Yao was succeeded by Shun, who was scarcely, if at all, inferior to him in wisdom and virtue.

See PAUTHIER, "Chine," pp. 31-37.

Yaroslav or **Yaroslav, Jaroslaw** or **Jaroslaw**, yá'ro-slá'f, Grand Duke of Russia, a son of Vladimir I., was born towards the close of the tenth century. In 1016 he gained a decisive victory over his brother, Sviatopok, and was crowned sovereign of all the Russias. His reign is distinguished by the wise laws which he enacted for the benefit of his subjects, the liberal encouragement which he gave to learning, and the introduction of painting from Greece. His sister Mary was married to Casimir, King of Poland, and one of his daughters became the queen of Henry I. of France. Died in 1054.

Yaroslav (or **Jaroslaw**) **II** became Grand Duke of Russia in 1238. During his reign the Mongol Tartars overran his dominions and reduced him to vassalage. Died in 1246.

Yar'ran-ton, (ANDREW), an English soldier and mechanic, born in Worcestershire in 1616, served for a time in the Parliamentary army. He devoted himself to the improvement of inland navigation and agriculture, and wrote a valuable work, entitled "England's Improvement by Sea and Land," (1677.)

See SAMUEL SMILES, "Industrial Biography."

Yar'rell, (WILLIAM), an eminent English naturalist, born at Westminster in 1784. He was a Fellow of the Linnæan and Zoological Societies, and contributed a number of valuable treatises to the Journal and Transactions of those institutions. He published in 1836 his "History of British Fishes," (2 vols. 8vo,) which was followed in 1843 by his "History of British Birds," (2 vols.) They are beautifully illustrated with wood-cuts, and are ranked among the most admirable works of their kind. Yarrell was the first to prove that the white bait is a distinct species of fish, and not the young of other species, as was previously supposed. Died in 1856.

See the "Quarterly Review" for March, 1837.

Yart, yâr or e-âr, (ANTOINE), a French *littérateur*, born at Rouen in 1710, became a priest and curate of Saussay, in Vexin. He published, under the title of "Idée de la Poésie Anglaise," (8 vols., 1749-56,) prose translations of several English poems. Died in 1791.

Yates, (ANNA MARIA), a celebrated English actress, excelled particularly in tragic parts. She was the wife of Richard Yates. Died in 1787.

Yates, (EDMUND HODGSON), an English novelist, a son of the following, was born in 1831. He was editor of the "Temple Bar Magazine" for some years ending in 1867. Among his works are "Broken to Harness," "The Rock Ahead," "The Yellow Flag," and a volume of personal reminiscences in 1885. In 1874 he started the "World" newspaper.

Yates, (FREDERICK HENRY), a popular English actor, born about 1795, became manager of the Adelphi Theatre. Died in 1842.

Yates, (JAMES), an English antiquary and economist, born at Highgate, near London, in 1789, became a dis-

senting minister. He published, besides other works, "Textrinum Opus, or an Inquiry into the Art of Weaving among the Ancients," (1845.)

Yates, (ROBERT), an American jurist and statesman, born at Schenectady, New York, in 1738, became chief justice of the State of New York in 1790. Died in 1801.

Yates, (WILLIAM), an English Baptist divine and Orientalist, born in 1792. In 1815 he went as a missionary to Calcutta, where he translated the Bible into Bengalee, and the New Testament, Pentateuch, Psalms, Proverbs, Isaiah, and Daniel into Sanscrit. He also published a Sanscrit grammar, and a Sanscrit-and-English dictionary. He died on the voyage to England, in 1845.

Yazeed or **Yazid**. See YAZEED.

Yazikof or **Jasikow**, yâ'ze-ko'f, a Russian lyric poet, distinguished for the exquisite sweetness and melody of his verse, was born at Simbirsk in 1805. From the character of his early songs, he was called "the Russian Anacreon," but his later productions were of a more serious character. Died in 1846.

Yeames, (WILLIAM FREDERICK), an English painter, born at Taganrog, in Russia, in 1835. Among his works are "Sir Thomas More taken to the Tower," (1863) and "Tend'r Thoughts," (1883) He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy of London in 1866, and a Royal Academician in 1878.

Yeasley, yeer'ze, (MRS. ANNE), an English writer, born at Bristol about 1756, was originally a milkwoman. She was patronized by Hannah More, under whose auspices she published "The Royal Captives," a romance, and a collection of poems.

Yeates, yâts,? (THOMAS), an English Orientalist, born in 1768. He produced, besides other works, a Hebrew Grammar and a Syriac Grammar, both of which are commended. Died in 1839.

Yeats, (THOMAS PATINSON), F.R.S., an English naturalist of the eighteenth century, was the author of an elementary work on entomology. Died in 1822.

Yefremof or **Jefremow**, yêh-frâ'mof, a Russian traveller, born about 1744, published "Travels in Persia and India," (1786.) Died after 1809.

Yelin, von, fon yeh-lee'n', (JULIUS CONRAD), a German mathematician, born in Bavaria in 1771, wrote several scientific works. Died in 1826.

Yeliu-Thsoo-Thsai, yêl'le-oo' tsoo tsâi, a celebrated Chinese or Tartar minister, born in 1190. He was a councillor of Jengis Khan and of his son Ogodaï. He was noted for his wisdom and virtue. Died in 1244. According to Abel Rémusat, "Millions of men owed their lives and liberty to this great minister, who spent his life in pleading the cause of law, order, and humanity."

Yel'ver-ton, (Sir HENRY), an English statesman and jurist, born in 1566, was the author of "Reports of Special Cases." Died in 1630.

Yendis or **Yendys**. See DOBELL.

Yen-Hoei, yên-ho-â' or -ho-î', or **Yen-Hwuy**, called also **Yen-Yuen**, (yoo'en'), the favourite and most gifted disciple of Confucius, was born towards the latter part of the sixth century B.C. Not only his master but his fellow-pupils admitted his decided superiority over all the rest. Confucius asked one of them, (Tsze-Kung,) "Which do you consider superior, yourself or Hwuy?" He replied, "How dare I compare myself with Hwuy? Hwuy hears one point and knows all about a subject, I hear one point and know a second [only]." (See "Analects of Confucius," book v.) Confucius said of him, "There was Yen-Hwuy; HE loved to learn; . . . he did not repeat a fault. Unfortunately, his appointed time was short: he died, and now there is not such another." ("Analects," book vi.) Even Mencius was considered to be inferior to Yen-Hwuy, who was "all round and complete." (See Legge's "Chinese Classics," vol. ii. p. 43.) When Yen-Hwuy died, Confucius was inconsolable, both for his own loss and the loss of mankind. (See CONFUCIUS.) His disciples said to the sage, "Your grief is excessive!" "Is it excessive?" said he. "If I am not to mourn bitterly for this man, for whom should I mourn?" ("Analects," book xi.) On another occasion he said, "Admirable indeed is the virtue of Hwuy." And again, "He has nearly attained to perfect

virtue." The following may serve to show Yen-Hoei's devotion to his master. Once, while travelling, they were in danger from the hostility of the people of the place through which they were passing. Yen-Hoei happened to fall behind the rest. When he came up, Confucius said, "I thought you had died." Yen-Hoei replied, "While you were alive, how should I presume to die?"

See LEGGE, "Analects of Confucius," *passim*; also the notice of Confucius in PAUTHIER'S "Chine," pp. 145, 146, and 176.

Yen-Yuen. See YEN-HOEI.

Yopez, de, dà yá-pèth', (ANTONIO), a Spanish Benedictine monk, born in the sixteenth century, lived at Valladolid. He wrote "Chronicles of the Benedictine Order," (7 vols., 1609-15.) Died in 1621.

Yopez, de, (DIEGO), a Spanish monk and historical writer, born near Toledo in 1559. He became prior of the monastery of the Escorial. Philip II. is said to have intrusted to him the direction of his conscience. Yopez wrote a "History of the Persecution in England since 1570." Died in 1613.

Yeregui, de, dà yá'rá-gee, (JOSÉ), a pious and liberal Spanish ecclesiastic, born at Vergara in 1734. He founded several schools, and became preceptor of the children of Charles III. Died in 1805.

Yermak or Iermak, yèr'mák, a Cossack chief, who conquered Siberia, was born near the banks of the Don. He invaded Siberia with 5000 men, and, after several victories over the native tribes, took Siber, the capital, in 1580, and laid the foundation of the Russian dominion in that region. Died in 1583.

See MILLER, "Opisanie Sibirskago tzarstra," 1750.

Yezdejerd or Iezdedjerd (yez'de-je-rd' I, King of Persia, of the dynasty of Sassanidæ, succeeded his brother Varanes (Bahram) IV. in 399 A.D. He maintained peace and friendship with the Roman empire, and gave toleration to the Christians, who became numerous in Persia. In the latter part of his reign, however, a persecution was provoked by the rash zeal of Abdas, Bishop of Susa, who destroyed a temple of the fire-worshippers. Died in 419.

Yezdejerd or Iezdedjerd II, surnamed THE GENTLE, was the son of Varanes (Bahram) V., whom he succeeded on the throne of Persia in 439 A.D. He was attached to the doctrine of Zoroaster, and wished his subjects to conform. His chief minister urged him to use severe measures against the Christians, who were numerous, especially in Armenia, and in 442 an army was sent to enforce the worship of fire in that province. An Armenian prince named Vartan raised a large army and defeated that of Persia; but finally, through the treachery of several Armenian leaders, Vartan was defeated and killed, and the province was subdued in 451. He died in 457, and was succeeded by his son Hormisdas.

Yezdejerd or Iezdedjerd III, King of Persia, was the son of Sheheriar, and the last of the race of Sassanidæ. He began to reign on the death of his uncle Ferrookh-zâd, in 632 A.D., and found the empire weakened by intestine dissensions and verging to dissolution. He reformed the calendar, changed the old names of months and days for others representing physical objects or properties, and ordained that time should be computed from a new era, (June 16, 632,) which is still observed by the followers of Zoroaster. In 634 Irak was invaded by a Moslem army, against which he sent a general named Rôostam, who addressed the invaders in terms like these: "Retire from the Persian soil, if you would avoid the wrath of the king of kings. Who is your sovereign? what are his antecedents, his titles, and his dominions? Why do you quit your deserts, and what do you seek in Persia?" To this the unterrified zealots replied, "We covet nothing that Persia contains. The vicegerent of God has charged us to announce his law to the nations of the earth. If the Persians and their king will receive these sublime truths, they shall be our brothers; if not, our swords shall subvert the throne of Yezdejerd." In the battle that ensued, the Arabs fought with all the courage of fanaticism, and appeared invincible until they were broken and routed by the charge of the Persian elephants. The

caliph Omâr raised another army, and in 636 gained a decisive victory over Roostam, who was killed in the retreat. This was the first of a series of victories which about 645 had effected the conquest of all Persia, except a part of Khorassân, in which the Persian king took refuge. He was killed in 652 A.D.

Yezeed, Yezid, or Jesid (yèh-zeed' I, written also **Yazid and Yazeed,** the second of the Omeiyade caliphs, was a son of Moâweeyah, (whence his Arab surname, IBN-MOÂWEYEH,) and began to reign at Damascus in 680 A.D. He was recognized in Persia, Syria, and Egypt. Mecca and Medina, having revolted against him, were pillaged and almost destroyed by his armies. Died in 683 A.D., aged thirty-nine.

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. i. chap. vi.

Yezeed, Yezid, or Jesid II, a grandson of the preceding, and a son of Abd-el-Malek, became caliph in 720 A.D. He persecuted the Christians. Died in 724.

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. i. chap. xiii.

Yezeed or Yazid, (Ibn-Mahleb, ib'n mâh'leb,) an able Persian warrior, who gained several victories for the caliph Solimân. Having revolted against Yezeed II., he was killed in battle about 720 A.D.

Yggdrasil. See ODIN.

Y Kiun. See WAN-LEE.

Ymir, ee'mîr, or Ymer, [supposed to be derived from the Norse *ymia*, to "rush," to "roar," expressive of confusion,] in the Norse mythology, the first of the giants produced from Ginnunga-gap (the "abyss of abysses") by the union of heat and frost, and the progenitor of the Frost-Giants. He was also called Aurgelmir, (the "primeval mass," or chaos.) He was slain by Odin and his brothers, who made the earth of his flesh and bones, the sea of his blood, and the heavens of his skull. He was a personification of Chaos.

Yonge, yung, (CHARLES DUKE,) an English writer, born about 1812. He published, besides other works, a "History of England," (1857,) a "Life of the Duke of Wellington," (1860,) a "History of the British Navy," (2 vols., 1863,) "The History of France under the Bourbons," (4 vols., 1867,) and "History of the English Revolution of 1688," (1874.)

Yonge (CHARLOTTE MARY,) an English novelist, born in Hampshire about 1823, published a number of tales, among which are "The Heir of Redcliffe," (1853,) and "The Daisy Chain," (2 vols., 1856.) She has also written "Landmarks of History," (1852-57,) and other educational works, a "History of Christian Names," (2 vols., 1863,) a "Life of John Coleridge Patteson," (2 vols., 1873,) and "Unknown to History: a Story of the Captivity of Queen Mary of Scotland," (1832.) The proceeds of her works have, in many cases, been given by her to further missionary work.

Yoni, in the Hindoo mythology, the symbol of Pârvatî and of femininity in general, and, as such, associated with the worship of Siva.

Yong-Shing or Young-Ching an emperor of China, began to reign in 1723. He died in 1735.

Yoosuf, Yousof, Yusuf, or Jusuf I., a Moorish king of Granada, began to reign in 1333; died in 1354.

Yoosuf- (or Yusuf-) Aboo-Amroo-Ibn-Abdi-l-Barr, (â'bôo am'rôo ib'n âbd-il bâr,) written also **Yousof-Amrou-Ben-Abd-Alber,** a learned Moorish writer, born at Córdoba, Spain, in 979; died in 1070. Among his works may be mentioned a treatise on Mohammedan history and traditions, and a "History of the Opinions of the Mussulman Doctors," etc. A history entitled the "Pearls of Sacred Wars" is also attributed to him.

Yoosuf- (or Yusuf-) Ibn-Abdi-r-Rahman-al-Fehree, (or-Fehri,) (ib'n âbd-ir râh'man al fêh'r'ee,) a Saracen or Moor, who was chosen Emir or Governor of Spain in 746 A.D. He was defeated by Abd-er-Rahman, near Córdoba, in 756, and was killed in 759 A.D.

Yoosuf-Ibn-Tâshefeen, (or-Tashefin,) (ib'n tâ'shêh-feen,) written also **Ben-Taschefyn,** an Almoravid prince of Northern Africa, distinguished for his bravery and skill in war. He made extensive conquests, and in 1072 founded the city of Morocco as the capital of his dominions. Invited in 1086 by the Moslem

princes of Spain to assist them against the Christians, he equipped a powerful armament, landed in Spain, and gained a decisive victory, near Badajoz, over Alfonso, King of Castile. He afterwards reduced nearly all of the Moorish princes of that country to vassalage. Died in 1106.

Yorck (or **York**) **von Wartenburg**, yorck fon wâr'ten-bôorg', (HANS DAVID LUDWIG,) COUNT, a Prussian general, born at Königsberg in 1759. Having served for a time against the French, under the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, he entered Napoleon's army, and commanded the Prussian corps in the campaign of 1812. After the reorganization of the Prussian army, and their withdrawal from the French cause, he successively defeated Eugene, Viceroy of Italy, at Danekow, Sebastiani at Weissig, and General Bertrand at Wartenburg, (1813.) He gained a victory over Marmont, at Möckern, in October the same year, and in 1814 was made general of infantry. After the surrender of Paris, he was created a count, commander of the forces in Silesia and Posen, and in 1821 a field-marshal. He died in 1830.

York, CARDINAL. See STUART, (HENRY BENEDICT.)

York, DUKE OF. This title is appropriated exclusively to members of the royal family of England, and has often been given to a younger son of the king. The first Duke of York was EDMUND OF LANGLEY, the fifth son of Edward III. He was born in 1341, and obtained the title about 1385. He had superior abilities, and took a prominent part in the reign of Richard II. Died in 1402. His son EDWARD, second Duke of York, was distinguished as a warrior. He was killed at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415, and left no issue. The dukedom then passed to his nephew, RICHARD PLANTAGENET, a son of Richard, Earl of Cambridge, who was a younger son of the first Duke of York. Richard, the third duke, became a claimant of the throne, the right to which descended through his mother, Anne Mortimer, who was a great-granddaughter of Lionel, the third son of Edward III. He was appointed Regent of France in 1435, and recalled in 1447. In 1454 he received the title of Protector of the Kingdom during the illness of Henry VI. In 1455 he took arms to enforce his claim to the throne. This was the beginning of the long civil war of the Roses. His party gained a victory at Saint Alban's in 1455, and another at Northampton in 1459 or 1460. The Duke of York was defeated and killed at Wakefield in December, 1460. His son became King Edward IV. RICHARD, the second son of Edward IV., became Duke of York in 1474. He was murdered in the Tower by Richard III. in 1483. HENRY TUDOR, the second son of Henry VII., was created Duke of York in 1491. He ascended the throne, as Henry VIII., in 1509. The title was also borne by Charles I. and James II. before their accession to the throne. ERNEST AUGUSTUS, a brother of George I., was created Duke of York and Albany in 1716. He died, without issue, in 1728. EDWARD AUGUSTUS, a brother of George III., was created Duke of York and Albany in 1760, and died, without issue, in 1767.

See MISS ROBERTS, "Memoirs of the Rival Houses of York and Lancaster," 1827.

York, (FREDERICK,) DUKE OF, born in 1763, was the second son of George III. He served for a time in the Prussian army, and was created in 1784 Duke of York and Albany. He married in 1791 Frederica, daughter of Frederick William II. of Prussia. He commanded a British corps in the French campaigns of 1793-94, was made a field-marshal in 1795, and commander-in-chief of the army in 1798. He was defeated near Bergen, in Holland, in 1799, and compelled to sign the disadvantageous convention of Alkmaar. Died in 1827.

Yorke, (CHARLES,) Lord Morden, an English jurist and statesman, born in London in December, 1722, was a younger son of the first Lord Hardwicke. He was educated at Bene't College, Cambridge. He and his brother Philip were, while at college, the principal authors of the "Athenian Letters; or, The Correspondence of an Agent of the King of Persia residing at Athens," (1741,) a work of considerable merit. He published an ingenious "Treatise on Forfeiture for Treason," (1744.) In 1747 he was returned to Parliament for Rye-

gate. He became solicitor-general in 1756, and attorney-general in 1762. He was attached to the Whig party. Having resigned in December, 1763, he was reappointed in August, 1765, on the formation of the ministry of Rockingham. He refused the offer of the great seal several times, but, at the earnest request of the king, he accepted the same in January, 1770, and succeeded Lord Camden. By this act he deserted his Whig friends and destroyed his own peace. He died a few days after he became chancellor, probably by suicide. He left several children, one of whom was Sir Joseph Yorke, a naval officer. Charles Yorke was a friend and correspondent of Montesquieu.

"He was possessed," says Lord Campbell, "of the finest talents, of the most varied accomplishments, of every virtue in public and private life; but when he seemed to have reached the summit of his lofty ambition, he committed a fatal error. . . His acceptance of the great seal was wrong."

Yorke, (SIR CHARLES,) an English soldier who served with distinction in the Peninsula. He became a field-marshal in 1877 and was for some years governor of the Tower. Died in 1880.

Yorke, (CHARLES PHILIP.) See HARDWICKE.

Yorke, (SIR JOSEPH SIDNEY,) K.C.B., an English admiral, entered the navy in 1780. He served under Lord Rodney in 1782, and rose through various promotions to be admiral of the blue in 1830. He perished by shipwreck in Stokes Bay in 1831.

Yorke, (PHILIP.) See HARDWICKE, EARL OF.

Youatt, yoo'at, (WILLIAM,) an English veterinary surgeon, born in 1777, was the author of a "Treatise on Cattle," a "Treatise on the Horse," "The Complete Grazier," and other similar works. He was also editor of a journal entitled "The Veterinarian." Died in 1847.

Youmans, yoo'manz, (EDWARD LIVINGSTON,) an American chemist and scientific writer, born in Albany county, New York, in 1821. He has published, besides other works, a "Class-Book of Chemistry," (1852,) and "Hand-Book of Household Science," (1857.) He edited "The Correlation and Conservation of Forces: a Series of Expositions by Grove, Helmholtz," etc., (1864.)

Young, yung, (ALEXANDER,) D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Boston in 1800, was the author of "Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers of the Colony of Plymouth," (1841,) "Library of Old English Prose Writers," and other works. Died in 1854.

Young, yung, (SIR ARETAS WILLIAM,) an English officer, served successively against the French in Egypt, Sicily, and Spain, and was made lieutenant-colonel in 1813. He became lieutenant-governor of Prince Edward's Island in 1831, and was knighted in 1834. Died in 1835.

Young, (ARTHUR,) an eminent English agriculturist and writer on economy, was born in Suffolk in 1741. He was a merchant's clerk in his youth at Lynn. Having an aversion to mercantile business, he began to make experiments in agriculture, which at first were not successful. He leased a farm of three hundred acres at Samford Hall, Essex, about 1765, and cultivated it for five years. He published a "Tour through the Southern Counties of England and Wales," (1768,) which was successful, and a "Course of Experimental Agriculture," (1770.) He performed several exploring tours in different parts of England, and published the results of his investigations in works which contributed much to improve the methods of cultivation. His "Farmer's Calendar" (1771) was a very popular work. In 1774 he published his "Political Arithmetic." He acquired a European reputation by his writings on agriculture. In 1784 he began to publish the "Annals of Agriculture," (45 vols.,) which was highly esteemed. He travelled in France in 1787 and 1789, to explore the agricultural resources of that country, on which subject he published, about 1791, an interesting work. In 1793 he was appointed secretary to the board of agriculture, with a salary of four hundred pounds or more. He had married in early life, and had several children. Died in 1820. By his experiments and writings he rendered an important service to

British agriculture; and even the French acknowledge that France rests under obligations to him. His works on agriculture were translated into French by order of the Directory, and published under the title of "Cultivateur Anglais," (18 vols., 1801.)

See the "Gentleman's Magazine" for May, 1820; "Monthly Review" for July, August, and September, 1780, *et seq.*; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Young, (AUGUSTUS), an American naturalist and geologist, born at Arlington, Vermont, in 1785. He studied law, was elected a member of Congress in 1841, and after the end of his term (1843) devoted himself to scientific pursuits. He wrote several scientific treatises, and was appointed State naturalist (for Vermont) in 1856. Died in 1857.

Young, (BRIGHAM,) high-priest of the Mormons, was born at Whitingham, Vermont, in June, 1801. He joined the Mormons in 1832 at Kirtland, Ohio, and soon acquired much influence by his shrewdness and energy. He was one of the twelve apostles sent out in 1835 to make proselytes. On the death of Joseph Smith, June, 1844, he was chosen president and prophet. As the people of Illinois seemed determined to expel the Mormons from the State, Young resolved to remove to some region in the far West, and, accompanied by a large majority of the Mormons, abandoned Nauvoo early in 1846. He persuaded his followers that the valley of Great Salt Lake was the Promised Land, and, having arrived at that lake about July, 1847, he founded Salt Lake City. The Mormons increased rapidly by emigration. In the spring of 1849 they held a convention at Salt Lake City, and organized a State, which they called Deseret; but Congress refused to admit it into the Union, and organized the Territory of Utah, of which Brigham Young was appointed Governor, (1850.) The Mormons afterwards defied the laws and officers of the federal government, and Brigham Young ruled over Utah with absolute authority. In 1857 President Buchanan appointed Alfred Cumming Governor of Utah, and sent an army of about 2500 men to enforce his authority. Governor Cumming proclaimed, about November, 1857, that the Mormons were in a state of rebellion; but in 1858 hostilities were suspended by a compromise. According to Mr. Dixon, there were 20,000 "saints" in Salt Lake City in 1866, and 150,000 in Utah, which was probably a great exaggeration, the population of Salt Lake City not exceeding 14,000. Brigham Young kept about twelve actual wives, besides many women who had been "sealed to him" as his spiritual wives. Died in 1877.

See "Mormonism," in the "New American Cyclopædia;" "New America," by HEWORTH DIXON, 1867; "Mormonism: its Leaders and Designs," by JOHN HYDE, JR., 1857; "The Mormons, or Latter-Day Saints," by LIEUTENANT J. W. GUNNISON, 1852; B. G. FERRIS, "Utah and the Mormons," 1856.

Young, (EDWARD,) an eminent English poet, born at Upham, in Hampshire, in 1684, was a son of Edward Young, rector of that parish, and subsequently Dean of Salisbury. He studied at Winchester, entered New College, Oxford, in 1703, and a few months later removed to Corpus Christi College. In 1708 he was elected a Fellow of All Souls' College. He published in 1713 poems entitled "The Last Day," and "The Force of Religion, or Vanquished Love." In 1719 he took the degree of D.C.L., and produced the same year the tragedy of "Busiris." He was patronized by the Duke of Wharton, who granted him an annuity. His next work was "The Revenge," a tragedy, (1721,) which, like most of his writings, is marred by false taste and bombastic style. About 1725 he began to publish, under the title of "The Love of Fame, the Universal Passion," a collection of satires, which was very successful. It is stated that he received £3000 for this work. His several works were dedicated to various patrons, in terms of fulsome adulation. Having taken holy orders in 1727, he was appointed one of the royal chaplains, and obtained in 1730 the rectory of Welwyn, in Hertfordshire where he resided many years. In 1731 he married Lady Elizabeth Lee, widow of Colonel Lee, and a daughter of the Earl of Lichfield. They had a son Frederick. Colonel Lee and Lady Lee had a daughter, who was married to a Mr. Temple, and who died at

Lyons in 1736. This Mr. Temple and his wife are the "Philander" and "Narcissa" of the "Night Thoughts," (1742-46,) the poem on which the reputation of Young is chiefly founded. It enjoyed great popularity, and found admirers and imitators in Germany and France. The form and conception of this poem are somewhat original and bold; it is profusely adorned with brilliant imagery, pompous hyperbole, and striking antithesis; but he seldom attains the true sublimity. "In his 'Night Thoughts,'" says Dr. Johnson, "he has exhibited a very wide display of original poetry, variegated with deep reflections and striking allusions,—a wilderness of thought, in which the fertility of fancy scatters flowers of every hue and every odour." ("Lives of the English Poets.") "Young," says Villemain, "is not a good model; he has too much artifice. . . . He fatigues the imagination more than he touches the heart; he fills the reader with a sort of satiety of sympathy for his sorrow." ("Biographie Universelle.") Among his later works is "Resignation," a poem, (1762.) In 1761 he was appointed clerk of the closet to the Princess-Dowager of Wales. After he was seventy years old he continued to solicit preferment, but without success. He died at Welwyn in April, 1765.

See H. CROFT, "Life of Edward Young," in JOHNSON'S "Lives of the English Poets;" "Biographica Britannica."

Young, (Sir JOHN) an English civil officer, born in 1807. He was secretary of the treasury from 1844 to 1846, chief secretary for Ireland from 1852 to 1855, and governor of New South Wales from 1860 to 1868. He was governor-general of Canada 1868-72, and was created Baron Lisgar in 1870.

Young, (JOHN CLARK,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Greencastle, Pennsylvania, in 1803, became president of Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, in 1830. Died in 1857.

Young, (JOHN RADFORD,) an English mathematician, born in London about 1800. Among his works are "The General Theory and Solution of Algebraic Equations," (1842,) and a "Treatise on Navigation and Nautical Astronomy," (1856.) Died in 1885.

Young, (MATTHEW,) an eminent Irish mathematician and writer, born in the county of Roscommon in 1750. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he became a Fellow in 1775, and in 1786 was appointed to the chair of natural philosophy. He was one of the founders and first members of the Royal Irish Academy, to the "Transactions" of which he contributed several valuable articles. Among his principal works are "An Essay on the Phenomena of Sounds and Musical Strings," (1784,) "Method of Prime and Ultimate Ratios," and "Principles of Natural Philosophy," (1800.) He died in 1800, having been previously created Bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduach.

Young, (PATRICK,) [Lat. PATRICIUS JU'NIUS,] a distinguished classical scholar, born in East Lothian, Scotland, in 1584, was appointed keeper of the royal library in London. He translated into Latin some of the works of King James I., and edited the epistles of Clemens Romanus. Died in 1652.

Young, (Sir PETER,) [Lat. PETRUS JU'NIUS,] a Scottish diplomatist, born in 1544. He was associated with Buchanan as tutor of the young prince, afterwards James I. of England, and subsequently became a member of the privy council, and was employed in various missions. He was the author of a vindication of Mary Queen of Scots. Died in 1628.

Young, (SAMUEL,) an American politician, born in Lenox, Massachusetts, about 1780, removed to the State of New York in his youth. He became a member of the board of canal commissioners in 1817, was for many years a Senator of New York, and held other high offices in that State. He acted with the Democratic party, and was the leader of the delegation of Free-Soilers, *alias* "Barnburners," which went from New York to the Baltimore Convention in 1848. He died at Ballston, New York, in 1850.

Young, (THOMAS,) an English Puritan divine, born about 1587. He became master of Jesus College, Cambridge, and was a tutor of the poet Milton. Died in 1655.

Young, (THOMAS,) an English philosopher and scholar of great eminence, was born at Milverton, in Somersetshire, on the 13th of June, 1773. His parents were members of the Society of Friends. He studied for several years at Compton School, Dorsetshire, and afterwards at home. He was well versed in the Greek, Latin, French, and Italian languages, and in mathematics. He also studied Hebrew, Arabic, etc. From 1787 to 1792 he was employed as tutor to Hudson Gurney, in the family of David Barclay of Youngsbury, in Hertfordshire. During this period he studied natural philosophy, and the "Principia" of Newton. He became a student of medicine in London in 1792, attended the lectures of John Hunter, and continued his studies in Edinburgh, whither he went in 1794. About this date he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. In the autumn of 1795 he went to Göttingen, where he studied several months and took the degree of M.D. He visited various cities of Germany in 1796, and entered Emanuel College, Cambridge, in 1797. His uncle, Dr. Brocklesby, who died in 1797, left him a legacy of about £10,000.

He began to practise medicine in London in 1800, and was professor of natural philosophy in the Royal Institution from 1801 to 1804. Between 1800 and 1804 he contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions" several memoirs "On the Theory of Light and Colours," in which he advocated the undulatory theory of light. He married Miss Eliza Maxwell in 1804. In 1807 he published an excellent work entitled a "Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Mechanical Arts," (2 vols. 4to,) which presents a complete system of elementary physics and mechanical philosophy. Among his chief discoveries was the interference of the rays of light, on which subject we quote the comments of Sir John F. W. Herschel: "The first year of the present century, our illustrious countryman, the late Dr. Thomas Young, had established a principle in optics which, regarded as a physical law, has hardly its equal, for beauty, simplicity, and extent of application, in the whole circle of science. . . . Nothing was now wanting to a rational theory of double refraction, but to frame an hypothesis of some mode in which light might be conceived to be propagated, through the elastic medium supposed to convey it, in such a way as not to be contradictory to any of the facts nor to the general laws of dynamics. This essential idea, without which everything that had been done before would have been incomplete, was also furnished by Dr. Young, who, with a sagacity which would have done honour to Newton himself, had declared that to accommodate the doctrine of Huygens to the phenomena of polarized light it is necessary to conceive the mode of propagation of a luminous impulse through the ether, differently from that of a sonorous one through the air. In the latter, the particles of the air *advance* and *recede*; in the former, those of the ether must be supposed to *tremble laterally*." ("Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy.")

In 1811 he was appointed one of the physicians of Saint George's Hospital. He contributed to the "Quarterly Review" numerous articles, mostly scientific. He published in 1813 "An Introduction to Medical Literature, including a System of Practical Nosology." In 1818 he became secretary to the board of longitude. He was afterwards the editor or conductor of the "Nautical Almanac." He devoted much attention to the subject of Egyptian hieroglyphics, in which he made some discoveries, that he published in 1819. He was more successful in explaining the symbols of ancient Egypt than any person except Champollion. He wrote about sixty articles for the "Encyclopædia Britannica," including the article "Egypt" and more than forty biographical notices. In 1827 he was chosen one of the eight foreign associates of the French Institute. He died, without issue, in London, in May, 1829.

See GEORGE PEACOCK, D.D., "Life of Dr. Thomas Young," 1855; GURNEY, "Memoir of Thomas Young," 1831; ARAGO, "Eloge de Thomas Young;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "North British Review" for August, 1855.

Young, (THOMAS JOHN,) an American Episcopalian divine, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1803, graduated at Yale College, and in 1847 became assistant rector of Saint Michael's Church, Charleston. Died in 1852.

Young, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English writer, born near Canterbury in 1750. He was elected to Parliament for Saint Mawes in 1783, and was afterwards Governor of Tobago. He published "The West India Cominon-place Book," "The History of Athens," and other works. Died in 1815.

Young-Ching. See YOUNG-SHING.

Yousouf-Ben-Taschehin. See YOOSUF-IBN-TÂSHEFEEN.

Ypey, í'pî, ? (ANNÆUS,) a Dutch theologian, born in Friesland in 1760, became professor of ecclesiastical history at Groningen in 1813. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Christian Church in the Eighteenth Century," and a "Compendious History of the Reformation," ("Beknopte Geschiedenis de Hervorming," 1817.) Died about 1834.

Ypres, d', dèpr, (CHARLES,) a Flemish painter and designer, born at Ypres about 1510, studied in Italy. Among his works is "The Last Judgment." He died in 1563 or 1564.

Ypsilanti, ip-se-lân'tee, or **Ypsilan'tis**, (ALEXANDER,) a Greek statesman and soldier, was appointed Hospodar of Wallachia in 1774. He was condemned to death by the Turks on a charge of treason, and executed in 1792. His son CONSTANTINE became interpreter to the Porte, and was afterwards successively Hospodar of Moldavia and Wallachia. He died in 1816, having made several ineffectual attempts to achieve the independence of his country.

Ypsilanti, (ALEXANDER,) a celebrated Greek patriot, a son of Constantine, and grandson of Alexander, noticed above, was born at Constantinople in 1792. He entered the Russian service at an early age, fought with distinction in the campaigns of 1812-13, and was made a major-general in 1817. He became leader in 1820 of the Hetaïria, (Hetaïria,) an association for the promotion of Grecian independence; but after the defeat of the Greeks at Dragashan, in 1821, he gave himself up to the Austrians, by whom he was imprisoned six years. He was released in 1827, on the intercession of the Czar Nicholas, but he died the following year.

Ypsilanti, (DIMITRIUS,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Constantinople in 1793. Soon after the breaking out of the insurrection in 1821, he took Tripolizza by storm, and subsequently distinguished himself by his bold defence of the citadel of Argos, in consequence of which the Turkish army was destroyed in its passage between Argos and Corinth. He was made commander of the forces in Eastern Greece by the president, Capodistria, in 1828, and after the assassination of that magistrate, in 1832, became one of the members of the executive commission. He died the same year.

Ypsilantis. See YPSILANTI.

Yrala or **Irala**, de, dà e-râ'lâ, (DOMINGO MARTINEZ—mar-tee'nêth,) a Spanish captain and explorer, born at Vergara about 1486. He explored the region near the Paraguay River, and was chosen governor of the colony at Assumption about 1538. Died in 1557.

Yriarte. See IRIARTE.

Ysabeau, e'zâ'bô', (CLÉMENT ALEXANDRE,) a French Jacobin, born at Gien in 1754. He was a member of the Convention, (1792-95,) voted for the death of the king, and acted with the enemies of Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor. He was elected to the Council of Elders in 1795. Died in 1823, (or, according to some authorities, in 1831.)

Ysabeau, (VICTOR FRÉDÉRIC ALEXANDRE,) a French writer on rural economy, born at Rouen in 1793, was a son of the preceding. He published a number of works.

Yu, yoo, the last of the three ancient Chinese emperors* who stand pre-eminent for their wisdom and virtue among all the rulers of the Celestial empire, began to reign, according to Pauthier, in 2205 B.C. He constructed extensive dikes along the banks of such of the great rivers as were subject to inundations, and executed other important public works. He is said to have introduced great improvements in agriculture. Some writers date the commencement of authentic his-

* Yao, Shun, Yu.

tory in China (see YAO) from the reign of Yu, who was the founder of the first dynasty—commonly called the Hsia (hee'á) dynasty—of Chinese emperors.

See PAUTHIER, "Chine," pp. 39-54.

Yusuf. See YOOSUF.

Yvan, è'vôn', (MELCHIOR,) BARON, a French physician and writer, born in Basses-Alpes in 1803. He went to China in 1843 as physician to a mission or embassy conducted by M. Lagrenée, and he published, besides other works, "Travels in China and the Malay Peninsula," (1850.)

Yver, è'vair', (JACQUES,) a French author, born at Nirt in 1520, wrote "Le Printemps d'Yver." Died in 1572.

Yvernois. See IVERNOIS.

Yves, SAINT. See IVES.

Yves, SAINT. See SAINT-IVES.

Yves, SAINT, or Yves de Ker-Martin, èv deh kêr'-mâr'tân', a learned French monk and jurist, born in

Bretagne in 1253, was sometimes called YVES-HÉLORI (èv è'lo're'). Died in 1303.

See I. FAVÉ, "Histoire de Saint Yves," 1851.

Yves de Ker-Martin. See YVES, SAINT.

Yveteaux, Des. See DES YVETEUX.

Yvon, è'vôn', ABBÉ, a mediocre French writer, born in Normandy about 1720. He aided Diderot in the redaction of the "Encyclopédie," and published other works. Died about 1790.

Yvon, (ADOLPHE,) a French historical painter, born in the department of Moselle in 1817, was a pupil of Paul Delaroche. Among his principal works may be named "Marshal Ney supporting the Rear-Guard in Russia," "The Seven Deadly Sins," and "The Capture of the Malakoff."

Yvon, (PIERRE CHRISTOPHE,) born near Mans in 1719, was for many years physician of the Abbey Royal of Poissi, near Paris. Died in 1814.

Z.

Zabaglia, dzâ-bâl'yâ, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian architect and mechanic, born at Rome in 1674, was the inventor of several ingenious machines, among which was one for transferring frescos from the plaster. He was appointed architect of the basilicon of Saint Peter's. Died in 1750.

Zabarella, dzâ-bâ-rel'lâ, (FRANCESCO,) a celebrated Italian ecclesiastic, sometimes called THE CARDINAL OF FLORENCE, was born at Padua in 1339. He was profoundly versed in canon law, and rose through several preferments to be Archbishop of Florence in 1410, and a cardinal in 1411. He took an active part in the proceedings of the Council of Trent, and was the author of numerous treatises relating to theology and ecclesiastical matters. Died in 1417.

See VEDOVA, "Memorie intorno alla Vita di Francesco Zabarella," 1829.

Zabarella, (GIACOMO,) an Italian philosopher, born at Padua in 1533, published "Commentaries on the Physics of Aristotle," and several treatises on logic and philosophy. Died in 1589.

Zaborowa, zâ-bâ-ro'vâ, (JAMES,) a Polish publicist, flourished about 1500. He published a collection of the laws and constitutions of Poland, (1506.)

Zaborowski, zâ-bâ-rov'skee, (STANISLAS,) a Polish jurist, became secretary of the treasury in 1506. He wrote on law and grammar. Died in 1549.

Zabulon, the French for ZEBULUN, which see.

Zacagni, dzâ-kân'yee, or Zaccagni, (LORENZO ALESSANDRO,) an Italian scholar and antiquary, became keeper of the library of the Vatican. He published an important work entitled "A Collection of Ancient Memorials of the Church," ("Collectanea Monumentorum veterum Ecclesiae," etc., 1698.) Died at Rome in 1712.

Zaccaria, dzâ-kâ-ree'â, (FRANCESCO ANTONIO,) an Italian Jesuit and scholar, born at Venice in 1714, became professor of ecclesiastical history at the College of Wisdom, Rome. Among his principal works are his "Literary History of Italy," (14 vols. 8vo, 1751,) "Literary Annals of Italy," (3 vols., 1762,) and "Numismatic Institutes." Died in 1795.

