ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF CHRONOLOGY,

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

BY

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AND

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PREFACE.

This work has been prepared as a full and trustworthy Book of Reference on Chronology, both for students and for general readers.

It contains the dates of the events which mark the rise, progress, decline, and fall of states, and the changes in the fortunes of nations. Alliances, wars, battles, sieges, and treaties of peace, geographical discoveries, the settlement of colonies and their subsequent story, with all occurrences of general historic interest, are recorded in it. It further includes the dates of discoveries in every department of Science, and of inventions and improvements, mechanical, social, domestic, and economical. In addition to these, and forming a prominent feature of the work, are notices of eminent men, with the leading incidents of their lives, and the principal works, literary, scientific, and artistic, by which they have obtained distinction. This portion of the work will, it is hoped, be found to meet the want long felt of a copious and accurate Biographical Date-book.

Matters of purely local concern are not within its scope. Details of every kind, beyond what are needful to identify occurrences, persons, &c., are excluded by its necessary limits. Nor does it treat of Mathematical or Technical Chronology.

The general arrangement adopted is alphabetical, as the best for a work intended solely for reference.

As far as possible, the encumbrance of articles extending over several pages has been avoided; and the information given, instead of being massed, is broken up and distributed under as many particular titles as seemed available. Under the names of the great states will be found merely outlines of their history, with lists of their kings, &c.; particular events being inserted under their familiar titles. Reference is thus facilitated and useless repetitions avoided. But under the names of states of small historical importance, all the events connected with them are placed, and, when it seemed desirable, classified.
Separate articles are devoted to rulers of the greater states, but to those of the smaller only when required by their personal or historical renown. And in the latter case such affairs of their states as are inseparably connected with their names are inserted under them. It has not been thought necessary, as a rule, to treat separately those, whether rulers or others, whose memory is preserved only by their association with important events, or with men of abiding fame. And all care has been taken to prevent the intrusion of a crowd of unillustrious names. With very few exceptions indeed, and those justifiable on public rather than on personal grounds, living characters are not included.

Our own country has of course received attention proportioned to its interest for English readers: and modern times have necessarily furnished materials for the larger number of articles, but not to the abridgement of the space due to the events of ancient ages and other lands.

In all cases the exactest date which could be ascertained has been given: and wherever it appeared for any reason desirable, the original or national dates have been added. Where different dates have been assigned to the same occurrence by scholars of reputation, a case of very frequent occurrence, as many as would assist the inquiries of the student have been inserted.

Mythical names and stories are either omitted or expressly indicated as such: and where probability only can be asserted of any date a note of interrogation is added. In some instances, vexing enough, the dates of important works in literature and art, even of admitted masterpieces, remain unascertained, and therefore the works themselves can find no record in a Date-book.

It is only after much consideration (and rather by way of concession to the probable expectation of those who do not like to miss what is usual than from private conviction) that the dates assigned to the events of early Biblical history by Archbishop Ussher have been introduced. Side by side with them are placed, where possible, dates assigned by other investigators, and all are referred to their proper authors at the foot of the articles. The same plan has been followed wherever it seemed desirable, in order to furnish the student with the means of comparing and estimating the value of contradictory dates, or of discovering the grounds on which they have been adopted. The names of authorities cited in such cases may serve to indicate the general trustworthiness of the particulars which are not thus certified.

No list of authorities is given. It would be almost impossible, and if possible absurd, and would seem pretentious. Such a list, unaccompanied by complete references of all dates to the authorities severally responsible for them, is absolutely useless for the purpose of authentication.

The now familiar and still perplexing question as to the spelling of Greek names in English has been met by a compromise. Revolutionary changes are not desirable in a dictionary; and as the whole subject is still under discussion, and competent scholars differ among themselves respecting it, almost the only deviations from the customary Latin forms here allowed are the introduction of a 'k' for a 'c' where the k-sound and not the sibilant is wanted; and
of 'o' for 'u' in such terminations as 'lanu' to indicate that they are disyllabic. Familiar names will therefore be found in their usual form and place, followed by the same in the Greek form: or if, as in some few cases, their place is changed, this is indicated by a cross reference. Thus the least possible inconvenience will be occasioned.

In addition to the typographical devices for facilitating the use of this book, it may be mentioned that where a name is common to place and person, the notices of place precede those of person: that names of sovereigns precede other personal names: that among these a strictly alphabetical order is adhered to, except in some cases of noble families, where the order of succession to the title seemed more convenient: that Councils, Treaties, Conferences, &c., bearing the names of the towns in which they were held, are mentioned after the incidents of general history: that lists of the works, &c., of eminent men follow the incidents of their lives: and that where a numerous series of connected events is contained in a few years, those of each year have been arranged in separate paragraphs, headed by their general date. This plan, however, has not been employed except where it is absolutely required.

For a work of such extent and comprehensiveness a life-time would not suffice for collecting all the materials at first-hand. Much therefore, indeed most of it, is inevitably second-hand: but some portions, and those of great importance, are not.

It is painful, even humiliating, to feel that after all the care and toil and painstaking of years, the work, like all work of human brains and hands, will be more or less disfigured by error and defective by omission. But in the present case it may be reasonably hoped that through the repeated careful examination and revision of every part of the book, in conjunction with diligent comparison of the numerous authorities, both errors and omissions are reduced, even in this first edition, within narrower bounds than usual.

The advantage of Mr Woodward's counsels and coöperation being unfortunately lost by his sudden death in October, 1869, the manuscript has passed through the hands of the Rev. G. W. Cox, M.A., author of the Mythology of the Aryan Nations, and editor of Brande's Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, whose valuable suggestions, contributing to the perfecting of the work, are gratefully acknowledged.

The printing having occupied a year and a half, an Appendix has been added for the purpose of bringing down the information as closely as possible to the time of publication. And the opportunity has been taken of inserting in the Appendix some notices which had been accidentally omitted in the body of the work.

As surviving author I may perhaps be permitted to close this prefatory statement with a personal word or two. It is now about twenty years since this Encyclopædia of Chronology was projected and commenced by my friend, the
late Mr B. B. Woodward: and it is exactly twelve years since he invited me to give him my assistance in it. After his appointment to the post of Librarian in Ordinary to Her Majesty, a larger share of the work was assigned to me. And since his death the task of completing it and giving it to the world devolved on me alone. While therefore I cannot but count it a matter for self-gratulation that I have lived to bring to a close a work of so vast a compass and involving so much laborious research, cherishing at the same time the hope that it is a solid service rendered to the world, the legitimate happiness of achievement is not unmingled with regretful sense of loss. And to me this book, the product of our joint labours, will stand henceforth as a monument of a friendship which for more than twenty years was rich beyond what is common in all that constitutes and makes friendship precious.

William L. R. Cates.

London, May 4, 1872.
HISTORICAL CHRONOLOGY.

AARAU—ABBAS.

AARAU,—enters Swiss confederacy, 1333—
captured by Bern, 1415—partly burnt by the
Austrians, 1444—accepts the Reformation, 1528
—Directory of Helvetic Republic established
there, 12 Apr. 1798.—Peace of, concludes war
of Toogensburg, 3, 9, and 11 Aug. 1712.

Aare, Diedericck (Dirk) van der, Rp
Utrecht,—elected, 1197—deaths and cap-
tures of Count of Holland at Heusden, 4 Sep.
1302—d. at Deventer, 5 Dec. 1212.

Aargau, (Argovia),—taken from Austria by
Swiss confederates, 1415—ceded by Duke
Frederic, 1418—independent, 1798—
created into a distinct Canton, 1803—constitu-
tion remodelled, 1814 and 1830—insurrection against
the new constitution, 10-12 Jan. 1841—monas-
tories suppressed, 1841.

Aaron,—[B C]—b. in Egypt, winter 1371, a
1708, b 1730 c—consecrated to the priesthood,
end of May 1490 d—d. at Mt Hor, (5 mo. 1),
18 Aug. 1452, a 1585, b
a Clinton.

Aarschot, Phillip von Crocy, Duke of,
Knight of Golden Fleece, 1555 or 1556—re-
presents Philip II. at diet of Frankfurt, 1563—
principal of Council of State, 1576—Governor
of Flanders, 1577—imprisoned at Ghent by
Orangists, 1577—deputed from Bruges to
Imperial Diet, 1538—b. at Venice, 11 Dec. 1595.

Aarsens, Francis Van, diplomatist,—b.
at the Hague, 1572—resident at Court of France,
1598—ambassador, 1609— to Venice, 1609—
1615, 1619— to England, 1626— to France,
1627— to England to negotiate a marriage
between the Prince of Orange and a daughter
of Charles I., 1640—b. at Venice, 1541.

Aartgen, (Arthur Claesoon), painter,—b.
at Leyden, 1498—d. 1564.

Aartsen, Peter, (Lange Pier), painter,—b.
at Amsterdam, 1507 or 1519—d. 1573.

Abb., [B C]—temple burnt by Xeres, 430—
Phocians defeated by Ictorean near; temple
burnt, 346—[A D]—rebuilt by Hadrian, about
125.

Abano, Pietro di, (Petrus de Apono), phy-
sician,—b. at Abano, 1246 or 1250—Prof. of
Medicine at Padua, 1303—accused of magic
before the Inquisition, 1306—removes to Tro-
viso, 1314—accused again, 1315—d. 1315.

Abarbanel, (Abrabanel,) Isaac, Rabbinical
commentator,—b. at Lisbon, 1437—in service
of Ferdinand of Spain, 1484-1492— at Naples.
1492— at Monopoli in Apulia, 1496-1502— at
Venice, 1502—d. there, 1508.

Abaris, Hyperborean priest, (mythic) [B C]—
visits Greece, between 620-500, a 571-0, b about
550, c before 1184, d (Ol. 3,) ^768, e (Ol. 21,) 695, e
( Ol. 62,) 508, f (Ol. 72, 2,) 490, a
a Grote.
b Eusebius, Petavius, Lobock.
c Findar.
d Biog. Univ.
e Bentley, Du Fresney.
f Tambauchus.
# Dodwell.

Abass, —converted to Christianity, after
1526.

Abate, Nicolo dell', painter,—b. at Modena,
1512— at Bologna, about 1546-1552—goes to
France with Primatecius, 1552—d. at Paris,
1571.

Abattoirs,—established in Paris, 1540-1578.

Abauzit, Firmin, critic, theologian,—b. at
Uzès, 11 Nov. 1679—seized by the Catholics,
1685—sent to Geneva, 1689—travels in Ger-
many, &c., 1698—supernumerary Librarian to
Academy at Geneva, 1723—d. at Geneva, 20
Mar. 1767.

Abbadie, Jacques, theologian,—b. at Nay,
1657, or 1658— goes to England, 1688—
preacher at the Savoy, 1690—d. 25 Sep. or 6
Nov. 1727—Tratté de la Verité de la Religion
Chretienne, 1684.

Abbas I., the Great, Shah of Persia,—b.
1557—proclaimed by nobles, in opposition to
his father, Mohammed Mirza, 1582—dethrons
his father, and is crowned at Herat, 1585, a
(994, A. H.) 1586, b 5 Dec. 1587—defeats
Turks in Ghilan, acquires the province, and
makes peace, 1590—abdicates the throne to
Yussuf, puts him to death, and reseeds
(1000, A. H.) 1591—defeats Usbecks near Herat,
and recovers Khorassan, 1597—sends Sir A. Shirley
as ambassador to Europe, 1599—renews war
with Turkey, 1602—defeats Turks at Bassorah,
24 Aug. 1605—defeats Turks and Tatars of
Kaptchak, at Shibli, near Sultanich, and con-
cludes peace with Turkey, 1618, 1611 e—puts
his eldest son to death, about 1620, about
1600 b—in conjunction with English, drives
Portuguese out of Ormuz, 22 Apr. 1622—de-
feats invasion of Turks, and recovers Bagdad,

Kader, 131243 Abbasides, Eashid (24 H.) Abbasides, Abbas.

Mansur becomes II., 870, his brother Eegeb.


Art de Vérifier les Dates. c. English Cyclop[edia, a. h. 832, and others. [Moham-


a Dunham, and others. b Ersh and Gruber.


a Art de Ferveres les Dates. b Ersh and Gruber.

Abdera, [BC]—Cezamansian attempt to found a colony there, under Timesias, 656, a 651—colonized by Ttians, 541—free, 479—subjugated to Athens by Thrasybulus, 468—attacked by the Triballi, and aided by Chabrias, 375—sacked by Hortensius, 170.

a Smith’s Diet. b Grote.


a Enc. Cye. b Conv. Lex.

Abelle, Gaspard, (Abbde), poet,—b. at Riez, 1648—his first tragedy, Argelie, acted, 1673—Member of the Academy, 1704—b. at Paris, 22 May 1718.

Abel, Gaspard,—b. at Liindenburg, 14 Jul. 1676—b. at Westdorf, 10 Jan. 1753—Historia Monarchiarum Orbis Antiqui, 1715.

Abel, Carl Friedrich, musician,—b. at Cotten, 1719, or 1726—comes to England, 1758—musician to the king, 1759—b. at London, 22 Jun. 1787. a Ersh and Gruber.

Abel, Dr Clark, traveller,—b. at Bungay, 5 Sep. 1788—accompanies Lord Amherst to China, 1816-17—to India, 1823—b. at Cawnpore, 24 Nov. 1826—Journey in Interior of China, 1818.

Abel, Niels Henrik, mathematician,—b. at Frindoe, 25 Aug. 1802—enters University of Christiania, 1821—travels in Europe, 1825-7—b. at Froalands-Yare, 6 Apr. 1829.

Abelard, Peter, (Abatard, Pierre,)—b. at Puleet, 1079—teaches at Melun, 1102—returns to Paris, and opens his school for rhetoric, philosophy, and theology, 1113—Canon of Paris; becomes acquainted with Heloise, 1115—reopens his school at Maisonneuve, 1120—de-nounced to Council of Soissons, 1122—founds Oratory of the Paraclet, 1122—reopens his school at Paris, about 1136—aappeals to Council of Sens, 2 Jun. 1140—condemned by In- nocent II., 16 Jul. 1140—b. at Priory of St Marcel, 21 Apr. 1142.—Heloise,—their bodies removed to grand church of the Abbey of the Paraclet, 1147—to chapel of the Trinity, 1650—to St Leger’s chapel, Nogent, 1792—to gardens of Musée Français, Paris, 1800—to another part of the gardens, 1815—to Père La Chaise, 6 Nov. 1817.

Abelin, Jean Philippe, (Jean Louis Gottfried, or Gothofredus,)—b. 1646—Description du Royaume de Suede, 1653—Chronique Historique, 1753—Description des Indes Orientales, 1759.

Aben-bitar, (Ab-ebitar; Abdallah ben-Ahem, botanist, and veterinarian physician,—b. at Damascus, 1248.


Abencerrages, (Beno Serraj),—feud between them and the Zegris begins, about 1474.

[Granada.]

Abensburg,—Napoleon drives back Archduke Louis by combats near, 20 Apr. 1809.


ABERDEEN—ABU OBEIDAH


Aberdeen, Universities of,—King's Coll. founded by W. Elphinstone, bp Aberdeen, 1494—University instituted by James IV., about 1500—Marischal Coll. founded by George Keith, E. Marischal, 1593 or 1594—Unioin of the two by Act, 21 & 22 Vic. c. 88, 22 Apr. 1858.

Abernethy, John, surgeon,—b. at London, 1765—Assistant Surgeon at Bartholomew's Hospital, 1787—Principal Surgeon, 1815—b. Edinb., 20 Apr. 1831.


Aberration of Light,—first observed by Bradley, Dec. 1725—discovered by him, 1727.

Abhorrers,—a political party in England, winter 1679-1680.

Ablene, Abila, [B.C]—Prolem of Chalcis succeeded by his son, lysianis, about 40—Lysianis deprived of the Tetrarchate; given to Cleopatra by Antony, 36—taken from Zenodorus; given to Herod the Great by Augustus, 31—southern part annexed to Philip's Tetrarchates, 4, or [A.D.] 34–32 B.C.—northern part held by Lysianis, about 30—given to Aegrippa I. by Caligula, 37—Roman province, 44—granted to Aegrippa II. by Claudius, 54—Abila taken by Placinius; annexed to Syria, 69, or 70. a Smith's Dictionary. b Clinton.

Abisal, Count of,—[O'Donnell, Joseph Henry.]

Abjuration-oath,—proposed but not enacted, 1690—enforced by Act, 13 Wm. IIII. c. 6, 1701—altered, on accession of Anne, 1702—on union with Scotland, 1706—on accession of George I., 1714—on death of Old Pretender, 6 Geo. III., 1766—abolished by Act, 21 & 22 Vic. c. 48, 23 Jul. 1758.

Abancourt, Nicolas Perrot d', translator of classics,—b. at Châlons-sur-Marne, 5 Apr. 1666—Member of French Academy, 1667—b. 17 Nov. 1664.

Abavlis, Prefectus Urani,—consul with Bassus, 331—put to death by Constantius, 337.

Abu,—Academy instituted there by Gustavus Adolphus, 1628—made a University by Queen Christina, 1640—taken by Buxhowden, 2 Mar. 1688—Conference and Treaty of, between Berndotte and Alexander of Russia, 28 Aug. 1812—Peace of, effected by mediation of England between Sweden and Russia, 17, 18 Aug. 1743—University transferred to Helsingfors, 1827.

Aboville, Augustin Gabriel, Count d',—b. 20 Mar. 1773—enters the army, 1789—Officer of Legion of Honour, 1804—Baron, 1812—Chevalier of St Louis, 1814—succeeds to his father's title, 1817—b. 15 Aug. 1820.


Abraham, [B.C]—b. at Ur, spring 1996 a 2130 b 2153 c—accompanies Terah from Ur to Haran, (the First Call), autumn 1922, 2093 c—called out of Haran, (the Second Call), 4 May 2021, 2055 d 2078 c—retires to Egypt, autumn 2021, 2077 c—defeats confederated kings, and is blessed by Molchizedek, spring 2012, 2070 c—receives the covenant of circumcision, spring 1897, 2031 b—Israel born, spring 1896, 2030 b 2053 c—sends Hagar and Ishmael away, 1892 a—offers up Isaac, 1871, 2028 c—purchases cave of Machpelah, winter 1859 a—b. spring 1821, 1955 b 1973 a. Ussher. b Clinton. c Hales.


Abraham Echellensia, linguist,—b. 1664.

Abras, Nicholas, classical commentator,—b. 1539—d. 1655.

Abraates, Treaty of,—between Spain and Portugal, signed, 6 Jun. 1801—ratified, 29 Sep. 1801.

Abraates, Duke of,—[Junot.]

Abraates, Duchess of,—[Laure Vermon.]

Abas, [B.C]—rebellion and death of, 1023, 1036 b a Ussher. b Hales.

Abas, [Axel.] Am. Lund,—b. in Iceland, 1128—Minister of Waldemar I. of Denmark, 1157—bp of Roskild, 1158—fortifies Copenhagen, 1168—Abp, 1178—d. 1202.

Absenteus, Irish,—ordered to return to their estates by W. De Windsor, viceroy in Ireland, 1374—tax imposed by Irish Parliament on the salaries, pensions, &c., of those in his Majesty's service, 1 Feb. 1715—not levied after 1753.

Abshoven, Theodor van, painter,—b. 1648—d. 1665, 1690 a b Balkema.

Absimarius.—[Tiberius.]

Abu-Bekr, Caliph,—b. at Meeza, 571—joins Mohammed, 614—accompanies him in his Hegira, 622—chosen to succeed him, (11, a. u.) 8 or 9 Jun. 632—b. at Medina, (22 Guinamidi II., or 13, a. u.) 23 Aug. or 24 Jul. 634.

Abu Hanifah Ibn Thabit, (Al Nooman), Mohammedan sectary,—b. at Kufa, (80, a. u.) 659—poisoned in prison by Abdalla II., (150, a. u.) 767.

Abu Maasar, (Albumazar), astronomer,—b. at Balkh, (100, a. u.) 805—b. at Wasi, (272, a. u.) 885.

Abu Navas, poet,—b. at Bassorah, (127, a. u.) 744–5—d. at Bagdad, 811, or 814.

Abu Obeidah,—b. 581—joins Mohammed, 614—appointed by Abu-Bekr to command in Syria, but immediately removed, (12, a. u.) 633—reappointed by Omr, (13, a. u.) 634 b 634 (18, a. u.) 639. [Aleppo, Antioch, Baalbec, Jerusalem, &c.]
Abu Obeidah, fabulist,—b. (210, A. H.) 825.
Abu Shamah, historian,—b. 1299.
Abu Sofian, Prince of Mecca,—attempts the destruction of Mohammed, 622—defeated by Mohammed in battle of Beder, 623—defeats Mohammed at Mount Ohud, 624—submits to Mohammed, and professes Islamism, 629. a

Ockley.

Abu Thalab Khan, Mirza, traveller and poet,—b. at Lucknow, 1751—visits Europe, 1799-1802—b. at Calcutta, 1810.
Abul Cassem, (Abulcassem,) Schalaf Ben Abbas, physician,—b. at Cordova, about (500, A. H.) 1106-7, a 1122. b

Beg. Univ. b Ersh and Gruber.
Abul Dem, Ibrahim ben Abdullah, historian,—b. 1214.
Abul Faraj, Ali, poet,—b. at Isphahan, 897—d. at Bagdad, 967.

Abul Faraj, (Abulpharagius, Barbebraeus, Mar Gregorius,) Be Alepy, historian, and physician,—b. at Malatia, 1226—goes to Antioch, 1423—bp about 1424—posthumous work of Jacobite Christians in the East, 1266—d. near sources of Euphrates, 1286.

Abul Fazl, historian,—enters service of Emperor Akbar, 1574—to assassinate by contraveneance of Selim, 1603, d 1604. c

Eliphinstone. b Eng. Cyc. c Beg. Univ.
Abul Ghasi Behadur, Khan of Khyia, historian,—b. at Orgunje, 1606—d. 1644—d. 1663-4.
Abul Hassan Khan, Mirza, diplomatic traveller,—b. at Shiraz, about 1774—ambassador from Persia to England, 1808-10—to Russia, 1815-6—to Austria and France, 1819—minister of foreign affairs to the Shah, 1820—d. at Teheran, about 1828.
Abundantius, consul with Theodosius, (1146 A. u. C.) 393.
Abushehr, (Bushire,)—English factory at, soon after 1761.

Abydos, [B C]—colonized from Miletus, about 715—burnt by Darius, after his Persian expedition, 513, or 508—taken by Darius, 498—by Athens, about 470—revolves from Athens, about Mar. 411—Thrasylalus, Thrasylus, and Alebiades defeat Minardus, Doriades, and Pharabazus, near about Oct. 411—Derecyllidas attacked by Pharnabazus and Conan in, 394—iphocrates besieges Necloclus in, 383—taken by Philip V. of Macedon, spring 200—declared free by Rome, 196. a

Grote. b Zumpt. c Smith’s Dict.

Abydos, in Egypt, Tablet of, [B C]—sculptured in the reign of Rameses the Great, after 1555—[A D]—discovered by Bankes, 1818. a

Wilkinson.

Abyssinia,—converted to Christianity by Frumentius, about 350—acquires part of Te- mon, 532—in alliance with Justinian, 531—Nonnus ambassador to, 553—the church becomes Monophysite, 550-600—loses Yemen, 592, a after 622—reigning dynasty overthrown by Sague, a Jewess, 925—Iguon Amlac recovers the whole empire, about 1255, or 1268—Zarah Jacob sends ambassadors to Council of Florence, 1455—Pedro Covilhao, in search of Prester John, settles here, about 1490—Helena sends embassy to Portugal, 1510—David sends embassy to Portugal, 1514—Francisco Alvarez and others visit his court, 1520-1526—David sends embassy to the Pope, 1521—Bermudez (a Roman priest) made Abuna, 1535—Claudius applies to John III. of Portugal, for artists, &c., 1545—is killed in battle, 1559—Lupus, the last priest of the missions from Rome, dies, 1577—Paez, the Jesuit, preaches there, 1602—religion, civil war; Selim Segued (Susieus) decides commerce in accordance with Romish views, 1620—Alfonso Mendez sent by Gregory XV., 19 Dec. 1622—Jerome Lobo arrives at Goa, 1624—is made Patriarch by Susieus, 1625—Susieus swears obedience to Rome, 11 Feb. 1626—religious liberty established, 1631—Faci- das succeeds his father Susieus, Sep. 1632—Mendez and the Jesuits expelled, 1632, or 1634—Romanaism finally suppressed, 1635—Poncet invited from Cairo, 1698—king of Shoa makes himself independent, about 1700—visited by Bruce, 1769-1771—by Salt, 1805, 1810—British consulate established at Massowah, 1847—treaty with England concluded, Nov. 1849—united under Theodore as emperor, Feb. 1855—death of Consul Fowden, Feb. 1860—im- prisonment of Consul Cameron and the Euro- pean missionaries, by Theodore, Nov. 1867—mission of Mr Rassina to, Aug. 1864—mission of Dr Beke, Nov. 1865—battle of Axoum, Jul. 1866. [Abyssinian War. Theodore. Ethiopia.] a

Russell. b Banke.

Abyssinia, Mundane era of, commences, [B C] 29 Aug. 5493.


Abyssinian War, (1867-68)—[Abydina]—mission of Mr Flad, 1866—ultimatum of British Government sent to Theodore, Jun. 1867—expedition under Sir R. Napier (first detachment) despatched from Aden, 28 Sep.—camp formed at Zulla, Oct.—exploring expedition under Col. Merewether, Oct.—Sir R. Napier joins the army at Soufde, Jan. 1868—alliance of Gobhazyre offered and declined, Mar.—Bas- shio Pass reached, 9 Apr.—Col. Plavre defeats Theodore near Magdala, 10 Apr.—the prisoners sent by Theodore to the camp, with proposals for armistice, 11 Apr.—bombardment and capture of Magdala, 13 Apr.—the town burnt, 17 Apr.—return of the expedition commenced, 18 Apr.


Smith’s Dict. a Beg. Univ.
ACACIUS—ACHAEAN LEAGUE.

Acacius, (the One-eyed,) By Caesar,—succeeds Eusebius, 340—condemned by Synod of Sellenecis, 359—died. 366.

Acacius, By Constantine,—succeeds Commadius, 471—anathematized by Felix II., 483—his name expunged from the diptychs, 510.

Academy. [Arcesilaus, Carneades, &c.]


[Canada, New Brunswick, &c.]

Acaulonio, [B.C.],—founded, 654, or 653—subject ally of Athens, about 470—admits Brasidas and joins Sparta, Sep. 424—refuses to join Olymphonian Confederacy, and applies to Sparta for aid, about 393—taken by Splicius Galba, 200.

Acapulco, in Mexico,—nearly destroyed by earthquake, 4 Dec. 1852—bombardeed by the French and abandoned by Mexicans, beginning of Jan. 1862.

Acarania, Acarnania, (Corinthia,) [B.C.],—Pericles attacks Ænidae in vain, 454—allies of Athens in Peloponnesian War, summer 432—Athenians reduce towns on the coast, 431—joint attack of Ambraeciates, Epeirots, and Spartans, repulsed before Stratus, 429—Demosthenes, the Athenian general, saves Naupactus, defeats Eurylochus and the Ambraeciates at Olpe, makes peace between Ambraia and Acarnania, 426—invaded by Agesilaus, summer 390, 391—submits to Sparta, winter 389, 390—Athenians oppose Philip in, (Ol. 109, 2), 343—invade Ætolia at instance of Polyperchon, and are repulsed, 321—persuaded by Cassander to concentrate their population in three cities, 314—partitioned by Ætolians and Alexander of Epeirus, about 270—Ætolians attempt to wrest part from Olympian Embassy; besiege Rome, 239—Ætolians invade and besiege Medon; relieved by Agron of Illyria, 231—Allies of Philip and Achaean League; invade Ætolia, 220, 219—again invaded by Ætolians; the Oath, (Ol. 142, 2), 211—again invaded, 208—ravage Attica, to avenge the death of their compatriots in temple of Demeter, (Ol. 145, 1), 200—share Philip’s defeat at Cynoscephalae, and submit to Flamininus, 197—join Antiochus the Great, spring 191—a wilderness in Strabo’s time, 29. [Albania, Arta, Epeirus.]

Acca of York, By Hexham,—succeeds Wilfrid, 709—expelled from Jpc, 732—died 740, 757.—Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

Accensi, Greek, [B.C.],—introduced by Aristophanes of Byzantium, about 264.

Acciajolii, Donato, philosopher, &c.—at Florence, 1438—Gonfalonier of Florence, 1473—died at Milan, 28 Aug. 1478.

Acciajolii, Nerio, (Reiner,) Duke of Athens,—lord of Vostitza, 1364—of Corinith, 1365; or 1366—defeats Catalans and acquires Athens, Thèbes, &c., 1356—D. of Athens, by Ladislas of Naples, early in 1354—died. 1354. a

acciajolii, Niccolo, statesman, &c.—at Florence, 1310—acquires possessions in Achia, 1334—resides in the Morea, 1338—chief adviser to Joanna of Naples, 1345—Count of Amanli, and Malta, after 1349—Lord and Governor of Corinith, 1358—died at Naples, 1358, 1359. b

Acciajolii, Silvestro, bishop, &c.—at Florence, 1461—enters Dominican order, 1497—Librarian at Vatican, 1519—died at Rome, 27 Jul. 1519.


Accolli, Benedetto, jurist, &c.—at Arezzo, 1415—secretary to Florentine republic, 1459—died. 1466.

Accolli, Bernardo, (L’UNICO Aretteo,)—at Florence, 1466—b. after 1534. a

Accord, The. [Edinburgh, Treaty of.]

Accursius, (Accorso, Francisco), jurist, &c.—at Florence, 1152—died at Bologna, 1260.

Accophili, Monophysite sect,—separate from Alexandrian Patriarchate after assent of Peter Mongs to Henioticon, 482—reconciled by Mark I., 799-819. a

Accore, in Campania, [B.C.],—receives civilitas sine suffragio by Lex Pupinaria, (222, a. v. c.) 332—destroyed by Hannibal, 216—rebuilt, 216—Papies besieges, and is defeated by L. Cusar near, 90. a

Accuracy, in Gallia Cisalpina, [B.C.],—taken by C. Cornelius Scipio Calvis, (352, a. v. c.) 222.

Acestor, tragic poet, [B.C.],—at about 422, 414—

Acestorides, [B.C.],—archon at Athens, (Ol. 69, 1), 224—another (?) (Ol. 76, 3), 474.

Achaeum League, [B.C.],—revived by confed-eracy of Dyne, Patra, Triste, and Pharos, against Antigonus, (Ol. 124, 4), 280—Ægion and other Achaean towns join it, 275—constitu- tion revised; Mancus of Ceryneia first sole Strategos, 255—Aratus delivers Sicyon, which joins it, (Ol. 132, 1), spring 251—Aratus plunders Locris, &c.; Bocotian allies defeated at Cheraonia, in 245—dies at Cons- titution revised; Mancus of Ceryneia first sole Strategos, 255—Aratus delivers Sicyon, which joins it, (Ol. 132, 1), spring 251—Aratus plunders Locris, &c.; Bocotian allies defeated at Cheraonia, about it, (Ol. 133, 3), 245—Aratus delivers Sicyon, which joins it, (Ol. 184, 2), 233—Megara, Tre- zeon, and Epidaurus join it; Ptolemy Philadel-
plus an ally, 243—league with Sparta; Aratys defeats invasion of Ætolians, 244—alliance with Ætolians, by Aratus and Pantaleon, 239—accession of Argos, 236—Aratus; Megalopolis, under Lydiades, joins it, 234—Lydiades, 233—Aratus, 232—delivers Athens, which joins it, 232, 229—Lydiades, 231—Aratus, 230—Lydiades; Æyllians defeat fleet sent to protect Corycia; Hermion, Æginet, Phlius, and Aristoclearchus of Argos, join it, 229—Aratus; Roman embassy announces defeat of Teuta of Æthyn, 228—Aristomachus, 227—Cleomenes War, 227, 225, or 224 to 222—Aratus, 226—Hyerates, 225, 224—Timoxenus, 223—Aratus, (Stratagems Author), 222, 223—Timoxenus, 221—Ætolians ravage Achaia and Messenias, (Ol. 159, 4), early in 220—Invites aid of Philip of Macedonia, 220—Aratus defeated by Ætolians at Caplyse, before midsummer 220—Messenia joins it; congress at Corinth; decree against Ætolians, (Ol. 140, 1), after midsummer 220—Social War, late in 220 to summer 217—Aratus, (the younger), 219—Epaphus, 218—Aratus, 217—election of Stratagems made earlier by 6 months, (Ol. 140, 4), 217-6—Timoxenus, 216—Aratus and Philip in Messenia, about troubles there, 215—Aratus poisoned by Philip, (Ol. 141, 4), 213—Ætolians and Machanidas invade Elis, 210—Cyliadias, 209, 208—Philopenem, 208—Aratus aids against Machanidas and Ætolians, summer 208—Philopenem reforms the army, 207, 208—Nicolas, 207—Philopenem defeats and kills Machanidas at Mantinea, (Ol. 143, 3), 205, 206—Philopenem, 206—Lysippus, 202—Philopenem defends Messenia against Nabis, (Ol. 144, 3), 201, 202—Nabis attacks Megalopolis; Cyliadias, 200—Philip attempts to conciliate it, winter 199—Roman embassy attends the Synod; alliance with T. Quinctius Flamininus; Megalopolis, Dyne, &c., abandon it, summer 198—alliance with Attalus and the Rhodians against Philip; Megara rejoins it, 198—Aristhenus (Aristonatus) with Nicostrates (?), 198—Corinth given up by Philip after defeat at Cynosephale, 197—Congress at Corinth respecting Argos and Nabis, held by Flamininus, 195—Argos, liberated by Flamininus, rejoins it; Nabis compelled to make peace, 195—Aristhenus, 195—Philopenem defeats Nabis; Sparta joins it, 192—declares war against Antiocbus and the Ætolians, 192—Philopenem frustrates schemes of Flamininus and Diophanes at Sparta, 191—comprises the entire Peloponnese, 191—Philopenem summons deputies to Argos, 189—disputes with Sparta, (Ol. 147, 4), winter 189—Sparta abandons it; embassy to Rome at command of Fulvius, before May 188—alliance renewed with Ptolemys Epiphanes; Philopenem takes and dismantles Sparta, which rejoins it, 188—embassies to Rome and Egypt, before May 187—Aristhenus, 185—Lycurgas, 184—Messenia revolts, (Ol. 140, 2), 183—Philopenem killed by Messenians; Messenia subdued by Lycurgas, early in 182—renewed contents respecting Spartan exiles, 181—embassy of Callicrates to Rome, 180—Hyerates, 180—Callicrates restores the Spartan and Messenian exiles, by command of Roman senate, 177—Xenarchus, 174—Perseus of Macedonia endeavours to renew alliance; Roman ambassadors encourage it in refusing, 173—Archon, 172—Lycurgas, 170—Archon, 169—Hyerates (?) 168—by contrivance of Callicrates, more than 1000 Achaean leaders sent to Rome, (Ol. 103, 2), 167—supremacy of Callicrates, 167—embassies to Rome respecting the exiles, 164, 155, 154—return of the survivors, (603, a. u. c.), 151—difficulties with Athens arise about Oropus, through Menalcius, 150—Dileus, 149—148—Democritus, 148—congress at Corinth; Roman ambassadors command the relinquishment of Corinth, Argos, Sparta, Orchomenus, and Heraclea; ambassadors insulted; war declared against Sparta, 143, 149—Dileus, 148—Critoilus breaks up meeting at Tegen, autumn 147—goes through the states, winter 147—Achaean War; Dileus; the League dissolved, 146. [Ætolia.] * Clinton. b Thirlwall. c Zumpt. d Smith's Dictionary. e Heeren. f Schorn. g Niebuhr.

Achaean War, [B C]—Roman ambassadors at Corinth enjoin dismembrament of Achaean League, and are insulted, 147, or 149—Critoilus besieges Heraclea, spring 146—defeated by Metellus at Scarpia, kills himself, (Ol. 108, 2), 146—Diocles defeated by Mummus at Leuceoptera; Corinth destroyed; Greece erected into a Roman province, [Achaia], (Ol. 158, 9), about 146. a Clinton. b Zumpt. c Smith.

Achæmenes, [B C]—made Governor of Egypt by Xerxes, 484—defeated and killed by Inaros, 460, 462. b Clinton, Smith's Dictionary. c Zumpt.

Achænas, [B C]—accompanies Seleucus Ceraunus against Attalus; secures throne for Antiocbus the Great, late in 223—appointed to command of Asia within Taurus, 223—revolts and assumes title of King, 219—Antiocbus advances against him, and besieges in Sardis, summer 216—taken at Sardis and put to death, 214, 215. b Clinton. c Zumpt. d Biog. Univ.

Achaia, [B C]—mythic conquest by Tissamenus, in the return of the Herculeids, 1104—a democratic confederacy of 12 or more towns, at commencement of historic period, about 700—made a subject-ally of Athens by Tolmides (?) 455, 454—relinquished by the 30 years' truce, spring 445—ally of Sparta in Peloponnesian War, 431—Aleiobidas acquires alliance of Patro for Athens, 419—Sparta remodels government of towns, summer 417—Melece destroyed by an earthquake; synods held afterwards at Ægrium, 373-2—relinquishes alliance with Sparta, after battle of Leuctra, 371—invaded by Epaminondas, and acquired as ally of Thebes, but immediately returns to Spartan alliance, (Ol. 103, 2), 357—rebuffed by Philip of Macedonia, after battle of Cheronea, 337—reduced by Antiater, after rebellion 337—Ateleponneseus, 331, 330—Deme-

Achaia, Roman Province, [B C]—constituted by Mummnius and commissioners, 146-5, or by Julius Caesar, 46-5—a senatorial province by Augustus, 27—[A D]—an imperial province by Tiberius, 16, 15—restored to senate by Claudius, 41—abolished by Nero, 67—reconstituted as a province by Vespasian, 73-4—finally abolished by Justinian, about 550.

a  Smith’s Dictionary.  b  Weise.