Zac'che-us, [Fr. ZACHÉE, zâ'shâ',] a rich publican of Jericho, who became a disciple of Christ.

See Luke xix.

Zacchias, dzâk-kee'âs, (PAOLO,) an Italian physician and medical writer, born at Rome in 1584, became physician to Pope Innocent X. He published a number of works on medical jurisprudence, which were highly esteemed at the time. Died in 1659.

Zaccone, zâ'kon', (PIERRE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Douai in 1817. He published several novels, and a "History of Secret Societies," (1847.)

Zach, von, fon zak, [Ger. pron. tsâk,] (ANTON,) BARON, an Austrian general, born at Pesth in 1747. He became a colonel in 1795, and distinguished himself at Marengo, where he was made prisoner, (1800.) He obtained the rank of field-marshal-lieutenant. He wrote

several works on the military art and on mathematics. Died in 1826.

Zach, von, fon zak or tsâk, (FRANZ XAVER,) BARON, an eminent astronomer, born at Presburg in June, 1754, was a brother of the preceding. He passed several of his early years in England after he had left college. About 1786 he entered the service of Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Gotha, and was appointed director of an observatory which that prince had erected at Seeberg. He gained a high reputation as an observer and a writer on astronomy. He published a valuable periodical, entitled "Monatliche Correspondenz," (28 vols., 1800-13,) a "Catalogue of Fixed Stars," (1804,) "Tables of Aberration and Nutation for 1404 Stars," (1812,) and a work called "The Attraction of Mountains and its Effects on a Plumb-Line," (2 vols., 1814.) He passed several of his latter years in Italy, whither he went as an attendant or grand marshal of the Duchess of Saxe-Gotha. He died of cholera in Paris in 1832.

Zachariâ or Zachariae, tsâk-â-ree'â, (GOTTHILF TRAUOGOTT,) a German theologian, born in Thuringia in 1729; died at Kiel in 1777.

Zachariâ, (JUST FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German poet and satirist, born at Frankenhäusen in 1726. He studied at Leipsic, and became in 1761 professor of belles-lettres in the Carolinum at Brunswick. His burlesque heroic poem entitled "The Brawler" ("Der Renommist," 1744) was the first work of the kind that had appeared in German, and was received with great favour. It was followed by other similar poems, entitled "Phaeton," "The Handkerchief," ("Das Schnupftuch,") and "Murner in Hell," ("Murner in der Hölle,") which were also very successful. He likewise published "Fables and Tales," which are highly esteemed, and translated Milton's "Paradise Lost" into German hexameter verse. Died in 1777.

See ESCHENBURG, "Leben F. W. Zachariae's," 1781; GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung."

Zachariâ von Lingenthal, tsâk-â-ree'â fon ling'-thâl, (KARL SALOMO,) an eminent German jurist and writer, born at Meissen in 1769. Having studied at Leipsic, he became in 1802 professor of law at Wittenberg, and in 1807 filled the same chair at Heidelberg. He was ennobled in 1842, with the title of Baron von Lingenthal. He published a number of valuable legal and philosophical works, among which may be named a "Manual of French Civil Law," and "The Unity of State and Church." Died in 1843.

See C. E. ZACHARIAE, "Karl S. Zachariae's Biographie," 1843.

Zach-a-rî'ah, [Fr. ZACHARIE, zâ'kâ're'; Heb. זכריה,] King of Israel, was the son of Jeroboam II., whom he succeeded in 793 B.C. Died about 770 B.C.

See II Kings xv.

Zach-a-rî'as, [Fr. ZACHARIE, zâ'kâ're',] a Jewish priest, who was the father of John the Baptist, and to whom the angel Gabriel predicted the birth of that son.

See Luke i.

Zacharias, [Gr. Ζαχαρίας; Fr. ZACHARIE,] surnamed SCHOLASTICUS, a Christian writer, who was Bishop of Mitylene and lived about 530 A.D. He wrote, in Greek, a work entitled "Ammonius," designed to refute the doctrine of the eternity of the universe.

Zacharias, [Fr. ZACHARIE,] a Greek ecclesiastic, succeeded Gregory III. as Pope of Rome in 741 A.D. He compelled Luitprand, King of the Longobards, to restore the territories which he had taken from the exarchate of Ravenna, and supported Pepin in his claim to the throne of France in opposition to Childeric, (750.) He wrote a "Life of Saint Benedict," and other works, and founded numerous churches. Died in 752.

Zacharie. See ZACHARIAH and ZACHARIAS.

Zacharie de Lisieux, ză'kă're' dēh le'ze-uh', a French monk, born at Lisieux in 1582. He produced, besides other books, a fanciful work called "Gyges the Gaul," ("Gyges Gallus," 1659.) He wrote under the assumed name of PETRUS FIRMIANUS, or FIRMIAN. Died in 1660.

Zachau, tsăk'ōw, written also **Zachaw**, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German musician and composer, born at Leipsic in 1663. He was a skilful performer on the organ, lived at Halle, and was one of the masters of Handel. Died in 1721.

Zachée. See ZACCHÆUS.

Zachtieven or **Zachtleevin**. See SACHTLEVEN.

Zacuth, (ABRAHAM.) See ABRAHAM ZACUTH.

Zacuto Lusitano, ză-koo'to loo-se-tă'no, [Lat. ZACUTUS LUSTI'ANUS,] a Portuguese physician and philosopher, of Jewish extraction, born at Lisbon in 1575. He spent the latter part of his life in Amsterdam, where he published several medical works. Died in 1642.

Zacutus. See ZACUTO.

Ză'dok or **Ză'doc**, [Heb. צדק,] a Jewish chief priest, who lived in the reign of David. Zadok and the prophet Nathan anointed Solomon as king.

See I. Kings i. 45, ii. 35; II. Samuel xv. 29, 35.

Zahn, tsăn, (JOHANN,) a German philosopher, born in Franconia in 1641, published "Physico-Mathematico-Historical Mirrors of Remarkable and Wonderful Things to be Known," ("Specula Physico-Mathematico Historica Notabilium ac Mirabilium sciendorum," 1696.) Died in 1707.

Zahn, (JOHANN KARL WILHELM,) a German artist, born at Rodenberg in 1800, spent many years in Italy, and published in 1828 a work entitled "The Finest Ornaments and Most Remarkable Pictures from Pompeii, Herulanum, and Stabia." He was appointed professor at Berlin in 1829. Died in 1871.

Zahrtmann, tsărt'mân, (CHRISTIAN CHRISTOPHER,) a Danish officer and hydrographer, born before 1800. He served with distinction in the campaign of 1815, and subsequently examined the coasts of Denmark, of which he published valuable charts. One of these, entitled "The Danish Pilot," has been translated into English and French. He was appointed hydrographer to the Danish admiralty, created knight grand cross of the order of Dannebrog, and obtained various other distinctions. Died in 1853.

Zaidoon, **Zaidoun**, or **Zaidûn**, **Ibn**, ib'n zî'dōon', (Abool-Waleed- (or Walid-) Ahmed, â'bōol wâ-leed âir'med,) an Arabian poet, born at Córdoba in 1003. He lived at Seville, and was vizier to King Motadhed. Died in 1070.

Zainer or **Zeiner**, tsî'ner, written also **Tzainer**, (GUNTHER,) a celebrated German printer, born at Reutlingen about 1430, was the first to establish a press at Augsburg. He also introduced the Roman type into Germany. Died in 1478. His brother JOHANN founded a printing-establishment at Ulm.

Zajonczek, ză-yon'chêk, (JOSEPH,) a Polish general, born at Kamieniec in 1752. He served under Kosciusko against the Russians, and afterwards entered the French army, fought in Italy and Egypt, and became a general of division in 1802. He lost a leg in the Russian campaign of 1812, and was soon after made prisoner. In 1815 he was appointed Viceroy of Poland by the emperor Alexander, who made him a prince in 1818. He published, in French, a "History of the Polish Revolution in 1794," (1797.) Died in 1826.

Zakrzewski, zăkr-zhêv'skee, a Polish patriot, born about 1744, became president of the National Council at Warsaw in 1794. After the capture of that city by Suwarow, he was arrested, by order of the Russian government, with Potocki and others, and imprisoned at Saint Petersburg till the accession of the emperor Paul. Died in 1802.

Zâl, zâl, or **Zalzer**, zâl'zar, [i.e. "golden-haired,"] the name of an ancient Persian warrior, who was distinguished for his heroic achievements, and still more as the father of the famous ROOSTAM, (which see.) He is said to have greatly aided Kai-Kobâd (the first of the Kaianian kings) in repelling the invasion of the Tartars and in establishing that king securely on the throne of Persia.

See "A Short History of Persia," in vol. v. of SIR WILLIAM JONES'S Works; ATKINSON'S "Abridgment of the Shâh Nâmeh of Firdausi."

Zaleski, zâ-lês'skee, (BOHDAN,) a Polish poet, born in the Ukraine in 1802. His principal works are entitled "The Spirit of the Steppes," and "The Holy Family."

Za-leū'cus, [Zάλευκος,] an eminent Greek legislator, supposed to have been born about 700 B.C. According to tradition, he was the first of the Greeks who prepared a code of written laws. This code—which, he declared, was revealed to him by Minerva—was made for the Epizephyrian Locrians, in Southern Italy. He is said by some writers to have been killed in battle; while others assert that he committed suicide for having thoughtlessly violated one of his own laws.

See RITTERSHUSIUS, "Oratio de Zaleuco et Charonda," etc., 1591; B. PORTOGHESE, "Frammenti della Legislazione de Zaleuco," etc., 1842.

Zallinger, tsâl'ling-er, (FRANZ SERAPHIN,) a Tyrolese natural philosopher, born at Botzen in 1743, published several works. Died after 1800.

Zallinger, (JAKOB ANTON,) a learned Jesuit, born at Botzen, in the Tyrol, in 1735. He published, besides other works, in Latin, "The Interpretation of Nature, or the Newtonian Philosophy Expounded," (3 vols., 1773-75.) Died about 1802.

Zallwein, tsâl'wîn, (GEORG,) a German canonist, born in the Upper Palatinate in 1712. He was professor of canon law at Salzburg, and wrote on that subject. Died in 1766.

Zalmoxis. See ZAMOLXIS.

Zaluski, zâ-loos'skee, (ANDREW CHRYSOSTOM,) a Polish statesman and pulpit orator, born about 1650, rose to be Bishop of Ermeland and grand chancellor of Poland under Augustus II. He was the author of a valuable and interesting work entitled "Historical Epistles," ("Epistolæ historico-familiares.") Died in 1711.

Zaluski, (ANDREW STANISLAS,) nephew of the preceding, was created Bishop of Plock by Augustus II., and appointed grand chancellor of the kingdom, (1735.) He became Bishop of Cracow in 1746. He was distinguished for his learning and his patronage of literature. Died in 1758.

Zaluski, (JOSEPH ANDREW,) a bibliophile, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1701. Having visited France, Italy, and Germany, he became after his return Bishop of Kief. In conjunction with his brother the Bishop of Cracow, he devoted himself to the task of forming a library, which in 1748 amounted to 230,000 volumes and was opened to the public at Warsaw the same year. In 1766 he was imprisoned, by order of the Russian government, for having denounced the Dissidents protected by that country, and was not released till 1773. While in prison he wrote an account, in verse, of the Polish histories contained in his library. He died in 1774, and his magnificent collection was, on the partition of Poland, in 1795, seized by the Russian government and carried to Saint Petersburg, where it formed the nucleus of the Imperial Library. Many books were lost on the way, but the number which arrived safely amounted to 262,640 volumes, of which the greater part were French, German, and English. It also contained about 25,000 engravings.

Zamagna, dzâ-mân'yâ, (BERNARDO,) an Italian Jesuit and Latin poet, born at Ragusa in 1735. He translated the poems of Hesiod and Theocritus, and the "Odyssey" of Homer, into Latin verse. Died in 1820.

Zambeccari, dzâm-bêk-kâ'ree, (FRANCESCO,) COUNT, a distinguished Italian aeronaut, born at Bologna in 1756. He maintained the theory that a balloon could be managed by the use of oars and by increasing or diminishing the gas, and, while making the experiment, perished by his balloon being caught in a tree and taking fire, (1812.)

Zambeccari, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian physician and medical writer of the seventeenth century, was a native of Florence, and became professor of anatomy at Pisa.

Zam-be'li-os, (JOHN,) a Greek poet, born in one of the Ionian Isles in 1787. He wrote lyric poems, and several tragedies, which were successful. Died in 1856.

Zambelli, dzâm-bel'lee, (ANDREA,) an Italian historian, born at Lonato in 1794. He became professor of history at Pavia in 1825, and president of the Institute of Milan in 1845. Among his works is a "Treatise on War."

Zamboni, dzâm-bo'nee, (BALDASSARE,) an Italian writer, born at Brescia about 1730; died in 1797.

Zamet, zâ'mâ', (JEAN,) a distinguished military officer, born in France, was a son of the following. He fought for the King of France against the Huguenots, and obtained the rank of *maréchal-de-camp*. He is said to have been a model Christian soldier. He was killed at the siege of Montpellier, about 1621.

Zamet, dzâ-mât' or zâ'mâ', (SEBASTIAN,) an Italian financier and courtier, born at Lucca about 1549, came to Paris in his youth. He became a confidential agent of Henry IV., who borrowed money of him and employed him in negotiations and intrigues. Died in 1614.

Zamet, (SÉBASTIEN,) a French ecclesiastic, was a son of the preceding. He became Bishop of Langres in 1615. About 1630 he founded an order of nuns for the adoration of the Holy Sacrament, which was governed by Angélique Arnauld. Died in 1655.

Za-mol'xis [Gr. Ζάμολξις] or **Zal-mox'is** [Gr. Ζάλομοξις] was regarded as a deity by the ancient Getæ or Thracians. According to a Greek tradition, he was a slave and pupil of Pythagoras, and he taught the doctrine of the immortality of the soul to the Getæ.

See RHOUSSOPOULOS, "Dissertatio de Zamolxide," 1852.

Zamora, thâ-mo'râ, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish physician, born at Salamanca about 1570; died about 1640.

Zamora, (LORENZO,) a Spanish theologian and poet, born at Ocaña about 1550. He wrote a poem ("La Saguntina") on the siege of Saguntum. Died in 1614.

Zamora, de, dà thâ-mo'râ, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish dramatist, who lived about 1710-50, was patronized by Philip V. His tragedy entitled "Mazariegos y Monsalves" is esteemed one of his best works.

Zamora, de, (BERNARDO,) a learned Spanish monk, born in Leon about 1720. He was professor of Greek at Salamanca, and wrote several works. Died in 1785.

Zamori, dzâ-mo'ree, or **Zamoreo**, dzâ-mo'râ-o, (GABRIO,) an Italian jurist and Latin poet, born at Parma about 1320. He was highly praised by Petrarch, who was his friend. Died about 1400.

Zamosc. See ZAMOYSKI.

Zamoscius. See ZAMOYSKI.

Zamoyski, zâ-moi'skee, written also **Zamojski** and **Zamosc**, (ANDREW,) a Polish statesman and philanthropist, born in 1716. He served with distinction in the Saxon army, attained the rank of major-general, and in 1764 became grand chancellor under Stanislas Augustus. He published in 1778 a code of laws, prepared at the request of the Diet, which, on account of its provision for the emancipation of the serfs, encountered general opposition, and was not even permitted to be read. It was, however, adopted by the Diet of 1791. He died in 1792. His wife, originally a princess Czartoryska, was also distinguished for the benevolence of her character and her numerous charities.

Zamoyski, (JOHN,) grandson of the following, was born in 1626. He fought against the Cossacks in 1651, and was afterwards appointed Palatine of Sandomir by John Casimir. He also distinguished himself in the subsequent wars with Sweden and Russia. Died in 1665. His widow was afterwards married to the celebrated Sobieski.

Zamoyski or **Zamosc**, [Lat. ZAMOS'CIUS,] (JOHN SARIUS,) an eminent Polish statesman, general, and scholar, born in 1541. He was educated at Paris and at Padua, where he studied law. In 1563 he published at Padua or Venice an able treatise "On the Roman Senate," ("De Senatu Romano,") which Grævius praised and inserted in his "Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum." He returned to Poland about 1565, and found a bountiful patron in King Sigismund Augustus, who died in 1572. In the election of a new king, Zamoyski, who was recognized as chief of the equestrian order, supported Henry of Anjou, who was elected, and appointed Zamoyski grand chamberlain. After the flight or abdication of Henry, (1574,) Zamoyski favoured the election of Stephen Bathori, and was rewarded with the office of grand chancellor. He was the most influential Polish statesman in the reign of Bathori. During the war against the Muscovites he was appointed commander-in-chief in 1580, and he negotiated a treaty of peace in 1582, by which Livonia and Novogorod were ceded to Poland. He married a niece of the king about 1582. The Swedish prince Sigismund, who succeeded Bathori in 1586, owed his election to Zamoyski. Maximilian of Austria, who was a candidate for the Polish throne, having invaded Poland with an army, Zamoyski defeated him and took him prisoner about the end of 1586. He commanded the army in a successful campaign against the Turks in 1595, and gained some victories over Charles, Duke of Sudermania, in Courland, about 1597. Among his works is "Logica Stoica, seu Dialectica Chrysippea." Died in 1605.

See BURSIVS, "Vita J. Zamoscii," 1619; T. MOSTOWSKI, "Life of J. Zamoyski," (in Polish, 1805;) BENTKOWSKI, "Désiense de J. Zamoyski," 1811.

Zamoyski, (STANISLAS KOSTKA FRANCIS REINHOLD,) a Polish politician, born at Warsaw in 1775, was a son of Andrew, noticed above. He became a privy councillor at Vienna in 1795, a senator-palatine about 1809, and president of the senate of Poland in 1822. Died in 1856.

Zamoyski, (THOMAS,) a son of John Sarius Zamoyski, was born in 1595. He inherited in some degree the qualities of his father, and was appointed grand chancellor in 1635. Died in 1638.

Zampi, dzâm'pee, (FELICE MARIA,) a famous Italian preacher and poet, born at Ascoli about 1700. His sermons were sometimes rather facetious, or deficient in gravity. Died in 1774.

Zampieri, (CAMILLO,) an Italian poet, born at Imola in 1701, was a good classical scholar. He became a senator at Bologna, where he lived many years. He produced several Latin and Italian poems. Died 1784.

Zanardelli, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian state-man, born in 1826. He has been minister of public works (1876-77,) and home secretary (1878.)

Zanchi, dzân'kee, [Lat. ZAN'CHIUS,] (BASILIO,) an Italian scholar and ecclesiastic, born at Bergamo about 1501, was the author of a number of elegant Latin poems, one of which was entitled "On the Garden of Wisdom," ("De Horto Sophiæ.") He was imprisoned in 1558 for some act of disobedience to the pope, and died the same year.

Zanchi, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian writer of the fifteenth century, was the author of a history, in Latin, of one of the wars of the Venetians against Maximilian, King of the Romans.

Zanchi, (GIAN CRISOSTOMO,) brother of Basilio, noticed above, published a historical work, entitled "On the Origin of the Orobii or Cenomani,"? ("De Orobiorum, sive Cenomanorum Origine.") Died in 1566.

Zanchi, (GIROLAMO,) a son of Francesco, noticed above, was born in 1516. He studied divinity, and at an early age became one of the canons of the Lateran. While at Rome, he acquired the friendship of the Protestant reformer Peter Martyr, and, having been converted to his doctrines, repaired to Heidelberg, in Germany, where he was appointed professor of theology. He was the author of a number of controversial and theological works. Died in 1590.

Zane, dzâ'nâ, (GIACOMO,) an Italian lyric poet of high reputation, born at Venice in 1529; died in 1560.

Zanetti, dzā-net'tee, (ANTONIO MARIA,) COUNT, a Venetian engraver and amateur, born about 1680, made a choice collection of antique gems and other works of art. He also published several treatises on art and antiquities. Died in 1766.

Zanetti, (ANTONIO MARIA,) a relative of the preceding, was born at Venice in 1716. He became librarian of Saint Mark, and was the author of a valuable work on Venetian painting, ("Della Pittura Veneziana.") Died in 1778.

Zanetti, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian historian, born near Treviso in 1690. He published a "History of the Lombards," ("Del Regno de' Longobardi in Italia," 2 vols., 1753.) Died in 1762.

Zanetti, (GIROLAMO FRANCESCO,) brother of Antonio Maria, (the second of the name,) was born at Venice in 1713. He became professor of law at Padua, and wrote several antiquarian works. Died in 1782.

Zanetti, (GUIDO,) an eminent Italian numismatist, born in the province of Bologna in 1741. He published a work on Italian coins, entitled "Nuova Raccolta delle Monete e Zecche d'Italia," (5 vols., 1775-89.) Died in 1791.

Zangiacomì, zŏn'zhă'ko'me', (JOSEPH,) BARON, a French judge, born at Nancy in 1766. He was a moderate member of the Convention, (1792-95,) and became a judge in 1800. In 1831 he was appointed president of the chamber of requests. Died in 1846.

See PAILLART, "Eloge de Zangiacomì," 1854.

Zanichelli, dzā-ne-ke'l'lee, or **Zannichelli**, (GIAN GIROLAMO,) an Italian physician and naturalist, born at Módena in 1662, was the author of several scientific treatises. A genus of plants has been named *Zannichellia* in his honour. Died in 1729.

Zannichelli. See ZANICHELLI.

Zannini, dzā-nee'nee, (PAOLO,) an Italian physician, born in 1781, lived at Venice. Died in 1843.

Zannoni, dzā-no'nee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian antiquary, born at Florence in 1774, was a pupil of Lanzi, and became in 1817 secretary of the Academy della Crusca. He published a history of that academy, and several treatises on numismatics and ancient art. Died in 1832.

See C. CAVEDONI, "Biografia del Cavaliere G. B. Zannoni," 1835; F. BECCHI, "Elogio del Cavaliere G. B. Zannoni," 1838.

Zanobi da Strata, dzā-no'bee dā strā'tā, an Italian poet, born at Strata, near Florence, in 1312. He was crowned with laurel by the emperor Charles IV. in 1355. Died in 1361.

Zanolini, dzā-no-lee'nee, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Italian Orientalist, born at Padua in 1693. He became professor of Hebrew and Syriac at Padua, and published lexicons and grammars of the Hebrew and Syriac languages. Died in 1762.

Zanoni, dzā-no'nee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian agriculturist, born at Udine in 1696. He made experiments in rural economy, and published several works on that subject. Died in 1770.

Zanoni, (GIACOMO,) an Italian botanist, born in Lombardy in 1615. He was keeper of the botanic garden of Bologna, and published a botanical work entitled "Botanical History of Rare Plants," etc., ("Storia botanica delle Pianta più rare," etc., 1675.) Died in 1682.

Zanotti, dzā-not'tee, (EUSTACHIO,) an Italian mathematician and astronomer, son of Giampietro, noticed below, was born at Bologna in 1709. He became professor of astronomy in his native city, and published several scientific works in Latin and Italian. Died in 1782.

See VANNETTI, "Commentarius de Vita E. Zanotti," 1786.

Zanotti, (FRANCESCO MARIA,) an Italian scholar and philosopher, born at Bologna in 1692. He became successively professor of philosophy, librarian, and president of the university in his native city. He was the author of poems in Latin and Italian, and several treatises on physics, mathematics, and art. Died in 1777.

Zanotti, (GIAMPIETRO CAVAZZONI,) an Italian painter and art-critic, born in 1674, was a pupil of Lorenzo Pasinelli at Bologna. He published "Hints to a Young Painter," a "Life of Pasinelli," "History of the Clemen-

tine Academy of Bologna," and other works. Died in 1765.

Zanten, van, vān zān'ten, (JACOB,) a Dutch physician and translator, born about 1650. He became minister of the Mennonite church at Haarlem in 1707. He translated into Dutch Milton's "Paradise Lost." Died after 1729.

Zanzalus. See BARADÆUS.

Zapata, thā-pā'tā, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish cardinal, born at Madrid about 1550. He was appointed Viceroy of Naples in 1620, but was soon removed. Died in 1635.

Zapata, (ANTONIO or LUPIAN,) a Spanish historian, born at Segorbe in the seventeenth century.

Zapata, dzā-pā'tā, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian physician, born probably at Rome about 1520. He published a work called "Wonderful Secrets of Medicine," ("Maravigliosi Secreti di Medicina," 2d edition, 1586.) Died after 1586.

Zapf, tsāpf, (GEORG WILHELM,) a learned German antiquary, born at Nordlingen in 1747. He published numerous works, among which are a "Bibliography of Ancient and Modern History," (1781,) "History of Printing at Augsburg," (2 vols., 1788-91,) and "Lives of Celebrated Savants and Artists of All Time," (1806.) Died in 1810.

Zapf, (NIKOLAUS,) a German Lutheran writer on theology, born at Milwitz in 1600, became professor of theology at Erfurt in 1633, and court preacher to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar in 1642. He was eminent for learning and other merits. Died in 1672.

Zapolya, zā-pol'yā, or **Zapoly**, zā'pol, (JOHN,) son of Stephen, noticed below, was born in 1487, and was proclaimed King of Hungary in 1526, in opposition to Ferdinand of Austria. After a protracted contest, Zapolya was forced to give up his claim to all except Transylvania and a few other territories. Died in 1540.

Zapolya or **Zapoly**, (JOHN II.), a son of the preceding, was born in 1540. He inherited the principality of Transylvania. Died in 1570 or 1571.

Zapolya, (STEPHEN,) a distinguished military commander under Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, was appointed by that sovereign Governor of Austria. His daughter Barbara was married to Sigismund I., King of Poland. Died in 1499.

Zappi, dzāp'pee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian moralist, born at Imola about 1540. He published a work entitled "The Field of Spiritual Philosophy," ("Prato della Filosofia spirituale," 1577.) Died after 1585.

Zappi, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA FELICE,) an Italian poet and jurist, born at Imola in 1667. He was the author of sonnets, eclogues, and other poems, which are greatly admired for the grace and purity of their style. Died in 1719. His wife FAUSTINA, daughter of Carlo Maratta, was also distinguished for her accomplishments and poetic talents.

Zara, dzā'rā, (ANTONIO,) Bishop of Pedena, was born at Aquileia in 1574. He wrote a work entitled "Anatomy of Inventions and Sciences," ("Anatomia Ingeniorum et Scientiarum," 1615.)

Zarate, (ANTONIO.) See GIL Y ZARATE.

Zarate or **Çarate**, de, dā thā-rā'tā, (AUGUSTIN,) a Spanish historian, who in 1543 accompanied Blasco Nuñez de Vela, Viceroy of Peru, to South America. He held the office of master-general of accounts in Peru and Terra Firma, and, after the deposition of Vela, was sent on an important embassy to Gonzalo Pizarro. He published in 1555 his "History of the Discovery and Conquest of Peru," which has been translated into French and Italian. It is esteemed a judicious and reliable work. Died about 1560.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Peru," vol. ii, book v.

Zarate, de, (FERNANDO,) a Spanish dramatist of the seventeenth century, was the author of "El Maestro de Alejandro," and several other comedies, also a collection of poems.

Zarate, de, (FRANCISCO LOPEZ,) a Spanish poet, born at Logroño about 1580. He was the author of lyric poems entitled "Silvas" and "Eclogues," which have a high reputation. Died in 1658.

Zarathustra. See ZOROASTER.

Zar'co, (JOÃO GONZALEZ,) a Portuguese navigator, discovered in 1417 the island of Porto Santo, near the coast of Africa, and in 1419 the island of Madeira, to which he gave this name on account of the dense forests with which it was covered. Zarco founded the town of Funchal, and was made governor of the island conjointly with his companion, Tristão Vaz.

Zaremba, tsâ-rém'bâ, (MICHAEL CONSTANTINE,) a Prussian general, born in Lithuania in 1711; died in 1786.

Zarlino, dzâr-lee'no, (GIUSEPPE,) an eminent Italian musician and composer, born at Chioggia about 1520, was chapel-master at Saint Mark's, Venice. He composed music for churches, and published "Instituzione armoniche," (1558.) Died in 1590.

See RAVAGNAN, "Elogio di G. Zarlino," 1819; F. CAFFI, "Narrazione della Vita di G. Zarlino," 1836.

Za'si-us, [Ger. pron. tsâ'ze-ùs,] written also **Zazius,** [Fr. ZASE, zâz,] (ULRIC,) an eminent Swiss or German jurist, born at Constance in 1461, was a friend of Erasmus. He became professor of law at Friburg, and was regarded as an oracle in that science. He published a number of legal works, among which is "Method of Law," ("Methodus Juris.") Died in 1535.

See RIEGGER, "Life of Zasius," Uim, 1774.

Zauner, tsôw'ner, (FRANZ,) a German sculptor, born in 1746, was patronized by the empress Maria Theresa. Among his best works may be named the monument of Leopold II., and the bronze equestrian statue of Joseph II. He was director of the Academy of Arts at Vienna. Died in 1822.

Zavaroni, dzâ-var-ro'nee, (ANGELO,) an Italian antiquary and biographer, born at Montalto in 1710. He wrote, besides other works, "Calabrian Library," ("Bibliotheca Calabria," 1753,) which consists of the lives of Calabrian authors. Died in 1767.

Zawadowski, zâ-vâ-dov'skce, (PETER,) COUNT, a Russian minister of state, born in 1738. He rendered important services by promoting order and education in Russia, and became minister of public instruction in 1802. Died in 1812.

Zawisza, zâ-vec'shâ, surnamed THE BLACK, a Polish soldier, served under the emperor Sigismund, and was killed in the Turkish campaign of 1420.

Zayas y Sotomayor, de, dà thây'âs e so-to-mây-òr', (Doña MARIA,) a Spanish poetess, born of a noble family at Madrid. She published "Moral and Amorous Tales," ("Novelas exemplares y amorosas," 1634,) which are commended.

Zbarawski. See ZBOROWSKI.

Zborowski, zbo-rov'skee, written also **Zbarawski,** (JOHN,) PRINCE OF, a Polish general, who distinguished himself in war against the Muscovites and Tartars in the reigns of Stephen Bathori and Sigismund III. Died in 1608.

Zea, sâ'â or thâ'â, (DON FRANCISCO ANTONIO,) a distinguished South American statesman and naturalist, born at Medellin, in New Granada, in 1770. Having incurred the displeasure of the Spanish government by his liberal sentiments, he was imprisoned two years in Spain. He was appointed in 1805 professor of natural sciences and director of the Royal Botanical Garden at Madrid. Under Joseph Bonaparte he became minister of the interior and Governor of Malaga. He sailed in 1814 for South America, where he joined Bolivar against the Spaniards, was made intendant-general of the armies of the republic of Colombia, and elected Vice-President in 1819. He was sent as minister to England in 1820, and died at Bath in 1822.

See "Biographie Universelle," (new edition.)

Zea-Bermudez, thâ'â bêr-moo'dêth, (DON FRANCISCO,) a Spanish diplomatist, born at Málaga in 1772, was employed on embassies to Saint Petersburg, Constantinople, and London, and in 1824 succeeded Count de Ofalia as minister of foreign affairs. Died in Paris in 1850.

Zeb'u-lun, [Heb. זבולון or זבולון; Fr. ZABULON, zâ'bû-lôn',] a son of the Hebrew patriarch Jacob, was the head of one of the twelve tribes of Israel.

See Genesis xxx. 20, xlix. 13.

Zecchi, dzêk'kee, [Lat. ZEC'CHIUS,] (GIOVANNI,) an Italian physician, born at Bologna in 1533. He practised in Rome, and was employed by several popes. He published a number of professional works. Died in 1601.

Zecchini, dzêk-kee'nee, (PETRONIO,) an Italian medical writer, born at Bologna in 1739; died in 1793.

Zecchius. See ZECCHI.

Zech, tsêk, (FRANZ XAVER,) a German Jesuit, distinguished as a canonist, was born in Franconia in 1692. He published four works which form a complete course of canon law. Died at Munich in 1772.

Zech-a-rî'ah, [Heb. זכריה; Fr. ZACHARIE, zâ'kâ're',] one of the twelve minor Hebrew prophets, was the son of Berechiah, and began to prophesy about 520 B.C.

Zed-e-ki'ah, [Heb. זדקיה or זכריה;] son of Josiah, King of Judah, began to reign about 600 B.C. Having joined Pharaoh-Hophra, King of Egypt, in a rebellion against Nebuchadnezzar, the latter laid siege to Jerusalem, which he took after nineteen months, (586 B.C.) Zedekiah's sons were slain before his eyes, by order of the king, and he himself imprisoned for life at Babylon, having previously been made blind.

See II. Chronicles xxxvi. 10; Jeremiah xxxii.

Zedler, tsêd'ler, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German bookseller, born at Breslau in 1706, was the publisher of the "Universal Lexicon of Science and Arts," (64 vols., 1731-50.) Died in 1760.

Zedlitz, tsêd'lîts, (JOSEPH CHRISTIAN,) BARON, a German poet, born at Johannesberg in 1790, published a number of lyrics and tragedies, and translated Byron's "Childe Harold" into German. Died in 1862.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Zedlitz, von, fon tsêd'lîts, (KARL ABRAHAM,) BARON, a Prussian statesman, born near Landshut, in Silesia, in 1731. He was appointed minister of justice in 1770, and the next year the king confided to him the department of ecclesiastic affairs and public instruction. He promoted the liberty of the press, and reform in the prisons. He resigned office in 1789. Died in 1793.

Zeeman, zâ'mân, (REMIGIUS,) a Dutch marine painter, whose original name was NOOMS, born at Amsterdam in 1612.

Zégabène. See ZEGABENUS.

Zeg-a-be'nus, [Fr. ZÉGABÈNE, zâ'gâ'bân',] (GEORGIIUS,) a Byzantine writer of unknown period. He wrote, in verse, a work on the letters of the alphabet.

Zeg'e'dim', (STEPHEN OF,) a Hungarian Protestant theologian, born at Zegedin in 1505, was a pupil of Luther at Wittenberg. He was often persecuted and driven from place to place. Died in 1572.

Zegers or Segers, zâ'gers or zâ'hers, (HERCULES,) a Dutch landscape-painter and engraver of great merit, was born about 1625. Notwithstanding the excellence of his works, he was very unsuccessful in disposing of them, and, discouraged by his bad fortune, gave himself up to intemperance. He died in consequence of a fall when intoxicated. His prints, after his death, were sold for very high prices.

Zegers, zâ'gers or zâ'zhair', (TACITE NICOLAS,) a Flemish theologian, born at Brussels in the fifteenth century. He published, besides other works, an edition of the New Testament in Latin, (1559.) According to the "Biographie Universelle," he was one of the best critics of his time. Died in 1559.

Zeiað. See ZEYÄD.

Zeibich, tsî'bîk, (KARL HEINRICH,) a German writer on theology, born at Edemburg in 1717, was professor at Wittenberg. Died in 1763.

Zeid. See ZEYD.

Zeidoun or Zeidûn. See ZAIDOUN.

Zeiler, tsî'ler, or **Zeiller,** (MARTIN,) a German geographer and writer on various subjects, was born in Styria in 1589. He published some useful works on the geography and topography of Germany. Died in 1661.

Zeisberger, tsis'bêrg-er, (DAVID,) a German missionary among the American Indians, was born in Moravia in 1721. Having been educated by the Society of Moravians, he emigrated to Pennsylvania, where he assisted in founding the town of Bethlehem. He afterwards established missions in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan,

and Canada. He published several religious and educational works in the Delaware language. Died in 1808.

See EDMUND DE SCHWEINITZ, "The Life and Times of David Zeisberger;" "Weekly New York Tribune" for November 23, 1870.

Zelada, dzà-lá'dà, (FRANCESCO SAVERIO,) an Italian cardinal, and liberal patron of learning, was born about 1717. He became keeper of the library of the Vatican. Died in 1801.

Zelich, zā'lik or dzā'lik, (G.), a Dalmatian scholar and ecclesiastic, born in 1752, visited Germany and Russia, and wrote an account of his travels, entitled "Life, Adventures, etc. of G. Zelich," (Buda, 1823,) said to have been the first prose work in the Servian language. Died about 1822.

See L. BRIGHTWELL, "By-Paths of Biography."

Zell, tsēl, (KARL,) a German scholar and critic, born at Mannheim in 1793, studied at Heidelberg under Creuzer. He published, besides other works, an edition of Aristotle's "Ethica Nicomachea," "Ferienschriften," (3 vols., 1826-33,) a series of treatises highly commended by Goethe, and a "Manual of Roman Epigraphy," (1850.) He became professor at Heidelberg in 1847.

Zell, tsēl or zēl, (ULRICH,) the first printer of Cologne, established a press in that city about 1462, and published, among other works, "Augustinus de Vita Christiana," and "Biblia Latina."

Zeller, tsēl'ter, (EDUARD,) a German theologian, born in Württemberg in 1814, published, among other works, "Platonic Studies," (1839,) and "The Theological System of Zwingle," (1853.)

Zeller, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a learned German physician, born in Württemberg in 1656. He was professor of medicine at Tübingen, where he died in 1734.

Zelotti, dzà-lot'tee, (BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, born at Verona in 1532, was contemporary with Paul Veronese, to whom in some respects he is esteemed superior. Among his master-pieces are a series of frescos at Cataio, representing the achievements of the Obizzi family. Died in 1592.

Zelter, tsēl'ter, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a distinguished German composer, born at Berlin in 1758. He was instructed in music by Fasch, whom he succeeded in 1800 as teacher of the Academy of Singing, called by his name. In 1809 he was appointed, by the King of Prussia, professor of music in the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Berlin. He numbered among his pupils the celebrated Mendelssohn, and was an intimate friend of Goethe. He died in 1832, leaving his "Correspondence with Goethe," which appeared in 1833.

Zeltner, tsēl'tner, (GUSTAV GEORG,) a learned German philologist and writer, born near Nuremberg in 1672. He was professor of theology and Oriental languages at Altdorf for twenty-four years. Died in 1738.

Zenale, dzà-nā'là, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian painter and architect, born about 1450. He worked at Milan, where he was often consulted by Leonardo da Vinci.

Zend Avesta. See ZOROASTER.

Zendrinì, dzēn-dree'nee, (BERNARDO,) an Italian natural philosopher, born in 1679, resided at Venice, where he was appointed chief engineer to the republic. He was also employed in various important works by the Austrian government, and published several valuable treatises on hydraulics, astronomy, etc. Died in 1747.

Zenner, tsēn'ner, (GOTTFRIED,) a German philologist and jurist, born at Altenburg. He was for twenty years secretary to the Prince of Anhalt. According to the "Biographie Universelle," he was born in 1596 and died in 1721.

Ze'no or **Ze'non**, [Gr. Ζήνων; Fr. ZÉNON, zà'nòn'; It. ZENONE, dzà-no'nà,] a celebrated Greek philosopher, the founder of the school of Stoics, was born at Citium, in the island of Cyprus, about 355 B.C. He was a pupil of Crates the Cynic, and afterwards received instruction from Stilpo and Polemon at Athens. He settled at Athens at an early age, and, having formed a new system by selections from different philosophers, he opened a school in the Athenian porch, called *στοὰ ποικίλη*, (*Stoa Poicile*), "painted Porch, (or Portico.)" His disciples were at first called Zenonians, but afterwards they were styled the philosophers of the Porch, (or Portico,) or, more briefly, "those of the Porch," *οἱ ἐκ τῆς στοᾶς*, or *οἱ*

στοῖκοι, (in Latin, *Sto'ici*, English "Stoics.") He is said to have taught philosophy at Athens for fifty-eight years. His discipline was severe. He was distinguished by his gravity, modesty, austere morality, and firmness of character. In the use of words he aimed at sententious brevity. He wrote a number of works, which are not extant. Our information about the principles of his system is very scanty. He is said to have taught, among other things, that virtue is the summum bonum, and that the accordance of individual reason with the universal Reason (*i.e.* the Divine Law) is virtue; and to have originated the fourfold division of the affections, desire and fear, pleasure and pain. The doctrine of the Stoics that pain is not an evil has excited much wonder and some ridicule, both in ancient and modern times; but essentially the same doctrine has been held by great and heroic men in all ages. Zeno meant nothing more than that pain, (including sickness, toil, grief for the loss of one's property, etc.,) causing a mere temporary inconvenience to the body,* was not to be classed in the same category with such evils as crime, cowardice, or dishonour,—evils which stamp themselves indelibly upon the soul. In comparing the doctrines of the Stoics with those of Epicurus, it is a triumphant recommendation of the former that, after the introduction of Grecian letters and philosophy among the Romans, those who were the most eminent of all for public and private virtue—such as Cato the Younger, Marcus Aurelius, and many others—were among the disciples of the Porch, while scarcely one man of distinguished virtue can be pointed to in the ranks of the Epicureans.† It was a glorious testimony to the character of Zeno both as a man and as a teacher of virtue that, though a stranger, the Athenians reposed in him the most unbounded confidence while he was alive, and after his death they decreed him a golden crown and a public burial, because, during his long residence at Athens, he had, both by precept and by a consistent example, led the young men who attended his school to the practice of wisdom and virtue. Zeno died about the age of ninety-eight, and was succeeded by Cleanthes as the head of the school. The Stoic philosophy appears to have been somewhat modified by several of the disciples and successors of Zeno. Some of the Stoics maintained that the wise man is perfect; that he only is rich, free, noble, and beautiful: "Sclos sapientes esse, si distortissimi sint, formosos; si mendicissimi, divites; si servitutum servant, reges." (Cicero, "Pro Murena.") According to Cicero, they taught that all sins were equal, that a wise man is never mistaken, never changes his mind, and is never moved by compassion.