Achaia, (Morea), Principality,—established by William de Champlitte, 1205—Geoffrey Villehardouin acquires it, 1210—Geoffrey II., his son, succeeds, 1218—seizes the property of the church, and is excommunicated, 1219-22—William, his brother, succeeds, 1246—achieves the entire Peloponnesus, 1248—captured by John Palaeologus at battle of Poloponissos, (Achrida), 1260—released; cedes Missith, and other fortresses, to Michael VIII., 1263—presssed by Byzantine forces, makes alliance with Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, who becomes Suzerain, 1267—Isabella, his daughter, succeeds, 1277—married to Florenz of Ifainault, 1291-7—Suzerainty transferred to Philip of Tarentum, 1294—married to Philip of Savoy, 1301—leaves Greece, 1304—Matilda of Ifainault, her daughter, succeeds, 1311—married to Louis of Burgundy, 1313-16—war with Fernand of Majorca, 1315-16—forcibly married to John of Grauins, and imprisoned, 1317—Philip of Tarentum, as lord-paramount, 1324—Robert, titular emperor of Romania, 1332—Mary of Bourbon, his widow, succeeds, 1364—dies at Naples, 1387—after much anarchy, divided amongst several barons, 1404—extinguished, by surrender of Centurione at Chalondritza, to Thomas Palaeologus, 1430.*  e  Finlay.

Achaintre, Nicolas Louis, philologist,—b. at Paris, 10 Nov. 1771—serves in the army, 1793-5—b. 1836.

Achard, Franz Karl, chemist,—b. at Berlin, 28 Apr. 1753—Director of Class of Physical Science at Acad. of Sciences, Berlin, 1782—proposes, and perfects the process of, the extraction of beef-root sugar, 1799-1812—b. at Künern, 20 Apr. 1821.

Acharius, Erik, botanist,—b. at Gefe, 18 Oct. 1757—M. D., 1782—Prof. of Botany at Lund, 1801—b. at Wadstena, 13 Aug. 1810.

Acheen, (Achi, Achti) in Sumatra,—first visited by Portuguese, 1509—Dutch factory at, 1596-1600—English factory at, 1602—French factory at, 1621—almost destroyed by an earthquake, 1820.

Achen, (Achh), Hans Van, painter,—b. at Cologne, 1552—b. at Prague, 1615.

Achewall, Gottfried, historian, &c,—b. at Elbing, 20 Oct. 1715—Prof. of Philosophy at Gottingen, 1748-5—b. 1 May 1772.


Achillas, [B C]—guardian to Ptolemy Auletes, &c—With L. S. Scipio, kills Pompey, 48—put to death by Gannymedes, 47.

Achilles Tetricus, rhetorician,—fl. about 500.

Achilleus, L. Elpidius,—revolves and assumes title of Emperor in Egypt, 287, 292—defeated and put to death by Diocletian, 297, 296.  a  Smith’s Dictionary.


Achillini, Alessandro, scholastic philosopher,—b. at Bologna, 29 Oct. 1463—Prof. of Medicine and Philosophy, Bologna, 1485-1506, 1509-12—b. 2 Aug. 1512.

Achmet-Giedik, Grand Vizier,—b. in Albania, about 1430—subjugates the Crimea, 1474-5—attacks Italy; captures Otranto, 28 Jul. 1480—strangled by order of Bayazid II. after 1482.

Achromatic Lens,—invented by Chester More, 1729-30—applied to the telescope, 1733—b. by Dolland, 1759.

Acidalia, Valens, critic and philologist,—b. at Wisstock, 1567—b. at Neisse, 25 May 1595.

Acielian Laws, [B C]—about planting Colonies on the coast, by C. Aciliius, trib. pbl., 197 a—(2) concerning Extortions, by M. Aciliius Glabrio, trib. pbl., 101 b [Calpurnian Laws.]

a  Fischer.  b  Smith’s Dictionary.

Acidinus, Gregorius, theologian,—assists at council of Constantinople against Nestychas, 1341—accused by patriarch of Constantinople, 1341—excommunicated by council of Constantinople, 1347.

Ackermann, Conrad Ernst, comedian,—b. at Schwerin, 1710—director of Hamburg theatre, 1765—b. at Hamburg, 1771.

Acoemetz, (Studites), monastic order,—founded by Alexander, with the auspices of Gennadius of Constantinople, about 465.

Acoinatus. [Nicetas.]

Acointius, Jacobus, (Acoino, Giacomo,) philosopher, &c,—b. at Trent, 7 Sep. 1492—b. at London, 11 May 1566—De Strata gematibus Salamone, 1565.

Acosta, Josef d,—b. at Medina del Campo, about 1539—missionary and provincial in S. America, 1571-88—b. at Salamanca, 15 Feb. 1600—Historia Natural y Moral de las Indias, 1590.

Acosta, Joan d,—b. in Bengal, 1775—publishes at Calcutta, a Projet d’Assurances Commerciales, 1807—editor of Calcutta Magazine, 1812—of Calcutta Times, 1816—b. 1820.


a  Clinton, Great.  b  Smith’s Dictionary.  c  Müller.

Acre, St Jean d,—(Ache, Achashoph, Ave, Ptolemaeus, &c, ) [B C]—dismantled by Ptolemy Soter, 312—occupied by Alexander Balas, (Ol. 156, 4, 160, s. r.) 152—besieged by Alexander Janneus, 104. 99—seized by Ptolemy La thyrus, 103—succeeded to Cleopatra, 102—taken from Selene (Cleopatra) by Tigranes, 70—taken by the Romans, 63—Herod builds a mole, about 20—[A D]—taken by Amru, 638—
ACRELL.—ADAM. 9

by Baldwin I. of Jerusalem, 1110—by Saladin, 1187—besieged by Richard Coeur-de-Lion, Jul. 1189—taken, 12 Jun. 1191—taken possession of by Roger de San Severino, for Charles I. of Sicily, 7 Jun. 1278—taken by Khalil ben Kelaoun, (Malek al Aschraf,) sultan of Egypt, 18 May 1291—by the Turks, under Selim I., 1517—Facciadini, prince of the Druses, attempts its restoration, after 1600—taken by Daher, an Arab Sheikh, 1749—fortified by Djæzza Pasha, 1747—successfully defended by Djæzza Pasha, and Sir Sidney Smith, against Bonaparte, 16 Mar. to 20 May 1799—taken by Ibrahim Pasha, 27 May 1832—bombarded and taken by the British and Austrian fleets, 3 and 4 Nov. 1840—given up to the Turks, 1841.

*Jahn.  b Du Fresnoy.

Acrol, Olof, surgeon, &c.,—b. near Stockholm, 26 Nov. 1717—travels in France and Germany, 1741-5—surgeon in French army in Germany, 1744—Professor of Surgery, Stockholm, 1752—d. at Stockholm, 1807.


*Clinton.  b Corsini, Zumpt, Müller, Thirwall.  c Grote.  d Leake.  e Finlay.

Acropolita, Georgina (Logotheta), Byzantine historian, &c.—b. at Constantinople, 1220—introduced at court, at Nicea, 1236—commands Nicanian army, 1255—taken prisoner, but released, 1260—commences diplomacy, 1261—conducts negotiations for union of the Churches, 1273-81—d. Dec. 1282.

Acta Diurna, [B C]—first published regularly, Julius Caesar, Cos. 59—[A D]—publication finally discontinued, 348.

Actiae Games, [B C]—established by Augustus at Rome, 30.

Actiae War, [B C]—Triumphirate renewed for 5 years, winter 37-6—Antony sends back Octavia, when he goes to the East, 36—forbids her to join him with the reinforcements she had raised, 35—rupture between Octavian and Antony, 33—war declared against Cleopatra, 32—Antony divorces Octavia, 32—Agrippa attacks Methone, spring 31—Octavian defeats Antony and Cleopatra at Actium, 3 Sep. 31—Octavian returns to Italy, and thence by Asia and Syria to Egypt, beginning of 30—gains Antony's fleet, (Kal. Sextili.) 1 Aug. 30—death of Antony and of Cleopatra; Alexandria taken, Aug. 30.

*Fischer.  b Smith's Diet.


*Ideler.

Acton, Sir Joseph,—b. at Besançon, 1 Oct. 1737—serves in Tuscan fleet against Algiers, 1774—minister to Ferdinand I. of Naples, 1784-87—accompanies Ferdinand in Mack's expedition against the French, 1798—d. in Sicily, 1808.  

* Nelson, Lord.

Acton Burnell, Statute of,—passed, 12 Oct. 1823.


*Michaelis, Rosenmüller, Lardner, Davidson.  b Bloomfield.  c Others.


Acttarius, Joannes, physician,—fl. between 1250-1300, before 1200, before 1100, after 1300.  

*Smith's Dictionary, Erich and Gruber.  b Séné Moreau.  c Wolfgang Justus.

Dambius.  d Lambeceus.  e Acúcia.  f Antonio Osorio de, bp Zama, b. 1549—bp, 1557—joins insurrection against Charles V., 1520—Imprisoned, 1521—brief for his execution granted by Clement VII., 27 Mar. 1523—executed, 1526.

*Acúcia, Christopher, d. at Burgos, 1597—enters order of Jesuits, 1612—sets out with Tesseira on his voyage down the Amazon, 16 Feb. 1630—in Spain, 1640, in Lima, about 1680—Nuevo descubrimiento del gran rio de las Amazonas, 1641.

Acóia, Hernando de, poet, &c.—serves in expedition of Charles V. against Tunis, 1535—d. at Granada, 1580.

Acunha. [Gunha.]

Acusilus, logographer, [B C]—fl. before 500?

Acyadumus, consul with Valerius Procullus, (1708 A. v. c.) 346.


Adalbert, Abp Bremen and Hamburg,—Abp, 1043—legate to Northern kingdoms for Leo IX., 1050—Regent, during minority of Emperor Henry IV., 1062—dismissed from court by Anno, Abp Cologne, 1066—recalled, 1069—d. at Goslar, 17 Mar. 1072.

Adalbert, St. Abp Magdeburg,—preaches to the Solonians, 961—d. 968—b. 1081—2.


Adalgis, (Edelgis), King of Lombards,—associated with his father Didier, (Desiderius,) 759—marries Gisèle, sister of Charlemagne, 770—takes refuge at Constantinople on overthrow of kingdom, early in Jun. 774—attempts to recover his throne, 775—Patrician, by Leo IV., Apr. 776—invades Calabria from Sicily, and is totally defeated, 788—d. 789.  

*Erich and Gruber.

Adam, [B C]—created, 28 Oct. 4004, 4138, 5411, c. middle of Mar. 5426—birth of Seth,
summer 3874, a 5181 — b. summer 3074. b

a Ussher. b Clinton. c Hales. d Jackson.

Adam of Bremen. [Adamus Magister.]

Adam of St Victor, hymnologist.—b. at the monastery of St Victor, Paris, 1172 or 1192.


Adam, James, architect,—b. 20 Oct. 1794.

Adam, Lambert Sigisbert, sculptor,—b. at Nancy, 10 Feb. 1700—Member of the Academy, 25 May 1737—Prof. of Sculpture, 1744—b. 13 May 1759—Receuil de Sculptures Antiques Grecques et Romaines, 1754.

Adam, Melchior,—b. at Grotkau, Silesia, after 1550—goes to Heidelberg, 1598—Conrector of college there, 1606—b. 1632—Vita Germanorum Philosophorum, &c., 1615-20.

Adam, Nicolas, littérateur,—b. at Paris, 1716—b. 1792.

Adam, Nicolas Sebastien, sculptor,—b. at Nancy, 22 Mar. 1705—at Rome, 1726-34—b. 27 Mar. 1778.


Adam, Tobias, jurisconsult, &c.,—b. at Werdau, 30 Aug. 1581—travels in Greece, &c., 1611—b. at Weimar, 29 Nov. 1643—Prodro- mus Philosophiae Instaurandi, 1629.

Adamites. [Beogharda.]

Adamnan, St, Abbot of Iona,—b. in Ireland, 624—Abbot, 679—adopts Roman computation of Easter, 687—ambassador to King Alfred, 701—b. 23 Sep. or Oct. 703, or 704.


Adams, John, 'Patriarch of Pitcairn's Island,'—b. about 1764—lands on Pitcairn's I. after mutiny of the Bounty, 23 Jan. 1790

—manages affairs of the island alone, 1801—b. 5 May 1829.


Adams, Robert, architect, engraver,—b. at London, 1755—b. 1791—Engravings of Destruction of Spanish Armada, 1586.


Adamsom, (Constyoe), Patrick, Abp St Andrew's,—b. at Perth, 15 Mar. 1536, a 1543, b—licensed to preach, 1560—at Paris as a private tutor, 1566-70—becomes a minister, 1573—Ahp, Oct. 1576—his persecutions begin, Apr. 1577—excommunicated by Synod of Fife, at St Andrew's, Apr. 1586—officials at Earl of Huntly's marriage, 1588—signs recantations of Prelacy, 18 Apr., 12 May, and 10 Jun. 1591—b. at St Andrew's, 19 Feb. 1592.

a Rees' Enecy. b Enecy, Metropol.

Adams Magister, (Adamus Bremen), ecclesiastical historian, &c.,—comes to Bremen, 1067—Canone there, 1073—b. 1076. a

a Conferences-Bingham.

Adams Muremuthensis, chronicler,—fl. 1151-58. a

a U. K. S. Biog. Dict.


Adda, the,—Suwarow and Melas defeat Moreau at, 25-7 Apr. 1799. [Agnadelo, Cassano.]

Addington, Henry. [Sidmouth, Lord.]


Additionel, Acte.—published, 25 Apr., and accepted at Champ de Mai, 31 May, or 1 Jun. 1814.

Addimansos, [BC]—archon at Athens, (Ol. 76. 3) 477.

Adelaide, Capital of S. Australia, founded, 1856—incorporated, 1842—Port, declared free, 1843.


Adalberth, [BC]—archon at Athens, (Ol. 76. 3) 477.

Adelastus, [BC]—archon at Athens, (Ol. 76. 3) 477.

Adelard, St. (Adalardh,) Abbot of Corbie, —b. about 755—enters monastery of Corbie, 772—Abbot, 777—Minister of Pepin, 796—Ambassador to Rome respecting differences between Pepin and Leo III., 809—tutor to Pepin’s son, 810—retires to Abbey of Herce, by command of Louis Le Débonnaire, 814—returns to Corbie, 821—founds New Corbie, 822—3—b. 2 Jan. 826.

Adelard of Bath, translates Euclid from Arabic into Latin, between 1075-1130.


Adelaar, Cort, (Curtius, Conrad,) Svortesen, —b. at Brevig, 16 Dec. 1632—serves under Van Tromp, 1639—enters Venetian service, 1642—admiral of Venetian fleet, defeats Turks, 1648, 1649, 1651—ravages Caudia, 1653—serves Turkish fleet at the Dardanelles, 16 May 1654—Knt of St Mark, 1658—marries and returns to Denmark, 1662—3—admiral of Danish fleet, enobled by Frederick III., 1663—goes to the coast of Coromandel, 1667—b. at Copenhagen, 5 Nov. 1675.


Adelung, Johann Christoph, philologist, —b. at Spantekow, 8 Aug. 1732—Prof. in Gymnasium, Erfurt, 1759—(at Leipzig, 1761—Principal Librarian in Electoral Library, Dresden, 1787—b. at Dresden, 10 Sep. 1806—Deutsche Sprachlehre, 1781—Umstandliches Lehrgebäude der Deutschen Sprache, 1782—Mithridates, (vol. i.) 1806.

Ademar, (Aymer de Chabanais,) chronicler,—b. 938—b. on a voyage to Palestine, 1030.

Aden, (Arabia Felix, Attanna,) [BC]—destroyed by the Romans, under Aelius Gallus, 24—3—or [AD] after the voyage of Hippalus, 56—b. the emporium of the trade between Asia and Europe again, about 1000—bombarded by Albuquerque, 1513—taken by the Ottomans, under Khair Eddin Barbarossa, 1539—Ottomans expelled by the Imam of Yemen, 1630—independent under a native Sheikh, 1750—ceded to Great Britain, and occupied by troops of the East India Company, 20 Jan. 1839.


Adherbal, [BC]—expelled from his share of Numidia by Jugurtha, 118—restored by Rome, 117—killed by Jugurtha, at Cirta, 112.

Adiabene, [BC]—independent of the Selukids, about 87—ally of Tigranes I. against Lucullus, 69—[AD]—IZATES succeeds his father MONOBAZUS, and mediates between Artabans III. and his subjects, about 41—attacked unsuccessfully by Vologeses, 55—MONOBAZUS II. succeeds his brother Izates; attacked by Tigranes V., 63—b. with Vologeses, besieges Tigranocerta; negociates truce between Parthia and Rome, 64—MEBARAPES, 98—ally of Chosroes, destroyed by Trajan, 115—Avidius Cassius reduces the country, 156—Severus reduces and imposes tribute, 195—people converted to Christianity, about 250.—[Art de Vérier les Dates. b Smith’s Diet. c Zumpt.

Adiaphoristic Controversy,—commences after promulgation of the Interim, 15 May 1545. [Concord, Formula of; Flaccus; Melanchthon; Synergist Controversy; &c.]

Adige, the; Schérer repulses Kray at, 26 Mar.—and is defeated by him in turn, 30 Mar. 1799—Brune crosses, in face of Bellegarde, 1 Jan. 1801—operations of Money and Macdonald against Landon, &c., on, 2-7 Jan. 1801.

Adipoire,—discovered and named by Fourcroy, 1786.

Aïas, in Africa, [BC]—taken by Regulus, who defeats Carthaginians near it, 255.

Adjudators, (not Agitators,;)—delegates from the privates of the Parliamentary army, present their letter to the generals, 28 Apr. 1647—meet, by authority of Fairfax, at Bury St Edmonds, 20 May 1648—meet the officers in Putney church, 18 Sep., Oct., and Nov. 1647—meetings renewed at St Albans, Oct. 1648.

Adler, Jacob Georg Christiern, orientalist, —b. at Arnis, Sleswick, Dec. 1735—Prof. of Syrian in Copenhagen, 1783—Prof. of Theology, 1788—b. 1806.

Adlerberth, Gudmund Goran, littérateur, &c., —b. at Jönköping, 21 May 1751—Secretary to Gustavus III., 1778—accompanies him to
ADLERSPARRE—ADRIANOPLE.

Rome, 1783—Counsellor of State, 1809-13—
b. at Upsala, 7 Oct. 1818.

Adlersparre, Georg, Count of, literator, &c.,—b. at Jammland, 1760—enters the army, 1775—
quilts it on death of Gustavus III., 1792—
commands a division, 1805—joins conspiracy against Gustavus IV., 1809—retires from public
service, 1814—tried for the publication of documents pour servir for History of Sweden,
1821—b. in Wermund, 23 Sep. 1837.

Admiral,—title introduced in Sicily and Genoa, before 1200—in France, 1284—first
mentioned in England, 1294.

Admiral, Lord High,—first appointed, 1405—
office first put in commission, 20 Nov. 1632—
held by Duke of York, Jun. 1660 to 22 May
1684—by Charles II. and James II., till the
Revolution, 1688—by Prince George of Den-
mark, Mar. 1702 to Nov. 1705—by Earl of PEM
brooke, to Nov. 1709—by Duke of Clarence, May
1827 to Sep. 1828.