See DIOGENES LAERTIUS, "Life of Zeno;" RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" CICERO, "De Finibus" and "Academica;" FORELIUS, "Zeno Philosophus," 1700; JENICHEN, "De Zenone Cithico," 1724; TIEDEMANN, "System der Stoischen Philosophie," vols. 1776; SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography," etc.

Ze'no or **Ze'non** [Gr. Ζήνων] OF ELEA, [Lat. FÉNO ELEA'TES; Fr. ZÉNON D'ÉLÉE, zà'nòn' dà'là,] an eminent Greek philosopher, born at Elea, in Southern Italy, about 495 B.C. He was the favourite disciple of Parmenides, in company with whom he visited Athens when Socrates was very young. Plato, in his dialogue entitled "Parmenides," states that Zeno was about forty years old when he came to Athens. According to Plutarch, Zeno was one of the masters of Pericles. It is probable that he remained at Athens for several years; but the events of his life are mostly involved in obscurity. According to a tradition current among the ancients, Zeno took an active part in the public affairs of Elea, and lost his life in an attempt to liberate that city from a tyrant. His doctrines were the same as those of Parmenides. Their

* The same general idea was carried still farther by the early Christians. Thus, Saint Paul says, "We GLORY in tribulations," (Romans v. 3,) and James, "My brethren, count it ALL joy when ye fall into various trials," (*περὶ πολλοῖς ἐπιχαίετε*). (Epistle of James, i. 2.) Nor is this view limited to the early Christians. "I am fully convinced," says Zschokke, "that THERE IS NO EVIL IN THE WORLD BUT SIN." In another place he says, "Though some may shake their heads incredulously, it is a fact that worldly suffering HAS OFTEN NOT BEEN DISAGREEABLE TO ME." (See Zschokke's "Autobiography.")

† The only exception that we can call to mind is Pomponius Atticus, an amiable and most estimable man in private life, but without any just claims to public virtue.

doctrine of absolute unity produced a great effect at Athens. Zeno was distinguished by his subtle and bold dialectic. "What is," says Victor Cousin, "the most original and prominent trait of Zeno as a philosopher? It is evidently the invention of dialectic, considered as a system and an art." Diogenes Laertius reports, on the authority of Aristotle, "that Zeno was the inventor of dialectic." He was the first Eleatic philosopher that wrote in prose. His works, which were mostly polemical and refutations of attacks on the system of Parmenides, have not come down to us. He attempted to disprove the possibility or reality of absolute motion by several arguments founded on the infinite divisibility of space and time. He also showed the absurd consequences which result from the hypothesis of those who deny the principle of absolute unity and maintain the plurality of the existent.

See **DIODEGENES LAERTIUS**, "Life of Zeno of Elea," LUNDBLAD, "Dissertatio de Zenone Eleate," 1805; RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" TIEDEMANN, "Geist der speculative Philosophie;" VICTOR COUSIN, article "Zénon" in the "Biographie Universelle;" CRELL, "De Zenone," 1724; V. COUSIN, "Nouveaux Fragmens philosophiques."

Zeno of Sidon, a Greek philosopher, mentioned by Suidas as a disciple of Diodorus Cronus and a teacher of Zeno the celebrated Stoic. He wrote a defence of Socrates.

Zeno of Tarsus, a Stoic philosopher, was a son of Dioscorides, and a pupil of Chrysippus, whom he succeeded as the head of the school of the Portico.

Zeno, a Greek physician, mentioned by Galen, was an eminent disciple of Herophilus. He lived probably about 200 B.C.

Zeno, a Greek historian, born at Rhodes, was a contemporary of Polybius. He wrote on the history of Rhodes.

Zeno, an eminent Greek Epicurean philosopher, born at Sidon, flourished about 60 B.C. Cicero, who heard him at Athens, speaks favourably of his abilities.

Zeno, a Greek sculptor, born at Aphrodisias, in Caria, is supposed to have flourished in some part of the period between 50 and 150 A.D. Several of his works are extant.

Zeno, [Fr. ZÉNON, zà'nòn',] Emperor of the East, was a native of Isauria, and a son-in-law of Leo I., upon whose death, in 474 A.D., he usurped the throne. Leo I. had appointed as his successor his infant grandson Leo, who was a son of Zeno, and who died a few months after the death of Leo I. Zeno is represented as depraved, cruel, and incapable. His reign was disturbed by revolts and foreign wars. He was driven out of his capital by Basiliscus in 475, but was restored in 477 A.D. Theodoric the Great invaded the dominions of Zeno, and was about to take his capital, when Zeno persuaded him to conquer Italy, and thus saved himself. Died, without issue, in 491 A.D.

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

Zeno, dzà'no, (ANTONIO), a Venetian navigator, born between 1330 and 1340, belonged to the noble family of Zeni or Zena, and was a brother of Niccolò, noticed below. About 1391 he performed a voyage to Frisland, and joined Niccolò. (See ZENO, NICCOLÒ.) Died about 1405.

Zeno, (ANTONIO), a Venetian scholar, a relative of the preceding, lived about 1570-90.

Zeno, (APOSTOLO), an Italian *littérateur* and dramatist, born at Venice in December, 1668. He became editor in 1710 of the "Giornale de' Letterati d'Italia," a literary periodical of a high character, and about 1717 repaired to Vienna on the invitation of the emperor Charles VI., by whom he was appointed court poet and historiographer. He published numerous operas or melodramas of superior merit, and contributed greatly to the improvement of that species of composition. Among his other principal works are his "Historical, Critical, and Literary Dissertations on the Italian Historians," biographies of Davila and Guarini, and a collection of Letters. In 1729 he quitted Vienna, and returned to Venice, where he passed the rest of his life. He published twenty volumes of the "Giornale de' Letterati," (1710-18.) He was eminent as a critic, and was

well versed in antiquities. "Zeno was regarded," says the "Biographie Universelle," "as the greatest lyric poet that Italy had produced when Metastasio appeared on the scene. . . . He delights us by his invention, by his fecundity, by the truth of his pictures, and by his knowledge of the dramatic art." His treatises on antiquities, entitled "Dissertationi Vossiani," (2 vols., 1752,) are highly esteemed. Died in November, 1750.

See FABRONI, "Vite Italorum doctrina excellentium," vol. ix.; FRANCESCO NEGRI, "Vita di Apostolo Zeno," 1816; TIFALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Zeno, (CARLO), an able Venetian admiral, born about 1334, was a brother of Niccolò, noticed below. He conducted at Constantinople the negotiations by which Venice acquired Tenedos in 1376. About that date the Venetians were involved in the war of Chiozza against the Genoese and their allies. Zeno served on land until 1379, when he obtained command of a fleet, captured several vessels, and sailed to Beyroot to convoy some rich cargoes from the Levant to Venice. When he returned, in January, 1380, he found the republic in a critical position, the Genoese having taken Chiozza and entered the lagoons. He was received as the liberator of his country, was appointed commander of the land-army, and retook Chiozza. On the death of Pisani, August, 1380, he became grand admiral. Several years later he was procurator of Saint Mark. In 1403 he defeated the Genoese admiral Bonicauc near Modon. He is represented by Sismondi as "the most virtuous citizen and greatest man of Venice" of that age. ("Biographie Universelle.") Died in 1418.

See "Life of Carlo Zeno," (in Latin,) by his grandson, JACOPO ZENO, 1544; DIVIACO, "Compendio della Vita di C. Zeno," 1591; DARU, "Histoire de Venise;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Zeno, (CATERINO), grandson of Antonio, (the first of the name), was Venetian ambassador to the Persian court in 1472. He published after his return an account of his travels, which is no longer extant.

Zeno, (JACOPO), grandson of Carlo, noticed above, was born in 1417. He rose through various preferments to be Bishop of Padua in 1459. He wrote a life of his grandfather, Carlo Zeno, in Latin, and "Lives of the Pontiffs," ("Vite Summorum Pontificum.") He enjoyed a high reputation as a pulpit orator. Died in 1481.

Zeno, (NICCOLÒ), a Venetian navigator, born about 1330, was a brother of the great admiral Carlo Zeno. He commanded a galley in the war against the Genoese in 1379, and was reputed to be one of the richest patricians of Venice in 1381. About 1388 he fitted out a ship at his own expense and sailed towards England on a voyage of exploration. Before he had reached England he was driven by a storm and wrecked on an island which he calls Frisland. He then entered the service of a prince named Zichmini, who employed him in maritime and warlike enterprises, in the course of which he discovered the islands of Estland, Grisland, and Engrone-land. After he had lived four years in Frisland, he invited his brother Antonio to join him. Antonio went there and passed many years in the service of Zichmini. Niccolò died about 1396. Geographers disagree about the position or identity of the islands which he discovered. Walkenaer thinks that one of them was Iceland. The narrative of the voyages of the Zeni (the plural of Zeno) was printed at Venice in 1558.

Zeno, (NICCOLÒ), a Venetian writer, born in 1515. He published in 1558 an account of the travels of Caterino Zeno in Persia and the East, compiled from his letters to his friends. Died in 1565.

Zeno, (PIETRO CATERINO), a brother of Apostolo, noticed above, was born at Venice in 1666. He became professor of philosophy in his native city, and was associated with his brother as editor of the "Giornale de' Letterati," which he continued to edit alone from 1718 to 1728. Died in 1732.

Ze'no, [Fr. ZÉNON, zà'nòn',] SAINT, a native of Africa, became Bishop of Verona about 362 A.D. He is commended for his charity to the poor. He died in 380, leaving many sermons, which were printed in 1508.

Ze-no'bi-a, [Gr. *Zenobia* or *Zavpòbia*; Fr. ZÉNOBIE, zà'no'be',] (SEPTIMIA), a famous and ambitious queen of Palmyra, was a daughter of Amroo, an Arab chief.

She was renowned for her beauty, learning, and martial and political abilities. She was mistress of the Greek, Latin, Syriac, and Egyptian languages. Her husband, Odenathus, King of Palmyra, died about 266 A.D., leaving two minor sons, Herennius and Timolaus. She assumed the royal diadem, with the title of Queen of the East, performed the active duties of sovereign, and continued the conquests which Odenathus had begun. Palmyra was then a magnificent city, adorned with Grecian porticos of marble and porphyry and enriched by an extensive commerce. Her dominion extended from the Euphrates to the Mediterranean, and over a large part of Asia Minor, and was acknowledged by subjects of various races. The eminent Greek critic and writer Longinus served her as secretary and counsellor. She is said to have been a prudent and liberal ruler. She sometimes marched on foot at the head of her army, the toils of which she shared. Soon after the accession of the emperor Aurelian, in 270 A.D., she wrote a letter to him, asserting her independence and refusing allegiance to the Roman empire.

Aurelian conducted in person an army against the Queen of Palmyra, and defeated her forces in two battles, near Antioch and near Emesa. He then besieged Palmyra, which she defended for a long time with heroic courage, but it was taken in 272 or 273, and she was carried to Rome fettered with golden chains. She was paraded as a captive before the imperial chariot in the triumphal procession of Aurelian, who in other respects treated her with clemency, and gave her a villa at Tibur, where she passed the rest of her life with her children.

See TREBELLIIUS POLLIO, "Triginta Tyranni;" ZOSIMUS, "History of the Roman Empire;" GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" E. F. WERNSDORF, "De Septimia Zenobia," 1742; JOUVE DE HAUTEVILLE, "Histoire de Zénobie," 1753; CAPFELLE, "De Zenobia," 1817. See, also, "Letters from Palmyra," by WILLIAM WARE, 1836-38.

Zenobia, the wife of Rhadamistus, King of Armenia, lived about 50 A.D. Her husband, pursued by his victorious enemies, threw her into a river, intending to save her from capture by death, but she was found by some shepherds, and restored to life.

Zénobie. See ZENOBIA.

Ze-no'bi-us, [Ζηνόβιος,] a Greek writer, who lived at Rome about 100-130 A.D. He compiled a collection of proverbs, which was printed at Florence in 1487 or 1497.

Ze-no'bi-us, [Fr. ZÉNOBE, zà'nob',] SAINT, an Italian prelate, born at Florence about 334 A.D., was a zealous opponent of Arianism. He became Bishop of Florence. Died about 405.

Zénodore. See ZENODORUS.

Zen-o-dó'rus, [Gr. Ζηνόδορος; Fr. ZÉNODEURE, zà'no'dor',] an eminent Greek statuary, flourished about 50 A.D. After he had worked ten years in Gaul on a statue of Mercury, he went to Rome, whither he was invited by the emperor Nero. He made a colossal bronze statue of Nero, one hundred and ten feet in height. He was also a skilful silver-chaser.

Zenodorus, a tyrant, who reigned over Trachonitis and some adjoining territory. He annoyed neighbouring people by predatory practices, or connivance at robbery. For this reason Augustus deprived him of nearly all his possessions, in 24 B.C. Died in 20 B.C.

Zénodote. See ZENODOTUS.

Ze-nod'o-tus OF ALEXANDRIA, a grammarian, lived after the time of Aristarchus, whom he criticised for his recension of the Homeric poems.

Zenodote [Ζηνόδοτος] OF EPHEBUS, [Fr. ZÉNODETE D'ÉPHÈSE, zà'no'dot' dâ'fâz',] a celebrated Greek grammarian, flourished about 280 B.C. He was a disciple of Philetas, and was the first librarian of the great library of Alexandria. He and two other critics were employed by Ptolemy Philadelphus to revise or edit all the Greek poets. Zenodote devoted his attention chiefly to the works of Homer, in which he made considerable changes and inserted various readings. His edition or recension of Homer was highly esteemed by ancient critics. He was the author of a Glossary, and a "Dictionary of Foreign Phrases."

See HEFFTER, "Programma de Zenodote," etc., 1839.

Zenofonte. See XENOPHON.

Zénon. See ZENO.

Zenone. See ZENO.

Zentner, tsént'ner, (GEORG FRIEDRICH) BARON, a German statesman and jurist, born at Strassenheim in 1752, became professor of civil law at Heidelberg in 1779, and in 1823 minister of justice in Bavaria. Died in 1835.

Zepernic. See COPERNICUS.

Zepernick, tsâ'pér-nik', (KARL FRIEDRICH), a German jurist, born at Halle in 1751, published several legal works. Died in 1801.

Zeph-â-ni'ah [Heb. זְפַנְיָה; Fr. SOPHONIE, so'fo'ne', called SOPHONIAS in the Septuagint] was one of the twelve minor prophets, and flourished under the reign of Josiah, King of Judah. He foretold the fall of Nineveh, the destruction of Jerusalem, and the subsequent captivity of the Jews.

Zéphirin. See ZEPHYRINUS.

Zeph'yr, [Gr. Ζέφυρος; Lat. ZEPHYRUS; Fr. ZÉPHYRE, zâ'fèr'; Sp. ZEFIRO or CEFIRO, thâ'fe-ro or thê'fe-ro; It. ZEFFIRO, dzê'fè-ro,] in classic mythology, was a personification of the west wind, and was called a son of Astræus and Aurora. The poets feigned that he married Chloris or Flora, and had a son named Carpus, (fruit.)

Zéphyre and Zephyrus. See ZEPHYR.

Zeph-y-rí'us, [Fr. ZÉPHIRIN, zâ'fè-rân',] SAINT, a native of Rome, was elected pope about 202 A.D. During his pontificate the fifth persecution of the Christians took place, under Septimius Severus. He died about 217 A.D., and was succeeded by Calixtus I.

Zeplichal, tsép'lik-âl, (ANTON MICHAEL), a German Jesuit and writer, born in Moravia in 1737. He published many scientific works, which were extensively used in schools. Died at an advanced age.

Zerbi, dzêr'bee, [Lat. DE ZER'BUS,] (GABRIEL), an eminent Italian anatomist, born at Verona. He had lectured several years at Rome, when he became professor of medicine at Padua about 1495. His chief work is "Anatomy of the Human Body," ("Liber Anatomie Corporis humani," about 1490), which contains the germ of several discoveries in anatomy. Died in 1505.

Zerbis, de. See ZERBI.

Zerboni di Sposetti, tsêr-bo'nee de spo-zet'tee, (JOSEPH), a German, of Italian extraction, born at Breslau in 1766. Having written, in 1796, a letter to the Governor of Silesia, showing the unreasonableness of attaching an unlimited importance to the right of birth in the nobility, he was, on a charge of high treason, imprisoned three years by order of Frederick William III. His case having at last been brought to trial, he was liberated, and subsequently employed in several public offices. Died in 1831.

See PIERER, "Universal-Lexikon."

Zerdusht. See ZOROASTER.

Zernitz, tsêr'nits, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH), a German didactic poet, born at Tangermünde in 1717. His "Didactic Essays" are highly commended. All of his works are posthumous. Died in 1744.

Zerola, dzâ-ro'lâ, (TOMMASO), an Italian canonist, born at Benevento in 1548, became Bishop of Minori in 1597. He published "Episcopal Duties or Business," ("Praxis Episcopalis," 1597). Died in 1603.

Zerrenner, tsêr-ren'ner, (HEINRICH GOTTLIEB), a German educational writer, born at Wernigerode in 1750, published, among other works, the "Deutscher Schulfreund," (46 vols., 1791) and "Manual of the Christian Religion," (1799.) Died in 1811.

His son, KARL CHRISTOPH GOTTLIEB, was the author of several works for the use of children and of schools.

Ze-rub'ba-bel or **Zo-rob'a-bel**, [Heb. זְרֻבָבֶל,] a Jewish chief or prince, was a son of Salathiel. He conducted from Babylon to Judea the Jewish captives who were liberated by Cyrus, King of Persia, about 536 B.C. To him, also, was confided the mission to rebuild the Temple at Jerusalem.

See Ezra ii. 2, iv. 2, and v. 2; Zechariah iv. 6; Matthew i. 12.

Zeschau, von, fon tsêsh'ôw, (HEINRICH ANTON), a Saxon statesman, born in 1789, rose through various offices to be minister of foreign affairs in 1835. He was removed in 1848.

Zeschau, von, (HEINRICH WILHELM,) a Saxon officer, born in 1760, served against the French in the principal campaigns from 1793 to 1813, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general. He was appointed governor of Dresden in 1823. Died in 1832.

Zese. See ZESEN, VON.

Zesen, von, fon tsā'zen, or **Zese**, tsā'zēh, [Lat. CÆSIUS,] (PHILIPP,) a German writer, was born near Dessau in 1619. He was the author of a number of poems and prose works having for their object the improvement of the German language. Died in 1689.

Ze'tēs or **Ze'thēs**, [Gr. Ζήτης; Fr. ZÉTHÈS, zà'tēs,] in the Greek mythology, a son of Boreas, King of Thrace, and a twin brother of Calais. He is mentioned among the Argonauts. The poets feigned that Zetes and Calais had wings, and that they delivered Phineus from the Harpies that plagued him.

Ze'thus [Gr. Ζήθος] was a reputed son of Jupiter and Antiope, and a twin brother of Amphion, King of Thebes. These brothers, sometimes called DIOSCURI, ("sons of Jove,") were exposed together in infancy, and eventually reigned together at Thebes.

Zetterstedt, zēt'ter-stēt', (JOHAN WILHELM,) a Swedish naturalist, born in the province of East Gothland in 1785. He studied at Lund, and subsequently made a scientific tour in Sweden, Norway, and Southern Lapland. He became in 1839 professor of botany and agriculture at Lund, and in 1846 rector of that university. Among his principal works may be named his "Orthoptera Sueciæ," (1821,) "Fauna Insectorum Lapponica," (1828,) and "Diptera Scandinaviæ," (40 vols., 1842-52.) The last work obtained the great Linnæan medal from the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm. Died in 1874.

Zeune, tsoi'neh, (AUGUST,) a German teacher and writer, born at Wittenberg in 1778, published several geographical works and treatises on the education of the blind. Died in 1853.

Zeune, [Lat. ZEÜNIUS,] (JOHANN KARL,) a German philologist, born in Saxony in 1736. He edited several works of Xenophon, and was professor at Wittenberg. Died in 1788.

Zeūs, [Gr. Ζεύς, genitive Ζηνός, and Διός,] the chief divinity of the Greek mythology, corresponding to the Jupiter of the Romans. He was represented as the son of Cronos and Rhea, and the father of Mars, Minerva, Mercury, Venus, Apollo, and other gods. According to Homer, he held his court on Mount Olympus, was styled the father of gods and men, and was the most powerful among the immortals, so that even Fate was subordinate to his will. He married his sister Hera, (Juno.) His attributes and symbols were the sceptre, the eagle, and the thunderbolt. (See JUPITER.) The poets feigned that he and the other gods occupied a palace or city built by Vulcan on the summit of Mount Olympus, (in Thessaly,) which rises above the clouds. The actual height of Olympus is about six thousand feet. The Greeks erected to Zeus a magnificent temple at Olympia, near Elis, where the Olympic games were celebrated. This place was profusely adorned with the most splendid monuments of architecture and sculpture, among which was a colossal statue of Zeus, executed by Phidias, and generally regarded as the most admirable as well as greatest of all his works.

Zeuss, tsoiss, (JOHANN KASPAR,) a German philologist and historical writer, born in Upper Franconia in 1806, became professor of history at Bamberg in 1847. Among his works is "Grammatica Celtica," (2 vols., 1853.)

Zeūx'ī'a-dēs, [Zeuξιδάης,] a Greek statuery of the school of Lysippus, flourished about 350 B.C.

Zeūx'is, [Zeuξίς,] a Greek painter of great celebrity and almost unrivalled skill, was born at Heraclea about 450 B.C. It is not known which of the cities named Heraclea was his birthplace. According to several ancient authorities, he lived about 425-400 B.C. Plutarch states that he flourished when Pericles erected the great monuments of Athens, and Pliny tells us that "the doors of the art, which were opened by Apollodorus, were entered by Zeuxis in the 95th Olympiad," (about 400 B.C.) The name of his master is not certainly known. According to Pliny, he was a pupil of Demophilus of Himera or of Neseas of Thasos. He belonged to the Asiatic

or Ionian school of art, which excelled in the reproduction of sensual charms. He appears to have studied or worked at Athens during the life of Apollodorus, who was older than Zeuxis, and who complained that Zeuxis had robbed him of his art. This is understood to signify that Zeuxis surpassed him in light and shade or in colouring, the parts of the art in which Apollodorus especially excelled. Zeuxis was renowned for his accurate imitation of the human form, and for the noble style of his design, in which he combined energy with grandeur. He succeeded better in the imitation of form than in the expression of character. He executed an extensive work in the palace of Archelaus, King of Macedonia, who reigned from 413 to 399 B.C. He also worked in Southern Italy, and probably at Ephesus. After he had amassed a fortune by his art, he often gave his pictures as presents. Pliny relates a story of a trial of skill between Zeuxis and Parrhasius, the former of whom painted a bunch of grapes so naturally that a bird flew at the picture to eat the fruit. (See PARRHASIUS.) Among his master-pieces were a "Female Centaur," "The Infant Hercules strangling the Serpent," "Penelope lamenting the Absence of Ulysses," and "Jupiter in the Assembly of Gods." His most celebrated work was a picture of Helen, which he painted for the city of Croton, on which he inscribed several lines of Homer's "Iliad," (iii. 156:)

"No wonder such celestial charms

For nine long years have set the world in arms."—POPE.

Cicero informs us that Zeuxis selected five of the most beautiful virgins of Croton as models for this picture. "He deserves," says Émeric-*David*, "by the choice of his models and the grandeur of his style, to be compared to the prince of sculptors, (Phidias;) and if he was defective in some quality, Greece pardoned him for the sake of the merit which constitutes the basis of the art,—that is, precision of design and nobleness of form." ("Biographie Universelle.")

See PLINY, "Natural History," xxxv.; CICERO, "De Inventis;" LUCIAN, "Zeuxis;" CARLO DATI, "Vite de' Pittori antichi," 1667; QUINTILIAN, xii. 10.

Zeuxis, a Greek physician, often quoted by Galen, lived probably about 250 B.C. He belonged to the school of Empirici, and wrote commentaries on Hippocrates.

Zevallos or **Cevallos**, thā-vāl'yōs, (PEDRO ORDONES,) a Spanish voyager, born in Andalusia between 1550 and 1590. He wrote an "Account of his Travels in America, East India," etc., (1614.)

Zevecot, zā'veh-kot', (JAMES,) a Latin poet, born at Ghent in 1604. He became professor of history at Harderwyck. He wrote elegies, epigrams, tragedies, etc., which were admired. Died in 1646.

Zeyād or **Zeiād**, zā'yād', a famous Arabian warrior, born about 625 A.D., was a brother of the caliph Mo'awweyah I. He was highly distinguished by his eloquence. He became governor of Bassorah and of the eastern provinces of the empire. Died in 673 A.D.

Zeyd or **Zeid**, zād or zid, a servant of Mohammed, distinguished for his fidelity and devotion to the prophet. (See MOHAMMED.)

Zhookofsky, **Zhukofsky**, or **Joukovski**, zhoo-kof'skee or zhoo-kov'skee, written also **Shukowski**, (VASILII ANDREEVITCH,) a celebrated Russian poet, born near Bielev, in the government of Penza, in 1783, began his literary career at an early age by several contributions of great merit to a journal of Moscow. In 1802 he published a translation of Gray's "Elegy in a Country Church-Yard," which established his reputation and ranks among the best of the numerous versions of that popular poem. He succeeded Karamzin in 1808 as editor of the literary periodical entitled "Viestnik Evropui." In the campaign of 1812 he joined the Moscow volunteers, and rendered most effective service to his country's cause by his spirited ballads entitled "The Minstrel in the Russian Camp." These songs, which obtained the greatest popularity with all classes and won for him the especial favour of the emperor and empress, were followed by his "Ziudmilla," an imitation of Bürger's "Lenore," and "Svietlana," a poem, which is esteemed his finest production. On the marriage of the grand duke Nicholas, Zhookofsky was appointed teacher of the Russian language to his wife, and after-

wards became preceptor of the young prince, since Alexander II. Besides the above-named works, he published a number of prose essays and tales, one of which, entitled "Mary's Grove," is especially admired. He also made numerous excellent translations from the English, German, and other languages. He died in 1852, and a monument was erected to his memory by the emperor Nicholas.

Ziani, dze-â'nee, (SEBASTIANO,) was elected Doge of Venice in 1172. He instituted the annual ceremony of the marriage of Venice with the sea. In his reign the church of Saint Mark was built. Died in 1179.

His son PIETRO succeeded the famous Dandolo as doge in 1205. During his reign the Venetians completed the conquest of the Greek empire. Died in 1229.

Zieblaud, tseep'lant, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German architect, born at Ratisbon in 1800, was a pupil of Quaglio. He was patronized by King Louis of Bavaria, at whose expense he visited Italy. He designed several public edifices of Munich. His capital work is the large and splendid basilica or church of Saint Boniface, at Munich, completed about 1848.

Ziegelbauer, tsee'gel-bô'w'er, (M.) a learned German Benedictine monk, born at Elwangen, in Suabia, in 1696. He wrote a "Literary History of the Benedictine Order," (4 vols., 1754,) and other works. Died in 1750.

Ziegenbalg, tsee'gen-bâlç', (BARTHOLOMEW,) a German theologian and missionary, born in Lusatia in 1683, was sent out by the King of Denmark to India in 1706, remaining in that country till 1714. He sailed a second time in 1716, and died at Tranquebar in 1719. He published a "Tamul Grammar," ("Grammatica Damulica,") a translation of the Bible into the Tamul language, ("Biblia Damulica,") and other works.

Ziegler, tseeç'ler, (BERNARD,) a German Protestant theologian, born in Misnia in 1496. He became professor of Hebrew at Leipsic, and published several sermons. He was acquainted with Luther, who highly esteemed him. Died in 1566.

Ziegler, [Lat. ZIEGLE'RUS,] (CASPAR,) an able German jurist and Protestant canonist, born at Leipsic in 1621. He became professor of law at Wittenberg in 1654. Besides several treatises on civil law, he published a work "On Bishops and their Laws or Rights," ("De Episcopis eorumque Juribus," 1685.) Died in 1690.

Ziegler, ze-â'glair', (CLAUDE LOUIS,) a skilful French painter of history and portraits, was born at Langres in 1804, and was a pupil of Ingres. He was employed by Louis Philippe to decorate the cupola of the church of Madeleine, in which he painted religious allegorical scenes. Among his works are "The Death of Foscarì," "Jacob's Dream," and "Daniel in the Den of Lions." Died in December, 1856.

Ziegler, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a celebrated German actor and dramatist, born at Brunswick in 1760. He was patronized by the emperor Joseph II., and performed at the court theatre for nearly forty years with great reputation and success. His tragedies and comedies were also highly popular: one of the latter, entitled "The Four Temperaments," ("Die vier Temperamente,") still keeps its place on the stage. He likewise wrote several critical treatises on the drama. Died in 1827.

Ziegler, (HIERONYMUS,) a German poet and biographer, born at Rotenburg about 1520. Among his works is "Cyrus Major," ("Cyrus the Great,") a drama, (1547.) Died after 1562.

Ziegler, [Lat. ZIEGLE'RUS,] (JAKOB,) an eminent German theologian and mathematician, born in Bavaria about 1480. In pursuit of knowledge he visited Italy, became secretary of General George Frondsberg, and witnessed the sack of Rome in 1526. He afterwards passed many years at Passau, the bishop of which furnished him with means to pursue literature. He published, besides other books, a work (in Latin) on the geography of Palestine, Arabia, etc., (1532.) Died in 1549.

Ziegler, (WERNER KARL LUDWIG,) a German writer on theology, etc., was born near Lüneburg in 1763. He was professor of theology at Rostock. Died in 1809.

Ziegler, von, fon tseeç'ler, (FRANZ,) a Swiss medical writer, born at Schaffhausen before 1700. He was professor of medicine at Rinteln, and published several treatises. Died in 1761.

Ziegler und Klipphausen, von, fon tseeç'ler ðont klip'hôw'zen, (HEINRICH ANSELM,) a German writer, born in Upper Lusatia in 1653, produced, conjointly with J. G. Hamann, a romance entitled "The Asiatic Baniise," (1688,) which enjoyed great popularity. Died in 1697.

Zieglerus. See ZIEGLER.

Ziem, ze'ëm', (FÉLIX,) an eminent French landscape-painter, born at Beaune about 1822. He visited Italy and the East in 1845-48, and obtained a medal of the first class in 1852. Among his works are "The Grand Canal of Venice," a "View of Antwerp," "Constantinople," and "Evening at Venice."

Ziethen, von, fon tsee'ten, (HANS ERNST KARL,) COUNT, a Prussian general, born in 1770, served in the campaigns of 1813 and 1815, and had a prominent part in the victory of Waterloo. He was afterwards appointed commander of the army of occupation in France, and in 1835 was made a field-marshal. Died in 1848.

Ziethen, von, (HANS JOACHIM,) a Prussian general and distinguished favourite of Frederick the Great, was born in 1699. He served in the Silesian campaigns of 1742 and 1745, and subsequently in the Seven Years' war, being conspicuous for his skill and bravery at Reichenberg, Prague, Kolin, and Torgau. He was soon after made a general of cavalry by the king, who also loaded him with other distinctions. He died in 1786, and a statue, by Schadow, was erected to his memory, by order of Frederick William II., in the Wilhelmsplatz, Berlin, (1794.)

See LUISE J. L. VON BLUMENTHAL, "Leben des Generals von Ziethen," 1797, (and English translation of the same, London, 1802;) WERNER HAHN, "H. J. von Ziethen, Preussischer General," etc., 1850.

Zilioli, dze-le-o'lee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian historian and lawyer, born at Venice before 1600. He published in 1642 a history of the period from 1600 to 1640, entitled "Storie memorabili de' nostri Tempi." Died in 1650.

Zille, tsil'leh, (MORITZ ALEXANDER,) a German theologian, born near Zittau in 1814. He wrote, besides other works, "The Kingdom of God," ("Das Reich Gottes," 1850.)

Zimara, dze-mâ'râ, (MARCANTONIO,) an Italian physician, born at Galatina about 1460; died at Padua in 1532.

Zimisceles. See JOHN I., EMPEROR OF THE EAST.

Zimmerl, von, fon tsm'mêrl, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) an Austrian, born at Ernstbrunn in 1757, became a member of the imperial commission for commerce, and published several works relating to the laws of trade and exchange.

Zimmermann, tsm'mer-mân', (ERNST,) a German theologian and pulpit orator, born at Darmstadt in 1786. He studied at Giessen, and was appointed in 1816 court preacher in his native city. He was the founder of the "Allgemeine Kirchenzeitung," and other religious and literary journals, and published, among other works, a "Homiletic Hand-Book for Thinking Preachers," (1812.) Died in 1832.

Zimmermann, (FRANZ JOSEPH,) a German writer on logic and philosophy, born near Freiburg in 1795; died in 1833.

Zimmermann, (HEINRICH,) a German voyager, born in the Palatinate. He served as a sailor in the third voyage of Captain Cook, (1776,) and published "A Voyage around the World with Captain Cook," (1782.)

Zimmermann, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German enthusiast, called by some a fanatic, was born in Würtemberg in 1644. He is said to have been a man of superior talents, and to have adopted the opinions of Jacob Böhme. He preached at various places in Germany. Died in 1693.

Zimmermann, tsm'mer-mân', (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Swiss writer, born at Zurich in 1685. He became professor of natural law at Zurich in 1731, and professor of theology in 1737. He wrote a "Life of J. B. Cramer," and several works on theology. Died in 1756.

Zimmermann, (JOHANN KARL,) distinguished as a writer on surgery, was born in Silesia in 1803. He practised surgery in Leipsic.

Zimmermann, (KARL,) a German divine and pulpit orator, brother of Ernst, noticed above, was born in 1803. He became court preacher at Darmstadt, and published a number of sermons and religious works, and a life of his brother Ernst.

Zimmermann, (KARL FERDINAND,) a German painter of history, portraits, and genre, was born in Berlin in 1796.

Zimmermann, (MATTHIAS,) a Protestant theologian, born at Eperies, in Hungary, in 1625. He preached at Eperies from 1652 to 1660, after which he became minister and superintendent at Meissen. He was skilful in the exposition of Scripture, and was author of several works. Died in 1689.

Zimmermann, von, fon tsm'mer-mân', (CLEMENS,) a German painter, born at Dusseldorf in 1789. He studied at Munich, and, having visited Italy, was appointed, after his return, professor of painting in the Academy of that city, (1825.) Among his best works may be named a series of illustrations of Anacron in the dining-hall of the royal palace at Munich, and a colossal "Ascension of the Virgin," in a church in Australia.

Zimmermann, von, (EBERHARD AUGUST WILHELM,) a German writer, born at Uelzen, in Hanover, in 1743, became professor of physics in the Caroline College at Brunswick in 1766. He published a number of geographical, political, and scientific works, among which we may name a treatise "On the Compressibility and Elasticity of Water," (1779), "France and the Republics of North America," (1795), and "The Geographical Pocket-Book." An abridgment of the last work, entitled "The Earth and its Inhabitants," came out in 1810, in 5 vols. Died in 1815.

Zimmermann, von, [Ger. pron. fon tsm'mer-mân',] (JOHANN GEORG,) an eminent Swiss philosopher and physician, born at Brugg, near Berne, December 8, 1728. He was liberally educated, and studied medicine under Haller at Göttingen, where he graduated as M.D. in 1751. On this occasion he wrote an able thesis on Irritability. He began to practise medicine at Berne about 1752, and married a relative of the celebrated Haller, who was his friend. About 1754 he became public physician (*Stadt-physicus*) at Brugg, where he acquired a wide reputation as a practitioner and as a writer, but he suffered from ill health, hypochondria, and the want of congenial society. He published a "Life of Haller," (1755,) and a work "On National Pride," ("Vom Nationalstolze," 1758,) which had great popularity and was translated into various languages. His next important work was "On Experience in Medicine," ("Von der Erfahrung in der Arzneikunst," 2 vols., 1763,) which was highly esteemed, and, in the opinion of some critics, is his chief title to celebrity.

In 1768 he obtained the place of physician to his Britannic majesty at Hanover, with the title of aulic councillor. He had a very extensive practice at Hanover, but he continued to be a victim of melancholy, and regretted his separation from the Swiss mountains. He also lost his wife in 1770, and his son became insane. His spirits were somewhat revived by a second marriage in 1782. He published in 1784 and 1785 his celebrated work "On Solitude," ("Von der Einsamkeit," 4 vols.,) which was translated into all the languages of Europe. Catherine II. of Russia expressed her approbation of this work by the present of a diamond ring, and an invitation to come to Saint Petersburg and serve her as physician, but he declined that honour. He went to Potsdam to attend Frederick the Great in his last illness in 1786, and published a book entitled "Fragments on Frederick the Great," (3 vols., 1790,) which, by intemperate attacks on several eminent German savants, gave much offence and impaired the author's popularity. He was a zealous adversary of the French Revolution, and became involved in political controversy to an extent that was fatal to his peace of mind. A victim to painful hallucinations, he imagined that the French army was marching to Hanover on purpose to kill or persecute him. He died at Hanover in October, 1795.

"His conversation," says Goethe, "was varied and highly instructive, and, for one who could pardon his active sense of his own personality and merits, no more desirable companion could be found. . . . Every one who reads his writings, especially his excellent work on Experience, will perceive more definitely what was discussed between him and me. His influence was the more powerful over me from the twenty years that he was my senior. . . . His severity towards his children was a hypochondria, a partial insanity, a continuous moral homicide, which, after having sacrificed his children, he at last directed against himself." ("Truth and Poetry from my Own Life," book xv.)

See TISSOT, "Vie de Zimmermann," 1797; WICHMANN, "Zimmermann," (in German,) 1796; MARCARD, "Biographie des J. C. von Zimmermann," 1796; "Zimmermanns eigene Lebensbeschreibung," (autobiographic,) 1791; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Zim'ri, [Heb. זִמְרִי,] King of Israel, assassinated King Elah, and usurped the throne, in 929 B.C. He was attacked by Omri, and, unable to resist him, committed suicide in the same year.

See I. Kings xvi. 16.

Zincgreff. See ZINKGREF.

Zincke, tsñk'k'eh, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German painter in enamel, born at Dresden about 1684. He resided many years in England, where he obtained the patronage of the royal family. Died in 1767.

Zingarelli, dzñ-gâ-rel'lee, (NICCOLÒ,) an eminent Italian composer, born at Naples in 1752. He studied at the Conservatory of Loretto, and in 1806 succeeded Guglielmi as chapel-master of the Vatican at Rome. He was successively appointed by Napoleon director of the Conservatory at Rome, chapel-master of Saint Peter's, and director of the new Conservatory at Naples. He produced a number of operas, which enjoyed a temporary popularity; but his reputation rests principally on his sacred music, including the grand oratorios of "La Gerusalemme liberata" and "Il Trionfo di Davide." Died in 1837.