Admirality Courts,—erected, probably, by
Edward III., about 1350—limited by Richard II.,
1399—regulated by Acts, 7 and 8 Geo. IV.
c. 28, 21 Jul. 1827—9 Geo. IV. c. 31, 27
Jun. 1828—4 Wm. IV. c. 36, 25 Jul. 1834—

Admiralty Inlet,—discovered by Vancouver,
4 Jun. 1792.

Admiralty Islands,—explored by Vancouver,
1792—ceded to Russia, 1825.

Admiralty Office,—instituted by Henry VIII.,
1512—business regulated by Act, 2 Wm. IV.
c. 40, 1 Jun. 1832.

Adolphus Frederick, King of Sweden,—b.
14 May 1710.—Duke of Holstein-Eutin, 1726—
Bp Lubeck, 1727—administrator of duchy of
Holstein-Gottorp, 1739—elected to the throne
of Sweden, 23 Jun. 1743—marries Ulrica,
sister of Frederick the Great, 17 Jul. 1774—
gives up his Bpe to his brother Frederick Au-
gustus, 1752—succeeds Frederick, 6 Apr. 1751—
war declared against Prussia, 14 Mar. 1757—
acquires part of Prussian Pomerania, Sep.
1757—takes Pommern, Aug. 1758—losses it again,
Apr. 1759—gains advantages in Pomez-
ania, 16 Sep. 1759, 27 Jan. 1760—[Seven
Years’ War.—Peace of Hamburg, 22 May
1762.—Caps in power; attempts to recover
the lost ascendency of the crown, 1762—press
declared free, 1766—Hats in power; threatens
to abdicate, 1768—Caps’ reign begin, 1769—
b. 12 Feb. 1771.

Adolphus, John, historian,—b. at London, 1764 or 1765—called to the bar, 20 Nov. 1807—
b. at London, 19 Jul. 1845—History of Eng-
land, from Accession of Geo. III. to Peace of
1783, 1802—History of France, from 1790 to
Peace of 1802, 1803.

Adolphus of Nassau, Emperor of the Romans,—b. between 1240 and 1245—elected
to Diet of Frankfort, 1 or 10 May, and crowned
at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1 Jul. 1292—purchases
Landgraviet of Thuringia of Albert the De-
genere, 1293—deposed by Diet of Mentz,
23 Jun. 1298—defeated and killed by Albert

I. at Gölheim, or Spires, 2 Jul. 1298.

Adon, St. Abr Vienne, historian,—b. 799, or
800—Abp, 860—b. 16 Dec. 875.

Adoptionists, (Adoptionis,)—sect originated
about 783—condemned by Council of Frank-
fork, 794—and by Council of Rome, under Leo
III., 799.

Adorni and Fregoni,—contests between, at
Genoa, from about 1560 to 1528. [Doria, An-
dreas. Genoa.]

Adranum, (Hadranum,) in Sicily, [B.C.]—
founded by Dionysius the Elder, 400—taken by
Timoleon, 344—by the Romans, after 264.

Adrets, Francois de Beaumont, Baron des,
—b. at castle of La Frette, near Grenoble,
1503—at the battle of Pavia, 1525—and under
Lautrec, in Italy, 1527—captured by Spaniards
at Monte Calvo, 1538—leads the Protestants
of Dauphiné, 1562—indicates himself at Paris,
before Charles IX., 1571—b. 2 Feb. 1586-7.

Adrevaldus of Fleury, ecclesiastical writer,—
b. about 818—d. 878.

Adria, in Picenum, (Hadria, Atria, Atri,) [BC.]
—Roman colony established at, 289—ter-
ritory ravaged by Hannibal, 217—contributes
men and money to Rome, 201.

Adria near Venice, (Hadria, [B.C.])—trade
destroyed by the Gauls, about 397—a place of
no importance, about 25—[AD]—taken and
destroyed by the Venetians, 1482.

Adrian, Roman Emperor [Hadrianus].

Adrian IV., (Nicholas Breakspear,) Pope,—
b. at Langley, near St Albans, before 1100—
Cardinal Bp of Albano; Legate from Egri-
nius III. to Norway and Denmark, 1146—
elected to succeed Anastasius IV., 3 Dec. 1154—
lays Rome under an Interdict, and procures
the execution of Arnold of Brescia, 1155—
forces William I. of Sicily to make peace,
1156—quarrels with Frederick II., 1157—b. at
Amagini, 30 Aug. 1196, or 1 Sep. 1197.

Adrian VI., (Adrian Floren Hofius,) Pope,—
b. at Utrecht, 1459—preceptor to Charles
(awards) V., 1512—Bp of Tortosa, 1515—
coc-regent with Cardinal Ximenes, 1516—
Viceroy of Spain, 1517—Cardinal, 1 Jul. 1517—
elected to succeed Leo X. 2* or 9 Jan. 1522—
installed, 1 Sep. a or 31 Aug. 1522—b. 24 a
or 14 b Sep. 1523.

Andreas, b. Art de Vérifier les Dates, &c.

Adriani, Giovanni Battista, historian,—b.
at Florence, 1511 or 1513—b. 1578-9.

a Erich and Gruber.

Adriano, (Usnadama, Oresta, Hadriano-
posis, Edrench,) [BC.]—taken by M. Lucullus,
173—[AD]—restored and renamed by Hadrian,
about 125—Constantine defeats Licinius near,
3 Jul. 324—Fritigerm defeats and kills Valens
near, 9 Aug. 378—Crum, king of Bulgarians,
defeats Michael I. near, 22 Jun. 813—Bardas
Sclerus defeats Russians, Bulgarians, Petch-
engens, and others, near, 972—allotted to
Venice, and besieged by Boniface of Thessalo-
nica, 1204—rebels against Baldwin, who be-
sieges it, but is defeated and taken by Joannes
of Bulgaria, 15 Apr. 1205—taken by Theodore,

Adrianus, (Hadrianus,) rhetorician,—b. at Tyre, about 113—studies under Herodes Atticus, 131—teaches philosophy at Athens, 176—Secretary to Commodus, 192.—b. at Rome, 193.—d. Clinton.

Aquatici, [B C]—establish themselves in Bolsca Gaul, after 102—defeated and destroyed by Caesar, 57.

Adult Schools,—commenced by Rev. T. Charles, at Haia, Merionethshire, 1811.

Advent Sundays,—observance instituted at Council of Tours, 567.

Adventure Bay,—discovered by Capt. Furnaux, 1773—visited and named by Capt. Cook, 1777.

Adventurers, Merchant, (Brotherhood of St Thomas a Becket,)—established by John, Duke of Brabant, 1296—so entituled by patent of Henry VII., 1505—incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, 1564.

Adventus, consul with M. Opilius Severus Macrinus, (971, a. u. c.) 218.

Advertisements, Duty on,—first imposed by Act, 10 Anne, c. 18, 1711—reduced to uniform charge of 3. 6d. by Act, 55 Geo. III. c. 185, 11 Jul. 1815—reduced to 1. 6d. by Act, 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 23, 28 Jun. 1833—payment of, regulated by Act, 6 and 7 Wm. IV. c. 76, 13 Aug. 1836—repealed by Act, 16 and 17 Vic. c. 63, 4 Aug. 1853.

Advocate, Lord, in Scotland,—office established, soon after 1500.

Advocates' College,—incorporated by Royal Charter, 1768.

Advocates' Library, at Edinburgh,—established, 1684—partly destroyed by fire, 1700—privileged to receive a copy of every new book, 1710.


Aeantides, one of the (fragi Plieas, [B C]—fl. 259, or about 300.—a Clinton.

Eee, in Apulia, [B C]—joins the Carthaginians, 216—recovered by Fabius Maximus, 214.

Eculanum, (Eculum, Quintodecimum,) near Beneventum, [B C]—sacked by Sulla, 89—restored, soon after 88—[A D]—raised to a Colony, about 100—destroyed by Constans II., 662.—a Smith's Dict.

Edeesus, eclectic philosopher,—b. about 277—succeeds Iamblichus, about 329—d. late in 355.—a Clinton.

Ediles, [B C]—office instituted, (260, a. u. c.) 494—Sulpeius, first appointed, (397, a. u. c.) 377—number increased to 6, by Julius Cesar, 45—duties diminished by Augustus, after 31.—a Fischer, Zumpt.

Eeuli, (Deulai), [B C]—harassed by the Allobrogians, Arvernians, and others; who are defeated by Cn. Domitius and Q. Fabius Maxi-

mus, 1221—declared 'friends and brothers of Roman people,' (633, A. u. c.) 121—made independent of the Sequanians, by Caesar, 58—join the revolt in Gaul against Rome, and are subdued by Caesar, 52—[Gallic War,—[A D]—C. Silius suppresses the insurrection of Sauvrot, 21—Claudius grants to their Senators the jus honorum petendorum at Rome, 48—tribute remitted by Constantine, 311.

Egea, in Clinia, [B C]—Era of, commences, (266, s. E.) autumn, 47.

Egeatus, islands near Sicily, [B C]—Q. Lutatius Catulus defeats Hannibal off the, (6 Id. Mart. 515, a. u. c.) 10 Mar. 242.

Egeira, in Achaia, [B C]—taken by Etolians, but recovered, 220.

Egidius, Count of Soissons,—Master-general in Gaul, under Majorian, 457—defeats Visigoths, 459—elected King by the Franks, on the banishment of Childerich, 461—defeats Theodoric near Aurelianum, 463—n. 464.—a Zumpt.

Egidius, Johannes, of St Albans, astronomer,—fl. about 1224.

Egeina, (Egina,) [B C]—said to be subject to Phoenion of Argos, about 748—establishes a trading station at Naucratis, in Egypt, between 570 and 526, 563—raives Attica, at the request of Thebes, 506, 505—period of maritime supremacy, about 500 (1581, Ann. E. 485—5 to 480—submits to Darius, 492, 491, 490—accused of Médium by Athens, Cleomenes of Sparta seizes hostages and gives in charge to Athens, 492, 491—at war with Athens, who refuses to give up hostages, 488—7 to 481, 491—81—Dicodromus vainly attempts to effect a democratic revolution, about 485—takes part against Persia at Salamis, 480—renews war with Athens, as ally of Corinth, 459, 460—defeated by Athens in a great naval battle, 459—8, 460—town blockaded by Athens, 458—5—capitulates, and is disarmed and made tributary, 455, 456—complains to Sparta of its subjection, 432—Sparta demands the restoration of its autonomy; Athens expels its inhabitants, (who are settled by Sparta at Thyrea), and colonizes the island, summer 431—430—settlers at Thyrea slain by Nikias, 425, 424—survivors restored by Lyonsander, 404—compelled to resume hostilities against Athens by Eteocles, the Spartan har~mest; blockaded, and relieved by Teleutias; Gorgopas defeats Eunomus, and is defeated and slain by Cha- brias, 338—joins Achaean League, 219—taken by Sulpeius Galba, and given to Etolians, 210—and sold to Attalus of Pergamus, 209—al- loted to his son by Roman Senate, (2) 196—made independent of Athens by Augustus, 21—[A D]—acquired by Venice, about 1215—town taken and burnt by Turks, 1536—Athenians seek refuge in, when Turks retake the city, 1683—taken by the Turks from Venice, 1714—seat of the Greek government, 1828—9.—a Grote. 6 Thrivell.—Smith's Dict.

Egeistra, islands at, discovered by Cock- eroll, Foster, and others, May 1811—purchas- ed by the King of Bavaria, 1815.
ÆGINA—ÆQUI.

Æginus, asteroid,—discovered by Stephan, 4 Nov. 1866.

Ægineta, Paulus. [Paulus Ægineta.]

Æginetan standard of weights and money, [B.C. 2089-585.]

Ægium, [B.C. 275—chief city of Achaea, after 373—joins Achæan League, 275—formal meetings continue to be held at, after 146. [Vostizza.]

Ægospatami, [B.C. 240]—aërèile falls at, (Ol. 78, 2) 465—Lysander defeats Conon at, (Ol. 93, 4) Sep. 465, [Poseidon], (Ol. 93, 3, or 4). Dec. 406 or 405.

Ægina—Grotie. 2 Clinton. 2 Dodwell and Corsini.

Ægypius. [Egypt.]

Æphir, (Æsir, Ælfir, Ælfric) Abbas Grammaticus, [b. before 950, 964 or 965 B.—f. of Wilton, 989 or 990, 995—Abp of Canterbury, 994-5—Abbot of Peterborough, 1005—Abp of York, 1023 d. 16 Nov. 1006, 1011.

Ælia Capitolina [Jerusalem]—founded by Hadrian, 131—destroyed by Bardochebas, 134—restored by Hadrian, 135. 2 Clinton.

Ælian and Fustian Law, [B.C. 275—empowers magistrates to prevent or dissolve comitia, accuses being unpropitious, (958, A. U. C.) 159. 2 Pighius.

Ælian Sentinent Law—regulates the manumission of slaves, (707, A. U. C.) 3.

Ælianus, Claudius, (the Sophist) natural historian—f. about 222, a. about 250.

Ælianus, (Helianus), Pomponius,—with Cn. Salvius Amandus, assumes the purple in Gaul, 285—re-vests himself by Maximin, 286.

Ælius. 2 Clinton.

Ælius Tacticus, writer on military tactics, —f. about 97, 98-138.

Ælius—f. 138.


Ælius, L. Roscins, —consul with L. Marius Maximum, (976, A. U. C.) 223.

Ælmoscope,—invented by Chum, early in 1867.

Ælotus,—dedicates his Historia S. Canuti to Nicholas, King of Denmark, 1109.

Ælublanus.

Ælast, Evert van, painter,—B. at Delft, 1602—d. 1648.

Ælast, Willem van, painter,—b. at Delft, 1620—settles at Amsterdam, 1656—d. 1679.

Ælian Laws, [B.C. 2089—(1) shortening the Censors' term of office, by Dictator, Marcus Ællius, (289, A. U. C.) 434-3. (2) sumptuary, relating to the kind and quantity of food at entertainments, by M. Ællius Scourus, (599, A. U. C.) 115; or by M. Ællius Lepidus, (976, A. U. C.) 78.

Ællius, Ficher. 2 Smith's Diet. 2 Erich and Gruber.

Ællius, (Æellius), M. or C. Julius, Emperor of Rome,—b. in Mauritania, about 206—Governor of Pannonia, and Moesia; defeats barbarians, and is hailed Emperor by his army, May 253—acknowledged by Senate, after assassination of Galba, Feb. 254—May 238—b. is slain by his soldiers, May 254, Aug. 253.

Ællius, L. Valerius, Emperor of Rome,—b. in Mauritania, about 206—Governor of Pannonia, and Moesia; defeats barbarians, and is hailed Emperor by his army, May 253—acknowledged by Senate, after assassination of Galba, Feb. 254—May 238—b. is slain by his soldiers, May 254, Aug. 253.

Ællius, C., Bib. Const., Alexander, one of the Thirty Tyrants,—proclaimed in Egypt, 262—defeated and taken by Theodotus, and strangled by Gallicius, after 263.


Ællius, Gaius, Platoncphilosopher,—fl. soon after 484.

Ællius, Sylvius Piccoloimi. [Pius II.]

Ællius, of Gnosia, sceptical philosopher, [B.C. 275—fl. between 80-50.

Ællius, in Thrace, [B.C. 275— subjected by Athens, about 415—in possession of Potolemy Philopator, after 222—of Philip V. of Macedo­nian, after 200—of Antiochus the Great, 192—declared free by Rome, after 183.

Ællius, Smith's Diet.

Ællius, Johann, said to have been invented by Kircher, about 1649—reinvented in England, before 1750.

Ællius, (mythic, [B.C. 275—under Pontius, 1114, b. 1068, 1103, 544.

Ællius, Eratothenes. 2 Callimachus. 2 Petavius.

Ællius, Newton.

Ællius, J. Franz Maria Uric Theodor, elec­trician, b. at Rostock, 13 Dec. 1724—Prof. of Nat. Philosophy, at St Petersburg, 1757—d. at Dorpat, Aug. 1802—Ten­tamen Theoriae Elect. et Magnet., 1759.

Ællius, Johann, theologian,—b. at Brandenburg, 1499—d. at Hamburg, 13 May 1553.

which had been taken by Rome, 415. a 414. b— take Roman colony, Vitellia, 393. a—checked by Dictator, M. Furius Camillus, who triumphed, 389. —war unsuccessfully against Rome, 386. b—subjugated by P. Sempronius, 304. —revolution of, suppressed by Dictator, C. Junius Bubulcus, 302. —admitted to Roman citizenship, soon after 302. a

* Zumpt. b Smith's Diet. c Fischer.

Æararium, [B C]—no Questors being elected, Ædiles take charge of, 49. —Praefects, 45. a—Fiscus separated from, after 31. —intrusted to two Praetors, by Augustus, 28. —care of, regulated, 23. —[A D]—restored to keeping of Questors, by Claudius, 44. —committed to Praefects, chosen from Pretorian Guards, by Nero, 56. b—merged in Ætius, after 190. a

* Smith's Diet. b Zumpt.

Æararium militare, —established by Augustus, 6.

Æarius, founder of sect of Æarians, —fl. about 360.

Æeronautica, —established in London, Jan. 1866.


* Demosthenes. Philippus II. of Macedonia. a

* Clinton. b Smith's Diet. c Corsini. d Dindorf. e Grote.

Æschines, Socratie philosophe, [B C]—fl. about 356. 56.

Æschines of Neapolis, Peripatetic philosophe, [B C]—with Charmadas and Cleitamnthis, eminent in the Academy, about (643. a. u. c.) 111.


* Möller. b Clinton. c Smith's Diet.

Æsclapius, [B C]—worship of, introduced at Rome, (463. a. u. c.) 297. a 293. b

* Zumpt. b Smith's Diet.


Æsidnides, (B C)—archon at Athens, (Ol. 9. 3). 743. a

Æspous, fabulif, [B C]—fl. about (Ol. 40). 620. —put to death at Delphi, [B] about (Ol. 54). 364. a

* Clinton.

Æspous, Claudius, (Claudius,) actor at Rome, [B C]—fl. about 84. —b. after 55. a

* Smith's Diet.

Æsthetics, Science of, —first treated of by Baumgarten, about 1750. [Baumgarten, Alexander Gottlieb.]

Æther, —first employed to produce anesthesia, by Des Jackson and Merton, 1845.

Æthiopia. [Ethiopia.]

Æthrioscope, invented by Leslie, 1818.


* Smith's Diet. b Clinton. c Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Ætius of Amidosus, physician, —fl. about 500.

Ætius of Antioch, (the Athiest,) —studies under Paulinus II., Bp Antioch, 331. —Deacon at Antioch, 350. 3—under George of Capadocia, 355. —deposed and banished to Ambda, in Phidisa, 359. —recalled by Julian the Apostate, 362. b. at Constantinople, 366 or 367. a

Ætna. [Etna.]

Ætna, (Mount.) in Sicily, [B C]—occupied and renamed by people of Catania, driven out by Ducetius and Syracusans, 461. —reduced by Ducetius, 451. —Laches attempts to take, from Syracusans, 456. —taken and garrisoned by Dionysus, 450. 453. —taken by Timoleon, 339. a

* Smith's Diet. b Grote.