See R. GUARINI, "Cenni storici di N. Zingarelli," 1837; MARCHESE DI VILLAROSA, "Elogio storico di N. Zingarelli," 1837.

Zingaro, II. See SOLARIO, DA.

Zingg, tsñg or tsñk, (ADRIAN,) a Swiss engraver and designer, born at Saint Gall in 1734, studied under Aberli and Wille. He was appointed in 1766 professor of engraving in the Academy of Arts, Dresden. Among his master-pieces are prints after Ruysdael, Dietrich, and Van der Neer. Died in 1816.

Zingis. See JENGIS KHAN.

Zini, dzee'nee, (PIETRO FRANCESCO,) an Italian Hellenist, born at Verona about 1520, translated into Latin the works of several Greek Fathers. Died after 1575.

Zink, von, fon tsñk, (FRIEDRICH,) BARON, a German poet, born in Thuringia in 1753. He wrote a number of short poems, which are highly commended. He lived at Emmendingen. Died in 1802.

Zinkeisen, tsñk'ízen, (JOHANN WILHELM,) a German historian, born at Altenburg in 1803. He edited at Berlin the "Official Gazette" ("Staats-Zeitung") from 1840 to 1851. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Ottoman Empire in Europe," (7 vols., 1840-62,) and a "History of the Greek Revolution," (2 vols., 1840.) Died in 1863.

Zinken, tsñk'èn, (GEORG HEINRICH,) a German financier and writer, born near Naumburg in 1692. He published, besides other works on political economy and finance, "Camerallistenbibliothek," (1751.) Died in 1769.

Zinkgref or **Zincgreff**, tsñk'grêf, (JULIUS WILHELM,) a German lyric poet, born at Heidelberg in 1591. His principal work is "Deutschen Apophthegmata," (2 vols., 1626-31,) a collection of epigrams, anecdotes, etc. Died in 1635.

Zinn, tsñ, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German physician and anatomist, born near Anspach in 1727. He became professor of medicine at Göttingen in 1753, and wrote several able treatises on anatomy. Died in 1759.

Zin'zen-dorf, von, [Ger. pron. fon tsñnt'sen-dorf,] (NICOLAUS LUDWIG,) COUNT, a German theologian, distinguished as the founder or restorer of the sect of Moravians or Herrnhuters, was born at Dresden on the 26th

of May, 1700. He was a son of Georg Ludwig, chamberlain and minister of Augustus, Elector of Saxony, who died while this son was an infant. He was educated under the care of his grandmother, the Baroness von Gersdorf, a friend of Jakob Spener. In 1710 he was sent to the Seminary of Halle, where he became a pupil of Francke and a convert to pietism. He devoted himself to religious studies and duties, and formed at Halle a mystical society called the "Order of the Grain of Mustard." About 1716 he removed from Halle to the University of Wittenberg, where he studied law and remained three years. He had received from nature a lively imagination, the faculty of eloquence, and great personal beauty and dignity. His religious tenets were similar to those of the Lutherans.

In 1719 he travelled in Holland and France, to obtain information about the state of the churches, and perhaps to exchange ideas with persons eminent for piety. During this tour he preached at various places, and was in the habit of advocating the truths of the gospel in private houses and in worldly society. He would have entered into holy orders if his relatives had not interposed. In 1722 he married the countess Erdmuth Dorothea Reuss, and went to reside at Bertholdsdorf, in Lusatia. A few members of the Moravian Church, driven by persecution from their native country, sought refuge with him in 1722, and were permitted to form a settlement on his estate. This settlement received the name of Herrnhut, the "Lord's guard," or the "Watch of the Lord," and was joined by many other emigrants. Zinzendorf entered into fellowship with them, became their patron, and acquired great influence over them. They professed a conformity to the doctrines of the Lutheran Church. To propagate his principles, he published a religious periodical, called the "German Socrates," and numerous other works. Missionaries were sent out from Herrnhut to America in 1732, and colonies were planted in various parts of Europe.

"Although his own conduct," says Southey, "was more uniformly discreet than that of any other founder of a Christian community, (it would be wronging the Moravian Brethren to designate them as a sect,) he was involved in difficulties by the indiscretion of others and the jealousy of the government under which he lived. He was therefore ordered to sell his estates, and afterwards banished." ("Life of John Wesley," vol. i.) About 1734 he became a tutor in a family at Stralsund, that he might pass through the regular examination as a candidate in divinity, and was ordained at Tübingen as a minister of the Lutheran Church. He was banished from Saxony in 1736, after which he travelled extensively. He gained the favour of Frederick William I. of Prussia, who caused him to be ordained a bishop in 1737 by his own chaplain. In 1738 he met John Wesley in Germany. "They parted," says Southey, "with a less favourable opinion of each other than each had entertained before the meeting."

Zinzendorf visited Pennsylvania in 1742, preached for some time at Germantown, and established congregations of his disciples at Bethlehem and Nazareth. He returned to Europe in 1743, and was permitted in 1747 to become a resident of Herrnhut. In 1749 he visited England, and obtained an act of Parliament authorizing the establishment of Moravian missions in North America. He wrote numerous hymns, which are used in the Moravian churches. In his early writings he gave offence by expressions which seemed to border on indecency, and which he afterwards condemned. On this subject Southey remarks, "Seeing the offensiveness, if not the danger, of the loathsome and impious extravagances into which they had been betrayed, they corrected their books and their language; and from that time they have continued to live without reproach."

"The Moravian doctrine," says Goethe, "had something magical, in that it appeared to continue, or rather to perpetuate, the condition of those first times, [i.e. the apostolic times.] It connected its origin with them, and had never perished, but had only wound its way through the world by unnoticed shoots and tendrils, until a single germ took root under the protection of a pious and eminent man, once more to expand wide over the world."

("Autobiography," book xv.) Zinzendorf died at Herrnhut in May, 1760. Among his works is an account of his early travels, entitled "The Journey of Atticus through the World." He had several children.

See VARNHAGEN von ENSE, "Leben des Grafen von Zinzendorf," in his "Denkmale," vol. v.; SPANGENBERG, "Leben des Grafen von Zinzendorf," 1775; (S. JACKSON'S English version of the same," 1838.) J. G. MÜLLER, "Leben des N. von Zinzendorf;" VERBECK, "Leben des Grafen von Zinzendorf," 1845; F. BOVET, "Le Comte de Zinzendorf," 1865.

Zinzendorf, von, (PHILIPP LUDWIG,) COUNT, an Austrian diplomatist and minister of state, born in 1671. He obtained the title of first chancellor of the court in 1705, and represented Austria at the conference of Utrecht, (1712.) A few years later he succeeded Prince Eugene as chief minister. He is said to have been responsible for the war against France and the quadruple alliance. He resigned in 1740, and died in 1742.

His son, of the same name, born in Paris in 1699, became a cardinal in 1727, and Bishop of Breslau in 1732. Died in 1747.

Zinzerling, tsint'ser-ling', (JOHANN,) [called in Latin JODOCUS SINCE'RUS,] a German philologist, born in Thuringia about 1590. He settled at Lyons, and published, besides other works, "A Guide to Travellers in France," ("Itinerarium Galliæ," 1612.) Died about 1618.

Zirardini, dze-rar-dee'nee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian jurist, born at Ravenna in 1725; died in 1784.

Ziska, zis'ka, or Zizka of TROCZNOW, (troch'nov,) (JOHN,) a famous Bohemian general and leader of the Hussites, was born near Trocznow about 1360, (or, as some say, about 1380.) He fought in the Polish army against the Teutonic knights, and against the Turks in Hungary. Having entered the English service, he greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415. Soon after this event he was appointed chamberlain to Wenceslaus, King of Bohemia. Ziska was a disciple of John Huss, who was burned at the stake at Constance in 1415. He urged the king to revenge "the bloody affront that the Bohemians had suffered at Constance," and is said to have received permission from Wenceslaus to vindicate the rights of the Hussites by arms. Ziska raised an army in 1419, and took the chief command. Just after the war began, Wenceslaus died, and the throne was claimed by Sigismund, Emperor of Germany; but the Hussites refused to recognize him. In August, 1420, Ziska defeated the Imperial army near Prague. In 1421 he lost his only remaining eye at a siege; but he continued to command the army in person. Sigismund raised a new army, and invaded Bohemia, but was routed by the Hussites in January, 1422. Ziska also defeated in the same year an army of Saxons, who were allies of Sigismund. He is said to have been victorious in thirteen pitched battles. The Hussites having been divided into two parties, Ziska became the leader of that party which was called Taborites. Sigismund at last made overtures for peace, but, before the treaty was concluded, Ziska died, in October, 1424, after which the war was continued for many years. He left a high reputation as a patriot and champion of liberty and equality.

See G. GILPIN, "Life of J. Ziska," in "The Lives of John Wickliffe and the Most Eminent of his Disciples," etc., 1764; LENFANT, "Histoire de la Guerre des Hussites;" PALACKY, "History of Bohemia;" ARNOLD, "History of the Hussites," (in Bohemian,) 1848; MAJOR-GENERAL J. MITCHELL, "Biographies of Eminent Soldiers of the Last Four Centuries," 1865.

Zizim. See JEM.

Zizka. See ZISKA.

Zobaidah or Zobaydah. See ZOBEIDAH.

Zobeidah, zo-bā'dah or zo-bī'dah, written also **Zobeydah, Zobaidah, and Zobaydah, [Fr. ZOBEÏDE, zo'bā'éd']** a celebrated Persian princess, distinguished by her wisdom, virtue, and beneficence, born about 765 A.D., was the cousin-german and wife of Haroun-al-Raschid. She had a son Ameen, (Amin,) who became caliph. After the death of Haroun-al-Raschid she resided at Bagdad. Died in 831 A.D.

Zobéide. See ZOBEIDAH.

Zobel, tso'bel, (BENJAMIN,) a German artist, born at Memmingen, in Bavaria, in 1762, resided many years in England, where he was patronized by George III. He

was distinguished for his skill in painting on gold and silver grounds, and was the inventor of a method of painting called *marmotinto*. Died in 1831.

Zobeydah. See ZOBAYDAH.

Zoboli, dzo'bo-lee, (ALFONSO,) an Italian astronomer, born at Reggio in the sixteenth century; died about 1640.

Zoccoli, dzok'ko-lee, (CARLO,) an Italian architect, born at Naples in 1718; died in 1771.

Zo'e [Gr. Ζωή] **I.**, called CARBONOPSINA, Empress of the East, was the wife of Leo VI., whom she survived. She had a son, Constantine VII., (Porphyrogenitus.) She died about 919 A.D.

Zoe II., Empress of the East, a daughter of Constantine IX., was married to Romanus Argyrus, who became emperor in 1028. She caused him to be murdered in 1034, and took in his place Michael IV. After his death, in 1041, she was married twice,—to Michael V. and Constantine X. Died in 1050.

Zoëga, tso-ä'gä, (GEORG,) an eminent Danish archaeologist, of Italian extraction, was born in the county of Schackenburg, Jutland, in 1755. He studied at Göttingen, and in 1776 made the tour of Switzerland and Italy. In 1782 he made his third visit to Rome, where he continued to reside for the greater part of his life. He was patronized by Pope Pius VI. and Cardinal Borgia, and was appointed, through the influence of the latter, interpreter of modern languages to the Propaganda College. He published in 1787 his "Numi Ægyptii Imperatorii prostantes in Museo Borgiano Velitris," etc., being a catalogue of the Egyptian coins struck by the Roman emperors, contained in the Borgia Museum. This work was received with great favour, and was followed by his treatise on obelisks, entitled "De Origine et Usu Obeliscorum," (1797,) which is esteemed one of the most valuable productions of the kind. Besides the above works, he published a catalogue of the Coptic manuscripts in the library of Cardinal Borgia, ("Catalogus Codicum Copticorum," etc.), and an account of the antique bas-reliefs at Rome, entitled "Bassi-Rilievi antichi di Roma," (2 vols., 1808.) The latter, written conjointly with Piranesi, was left unfinished. Zoëga was appointed in 1802 professor in the University of Kiel; but he was exempted from the duties of the office, and permitted to remain at Rome, where he died in 1809.

See WELCKER, "Zoëga's Leben, Sammlung seiner Briefe," etc., 2 vols., 1819; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Zoellner. See ZÖLLNER.

Zoes, zoes, [Lat. ZOE'SIUS,] (HENRY,) a Flemish jurist, born at Amersfort in 1571. He became professor of law at Louvain about 1607, and wrote several works on law. Died in 1627.

Zoest. See SÖST.

Zofani or **Zoffany, zof'fa-ne** or **tsof'fä-nec,** (JOHANN,) a German painter, born in 1735, settled in England, where he acquired the friendship of Sir Joshua Reynolds and was patronized by the royal family. He became one of the first members of the Royal Academy in 1768. Among his principal works are an "Indian Tiger-Hunt" and "The Embassy of Hyder Alee to Calcutta." Died in 1810.

See PILKINGTON, "Dictionary of Painters."

Zogoskin or **Zagoskin, zä-gos'kën** or **zo-gos'kin,** (MIKHAIL NIKOLAIVITCH,) written also **Zogoskine,** a Russian novelist and dramatic writer, of Tartar extraction, was born in the government of Penza in 1789. Having published several popular comedies, he brought out in 1829 his romance entitled "George Miloslavsky, or the Russians in 1612," which met with enthusiastic favour from all classes in Russia, as a faithful picture of the national character and manners. Besides the above, he wrote several other novels, and a number of prose essays. Died in 1852.

See "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1833.

Zo'gra-phos, (CONSTANTINE,) a Greek orator and politician, born in the Morea about 1798. He became the head of the ministry in 1837, and ambassador to Saint Petersburg in 1850. Died in 1856.

Zoheir, zo'här', an Arabian poet, contemporary with Mohammed. He was the author of one of the seven poems

of the "Moallakat." He was the father of the poet Kaah.

Zoi-lus, a Greek critic and grammarian of uncertain period. According to Vitruvius, he was a contemporary of Ptolemy Philadelphus, (285-247 B.C.;) others think that he flourished about 360-330 B.C. He was notorious for the malignity of his criticism of Homer.

Zoilus, a Greek physician, mentioned by Galen.

Zola, (ÉMILE,) a French novelist of great realistic power, was born in Paris in 1840. Among his works are "Contes à Ninon," "Les Mystères de Marseille," "L'Assommoir," and "Nana," (1880.)

Zola, dzo'lâ, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian theologian, born near Brescia in 1739. He was professor of history at Pavia, and favoured the reforms of the emperor Joseph II. Died in 1806.

Zolkiewski, zol-ke-ev'skee, (STANISLAS,) a Polish general, born in 1547. He became general-in-chief of the army of Sigismund III. about 1609. He invaded Russia and captured Moscow in 1610. In 1620 he conducted an army against the Turks. Having been deserted by some mutinous officers and men, he was overpowered by the Turks and killed the same year.

Zoll, tsol, (HERMANN,) a German jurist, born in 1643. He became professor of law at Marburg in 1674, and published a number of able legal works. Died in 1725.

Zol'li-cof'fer or **Zollikofer,** (FELIX,) an American general, born in Maury county, Tennessee, in 1812. He became editor of the "Nashville Banner," a Whig paper, and was elected to Congress in 1852. Having taken arms against the Union, he commanded the force which was defeated at Mill Spring, where he was killed on the 19th of January, 1862.

Zollikofer, tsol'le-ko'fer, (GEORG JOACHIM,) an eminent Swiss theologian and pulpit orator, born at Saint Gall in 1730. He finished his studies at Utrecht, and in 1758 became pastor of the Calvinistic congregation at Leipsic, where he exercised a most beneficial influence by his eloquence and the excellence of his character. He was the author of several religious treatises and hymns of great merit, and numerous sermons, a complete collection of which appeared, in 15 vols., in 1789. Died in 1788.

See GARVE, "Ueber den Charakter Zollikofer's," 1788; SCHEITLIN, "Ueber G. J. Zollikofer," 1832.

Zöllner or **Zoellner, tsöl'ner,** (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German writer, born at Neudamm in 1753. He was minister of the church of Saint Nicholas, in Berlin. Died in 1804.

Zollogoob or **Zollogub, zol'lo-goob,** written also **Sollogub** and **Zollohub,** (VLADIMIR ALEXANDROVITCH,) a popular Russian writer, born at Saint Petersburg about 1815, published a novel entitled "Tarantas," which has been translated into English and German, also poems, essays, and dramas. Died in 1882.

Zon'a-ras, [Gr. Ζωνάριος,] (JOANNES,) a Byzantine theologian and historian of the twelfth century, lived under the reign of Alexius Comnenus, by whom he was appointed to several high offices. He was the author of a "Chronicon," or annals from the creation down to 1118, which was continued by Nicetas Acominatus, also "Commentaries on the Sacred Canons," etc.

Zonca, dzon'kâ, (VICTOR,) an Italian mathematician of the seventeenth century, was the author of a work entitled "New Theatre of Machines," giving an account of various mechanical inventions.

Zoobof or **Zoubof, zoo'bof,** written also **Zoubov** and **Subov,** (PLATON,) a Russian courtier, born in 1767. He became in 1791 the favourite of the empress Catherine II., who appointed him grand master of the artillery. He was the most powerful Russian subject until the death of Catherine, (1796,) after which he was disgraced. He was one of the conspirators that killed Paul I., in 1801. Died in 1822.

See "Mémoires secrets sur la Russie," 1800.

Zooiski, Zuiski, or **Zouiski,** (pronounced almost *zvis'kee,*) (VASILII,) a Russian prince and general, was a descendant of Vladimir the Great. He was the head of the government during the minority of Ivan IV., by whose order he was executed in 1544.

Zooski, Zuiski, or Zouiski, (VASILII,) a son of the preceding, distinguished himself by his successful defence of Pleskov against the Polish general Zamoyski in 1582. He was murdered by Boris Godonof in 1587.

Zopelli, dzo-pe'l'lee, (GIACOMO,) a mediocre Italian poet, born at Venice in 1639; died in 1718.

Zopf, tsöpf, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German historian, born at Gera in 1691. He published in 1729 a "Universal History." Died in 1774.

Zöpfl, tsöpf'l, (HEINRICH MATTHÄUS,) a German jurist, and professor of civil law at Heidelberg, was born at Bamberg in 1807. He published a number of legal and political works.

Zoppio, dzop'pe-o, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian writer, born at Bologna in the sixteenth century. He translated the first four books of Virgil's "Æneid" into verse, and wrote original poems, "Rime," (1567.) Died in 1591.

His son MELCHIOR, born at Bologna about 1544, was professor of philosophy at that city about fifty years. He wrote four tragedies and two comedies. Died in 1634.

Zoppo, dzop'po, (MARCO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1451, was a pupil of Andrea Mantegna. Died in 1517.

Zoppo, (PAOLO,) an Italian painter, noted for the fineness of his touch, was born at Brescia; died in 1515.

Zoppo di Lugano. See DISCEPOLI.

Zopyre. See ZOPYRUS.

Zop'ÿ-rus, [Gr. Ζώπυρος; Fr. ZOPYRE, zo'pèr',] a Persian officer of Darius Hystaspis. When that king was besieging the revolted city of Babylon, Zopyrus gained admission into the city by the following stratagem. He cut off his nose and ears, and presented himself to the enemy as a deserter who wished to revenge the cruel treatment he had received from Darius. His story was credited, and he was appointed commander of the troops in Babylon, which he delivered to Darius.

Zopyrus, a Greek physician or surgeon of Alexandria, flourished about 100 B.C. or 80 B.C. He invented an antidote for Ptolemy Auletes, and also one for Mithridates. Galen mentions a letter from Zopyrus to Mithridates on the subject of his antidote.

Zorgh, zORG, written also **Sorgh,** (HENDRIK,) a Dutch painter of fairs, markets, etc., born at Rotterdam in 1621, was a pupil of Teniers. Died in 1684.

Zorn, tsorn, (PETER,) a learned German theologian and philologist, born at Hamburg in 1682. He was well versed in the Greek language and antiquities, on which he wrote several treatises. He often changed his place of residence. From 1715 to 1720 he was rector at Plön. He became professor of history and eloquence at Stettin in 1725. Died at Thorn in 1746.

Zor-o-as'ter, [Gr. Ζωροάστρης; Lat. ZOROAS'TRES; Persian, ZERDOOSHT or ZERDUSHT, zer'doosht; Fr. ZOROASTRE, zo'ro'âstr',] a Bactrian or Persian philosopher, celebrated as the founder or reformer of the Magian religion. The time in which he lived is not ascertained. According to the "Zendavesta," (in which his name is written ZARATHUSTRA,) he lived in the reign of Vitasta, whom the Persians call Gushtâsp, and whom some writers identify with Hystaspes, the father of Darius I. Firdousee, (Firdausi,) in his great poem the "Shâh Nâmah," likewise makes him contemporary with Gushtâsp. Some authors conjecture that he lived more than 1500 years before the Christian era. The first Greek writer that mentions him is Plato. According to Aristotle, Eudoxus, Hermippus, and other ancients, Zoroaster lived 5000 years or more before the time of Plato. Niebuhr regards him as a mythical personage. Tradition presents him in the characters of legislator, prophet, pontiff, and philosopher. The doctrines usually ascribed to him are contained in the "Zend Avesta," which may be termed the Zoroastrian Scriptures. These are written in the language of ancient Persia, and profess to give the revelations made by Ormuzd to his servant and prophet Zarathustra. (Zoroaster.)

The Zoroastrian system of religion teaches that the world or universe is the scene of a conflict between two principles,—the good, called Ormuzd, and the evil, called Ahriman; that each of these possesses creative power, but that the good principle is eternal, and will finally

prevail over Ahriman, who will sink with his followers into darkness, which is their native element. According to some authorities, he also believed in an infinite Deity or Being, called "Time without bounds." His religion gradually degenerated into an idolatrous worship of fire and the sun. (See ORMUZD.)

See ANQUETIL-DUFERRON, "Zendavesta," 3 vols., 1771; HYDE, "Veterum Persarum et Magorum Religionis Historia," 1760; RHODE, "Der heilige Sage der alten Baktren, Meden und Persen;" DE PASTORET, "Zoroastre, Confucius et Mahomet," 1787; H. G. SCHNEIDER, "De Nomine et Vita Zoroastris," 1708; DE BOCK, "Mémoires sur Zoroastre et Confucius," 1787; HÖLTY, "Zoroaster und sein Zeitalter," 1836; MÉNANT, "Zoroastre, Essai sur la Philosophie religieuse de la Perse," 1848; MILMAN, "History of Christianity;" REV. J. WILSON, "Religion of the Parsees." See, also, the article on "Zend Avesta," in the "New American Cyclopædia," by PROFESSOR WHITNEY.

Zoroastre or Zoroastres. See ZOROASTER.

Zorobabel. See ZERUBBABEL.

Zorrilla y Moral, thor-rèl'yâ e mo-râl', (DON JOSÉ,) an eminent Spanish poet and dramatist, born at Valladolid in 1817. Being destined by his father for the legal profession, he was sent to the Seminario de los Nobles at Madrid in 1827, but, instead of the study of law, he devoted himself to poetry and literary pursuits, and became a contributor to the journal "El Artista." His elegy on the death of the poet Larra (1837) was received with enthusiastic admiration, and raised the highest hopes of his future excellence. In 1841 he published his "Songs of the Troubadour," ("Cantos del Trovador,") which were equally successful. His other principal works are the comedies of "The Shoemaker and the King," ("El Zapatero y el Rey," 1840) and "Don Juan Tenario," a "Collection of Historical Legends and Traditions," (1840) and "Granada, an Oriental Poem, with the Legend of Al-Hamar," (1853.)

Zor'tan, (PETRATSCH,) a Hungarian peasant, born near Temesvar in 1537; died in 1724, at the age of one hundred and eighty-five years.

See SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, "Code of Health and Longevity," vol. ii., Edinburgh, 1807.

Zorzi, dzort'see, [Lat. GEORGIUS,] (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian Jesuit and metaphysician, born at Venice in 1747. He published a "Prospectus of a New Italian Encyclopædia," (1775,) but only lived long enough to give a small specimen of it. Died in 1779.

See VANETTI, "Vita Alex. Georgii," 1779.

Zosime. See ZOSIMUS.

Zos'i-mus, [Gr. Ζώσιμος; Fr. ZOSIME, zo'zè'm',] a Greek historian of the fifth century, lived under Theodosius II. He was the author of a "History of the Roman Empire down to 410 A.D.," in six books, all of which is extant. He was a pagan, and is accused of partiality by some orthodox writers. His style is neat and pure.

Zosimus, a Greek ecclesiastic, succeeded Innocent I. as Bishop of Rome in 417 A.D. He confirmed the sentence of heresy pronounced against the Pelagians, and was the author of letters and controversial treatises. Died in December, 418.

Zoubof or Zoobov. See ZOOROF.

Zouch, zootch, (RICHARD,) an English jurist, born in Wiltshire about 1590, became regius professor of law at Oxford in 1620. He afterwards rose through several offices to be judge of the high court of admiralty. He was the author of a number of legal works, in Latin. Died about 1660.

Zouch, (THOMAS,) an English divine and writer, born in Yorkshire in 1737, became rector of Scrayingham in 1793, and subsequently a prebendary of Durham. He published "An Attempt to illustrate some of the Prophecies of the Old and New Testament," (1800.) "Memoir of the Life and Writings of Sir Philip Sidney," (1808,) and other works. Died in 1815.

Zouiski. See ZOOISKI.

Zoust. See SÖST.

Zrinyi, zrën'yee, written also **Zriny,** (NICHOLAS,) a celebrated Hungarian general, born in 1518, was Ban of Croatia, which he defended twelve years against the Turks. In 1566 he was besieged in the town of Szigeth by Solymán the Magnificent, at the head of 65,000 men, while his own forces were but 3000. After a resistance of a month, the city was taken, and Zrinyi, with his few

remaining followers, defended themselves for a time in the citadel, and, in the final assault, rushed forth and fell fighting. His heroic achievements have been immortalized in one of Körner's dramas.

Zrinyi, (NICHOLAS,) a Hungarian warrior and poet, a great-grandson of the preceding, born in 1616, became Ban of Croatia, and greatly distinguished himself in war against the Turks. Died in 1664.

Zschackwitz, tshák'wīts, (JOHANN,) a German jurist, born near Naumburg in 1669, lectured on law at Halle, and wrote on history and public law. Died in 1744.

Zschokke, tshok'keh, (JOHANN HEINRICH DANIEL,) a popular German writer, born at Magdeburg on the 22d of March, 1771. He was educated at the University of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. He produced in 1793 a drama called "Abällino the Bandit," which was successful. His next work was "Julius von Sassen," a drama, (1796.) About 1796 he left Frankfurt, and travelled through Germany and France. He settled in Switzerland, and took an active part in the political affairs of that country (between 1798 and 1803) as a civil officer of the republic. He wrote several works on Swiss history, among which is a "History of the Combats and Fall of the Swiss Mountain- and Forest-Cantons," (1801.) In 1803 or 1804 he was appointed a member of the council of mines and forests. He resided many years at Aarau, whither he removed about 1808. From 1807 to 1813 he edited a popular periodical called "Miscellany of the Most Recent Events," ("Miscellen für die neueste Weltkunde.") He was a prolific writer of novels, tales, poems, and histories. His novels are commended for their good moral tone, and are remarkable for humour. He wrote a "History of Bavaria," (4 vols., 1813-18,) and a "History of Switzerland for the Swiss People," (1822,) which is highly esteemed. Among his most popular works are "Hours of Devotion," ("Stunden der Andacht,") an eloquent exposition of modern rationalism, and "The Goldmaker's Village," a tale. He died in January, 1848.

See his autobiography, entitled "Selbstschau," 1841; E. PRENSDORF, "Notice sur la Vie de Zschokke," 1844; BAER, "Zschokke, sein Leben und sein Werken," 1849; MUENCH, "Zschokke geschildert nach seinen vorzüglichsten Lebensmomenten," 1830; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1844.

Zuallart, zü'äl'är', (JEAN,) a Belgian traveller, visited the Holy Land in 1586, and published a "Journey to Jerusalem," (1587.) Died after 1632.

Zuazo, thoo-á'tho, almost thwá'tho, (ALFONSO,) a Spanish jurist, born at Olmedo about 1466. He was sent by Cardinal Ximenes to America in 1516 to protect the natives from the cruelty of the Spaniards. He received from Ximenes full power to govern the colonies, and he used his power in favour of justice and humanity. In 1522 he became Governor of Cuba, where he reformed the courts of justice. Died in Saint Domingo in 1527.

Zuber, tsoo'ber, (MATTHÄUS,) a German writer of Latin poetry, born at Neuburg, on the Danube, in 1570. He published "Various Poems," ("Poemata varia," 1598,) and "Epigrammata," (1605.) Died in 1623.

Zuccardi, dzook-kar'dee, (UBERTINO,) an Italian jurist, born at Correggio about 1480; died in 1541.

Zuccarelli, dzook-ká-re'l'lee, or **Zuccherelli**, dzook-ká-re'l'lee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian landscape-painter, born near Florence in 1702. He visited England in 1752, and became one of the first members of the Royal Academy. After a residence of more than twenty years in England, where he was extensively patronized, he returned to Florence, and died in 1788.

Zuccarini, tsoók-ká-ree'nee, (JOSEPH GERARD,) an eminent German botanist, born at Munich in 1798. He was professor of botany at that city, and described the plants collected by Siebold, in the "Flora Japonica," (1835.) Among his works is "Instruction in Botany," (1834.) Died in 1848.

Zuccaro, dzook-ká-ro, or **Zuccherero**, dzook-ká-ro, (FEDERIGO,) an Italian painter, born at Sant' Angelo, in the duchy of Urbino, in 1543. He was instructed by his elder brother Taddeo, several of whose unfinished pictures he completed. Having executed some important works at Florence and Rome, he visited the Netherlands and England, where he painted portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Sir Francis Walsingham, and other eminent persons. After his return to Rome

he completed the frescos of the Pauline Chapel, in the Vatican, which he had previously begun at the request of Gregory XIII. On the invitation of Philip II., he repaired to Spain about 1585, and was employed to paint the Escorial. In 1595 he became the founder and the first president of the Academy of Saint Luke, at Rome. He was also skilled in sculpture and architecture, and published a work entitled "L'Idée de' Pittori, Scultori ed Architetti." Zuccaro was one of the most admired artists of his time; but later critics have not assigned him so high a rank. Died in 1609.

See WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting;" VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Zuccaro, (MARIO,) an Italian medical writer, born in the sixteenth century at Naples, where he became professor of medicine. Died in 1634.

Zuccaro, (TADDEO,) a brother of Federigo, noticed above, was born in 1520. At an early age he visited Rome, where he lived for a time in great destitution and was employed as a colour-grinder. He was afterwards patronized by the popes Julius III. and Paul IV., and Cardinal Alexander Farnese, for whom he painted a series of frescos in the palace at Caprarola, illustrating the glories of the Farnese family, since engraved by Prenner. Died in 1566.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Zuccheili, dzook-kel'lee, (ANTONIO,) of Gradisca, a Capuchin monk, who went as a missionary to Congo in 1697. In 1712 he published an interesting "Account of his Travels, with a Description of Angola and Congo."

Zuccherelli. See ZUCCARELLI.

Zuccherero. See ZUCCARO, (FEDERIGO.)

Zucchi, dzook-ke'e, (ANTONIO,) a Venetian painter, born in 1726, resided several years in England, where he executed a number of frescos, and became an associate of the Royal Academy. Died at Rome in 1795.

Zucchi, (BARTOLOMEO,) an Italian writer, born at Monza about 1560, became a priest. He wrote several biographies and historical works. Died in 1631.

Zucchi, (GIACOMO,) an Italian painter, born at Florence, was a pupil of Vasari. He went to Rome about 1572, and worked there with success. Died about 1590.

Zucchi, (MARGO ANTONIO,) a famous Italian improvisatore, born at Verona. He composed verses extempore in public. Died in 1764.

Zuccolo, dzook-ko-lo, (LUIGI,) an Italian writer, born at Faenza about 1570. He published several works on moral philosophy and other subjects.

Zuccolo, (LUIGI,) an Italian jurist, born in 1599. He wrote "De Ratione Statús," (1663.) Died in 1668.

Zucconi, dzook-ko'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian poet and bibliographer, born at Venice in 1721, was appointed censor of books. He died prematurely in 1754.

Zuckert, tsoók'kert, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German medical writer, born at Berlin in 1737. He wrote several works on diet and regimen, which are commended. Died in 1778.

Zuichem or **Zuichemus**, (VIGLIUS.) See AYTA.

Zuingli. See ZWINGLE.

Zuinglius. See ZWINGLE.

Zumala-Carreguy, thoo-má'lá kár-rá'gee, (DON TOMAS,) a celebrated Spanish commander in the service of Don Carlos, was born near Villareal in 1788. He served under General Mina in 1813, and attained the rank of colonel in 1825, being appointed at the same time governor of Ferrol. After the death of Ferdinand VII. he became leader of a band of insurgents in the Basque provinces, with whom he defeated General Rodil in the valley of Amescos in 1834, which was followed by several other signal victories over the forces of Queen Christina. He was mortally wounded while preparing to besiege Bilbao, in 1835.

See HENNINGSEN, "Twelve Months of Campaign with Zumala-Carreguy," 2 vols., 1836; MADRAZO, "Historia militar y política de Zumala-carreguy," 1844; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1837; "Blackwood's Magazine" for August, 1845, and July, 1846.

Zumbo, dzoom'bo, or **Zummo**, dzoom'mo, (GAETANO GIULIO,) a Sicilian artist, born at Syracuse in 1656, was celebrated as a modeller of figures in coloured wax. He was a skilful anatomist, and his anatomical preparations in wax were greatly admired. Died in 1701.

Zumpt, tsōmpt, (AUGUST WILHELM,) nephew of Karl Gottlob, noticed below, was born at Königsberg in 1815. He published, among other works, "Commentationes epigraphicæ ad Antiquitates Romanas pertinentes," (2 vols., 1850-54.)

Zumpt, (KARL GOTTLÖB,) a German scholar, born at Berlin in 1792. He studied at Heidelberg under Creuzer, and in 1828 became professor of Roman literature in the University of Berlin. His "Latin Grammar," published in 1818, enjoys a very high reputation, and has been translated into English. He was also the author of several valuable essays on Roman customs and antiquities, among which we may name "On the Architecture of the Roman Dwelling-House," (1844,) and "On the Religion of the Romans," (1845.) He likewise prepared editions of Quintilian's "Institutiones Oratoriæ," and other Latin classics. Died in 1849.

Zumsteege, tsōm'stäg, (JOHANN RUDOLF,) a German composer, born in 1760. His songs and ballads are particularly admired. He was an intimate friend of Schiller, several of whose lyrics he set to music. Died in 1802.

Zuñiga, de, dà thoon-ye'gá, (DON DIEGO ORTIZ,) a Spanish historian, born at Seville. He wrote a "History of Seville," (1677.) Died in 1680.

Zunz, tsōonts, (LEOPOLD,) a learned German Jew, born at Detmold in 1794, became principal of the Jewish Seminary at Berlin. He published "The Synagogal Poetry of the Middle Ages," and other works.

Zurbanó, thoor-bá'no, (MARTIN,) a Spanish general, born about 1780, served in the army of Queen Christina, and, when she was compelled to leave Spain, attached himself to Espartero. He was betrayed into the hands of the enemy in 1845, and shot.

Zurbaran, thoor-bá-rán', (FRANCISCO,) an eminent Spanish painter, born in Estremadura in 1598. He studied under Juan de Roelas at Seville, where he produced a great number of his best works. Among these may be named his "Saint Thomas Aquinas," an altar-piece in the church of the College of Saint Thomas Aquinas, esteemed one of the most admirable pictures ever executed in Spain, and the altar-pieces in the churches of San Lorenzo and Sant' Antonio Abad. A few of his works are to be seen in the galleries of Paris, Berlin, and Dresden; and at Munich, a "Virgin and Saint John returning from the Sepulchre of Christ." Zurbaran received the title of painter to King Philip III., and was patronized by his successor, Philip IV. He is sometimes called "the Spanish Caravaggio," from the resemblance of his style to that of the Italian master; but he is thought in some respects to have surpassed him. He was remarkable for his fidelity to nature, richness of colouring, chiaroscuro, and exquisite representation of velvets, brocades, and white draperies. The Spanish friar was a favourite subject, in the treatment of which he was eminently successful. Died in 1662.

Zurita, thoo-ree'tá, (GERONIMO,) a Spanish historian, born at Saragossa in 1512. He studied at Alcalá, and rose through several important offices to be a member of the supreme council of Castile, in 1543. He was afterwards sent on an embassy to Germany, and in 1549 appointed historiographer of the kingdom. His principal work, entitled "Annals of the Crown of Aragon," ("Anales de la Corona de Aragon," 4 vols., 1580,) enjoys a high reputation. His candour and impartiality are praised by Prescott in his "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," (vol. ii. part ii.) Died in 1581.

Zurla, dzoor'lá, (PLACIDO,) a learned Italian cardinal, born in the Venetian States in 1769, became vicar-general to Pope Leo XII. He published a treatise "On Marco Polo and other Venetian Travellers," and "On the Voyages and Discoveries of Cadamosto." Died in 1834.

Zurlauben, zür'ló'bón' or tsōōr'lów'bēn, (BÉAT JACQUES,) a Swiss general in the service of France, commanded a brigade at Steenkerke, (1692,) and at Neerwinden. He died of wounds received at Blenheim, in 1704.

Zurlauben, de, deḡ zür'ló'bón', (BÉAT FIDÈLE ANTOINE JEAN DOMINIQUE,) Baron de la Tour-Châtillon, a Swiss general and writer, born at Zug in 1720, served in the French army many years. He wrote, besides many historical and antiquarian treatises, "A Military

History of the Swiss in the French Service," (8 vols., 1751-53,) and a "Description of Switzerland," ("Tableaux topographiques, pittoresques, physiques," etc., 4 vols., 1780-86.) Died in 1795.

Zurlo, dzoor'lo, (GIUSEPPE) COUNT, an able Italian minister of state, born at Naples in 1759. He became minister of finance in 1798. He followed the court to Palermo in 1806, when the French régime was established at Naples; but he returned in 1809, and was appointed minister of justice and of the interior by Murat. He reformed the administration, and protected learning, commerce, and agriculture. In 1815 he retired from office. Died in 1828.

Zurner, tsōōr'nēr, (ADAM FRIEDRICH,) a German geographer, born near Oelsnitz about 1680, produced several maps of Saxony and other parts of Germany. Died in 1742.

Zuylichem. See HUYGENS.

Zuzzi, dzoot-sá'ree, (GIOVANNI LUCA,) an Italian antiquary and numismatist, born at Ragusa in 1716; died at Rome in 1746.

Zwanziger, tswán'sig-ēr, (JOSEPH CHRISTIAN,) a German writer, born in Hungary in 1732. He was professor of philosophy at Leipsic, and wrote against the philosophy of Kant. Died in 1808.

Zweers, zwairs, (PHILIP,) a Dutch poet, lived at Amsterdam. He wrote "Semiramis," a tragedy, and other poems, which were admired. Died in 1774.

Zwelfer, tswél'fer, (JOHANN,) a German chemist and physician, born in the Palatinate in 1618. He practised in Vienna, and wrote several works. Died in 1668.

Zwicker, tswík'ker, (DANIEL,) a German religionist, born at Dantzic in 1612. He was once a Socinian, and afterwards an Arminian. He wrote, besides other works, "Irenicon Irenicorum," (1658,) the aim of which was to promote union among Christian sects. Died in 1678.

Zwinger, tswínc'ēr, (JAKOB,) a Swiss physician and philologist, born at Bâle in 1569, was a son of Theodore. He became professor of Greek at Bâle, and wrote a "Life of Lucian," (1602,) and "Examination of Chemical Principles," ("Principiorum Chymicorum Examen," 1606.) Died in 1610.

Zwinger, [Lat. ZWINGER'US.] (JOHANN RUDOLPH,) a Swiss physician, born at Bâle in 1692, was a son of Theodore the Younger. He was professor of medicine at Bâle for fifty-two years. Among his pupils was the famous Haller. Died in 1777.

See BUXTORF, "Vita J. R. Zwingeri," 1778.

Zwinger, [Lat. ZWINGER'US.] (THEODORE,) THE ELDER, an eminent Swiss physician and scholar, born at Bâle in 1533, was the father of Jakob. He studied at Paris and Padua. In 1565 he obtained the chair of Greek at Bâle. He published, besides other works, a collection of anecdotes, etc., entitled "Theatre of Human Life," ("Theatrum Vitæ humanæ," 1565,) and "On the Rural or Agricultural Method of Cato and Varro," ("Methodus Rustica Catonis et Varronis," 1576.) Died at Bâle in 1588.

See a "Life of Zwinger" in "Athenæ Rauricæ."

Zwinger, (THEODORE,) a grandson of the preceding, born at Bâle in 1597, was a son of Jakob. He became first pastor and superintendent of the churches of Bâle in 1630. He was also professor of divinity in that city for twenty-four years. Died in 1654.

Zwinger, (THEODORE,) a Swiss physician and botanist, born at Bâle in 1658, was a grandson of the preceding. He was a son of Johann Zwinger, (1634-96,) professor of Greek and theology at Bâle. He became in 1687 professor of physics in his native city, where he also gained a high reputation as a practitioner of medicine. In 1703 he exchanged the chair of physics for that of anatomy. He wrote several works on medicine and botany. Died in 1724.

See "Athenæ Rauricæ."

Zwingerus. See ZWINGER.

Zwingle, zwíng'g'l, **Zwingli**, or **Zuingli**, zwíng'g'lee, [Lat. ZWIN'GLIUS or ZUIN'GLIUS; Fr. ZWINGLE, zváng'l; Ger. ULRICH or HULDREICH ZWINGLI, hödl'rik tswíng'lee,] a Swiss Reformer of great eminence, was born at Wildhaus, in the canton or valley of Toggen-

burg, on the 1st of January, 1484. He was liberally educated at Bâle and Vienna, at the former of which places he studied theology under Thomas Wytttenbach. He was a diligent reader of Plato, Aristotle, Horace; and Seneca. In 1506 he took the degree of M.A. at Bâle, and was appointed priest of Glarus. About this time he acquired a profound knowledge of the original text of the New Testament, and began to test the soundness of the doctrines of the Roman Church by the standard of the gospel. "The Holy Scriptures," says Hottinger, "had been his daily and nightly study, and he knew the greater part of them literally by heart." He performed a journey to Bâle to become personally acquainted with Erasmus, whose writings he admired. He served as chaplain to a body of Swiss troops employed in Lombardy in 1515, and witnessed the great battle of Marignano. He afterwards raised his voice to dissuade the Swiss from the practice of enlisting as mercenaries in foreign armies.

In 1516 he removed from Glarus to Einsiedeln, the monastery of which was in high repute as a sanctuary and was visited by numerous pilgrims and devotees, who came to buy indulgences for their sins. Zwingle was employed there as preacher to the monastery. He had previously been convinced that several doctrines and practices of the Roman Church were not consistent with the pure religion of the gospel; but he had hitherto refrained from the public avowal of his convictions. Zwingle and Luther began about the same time to condemn the sale of indulgences, and other corruptions of the Church of Rome. He was supported by Theobald of Geroldseck, administrator of the abbey, and found at Einsiedeln another coadjutor, Leo Juda. In his sermons he insisted on the necessity of practical virtue and newness of life, instead of exterior observances, ceremonies, and superstitious practices. He also urged the bishops and other high functionaries to undertake the reformation of the Church by removing the impostures and ignorance and depravity of the priests. He corresponded with Erasmus, Capito, and Beatus Rhenanus. In December, 1518, he was appointed preacher to the collegiate church or great Münster of Zurich, where he found the priests and the people in a benighted spiritual condition. He insisted that the people should read and understand the Holy Scriptures. His bold and novel mode of preaching produced, of course, much agitation.

In 1523 the Great Council of Zurich, at the request of Zwingle, summoned the clergy of that diocese to attend a conference for the discussion of the new doctrines, and proposed that the Holy Scripture should be recognized as the standard by which doctrines must be judged. To this conference the Bishop of Constance sent John Faber, his vicar-general. Zwingle defended his course, having previously published a list of articles to be discussed, among which were the following: the power arrogated to themselves by the pope and bishops is not sanctioned by Scripture; the marriage of priests ought not to be forbidden; and no one ought to be molested for his opinions. The result of the conference was a decision of the council that Zwingle should continue to preach the gospel as he had done heretofore. "His simplicity, firmness, and gentleness," says Hess, "inspired his audience with great veneration; his eloquence and knowledge carried away those who were hesitating between the two parties." ("Life of Zwingle.") In 1524 he married Anna Reinhart. He published in 1525 a work entitled "A Discourse on True and False Religion." The mass was abolished at Zurich in 1525. About the

same time the monasteries were suppressed, and their property was appropriated to the purposes of education and charity.

Zwingle took part in a conference (between the Reformers and the Roman Catholics) which met at Berne in 1528, soon after which the Reformed religion was established in the canton of Berne. In 1529 he met Luther and Melancthon in conference at Marburg. He agreed with them in relation to fourteen articles of faith, to which they all subscribed, but he differed from them on the subject of the Eucharist, and rejected the doctrine of the real presence. For this reason Luther refused to give him the right hand of fellowship. The Swiss Reformer was the less dogmatical of the two, and was disposed to tolerate a difference of opinion on that point. The Roman Catholic party continued to predominate in most of the Swiss cantons, except Zurich, Glarus, and Berne, and they persecuted those Protestants who lived in Lucerne, Uri, Schwyz, etc. Zwingle had acquired a high reputation for wisdom, and was often consulted by the council of Zurich in relation to public affairs. His adversaries having accused him of being the chief cause of the dissensions which destroyed the peace of the country, he offered to resign; but the senate refused to accept his resignation. In 1531 the five cantons of Lucerne, Zug, Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden declared war against Berne and Zurich, which were not well prepared for the conflict. Zwingle was one of a small band that marched out to meet the enemy, and was killed at the battle of Cappel, in October, 1531. He left, besides other works, an "Exposition of the Christian Faith," in Latin, (1536). His followers were called "Evangelicals."

See MYCONIUS, "De Vita et Obitu Zwinglii," 1536; ZIEGLER, "Zwingle's Leben," 1719; TISCHER, "Zwingle's Leben," 1800; J. C. HESS, "Vie de Zwingle," 1810, which was translated into English by LUCY ARIKIN, 1812; PESTALOZZI, "Bilder aus dem Leben Zwingli's," 1819; M. RICHARD, "Zwingle biographisch geschildert," 1819; ROTERMUNDT, "Leben des Reformator U. Zwingli," 1819; MÜLLER, "Ulrich Zwingli," 1819; ROEDER, "Erzählungen aus Zwingli's Leben," 1834; J. J. HOTTINGER, "Zwingle und seine Zeit," 1842; an English version of Hottinger's work, by PROFESSOR T. C. PORTER, 1856; N. CHRISTOFFEL, "Zwingle's Leben," 1847; "Blackwood's Magazine" for August, 1828.

Zwingle or **Zwilingius**. See ZWINGLE.

Zwirner, tsv̄ēēr'ner, (ERNST FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German architect, born at Jacobswald, in Silesia, in February, 1802. He completed his studies at the Royal Academy of Architecture and the University of Berlin. In 1833 he was appointed architect of the ancient Cologne Cathedral, and undertook the completion and restoration of that grand Gothic or mediæval edifice, which had never been finished. He expended many years on this work, which is considered one of the most successful and admirable specimens of restoration which have ever appeared. Zwirner designed the castle of Count von Furstenberg at Herdringen, and several castles on the Rhine. Died in 1861.

Zylius. See ZYLL.

Zyll, van, vān zil, [Lat. ZYLIUS,] (OTHÖ,) a Dutch Jesuit, born at Utrecht in 1588. He gained some distinction as a Latin poet. Died in 1656.

Zypæus, zī-pā'is, or **Van den Zype**, vān den zī'peh, (FRANCIS,) a Flemish jurist and canonist, born at Malines in 1578. He published several legal works. Died in 1650.

His brother **HENRY**, born in 1577, was abbot of Saint-André, and wrote several works. Died in 1659.

See HENDRIK FEYE, "Discours sur la Vie de F. Zypæus," 1853; P. VAN DEN BROECK, "De F. Zypæi Vita," etc., 1852.

Zype, van den. See ZYPÆUS.

ε as k; ç as s; ġ hard; ġ as j; G, H, K, guttural; N, nasal; R, trilled; s̄ as z; t̄h as in this. (See Explanations, p. 23.)

VOCABULARY OF CHRISTIAN NAMES.

It is perhaps scarcely necessary to say that the following Vocabulary of Christian (or first) Names is not intended to be exhaustive, having been prepared simply to meet the most obvious demands of a work like the present, in the body of which the pronunciation of names of the class referred to has rarely been given. In numerous instances names which are properly surnames (such, for example, as **Fisher** AMES, **Washington** IRVING, etc.) are used as Christian names. These are not included in the present Vocabulary, as they can readily be found in their alphabetical place in the body of the work.

The order of arrangement in the Vocabulary is as follows: first the English, then the other names according to the alphabetical order of the languages to which they belong, as, Arabic, Danish, Dutch, French, etc. To avoid multiplying the references, (which must in any case be pretty numerous,) we have generally given them only when the name would be separated by some other name or names from the alphabetical place of the English name under which it is noticed. The only exception to this rule occurs when the name referred from is so different from the one referred to, that ordinary readers would not be likely to suspect the identity, as in the case of ALONZO and ALPHONSO, etc.

AARON, a'ron; Arabic, HAROON or HARŪN, hā-rōon'; Fr. AARON, a'ròn'; Ger. AARON or ARON, a'ron; Heb. אַהֲרֹן; It. ARONNE, a-ron'nà; Lat. AA'RON, (genitive, AARO'NIS;) Port. AARÃO, â-rōwn'; Sp. ARON, â-rón'.

ABEL, a'bel; Arabic, HÂBEEL or HÂBĪL, hâ'beel'; Fr. ABEL, â'bèl'; Heb. אֲבֶלֶל; Lat. A'BEL, (genitive, ABE'LIS.)

ABRAHAM, a'bra-ham; Arabic, IBRÂHEEM or IBRÂHĪM, ib-râ-heem'; Danish, ABRAHAM, âb'râ-hâm; Dutch, ABRAHAM, â'brâ-hâm; Fr. ABRAHAM, â'brâ-hâm'; Ger. ABRAHAM, â'brâ-hâm; Heb. אַבְרָהָם; It. ABRAMO, â-brâ'mo; Lat. ABRAHA'MUS, (genitive in -i;*) Russ. AVRAAM, â-vrâ-âm', or ABRAMII, â-vrâ'mee; Sp. ABRAHAN, â-brâ-ân'; Sw. ABRAHAM, â'brâ-hâm.

ABSALOM, ab'sa-lom; Fr. ABSALON, âb'sâ'lôn'; Heb. אַבְשָׁלוֹם.

ACHILLES, a-kil'lèz; Fr. ACHILLE, â'shèl'; Gr. Ἀχιλλεύς, (*Achilleus*;) It. ACHILLE, â-kèl'là; Lat. ACHIL'LES, (genitive, ACHIL'LIS;) Sp. AQUILES, â-kee'lès.

ADALBERT. See ETHELBERT.

ADAM, ad'am; Arabic, ADAM, âd'am; Danish, ADAM, â'dâm; Dutch, ADAM, â'dâm; Fr. ADAM, â'dôn'; Ger. ADAM, â'dâm; Heb. אָדָם; It. ADAMO, â-dâ'mo; Lat. ADA'MUS, (genitive in -i;*) Port. ADÃO, â-dōwn'; Sp. ADAN, â-dân'.

ADELINE, ad'e-line; Danish, ADELINE, â-dèh-lee'neh; Dutch, ADELINA, â-dèh-lee'nâ; Fr. ADELINE, âd'lèn'; Ger. ADELINE, â-dèh-lee'neh; It. ADELINA, â-dâ-lee'nâ; Lat. ADELINA, (genitive in -æ.*)

A-DOL'PHUS, ("noble wolf;" see *note* under RALPH;) Danish, ADOLF, â'dolf; Dutch, ADOLF, â'dolf; Fr. ADOLPHE, â'dolf'; Ger. ADOLF or ADOLPHI, â'dolf; It. ADOLFO, â-dol'fo; Lat. ADOL'PHUS; Sp. ADOLFO, â-dol'fo; Sw. ADOLF, â'dolf

* Latin names ending in *us* usually have the genitive in *i*; those ending in *a* or *as* take the genitive in *æ*: of those names in this table not included under the foregoing rules, the genitive will always be added.

ADRIAN, a'dre-an, or HADRIAN, hâ'dre-an; Danish, ADRIAN, â'dre-ân; Dutch, ADRIAAN, â'dre-ân; Fr. ADRIEN, â'dre-ân'; It. ADRIANO, â-dre-â'no; Lat. ADRIA'NUS or HADRIA'NUS; Port. ADRIANO, â-dre-â'no, or ADRIÃO, â-dre-ōwn'; Sp. ADRIAN, â-dre-ân'.

ÆGIDIUS. See GILES.

ÆLIAN, ee'le-an; Fr. ÉLIEN, â'le-ân'; Lat. ÆLIA'NUS, (genitive in -i.)

AFFONSO. See ALPHONSO.

AGATHA, ag'a-tha, ("good;") Danish, AGATHE, â-gâ'te-h; Dutch, AGATHA, â-gâ'tâ; Fr. AGATHE, â'gâ't'; Ger. AGATHE, â-gâ'te-h; Gr. Ἀγαθή, (*Agathê*;) It. AGATA, â'gâ-tâ; Lat. AG'ATHA; Sp. AGATA, â'gâ-tâ; Sw. AGATA, â-gâ'tâ.

AGNES, ag'nèz, ("chaste;") Danish, AGNES, â'g'nès, or AGNETE, â'g-nâ'te-h; Dutch, AGNES, â'g'nès; Fr. AGNÈS, â'n'yès'; Ger. AGNES, â'g'nès; It. AGNESE, ân-yâ'sà; Lat. AG'NES, (genitive, AGNE'TIS.)

AGOSTINHO. See AUGUSTINE.

AIMÉE. See AMY.

ALARIC, al'a-rik, ("noble ruler;") Danish, ALARICK, â'lâ-rik; Fr. ALARIC, â'lâ'rèk'; Ger. ALARICH, â'lâ-rik; It. ALARICO, â-lâ-rec'ko; Lat. ALARI'CUS; Sp. ALARICO, â-lâ-rec'ko.

ALBAN, awl'ban, ("white;") Danish, ALBANUS, âl-bâ'nus; Dutch, ALBANUS, âl-bâ'nus; It. ALBANO, âl-bâ'no; Lat. ALBA'NUS.

ALBERIC, al'ber-ic, ("elf-king?") Danish, ALBERIK, âl'bèh-rik; Fr. ALBÉRIC, âl'bâ'rèk'; Ger. ALBERICH, âl'bèh-rik'; It. ALBERICO, âl-bâ-rec'ko; Lat. ALBERI'CUS.

AL'BERT, ("all bright;") Danish, ALBRECHT, âl'brèkt; Dutch, ALBERTUS, âl-bèr'tus, or ALBERT, âl'bèrt; Fr. ALBERT, âl'bair'; Ger. ALBRECHT, âl'brèkt; It. ALBERTO, âl-bèr'to; Lat. ALBER'TUS; Sp. ALBERTO, âl-bèr'to; Sw. ALBERT, âl'bèrt.

ALCIBIADES, âl-se-bi'a-dèz, ("strong compeller;") Fr. ALCIBIADES, âl'se'be-âd'; Gr. Ἀλκιβιάδης, (*Alkibiadês*.)

VOCABULARY OF CHRISTIAN NAMES.

ALEXANDER, al-ex-an'der, (a "helper of men;") Dutch, ALEXANDER, â-lêk-sân'der; Fr. ALEXANDRE, ă'lêk'-sôndr'; Ger. ALEXANDER, â-lêk'sân'der; Gr. 'Αλέξανδρος, (*Alexandros*;) It. ALESSANDRO, â-lês-sân'dro; Lat. ALEXAN'DER, (gen. ALEXAN'DRI); Sp. ALEJANDRO or ALEXANDRO, â-là-hân'dro.

ALEWIJN. See ALVIN.

A-LEX'IS, ("help," "defence;") Fr. ALEXIS, ă'lêk'se'; Gr. 'Αλέξιος, (*Alexis*;) Russian, ALEXEI, â-lêk-să'e.

ALFONSO. See ALPHONSO.

AL'FRED, ("all peace;") Danish, ALFRED, ăl'frêd; Dutch, ALFRED, ăl'frêt; Fr. ALFRED, ăl'frêd'; Ger. ALFRED, ăl'frêt; It. ALFREDO, ăl-fră'do; Lat. ALFRE'DUS; Sp. ALFREDO, ăl-fră'do.

ALICE, ăl'iss, ("noble;") Danish, ELSE, êl'sêh; Dutch, ELSJE, êls'yeh; Fr. ALICE, ă'lêss'; Lat. ALIÇ'IA, (a-lish'e-a;) Sw. ELSA, êl'să.

ALONZO or ALONSO. See ALPHONSO.

AL-PHON'SO or A-LON'ZO; Danish, ALFONS, ăl'fons; Fr. ALPHONSE, ăl'fôns'; It. ALFONSO, ăl-fon'so; Lat. ALPHON'SUS; Port. AFFONSO, ăf-fon'so; Sp. ALFONSO, ăl-fon'so, or ALONSO, â-lon'so.

ALVIN, ăl'vin, or AL'WIN, ("winning all;") Dutch, ALEWIJN, ă'lêh-wîn'; Fr. ALVIN, ă'lü-ân'; Ger. ALWIN, ăl'wîn; It. ALVINO, ăl-vee'no; Lat. ALWI'NUS; Sp. ALUINO, ă-loo-ee'no.

AMADEUS, am-a-de'us, (a "lover of God;") Fr. AMÉDÉE, ă'mâ'dâ'; Ger. AMADEUS, â-mâ-dâ'us; It. AMEDEO, â-mâ-dă'o, or AMADEO, â-mâ-dă'o; Lat. AMADE'US; Sp. AMADEO, â-mâ-dă'o.

AMALIE. See AMELIA.

AMATA. See AMY.

AM'BROSE, ("immortal;") Danish, AMBROSIUS, ăm-bro'se-üs; Dutch, AMBROSIUS, ăm-bro'se-üs; Fr. AMBROISE, ăn'brwâz'; Ger. AMBROSIUS, ăm-bro'ze-üs, or AMBROS, ăm'brôs; It. AMBROGIO, ăm-bro'jo; Lat. AMBRO'SIUS; Sp. AMBROSIO, ăm-bro'se-o.

AMÉDÉE or AMEDEO. See AMADEUS.

AMELIA, a-mee'le-a; Danish, AMALIE, â-mă'le-eh; Fr. AMÉLIE, ă'mă'le'; Ger. AMALIE, â-mă'le-eh; Sp. AMELIA, â-mă'le-â.

AMOS, ă'môs, (a "burden;") Fr. AMOS, ă'môs'; Heb. אָמוֹס.

AMY, ă'me, (a "beloved;") Danish, AMALIE, â-mă'le-eh; Fr. AMÉE, ă'mă'; It. AMATA, â-mă'tă.

ANASTASIUS, an-a-stă'she-us, ("rising up;") Fr. ANASTASE, ă'nă'stăz'; Gr. 'Αναστάσιος, (*Anastasios*;) It. ANASTASIO, â-nă-stă'se-o; Lat. ANASTA'SIUS.

AN'DREW, ("manly," "courageous;") Danish, ANDREAS, ăn-drăs'; Dutch, ANDRIES, ăn-drees'; Fr. ANDRÉ, ăn'dră'; Ger. ANDREAS, ăn-dră'as; Gr. 'Ανδρέας, (*Andreas*;) It. ANDREA, ăn-dră'â; Lat. AN'DREAS; Port. ANDRÉ, ăn-dră'; Sp. ANDRES, ăn-drês'.

ANDRONICUS, an-dro-ni'kus,* (a "conqueror of men;") Fr. ANDRONIC or ANDRONIQUE, ăn'dro'nêk'; Gr. 'Ανδρόνικος, (*Andronikos*;) It. ANDRONICO, ăn-dro-nee'ko; Lat. ANDRONI'CUS.

ANGELICA, an-jêl'e-ka, ("angelic;") Fr. ANGÉLIQUE, ăn'zhă'lêk'; Ger. ANGELICA, ăn-gă'le-kâ; It. ANGELICA, ăn-jă'le-kâ.

ANGELUCCIO, (It.) ăn-jă-loot'cho, (a derivative from ANGELO.)

ANNA, ăn'na, or ANNE, ăn, ("grace" or "gracious," the same as the Hebrew HANNAH, which see;) Danish, ANNA, ăn'nâ; Dutch, ANNA, ăn'nâ; Fr. ANNE, ăn; Ger. ANNE, ăn'neh; It. ANNA, ăn'nâ; Lat. AN'NA.

ANNIBALE. See HANNIBAL.

ANSELM, ăn'sêlm, (a "defender;") Dutch, ANSELMUS, ăn-sêl'müs; Fr. ANSELME, ăn'sêlm'; Ger. ANSELM, ăn'sêlm; It. ANSELMO, ăn-sêl'mo; Lat. ANSEL'MUS; Sp. ANSELMO, ăn-sêl'mo.

ANTONY or ANTHONY, pronounced alike ăn'to-ne; Danish, ANTON, ăn'ton; Dutch, ANTON, ăn'ton, or ANTOON, ăn'tôn, or ANTONIUS, ăn-to'ne-üs; Fr. ANTOINE, ăn'twân'; Ger. ANTON, ăn'ton; It. ANTONIO, ăn-to'ne-o; Lat. ANTO'NIUS; Port. ANTONIO, ăn-to'ne-o; Sp. ANTONIO, ăn-to'ne-o; Sw. ANTON, ăn'ton.

AQUILES. See ACHILLES.

ARABEL'LA, (a "fair altar"?) Dutch, ARABELLA, â-râ-bel'lâ; Fr. ARABELLE, ă'ră'bêl'; Ger. ARABELLE, â-râ-bel'leh; It. ARABELLA, â-râ-bel'lâ; Lat. ARABEL'LA.

ARCHIBALD, ar'che-bauld; Fr. ARCHAMBAUD, ăr'shôn'bô'; Lat. ARCHIBAL'DUS.

ARISTARCHUS, ăr-is-tar'kus, ("best prince;") Fr. ARISTARQUE, ă'rês'tărk'; Ger. ARISTARCHUS, â-ris-tar'kus; Gr. 'Αριστάρχος, (*Aristarchos*;) Lat. ARISTAR'CHUS.

A-RIS-TO-BU'LUS, ("excellent counsellor;") Fr. ARISTOBULE, ă'rês'to'bül'; Gr. 'Αριστόβουλος, (*Aristoboulos*;) It. ARISTOBULO, â-rês-to-boo'lo; Lat. ARISTOBU'LUS.

ARMAND or ARMANT. See HERMANN.

ARNOLD, ar'nôld; Fr. ARNAUD, ărnô'; Ger. ARNOLD, ar'nolt; It. ARNALDO, ar-nâl'do; Lat. ARNOL'DUS or ARNAL'DUS.

AR'THUR; Fr. ARTHUR, ăr'tür', or ARTUS, ăr'tüüs'; It. ARTURO, ar-too'ro; Lat. ARTHU'RUS.

ATHANASIUŠ, ăth-a-nă'she-us, ("immortal;") Fr. ATHANASE, ă'tă'năz'; Gr. 'Αθανάσιος, (*Athanasios*;) It. ATANASIO, â-tă-nă'se-o; Lat. ATHANA'SIUS.

AU-GUS'TA, ("venerable;") Danish, AUGUSTE, ăw-gôös'teh; Dutch, AUGUSTE, ăw-güs'teh; Fr. AUGUSTE, ô'güst'; Ger. AUGUSTE, ăw-gôös'teh, or AUGUSTA, ăw-gôös'tâ; It. AUGUSTA, ăw-goos'tâ; Lat. AUGUS'TA.

AUGUSTINE, aw'gus-tin, or aw-gus'tin,† ("venerable;") Dutch, AUGUSTINUS, ăw-güs-tee'nüs, or AUGUSTIJN, ăw'güs-tin'; Fr. AUGUSTIN, ô'güs'tân'; It. AUGUSTINO, ăw-goos-tee'no; Lat. AUGUSTI'NUS; Port. AGOSTINHO, â-gos-tên'yo; Sp. AUGUSTIN, ăw-goos-tên'.

AU-GUS'TUS; Danish, AUGUST, ăw'güst; Dutch, AUGUSTUS, ăw-güs'tüs; Fr. AUGUSTE, ô'güst'; Ger. AUGUST, ăw'güst; It. AUGUSTO, ăw-goos'to; Lat. AUGUS'TUS; Sw. AUGUST, ăw'güst.

AURELIUS, aw-ree'le-us; Fr. AURÈLE, ô'ră'l'; Ger. AU'RELIUS, ăw-ră'le-üs; It. AURELIO, ăw-ră'le-o.

AVRAAM. See ABRAHAM.

BALDASSARE. See BALTHASAR.

BALDWIN, (a "bold winner;") Danish, BALDUIN, băld'ô-oen' or băld'ween; Dutch, BOUDEWIJN, bôw'dêh-wîn'; Fr. BAUDOIN, bô'doo-ân'; Ger. BALDUIN, băl'dô-oen'; It. BALDOVINO, băl-do-vee'no; Lat. BALDUI'NUS.

* Pronounced *Andron'icus* in Shakspeare.

† See Disputed or Doubtful Pronunciations, p. 2344.

BALTHASAR, bál'táz-ər, ("without treasure"?) Dutch, BALTHASAR, bál'tá'sar; Fr. BALTHAZAR or BALTHASAR, bál'tá'zár'; It. BALDASSARE, bál-dás-sá'rá; Lat. BALTHASAR, (genitive, BALTHASARIS;) Sp. BALTASAR, bál-tá-sar'.

BAPTIST, (a "baptizer;") Fr. BAPTISTE, báp'tèst'; Ger. BAPTIST, báp'tíst; It. BATTISTA, bāt-tès'tá; Lat. BAPTISTA; Port. BAPTISTA, báp-tès'tá; Sp. BAUTISTA, dōw-tès'tá.

BARBARA, bar'ba-rə, ("foreign," "stranger;") Dutch, BARBARA, bar'bá-rá; Fr. BARBE, bǎrb; Ger. BARBARA, bar'bá-rá; It. BARBARA, bar'bá-rá; Lat. BARBARA.

BAR'DULPH, (a "famous helper"?) Fr. BARDOLPHE, bǎr'doll'; It. BARDOLFO, bar-dol'fo; Lat. BARDULPHUS.

BAREND. See BERNARD.

BARNABAS, bar'nə-bas, or BARNABY, bar'nə-be, (a "son of consolation;") Danish, BARNABAS, bar'ná-bás; Dutch, BARNABAS, bar'ná-bás; Fr. BARNABÉ, bǎr-ná'bá'; Ger. BARNABAS, bar'ná-bás; It. BARNABA, bar'ná-bá; Lat. BAR'NABAS, (genitive, BAR'NABÆ;) Sp. BARNABÉ, bǎr-ná-bá'.

BAR'THOL'OM-EW, ("warlike son"?) Danish, BARTHOLOMEUS, bar-to-lo-mā'ús; Dutch, BARTHOLOMEUS, bar-tol-o-mā'ús; Fr. BARTHÉLEMI, bǎr'tál'me'; Ger. BARTHOLOMÄUS, bar-to-lo-mā'ús; It. BARTOLOMEO, bar-to-lom-mā'ō; Lat. BARTHOLOMÆ'US; Port. BARTHOLOMEU, bar-to-lo-mê'oo; Russ. VARFOLOMEI, var-fol-o-mǎ'e; Sp. BARTOLOMÉ, bar-to-lo-má'; Sw. BARTHOLOMÄUS, bar-to-lo-mā'ús.

BASIL, bá'zil, ("kingly;") Danish, BASILIUS, bá-šee'le-ús; Dutch, BASILIUS, bá-šee'le-ús; Fr. BASILE, bǎ-zél'; Ger. BASILIUS, bá-zee'le-ús; Gr. Βασίλειος, (Basileios,) or Βασίλιος, (Basiliios;) It. BASILIO, bá-šee'le-o; Lat. BASILIUS; Russ. VASILII, vǎ-see'lee or vǎ-sèl'ye; Sw. BASILIUS, bá-si'le-ús.

BAUDOUIN. See BALDWIN.

BEATRICE, bee'a-triss, ("making happy;") Danish, BEATRIX, bà-á'triks; Dutch, BEATRIX, bà-á'triks; Fr. BÉATRICE, bà-á'trèss'; Ger. BEATRIX, bà-á'triks, or BEATRICE, bà-á-treet'seh; It. BEATRICE, bà-á-tree'chà; Lat. BEATRIX, (genitive, BEATRICES;) Sp. BEATRIZ, bà-á-trè'ts'; Sw. BEATRIX, bà-á'triks.

BENEDETTA. See BENEDICTA.

BEN'E-DICT or BEN'NET, ("blessed;") Danish, BENEDICT, bǎ'nèh-dikt'; Dutch, BENEDICTUS, bà-nèh-dik'tús; Fr. BENOÎT, bèn-nwâ'; Ger. BENEDICT, bǎ'nèh-dikt'; It. BENEDETTO, bà-nà-det'to; Lat. BENEDICTUS; Sp. BENITO, bà-nee'to, or BENEDICTO, bà-nà-dèk'to; Sw. BENGT, bǎngt.

BENEDICTA, ben-e-dik'tə, ("blessed," feminine;) Fr. BENOÎTE, bèn-nwât'; It. BENEDETTA, bà-nà-det'tá; Lat. BENEDICTA; Sp. BENITA, bà-nee'tá.

BENGT. See BENEDICT.

BENJAMIN, (the "son of a right hand;") Danish, BENJAMIN, bèn'yá-meen'; Fr. BENJAMIN, bôn'zhǎ'mán'; Ger. BENJAMIN, bèn'yá-meen'; It. BENIAMINO, bèn-yá-mee'no; Lat. BENJAMINUS.

BENNET. See BENEDICT.

BENOÎT. See BENEDICT.

BENOÎTE. See BENEDICTA.

BERENICE, bér-ē-ni'se, or BERNICE, bér'niss, ("bringing victory;") Fr. BÉRÉNICE, bǎ'rǎ'nèss'; Gr. Βερενίκη, (Bere-

nike;) It. BERENICE, bà-rà-nee'chà; Lat. BERENICE, (genitive, BERENICES.)

BERNABÉ. See BARNABAS.

BERNARD, bér'nard, ("strong or hardy bear;"*) Danish, BERNHARD, bǎrn'hárd; Dutch, BERNHARDUS or BAREND, bǎ'rènt; Fr. BERNARD, bér'nǎr'; Ger. BERNHARD, bǎrn'hárt; It. BERNARDO, bér-nar'do; Lat. BERNARDUS; Sw. BERNHARD, bǎrn'hárd.

BERNICE. See BERENICE.

BERTHA, bér'tə, ("bright" or "famous;") Dutch, BERTHA, bér'tá; Fr. BERTHE, bért; Ger. BERTHA, bér'tá; It. BERTA, bér'tá; Lat. BER'THA; Sw. BERTHA, bér'tá.

BERTRAM, bér'tram, ("fair," "illustrious;") Fr. BERTRAND, bér'trôn'; Ger. BERTRAM, bér'trám.

BIAGIO. See BLASE.

BIANCA. See BLANCH.

BIRGITTE. See BRIDGET.

BLANCH, blántch, ("white;") Danish, BLANCA, blǎng'ká; Dutch, BLANCA, blǎng'ká; Fr. BLANCHE, blónsh; Ger. BLANCA or BLANKA, blǎng'ká; It. BIANCA, be-án'ká; Lat. BLAN'CHA; Sp. BLANCA, blǎng'ká; Sw. BLANKA, blǎng'ká.

BLASE, bláz, ("sprouting forth;") Danish, BLASIUS, blǎ'se-ús; Dutch, BLASIUS, blǎ'se-ús; Fr. BLAISE, bláz; Ger. BLASIUS, blǎ'ze-ús; It. BIAGIO, be-á'jo; Lat. BLASIUS, (blǎ'she-us;) Sp. BLAS, blás; Sw. BLASIUS, blǎ'se-ús.

BONA, bo'na, ("good;") Fr. BONNE, bon; Lat. BO'NA.

BONAVENTURE, bon'a-ven'túr, ("good fortune;") Fr. BONAVENTURE, bonǎ'vôn'tür'; It. BONAVENTURA, bonǎ-vèn-too'rǎ; Lat. BONAVENTURA.

BONIFACE, bon'e-fáss, (a "well-doer;") Danish, BONIFACIUS, bo-ne-fǎ'se-ús; Dutch, BONIFACIUS, bo-ne-fǎ'se-ús; Fr. BONIFACE, bon'e-fáss'; Ger. BONIFAZ, bo-ne-fáts', or BONIFACIUS, bo-ne-fát'se-ús; It. BONIFACIO, bo-ne-fǎ'cho; Lat. BONIFACIUS, (bon-e-fǎ'she-us;) Sw. BONIFACIUS, bo-ne-fǎ'se-ús.

BONNE. See BONA.

BOUDEWIJN. See BALDWIN.

BRIDGET or BRIGIT, brj'it, ("shining bright;") Danish, BIRGITTE, bǎer-ğit'teh; Dutch, BRIGITTA, bre-hit'tá; Fr. BRIGITTE, bré'zhèt'; Ger. BRIGITTE, bre-ğit'teh; It. BRIGIDA, bree'je-dǎ, or BRIGITA, bree'je-tá; Lat. BRIGIDA; Sp. BRIGIDA, bree'he-dǎ.

CÆCILIA. See CECILIA.

CÆCILIUS. See CECIL.

CÆSAR, see'zar, ("adorned with hair;") Danish, CÆSAR, sǎ'sar; Fr. CÉSAR, sǎ'zǎr'; Ger. CÄSAR or CAESAR, tsǎ'zǎr; It. CESARE, chǎ'sǎ-rǎ; Lat. CÆSAR, (genitive, CÆSARIS;) Sp. CESAR, thǎ'sar.

CAMILLA, kǎ-mil'lǎ; Fr. CAMILLE, kǎ'mèl' or kǎ-me'yè; It. CAMILLA, kǎ-mèl'lǎ; Lat. CAMILLA.

* A name naturally applied, in rude times, to a hero in a country where the bear was the most remarkable type of strength, courage, and endurance. In the case of Alp-Arslân (i.e. "strong lion") we have a similar epithet appropriate to an Oriental country where lions abound, but applied to a single individual, and not, like Bernard, employed as a common name. Some writers give "bear's heart" as the true signification of Bernard, (Bernhart,) an expression similar to the surname (Cœur de Lion) by which Richard I. of England was so widely known.

CA-MIL'LUS; Fr. CAMILLE, kǎ'mèl' or kǎ'me'ye.
 CARL. See CHARLES.
 CARLO. See CHARLES.
 CARLOTTA or CARLOTA. See CHARLOTTE.
 CAROLINE, kâr'o-lin; Danish, CAROLINE, kâ-ro-lee'neĥ; Dutch, CAROLINA, kâ-ro-lee'nâ; Fr. CAROLINE, kǎ'ro'lèn'; Ger. CAROLINE or KAROLINE, kâ-ro-lee'neĥ; It. CAROLINA, kâ-ro-lee'nâ; Lat. CAROLINA; Sw. KAROLINA, kâ-ro-lee'nâ.
 CASPAR. See JASPER.
 CASSANDRA, kas-san'drǎ; Fr. CASSANDRE, kǎ'sǎndr'; It. CASSANDRA, kâs-sân'drâ; Lat. CASSAN'DRA.
 CATALINA. See CATHERINE.
 CATHERINE or CATHARINE, kâth'a-rin, ("pure;") Danish, CATHARINE, kâ-tâ-ree'neĥ; Dutch, CATHARINA, kâ-tâ-ree'nâ; Fr. CATHERINE, kât'rèn'; Ger. KATHARINE, kâ-tâ-ree'neĥ; Gr. Καθαρίνη, (*Katharinē*;) It. CATERINA, kâ-tâ-ree'nâ; Lat. CATHARINA; Russ. EKATERINA, â-kâ-tâ-ree'nâ, or YEKATERINA, yâ-kâ-tâ-ree'nâ; Sp. CATALINA, kâ-tâ-lee'nâ; Sw. KATARINA, kâ-tâ-ree'nâ.
 CECIL, ("dim-sighted;") Dutch, CECILIUS, sâ-see'le-üs; Fr. CÉCILE, sâ'sèl', (rare;) Lat. CÆCIL'IUS.
 CECILIA, se-sil'e-ǎ; Dutch, CECILIA, sâ-see'le-â; Fr. CÉCILE, sâ'sèl'; It. CECILIA, chà-chee'le-â; Lat. CÆCIL'IA.
 CÉSAR. See CÆSAR.
 CÉSARE. See CÆSAR.
 CHARLES, charlz, ("manly" or "noble-spirited;") Danish, CARL, karl; Dutch, KAREL, kâ'rel; Fr. CHARLES, chàrl; Ger. KARL, karl; It. CARLO, kar'lo; Lat. CAR'OLUS; Sp. CARLOS, kar'lòs; Sw. KARL, karl.
 CHARLOTTE, shar'lot, ("noble-spirited;") Danish, CHARLOTTE, shar-lot'teĥ; Dutch, CHARLOTTA, shar-lot'tâ; Fr. CHARLOTTE, shârlot'; Ger. CHARLOTTE, shar-lot'teĥ; It. CARLOTTA, kar-lot'tâ; Lat. CAROLETTA; Sp. ARLOTA, kar-lo'tâ; Sw. CHARLOTTA, shar-lot'tâ.
 CHLOE, klò'e, (a "young shoot," a "green herb;") Fr. CHLOÉ, klò'è; Gr. Χλωή, (*Chloë*;) Lat. CHLO'E, (genitive, CHLO'ES.)
 CHRISTINA, krîs-ti'na or kris-tee'na; Dutch, CHRISTINA, krîs-tee'nâ; Fr. CHRISTINE, krès'tèn'; Ger. CHRISTIANA, krîs-te-â'nâ; It. CRISTINA, krès-tee'nâ.
 CHRISTOPHER, krîs'to-fer, ("bearing Christ;") Danish, CHRISTOFFER, krîs'tof-fer; Dutch, CHRISTOPHORUS, kris-to'fo-rûs; Fr. CHRISTOPHE, krès'tof'; Ger. CHRISTOPH, krîs'tof; Gr. Χριστοφόρος, (*Christophoros*;) It. CRISTOFORO, krès-tof'o-ro; Lat. CHRISTOPH'ORUS; Port. CRISTOVÃO, krès-to-vôwn'; Sp. CRISTOVAL, krès-to'vâl; Sw. KRISTOFER, krîs'to-fer.
 CHRYSOSTOM, krîs'os-tom, ("golden-mouthed;") Dutch, CHRYSOSTOMUS, kre-sos'to-mûs; Fr. CHRYSOSTOME, kre'zo'stôm'; Gr. Χρυσόστομος, (*Chrysostomos*;) It. CRISOSTOMO, kre-šos'to-mo; Lat. CHRYSOS'TOMUS.
 CIPRIANO. See CYPRIAN.
 CIRILLO. See CYRIL.

* According to an old legend, he was called Christophoros (from Χριστός, "Christ," and φέρω, "to bear") because he bore the infant Saviour across a raging stream. (See Mrs. JAMESON'S "Sacred and Legendary Art.")