Ætolia, Eutoli, Etolian Confederacy, [B C]—join with Dorian in mythic Return of Hercules, 1104. —defeat Demothenes at Egerium, and attack Naupactus without success, 426. —with Philip of Macedon's consent, joined Naupactus at Achaea; their first combined action, about 343. —forms secret alliance with Antipater, 325. a—joins Greek
confederates in Lamian War, till Sep. or Oct. 323—invaded by Antipater and Craterus, winter 322-1—forms alliance with Perdiccas; invades Thessaly, and defeats Polycles; repels attack of Aecarnian, 321—espouses cause of Antigonus, 314—contracts alliance with Demetrius Poliorcetes, spring 305.—attacked by Demetrius, between autumn 305 and spring 304—sends succours to Antigonus against Cassander, 298—ally of Pyrrhus of Epirus, 294—prevents Demetrius from celebrating the Pythia at Delphi, by occupying the passes from Athens, (Ol. 122, 3,) autumn 290—ravaged by Demetrius, spring 289—Pyrrhus drives the Macedonians out of, 286—invasion of Areus, king of Sparta, defeated, 281, 280—under Eurydamus successfully resists the Gauls, 279—ally of Alexander of Epirus; Aecarnania partitioned, 270—allies Peloponnesus, defeated by Aratus, 241—Pantaleon concludes treaty with Achaeans; seizes the Epeiros portion of Aecarnania, 239—invades Laconia, after 237, before 241, before 241—joined by Tegenna, Mantinea, and Orchomenus, about 235—receives embassy from Rome, about defeat of Illyrians, 228—prosecutes war in Thessaly; cedes Tegea, Mantinea, and Orchomenus to Sparta, 227— in alliance with Sparta (?) in Cleomenean War, 225, or 224, to 222—Ariston, autumn 221—Agelaus negotiates alliance with Secrillidias of Illyria, 221 or 220—Phigaleia under its protection, 221—Dorimachus and Scopas ravage Messenia and Achaea, defeat Aratus at Caphyae, spring 220— alliance with Sparta; Kyneatha sacked; war declared against it by Congress at Corinth, after midsummer 220—Social War, late in 220 to summer 217—Scopas, autumn 220—Dorimachus, 219—Agelaus, 218—Agelaus, 217—Scopas; M. Valerius Lavinius persuades to enter into treaty with Rome; invades into Aecarnania, (543, 7,) autumn 211—carries on the war against Philip and the Achaean, by aid of Lavinius and Sulpicius Galba, 210—Pyrrhas, with Attalus of Pergamus, Strategi, autumn 209—defeated by Philip at Limm; and by Achaean and Macedonians near Elias, late in 209—aided by Machanidas of Sparta, Attalus, and Romans, continues the war with Philip and Achaean, 205—Oecus and Chaleis taken, 205—At- talus and Romans withdraw their aid, 205—Philip invades and ravages; and makes peace with, 206—excluded from treaty between Rome and Philip, 205—legislation of Dorimachus and Scopas, 204—joins Romans against Philip in Macedonian War, and invades Thessaly, 200—Damochitus, autumn 200—Phreneas, 198—dissensions with Romans begin after victory of Cynocephalus, 197—Alexamenus, 197—Theas, 195—invites Antiochus, Philip, and Nabis to commence a new war against Rome, summer 194— Damochitus, 193—Roman embassy to counteract its schemes; invites Antiochus to liberate Greece; seizes Demetrius, and con-初次 the death of Nabis of Sparta, 192—[Antiochus the Great, War with,]—Phreneas, autumn 192—invaded by M. Aelius Gabrio; Heracleia taken, 191—Flamininus grants truce for an embassy to Rome, 191—obtains truce from Scipio Nasica, and despatches a second embassy to Rome; hostilities resumed, 190—Nicander, autumn 190—third embassy; humiliating peace granted by Senate, 189—embassies from Rome to counteract the influence of Perses, 173 and 172—[Perses, War with,—Pantaleon, 173—Lycisius, 172—Demarchus, 170—560 of patriot party put to death by Lycisius, Tisippus, and Bubius; others sent to Rome as prisoners, 167—unconverted and deserted, about 30—[Achaea]—forms part of province of Achaea, about 120. (Aecarnania. Achaean League. Albania. Arta. Epirus.)

Afer, Afer, and Cotistad invites Zumpt.


Afer, Domitius, orator, [B C]—b. at Ne- mausus, 15—[A D]—Praxtor, 25—acuses Claudia Pulchra, 26—accused by Caligna in the Senate; Consul suffectus; 39—Curator aquarum, 49—b. at Rome, 59, 60.

Affirmation, allowed to members of Society of Friends, and others, instead of Oath, by Act, 7 and 8 Wm. III. c. 34, 1696—regulated and extended by subsequent Acts, 8 Geo. I. c. 6, 1721; 22 Geo. II. c. 6, 1749; 9 Geo. IV. c. 32, 27 Jun. 1828; 1 Vic. c. 5, 23 Dec. 1837; 1 and 2 Vic. c. 77, 10 Aug. 1838—declared sufficient to entitle a Member of Parliament to take his seat, 14 Feb. 1833—confirmed by Act, 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 49, 29 Aug. 1833—allowed in Scotland, by Acts, 18 and 19 Vic. c. 25, 25 May 1855; 26 and 27 Vic. c. 55, 28 Jul. 1856, and 2 Vic. c. 9, 7 Apr. 1865; by jurors in lieu of oath, allowed by Act, 31 and 32 Vic. c. 39, 25 Jun. 1865.

Affro, Ireneo, historian, philologus, &c. b. at Brescia, 1674 a. or 1742—Librarian to Duke of Parme, 1778—b. at Busseto, May 1795—b. of 1805—Dizionario, 1777—Istoria di Guastalla, 1785—Istoria di Parme, 1793.


Affre, Denis Auguste, Abp Paris, &c. b. at St Rome (Tarn), 27 Sep. 1793—Abp, 6 Aug. 1840—killed behind barricade in Faubourg St Antoine, 27 Jun. 1848.

Afghan (Pathan, Turkish,) Dynasty at Delhí,—Mohammed Ghori overthrows the Ghaznevide kingdom, (582, A. H.) 1186, 1184—Kutb-ud-din governor of India for Mohammd, 1193—SLAVE KINGS OF DEL HI; (First German Dynasty,);—Kutb-ud-din king, after assassination of Mohammed Ghori (602, A. H.) 1206—defeats Eldoz of Ghazni, 1207—acquires Bengal and Bahar, and is succeeded by his son, Akam, 1210—dethroned by his brother-in-law, Shams-ud-din Alamshah, 1211—he defeats Eldoz of Ghazni, 1215—attacks Sind, 1217—conquers Sind, 1225—defeats Bakhtiar Khilji, of Bahr, 1225—reduces all Hindustan, 1226—his son Rukn-ud-din (Feroze) succeeds, (20 Scha-
Afghanistan, Afghanistan, Afghans, (Abdallis or Durani, and Ghiyatis),—first mentioned as inhabitants of the mountains of Ghör and Sólímán, before 700—occasionally, and in part, subject to rulers of Cabil, Candahar, Ghazni, Persia, &c., to Genghis Khan, Timur (Tamerlane), Baber, &c., but generally independent, before 1600—Abdallis become tributary to Persia, for protection against the Uzbeks, soon after 1620—Sikh invasion from the South; Weis, Candahar taken, 1708—Mir Wazir succeeded by his brother Abdallah, 1715—Abdallis and Ghiyatis, in alliance, take Herat and overrun Khorassan, 1716—Abdallah assassinated, and succeeded by his nephew Mahmúd, 1717—Mahmúd invades Persia, and gains victory of Gulnábídu, 1720—Abdallís besiege Meshed, 1724—takes Isphahán, and becomes Shah of Persia, 21 Oct. 1722, a (14 Saphar 1134, A. H.) 23 Nov. 1721—his nephew Ashraf succeeds, Apr. 1724—Nádir Cólí (Shah) recovers the kingdom from Ghiyatis, and dispossesses Abdalís of Khurassáni, 1728—Ashraf murdered, Jan. 1729, a (Guíimidí II. 1142, A. H.) Jan. 1730—Abdallís revolt; and are subdued and conciliated by Nádir, 1731—Ghiyatis defeated and conciliated by Nádir, 1738—Áhmad Khan, with the Abdallís, retreats to Candahar, after the assassination of Nádir Shah, and founds the Durání Dynasty, Oct. 1747—reduces the Ghiyatis, and acquires all Afghanistan, 1748—invades India, and subdues the Panjáb, 1748 and 1751—takes Meshed, 1749—takes Nishápúr, 1750—acquires Cashmírz, 1752—invades India again; takes Delhi, 1756—Mahrattas wrest the Panjáb from him, 1758—invades India, and defeats Mahrattas, Sep. 1759—totally defeats them again at Panipat (Guíimidí II. 1174, A. H.) 6–7 Jan. 1761—In India, 1762–3—defeats the Sikhs, 1767—takes Meshed, 1768—his son Timur Shah succeeds, beginning of Jun. 1773—takes Móráhirun from the Sháh, 1781—makes war upon the Uzbeks, summer 1788 and 1789—his son Shah Zemán succeeds, 20 May 1793—his brother Mahmoud revolts, is defeated at the Hełmúnd, and flies to Persia, 1794—invades India, 1795 and 1797—Agra Mohammed of Persia invades Khurassán, 1796 and 1798—Sháh Zemán takes Herat from his brother Mahmúd, Sep. 1797—reduces the Sikhs, and makes Ranjet Singh governor, Oct. Nov. 1798—conspiracy in favour of Shúja-ul-Mukl défeated; Fitúche Khan estranged, 1799–1800—Sháh Zemán deposed and blinded by Mahmúd, who succeeds, 1800—defeats Shúja near Calú, 10 Sep. 2


1801—Ghiljies revolt, and are defeated, 1801—
Mahmud deposed and imprisoned by his half-brother Shah Shuja (or Mulfeh), who succeeds him, 1802—Mahmud escapes, and joins Futteh Khan, 1808—defeats Kysur near Peshwar, 3 Mar. 1808—embassy of Mr Elphinstone to Cabul, Mar. 1809—Shah Shuja expelled, takes refuge with Runjeet Singh; Mahmud restored, by influence of Futteh Khan, 29 Jun. 1809—conquests of Persia, the Sikhs, &c., begin, 1810—Mahmud re-conquers Kashmire, 1811—Futteh Khan relieves Herat, 1815—assassinated by Mahmud and his son, 1816—kingdom broken up; pretenders and usurpers at Cabul, Herat, Canda- har, Peshwar, &c., 1817—24—Shah Shuja makes his first unsuccessful attempt to recover Afghanistan, 1818—19—sets out upon his second attempt, Jan. 1823—which is defeated by Dost Mohammed, 29 Jun. 1824—Shah Shuja, restored by the British army, enters Cabul, 7 Aug. 1839—Dost Mohammed re- covers the throne, 1843—on his death, civil war; Sher Ali recognized as Ameer by British government, 1863—Afzul Khan establishes himself at Cabul, 21 May 1866—recognized by British government, Feb. 1867—troops of Sher Ali defeated, and their general Fyz Mohammed Khan killed, 21 Sep. 1867—Azim Khan succeeds, Oct. 1867—Azim defeated by son of Sher Ali, 1 Apr. 1868—Sher Ali recovers Cabul, 14 Aug. 1868—sub- sidized by British, Mar. 1869. [Afghan War; Ariana; Bactria; Eusofzeis; Rohillas; Rou- shenias, &c.]


1842—Retreat from Cabul commenced, 6 Jan.—the ladies and hostages given up to Akbar Khan, 9 Jan.—the army destroyed in Khoord Cabul pass, by 13 Jan.—Sale besieged in Jellalabad by Akbar Khan, from 18 Jan.—Lord Ellenborough assumes Gov._-generalship of India, 30 Jan.—Col. Palmer evacuates Ghazni, 6 Mar.—attack on Canda- har in absence of Gen. Nott, defeated, 10 Mar.—Gen. Sale defeats Akbar Khan before Jellalabad, 7 Apr.—Gen. Pollock forces the Khyber pass, and reaches Jellalabad, 16 Apr. —Gen. England resigns Gen. Nott, in Canda- har, 9 May—Shah Shuja assassinated; Futteh Jung, his son, succeeds, 23 Mar.—takes refuge with Gen. Pollock. Jul.—Ghazi taken by Nott, 6 Sep.—Pollock forces the passes of Jugdulluk and Khoord Cabul, 6—14 Sep.—enters Cabul; Futteh Jung takes possession of the throne, 16 Sep.—the prisoners taken at the massacre in Khoord Cabul pass ransomed, and arrive at the British camp, 23 Sep.—Lord Ellenborough proclaims the conclusion of the war, at Simla, 1 Oct.—Cabul dismantled and evacuated, 12 Oct.—Dost Mohammed and other Afghans released, 25 Oct.—Jellalabad dismantled and evacuated, 27 Oct.—the army reaches Ferazepore, 18 Nov. —Kaye, Eyre, &c.

Afrianus, L., *come poet, [B C]—R, after 100. Afrianus, L., [B C]—serves under Pompey in wars against Sertorius and Mithridates, 77—66—Consul, with Metellus Celer, (69 A. U. C.) 60—Proconsul in Cisalpine Gaul; triumphs, 55— with Petreius governs Spain for Pompey, 55— opposes Caesar there, and submits, (4 Non Sextil. 705.), 9 Jun., or 2 Aug. 49—joins Pompey at Dyrrachium, Sep. 49.—after defeat at Pharsalia, joins Cato and Scipio, 48—flies from Thapsus; taken and put to death, 46. [Fischer.]

Africa, [B C]—circumnavigated by command of Pharaoh-Necho, about 650, 610—594—western coast explored by Hanno, about 480— [A D]—by Portuguese, after 1415—almost the whole coast explored by Portu- guese, before 1506—first crossed from East to West by Livingstone, 1853—crossed by Speke and Grant, 1860—62. [Grote.]

AFRICA—AGARDE.

AFRICA, EXARCHATE, (Byzaeum, Mauretanias, Nomadia, Sardonia, Tripolitania, Zeguinus)—Theodosius II. projects recovery of Africa from Vandals, 441—unsuccessful expedition of Basiliscus, sent by Leo, 468—Zeno makes peace with Genseric, 475—African War; kingdom of Vandals overthrown by Belisarius; Exarchate established, 533—Solomon; revolt of Moors, summer 534—mutiny of the soldiers, headed by Stotzas; Solomon escapes to Sicily, (Easter) 23 Mar. 536—Belisarius goes over; Germanus sent against the mutineers, 536, 534—mutiny suppressed; Germanus recalled; Joannes left in Africa; Solomon resumes office, summer 539—Moors pacificated, 540—revolt of Moors, headed by Stotzas; Solomon defeated and slain; his nephew Statore's succeeds, 543—Joannes and Stotzas kill each other in single combat, 544—Sergius recalled; Aemoricinus succeeds, is slain; revolt of Gontharius, 545—Gontharis slain, 545—Koutizines slain by Joannes; Marcianus sent to pacify the country, Dec. 562 or Jan. 563—Moors possess almost all but cities on coast, about 600—Heraclius joins conspiracy against Phocas, 608—sends his son, who is made emperor, 610—Tripolitania invaded by Chosroes, 616—Tigritiana subdued by Sisebiert, king of Visigoths, 617—Gregory zeis 'tyranny,' 646—defeated and killed at Sufetula by Abdallah, 647—conquered by Akbas; Kairwan built, 655—Zeheir defeated and killed; Hassan sent to complete the conquest, 692—Joannes patrician regains Carthage, which Hassan retakes and destroys, 698—finally subdued by Musa, and joined to Mohammedan Empire, 709—Christianity extinct, about (132, A. H.) 749—and finally abolished, 1149.a b

African, proper, Roman Province, (Carthago, Zeguina,) [B.C.], constituted by Scipio Africanus, 146—retained for Pompey by Attius Varus, after defeat and death of Curio, 49—won by Caesar in African War, 46—assigned to Octavian, on formation of the Triumvirate, but held by Cornificius for the Senate, 43—recovered by T. Sextius, 42—assigned to Lipidius, 41—heverts to Octavian, 36—a province of the province by Augustus, 27—[A.D.]—divided from New Africa [Nomadia] and reorganized by Caligula, 37—elevation of the Gordians, Feb. to Mar. 358—revolt of Barbarians against Gordian III. suppressed, 440—divisions, &c. of provinces re-arranged, 297 b

Alexander proclaimed emperor; defeated and slain by Rufus Volusianus, 308—revolt of Firmus, suppressed by Theodosius, 372—assigned to Honorius at partition of the Empire, 395—revolt of Gildo; suppressed by Mecenal, 397—Heraclian revolts, and is slain, 413—revolt of Boniface, 427—conquered by the Vandals, 429—attempt of Majorian to recover, defeated by destruction of his fleet, 462. a b

Zeumpt.

African Association, formed, 1785—merged in Royal Geological Society, 1831.

AFRICAN COMPANY,—former corporations organized or revised, 1588, 1618, 1631, 1662, 1672, 1695—the last expires, 1750—new corporation chartered by Act, 23 Geo. II. c. 31, 1754—charter recalled, possessions annexed to Sierra Leone, by Act, 1 and 2 Geo. IV. c. 28, 1821.

AFRICAN INSTITUTION,—established, Apr. 1807.


Fischer. b Clinton. c Gibbon.

Africanus, consul with C. Julius Verus Maximinus, Aug. (989, a. u. c.) 236.

Africanus, T. Sextius,—consul with Nerva Trajanus, Aug. (806, a. u. c.) 112.

Africanus, [Scipio.]

Africanus, Sextus Caecilius, jurist,—fl. about 140-160.

Africanus, Sextus Julius, chronologist,—ambassador to Elagabalus, 218—rebuides his native town, Emmaus, 222—b. about 232. a

Clinton.

Afzel, (Afzelii.), Adam, botanist,—b. at Lark, 8 Oct. 1750—Demonstrator of Botany at Upsala, 1785—Sienna Leone, 1792—Prof. of Materia Medica at Upsala, 1812—b. 26 Jan. 1827.


Agapetus, Dianoonas, theologian,—composes his Scheda Regia, between Apr. and Jul. 527.a

Clinton.

Agapetus, St., By Rome,—bp. 2 Jun., a 3 June, b 4 May, c 535—sent by Theodatus to Constantinople, Feb. 536—d. there, 21 Apr., 22 Apr., 536. a b

Clinton. c Art de Verifier les Dates.

Agapetus, with Fl. Anastasius, (1207, A. U. C.) 517.

Agapitus, Neoplatonic philosopher,—fl. about 511.

Agoarde, Arthur, antiquary,—b. at Foston, about 1540—Deputy Chamberlain-to Court of Exchequer, 1570—d. at London, 21 Aug. 1615.
AGATHARCHIDES—AGIS.

Agatharchides, (Agatharchus) geographer, etc., [B.C.]—reader to Heracleides Laomus, about 148—guardian or tutor to Ptolemy Soter II., 117—de Mari Robro, published about 113, a (610-50. A. U. C.) 105, b. Clinton.

Agatharchus of Coryra, [B.C.]—Olympic victor, (Ol. 61,) 536.

Agatharchus of Samos, painter, [B.C.].—about 416-5, a Smith's Diet.

Agathemus, geographer,—fl. after 200. a about 250. b Clinton, Smith's Diet.

Agathinus Scholastius, Byzantine historian, —b, at Myrina, 536-7—writes his extant books after Mar. 579—b, Aug. 382. a Clinton.

Agathocles, [B.]—Archon Eponymous of Athens, (Ol. 105, 4) 357.

Agathocles, (son of Lysimachus), [B.C.],—defeated and captured by Geta, 292—defeated by Demetrius Poliorcetes, 287—imprisoned by his father, and murdered by Ptolemy Keraunos, 284.

Agathocles, Tyrant of Syracuse, and King of Sicily, [B.C.].—b, at Thermæ, about 361-0—serves in Italy against the Bruttians, about 320,—becomes a freebooter in Italy and Sicily, and is exiled, 319—recalled, and again exiled, he returns and makes himself Tyrant of Syracuse, (Ol. 115, 4), 317—gradually acquires the Hegemony of Sicily, 317-310—defeated by Hamilcar at the Himera, Jun. or Jul. 310, 311—lands in Africa 6 days after Hamilcar's death (15 Jun. 310) 31 Aug. 310, suffers reverses in Africa, 308-307—reverses his position, and returns to Sicily, (Ol. 118, 2) end of 307, 306—returns to Africa, and escapes again to Sicily, 305—defeats Democrats at Teggirium, and regains supreme power in Sicily, 301—makes war in Italy, and takes Crotona, 299—poisoned by Maeno, 298, b. (Ol. 122, 4) 289. a zumpt. b Grofe.

c Art de Vérifier les Dates. d Clinton.

Agathon, Deacon and Librarian at Constantinople,—Notary to 6th General Council of Constantinople, 650—writes on the Monotheism of Bardanes, 712.

Agathon, tragic poet, [B.C.].—b, at Athens about 447—first gains prize, (Lenea, Ol. 90, 4) Feb. 416—visits Archelaus of Macedon, 407—b, about (Ol. 94, 4) 400. a

a Smith's Diet, Müller, Ritschl. b Clinton.


a Clinton. b Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Ageladas of Argos, statuary, [B.C.].—b, about 540, a 475. b

Thiersch.

b Other authorities.

Agelaius II., King of Sparta, [B.C.].—b, about 445-0—succeeds his half-brother Agis II., 399, a 398—crosses from Aulis to Ephesus; 3 months' truce with Tissaphernes, spring 396—winters at Ephesus, 396-5—defeats Tissaphernes at Sardis, spring 395—commands by sea and land; penetrates into Phrygia and Lupbabogis, autumn 395—winters at Dascylium, 395-4—surprises camp of Pharnabazus, and leaves his Satrapy, early in 394—recalled; passes Hellespont, about midsummer 394—at entrance into Boeotia, (solar eclipse,) 14 Aug. 394—defeats allies at Coroneia, Aug. 394—wounded, and removed to Delphi, Aug. or Sep. 394, (Pythian, Ol. 96, 3) spring 393—invades Arcadia, Tolentias co-operates with him against Corinth, 391, a 393—invades Corinth again, and leads home survivors of Iphicrates' mora, Apr. or May 390, a (Istmius, Ol. 96, 4) summer 392—invades Aegina, 390, a 391—receives submission of Aegina before setting out on second expedition, 389, a 392—besieges and takes Philus, 380-7—invades Boeotia, summer 377, and spring or summer 376—incapacitated by severe illness, 376-2—excludes Theses from treaty of peace, in Congress at Sparta, (Ol. 102, 1) Jun. 371—invades Arcadia, late in 376—defends Sparta against Epaminondas, (Ol. 102, 3) winter 370-69—goes to coast of Asia, 366—defends Sparta against attempt of Epaminondas to surprise it, (Scioroph. Ol. 104, 2) Jun. 362—conducts expedition in support of Tachos, to Egypt, about Jun. 362—joins Nectarabes, 361—b, in Egypt, end of 361.

a Grofe. b Clinton. c Corison.

Agisopis I., King of Sparta, [B.C.].—succeeds his father Pausanias, (Ol. 96, 3) 394—invades Arcadia, 389-8, 390—besieges Mantinea, destroys it, and distributes people into 5 villages, (Ol. 98, 3, 4) spring to autumn 385—takes command in Olymphon War, (Ol. 90, 4) spring 385—b, at Aphidnes, (Ol. 100, 1) midsummer 380. a Grofe. b Clinton.

Agisopis III., King of Sparta, [B.C.].—succeeds Cleomnes III., and is soon afterwards deserted by his colleague, Lycurgus, 219—will with Spartan exiles, joins Flamininus against Nabis, 195—killed by pirates, on an embassy to Rome with exiles, about 183.

Agrin, in Ireland.—William Ill. and Gen. Ginkel. defeat James II. and St Ruth near, 12 Jul. 1691.

Agias of Træssen, (Higias, Augias) cyclical poet, [B.C.].—b, about 740. b


Agilolângers, Ducal House of. [Bavaria.]


Agio de Soldanis, Pietro Francesco, grammarians,—b, at Goza, about 1710—b, about 1750—Della Lingua, 1750.

Agis of Elis, [B.C.]—Olympic victor, (Ol. 52,) 572.
Agis II., King of Sparta, [BC]—succeeds his father Archidamus II., late in 427—expedition against Attica stopped at Isthmus by earthquakes, summer 426—ravages Attica for 15 days, Apr. 425—expedition against Argos stopped at Lenucta by unfavourable sacrifices, 421—invades Argolis; grants armistice, and is severely censured, summer 421—defeats Athenians, Argicans, and allies, near Mantinea, autumn 421—ravages Argolis, destroys Long Walls, takes Ithome, end of Sept. 417—ravages Attica, and forries Decelea Mar. to Jun. 413—carries on Decelea War, 413—2—quarrels with Alkibias, 412—invades Elis, 412 and 401, b 401 and 400—B. 399,b 398,a 397.d a Clinton. b Grote. c Thirwall. d Krüger.


Agis IV., King of Sparta, [BC]—succeeds his father Endamidas II., 244—attempts reston of Lyceancre institutions, 242—defeated by Aratus at Mantinea, after Jul. 243—joins Aratus against Ætolia, about 241—put to death by Iouidas and the Ephors, about 240.b c 241. a Clinton.

Aglabites, (Calipha of Kairoum.)—Ibrahim Ibn-Al-Aglab invested with the government by Harun-al-Rashid, about (184, A. H.) 800—makes himself independent, and founds dynasty of Aglabites, 802, 800—his son, (or brother,) Abu 'l Hānas, succeeds, 811—his brother, Ziadet Allah, succeeds, 815—attacks Sicily, Jun. 827—a his brother, Abu Akkal, succeeds, 837—his son, Abdul Ahnas, succeeds, 840—a attacks Italy, 842—a ravages the suburbs of Rome, 846—a prevented from taking Rome by emperor Louis II., 849,d 850—a loses most of his Italian possessions, 871—his brother, Abu Ismail Ibrahim, (Ibrahim ben Ahmed ?) succeeds, 874—a takes Syracuse, 878—succeeds Algiers, 879—by Nemausus. 882—murdered by his son, Abu Madhar Ziadet Allah, who succeeds him, 906—Abu Abdallah, emir of Sicily, defeats him; Obeid Allah el Mehid, overthrows the dynasty, (Ramadan 296, A. H.) 3 May or Jun. 909. a Noel des Vergers. b Cardonne.

c Finlay.
d Gibbon.

Aglia, aerostatis,—discovered by Luther, 15 Sep. 1857.


Agnesi, Maria Gaetana de, mathematician, philosopher, and linguist,—at Milan, 16 Mar. 1718—lectures on Mathematics and Nat. Philosophy, at Bologna, 1750—d. 9 Jan., or 4 Aug. 1779—Institution Analytica, 1748.


Agno, (Themistius.)—Monophysite sect, originated by Themistius, deacon at Alex-

auctor, about 535—controversy respecting, becomes violent, between 550 and 560—seems expired, before 700.

Agno, Baccio d', architekt, ge.—b. at Florimone, 1460—d. 1543.

Agnon, of Peparethus, [BC]—Olympic victor, (Ol. 63,) 565.

Agobard, St. Abp of Lyon.—b. in Spain, 779—coadjutor to Abp Leixrade, 813—succeeds him, 816—deposed by Council of Thionville, Feb. 835—reinstated, 837—b. at Saintonge, Jun. 840.

Agoraerinus of Samos, sculptor, [BC]—fl. about (Ol. 85—88,) 430—25.

Agostini, Giovanni degli, littérateur,—b. at Venice, 10 Dec. 1701—Librarian to Conv. della Vigna, 1730—d. 1755.

Agostino, (Augustin: Carnerio,) printer,—fl. at Ferrara, about 1475.

Agostino, (Augustino; Veneziano,) engraver,—b. at Venice, 1490—d. at Rome, 1536.


Agre, people of W. Greece, [BC]—under a king, Salynthius; allies of Ambrakiotis, 426—forced by Demosthenes into alliance with Athens, 424—subject to Ætolia, before 300.

AGRIA—AGRIPPA.

(673, a. u. c.) 81—one proposed by Q. Servilius Rullus, trib. pleb.; but prevented from passing by Cicero, (end of Dec. 606, and 1 Jan. 691, a. u. c.) beginning of Mar. and 14 Mar. 63—a proposed by L. Flavius, trib. pleb., (694, a. u. c.) 65—reproduced and passed by C. Julius Caesar, C. Sest., 59—of M. Antonius, César, (710, a. u. c.) 44—Octavian bestows lands in Italy upon his soldiers, 41—[AD]—of Caligula, Emperor, (Lex Manilia, 37th)—of Nerva, Emperor, 97. ¹ Fischer.


Agricola, Ca. Julius,—b. at Forum Julii, (Id. Jul.) 15 Jul. 37—serves under Suetonius Paulinus, in Britain, 66—Quaestor, in Asia, 63—Inspector of temples, under Galba; declares for Vespasian, 69—commands in Britain, 70—Patricia; governs Aquitania, 74—Consul, 77—governor of Britain, midsummer 78—reduces the Ordovices and island of Mona, 78—penetrates to the Tuns, 80—establishes chain of forts between the Clyde and the Forest, 81—expedition by sea, 82—advances against Caledonians, 83—defeat Galgaecus in the Grampians; sails round North Britain, discovering and reducing the Orkneys, 84—recalled by Domitian, winter 84—b. (10 Kal. Sep.) 23 Aug. 93. ¹ Clinton. ² Smith's Diet. ³ Monumenta Historiae Britannicae.

Agricola,—Consul with Eustathius, (1174, A. u. c.) 421.

Agricola, L. Virini,—Consul with Sex. Catius Clemensius, (983, a. u. c.) 230.


Agricola, (Schmitter,) Johann, (Iselius,)—b. at Elis, 20 Apr. 1492—sends Luther in defense of Augsburg Council, 1532—goes to Berlin, 1540—b. there, 22 Sep. 1566.

Agricola, Rodolphus, (Hansmann, Kofel, poet, philosopher, &c.,—b. at Baffel near Groningen, end of Aug. 1443—studies under Theodore Gaza, at Ferrara, 1476—Syndic of Groningen, 1478—Prof. of Philosophy at Heidelberg, 1482—b. there, 28 Oct. 1485.

Agricultural College, Royal, at Cirencester,—chartered, 27 Mar. 1845—lectures commenced, 14 Sep. 1845—Coll. opened, middle of Apr. 1846.


Agricultural Society, (Improvers of Agriculture in Scotland,) established, 1723.


Agriculture, Board of,—incorporated, 1793—disolved, 1816.

Agrigentum, (Agrasag,) [BC]—founded by Aristonous and Pystilus from Gela, (Ol. 49, 8.) 582, to (Ol. 43, 4.) 605—Phalaris makes himself tyrant, (1446, Abr. E., Ol. 52, 3.) 570,—(1542, Abr. E., Ol. 53, 4.) 556—perishes in a popular insurrection, 555, (Ol. 57, 3.) 550—454—Alemanne and Alexander administers its affairs, 544—(Ol. 57, 3.) 550—49—Theron obtains the tyranny, about 438—annexes Himera to his dominions, about 451 or 452—in alliance with Geron of Syracuse, destroys Haliare at Himera, 436—his son THERSYLIDES succeeds, (Ol. 77, 1.) end of 472, or beginning of 471—defeated by Hieron of Syracuse, and expelled, about 471—Gelonian dynasty of Syracuse overthrown; democracy restored, 465—473—attacked by Duketius, and, with Syracuseans, defeated by him, 451—Syracusans defeat him, 450—defeated at the Himera by Syracuse, 446—besieged by Hannibal and Himilco, from (Ol. 93, 2) May—b. Mar., or Apr.—466—evacuated; and sacked by Carthaginians, (Ol. 93, 3,) about 21 Dec., Nov. or Dec.—466—destroyed by them, spring 465—partly recovered, before 450—revolted from Dionysius, 394—fled from subjection to Carthage, 384—colonized from Velia, by Timoleon, about 339—compelled to acknowledge the Hegemony of Syracuse under Agathocles, 314—rises against Syracuse; but is again forced to submit, 309—65—Piranesias makes himself king, about 289—79—under the power of Sosistratus of Syracuse; taken by Carthaginians; recovered by Pyrrhus, 278—occupied by Carthaginians as a military station, 264—besieged by Consuls, L. Postumius Megellus and Q. Mamilius Vitulus, (492, A. u. c.) from Jun. 262—surrenders and is enslaved, Dec. 262—taken and destroyed by Carthalo, 255—taken by Himilco, 215—betrayed by the Numidians to Consul, M. Valerius Leucins, (944, A. u. c.) late in 210—recovered by the Prefect, G. Mamilii Vitulus, 204—municipal rights and privileges determined by Consul, D. Cornelius Seplio, (Africanus,) (Consulares Leges, (549, A. u. c.) 205—[AD]—taken by Syracuse, 827—insurrection against Saracen governor, 28 Apr. 937—taken by Chalil, 20 Nov. 937—taken by Robert Guiscard, (the younger,) 1086. [Girgenti.]

¹ Grote. ² Müller. ³ Clinton.

⁴ Smith's Diet. ⁵ Zumpt. ⁶ Bentley.

⁷ Art de Vérité les Dates. ⁸ Heeren.

Agrippa, Castor, historian,—b. about 135.


⁴ Agrippa, (Von Nettesheim,) Heinrich Cornelius, physician, theologian, &c.—b. at Cologne, 14 Sep. 1456—Prof. of Theology at Dôle, 1509—of Rhotar in Pavia, 1512—at Turin, 1513—physician to Louis de Savoie, 1524—invited by Henry VIII., the chancellor of Charles V., Marguerite d'Autriehe, and an Italian prince, 1529—imprisoned at Brussels, 1530—at Lyon, 1535—b. at Grenoble or Lyon, 1535.

⁴ Agrippa, Herodes, L. King of Judæa, &c. ⁵ [BC]—b. about 10—[AD]—at Rome, about 5—23—Édile of Tiberias, about 30—ins-
AGrippa—AGYRIUM.

married to Caesar Germanicus, about 5—brings his ashes to Rome, early in 20—banished to island of Pandataria, by Tiberius, 30—b. (16 Kal. Nov.) 18 Oct. 33. a

Smith's Diet. b Clinton.

Agrippina,—b. about 15—married to Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, 25—recalled from banishment in island of Pontia, 42—married to Crispus Passionus, 43—to emperor Claudius, 45—poisons Claudius, 54—put to death by order of her son, emperor Nero, (Quinqua-quiatus) about 20 Mar. 59. b 60. a

Smith's Diet. b Clinton.

Agrippinus, Brof. CARTHAGE—holds council at Carthage, 200. [Carthage, Council of.] a

Smith's Diet.

Agudar, (Guerquesseu, Sta. Onze,) in Morocco,—taken by the Portuguese, about 1470—fortified by Manuel of Portugal, 1503—recovered by the Moors, 1536—dismantled, and people and trade removed to Mogadore, 1773.


Aguilar, D'. [Gonzalo, Hernandez y Aguilar.]


Aguirre, Josef Senez de, ecclesiastical writer,—b. at Logroño, 24 Mar. 1630—raised to the Cardinalate, by Innocent XI., 1686—d. at Rome, 19 Aug. 1699.

Aguin, (Aguin,) Miguel, Prior of St John of Damascus, provincial writer,—b. at Bologna, 1560—d. about 1620. Libra de los secretos de Agricultura, 1626.


Agyra, in Italy, [BC]—at war with Alalia; the Phoenian captives stoned to death about 535—temples of Leneocthe plundered by Dionysius of Syracuse, 384. [Cero.]

Agyrium, in Sicily, (San Filippo d' Argiro),—[BC]—Agyrus, ally of Dionysius of Syracuse, 404—392—Mago repulsed by Dionysius, near, 391—Apollooius frustrated to abdicate by Timoleon; people proclaimed citizens of Sy-
race of Syracuse, under the power of Phintias of Agrigentum, before 279—in alliance with Hieron of Syracuse, receives half territory of Aegitalus, 269.

**A Great Agryrianus of Athens, [BC**)—obtains the restoration of the Theoric, 395—succeeds Thrasybulus at Aspendus, (01. 97, 3) beginning of 390.


**Ahmenobarbus, L. Domitianus** [BC**)—(1) Praetor in Sicily, 96?—Consul with C. Callius Calbus, (600, A. v. c.) 94—put to death by L. Junius Brutus Damascius, 82. (2) One of the witnesses against Verre, 70—Curule Aedile, 61—fatally accused of conspiray against Pompey, 59—Praetor, 58—unsuccessful candidate for Consulship, 55—Consul with App. Claudius Plucer, (700, A. v. c.) 54—Quaestor at trial of Milo, 4 Apr. 52—unsuccessful candidate for Augurship, 50—defends Corintium against Caesar, and surrenders, 49—killed in battle of Pharsalia, 9 Aug. 48. (3) Aﬄicted to Antony’s daughter, Antonia, winter 35—Aedile, 22—Consul with P. Cornelius Scipio, (738, A. v. c.) 16—[AD]—commands in war against Germans; crosses the Elbe, 1, about 12—B. 25.

a Smith’s Dict. b Orellius.


a Art de Vérifier les Dates. b U. S. Biog. Dict.


**Ahmednagar, (Ahmednagur),—built by Ahmed Shah of Guzerat, about 1430—kingdom established by Ahmed, son of Nizam-ul-Mulk Behri, who revolts from the Deccan, (896, A. H.) 1490, about 1489—is forced by Mahommed of Guzerat to raise the siege of Dowlatabad, 1490—Biharucc succeeds, 1508—besieged by kings of Guzerat, Cândesh, and Derar, does homage to Bahadur Shah of Guzerat.**

a Art de Vérifier les Dates.
AIDAN—AITON.

zerat, before 1520—besieged by Rám Rája of Bijayanaagar, submits to him, (937, a. H.) 1530—proposes the Shia religion, 1537—succeeded by Husen, 1553—in alliance with the other Mohammedan kingdoms of the Deccan, overthrows the monarchy of Bijayanaagar, at battle of Talchota, (20 Guimadit II. 972, a. H.) 25 Jan. 1585,2 a. H. 1564—Meerutzea succeeds, (972, a. H.) former part of 1565—an


5 Hamilton. 6 Mill. 4 Other authorities.

Aidan, St. ? of LANDISFARN, —missionary in Northumbria from Iona, at request of Oswald, about 635—St. 31 Aug. 651.