CIRO. See CYRUS.
 CLARA, klar'a, or CLAIRE, klâr, ("clear," "bright," "illustrious;") Danish, CLARA, klâ'râ; Dutch, CLARA, klâ'râ; Fr. CLARA, klâ'râ; Ger. KLARA, klâ'râ; It. CLARA, klâ'râ; Lat. CLA'RA; Sw. KLARA, klâ'râ.
 CLAUDIA, klaw'de-ǎ; Dutch, CLAUDIA, klôw'de-â; Fr. CLAUDIE, klô'de'; It. CLAUDIA, klôw'de-â; Lat. CLAU'DIA; Sw. KLAUDIA, klôw'de-â.
 CLAUDIUS, klaw'de-us; Danish, CLAUDIUS, klôw'de-ús; Dutch, CLAUDIUS, klôw'de-üs; Fr. CLAUDE, klôd; It. CLAUDIO, klôw'de-o; Lat. CLAU'DIUS; Sw. KLAUDIUS, klôw'de-ús.
 CLEM'ENT, ("mild-tempered;") Danish, CLEMENS, klâ'mèns; Fr. CLÉMENT, klâ'môn'; Ger. CLEMENS, klēm'ens; It. CLEMENTE, klâ-mèn'tâ; Lat. CLEMENS, (genitive, CLEMEN'TIS;) Sp. CLEMENTE, klâ-mèn'tâ.
 CONRAD, ("able counsel;") Danish, CONRAD, kon-râd; Dutch, KOENRAAD, koon'rât; Fr. CONRAD, kôn-râd'; Ger. CONRAD, kon'rât; It. CORRADO, kor-râ'do, or CURADO, koo-râ'do; Lat. CONRA'DUS; Sw. KONRAD, kon'râd.
 CONSTANCE, kon'stans, ("constant;") Dutch, CONSTANTIA, kon-stân'se-â, (almost kon-stân'she-â;) Fr. CONSTANCE, kôn'stǎnss'; It. COSTANZA, ko-stân'zâ; Lat. CONSTAN'TIA, (kon-stan'she-ǎ;) Sp. CONSTANCIA, kon-stân'tie-â.
 CONSTANTINE, kon'stân-tin, ("resolute;") Danish, CONSTANTIN, kon'stân-teen'; Dutch, KONSTANTIJN, kon'stân-tin'; Fr. CONSTANTIN, kôn'stǎn'tân'; Gr. Κωνσταντίνος, (*Kōnstantinos*;) It. COSTANTINO, kōn-stân-tee'no; Lat. CONSTANTINUS.
 CORDELIA, kor-dee'le-ǎ; Fr. CORDÉLIE, kor'dâ'le'.
 CORNELIUS, kor-nee'le-us; Danish, CORNELIUS, kor-nâ'le-ús; Dutch, KORNELIS or CORNELIS, kor-nâ'lis; Fr. CORNEILLE, kor'nâ'le or kor'nâ'ye; It. CORNELIO, kor-nâ'le-o; Lat. CORNE'LIIUS; Sp. CORNELIO, kor-nâ'le-o.
 CORRADO. See CONRAD.
 COSTANZA. See CONSTANCE.
 CRISOSTOMO. See CHRYSOSTOM.
 CRIS'PIN; Dutch, KRISPIJN, krîs'pîn; Fr. CRÉPIN, krâ'pân'; It. CRISPINO, krès-pee'no; Sw. KRISPIN, krîs-peen'.
 CRISTINA. See CHRISTINA.
 CRISTOFORO. See CHRISTOPHER.
 CRISTOVAL. See CHRISTOPHER.
 CURADO. See CONRAD.
 CYPRIAN, sip're-an; Dutch, CYPRIAN, see'pre-ân; Fr. CYPRIEN, se'pre-ân'; Ger. CYPRIAN, tsee'pre-ân; It. CIPRIANO, che-pre-â'no; Lat. CYPRIA'NUS; Port. CYPRIANO, se-pre-â'no; Sp. CIPRIANO, the-pre-â'no.
 CYRIL, sîr'il, ("little Cyrus;") Danish, CYRILLUS, se-ril'lûs; Dutch, CYRILLUS, se-ril'lûs; Fr. CYRILLE, se'rèl'; It. CIRILLO, che-rèl'lo; Lat. CYRIL'LUS.
 CYRUS, sî'rûs; Fr. CYRUS, se'rûs'; Ger. CYRUS, tsee'rûs; Gr. Κύριος, (*Kyros*;) It. CIRO, chee'ro; Lat. CY'RUS; Sp. CIRO, thee'ro.

DANIEL, dân'yel, ("God is judge;") Danish, DANIEL, dâ'ne-ël; Dutch, DANIEL, dâ'ne-ël; Fr. DANIEL, dâ'

â, ê, î, ô, û, ȳ, long; â, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, î, ö, ü, ý, short; a, e, i, o, obscure; fâr, fâll, fât; mêt; nôt; gôod; mōon;

ne'êl'; Ger. DANIEL, dâ'ne-êl; Heb. דָּנִיֵּאל; It. DANIELE, dâ-ne-â'lâ; Lat. DAN'IEL, (genitive, DANIE'LIS;) Sp. DANIEL, dâ-ne-êl'.

DAVID, dâ'vid, ("beloved;") Danish, DAVID, dâ'vid'; Dutch, DAVID, dâ'vit; Fr. DAVID, dâ'vèd'; Ger. DAVID, dâ'vit; Heb. דָּוִד or דָּוִד; It. DAVIDE, dâ've-dâ, or DAVIDDE, dâ-vèd'dâ; Lat. DA'VID, (genitive, DAV'IDIS.)

DEBORAH, dêb'o-ra, (a "bee;") Dutch, DEBORA, dâ-bo-râ; Fr. DÉBORA, dâ'bo'râ'; Heb. דְּבוֹרָה; It. DEBORA, dâ'bo-râ; Lat. DEB'ORA.

DEMETRIUS, de-mee'tre-us, ("sprung from the earth" or "from Ceres;") Fr. DÉMÉTRIUS, dâ'mâ'tre'üs'; Gr. Δημήτριος, (*Dēmētrios*;) It. DEMETRIO, dâ-mâ'tre-o; Lat. DEME'TRIUS; Russ. DMITRI, dmee'tree.

DEN'IS or DIONYSIUS, di-o-nish'e-us; Danish, DIONYSIUS, de-o-nee'se-üs; Dutch, DIONYSIUS, de-o-nee'se-üs; Fr. DENIS or DENYS, dèh-ne'; Ger. DIONYS, de-o-nees'; Gr. Διονύσιος, (*Dionysios*;) It. DIONIGIO, de-o-nee'jo; Lat. DIONYS'IUS, (di-o-nish'e-us;) Sp. DIONISIO, de-o-nee'se-o.

DE'O-DATE, ("given by God;") Fr. DIEUDONNÉ, de-uh'do'nâ'; It. DEODATO, dâ-o-dâ'to; Lat. DEOD'ATUS.

DERRIK or DIEDERIK. See THEODERICK.

DIANA, di-an'â, or DIAN, dī'an; Danish, DIANA, de-ânâ; Fr. DIANE, de-ân'; Ger. DIANA, de-ânâ; Gr. Ἄρτεμις, (*Artemis*;) It. DIANA, de-ânâ; Lat. DIA'NA.

DIDO, dī'do; Fr. DIDON, de'dôn'; It. DIDONE, de-do'nâ; Lat. DI'DO, (genitive, DIDO'NIS.)

DIDYMUS, did'e-mus, (a "twin;") Fr. DIDYME, de-dêm'; Gr. Δίδυμος, (*Didymos*;) Lat. DID'YMUS.

DIEGO. See JAMES.

DIETRICH. See THEODERICK.

DIEUDONNÉ. See DEODATE.

DIOGO. See JAMES.

DIONIGIO or DIONISIO. See DENIS.

DIRK or DIRCK, (the same as DIEDERICK.) See THEODERICK.

DMITRI. See DEMETRIUS.

DOMINIC, dom'e-nik; Danish, DOMINICUS, do-mee'ne-kûs; Dutch, DOMINICUS, do-mee'ne-kûs; Fr. DOMINIQUE, do'mè'nèk'; It. DOMENICO, do-mâ'ne-ko; Lat. DOMIN'ICUS; Port. DOMINGOS, do-mèng'gòs; Sp. DOMINGO, do-mèng'go; Sw. DOMINICUS, do-mee'ne-kûs.

DOROTHY, dor'o-the, (the "gift of God;") Danish, DOROTHEA, do-ro-tâ'â; Dutch, DOROTHEA, do-ro-tâ'â; Fr. DOROTHÉE, do'ro'tâ'; Ger. DOROTHEA, do-ro-tâ'â; Gr. Δωροθέα, (*Dorothea*;) It. DOROTEA, do-ro-tâ'â; Lat. DOROTHE'A; Sp. DOROTEA, do-ro-tâ'â; Sw. DOROTHEA, do-ro-tî'â.

DRUSILLA, dru-sil'lâ, ("dewy eyes;") Fr. DRUSILLE, drü'zèl'; Ger. DRUSILLE, droo-zil'leh; Gr. Δρουσίλλα, (*Drousilla*;) It. DRUSILLA, droo-shè'lâ; Lat. DRUSIL'LA.

DUARTE. See EDWARD.

EBERHARD. See EVERARD.

ED'GAR, ("happy honour?") Lat. EDGAR'US.

ED'MUND, ("happy protection" or "happy peace;") Danish, EDMUND, êd'möönd; Fr. EDMOND, êd'môn';

Ger. EDMUND, êt'möönt; It. EDMONDO, êd-mon'do; Lat. EDMUN'DUS; Sp. EDMONDO, êd-mon'do, or EDMUNDO, ed-moon'do.

EDWARD, êd'wârd, ("happy keeper;") Danish, EDUARD, â'doo-ard; Dutch, EDUARD, â'doo-art; Fr. ÉDOUARD, â'doo'âr'; Ger. EDUARD, â'doo-ârt; It. EDUARDO, â-doo-ar'do, or EDOARDO, â-do-ar'do; Lat. EDVAR'DUS or EDOAR'DUS; Port. DUARTE, doo-ar'tâ; Sp. EDUARDO, â-doo-ar'do; Sw. EDUARD, â'doo-ard.

ED'WIN, (a "happy conqueror;") Danish, EDWIN, êd'vin; Lat. EDWIN'US.

EG'BERT, ("ever bright?") Lat. EGBERT'US.

EHRENFRIED, (Ger.) â'rèn-freet'.

EIRENE. See IRENE.

EKATERINA. See CATHERINE.

ELEANOR, e'l'e-nor; Danish, ELEONORE, â-lâ-o-no'rèh; Dutch, LEONORA, lâ-o-no'râ; Fr. ÉLÉONORE, â'lâ'o-nor'; Ger. ELEONORE, â-lâ-o-no'rèh; It. ELEONORA, â-lâ-o-no'râ; Lat. ELEANO'RA; Sp. LEANOR, lâ-â-nor'.

EL'DRED, (*i.e.* "all dread," hence "terrible;") Lat. ELDRÉ'DUS.

EL-E-A'ZAR, (the "help of God;") Lat. ELEA'ZAR, (genitive, ELEAZ'ARIS.)

ELENA. See HELEN.

ELIAS, e-lī'as, or ELIJAH, e-lī'jâ, ("God the Lord;") Danish, ELIAS, â-lee'âs; Fr. ÉLIE, â'le'; Ger. ELIAS, â-lee'âs; Heb. אֱלִיָּהוּ or אֱלִיָּה; It. ELIA, â-lee'â; Lat. ELI'AS.

ELIJAH. See ELIAS.

ELISA or ÉLISE. See ELIZA.

ELISABETH. See ELIZABETH.

ELISABETTA. See ELIZABETH.

ELISHA, e-lī'shâ, (the "salvation of God;") Fr. ÉLISÉE, â'le'zâ'; Heb. אֱלִישָׁה; It. ELISEO, â-le-sâ'o; Lat. ELISÆ'US; Port. ELISEU, â-le-sâ'oo; Sp. ELISEO, â-le-sâ'o.

ELIZA, e-lī'zâ; Danish, ELISA, â-lee'sâ; Dutch, ELISA, â-lee'sâ; Fr. ÉLISE, â'lèz'; Ger. ELISA, â-lee'zâ; Lat. ELI'ZA or ELI'SA.

ELIZABETH, e-liz'â-beth, (the "oath of God;") Danish, ELISABETH, â-lee'sâ-bet; Dutch, ELIZABETH, â-lee'zâ-bêt; Fr. ÉLISABETH, â'le'zâ'bêt'; Ger. ELISABETH, â-lee'zâ-bêt'; It. ELISABETTA, â-le-sâ-bet'tâ; Lat. ELIZABE'THA; Sp. ISABEL, e-sâ-bèl'.

ELLEN. See HELEN.

ELSE or ELSA. See ALICE.

ELSJE. See ALICE.

EMANUEL. See EMMANUEL.

EM'ER-IC or EMERY, em'er-e, ("always rich;") Danish, ALMERIK, âl'mèh-rîk'; Dutch, ALMERIK, âl'mèh-rîk; Fr. ÉMERIC, âm'rèk'; or ÉMÉRI, âm're'; Lat. ALMERI'CUS; Sw. EM'MER-IK.

EMILIA, e-mil'e-â, or EMILY, em'e-le; Fr. ÉMILIE, â'mè'le'; Ger. EMILIE, â-mee'le-eh, or EMILIA, â-mee'le-â; It. EMILIA, â-mee'le-â.

EM'MA, (a "nurse;") Fr. EMMA, â'mâ'; It. EMMA, êm'mâ; Lat. EM'MA.

EM-MAN'U-EL or E-MAN'U-EL, ("God with us;") Fr. EMMANUEL, â'mâ'nü'èl'; Ger. EMANUEL, â-mâ'nüo-èl,

or IMMANUEL, im-mă'noo-êl; It. EMANUELE, â-mă-noo-â'la; Lat. EMMAN'UEL; Port. MANOEL, mâ-no-êl'; Sp. MANUEL, mâ-noo-êl'.

EMMERIK. See EMERIC.

ENOCH, ee'nok', ("instructed;") Fr. ÉNOCH or HÉNOCH, â'nok'; Heb. ךַּוֹנֵן; Lat. ENO'CHUS or HENO'CHUS.

ENRICHETTA or ENRIQUETA. See HARRIET.

ENRICO. See HENRY.

E'PHRA-IM, ("fruitful;") Fr. ÉPHRAÏM, â'frâ'êm'; Heb. םִיפְרָאִים; Lat. EPHRAÏ'MUS.

E-RAS'MUS, ("lovely;") Danish, ERASMUS, â-râs'mûs; Fr. ÉRASME, â'râsm'; Ger. ERASMUS, â-râs'mûs; Gr. Ἐρασμός, (*Erasmus*;) It. ERASMO, â-râs'mo; Lat. ERAS'MUS; Sp. ERASMO, â-râs'mo.

E-RAS'TUS, ("beloved;") Fr. ÉRASTE, â'râst'; Gr. Ἐραστός, (*Erastos*;) Lat. ERAS'TUS.

ERCOLE. See HERCULES.

ER'NEST, ("earnest;") Danish, ERNST, êrnst; Dutch, ERNESTUS, êr-nês'tûs; Fr. ERNEST, êr'nêst'; Ger. ERNST, êrnst; It. ERNESTO, êr-nês'to; Lat. ERNES'TUS; Sw. ERNST, êrnst.

ERRICO. See HENRY.

ESAIAS. See ISAIAH.

E'SAU, ("completed;") Fr. ÉSAU, â'zâ'û'; Heb. ישׂוּ; Lat. ESA'VUS.

ESDRAS. See EZRA.

ESTHER, ês'ter, ("secret;") Dutch, HESTER, hês'ter; Fr. ESTHER, ês'tair'; Ger. ESTHER, ês'ter; Heb. םִסְתֵּר; It. ESTER, ês-tair'; Lat. ESTHE'RA; Sp. ESTER, ês-tair'.

ESTÉBAN. See STEPHEN.

ESTEVAO. See STEPHEN.

ESTIENNE. See STEPHEN.

ETH'EL-BÂLD, ("nobly bold;") Lat. ETHELBA'L'DUS.

ETHELBERT, eth'el-bert, ("nobly bright;") Danish, ADELBERT, â'del-bêrt'; Dutch, ADELBERT, â'del-bêrt'; Fr. ADALBERT, â'dâl'bair', or ADELBERT, â'dêl'bair'; Ger. ADELBERT, â'dêl-bêrt'; Lat. ETHELBER'TUS or ADALBER'TUS.

ÉTIENNE. See STEPHEN.

ETTORE. See HECTOR.

EUGENE, ū-jeen', ("nobly descended;") Dutch, EUGENIUS, uh-hâ'ne-ûs; Fr. EUGÈNE, uh'zhân'; Ger. EUGEN, oi-gân'; Gr. Εὐγένιος, (*Eugenios*;) It. EUGENIO, ê-oo-jâ'ne-o; Lat. EUGE'NIUS; Sp. EUGENIO, ê-oo-hâ'ne-o; Sw. EUGENIUS, ê-oo-ghî'ne-ûs.

EUGENIA, ū-jee'ne-a; Fr. EUGÉNIE, uh'zhâ'ne'; Gr. Εὐγένια, (*Eugenia*.)

EUGENIO or EUGENIUS. See EUGENE.

EUNICE, ū'niss, ("fair victory;") Gr. Εὐνίκη, (*Eunike*;) Lat. EUNI'CE.

EUSEBIUS, ū-see'be-us, ("religious;") Fr. EUSÈBE, uh'zâb'; Gr. Εὐσεβίος, (*Eusebios*;) It. EUSEBIO, ê-oo-sâ'be-o; Lat. EUSE'BIUS; Sp. EUSEBIO, ê-oo-sâ'be-o.

EUSTACE, ū'stâss, ("standing firm;") Dutch, EUSTATIUS, uh-stâ'se-ûs, (almost uh-stâ'she-ûs;) Fr. EUSTACHE, uh'stâsh'; It. EUSTACHIO, ê-oo-stâ'ke-o; Lat. EUSTA'CHIUS; Sp. EUSTAQUIO, ê-oo-stâ'ke-o.

EVE, eev, ("life" or "causing life;") Arabic, HAWA, hâ'wâ or hâ'vâ, or HEVA, hêv'â; Danish, EVA, â'vâ; Dutch, EVA, â'vâ; Fr. ÈVE, âv; Ger. EVA, â'vâ; Gr. Ἔβα, (*Eua* or *Eva*;) Heb. םִוָּה; It. EVA, â'vâ; Lat. E'VA; Sp. EVA, â'vâ; Sw. EVA, î'vâ.

EVERARD, ev'er-ard; Danish, EBERHARD, â'ber-hard; Dutch, EVERARD, â'veh-rart'; Ger. EBERHARD, â'berhart'.

EZECHIAS or ÉZÉCHIAS. See HEZEKIAH.

EZEKIEL, e-zee'ke-el, (the "strength of God;") Dutch, EZECHIEL, â-zâ'ke-êl'; Fr. ÉZÉCHIEL, â-zâ'she-êl'.

EZRA, êz'ra, or ESDRAS, ez'dras, (a "helper;") Fr. ESDRAS, ês'drâs'; Lat. EZ'RA or ES'DRAS.

FABIAN, fâ'be-an; Danish, FABIAN, fâ'be-ân; Dutch, FABIAAN, fâ'be-ân'; Fr. FABIEN, fâ'be-ân'; It. FABIANO, fâ-be-â'no; Lat. FABIA'NUS.

FEBE. See PHOEBE.

FEDERIGO. See FREDERICK.

FELICE. See FELIX.

FELIPE. See PHILIP.

FE'LIX, ("happy;") Danish, FELIX, fâ'liks; Dutch, FELIX, fâ'liks; Fr. FÉLIX, fâ'lèks'; Ger. FELIX, fâ'liks; It. FELICE, fâ-lee'châ; Lat. FE'LIX, (genitive, FELI'CIS;) Sp. FELIX, fâ-lèks'.

FEODOR. See THEODORE.

FERDINAND, fer'de-nand, ("pure peace;") Dutch, FERDINAND, fêr'de-nânt'; Fr. FERDINAND, fêr'de'nôn'; Ger. FERDINAND, fêr'de-nânt'; It. FERDINANDO, fêr-de-nân'do; Lat. FERDINAN'DUS; Port. FERNANDO, fêr-nân'do, or FERNÃO, fêr-nôwn'; Sp. FERNANDO, fêr-nân'do.

FILIBERTO. See PHILIBERT.

FILIDE. See PHYLLIS.

FILIPPA or FILIPPINA. See PHILIPPA.

FILIPPO. See PHILIP.

FINEO. See PHINEAS.

FIORENZA. See FLORENCE.

FLORA, flo'ra, (the "goddess of flowers;") Dutch, FLORA, flo'râ; Fr. FLORE, flor; It. FLORA, flo'râ; Lat. FLO'RA.

FLOR'ENCE, ("flourishing;") Danish, FLORENZ, flo-rênts'; Dutch, FLORENTIA, flo-rên'se-â; Fr. FLORENCE, flo'rônss'; Ger. FLORENZ, flo-rênts'; It. FIORENZA, fe-o-rên'zâ; Lat. FLOREN'TIA, (flo-rên'she-a;) Sp. FLORENCIA, flo-rên'the-â; Sw. FLORENZ, flo-rêns'.

FOR-TU-NÂ'TUS, ("happy," "fortunate;") Fr. FORTUNÉ, for'tû'nâ'; Ger. FORTUNATUS, for-too-nâ'tûs; It. FORTUNATO, for-too-nâ'to; Lat. FORTUNA'TUS.

FRANCES, fran'sês, (the feminine of FRANCIS;) Danish, FRANCISCA, frân-sis'kâ; Dutch, FRANCISCA, frân-sis'kâ; Fr. FRANÇOISE, frôn'swâz'; Ger. FRANCISCA, frânt-sis'kâ; It. FRANCISCA, frân-chês'kâ; Lat. FRANCES'CA or FRANCIS'CA; Sw. FRANCISKA, frân-sis'kâ.

FRAN'CIS, ("free;") Danish, FRANTS, frânts, or FRANCISCUS, frân-sis'kûs; Dutch, FRANCISCUS, frân-sis'kûs; Fr. FRANÇOIS, frôn'swâ; Ger. FRANZ, frânts; It. FRANCESCO, frân-chês'ko; Lat. FRANCIS'CUS; Port. FRANCISCO, frân-chês'ko; Sp. FRANCISCO, frân-thês'ko; Sw. FRANS, frâns.

â, ê, î, ô, ū, ŷ, long; â, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, î, ö, ŷ, short; a, e, i, o, obscure; fâr, fäll, fât; mêt; nôt; gööd; möön;

FRED'ER-ICK, ("rich in peace;") Danish, FREDERIK, frã'der-ik; Dutch, FREDERIK, frã'deh-rik; Fr. FRÉDÉRIC, frã'dã'rêk'; Ger. FRIEDRICH, freed'rik; It. FEDERICO, frã-dã-ree'ko, or FEDERIGO, fã-dã-ree'go; Lat. FREDERICUS; Port. FEDERICO, frã-dã-ree'ko; Sp. FEDERICO, frã-dã-ree'ko; Sw. FREDRICK, frêd'rik.

GABRIEL, gã'bre-el, (the "strength of God," or, according to some, the "hero of God;") Arabic, JABREEL or JABRÎL, jã-breel';* Fr. GABRIEL, gã'bre-êl'; Ger. GABRIEL, gã'bre-êl; It. GABRIELE, gã-bre-ã'là; Lat. GA'BRIEL, (genitive, GABRIE'LIS;) Sw. GABRIEL, gã-bre-êl.

GALFRED and GALFRIDUS. See GEOFFREY.

GASPARD or GASPAR. See JASPER.

GAUTIER. See WALTER.

GÉDÉON. See GIDEON.

GEOFFREY, jêf'frê, or GEF'FREY, ("joyful peace"?) Danish, GALFRED, gãl'frêd; Dutch, GODFRIED, got'freet or hot'freet; Fr. GEOFFROY, zhô'frwã'; It. GIOFREDDO, jof-frêd'do; Lat. GALFRI'DUS.

GEORGE, jorj, (a "farmer;") Danish, GEORG, gã'ORG; Dutch, GEORG, gã'ORH, (sometimes pronounced nearly like the French *zhorz* or *shorz*;) Fr. GEORGE or GEORGES, zhorzh; Ger. GEORG, gã'ORG; Gr. Γεώργιος, (*Georgios*;) It. GIORGIO, jor'jo; Lat. GEORGIUS; Port. JORGE, zhor'zhã; Sp. JORGE, hor'hã; Sw. GEORG, gã'org.

GERARD, je-rard', sometimes corrupted to GAR'RET and GER'RIT, (*i.e.* "firm spear;") Danish, GERHARD, gër'hard; Dutch, GERARD, hã'rãrt; Fr. GÉRARD, zhã'rãr'; Ger. GERHARD, gër'hãrt; It. GERARDO, jã-rãr'do; Lat. GERAR'DUS; Sw. GERHARD, gër'hãrd.

GEREMIA. See JEREMIAH.

GERONIMO. See JEROME.

GERTRUDE, gër'trud or jër'trud, (perhaps "true spear;") Dutch, GEERTRUIDA, hãr-troi'dã; Fr. GERTRUDE, zhêr'triud'; Ger. GERTRAUD, gër'trôwt, or GERTRUD, gër'troot'; It. GERTRUDA, jër-troo'dã; Lat. GERTRU'DA; Sw. GERTRUD, gër'trood.

GERVASE, jër'vas, or JER'VIS; Dutch, GERVAAS, hêr'vãs; Fr. GERVAIS, zhêr'vã'; Lat. GERVA'SIUS.

GIACOMINA or GIACOBBA. See JACQUELINE.

GIACOMO. See JAMES.

GIDEON, gid'e-on, (a "breaker;") Fr. GÉDÉON, zhã-dã'on'; It. GEDONE, jã-dã-o'nã; Lat. GID'EON.

GIL. See GILES.

GILBERT, gil'bert, ("bright as gold"?) Danish, GILBERT, gil'bêrt; Dutch, GILBERT, hil'bêrt; Fr. GILBERT, zhêl'bair'; Ger. GILBERT, gil'bêrt; Lat. GILBERTUS; Sw. GILBERTUS, gil-bêr'tús.

GILES, jilz, (a "little goat"?) Fr. GILLES, zhêl; Ger. AEGIDIUS, à-gee'de-us; It. EGIDIO, à-jee'de-o; Lat. ÆGIDIUS; Sp. GIL, hêl.

GIOBBE. See JOB.

GIORGIO. See GEORGE.

GIOSIADÉ. See JOSIAH.

GIOSUÈ. See JOSHUA.

GIOVANNA. See JANE.

GIOVANNI. See JOHN.

GIROLAMO. See JEROME.

GIUDA. See JUDAH.

GIUDITTA. See JUDITH.

GIULIA. See JULIA.

GIULIANA. See JULIANA.

GIULIANO. See JULIAN.

GIUSEPPA or GIUSEPPINA. See JOSEPHINE.

GIUSEPPE. See JOSEPH.

GODARD, god'ard, ("firm or true to God;") Ger. GOTTHARD, got'hãrt; Lat. GODAR'DUS.

GODEFROI. See GODFREY.

GODEWIJN. See GODWIN.

GOD'FREY, ("God's peace;") Danish, GOTTFRIED, got'freed; Dutch, GODFRIED, hot'freet; Fr. GODEFROI, go'deh-frwã' or god'frwã'; Ger. GOTTFRIED, got'freet; It. GOFFREDO, gof-frã'do; Lat. GODFRI'DUS.

GOD'WIN, ("victorious in God;") Dutch, GODEWIJN, ho'deh-win'; Lat. GODWI'NUS.

GOFFREDO. See GODFREY.

GÖTTFRIED. See GODFREY.

GOTTHARD. See GODARD.

GOTTLIEB. See THEOPHILUS.

GRACE, ("favour;") Dutch, GRATIA, grã'se-ã; Fr. GRACE, grãss; It. GRAZIA, grãt'se-ã; Lat. GRA'TIA.

GREGORY, grêg'o-re, ("watchful;") Danish, GREGOR, grã-gôr'; Dutch, GREGORIUS, grã-go're-üs; Fr. GRÉGOIRE, grã'gwãr'; Ger. GREGOR, grã-gôr'; Gr. Γρηγόριος, (*Grêgorios*;) It. GREGORIO, grã-go're-o; Lat. GREGORIUS; Sp. GREGORIO, grã-go're-o; Sw. GREGORIUS, grã-go're-üs.

GRIF'FITH; Danish, GRIFFITH, grif'fit; Dutch, RUFINUS, rü-fee'nüs; Lat. GRIFFITHIUS; Sw. RUFIN, roo-fee'n'.

GUALTERUS. See WALTER.

GUGLIELMO. See WILLIAM.

GUIDO. See GUY.

GUILLAUME. See WILLIAM.

GULIELMUS. See WILLIAM.

GUS-TA'VUS; Dutch, GUSTAVUS, hüs-tã'vüs; Fr. GUSTAVE, güs'tãv'; Ger. GUSTAV, göös'tãf; Lat. GUSTA'VUS; Sw. GUSTAF, göös'tãf.

GUY, gë, ("wit," "sense"?) Danish, GUIDO, gwee'do; Dutch, GUIDO, gwee'do or hwee'do; Fr. GUY, gë; Ger. VEIT, fit; It. GUIDO, gwee'do; Lat. GUI'DO; Sw. GUIDO, gwee'do.

* Pronounced in some Arabic dialects gã-breel'.

† Some suppose that GEOFFREY has the same origin as GODFREY, signifying "God's peace;" but, if this be so, it seems strange that in the English, French, Italian, and Danish there should be two forms so entirely different. In the Danish, Geoffrey is *Galfred*, which can scarcely by any possibility come from "God's peace," (*Gudsfred*.) It would rather seem to be "joyful peace," from a root cognate with the Anglo-Saxon *gal*, "wanton," "merry," and allied to the Danish *gale* and Swedish *gala*, to "crow" or "sing for joy," and also to the prefix *gala* in our "gala-day."

‡ From a root cognate with the Anglo-Saxon *gar*, a "dart" or "javelin," and *hard*, "firm."

§ And hence "true," "faithful," because one who was true in war was true in the most important sense. Miss C. M. YONGE, in her "History of Christian Names," gives "spear-maid" as the etymological signification of Gertrude.

HADRIAN. See **ADRIAN.**

HAGAR, hā'gar, (a "stranger;") Arabic, HĀJAR, hā'jar, or HĀGAR; Fr. AGAR, ā'gār'; Heb. הַגָּר; Lat. HĀGAR, (genitive, HĀGARIS.)

HANNAH, ("gracious;") Danish, HANNE, hān'neh, or HANNA, hān'na; Dutch, HANNA, hān'nā; Fr. ANNA, ā'nā'; Heb. חַנָּה; Lat. HAN'NA; Sw. HANNA, hān'nā.

HANNIBAL, han'ne-bal, (a "gracious lord;") Fr. HANNIBAL, ā'ne'bāl'; It. ANNIBALE, ān-ne-bā'lā; Lat. HAN'NIBAL, (genitive, HAN'NIBALIS.)

HANS. See **JOHN.**

HARMAN. See **HERMAN.**

HAROLD, hār'old, (a "champion;") Danish, HARALD, hār'ald; Dutch, HEROLD, hār'olt; Fr. HAROLD, hār'old'; It. ARALDO, ā-rāl'do; Lat. HAROL'DUS.

HARRIET, hār're-et; Danish, HENRIETTE, hēn-re-et'tē; Dutch, HENRIETTA, hēn-re-et'tā; Fr. HENRIETTE, hōn're-ēt'; Ger. HENRIETTE, hēn-re-et'tē; It. ENRI-CETTA, ēn-re-ke'ttā; Sp. ENRIQUETA, ēn-re-kā'tā; Sw. HENRIETTA, hēn-re-et'tā.

HECTOR, (a "defender;") Fr. HECTOR, êk'tor'; Gr. Ἡκτώρ, (*Hektōr*;) It. ETTORE, êt-to'rā; Lat. HEC'TOR, (genitive, HEC'TORIS.)

HEINRICH. See **HENRY.**

HEL'EN or **HELENA,** hēl'e-nā, ("brightness;") Danish, HELENA, hēh-lā'nā; Dutch, HELENA, hēh-lā'nā; Fr. HÉLÈNE, ā'lān'; Ger. HELENE, hēh-lā'neh; Gr. Ἑλένη, (*Helenē*;) It. ELENA, ā-lā'nā; Lat. HĒL'ENA; Sp. ELENA, ā-lā'nā.

HENDRIK. See **HENRY.**

HENRI. See **HENRY.**

HENRICUS. See **HENRY.**

HENRIETTA. See **HARRIET.**

HEN'RY, ("rich lord;") Danish, HENDRIK, hēn'drik; Dutch, HENDRIK, hēn'drik; Fr. HENRI, hōn're'; Ger. HEINRICH, hīn'rik; It. ENRICO, ēn-ree'ko, or ERICO, ēr-ree'ko; Lat. HENRI'CUS; Port. HENRIQUE, ēn-ree'kā; Sp. ENRIQUE, ēn-ree'kā; Sw. HEN'RIK.

HERBERT, hēr'bert, ("bright lord;") Lat. HERBER'TUS; Sw. HERBERT, hēr'bērt.

HERCULES, hēr'ku-lēz, (the "glory of Hera;") Fr. HERCULE, êr'kül'; Ger. HERCULES, hēr'koo-lēs; Gr. Ἡρακλῆς, (*Hēraklēs*;) It. ERCOLE, êr'ko-lā; Lat. HER'CULES, (genitive, HER'CVLIS.)

HERMAN, hēr'mān, (the "leader of an army;") Danish, HERMANN, hēr'mān; Dutch, HERMAN, hēr'mān; Fr. ARMAND or ARMANT, ā'r'mōn'; Ger. HERMANN, hēr'mān; Lat. HERMAN'NUS or HARMAN'NUS; Sw. HERMAN, hēr'mān.

HERMOGENES, hēr-moj'e-nēz, ("descended from Hermes;") Fr. HERMOGÈNE, êr'mō'zhān'; Gr. Ἑρμογένης, (*Hermogēnēs*;) Lat. HERMOG'ENES, (genitive, HERMOG'ENIS.)

HEROLD. See **HAROLD.**

HESTER. See **ESTHER.**

HEZEKIAH, hez-e-kī'ā, ("cleaving to the Lord;") Dutch, HISKIA, his-kee'ā; Fr. ÉZÉCHIAS, ā'zā'she'ās'; Heb. הֵזֶקִיָּא; Lat. HEZEKĪ'AS.

HIEROM. See **JEROME.**

HIERONYMUS. See **JEROME.**

HILARY, hil'ā-re, ("merry," "cheerful;") Danish, HILARIUS, he-lā're-ūs; Dutch, HILARIUS, he-lā're-ūs; Fr. HILAIRE, e'lār'; It. ILARIO, e-lā're-o; Lat. HILA'RĪUS; Sw. HILARIUS, he-lā're-ūs.

HIQB. See **JOB.**

HISKIA. See **HEZEKIAH.**

HOMFROI. See **HUMPHREY.**

HOR'ACE or **HORATIO,** ho-rā'she-o, ("worthy to be beheld?") Danish, HORATS, ho-rāts'; Dutch, HORATIUS, ho-rā'se-ūs; Fr. HORACE, o'rāss'; Ger. HORAZ, ho-rāts'; It. ORAZIO, o-rāt'se-o; Lat. HORA'TIUS; Port. HORACIO, o-rā'se-o; Sp. HORACIO, o-rā'the-o.

HORATIO. See **HORACE.**

HORATIUS. See **HORACE.**

HORATS or **HORAZ.** See **HORACE.**

HU'BERT, ("bright in mind?") Danish, HUBERTUS, hoo-bēr'tūs; Dutch, HUBERTUS, hū-bēr'tūs; Fr. HUBERT, hū'bair'; Lat. HUBER'TUS; Sw. HUBERTUS, hoo-bēr'tūs.

HUGH; Danish, HUGO, hoo'go; Dutch, HUGO, hū'go; Fr. HUGUES, hū; It. UGO, oo'go; Lat. HU'GO, (genitive, HUGO'NIS;) Sw. HUGO, hoo'go.

HUM'PHREY, ("support of peace?") Dutch, HUMFRIED, hūm'freet; Fr. HOMFROI, hōn'frwā'; It. OM-FREDO, om-frā'do; Lat. HUMPHRE'DUS or ONU'PHRIUS; Sw. HUMFRID, hōom'frid.

IBRÂHEEM. See **ABRAHAM.**

IGNA'TIUS, (ig-nā'she-ūs;) Dutch, IGNATIUS, ig-nā'se-ūs; Fr. IGNACE, èn'yāss'; Ger. IGNAZ, ig-nāts', or IGNATIUS, ig-nāt'se-ūs; Gr. Ἰγνάτιος, (*Ignatios*;) It. IGNACIO, èn-yā'cho; Lat. IGNA'TIUS; Sp. IGNACIO, èg-nā'the-o, or IÑIGO, èn-ye'e'go.

ILARIO. See **HILARY.**

IÑIGO. See **IGNATIUS.**

IN'NO-CENT; Dutch, INNOCENTIUS, in-no-sēn'se-ūs; Fr. INNOCENT, e'no'sōn'; Ger. INNOCENZ, in-not-sēnts', or INNOCENTIUS, in-not-sēnt'se-ūs; It. INNOCENTE, èn-no-chēn'tā; Lat. INNOCEN'TIUS, (in-no-sen'she-ūs;) Sp. INOCENCIO, e-no-thēn'the-o.

I-RE'NE, ("peace;") Fr. IRÈNE, e'rān'; Ger. IRENE, e-rā'nēh; Gr. Εἰρήνη, (*Eirēnē*;) It. IRENEA, e-rā-nā'ā.

ISAAC, ī'zāk, ("laughter;") Arabic, ISHĀK, is-hāk'; Danish, ISAK, ee'sāk; Dutch, IZAAK, ee'zāk; Fr. ISAAC, e'zā'āk'; Ger. ISAAK, ee'zāk; Heb. יִצְחָק or יִשָּׂחַק; Hungarian, IZSÁK, ee'sāk; It. ISACCO, e-sāk'ko; Lat. ISA'ACUS; Polish, IZAAK, ee'zāk; Sw. ISAK, ee'sāk.

ISABEL, iz'ā-bel, or ISABELLA, iz-ā-bel'lā, (originally the same as ELIZABETH, which see;) Dutch, ISABELLE, e-sā-bel'lēh; Fr. ISABELLE, e-zā'bēl'; Ger. ISABELLE, e-zā-bel'lēh; It. ISABELLA, e-sā-bel'lā; Lat. ISABEL'LA; Sp. ISABEL, e-sā-bēl'; Sw. ISABELLA, e-sā-bel'lā.

ISACCO. See **ISAAC.**

ISAI'AH, ī-zā'ya or ī-zā'e-ya; Danish, ESAIAS, ā-sī'ās; Dutch, JEZAJAS, yā-zā'yās; Fr. ISAÏE, e'zā'e'; Ger. ESAIAS, ā-zā'e-ās, or ā-zī'ās; Heb. יְשַׁעְיָהוּ; It. ISAIA, e-sī'ā; Lat. ESAI'AS; Port. ISAIAS, e-sā-ee'ās; Sp. ISAIAS, e-sā-ee'ās.

ISAK. See **ISAAC.**

ISHĀK. See **ISAAC.**

ISH'MA-EL, ("God hath heard;") Arabic, ISMAEEL

or ISMAÏL, is'mā-eel'; Fr. ISMAËL, ès'mā'èl'; Heb. *יִשְׁמָעֵל*; It. ISMAELE, ès-mā-à'là; Lat. ISH'MAEL.

ISIDORE, iz'e-dōr; Dutch, ISIDORUS, e-še-do'rūs; Fr. ISIDORE, e'ze'dor'; Gr. *Ἰσίδωρος*, (*Isodōros*;) It. ISIDORO, e-še-do'ro; Lat. ISIDO'RUS.

ISMAËL, ISMAELE, or ISMAÏL. See ISHMAEL.

ISRAEL, iz'rā-el, ("prevailing with God;") Fr. ISRAËL, ès'rā-èl'; Ger. ISRAEL, is'rā-äl'; Heb. *יִשְׂרָאֵל*; Lat. IS'RÆL, (genitive, ISRAE'LIS.)