Aigle, asteroid,—discovered by Coggia, 17 Feb. 1568.

Aiguille Verte,—ascent of, by Whimper, Jul. 1864.

Aiguillon, Armand Vigneron Duplessis Richelieu, Duo d,—b. 1720—serves in Italy, 1742—commands in Bretagne, 1756-63—

decret of Parliament of Paris against, 4 Jul. 1770—quashed by the king, Sep. 1770—Minister of Foreign Affairs and War, with Abbé Terray and Mauppeu, 1771—exiled, 1775—b. in Bretagne, before 1789.


Aikman, Wm, painter,—b. at Cairney, 24 Oct. 1682—b. at London, 7 Jun. 1731.


Tennemann.

Alired, St. (Ealred, Ethelredus, Alredus,) Abbot of REYESHY (Rivavesy)—b. 1109—d. 12 Jan. 1166. a U. K. S. Biog. Diet. 5 Fis.

Aimerick, Mateo, classical scholar,—b. at Bordil, 1715—b. at Ferrara, 1799.

Aimoin, (Hainou,) Abbot of FLEURY, historian,—enters Benedictine order, 970—b. 1003.

Aimon, (Raymond, Raymo,) Bp of HALBERSTADT, theologian and historian,—b. 841—d. 1396—assists at Synod of Mayence against Gotteschalk, 848—b. 26 Mar. 953.

Ainavay-Cavay, Treaty of,—by which the Ottoman Porte abandons the Ormea and Kuban to Russia, signed, (26 Dec. 1793, 8. 0.) 8 Jan. 1794.

Ainworth, Henry, Hebraist and theologian,—takes refuge in Holland, 1593—withdraws from Johnson's church at Amsterdam, 16 Nov. 1610—b. 1622—b. 1639.2 Annotations on the Five Books of Moses, 1627.


Air, in France,—with its magazines, captured by Sir Rowland Hill, 2 Mar. 1814.

Air-gun,—said to have been invented by Marin de Lisieux, 1692.

Airolo, in Italy,—Swarow defeats Gudin near, 23 Sep. 1799.

Air-pump, invented by Otto von Guericke, 1654—improved by Boyle, 1657. (Gravesande, Hawksbee, Meateen, &c.)

Aiton, Wm, botanist,—b. near Hamilton, 1731—forms the Royal Botanical Garden at


Aix, Isle d,—seized by the English, but abandoned, 1757.


* * * Clinton.


Akakia, (Sana Malloe), Martin, physician,—b. at Chalsur-sur-Marne, about 1500—M. D., 1524.—Lecteur Royal to College of France, 1530—deputy from Univ. of Paris to Council of Trent, 1545—b. 1551. De C. Galien curandi rationes, 1539—C. Galien P. Ars medica, quae extant, 1543.

Akain, Martin (The young) surgeon,—b. at Chalsur-sur-Marne, about 1539—M. D., 1572—Regius Prof. Surgery at Royal Coll. of Paris, 1574—b. 1588.


Ahmednagar, taken, about Jul. 1600—revolt of Akber’s eldest son, Selim, [Jehangir,] (Shaban 1009, a.H.) about Nov. 1600—Candesh annexed, (late in 1009, a.H.) spring 1601—a quarrels and revolts continue in Akber’s family, 1603–4—b, at Agra, (1014, a.H.) 13 Oct. 1605.a


Akerblad, John David, physician, b, in Sweden, 1760—b, at Rome, 8 Feb. 1819.

Akermann, Treaty of,—between Russia and Turkey, placing Moldavia, Valachia, and Servia, under protection of Russia, (4 Sep.) 26 Oct. 1826.

Akhalzik, (Akiskin,) in Georgia,—Paskie-wiez defeats the Turks at, 24 Aug. 1828.


a Wilkisson.  b Marcel.  e Art de Vérifer les Dates.

Akbah ben Joseph, Rabbi,—declares for Barchochbas, 132,—taken by Roman soldiers, and burnt alive, about 135.

Akimov, Akimovitch, painter,—b, 1754—b, at St Petersburgh, 15 May 1814.

Akova, in Morea,—taken by the Turks, 1391.a

Finlay.


Alabama, Confederate corvette,—built at Liverpool, sails before 29 Jul. 1862—government orders to prevent her sailing, sent, 29 Jul.—18 Federal vessels fitted out for capture, of close of 1862—sunk by the Kearnage, off Cherbourg, 19 Jun. 1864.

Alabama Claims,—diplomatic discussion of,
Cappadocia, 133-7—defeat Gordian III. near Philippopolis, 242 amongst the captives led in triumph by Aurelian, 274—cross the frontier to invade Persia, but ravage Armenia, Pontus, Cappadocia, &c., 275—driven beyond the Phasis again, by Tacitus, Mar. 276—subjugated by the Huns, join them in attacking the Goths, 375—376—join the Goths under Prætigern, who defeat and kill Valens near Adrianople, 9 Aug. 378—defeated by Theodosius, and driven out of Thrace, 17 Nov. 379—permitted to settle in Pannonia, about 400—join Radagaisus in his unsuccessful invasion of Italy, 405—with the Vandals and Suevi, enter Gaul, 31 May 406, 31 Dec. 406, 407—under Ataces, with Vandals and Suevi, enter Spain, invited by Gerontius, 28 Sep. or 13 Oct. 409—settle in Lusitania and Bética, (449, b. h.) 411— with Allemannians, Burgundians, and Franks, join Jovinus, in Gaul, 411—reduced by Wallia, king of the Goths, and their king Ataces slain, 418—receive Lusitania and New Carthage on partition of Gunderic’s kingdom, 428— accompany Generica [Genseric] in the invasion of Africa, May 429—those near the Black Sea converted to Christianity, about 430—colonies planted in Gaul by Actius, about 450—under Sangoth, assist Actius against Attila, 451—subjugated by Thorismund, 451—2—infest Gaul, about 461—serve as mercenaries in Majorian’s army, 461—defeated by Reimer, and Beoncor their king slain, at Bergamus, 4 Feb. 464—join the confederates under Odocacer, who ravage Italy, 476—emulated amongst the subjects of Huneric, in Edict of 19 or 20 May 483—those of the Caucesian isthmus known to the Empire, under Justinian, 527—66—in alliance with the Armenians, under Sardos, 572—3—and invade Lazica, and are defeated by Leo Isauricus, 713—occupy Albania (Albania) again under their own kings; reduced by Basil II., 991—subjugated by Gengis-Khan, 1221—their marque completely destroyed by Batu-Khan, 1237.

Alaric II., King of the Visigoths, succeeds his father Euric, 484—defeated and killed by Clovis at Tolbiac, near Paris, 496.

Alaricmann, Brevarium, abridgment of the Theodosian Code, published by Alaric II., 506.


Alav, in Spain,—Code of laws and privileges of, (fueros), formed by order of Henry IV. of Castile, and approved by assembly at Ribabellosa, 1467.


Albany—Albania.

(16 Guimadii II. 1154, A. H.) 19 Aug. 1741—

Alba, Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, Duke of—b. 1508—serves at the capture of Port-

Albania, (Skeiperi) in Europe, Albanians, (Skeperis, Armata)—Albanopolis and Al-

Albania, (Albania, Agaraukhis, Schirvan, Doghesten, &c.) in Asia, Albani, [B.C.]—

Albania, (Alianis, Agoraonkis, Schirvon, Degestein, &c.) in Asia, Albani, [B.C.]—

Albania, embassy to the king of Alexander the Great at Babylon? 324-32—

Albanisi (Ariacas, Xiontes), &c.) in Asia, Albani, [B.C.]—

Albania, [B.C.]-—abounds—b. at Urgino, 15 Oct. 1692—Cardinal, 1721—

Albania, Alessandro, Cardinal, virtuoso,—b. at Urgino, 15 Oct. 1692—Cardinal, 1721—

Albania, Giovanni Francesco, Cardinal,—b. at Urgino, 26 Feb. 1720—Cardinal, 1747—

Albania, Giuseppe, Cardinal,—b. at Rome, 13 Sep. 1750—joins the Austrian party against

Albania, Francis, painter,—b. at Bologna, 17 Mar. 1578—d. 4 Oct. 1660.

Albania, Francis, poet,—b. at Urgino, 26 Feb. 1720—Cardinal, 1747—

Albanian Translation of the New Testament,—made by Dr Evangelos Mexico, 1820—

Alban Lake, in Italy, [B.C.]—(myth.),—prodigy at, during siege of Yeni, and embassy to

Alban Mount, (Monte Cavou,) in Italy, [B.C.]—triumph of C. Papiriis Maso there, for

Albans, St. (Verulamium),—Richard Duke of York defeats and takes Henry VI. near, 22

Albany, Alexander, Duke of,—imprisoned by his brother, James III.; escapes to France,

Albany, John Stuart, Duke of,—summoned from France, as regent during the minority of

Albany—Albania.
turns to Scotland, and assumes the government, 3 Dec. 1521—atttempts to invade Eng-
land, Sep. 1522; 24 Sep. to Nov. 1523—
returns to France, Oct. 1522—comes to Scot-
land again; vainly attempts to besiege Wark; 
retires finally to France, spring 1523—ac-
companies Francis I. to Italy, and returns 
after battle of Pavia, spring 1525—b. 1536.


Albany, Louise Maximilienne, (Marie 
Caroline, Helvete,) de Stolberg, Countess of 
b, at Mone, 27 Sep. 1725—married to Charles 
James Edward Stuart, (the Young Pretender), 
1772—retires to a convent, 1780—goes to 
Florencie at his death; secretly married to 
Alfieri, 1788—Alfieri dies, 1803—b. at 
Florencie, 29 Jan. 1824.

Albany, in New York, U. S.—Fort Orange 
built by the Dutch, 1612-14—town (Haver 
Wyck, Willamstadt) founded, 1623—taken
by English, and called Albany, 1664— Con-
vention from the Seven Colonies, respecting 
French encroachments, assembles at, Jun. 
1754—made the seat of government for New 
York, 1797.

Albany, Robert, (Earl of Fife,) Duke of,— 
b. about 1630—Regent of Scotland, under 
Robert II., 1385—challenges Henry IV., on 
his invasion of Scotland, Aug. 1400—con-
trives death of David, Duke of Rothesay, 1404,1
1405—right to the Regency admitted, at 
death of Robert III., 1406—negotiates truce 
with Henry IV., 1412—conducts "the Foul 
Raids" against England, 1417—d. 1419.


Albatogus, (Albategius, Mohammed Ibn 
Djafar Ibn Seven Alab Abdallah, Al Batavi, 
astronomer,—b. at Baten, about 850—begins 
his observations at Rakkah, about (264, a. h.) 
877-8—continues them till 918—b. (317, 
a. h.) 939.

Albermarle, Arnold Joost van Keppel, Earl 
of,—b. at Guelde, 1669—comes to England 
with William III., 1688—created Earl of Al-
bermarle, 10 Feb. 1696—burns French maga-
zines at Arras, 1725—defeated and taken 
prisoner at Denain, 24 Jul. 1712—d. 1718.


Albermarle, George Monk, Duke of,—b. at 
Petheridge, 6 Dec. 1608—enters the army, 
and serves in Spain, 1626—in the expeditions 
against Rhé and Oleron, Jun. 1627—in 
Flanders, 1628—as Lieut.-colonel, under Lord 
Newport, against the Scots, May 1640—
against the rebels in Ireland, 1641 to Jul. 
1643—arrested on suspicion of being a Par-
liamentarian; released and made a General-
major, 1643—taken prisoner by Fairfax at 
Nantwich, and sent to the Tower, 15 Jan. 1644—
released, and serves in Ireland; relieves 
Londonderry, Sep. 1647—under Cromwell in 
Scotland, Jun. 1650—at Dunbar, 3 Sep. 1650—
negotiates for the surrender of Edinburgh 
castle, 19 Dec. 1650—Lieut.-general of Ordi-
nance, Apr. 1651—left in command in Scot-
land, by Cromwell, 4 Aug. 1651—storms Dun-
dee, 1 Sep. 1651—commands under Blake, 
against Van Tromp, in victory off Portland, 
18-21 Feb. 1653—Admiral-in-chief, defeats 
and kills Van Tromp, off the coast of Holland, 
29 Jul. 1663—returns to his command in 
Scotland, May 1664—suppresses Glencarin's 
Rebellion in the Highlands, summer 1664—
takes possession of Berwick, before 29 Oct. 
1659—marches towards England, Nov. 1659.
1660—Advances to York, beginning of Jan.
—reaches London, 4 Feb.—dismantles gates of 
London, 9 Feb.—takes part with the city 
against the Parliament, 11 Feb.—restores the 
secluded members, 20 Feb.—appointed Lord 
General of all the forces, 21 Feb.—and 
General at sea, with Montague, 2 Mar.—be-
gins to negotiate with Charles at Brussels, 
Apr.—communicates the king's letters to Par-
lament, 1 May—receives Charles II. at Dover; 
made K. G., 25 May.—Captain-general, and 
Master of the Horse, 1 Jun.—Duke of Al-
bermarle, &c., 7 Jul.

Commands the fleet against the Dutch, Apr. 
1666—deaths De Ruyter and Tromp, 1 and 
2 Jun. 1666—a commissioner of the Treasury, 1 
Jun. 1667—d. 3 Jan. 1670.

Alberelli, Giacomo, painter,—b. about 
1650.

Albergati-Capaccelli, Francesco, Marquis 
of, dramatique writer,—b. at Bologna, 29 Apr. 
1728—self-exiled from Italy, 1735-98—b. 
Il Pregiudizio del falso onore, 1784—Col-
lected Comedies, published, 1784.

Albergati, Niccolo, St. Cardinal,—b. at 
Bologna, 1375—Cardinal, 1426—presides, with 
Card. Cesarinu, at 17th session of Council of 
Basel, 26 Apr. 1433—transfers the Council to 
Ferrara, by Bull of Eugenius IV., at 26th 
session, 26 Jul. 1437—b. at Siena, 9 May 
1443—canonized by Benedict XIV., 1745.

Alberici, (Alberti,) of Ax, historian of first 
Crusade,—b. about 1060—b. at Aix, about 
1120.  a Biog. Univ.

Alberici, Marquis of Cumerino,—revolts 
against Hugh, king of Italy; imprisons his 
mother, Marozia, and becomes Governor of 
Tours, 932—makes peace with Hugh, but does 
not allow him to enter Rome, 936—b. 934.

Alberici, of Monte Cassino, theologian, 
Cardinal, about 1050—opposes Berengarius of 
Tours, 1059—d. after 1083.

Alberici des Trois Fontaines, chronicler, —
b. about 1241.

Alberoni, Giulio, Cardinal, statesman,— 
b. at Fiorenzuola (?) near Placentia, 31 May 
1664—accompanies the Duke of Vendôme to 
Paris, 1756—into Spain, 1711—consular 
agent for Duke of Parma, in Spain, 1713— 
Prime Minister of Philip V., 1715—Cardinal, 
12 Jul. 1717—schemes thwarted by the Quad-
rangle Alliance, Jul. 1718—dismissed from 
his office, and banished from Spain, 5 Dec. 
1719—at Rome, 12 Mar. 1721—candidate for 
the pontificate, at death of Innocent XIII., 
Mar. 1724—legate to Romagna from Clement 
XIII., 1734—takes possession of San Marino, 
for the Holy See, Oct. 1739—transferred to 
Bologna by Benedict XIV., late in 1740—re-
tires to Placentia, 1743—b. at Rome, 16* or
ALBERT.

26th June, 1752.


b Ezech and Gruber.

Albert (Albrecht) I., Duke of Austria, Emperor of the Romans and King of Germany, — b. 1248 — marries Elizabeth, daughter of Meinhard, Duke of Carinthia, 1276 — invested at Diet of Augsburg with duchy of Austria, &c., 27 Dec. 1282 — ac-
quires full possession of his duchy, 1286 — invades Hungary, 1289 — suppresses revolt at Vienna, on the death of Emp. Rudolph, 1291b — contests the election for the empire with Adolphus of Nassau, 1292—loses an eye, by poison, at Vienna, beginning of Nov. 1295b—
elected emperor in the place of Adolphus, de-
throned by Diet of Mentz, 23 June 1298—
defeats and kills Adolphus at Gülheim, 2 Jul.
1298—crowned, 24 Aug. 1298—attempts to acquire Holland, on death of first Count, John I., after Nov. 1299a — ravages the Palatinate, 1301 — makes his son, Rudolph, king of Boh-
ema, 1 Apr. 1306a — who dies, 4 Jul. 1307b — assassinated by his nephew, John of Austria, 1 May 1308.

a Coxe. b Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Albert II. (the Wise, the Lame), Duke of Austria, — b. 1298 — with Otto, (the Joyous, the Handsome) his brother, succeeds his father Frederick, 13 Jan. 1328 — obtains Carn-
thia, at death of Duke Henry, 1335–6 — Otto dies, 16 Feb. 1339 — confirmed in his duchies by the emperor Charles IV., 28 May 1343 — makes war upon the Swiss, Sep. 1351 — agrees to a peace negotiated by the Mar-
grave of Brandenburg, autumn 1352—renews hostilities, 18 Jul. 1354 — concludes the peace of Thorberg, 1358b — d. at Vienna, 16 Aug. 20 Jul. a 1358. b Art de Vérifier les Dates.

a Plantan. c Coxe.

Albert V., (the Grave, the Magnanimous), Duke of Austria; II., Emperor of the Romans and King of Germany, — b. 10 Aug. 1397, a 1399b — succeeds his father Al-
bert IV., under guardianship of his cousins, William, Leopold IV., and Ernest, 4 or 5 Apr. 1404, a 1404. b — elects the election for the empire, 2 Jan. 1408a — May 1411 — recognized as sole duke, 6 Jun. 1411 — marries Elizabeth, daughter of the emperor Sigismund, 1421, a 1422b — assists Sigismund in the Hussite Wars, 1430–1 —
elected king of Hungary, at death of Sigis-
mund, 19 Dec. 1437 — crowned, 1 Jan. 1438 — elected emperor, 18 or 20 Mar. 1438b — elected king of Bohemia, 6 May 1438 — crowned em-

a Coxe. b Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Albert VI. (the Proligius), Archduke of Austria — with his brother, Frederick III., succeeds his father Ernest, in Carinthia, &c., 1424— at war with his brother, 1440–1 — put under the ban of the empire, by Diet of Ratis-
bon, 1443b — commands in the war against the Swiss, 1443–7 — founds academy of Friburg, in conmemoration of his reconciliation with

Frederick, 1450b — knighted by the emperor at Rome, 19 Mar. 1452 — created Archduke of Austria, by his brother, 1453b — makes war against the emperor again, 1457 — besieges Vienna, which is relieved by George Podiebrad, 1459–b. at Vienna, 3 Dec. 1463. a Coxe.

b Biog. Univ. c Art de Vérifier les Dates.