ISTVÁN. See STEPHEN.

IVAN. See JOHN.

IZAAK, IZAK, or IZSÁK. See ISAAC.

JABREEL. See GABRIEL.

JACOB, já'kob, (a "supplanter;") Arabic, YAKOUB or YAKŪB, yá'kōōb'; Danish, JAKOB, yá'kob; Dutch, JACOB or JAKOB, yá'kob; Fr. JACOB, zhá'kob'; Ger. JAKOB, yá'kop; Heb. *יַעֲקֹב*; Hungarian, JÁKÓB, yá'kōb; It. JACOB, yá'kob, or JACOPO, yá'ko-po; Lat. JACO'BUS or JA'COB; Polish, JAKOB, yá'kob; Sw. JAKOB, yá'kob.

JACQUELINE, jak'keh-leen', (the feminine of JAMES;) Fr. JACQUELINE, zhák'keh-lèn'; Ger. JAKOBINE, yá-ko-bee'neh; It. GIACOMINA, já-ko-mee'ná, or GIACOBBA, já-kob'bá.

JAMES, jāmz, (in its origin the same as JACOB;) Danish, JAKOB, yá'kob; Dutch, JACOBUS, yá-ko'būs; Fr. JACQUES, zhák; Ger. JAKOB, yá'kop; Hungarian, JAKAB, yók'ōb; It. GIACOMO, já'ko-mo; Lat. JACO'BUS; Polish, JAKUB, yá'koob; Port. DIOGO, de-o'go, or JACOBO, zhá-ko'bo; Russ. YAKOF, yá'kof; Sp. JAIME, hí'mà, (Saint James is called Santiago, sãn-te-ã'go;) Sw. JAKOB, yá'kob.

JAN. See JOHN.

JANE and JĀN, or JOANNA, jo-an'nà, (the feminine of JOHN;) Danish, JOHANNE, yo-hãn'neh; Dutch, HANNA, hãn'nà; Fr. JEANNE, zhãn; Ger. JOHANNA, yo-hãn'nà; It. GIOVANNA, jo-vãn'nà; Lat. JA'NA or JO-HAN'NA; Sp. JUAÑA, hoo-ãn'yá; Sw. JOHANNA, yo-hãn'ná.

JÁNOS. See JOHN.

JAS'PER, ("treasure-master?") Danish, JESPER, yès'per; Dutch, JASPER, yás'per, or KASPER, kás'per; Fr. GASPARD, gãs'pãr'; Ger. CASPAR or KASPAR, kás'pãr; It. GASPARO, gãs'pã-ro; Lat. GAS'PAR, (genitive, GAS'PARIS;) Port. GASPAR, gãs'pãr'; Sp. GASPAR, gãs'pãr'; Sw. KASPER, kás'per.

JEAN. See JOHN.

JEANNE. See JANE.

JEANNETTE. See JENET.

JEFFREY or JEFFERY. See GEOFFREY.

JEN'ET, (the diminutive of JANE;) Fr. JEANNETTE, zhã'nèt'; It. GIOVANNETTA, jo-vãn-net'tá; Lat. JOANET'TA.

JEPH'THAH, (a "discoverer;") Fr. JEPHTÉ, zhèft'tá'; Heb. *יְפֹתָח*; Lat. JEPH'THA.

JEREMIAH, jêr-e-mi'ã, or JEREMY, jêr'e-me; Danish, JEREMIAS, yà-reh-mee'ãs; Dutch, JEREMIAS, yà-reh-mee'ãs; Fr. JÉRÉMIE, zhá'rà'mé'; Ger. JEREMIAS, yà-reh-mee'ãs; Heb. *יֵרֵמְיָהוּ*; It. GEREMIA, jà-rà-mee'ã; Lat. JEREMI'AS; Sw. JEREMIAS, yà-reh-mee'ãs.

JEROME, jêr'om or je-rōm', or HIEROM, hee'er-om, ("sacred name;") Danish, JERONYMUS, yà-ro'ne-mūs;

Dutch, HIERONYMUS, he-eh-ro'ne-mūs; Fr. JÉRÔME, zhá'rōm'; Ger. HIERONYMUS, he-eh-ro'ne-mūs; It. GERONIMO, já-ron'e-mo, or GIROLAMO, je-rol'ã-mo; Lat. HIERON'YMUS; Port. HIERONIMO, e-ã-ro'ne-mo; Sp. GERONIMO, hã-ro'ne-mio; Sw. HIERONYMUS, he-eh-ro'ne-mūs.

JESPER. See JASPER.

JEZAJAS. See ISAIAH.

JOAN, (the same in its origin as JANE, which see.)

JOANETTA. See JENET.

JOANNA. See JANE.

JOANNES. See JOHN.

JOÃO. See JOHN.

JOB, jōb, ("sorrowing;") Arabic, AIYOOB or AYYŪB, ī'yōōb'; Fr. JOB, zhob; Ger. HIQB, hee'op; Gr. *Ἰὸβ*, (*Iōb*;) Heb. *יּוֹב*; It. GIOBBE, job'bà or jōb'bà; Lat. JOB (genitive, JO'BIS) or JO'BUS; Sw. JOB, yob.

JO'EL, ("acquiescing;") Fr. JoËL, zhō'èl'; Heb. *יֹאֵל*; Lat. JO'EL, (genitive, JOE'LIS.)

JOHANNA. See JANE.

JOHN, (the "grace of the Lord;") Danish, JOHANN, yo'hãn, or HANS, hãns; Dutch, JAN, yãn; Fr. JEAN, zhōn; Ger. JOHANN, yo'hãn, (familiarily HANS, hãns, a contraction of JOHANNES;) Gr. *Ἰωάννης*, (*Iōannēs*;) Heb. *יְהוֹנָתָן*; Hungarian, JÁNOS, yá'nosh; It. GIOVANNI, jo-vãn'nee; Lat. JOAN'NES or JOHAN'NES; Polish, JAN, yãn; Port. JOÃO, zho-ōwn'; Russ. IVAN, è-vãn'; Sp. JUAN, hoo-ãn'; Sw. JOHAN, yo'hãn, or HANS, hãns.

JO'NAH or JO'NAS, (a "dove;") Fr. JONAS, zhō'nãs'; Ger. JONAS, yo'nãs; Heb. *יֹנָתָן*; Lat. JO'NAS.

JONATHAN, jon'a-thàn, (the "gift of the Lord;") Fr. JONATHAN, zhō'nã'tōn'; Heb. *יְהוֹנָתָן*; Lat. JON'ATHAN, (genitive in -IS.)

JOOST. See JOSCELIN.

JORGE. See GEORGE.

JOS'CE-LIN or JOÇ'E-LIN, ("just;") Dutch, JOOST, yōst; Lat. JOSCELI'NUS.

JOSEPH, jo'zef, ("addition;") Fr. JOSEPH, zhō'zèf'; Ger. JOSEPH, yo'zèf'; Heb. *יְהוֹשֻׁעַ*; Hungarian, JOZSEF, yo'sèf'; It. GIUSEPPE, joo-šep'pã; Lat. JOSE'PHUS or JO'SEPH; Polish, JOZEF, yo'zèf'; Port. JOZÉ, zho-zã'; Sp. JOSÉ, ho-sã'.

JOSEPHINE,* jo'zeh-feen', (the feminine of JOSEPH;) Fr. JOSÈPHE, zhō'zèf', or JOSÉPHINE, zhō'zá'fèn'; Ger. JOSEPHE, yo'zèf-eh, or JOSEPHINE, yo-zeh-fee'neh; It. GIUSEPPA, joo-sep'pã, or GIUSEPPINA, joo-sèp-pee'nã; Lat. JOSE'PHA.

JOSHUA, josh'u-ã, (a "saviour;") Dutch, JOSUA, yo'sü-ã; Fr. JOSUÉ, zhō'zui'ã'; Ger. JOSUA, yo'zoo-ã; Heb. *יְהוֹשֻׁעַ*; It. GIOSUÈ, jo-šoo-ã; Lat. JOS'UA; Sw. JOSUA, yo'soo-ã.

JO-SI'AH (jo-si'ã) or JO-SI'AS; Danish, JOSIAS, yo-šee'ãs; Dutch, JOZIAS, yo-zee'ãs; Fr. JOSIAS, zhō'ze'ãs'; Heb. *יְהוֹשֻׁיָּא*; It. GIOSIADE, jo-šee'ã-dà; Lat. JOSI'AS.

JOSUA. See JOSHUA.

JOZÉ. See JOSEPH.

JOZSEF. See JOSEPH.

* JOSEPHINE (or JOSÉPHINE) and GIUSEPPINA are, strictly speaking, diminutives from JOSÈPHE (or JOSEPHA) and GIUSEPPA.

JUAN. See JOHN.
 JUAÑA. See JANE.
 JU'DAH, JU'DAS, JUDE, jüd, ("confession;") Fr. JUDA, zhü'dä' or JUDE, zhüd; Ger. JUDAS, yoo'däs; Heb. יהודה; Hungarian, JUDA, yoo'dä; It. GIUDA, joo'dä; Lat. JU'DAS; Polish, JUDAS, yoo'däs; Sw. JUDAS, yoo'däs.
 JU'DITH, ("praising;") Heb. יהודית; It. GIUDITTA, joo-dët'tä; Lat. JUDI'THA.
 JULIA, ju'le-ä, (the feminine of JULIUS;) Dutch, JULIA, yü'le-ä; Fr. JULIE, zhü'le'; Ger. JULIE, yoo'le-eh; It. GIULIA, joo'le-ä; Lat. JU'LIA; Sp. JULIA, hoo'le-ä; Sw. JULIA, yoo'le-ä.
 JULIAN, ju'le-an, ("related to Julius;") Dutch, JULIANUS, yü-le-än'üs; Fr. JULIEN, zhü'le-än'; Ger. JULIAN, yoo'le-än; It. GIULIANO, joo-le-ä'no; Lat. JULIA'NUS; Port. JULIÃO, zhoo-le-öwn'; Sp. JULIAN, hoo-le-än', or JULIANO, hoo-le-ä'no; Sw. JULIAN, yoo'le-än.
 JULIANA, ju-le-än'a, (the feminine of JULIAN;) Dutch, JULIANA, yü-le-än'nä; Fr. JULIENNE, zhü'le-än'; Ger. JULIANE, yoo-le-än'eh; It. GIULIANA, joo-le-än'nä; Lat. JULIA'NA; Port. JULIANA, zhoo-le-än'nä; Sp. JULIANA, hoo-le-än'nä; Sw. JULIANA, yoo-le-än'nä.
 JULIANO. See JULIAN.
 JULIE. See JULIA.
 JULIEN. See JULIAN.
 JULIENNE. See JULIA.
 JULIUS, ju'le-us, ("sprung from Iulus;") Dutch, JULIUS, yü'le-üs; Fr. JULES, zhül; Ger. JULIUS, yoo'le-üs; It. GIULIO, joo'le-o; Lat. JU'LIUS; Port. JULIO, zhoo'le-o; Sp. JULIO, hoo'le-o.
 KARL or KAREL. See CHARLES.
 KASPAR. See JASPER.
 KATHARINE or KATARINA. See CATHERINE.
 KLAAS. See NICHOLAS.
 KLARA. See CLARA.
 KLAUDIA. See CLAUDIA.
 KLAUDIUS. See CLAUDIUS.
 KOENRAAD. See CONRAD.
 KONRAD. See CONRAD.
 KONSTANTIJN. See CONSTANTINE.
 KORNELIS. See CORNELIUS.
 KRISPIN or KRISPIJN. See CRISPIN.
 KRISTOFER. See CHRISTOPHER.
 LÆTITIA. See LETTICE.
 LAM'BERT, ("brightness or glory of the country"?) Dutch, LAMBERT, läm'bêrt, or LAMBERTUS, läm-bêrt'üs; Fr. LAMBERT, lôn'bair'; Ger. LAMBERT, läm'bêrt; Lat. LAMBER'TUS.
 LAN'CE-LOT, (a "little lance;") Fr. LANCELOT, lônss-lo'; Lat. LANCELOT'TUS.
 LAURA, law'ra, ("laurel;") Fr. LAURE, lör; Ger. LAURA, löw'rä; It. LAURA, löw'rä.
 LAU'RENCE, ("crowned with laurel;") Danish, LORENZ, lö'rênts; Dutch, LAURENS, löw'rêns; Fr. LAURENT, lö'rôn'; Ger. LAURENZ, löw'rênts, LORENZ, lö'rênts, and LORENZO, löw'rênt'se-üs; It. LORENZO,

lo-rên'zo; Lat. LAUREN'TIUS; Sp. LORENZO, lo-rên'tho; Sw. LARS, lars.
 LAZARUS, laz'a-rus, ("destitute of help;") Fr. LAZARE, lä'zär'; Gr. Λάζαρος, (*Lazaros*;) It. LAZZARO, lä't'sä-ro; Lat. LAZ'ARUS.
 LE'O or LE'ON, (a "lion;") Fr. LÉON, lä'ôn'; It. LEONE, lä-o'nä; Lat. LE'O, (genitive, LE'ONIS.)
 LEOLINUS. See LEWELLIN.
 LEONARD, lën'ard, ("strong as a lion;") Dutch, LEONARD, lä'o-nart'; Fr. LÉONARD, lä'o'när'; Ger. LEONHARD, lä'on-hart'; It. LEONARDO, lä-o-nar'do, or LIONARDO, le-o-nar'do; Lat. LEONAR'DUS.
 LEONELLUS. See LIONEL.
 LEONORA. See ELEANOR.
 LE'O-POLD, ("bold for the people," and, hence, "defending the people;") Fr. LÉOPOLD, lä'ópold'; Ger. LEOPOLD, lä'o-polt'; It. LEOPOLDO, lä-o-pol'do; Lat. LEOPOL'DUS.
 LETTICE, let'tiss, or LETITIA, le-tish'e-ä, ("joy;") Danish, LÆTITIA, lä-tee'te-ä; Dutch, LAETITIA, lä-tee'se-ä, (almost lä-tee'she-ä); Old Fr. LÉTICE, lä'tèss'; Lat. LÆTIT'IA, (le-tish'e-ä.)
 LE-WEL'LIN, ("like a lion;") Lat. LEOLI'NUS.
 LEWIS, lu'iss, or LOUIS, loo'is, (the "fortress or defence of the people;") Dutch, LODEWIJK, lö'dêh-wik'; Fr. LOUIS, loo'e'; Ger. LUDWIG, lood'wig; It. LUIGI, loo-ee'jee, or LODOVICO, lo-do-vee'ko, or LUDOVICO, loo-do-vee'ko; Lat. LUDOVIC'US; Sp. LUIS, loo-èss'; Sw. LUDWIG, lood'vig.
 LIDIA. See LYDIA.
 LIONARDO. See LEONARD.
 LIONEL, (a "little lion;") Lat. LEONEL'LUS.
 LIVIA, liv'e-ä; Fr. LIVIE, le've'; It. LIVIA, lee've-ä; Lat. LIV'IA.
 LODEWIJK. See LEWIS.
 LODOVICO or LODOVIC. See LEWIS.
 LORENZ or LORENZO. See LAURENCE.
 LOUIS. See LEWIS.
 LOUISA, loo-ee'zä, (the feminine of LEWIS or LOUIS;) Fr. LOUISE, loo'èz'; Ger. LUISE, loo-ee'zêh; It. LUIGIA, loo-ee'jâ; Lat. LUI'SA; Sp. LUISA, loo-ee'sä; Sw. LUDOVIKA, loo-do-vee'kä.
 LUC or LUCA. See LUKE.
 LU'CAN; Fr. LUCAIN, lü'kân'; Lat. LUCA'NUS.
 LUCAS. See LUKE.
 LUCE. See LUCIUS.
 LUCIAN, lu'she-an; Fr. LUCIEN, lü'se-än'; It. LUCIANO, loo-chä'no; Lat. LUCIA'NUS.
 LUCIE. See LUCY.
 LUCIUS, lu'she-us, ("shining;") Fr. LUCE, lüss, or LUCIUS, lü'se-üs'; Ger. LUCIUS, loot'se-üs; It. LUCIO, loo'cho; Lat. LU'CIUS.
 LUCRETIA, lu-kree'she-ä, or LU'CRECE; Fr. LUCRÈCE, lü'kräs'; Ger. LUCRETIA, loo-krät'se-ä; It. LUCREZIA, loo-krät'se-ä; Lat. LUCRE'TIA; Sp. LUCRECIA, loo-krät'she-ä.
 LUCY or LUCIE, lu'se, (the feminine of LUCIUS;) Dutch, LUCIE, lü'se-eh; Fr. LUCIE, lü'se'; Ger. LUCIE, loot'se-eh; It. LUCIA, loo-chee'ä; Lat. LU'CIA; Sp. LUCIA, loo-thee'ä.

LUDOVKA. See LOUISA.
 LUDOVICO or LUDOVICUS. See LEWIS.
 LUDWIG. See LEWIS.
 LUIGI. See LEWIS.
 LUIGIA. See LOUISA.
 LUISA. See LOUISA.
 LUISE. See LOUISA.
 LUKE, (a "light"?) Danish, LUCAS, loo'kås; Dutch, LUCAS, lü'kås; Fr. LUC, lük; Ger. LUCAS, loo'kås; Hungarian, LUCÁTS, loo'kátch; It. LUCA, loo'ká; Lat. LU'CAS; Sw. LU'CAS.

LYDIA, lid'e-ä; Danish, LYDIA, lee'de-ä; Dutch, LYDIA, lee'de-ä; Fr. LYDIE, le'de'; Gr. Λυδία, (*Ludia*;) It. LIDIA, lee'de-ä; Lat. LYD'IA.

MÄ'BEL, (a corruption of the French *aimable*, (originally *amabel*), "lovely;") Lat. MABIL'IA or AMAB'ILIS.

MAGDALEN, mag'da-len, or MAGDALENE, ("of Magdala," a place in Palestine;) Dutch, MAGDALENA, mäg-dä-lä'nä; Fr. MADELEINE or MADELÈNE, mäd'län'; Ger. MAGDALENA, mäg-dä-lä'nä; It. MADDALENA, mäd-dä-lä'nä, or MADALENA, mäd-dä-lä'nä; Lat. MAGDALE'NA; Sp. MAGDALENA, mäg-dä-lä'nä.

MARC. See MARK.

MAR-CEL'LUS; Fr. MARCELLUS, mar'sä'lüs'; It. MARCELLO, mar-chel'lo; Lat. MARCEL'LUS.

MARCUS. See MARK.

MARGARET, mar'gä-ret, (a "pearl;") Dutch, MARGARETHA, mar-gä-rä'tä, or mar-hä-rä'tä; Fr. MARGUERITE, mār'grèt'; Ger. MARGARETHE, mar-gä-rä'teh; Gr. Μαργαρίτης, (*Margaritēs*;) It. MARGARITA, mar-gä-ree'ta; Lat. MARGAR'ITA or MARGARE'TA.

MARIA. See MARY.

MARIE. See MARY.

MARK, (a "hammer"?) Danish, MARCUS, mar'küs; Dutch, MARCUS, mar'küs; Fr. MARC, mār'k; Ger. MARCUS, mar'küs; Gr. Μάρκος, (*Markos*;) Hungarian, MÁRK, mark; It. MARCO, mar'ko; Lat. MAR'CUS; Sp. MARCOS, mar'kös; Sw. MARKUS, mar'küs.

MARTHA, mar'thä, ("bitterness"?) Dutch, MARTHA, mar'tä; Fr. MARTHE, mār'te; Ger. MARTHA, mar'tä; Gr. Μάρθα, (*Martha*;) It. MARTA, mar'tä; Lat. MAR'THA; Sp. MARTA, mar'tä; Sw. MARTHA, mar'tä.

MAR'TIN, ("martial;") Dutch, MARTINUS, mar-tee'nüs; Fr. MARTIN, mār'tän'; Ger. MARTIN, mar'tin; It. MARTINO, mar-tee'no; Lat. MARTI'NUS; Sp. MARTIN, mar-tèn'; Sw. MARTIN, mar-teen'.

MARTINEZ, (Sp.,) mar-tee'néth, (the "son of Martin.")
 MARY, mä're, ("bitter;") Danish, MARIE, mä-ree'eh; Dutch, MARIA, mä-ree'a; Fr. MARIE, mār're'; Ger. MARIA, mä-ree'ä, or MARIE, mä-ree'eh; Gr. Μαρία, (*Maria*;) Hungarian, MÁRIA, mä're-ä; It. MARIA, mä-ree'ä; Lat. MAR'I'A; Polish, MARYA, mār'yä; Port. MARIA, mä-ree'ä; Sp. MARIA, mä-ree'ä; Sw. MARIA, mä-ree'ä.

MASSIMILIANO. See MAXIMILIAN.

MASSIMINO. See MAXIMIN.

MASSIMO. See MAXIMUS.

MATEO. See MATTHEW.

MATHIEU. See MATTHEW.

MATHUSALEM. See METHUSELAH.

MATIAS. See MATHIAS.

MATILDA, ma-til'dä, or MAUD; Danish, MATHILDE, mä-til'deh; Dutch, MATHILDA, mä-til'dä; Fr. MATHILDE, mät'tèld'; It. MATILDA, mä-tèl'dä; Lat. MATHIL'DA; Sp. MATILDE, mä-tèl'dä; Sw. MATILDA, mä-til'dä.

MATTHEW, math'ü, (a "gift" or "present"?) Danish, MATTHÆUS, mät-tä'üs; Dutch, MATTHEUS, mät-tä'üs; Fr. MATHIEU, mät'te-yh'; Gr. Ματθαῖος, (*Matthaios*;) Hungarian, MÁTÉ, mät'tä; It. MATTEO, mät-tä'o; Lat. MATTHÆ'US; Polish, MATEUSZ, mät'te-osh; Sp. MATEO, mä-tä'o; Sw. MATTHÄUS, mät-tä'üs.

MATTHIAS, ma-thi'äs, (originally the same as MATTHEW;) Dutch, MATTHIJS, mät-tis'; Fr. MATTHIAS, mät'te'äs'; Ger. MATHIAS, mä-tee'äs; It. MATTIA, mät-tee'ä; Lat. MATTHI'AS; Sp. MATIAS, mä-tee'äs.

MAUD. See MATILDA.

MAURICE, maw'riss; Danish, MORITZ, mo'rits; Dutch, MAURITS, möw'rits, or MAURITIUS, möw-ree'se-üs, (almost möw-ree'she-üs;) Fr. MAURICE, mö'rèss'; Ger. MORITZ, mo'rits; It. MAURIZIO, möw-rèt'se-o, or MAURISIO, möw-ree'se-o; Lat. MAURIT'IUS or MAURIC'IUS, (maw-rish'e-us;) Sp. MAURICIO, möw-ree'the-o; Sw. MORITZ, mo'rits.

MAXIMILIAN, mäk-se-mil'e-an; Dutch, MAXIMILIANUS, mäk-se-me-le-ä'nüs; Fr. MAXIMILIEN, mäk'se-me-le-än'; Ger. MAXIMILIAN, mäk-se-mee'le-än';* It. MASSIMILIANO, mäs-se-me-le-ä'no; Lat. MAXIMILIA'NUS; Sp. MAXIMILIANO, mäk-se-me-le-ä'no; Sw. MAXIMILIAN, mäk-se-mil'e-än.

MAXIMIN, mäk'se-min; Fr. MAXIMIN, mäk'se'män'; It. MASSIMINO, mäs-se-mee'no; Lat. MAXIMI'NUS.

MAXIMUS, mak'se-mus, ("greatest;") Fr. MAXIME, mäk'sèm'; It. MASSIMO, mäs'se-mo; Lat. MAX'IMUS; Sp. MAXIMO, mäk'se-mo.

ME-THU'SE-LAH, ("driving away death"?) Fr. MATHUSALEM, mä-tü'zälèm'; Lat. METHU'SELA; Heb. מתושלם.

MICHAEL, mi'kä-ël, ("who is like God;") Fr. MICHEL, me'shél'; Ger. MICHAEL, mīk'ä-ël, (almost mīh'ä-ël;) Heb. מיכאל; Hungarian, MIHÁLY, mee'häl'; It. MICHELE, me-kä'lä; Lat. MI'CHAE'L, (genitive, MICHAEL'IS;) Polish, MICHAL, mee'käl; Port. MIGUEL, me-gèl'; Russ. MIKHAIL, me-kä-ël', (almost me-hä-ël,) or me-kä'ël; Sp. MIGUEL, me-gèl'.

MIKLOS. See NICHOLAS.

MIL'DRED, ("speaking mildly;") Lat. MILDRE'DA.

MOÏSE. See MOSES.

MOOSA. See MOSES.

MORITZ. See MAURICE.

MOSES, mo'zèz or mo'ziz, ("drawn out;") Arabic, MOOSA or MÛSA, moo'sä; Dutch, MOZES, mo'zès; Fr. MOÏSE, mo'èz'; Heb. משה; Gr. Μωσής, (*Mōsēs*;) Hungarian, MÓZES, mo'zesh; It. MOISÈ, mo-e-ša'; Lat. MO'SES, (genitive, MO'SIS;) Polish, MOYŻESZ, moi'zhèsh; Sp. MOYSES, mo-e-sès'; Sw. MOSES, mo'sès.

NAR-ÇIS'SUS, (a "daffodil;") Fr. NARCISSE, nār'sèss'; It. NARCISSO, nār-chès'so; Lat. NARCIS'SUS.

* Generally abbreviated, except in formal discourse, as MAX, (māks.)

NATALIS. See NOEL.

NATANAEI. See NATHANAEI.

NATHAN, nā'than, (a "gift;") Fr. NATHAN, nā'tōn'; Ger. NATHAN, nā'tān; Heb. נתן; Lat. NA'THAN; Sp. NATAN, nā-tān'.

NATHANAEI or NATHANIEL, nā'than'yei, (the "gift of God;") Dutch, NATHANIEL, nā-tā'ne-ēi; Fr. NATHANIEL, nā'tā'ne-ēi'; Ger. NATHANIEL, nā-tā'ne-ēi; Lat. NATHAN'AEI, (genitive, NATHANAE'LIS;) Sp. NATANAEI, nā-tā-nā-ēi'.

NEHEMIAH, ne-he-mī'a, (the "rest of the Lord;") Danish, NEHEMIAS, nā-heh-mee'ās; Dutch, NEHEMIA, nā-heh-mee'ā; Fr. NÉHÉMIE, nā'ā'me'; Ger. NEHEMIAS, nā-heh-mee'ās; Heb. נְחֶמְיָא; It. NEEMIA, nā-mee'ā; Lat. NEHEMI'AS; Sp. NEHEMIAS, nā-ā-mee'ās.

NICHOLAS, nīk'o-las, (the "people's victory;") Dutch, NICOLAAS, nee'ko-lās', (more frequently KLAAS, klās;); Fr. NICOLAS, ne'ko-lā'; Ger. NICOLAUS, nee'ko-lōwss'; Gr. Νικόλαος, (Nikolaos;); Hungarian, MIKLOS, mee-klosh; It. NICCOLÒ or NICCOLÒ, nèk-ko-lo'; Lat. NICOLA'US; Port. NICOLAO, ne-ko-lā'o; Russ. NIKOLAI, ne-ko-lā'e, or NIKOLAS, ne-ko-lās'; Sw. NILS, nīl.

NIC-O-DE'MUS, ("victory of the people" or the "conqueror of the people;") Fr. NICODÈME, ne'ko-dām'; Gr. Νικόδημος, (Nikodēmos;); Lat. NICODE'MUS.

NICOLAS. See NICHOLAS.

NILS. See NICHOLAS.

NO'AH, (no'ā;); Arabic, NOOH or NŪH, nōh; Dutch, NOACH, no'āh or no'āk; Fr. NOÉ, no'ā'; Ger. NOAH, no'ā; Gr. Νῶε, (Nōe;); Heb. נח; Sw. NOA, no'ā.

NO'EL, ("Christmas;") Fr. NOËL, no'ēl'; Lat. NATALIS or NOÉLIUS.

NOOH. See NOAH.

NORMAN, nor'man, ("born in Normandy" or "of Norman extraction;") Lat. NORMAN'NUS.

NOUH or NŪH. See NOAH.

OBADIAH, ob-ā-dī'a, (the "servant of the Lord;") Heb. עֲבֹדְיָהוּ; Lat. OBADI'AS.

OCTAVE. See OCTAVIUS.

OCTAVIA, ok-tā've-ā; Fr. OCTAVIE, ok'tā've'; It. OTTAVIA, ot-tā've-ā; Lat. OCTA'VIA.

OCTAVIUS, ok-tā've-us; Fr. OCTAVE, ok'tā'v'; It. OTTAVIO, ot-tā've-o; Lat. OCTA'VIUS; Sp. OCTAVIO, ok-tā've-o.

ODUSSEUS or ODYSSEUS. See ULYSSES.

OLIVER, ol'e-ve'r, ("an olive," or "bearing the olive;") Dutch, OLIVIER, o-le-veer'; † Fr. OLIVIER, ol'e've-ā'; It. OLIVIERE, o-le-ve-ā'rā, or ULIVIERE, oo-le-ve-ā'rā; Lat. OLIVA'RUS or OLIVA'RIVUS; Sp. OLIVERIO, o-le-vā-re-o; Sw. OLIVIER, o-le-veer'.

OLIVIA, o-liv'e-ā, (the feminine of OLIVER;); Danish,

OLIVIA, o-lee've-ā; Dutch, OLIVIA, o-lee've-ā; Fr. OLIVIE, ol'e've'; Ger. OLIVIA, o-lee've-ā; Sw. OLIVIA, o-liv'e-ā.

OLIVIER. See OLIVER.

OLYMPIA, o-līm'pe-ā, or OLYMPIAS, o-līm'pe-as, ("belonging to Olympus," "divine;") Fr. OLYMPE, olāmp'; Gr. Ὀλυμπία, (Olympias;); Lat. OLYM'PIAS or OLYM'PIA.

OMFREDO. See HUMPIREY.

ONESIMUS, o-nēs'e-mus, ("profitable;") Fr. ONÉSIME, o'nā'zēm'; Gr. Ὀνήσιμος, (Onēsimos;); It. ONESIMO, o-nā'se-mo; Lat. ONES'IMOS.

ONUPHRIUS. See HUMPHREY.

OPHELIA, o-fee'le-ā, ("help," "usefulness;") Fr. OPHÉLIE, o'fā'le'; Gr. Ὀφελία, (Ophelia;); Lat. OPHE'LIA.

ORAZIO. See HORACE.

ORIGEN, or'e-jen, ("descended from Horus," an Egyptian deity; †) Fr. ORIGÈNE, or'e'zhān'; Gr. Ὀριγένης, (Origenēs;); Lat. ORIG'ENES, (genitive, ORIG'ENIS.)

ORLANDO, (a form of ROLAND, which see;); It. ORLANDO, or-lān'do; Lat. ORLAN'DUS.

O'THO, ("spirited"?§) Dutch, OT'TO; Fr. OTHON, o'tōn'; Ger. OT'TO; It. OTTONE, ot-to'nā; Lat. O'THO; Sp. OTONIO, o-to'ne-o; Sw. OT'TO.

OTTAVIA. See OCTAVIA.

OTTAVIO. See OCTAVIUS.

OTTO. See OTHO.

OTTONE. See OTHO.

OVID, Dutch, OVIDIUS, o-vee'de-ūs; Fr. OVIDE, o'ved'; Ger. OVIDIUS, o-vee'de-ūs; It. OVIDIO, o-vee'de-o; Lat. OVID'IUS.

PABLO. See PAUL.

PÁL. See PAUL.

PAOLINA. See PAULINA.

PAOLO. See PAUL.

PASCHAL, pás'kal, ("belonging to Easter," or "born at Easter;") Fr. PASCAL, pās'kāl'; It. PASQUALE, pás-kwā'lā; Lat. PASCHA'LIS; Sp. PASCUAL, pás-kwāl'.

PAT'RICK, ("patrician," "noble;") Dutch, PATRICIUS, pá-tree'se-ūs; Fr. PATRICE, pā'trèss'; It. PATRIZIO, pá-trè't'se-o; Lat. PATRICI'US; Sp. PATRICIO, pá-tree'the-o.

PAUL, ("little;") Danish, PAUL, pōwl, or PAULUS, pōw'lūs; Dutch, PAULUS, pōw'lūs; Fr. PAUL, pōl; Ger. PAUL, pōwl; Gr. Παῦλος, (Paulos;); Hungarian, PÁL, pāl; It. PAOLO, pá'o-lo or pōw'lo; Lat. PAU'LUS; Polish, PAWEL, pá'vél; Port. PAULO, pōw'lo; Russ. PAVEL, pá'vél; Sp. PABLO, pá'blo; Sw. PAUL, pōwl.

PAULINA, paw-lī'nā, (the feminine of PAUL;); Fr. PAULINE, pō'lèn'; Ger. PAULINE, pōw-lee'neh; It. PAOLINA, pá-o-lee'nā or pōw-lee'nā; Lat. PAULI'NA.

PAVEL. See PAUL.

PAWEL. See PAUL.

PEDER. See PETER.

PEDRO. See PETER.

* Given as a name to children born on Christmas-day.
 † OLIVIER (pronounced ol-e-veer') appears also to have been an old English form. Scott says,

"When Roland brave, and Olivier,
 And every paladin and peer,
 On Roncesvalles died."—

Marmion, canto vi. stanza 33.

‡ Called *Orus* (Ὀρος) by the Greeks.

§ See ODIN in the body of this work.

|| From *Pascha*, the "passover," or "Easter."

PE-NEL'Ō-PE, (a "weaver"?) Fr. PÉNÉLOPE, pā'nā'lop'; Gr. Πηνελόπη, (*Pēnelopē*;) Lat. PENEL'ŌPE, (genitive, PENEL'ŌPES.)

PEREGRINE, pēr'e-grīn, ("foreign," "pilgrim";) Danish, PEREGRINUS, pā-rēh-gree'nūs; Dutch, PEREGRINUS, pā-rēh-gree'nūs; It. PEREGRINO, pā-rā-gree'no; Lat. PEREGRINUS; Sw. PEREGRINUS, pēr-ēh-gree'nūs.

PETER, (a "rock" or "stone";) Danish, PEDER, pā'dēr; Dutch, PIETER, pee'tēr; Fr. PIERRE, pē-ai'r'; Ger. PETER, pā'tēr; Gr. Πέτρος, (*Petros*;) Hungarian, PÉTER, pā'tēr; It. PIETRO, pe-ā'tro; Lat. PE'TRUS; Polish, PIOTR, pyot'r; Port. PEDRO, pā'dro; Russ. PIOTR, pyot'r or pe-ot'r'; Sp. PEDRO, pā'dro; Sw. PETER, pī'tēr.

PHEBE. See PHŒBE.

PHILEMON, phī-le'mon, ("saluting";) Fr. PHILÉMON, fe'lā'mōn'; Gr. Φιλέμων, (*Philēmōn*;) It. FILEMONE, fe-lā-mō'nā; Lat. PHILE'MON, (genitive, PHILEMŌ'NIS.)

PHILE'TUS, ("beloved;") Gr. Φιλήτος, (*Philētos*;) It. FILETO, fe-lā'to; Lat. PHILE'TUS.

PHILIBERT, fil'e-bert, or PHILEBERT, ("famously bright"?) Danish, PHILIBERT, fil'e-bært'; Fr. PHILIBERT, fe-le'bair'; It. FILIBERTO, fe-le-bēr'to; Lat. PHILEBER'TUS.

PHILIP, ("loving horses;") Dutch, PHILIPPUS, fe-lip'pūs; Fr. PHILIPPE, fe'lēp'; Ger. PHILIPP, fil'ip; Gr. Φίλιππος, (*Philippos*;) Hungarian, FILEP, fee'lēp; It. FILIPPO, fe-lēp'po; Lat. PHILIP'PUS; Polish, FILIP, fee'lip; Port. FELIPPE, fā-lēp'pā; Russ. PHILIPP or FILIP, fe-lēp'; Sp. FELIPE, fā-lee'pā; Sw. FILIP, fil'ip.

PHILIPPA, fe-lip'pā, (the feminine of PHILIP;) Dutch, PHILIPPA, fe-lip'pā; Ger. PHILIPPINE, fe-lip-pee'neh; Gr. Φιλίππα, (*Philippa*;) It. FILIPPA, fe-lēp'pā; Lat. PHILIP'PA; Sp. FELIPA, fā-lee'pā; Sw. FILIPPINA, fil-ip-pee'nā.

PHIN'E-AS; Fr. PHINÉAS, fe'nā'ās'; It. FINEO, fe-nā'o; Lat. PHIN'EAS; Sp. PHINEES, fe-nā-ēs'.

PHŒBE, fee'be, ("bright," "shining;") Fr. PHÉBÉ, fā'bā'; Gr. Φοίβη, (*Phoibē*;) It. FEBE, fā'bā; Lat. PHŒ'BE, (genitive, PHŒ'BES.)

PHYL'IS or PHIL'IS, (a "green bough";) Gr. Φύλλος, (*Phyllos*;) It. FILIDE, fee'le-dā; Lat. PHYL'IS, (genitive, PHYL'LIDIS.)

PIE. See PIUS.

PIERRE. See PETER.

PIETER. See PETER.

PIETRO. See PETER.

PIO. See PIUS.

PIOTR. See PETER.

PI'US, ("pious;") Fr. PIE, pee; Ger. PIUS, pee'ūs; It. PIO, pee'o; Lat. PI'US.

PLINY, plīn'e; Fr. PLINE, plēn; Ger. PLINIUS, plee'ne-ūs; It. PLINIO, plee'ne-o; Lat. PLIN'IUS.

POLYCARP, pol'e-kārp, ("abounding in fruit;") Fr. POLYCARPE, po'le-kārp'; Gr. Πολύκαρπος, (*Polukarpōs*;) It. POLICARPO, po-le-kar'po; Lat. POLYCAR'PUS.

POM'PEY; Danish, POMPEJUS, pom-pā'yūs; Dutch, POMPEJUS, pom-pā'yūs; Fr. POMPÉE, pōn'pā'; It. POMPEO, pom-pā'o; Lat. POMPE'IUS.

PRISCILLA, prīs-sil'ā, ("ancient;") Dutch, PRISCILLA,

prīs-sil'ā; Fr. PRISCILLE, pre'sèl'; It. PRISCILLA, pre-shèl'ā; Lat. PRISCIL'LA.

PTOLEMY, to'l'e-me, ("warlike" or "mighty in war;") Dutch, PTOLEMEUS, pto-leh-mā'ūs; Fr. PTOLÉMÉE, pto'lā'mā'; Ger. PTOLEMÄUS, pto-leh-mā'ūs; Gr. Πτολεμαῖος, (*Ptolemaios*;) It. TOLOMEO, to-lo-mā'o; Lat. PTOLEMÆ'US.

RA'CHEL, (a "sheep" or "lamb;") Fr. RACHEL, rā-shèl'; Ger. RAHEL, rā'hèl, or RACHEL, rāk'èl; Heb. רַחֵל; It. RACHELE, rā-kā'lā; Lat. RA'CHEL, (genitive, RACHE'LIS;) Sp. RAQUEL, rā-kèl'; Sw. RACHEL, rā'kèl.

RADULPHUS. See RALPH.

RAFAEL. See RAPHAEL.

RAFAELE or RAFFAELLE. See RAPHAEL.

RAHEL. See RACHEL.

RAIMOND. See RAYMOND.

RAIMUNDO. See RAYMUND.

RALPH, rālf, ("warrior-wolf"?) Dutch, RUDOLF, rü-dolf; Fr. RAOUL, rā'ool'; It. RAOLFO, rā-ol'fo; Lat. RADUL'PHUS; Sp. RODOLFO, ro-dol'fo; Sw. RUDOLF, roo'dolf.

RAMON. See RAYMOND.

RANDAL, rān'dāl, or RAN'ULPH, (perhaps the same as RALPH;) Fr. RANDOLPHE, rōn'dol'; Lat. RANUL'PHUS; Sp. RANDOLFO, rān-dol'fo.

RAOLFO. See RALPH.

RAOUL. See RALPH.

RAPHAEL, rā-fā-el or rā'fā-el, (the "healing or medicine of God;") Fr. RAPHAËL, rā'fā-èl'; Ger. RAPHAEL, rā'fā-èl; It. RAFAELE, rā-fā-ā'lā, or RAFFAELLE, rāf-fā-el'ā; Lat. RA'PHAEL, (genitive, RAPHAEL'IS;) Sp. RAFAEL, rā-fā-èl'.

RAQUEL. See RACHEL.

RAY'MOND, ("wise protection"?) Fr. RAYMOND, rā'mōn'; It. RAIMONDO, rī-mon'do; Lat. RAYMUN'DUS; Sp. RAYMUNDO, rī-moon'do, or RAMON, rā-mōn'.

REBECCA or REBEKAH, re-bek'kā; Fr. REBECCA, reh-bā'kā'; It. REBECCA, rā-bek'kā; Lat. REBEC'CA; Sp. REBECA, rā-bā'kā.

REGINALDUS. See REYNOLD.

REICHARD. See RICHARD.

REINHOLD. See REYNOLD.

REINOLD. See REYNOLD.

RENAUD. See REYNOLD.

RENÉ, (not used in English,) ("born again," "regenerate;") Fr. RENÉ, reh-nā'; It. RENATO, rā-nā'to; Lat. RENA'TUS.

* If, as seems to be generally assumed, Ralph in its origin is the same as Rudolph or Rodolf, it probably signifies "red wolf," (compare the Saxon *rud* and our *ruddy* with the Danish and Swedish *röd*, Dutch *rood*, and the German *roth*, all signifying "red,") having been applied in the first place, perhaps, to some red-haired warrior, for it is common among all rude nations to compare a warrior to some animal distinguished for strength, courage, or fierceness. But Ralph may not improbably—as its English spelling and still more that of its Latin equivalent (Radulphus) might seem to indicate—be derived from Radulf or Radulph, meaning "warrior-wolf;" the prefix *ra* (cognate with the English *ride* or *rode*) being applied to the better class of warriors, who were usually on horseback: thus, *rad-cniht*, in Anglo-Saxon,—literally, a "riding youth,"—signifies a "soldier" or "warrior-knight."

RENÉE, sometimes Anglicized in pronunciation as *rĕn'ne*, (the feminine of RENÉ;) Fr. RENÉE, *řĕh-ná'*; It. RENATA, *râ-nâ'tâ*; Lat. RENA'TA.

REUBEN, *rŭ'ben*, ("behold a son;") Fr. RUBEN, *rŭ'-bân'*; Heb. רֵבִינָן; Lat. REUBE'NUS.

REYNOLD, *rĕn'old*; Danish, REINHOLD, *rĭn'hold*; Dutch, REINOLD, *rĭn'olt*; Fr. RENAUD, *řĕh-nô'*; Ger. REINHOLD, *rĭn'holt*; Lat. REYNAL'DUS or REGINAL'DUS; Sp. REYNALDO, *râ-nâl'do*; Sw. REINHOLD, *rĭn'hold*.

RHODA, *ro'da*, or RHO'DE, (a "rose;") Gr. *Ῥόδη*, (*Rhode*;) Lat. RHO'DA.

RICH'ARD, ("firm or strong king;") Dutch, RICHARD, *ree'shârt*; Fr. RICHARD, *re'shâ'r'*; Ger. RICHARD, *rĭk'-ârt*, or REICHARD, *rĭ'kârt*; It. RICARDO, *re-kar'do*; Lat. RICHAR'DUS; Port. RICARDO, *re-kar'do*; Sp. RICARDO, *re-kar'do*.

RIDOLFO. See RUDOLPH.

ROB'ERT, ("bright fame") Danish, ROBERT, *ro'bĕrt*; Dutch, ROBERT, *rôb'ĕrt*; Fr. ROBERT, *ro'bair'*; Ger. ROBERT, *ro'bĕrt*; It. ROBERTO, *ro-bĕr'to*; Lat. ROBER'TUS; Sp. ROBERTO, *ro-bĕr'to*; Sw. ROBERT, *rob'ĕrt*.

ROD'ER-ICK, ("rich in fame?") Fr. RODRIGUE, *ro'drĕg'*; Ger. RODERICH, *ro'dĕh-rik'*; It. RODRIGO, *ro-dree'go*; Lat. RODERICUS; Russ. RU'RĪK; Sp. RODRIGO, *ro-dree'go*, RODERIGO, *ro-dâ-ree'go*, or RUY, *ro-ee'* or *rwee*.

RODOLFO. See RUDOLPH.

RODOLPHE. See RUDOLPH.

RODRIGO. See RODERICK.

RODRIGUE. See RODERICK.

RODRIGUEZ, (Sp.,) *ro-dree'gĕth*, (the "son of Roderick.")

ROELAND. See ROLAND.

ROGER, *roj'er*, ("famous spear?") Dutch, RUTGER, *rŭt'ger* or *rŭt'hĕr*; Fr. ROGER, *ro'zhâ'*; It. RUGIERO, *roo-jâ'ro*; Lat. ROGE'RUS; Sp. ROGERIO, *ro-hâ're-o*.

ROLAND or ROWLAND, *ro'lând*, (the "fame or glory of the land?") Danish, ROLAND, *ro'lând*; Dutch, ROELAND, *roo'lânt*; Fr. ROLAND, *ro'lôn'*; Ger. ROLAND, *ro'lânt*; It. ORLAN'DO, *or-lân'do*, or ROLANDO, *ro-lân'do*; Lat. ROLAN'DUS; Port. ROLANDO, *ro-lân'do*; Sp. ROLANDO, *ro-lân'do*.

ROSA. See ROSE.

ROSAMOND, *roz'a-mônd*, ("rose of peace;") Dutch, ROZAMOND, *ro'zâ-mônt'*; Fr. ROSEMONDE, *ro'zeh-mônd'* or *roz'mônd'*; It. ROSMONDA, *ros-mon'dâ*; Lat. ROSAMUN'DA.

ROSE, *rôz*; Danish, ROSA, *ro'zâ*; Dutch, ROSA, *ro'sâ*; Fr. ROSE, *roz*; Ger. ROSE, *ro'zeh*; It. ROSA, *ro'sâ*; Lat. RO'SA; Sp. ROSA, *ro'sâ*; Sw. ROSA, *roo'sâ*, or ROSINA, *roo-see'nâ*.

ROWLAND. See ROLAND.

ROZAMOND. See ROSAMOND.

RUBEN. See REUBEN.

RU'DOLPH, (see *note* under RALPH;) Dutch, RUDOLF, *rŭ'dolf*; Fr. RODOLPHE, *ro'dolf'*; Ger. RUDOLF, *roo'dolf*; It. RO-DOL'FO or RIDOLFO, *re-dol'fo*; Lat. RUDOL'PHUS.

RUFIN or RUFINUS. See GRIFFITH.

RU'FUS, ("reddish," "having red hair;") Lat. RU'FUS.

RUGIERO. See ROGER.

RU'PERT, ("bright fame?") Ger. RUPRECHT, *roo'prĕkt*; Lat. RUPER'TUS.

RURIK. See RODERICK.

RUTGER. See ROGER.

RUTH, *rôoth*; Fr. RUTH, *rüt*; Lat. RUTH.

RUY. See RODERICK.

SABINA, *řa-bĭ'nâ*; Dutch, SABINE, *sâ-bee'nĕh*; Fr. SABINE, *sâ'bĕn'*; It. SABINA, *sâ-bee'nâ*; Lat. SABI'NA; Sp. SABINA, *sâ-bee'nâ*; Sw. SABINA, *sâ-bee'nâ*.

SALAMON. See SOLOMON.

SALOMÃO. See SOLOMON.

SALOMON. See SOLOMON.

SAMSON, *sâm'son*; Danish, SAMSON, *sâm'son*; Dutch, SAMSON, *sâm'son*; Fr. SAMSON, *sôn'sôn'*; Heb. שִׁמְשׁוֹן; Lat. SAM'SON, (genitive, SAMSO'NIS;) Port. SANSÃO, *sân-sôwn'*; Sp. SANSON, *sân-sôn'*; Sw. SIM'SON.

SAM'U-EL, ("heard by God;") Danish, SAMUEL, *sâ'moo-ĕl*; Dutch, SAMUEL, *sâ'mü-ĕl*, (almost *sâ'moo-ĕl*;) Fr. SAMUEL, *sâ'mü'ĕl'*; Heb. שְׁמוּאֵל; Hungarian, SAMUEL, *shâ'moo-ĕl*; It. SAMUELE, *sâ-moo-â'lâ*; Lat. SAM'UEL, (genitive, SAMUE'LIS;) Sp. SAMUEL, *sâ-moo-ĕl'*.

SANSON or SANSÃO. See SAMSON.

SARAH or SARA, *sâ'ra*, (a "princess;") Dutch, SARA, *sâ'râ*; Fr. SARA, *sâ'râ*; Ger. SARA, *sâ'râ*; Heb. שָׂרָה; It. SARA, *sâ'râ*; Lat. SA'RA; Port. SARA, *sâ'râ*; Sp. SARA, *sâ'râ*; Sw. SARAH, *sâ'râ*.

SAUL, ("desired;") Fr. SAÛL, *sâ'ül'*; Heb. שְׂאוּל; Lat. SAU'LUS.

SCZEPAN. See STEPHEN.

SEBASTIAN, *se-bâst'yân*, (perhaps "inclined to reverence;") Dutch, SEBASTIAAN, *sâ-bâs'te-ân*; Fr. SÉBASTIEN, *sâ'bâs'te-ân'*; It. SEBASTIANO, *sâ-bâs'te-ân'o*; Lat. SEBASTIA'NUS; Port. SEBASTIÃO, *sâ-bâs'te-ôwn'*; Russ. SEVASTIAN, *sâ-vâs'te-ân'*; Sp. SEBASTIAN, *sâ-bâs'te-ân'*; Sw. SEBASTIAN, *sâ-bâs'te-ân*.

SIBYL, *sĭb'ĭl*; Dutch, SIBYLLA, *se-bil'lâ*; Fr. SIBYLLE, *se'bĕl'*; Gr. *Σίβυλλα*, (*Sibulla*;) Lat. SIBYL'LA.

SIGISMUND, *sĭj'is-mund*, ("victorious protection," or "he who affords protection by victory;") Dutch, SIGISMUNDUS, *se-gĭs-mŭn'dŭs* or *se-hĭs-mŭn'dŭs*; Fr. SIGISMOND, *se'zhĕss'mônd'*; Ger. SIGISMUND, *see'gĭs-môont'* or SIGMUND, *see'g'môont*; Lat. SIGISMUN'DUS; Sp. SIGISMUNDO, *se-hĕs-moon'do*; Sw. SIGISMUND, *sig'is-môond*.

SIL-VA'NUS, ("belonging to the woods," or "inhabiting the woods;") Dutch, SILVANUS, *sil-vâ'nŭs*; Fr. SYLVAIN or SILVAIN, *sĕl'vân'*; It. SILVANO, *sĕl-vâ'no*; Lat. SILVA'NUS; Sp. SILVANO, *sĕl-vâ'no*.

SILVESTER or SYLVESTER, *sil-vĕs'tĕr*, ("belonging to the woods;") Fr. SILVESTRE, *sĕl'vĕstr'*; It. SILVESTRO, *sĕl-vĕs'tro*; Lat. SILVES'TER, (genitive, SILVES'TRIS;) Sp. SILVESTRE, *sĕl-vĕs'trâ*.

SILVIA. See SYLVIA.

SIM'E-ON, ("hearing with acceptance;") Fr. SIMÉON, *se'mâ'ôn'*; Ger. SIMEON, *see'mâ-on*; Heb. שִׁמְעוֹן; It. SIMEONE, *se-mâ-o'nâ*; Lat. SIM'EON, (genitive, SIMEO'NIS;) Port. SIMEÃO, *se-mâ-ôwn'*; Sp. SIMEON, *se-mâ-ôn'*.

SIMON, sí'mon, (originally the same as SIMEON;) Dutch, SIMON, see'mon; Fr. SIMON, se'món'; Ger. SIMON, see'mon; Hungarian, SIMON, shee'mon; It. SIMONE, se-mo'nà; Lat. SÍ'MON, (genitive, SIMO'NIS;) Sp. SIMON, se-món'; Sw. SIMON, see'mon.

SIMSON. See SAMSON.
SOFIA. See SOPHIA.

SOL'o-MON, ("peaceable;") Arabic, SOLIMÁN, so-le-mán', or SULEYMÁN, só'lā-mán'; Dutch, SALOMO, sál-lo-mo; Fr. SALOMON, sál'lo'món'; Ger. SALOMON, sál'lo-mon; Gr. Σολομών, (*Solomón*;) Heb. סְלוּמֹן; Hungarian, SALAMON, shól'ó-mon; It. SALOMONE, sá-lo-mo'nà; Lat. SAL'OMON, (genitive, SALOMO'NIS;) Polish, SALOMON, sá-lo'mon; Port. SALOMÃO, sá-lo-mõwn'; Sp. SALOMON, sá-lo-món'.

SOPHIA, so-fi'á, ("wisdom;") Danish, SOPHIE, so-fee'eh; Dutch, SOPHIE, so-fee'eh; Fr. SOPHIE, so'fe'; Ger. SOPHIE, so-fee'eh; Gr. Σοφία, (*Sophia*;) It. SOFIA, so-fee'á; Lat. SO'PHIA; Russ. SOFIA, so-fee'á or so'-fe-á; Sp. SOFIA, so-fee'á; Sw. SOFIA, so-fee'á.

SOPHRONIA, so-fro'ne-á, ("of a sound mind;") Fr. SOPHRONIE, só'fro'ne'; Lat. SOPHRO'NIA.

SOSTHENES, sos'the-nèz, ("of sound strength;") Fr. SOSTHÈNE, sos'tàn'; Gr. Σωθένης, (*Sōsthenēs*;) Lat. SOS'THENES.

STEPHEN, stee'ven, (a "crown" or "garland;") Danish, STEPHAN, stêf'ân; Dutch, STEVEN, stā'ven, or STEPHANUS, stā'fā-nūs; Fr. ÉTIENNE, à'te'èn'; Ger. STEPHAN, stêf'ân; Gr. Στέφανος, (*Stephanos*;) Hungarian, ISTVÁN, èsh't'vân; Lat. STEPH'ANUS; Polish, SCZEPAN, s'chā'pân; Port. ESTEVÃO, ês-tā-võwn'; Russ. STEPAN, stā-pân', or STEFAN, stā-fân'; Sp. ESTÉBAN, ês-tā'bân, (almost ês-tā'vân;) Sw. STEFAN, stêf'ân.

SULEYMÁN. See SOLOMON.

SUSAN, soo'zan, or SUSANNA, soo-zan'nà, (a "lily;") Danish, SUSANNA, soo-sân'nà; Dutch, SUSANNA, sü-sân'nà; Fr. SUSANNE, sü'zân'; Ger. SUSANNE, soo-zân'-neh; It. SUSANNA, soo-sân'nà; Lat. SUSAN'NA; Sp. SUSANA, soo-sá'nà; Sw. SUSANNA, soo-sân'nà.

SYLVAIN. See SILVANUS.

SYLVANUS. See SILVANUS.

SYLVESTER. See SILVESTER.

SYLVIA or SILVIA, sil've-á, ("of the woods," or "delighting in the woods;") Fr. SILVIE, sêl've'; It. SILVIA, sêl've-á; Sp. SILVIA, sêl've-á.

TABITHA, tab'e-tha, (often incorrectly pronounced tã-bí'thã), (a "roe;") Lat. TAB'ITHA.

TADDEO or TADEO. See THADDEUS.

TAMÁS. See THOMAS.

TEOBALDO. See THEOBALD.

TEODORICO. See THEODORIC.

TEODORO. See THEODORE.

TEODOSIO. See THEODOSIUS.

TEOFILO. See THEOPHILUS.

TERESA. See THERESA.

THADDEUS, thad'de-us or thad-dee'us, ("praise?") It. TADDEO, tâd-dã'o; Lat. THADDE'US; Sp. TADEO, tâ-dã'o.

THE'o-BÁLD, ("bold for the people?") Danish, THEO-

BALD, tã'o-báld'; Dutch, TIEBOUT, tee'bõwt; Fr. THIBAUT, te'bo'; Ger. THEOBALD, tã'o-bált'; It. TEOBALDO, tã-o-bál'do; Lat. THEOBAL'DUS; Sp. TEOBALDO, tã-o-bál'do; Sw. THEOBALD, tii'o-báld'.

THE-OD'ER-ICK or THE-OD'o-RIC; Dutch, DIEDERICK, dee'der-ik, commonly contracted to DIRK or DIRCK, dêerk; Fr. THÉODORIC, tà'o'do'rèk'; Ger. THEODORICH, tà-od'o-rik', or DIETRICH, dee'trik; It. TEODORICO, tà-o-do-ree'ko; Lat. THEODORI'CUS; Sp. TEODORICO, tà-o-do're-ko.

THEODORE, thee'o-dör, (the "gift of God;") Danish, THEODOR, tã'o-dor; Dutch, THEODORUS, tã-o-do'rús; Fr. THÉODORE, tà'o'dor'; Gr. Θεόδωρος, (*Theódoros*;) It. TEODORO, tà-o-do'ro; Russ. FEODOR, fá-o-dor'; Sp. TEODORIO, tà-o-do're-o; Sw. THEODOR, tii'o-dor.

THEODOSIA, the-o-do'she-a, (the feminine of THEODOSIUS;) Fr. THÉDOSIE, tà'o'do'ze'; It. TEODOSIA, tà-o-do'se-á; Lat. THEODO'SIA.

THEODOSIUS, the-o-do'she-us, ("given by God;") Fr. THÉODOSE, tà'o'doz'; It. TEODOSIO, tã-o-do'se-o; Lat. THEODO'SIUS; Sp. TEODOSIO, tà-o-do'se-o.

THEOPHILUS, the-of'e-lus, (a "lover of God;") Danish, GOTTLIEB, got'leep; Dutch, THEOPHILUS, tã-o'-fe-lüs; Fr. THÉOPHILE, tà'o'fél'; Ger. GOTTLIEB, got'leep; Gr. Θεόφιλος, (*Theóphilos*;) It. TEOFILO, tà-of'e-lo; Lat. THEOPH'ILUS; Port. THEOPHILO, tà-of'e-lo; Sp. TEOFILO, tà-o'-fe-lo.

THERESA, tē-ree'sa; Dutch, THERESIA, tã-rã'se-á; Fr. THÉRÈSE, tã'rãz'; Ger. THERESE, tã-rã'zeh; It. TERESA, tã-rã'sã; Lat. THERE'SA; Sp. TERESA, tã-rã'sã; Sw. THERESA, tã-rii'sã.

THIBAUT. See THEOBALD.

THOMAS, tom'ass or tom'us, (a "twin;") Danish, THOMAS, tom'ås; Dutch, THOMAS, tom'más; Fr. THOMAS, tom'mã'; Ger. THOMAS, tom'más; Gr. Θωμάς, (*Thōmas*;) Hungarian, TAMÁS, tãm'áš; It. TOMMASO, tom-mã'so; Lat. THO'MAS; Polish, TOMASZ, tom'masz; Port. THOMAS, to-más', or THOMAR, to-mãr'; Sp. TOMAS, to-más'; Sw. THOMAS, tom'ås.

TIBERIUS, tí-bee're-us; Fr. TIBÈRE, te'bair'; It. TIBERIO, te-bã're-o; Lat. TIBE'RIVS.

TIEBOUT. See THEOBALD.

TIMOTHY, tim'o-the, ("fearing God;") Danish, TIMOTHEUS, te-mo'tà-üs; Dutch, TIMOTHEUS, te-mo'tà-üs; Fr. TIMOTHÉE, te'mo'tà'; Ger. TIMOTHEUS, te-mo'tà-üs; Gr. Τιμόθεος, (*Timotheos*;) It. TIMOTEO, te-mo-tã'o; Lat. TIMO'THEUS; Port. TIMOTHEO, te-mo-tã'o; Sp. TIMOTEO, te-mo-tã'o; Sw. TIMOTHEUS, te-mo'te-üs.

TITUS, tí'tus; Fr. TITE, têt; Ger. TITUS, tee'tüs; It. TITO, tee'to; Lat. TI'TUS; Sp. TITO, tee'to.

TOBIAS, to-bí'ass, or TOBY, to'be, (the "goodness of the Lord;") Danish, TOBIAS, to-bee'ás; Dutch, TOBIAS, to-bee'ás; Fr. TOBIE, to'be'; Ger. TOBIAS, to-bee'ás; It. TOBIA, to-bee'á; Lat. TOBI'AS; Sp. TOBIAS, to-bee'ás.

TOLOMEO. See PTOLEMY.

TOMAS. See THOMAS.

TOMASZ. See THOMAS.

TOMMASO. See THOMAS.

TRISTRAM, tris'tram, ("sorrowful;") Lat. TRISTRA-MUS; Port. TRISTÃO, trê's-tôwn'.

UGO. See HUGH.

ULIVIERE. See OLIVER.

ULYSSES, yoo-lis'sèz; Fr. ULYSSE, ü'lèss'; Gr. Ὀδυσσεύς, (*Odusseus*;) It. ULISSE, oo-lès'sà; Lat. ULYSSES or ULYX'ES, (genitive, ULYS'SIS.)

URBAN, ur'bàn, ("courteous;") Danish, URBAN, oor'bån; Dutch, URBANUS, ùr-bånús, or URBAAN, ùr'bån; Fr. URBAIN, ùr'bån'; Ger. URBAN, òòr'bån; It. URBANO, oor-bån'o; Lat. URBA'NUS; Sp. URBANO, oor-bån'o; Sw. URBAN, oor'bån.

URIAH, yoo-rí'a, (the "fire of the Lord;") Fr. URIE, ù're'; Ger. URIAS, oo-ree'ás; It. URIA, oo-ree'á; Lat. URI'AS.

URSULA, ur'sù-là, (a "female bear;") Dutch, URSULA, ùr'sù-là; Fr. URSULE, ùr'sùil'; Ger. URSULA, òòr-soo-là; It. URSULA, oor'soo-là; Lat. UR'SULA; Sp. URSULA, oor'soo-là; Sw. URSULA, oor'soo-là.

UZZIAH, uz-zí'a, (the "strength of the Lord;") Heb. זְצִיָּא; Lat. UZZI'AS.

VALENTINE, val'en-tín, ("strong" or "healthy;") Danish, VALENTIN, fá'len-teen'; Dutch, VALENTIJN, vá'len-tín'; Fr. VALENTIN, vá'lôn'tân'; Ger. VALENTIN, fá'len-teen' or vá'len-teen'; It. VALENTINO, vá-lên-tee'no; Lat. VALENTI'NUS; Port. VALENTIM, vá-lên-tên'; Sp. VALENTIN, vá-lên-tên'; Sw. VALENTIN, vá'len-teen'.

VALÈRE. See VALERIUS.

VALERIA, va-lee're-a, (the feminine of VALERIUS;) Fr. VALÉRIE, vá'lá're'; It. VALERIA, vá-lá're-á; Lat. VALE'RIA.

VALERIAN, va-lee're-an; Dutch, VALERIANUS, vá-lá-re-ánús; Fr. VALÉRIEN, vá'lá're-án'; It. VALERIANO, vá-lá-re-án'o; Lat. VALERIA'NUS.

VALÉRIE. See VALERIA.

VALERIUS, va-lee're-us; Fr. VALÈRE, vá'lair'; It. VALERIO, vá-lá're-o; Lat. VALE'RIUS.

VARFOLOMEL. See BARTHOLOMEW.

VASILI or VASILII. See BASIL.

VEIT. See GUY.

VERONICA, vêr-o-ní'ka; Fr. VÉRONIQUE, vá'ro'nèk'; It. VERONICA, vá-ro-nee'ká.

VICENTE. See VINCENT.

VICTORIA, vik-to're-a, ("victory;") Fr. VICTOIRE, vèk'twár'; It. VITTORIA, vèt-to're-á; Lat. VICTO'RIA; Sp. VITORIA, ve-to're-á.

VIN'CENT, (an "overcomer;") Dutch, VINCENTIUS, vîn-sên'se-ús; Fr. VINCENT, vîn'sôn'; It. VINCENTE, vèn-chên'tà; Lat. VINCEN'TIUS; Port. VICENTE, ve-sên'tà; Sp. VICENTE, ve-thên'tà, or VINCENTE, vèn-thên'tà.

VIRGINIA, vîr-jin'e-a; Dutch, VIRGINIE, vîr-hee'ne-eh; Fr. VIRGINIE, vèr'zhè'ne'; Ger. VIRGINIA, fêèr-gee'ne-á; It. VIRGINIA, vèr-jee'ne-á; Lat. VIRGIN'IA.

VITTORIA or VITORIA. See VICTORIA.

VIVIAN, viv'e-an, ("living;") Fr. VIVIEN, ve've-án'; Lat. VIVIA'NUS.

WALTER, waul'ter, (a "wood-master;") Dutch, WOUTER, wów'ter; Fr. GAUTIER, gó'te-á'; Ger. WALTER, wâl'ter; It. GUALTERIO, gwâl-tá're-o; Lat. GUALTE'RUS; Port. GUALTER, gwâl-tair'; Sp. GUALTERIO, gwâl-tá're-o; Sw. WALTER, vâl'ter.

WILHELM. See WILLIAM.

WILHELMINE, wíl'hél-meen', (the feminine of WILLIAM;) Ger. WILHELMINE, wíl-hél-mee'neh; It. GUGLIELMA, gool-yél'má.

WILLIAM, wil'yam; Danish, WILHELM, víl'hélm; Dutch, WILLEM, wíl'lem; Fr. GUILLAUME, gé'yôm'; Ger. WILHELM, wíl'hélm; It. GUGLIELMO, gool-yél'mo; Lat. GULIEL'MUS, WILHEL'MUS, or WILLIEL'MUS; Sp. GUILLERMO, ge-yér'mo; Sw. WILHELM, víl'hélm.

WINIFRED, win'e-fred, or WIN'IFRID, ("winning peace;") Dutch, WINFRIED, wín'freet; Fr. WINIFRED, ve'ne'fréd'; Lat. WINFRE'DA; Sw. WINFRID, vîn'frid.

WOUTER. See WALTER.

YAKOF. See JAMES.

YEKATERINA. See CATHERINE.

ZABULON. See ZEBULON.

ZACARIAS. See ZACHARIAH.

ZACCARIA. See ZACHARIAH.

ZACCHEUS, zak-kee'us, ("pure," "just;") Fr. ZACHÉE, ză'shá'; It. ZACHEO, dză-kă'o; Lat. ZACCHE'US.

ZACHARIAH, zak-a-rí'a, ("remembering the Lord;") Danish, ZACHARIAS, ză-kă-ree'ás; Dutch, ZACHARIAS, ză-kă-ree'ás; Fr. ZACHARIE, ză'ká're'; Ger. ZACHARIAS, tsák-ă-ree'ás; Heb. זְכַרְיָהּ; It. ZACCARIA, dzák-kă-ree'á; Lat. ZACHARI'AS; Sp. ZACARIAS, ză-kă-ree'ás; Sw. ZACHARIAS, ză-kă-ree'ás.

ZADOK, ză'dok, ("righteous;") Fr. ZADOC, ză'dok'; Heb. זְדַדִּיק; Lat. ZADO'CUS.

ZEB'U-LON or ZEB'U-LUN; Fr. ZABULON, ză'bü'lôn'; Heb. זְבֻלוֹן or זְבֻלֹן; Lat. ZAB'ULON, (genitive, ZABU-LO'NIS.)

ZEDEKIAH, zed-e-kí'a, (the "justice of the Lord;") Heb. זְדַדִּיקָהּ or זְדַדִּיקָהּ.

ZE'NO; Fr. ZÉNON, zà'nòn'; Gr. Ζήνων, (*Zēnōn*;) It. ZENONE, dzà-no'nà.

ZENOBIÀ, ze-no'be-á; Fr. ZÉNOBIE, zà'no'be'; Gr. Ζηνοβία, (*Zēnobia*;) It. ZENOBIA, dzà-no'be-á; Lat. ZE-NO'BIA.

ā, ē, i, ō, ū, ȳ, long; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, ì, ö, ũ, ȳ, short; a, e, i, o, obscure; fär, fäll, fât; mêt; nôt; gööd; mōōn;

DISPUTED OR DOUBTFUL PRONUNCIATIONS.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

LANGUAGE may be said to be a mixed product of certain accidental elements and the generalizing faculty of the human mind. Each nation, from some peculiarity, as it would seem, in its original or acquired character, tends to develop its language in a particular manner, and while this tendency operates without the interference of foreign influence, a language will generally be found to grow more and more regular so long as the nation speaking it exists. But if foreign words, or new habits of thought, be introduced by the prevalence of some new philosophical or religious system, irregularity in language, to a greater or less extent, is the inevitable result. Accordingly, we occasionally see even among the Germans (who, of all the nations of Europe, appear to have been most successful in preserving their language pure from the admixture of foreign elements) such irregularities as the following, "*Das Leiden Christi*," ("the suffering of Christ,") with a Latin genitive, instead of the more regular form, "*Das Leiden des Christus*."

But the most common, as well as most powerful, cause of irregularity in language, is military conquest and occupation, as in this case the conquerors invariably introduce new words and phrases, which often form a most incongruous mixture with the native dialects. If the conquest be religious as well as military, the effect is still more striking. This was remarkably exemplified in the conquest of Persia* and Hindostan by the followers of Mohammed. The all-but unparalleled irregularity of the English language is to be attributed to the successive conquests of Britain (originally inhabited by Celts) by the Romans, the Saxons, the Danes, and the Normans, the conquest in each instance being not a mere overrunning of the country, but followed by a permanent military occupation.

To the same cause, though operating in a less degree, must likewise be ascribed the irregularity of the French tongue; though other influences have also contributed to the same result. The central situation of France, and the various attractions which the country and people present to strangers, have induced multitudes of almost every nation to make it their residence; so that probably no European country in recent times has had so mixed and multifarious a population. To this cause, more than to any other, must be attributed the exceeding irregularity which prevails in the pronunciation of French proper names.

* See, in connection with this subject, our remarks on the Persian language, with accompanying note, in the Introduction, p. 19.

† At least, the Celts were the first inhabitants of the island known to history.

The comparative regularity of the Italian language is to be accounted for by the fact that though Italy has often been overrun by foreign armies it has seldom been subjected to permanent military occupation.‡ And in the comparatively few instances in which this has occurred, the great and acknowledged superiority of the Italians in literature and the arts has led the conquerors rather to adopt the customs and language of the conquered than attempt to introduce their own. In the sound of the Italian letters, whether simple or in combination, there is scarcely any difficulty, when the rules of pronunciation are once known. The only irregularities that occur in the language may be said to be limited to diversity of spelling and variation of accent; so that, if the orthography of the word or name and the proper accentuation are ascertained, one cannot easily err in the pronunciation.

In Spain we find a language of the most heterogeneous elements, because in early times it was often overrun and some portions permanently occupied by nations of the most diverse and even opposite characters,—Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, Arabs, etc.; but, having been for nearly six hundred years unsubjected, except for a short time only, to any foreign power, it has so assimilated its originally heterogeneous and incongruous elements, and been so successful (if we may use the expression) in bringing light and order out of the chaos of its rude and multifarious dialects, that it may now justly boast of being, on the whole, one of the most regular as well as one of the finest among all the languages of Europe. As regards pronunciation, the most striking irregularities in the Spanish tongue will be found in words or names of Moorish origin, such as Alcácer, (Arabic, *al-Kasr*, "the castle" or "palace,") Alcalá, (*al-qilá*, "the fort,") Almodóvar, (*al-Modhafer*, "the victorious,") and so on.

Below will be given some of the most remarkable discrepancies in the pronunciation and spelling of the principal European languages.

I.

ENGLISH.

Notwithstanding the extreme irregularity of our language, we find comparatively few instances of discrepancy in the pronunciation of celebrated names, whether these be of English origin or the Anglicized forms of foreign names.

‡ It should be borne distinctly in mind that when this phrase is used it always has reference to military occupation by the troops of a nation essentially differing in language from the conquered people.

€ as ê; ç as s; ĝ hard; ğ as j; G, H, K, guttural; N, nasal; R, trilled; S as z; th as in *this*. (See Explanations, p. 23.)

The following are among the most important :

Augustine, aw'gus-tin or aw-gus'tin.*
 Bellarmin, bel'lar-min or bel-lar'min.†
 Cowper, kōw'per or koō'per.‡
 Derby, dēr'be or dar'be.§
 Gifford, gīl'ford or jīl'ford.||
 Raphael, rā'fā-ēl or rā'fā-ēl.

Variations in spelling are still more rare.

II.

NOTED FRENCH NAMES OF DOUBTFUL SPELLING.¶

Angeli,	Angéli.
Cecille,	Cécille.
Chateaubriand,	Châteaubriand.
Fénelon,	Fénélon.
Niceron,	Nicéron.
Pétion,	Pétion.
Remusat,	Rémusat.

It might be supposed that diversities in spelling like the above would necessarily be followed by diversity of pronunciation. But this is not always the case. For example, Vice-Admiral Cecille informs us that although he never writes the first syllable of his name with an accent, it is always pronounced as if it had an accent. Pétion, the famous mayor of Paris in the early part of the French Revolution, always omitted the accent on the *e* in his name, which was nevertheless always pronounced Pétion. But though the unaccented letter may in many cases still be pronounced as if it had the accent, the omission can scarcely fail, sooner or later, to produce a permanent change in the pronunciation itself.

NOTED FRENCH NAMES OF DOUBTFUL OR DISPUTED PRONUNCIATION.

Barras, bā'rās' or bā'rā'.
 Biot, be'o' or be'ot'.**

* In favour of the first we have not only the analogy of other languages, cognate with ours, e.g. the German Augustin' or Au'gustin, and the Dutch Au'gustijn, but also the authority of some of our best poets, including Scott and Longfellow. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the best modern usage, at least in this country, is in favour of Augus'tine.

† The first pronunciation of this name appears to have been formerly very general among the best speakers; but modern usage seems to have decided for the second.

‡ The first pronunciation is pure Saxon; the other (a more aristocratic pronunciation) is intended to give the Norman sound of *ou*, (or *ow*), *u* and *w* being formerly often interchanged. (See note to Gifford.)

§ The chief reason for adopting the second pronunciation of this name, so contrary to the general usage of our language, would seem to be the consideration that an antiquated pronunciation is appropriate to the name of a very ancient family.

|| Properly speaking, these may be regarded as two different names: the one aristocratic, taking the soft sound of *g* from the Norman French; the other plebeian, adopting the common Saxon pronunciation of that letter.

¶ The French language at the present time would appear to be in a transition state in regard to placing the accent, which is now omitted from many names on which it was formerly invariably placed. The omission was probably due in the first place to haste or carelessness; but what was originally an error resulting from sheer negligence, if committed by some eminent author in regard to his own name, gradually came to be regarded as the preferable mode of writing such name.

** We have been assured, on respectable authority, that in the name of the celebrated Bossuet the final *t* was pronounced in the early part of the last century.

Châteaubriand or Chateaubriand, shā'to'bre'ōn'
 or shā'to'bre'ōn'.

Dumas, dü'mā' or dü'mās'.

Genlis, zhōn'lèss' or zhōn'le'.

Guise, gwèz (gü-èz') or gëz.

Guizot, †† gwè'zo' (gü-e'zo') or gë'zo'.

Laennec, lā'nèk'†† or lā'nèk'.

Sieyès, se'ā'yèss' or se'èss'.

This list might be much extended, including a multitude of names in which the pronunciation of the final consonant is undetermined, as Audoul, ō'dool' or ō'doo', Bastoul, bās'tool' or bās'too', Destutt, variously pronounced dā'tüt', dā'tü', and dés'tüt', etc. etc., and many others, such as Remilly, Silly, Villers, Villette, Wailly, Willot, etc., in which it is somewhat uncertain whether the *l* should or should not be made liquid. To which may be added almost every name of recent introduction from foreign countries, as Bianchi, Brown-Sequard, Weiss, Wilhem, Zurlauben, etc. In regard to such names many French speakers will seek to approximate the foreign pronunciation, while others will try to make them conform as nearly as possible to the orthoepical principles of their own language. The best usage appears to make a marked difference in the pronunciation of names of foreign and those of French origin. (See Section V., 30, Obs. 2, in the Introduction.)

III.

GERMAN.

There are among the educated classes of Germany no diversities in German pronunciation of any great importance. It may, however, be observed that the names of families of French extraction are usually pronounced according to the principles of the French language.

IV.

ITALIAN NAMES OF DOUBTFUL OR DISPUTED PRONUNCIATION.

In the pronunciation of Italian names, almost the only discrepancy of any importance, as already intimated, relates to the accentuation. But doubtful names of the last-named class are pretty numerous.

Alcamo, āl'kā-mo or āl-kā'mo.

Argoli, ar-go'lee or ar'go-lee.

Bagnolo, bān'yo-lo or bān-yo'lo.

Baila, bī'lā or bā-ee'lā.

Benoli, bà-no'lee or bā'no-lee.

Bertola, bër'to-lā or bër-to'lā.

Caffaro, kāf'fā-ro or kāf-fā'ro.

Calici, kā'le-chee or kâ-lee'chee.

Campolo, kām'po-lo or kām-po'lo.

Caracciolo, kâ-rât-cho'lo or kâ-rât'cho-lo.

Cerasola, chà-râ-šo'lā or chà-râ'šo-lā.

Clarici, klā-ree'chee or klā're-chee.

Guiccioli, gwèt-cho'lee or gwèt'cho-lee. §§

†† See the pronunciation of this name in the body of the work.

‡‡ This pronunciation, which has been given in the body of the work, has the sanction of M. Bescherelle himself, than whom there is no higher authority.

§§ We gave, on what we considered good authority, the antepenultimate accentuation of this name under the article GUICCIOLI; but we have since met with an educated and highly intelligent Italian gentleman, Signor PONTI, who assures us that he was personally acquainted with several Italians named Guiccioli, and that the name was invariably accentuated on the penultima, (gwèt-cho'lee.) We have now no doubt that this is the correct pronunciation.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; à, è, ò, same, less prolonged; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ŷ, short; a, e, i, o, obscure; fār, fāl, fāt; mêt; nôt; gööd; mōōn;

Maroli, mǎ'ro-lee or mǎ-ro'lee.

Ongaro, on-gǎ'ro or on'gǎ-ro.

Vaccaro, vǎk'kǎ-ro or vǎk-kǎ'ro.

It may be proper to state that in the attempt to ascertain the correct pronunciation of the foregoing names we have had the assistance of several of the most distinguished professors of the Italian language in Italy. No doubt the same name is often pronounced differently in different districts: we have therefore generally preferred to adopt the opinion of that professor who lived nearest to the birthplace of the person whose name was the subject of dispute.

The diversity in the spelling of Italian names appears to be for the most part limited to such comparatively unimportant variations as the doubling of a consonant, or the interchange of the vowels *a* and *e* in an unaccented syllable. The following are among the most important exceptions to the foregoing remark:

Caliari or Cagliari, (pronounced alike kǎl'yǎ-ree.)

Leonardo (or Lionardo) da Vinci.

Michelangelo, (Michael Angelo,) me-kĕl-ǎn'jà-lo, or Michelagnolo,* me-kĕl-ǎn'yo-lo.

V.

SPANISH.

The rules for writing and printing Spanish are so admirable† that among the educated classes there is scarcely any considerable diversity either in spelling or pronunciation. The chief exceptions to this remark occur in proper names, some writers adopting the modern spelling of *j* for *x*, (in XIMENES, for example,) while others prefer the old form.

* This spelling seems like a strange anomaly when we consider that the name is derived from the Latin MICHAEL ANGELUS; but the name of the great artist is so spelled on the base of his statue at the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence, and the name of the street in which he lived is spelled in the same manner: so, likewise, Roscoe always gives the name in his "Pontificate of Leo X."

† See Section XIX., 20, Obs. 1, in the Introduction.

e as ĕ; ç as s; ĝ hard; ğ as j; G, H, K, guttural; N, nasal; R, trilled; ã as z; th as in *this*. (See Explanations, p. 23.)

2345

THE END.