Peace of Vervins, 2 May 1598—continued as Governor by the Infanta, Clara Isabella Eugenia; made sovereign of the Netherlands, 6 May 1598a—renounces his ecclesiastical pro-
fession, and marries the Infanta, 18 Apr. 1599 — returns to the Netherlands, and recommences the war with the Protestants, Sep. 1599 — de-
feated by Prince Maurice at Neuport, 2 Jul.
1600 — besieges Ostend, 5 Jul. 1601 to 19 Sep.
1604 — concludes treaty with Holland for 12 years, 9 Apr. 1609 — d. 13 Jul. 1621.

a Art de Vérifier les Dates. b Biog. Univ. c Dunham. d Du Fresnoy.

Albert I., (the Bear), Margrave and Elector of Brandenburg, — b. 1105b — Mar-
quis of Lusatia, 1121 — Marq. Brandenburg, 1134 — attacks and subdues the Wends, 1136–
7 — made Duke of Saxony, by Emperor Conrad, and loses the title again, 1138 — resumes it, Oct. 1139 — concludes peace with Henry (the Lion) of Saxony, (Penticost), 7 Jun. 1142b — makes a crusade against the Wends, 1146–9 — appointed an Elector, by Conrad, at extinction of House of Staden, 1150 — sets out on a crus-
ade to Palestine, Feb. 1158–9 — at war with Henry of Saxony, 1164–5b — relinquishes the government of his states to his son Otto, about 1169b — d. 18 Nov. 1170b, 28 Nov. 1168. a Biog. Univ.


Albert III., (Achilles, Ulysses, the Fox), Margrave and Elector of Brandenburg, — b. 14 Nov. 1414 — succeeds his brother Frederick II., 1470b — commands the Imperial armies against the Dukes of Bavaria and Burgundy, 1471 — concludes treaty respecting Dube of Stettin, with Duke of Pomerania, 3 Jun. 1472b — abjures his government in favour of his son John, 25 Jun. 1476b — d. 11 Mar. 1486.

a Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Albert of Brandenburg and Cumbach, (Alethiades, the Warlike, the Wild), — b. at Anspach, 28 Mar. 1522b — leaves the Schmal-
kaldic League, and joins Charles V., after Diet of Ratisbon, 1546 — taken prisoner by the Elector of Saxony at Roetze, early in 1547—
liberated after battle of Mühlberg, 24 Apr.
1547 — joins Maurice, and negotiates an alliance with France for him, 1552 — wages a partisan war in Germany against Charles; takes Licht-
eman, 19 May 1552 — roasts the Duke of Ammele, and joins Charles, before Metz, 4 Nov.
1552b — condemned by the Imperial Chamber, early in 1553—defeated by Maurice and the league formed against him, at Sivershausen,
9 Jul. 1553—defeated again by Henry of Brunswick, 12 Sep. 1553—laid under the ban of the Empire, and defeated at Schweinfurt, 2 Jun. 1554—deprived of his states, takes refuge in France, 1554—returns to Germany to defend his cause; b. at Pförzheim, 8 Jan. 1558.2 12 Jan. 1557.b

b Biogr. Univ.

Albert of Brandenburg, G. M. of Teutonic Order, Duke of Prussia,—b. 17 May 1405—elected Grand Master, after Frederick of Saxony, 1511,1 1510—c at war with Sigismund of Poland, 21st Dec. 1519—swears fidelity to Empire at Diet of Nürnberg, 1524—does homage to Sigismund for acquisition of Prussia, renouncing elective Grand Mastership of the Order, 8 or 9 Apr. 1525—publicly professes Lutheranism, 1525—marries Anne Dorothea of Denmark, 1527—put under the ban of the Empire, 1532—d. Mar. 1568.a

a Biogr. Univ.  

b Art de Vérifier les Dates.


Albert, Heinrich, lyric poet and musician,—b. at Lobenstein, 28 Jun. 1604—organist at cathedral of Königsberg, 1631—d. there, 6 Oct. 1668.a 1651.b


Albert, Jean Baptiste, general,—b. 1771—enters the army, 1790—aide-de-camp to Auguste, 1795—colonel, 1802—in campaigns of Austria and Italy, 1802—General of Brigade in campaigns of Eylau and Wagram, 1807—G. of Division, at Beresina, 1812—distinguished in campaigns of 1813—14—preceptor aide-de-camp to Duke of Orleans, 1814—commands a division in Alsace for Napoleon, 1815—d. 1822.a

a Biogr. Univ.

Albert of Saxony, (the Degenerate,) Duke of Meissen and Thuringia,—succeeds his father Henry, 1428—defeated and made prisoner by his son Frederick, but soon released, 1420—sells his duchy to the Emperor Adolphus, 1294—retires to Erfurt, 1506—d. 1314,a or 1315.b

a Art de Vérifier les Dates.  
b Biogr. Univ.

Albert Casimir Ignaz Peter, Prince, Duke of Saxony-Teschen,—b. at Moritzburg, 11 Jul. 1738—a marries archduchess Maria Christina, and receives principality of Teschen as an appanage, 8 Apr. 1766—a joint governor of Netherlands with the archduchess, 1781—93—summoned to Vienna at outbreak of rebellion at Brabant, Jul. 1787—d. restores Imperial authority there, 2 Dec. 1791—besieges Lille in vain, 29 Sep. to 7 Oct. 1792—defeated by Dantonius at Jemeppe, 6 Nov. 1792—d. at Vienna, 10 Feb. 1822.

b Art de Vérifier les Dates.

c Coxe.  

Albert, Abbot of Stade, chronicler,—elected, 1232—goes to Rome, 1236—leaves Benedictines and joins Franciscans, 1240—d. 1246.


Albert, King of Sweden, II. Duke of Mecklenburg,—elected king, on deposition of Magnus II., 30 Nov. 1572—defeats Magnus and takes him prisoner at Enköping, 1572—makes peace with Denmark, 1566—in alliance with Hanseatic League, Holstein, &c., makes war on Denmark and Norway, 1567—recovers part of Scania; defeated by Haco, releases Magnus, 1571—acquires Duchy of Mecklenburg, with his brothers, Henry and Magnus, 1579—prosecutes his attempts against Scania, 1580—alleviates the Swedish nobility and clergy, 1585—who with Margaret of Norway, 22 Mar., 20 May 1588—defeated by Margaret’s army, and taken prisoner, at Falköping, (St. Matthew’s day,) 21 Sep. 1589—released from Lindholm castle, on condition of paying a considerable ransom, 17 Jun. 1595—Dies crowned king, at the Union of Calmar, 17 Jun. 1597—renounces crown of Sweden, by treaty at Flensburg, 25 Nov. 1594,1595—d. 1612.a 1612.a 1611.a

a Geijer.  
b Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Albert Nyanza, lake, in Africa,—reached by Baker, Feb. 1864.

Albertet, mathematician and poet,—b. about 1275–90.

Alberti, Benedetto, political leader,—excites the Revolution of the Giomi at Florence, 22 Jul. 1378—his party defeated, 1382— banished, 1387—d. at Rhodos, 1388.

Alberti, Cherubino, painter,—b. at San Sepolcro, 1552—d. at Rome, 1615.

Alberti, Durante, painter,—b. at San Sepolcro, 1558—d. at Rome, 1615.

Alberti, Giovanni, painter,—b. at San Sepolcro, 1558—d. at Rome, 1601.

Alberti, Leon Battista, architect, mathematician, litterateur, painter, and sculptor,—b. at Florence, a Genoa, b 18 Feb. 1404,1439,  

a 1400—b. at Rome, 1424, 1428. 

c Conv. Lex.  
d Bocchi.  
e Tiraboschi.  

Albertinelli, Marliotto, Biaggio di Lindì, painter,—b. at Florence, 1470 or 1475—d. about 1520.

Albertus Magnus, (de Bolslicht, de Colonia, Gratiss, Ratoebonensis, Teutonicus, theologum, philosophus, &c.—b. at Lautingen, 1193—  

b outers Dominican order, 1222—a teaches at Paris, and obtains degree of Magister, 1245—president of Dominican school at Cologne, end of 1248—accompanies Emperor William to Utrecht, 1249—named Provincial of his order, 1254—defends the privileges of his order at Rome, by command of Alexander IV.,
Albigenses, \(\text{Alberus—Albigenses.}\)

1255—resigns the dignity of Provineial, 1259—
—lip Ratisbon, 1260—retires to Cologne, 1261—
—assists at the Council General of Lyon? 1274—
—cath at Cologne, 14 Nov. 1280.  

\[\text{Alberus, (Aber), Erasmus, theologian,—}\]

-studies under Luther at Wittenberg, 1521—
-translates the Liber Conformitatum of Bartholomew Albigizi, under title Der Barfüßer Mönche Eudenspiegel und Alkoran, 1524—
—at Neubrandenburg, 5 May 1553.  

Albi, in France, (Albigo, Alba Augusta, Civitas Albiniunm), Albigoés,—ravaged by Saracens, 730—acquired by Pepin, and governned by viscounts, 765—possessed by the Counts of Toulouse and Rouergue, jointly, 918 or 919—a allotted to the Counts of Toulouse solely, 975—held by viscounts of Carcassonne and Beziers, 1083—seized by Simon de Montfort, Aug. 1209—assigned to Louis VIII., 1226—comes finally into possession of kings of France, 1249—taken by De Theminus from the Huguenots, 1264. Council of, for final extirpation of Albigensian heresy, (Lent,) Feb., Mar. 1255. [Albigenses.]  

\[\text{Art de Véifier les dates.}\]

Albigenses, (Albigois), Crusades against, —Raymond V. of Toulouse requests assistance of Chapter of Citeaux against them, Sep. 1177—
—Alexander III. sends the Card of St Chrysogonus, and other prelates, to his aid, about 1178—sanctions crusades against Albigenses, at IIIrd General Lateran Council, Mar. 1179—
—Council of Verona, against heretics, Aug. to Nov. 1184—Guy and Regnier, of Citeaux, sent by Innocent III., 1185—Regnier appointed legate; Peter of Castelnau associated in the mission, 1199—Diego d’ Azebez and St. Dominico establish themselves in Provence, 1204—the legates extort from Raymond VI. an oath to expel heretics from Toulouse, 1205—Raymond is excommunicted, spring 1207—
-Innocent attempts to excite a crusade against Albigenses, late in 1207—Castelnau assassinates near the Rhone, 15 Jan. 1208—Innocent proclaims the crusade, 1208.  

1209—The war begins, spring—Raymond appears before Council of Valence; and does penance before the Council of St Gilles, 18 June—joins the crusade, 22 June—Chasseneuil capitulates, inhabitants massacred, Jul.—Beziers taken by assault, people massacred, 22 July—Philip of Burgundy besieges in Carcassonne, 1 Aug.—Carcassonne taken, the viscount made prisoner, 15 Aug.—Simon de Montfort receives his lordships, Aug.—Council of Avignon, beginning of Sep.—Raymond of Toulouse excommunicated, and attacked by De Montfort, goes to Rome, 20 Sep.—Raymond Roger dies in prison, 10 Nov.—general revolt against De Montfort, end of Nov.  
1210—Raymond of Toulouse at Rome, end of Jan.—De Montfort begins his second campaign, spring—Minerva castle taken, 22 Jul.—Raymond of Toulouse excommunicated by Council of St Gilles, end of Sep.—castle of Thermes taken by De Montfort, 23 Nov.  
1211—Alliance of Raymond of Toulouse, and of De Montfort, with Pedro II. of Aragon, early in—Council of Narbonne, negotiations with Raymond against the heretics, beginning of Jan.—Council of Arles excommuniicates him, middle of Feb.—De Montfort opens his third campaign, 10 Mar.—Raymond forms alliances with Counts of Foix, Comminges, and others, Apr.—castle of Lavau taken by De Montfort, 3 May—De Montfort makes war upon Raymond, May—Toulouse besieged, middle of Jun.—De Montfort defeated by Raymond-Roger, Count of Foix, before Toulouse, 27 Jun.—the siege raised, 29 Jun.—Raymond recovers many of his castles, Aug.—and besieges De Montfort in Castelnauari, Sep., Oct.—De Montfort defeats the Count of Foix near Castelnauari, Oct.  
1212—Secular clergy of Languedoc changed, early in—La Penne surrenders to De Montfort, 25 Jul.—Boissac surrenders, 8 Sep.—Council of Pamiers, held by De Montfort, for the re-establishment of religion, end of Nov.  
1213—Council of Lavaur repudiates application of Pedro of Aragon for reconciliation of Count of Toulouse, middle of Jan.—Innocent III. revokes the crusaders, latter part of Jan.—renews concessions to Pedro of Aragon, and confirms proceedings of crusaders, 21 May—Pedro goes to assist Raymond, and is defeated and killed before Muret, 12 Sep.  
1214—Peter of Benevento, Papal legate, pretends to reconcile Raymond and his allies to the Church, 18 Apr.—campaign in Querci and Agenois, summer.  
1215—Council of Montpellier makes Simon de Montfort prince and monarch of all the conquests of the crusaders, 8 Jan.—Prince Louis marches with a new army of crusaders into Languedoc, after Apr.—Fourth Gen. Council of Lateran gives Toulouse, &c., to De Montfort, determines the Catholic Faith, and terminates the crusade, 11 to 30 Nov.  
1216—De Montfort receives homage of Toulouse, 7 Mar.—invested by Philip Augustus with the fiefs conquered by the crusaders, 5 Sep.—Toulouse sacked by De Montfort and its bishop, autumn.  
1217—Montgomerie taken by De Montfort, (Easter evo.), 25 Mar.—Raymond of Toulouse re-enters his capital, 13 Sep.—De Montfort besieges Toulouse, end of Sep.  
1218—De Montfort killed before Toulouse, 25 Jun.—William IV. of Orange cruelly put to death at Avignon, Jun.—siege of Toulouse raised, 25 Jul.—Raymond the Younger renews his efforts to recover his father’s losses, autumn—Honoris III. supports Amauri de Montfort, and authorizes a new crusade, end of.  
1219—Prince Louis and Amauri take Marmande, spring—Raymond the Younger and his allies defeat the crusaders at Basigie, spring—siege of Toulouse begun, 16 Jun.—raised, 1 Aug.  
1220—Further conquests by the son of Raymond VI. of Toulouse, spring and summer—Amauri de Montfort lays siege to Castelnauari, beginning of Jul.  
1221—Military Order of the Holy Faith of
Jesus Christ instituted; a new crusade projected, early in—siege of Castelnaudari abandoned, beginning of Mar.—further conquests of Raymond the Younger, summer and autumn—Albigensian exiles return to Toulouse, autumn.

1222—Raymond VI. of Toulouse dies, Aug.
1223—Count of Foix dies, Mar. or Apr.—Counts of Toulouse and Foix attack De Montfort, spring—Council summoned to Sens and transferred to Paris, respecting the Albigenses, 6 Jul.—Philip Augustus dies, 14 Jul.—Carcassonne besieged by the Counts of Toulouse and Foix, autumn.

1224—De Montfort concludes a convention with the counts, and leaves Languedoc, 14 and 15 Jan.—conditionally cedes all the crusaders' conquests to Louis VIII., Feb.—Louis attempts to obtain the sanction of Honorius III. to another crusade, Mar., Apr.—Raymond VII. of Toulouse endeavours to effect his reconciliation with the church, beginning of Jun.—Council of Montpellier rejects his advances, 21 Aug.—Raymond renews his endeavours, 25 Aug.

1225—Honorius III. proposes a new crusade to Louis VIII., beginning of—bull against Raymond, (15 Kal. Mart.) 15 Feb.—Council of Paris, respecting the affairs of Albigences, 15 May—Arnold of Citeaux, Abp of Narbonne, dies, 29 Sep.—Council of Bourges hears the demands of Raymond and De Montfort to Toulouse; the legate attempts to organize another crusade, 30 Nov.

1226—Council (or parlement) of Paris communicates Raymond, and assigns his domains to Louis VIII., 28 Jan.—Louis and all his barons take the cross against him, 30 Jan.—Parlement at Paris to arrange the crusade, 29 Mar.—barons and cities of Toulouse voluntarily submit to Louis, at Lyon, 28 May—Nîmes surrenders, 5 Jun.—Louis begins the siege of Avignon, 10 Jun.—Carcassonne and Albi surrender, 16 Jun.—Avignon capitulates, 12 Sep.—Louis VIII. dies, 5 Nov.

1227—Condemnation of Avignon, beginning of Jan.—Council of Narbonne against heretics, &c. (Senatus) between end of Feb. and beginning of Apr.

1228—War recommenced, early in—Toulouse besieged, end of Jun.—allies of Raymond begin to submit, Nov.—Raymond commences negotiations, 10 Dec.

1229—Preparatory councils at Sens and Sensis, early in—council commenced at Meaux, Mar.—transferred to Paris, receives submission of Raymond, 12 Apr.—Raymond knighted by Louis IX., 3 Jun.—Count of Foix submits, 16 Jun.—Council of Toulouse establishes the Inquisition in Languedoc, Nov.

1232—Raymond joins with Bp of Toulouse in the persecution of the Albigenses.

1233—Gregory IX. intrusts the exercise of the Inquisition to the Dominican order solely, Apr.—conference between Raymond and Louis IX. at Melun, autumn.

1234—Articles agreed on at Melun published at Toulouse, 18 Feb.—Council of Be-
a Art de Vérifier les Dates. b Smith's Diet.


a Zumpt. b Hardy. c Clinton.


Alborei, Jacques d'. [Saint André.]
Alboresi, Giacomo, painter,—b. at Bologna, 1632—d. 1677.
Albornoz, Gil Alvarez Carillo d', Card., Arch of Toledo,—b. at Cuenca, soon after 1300—Abp, and Almoner to Alfonso XI., after 1354—saves Alfonso's life, at battle of Tarifa, 30 Oct. 1350—conducts the siege of Algeciras, 1343—driven from Spain by Pedro the Cruel; made Cardinal by Clement VI. at Avignon, 1350—legate for reconquest of the States of the Church, 1353—preaches crusade against such as refused submission, 1356—re-called to Avignon, Apr. 1357—d. at Viterbo, 24 Aug. 1367.

Albrechtsberger, Johann Georg, musician,—b. at Kloster-Neuberg, 3 Feb. 1746,—organist at court of Vienna, 1772—Kapellmeister, 1792—d. there, 7 May b. or Mar. a. 1809. Gründliche Anweisung zur Composition, 1790.

 a Art de Vérerifler die Dates. b Zumpt. c Smith's Dict.

Albret, Henry d'. [Henry II. King of Navarre.]

Albuega, in Italy,—Suchet retires before Melas to, 2 May 1800.

Albufera, in Spain.—Mariscal Beresford defeats Soult near, 16 May 1811.

Albufera de Valencia,—Suchet defeats Blake and the Spaniards near, 26 Dec. 1811.

Alburnasar. [Abu Maaschar.]


 a Art de Vérerifler die Dates. b Fischer.

 a Art de Vérerifler die Dates. d Fischer.


Albutius, (Albinus) T., Epicurean philosopher, [B C]—studies at Athens, about 125—acquaints Q. Mucius Scévola of reputundae, 120—Preator in Sardinia, 150—condemned for maladministration of the province; returns to studies at Athens, 153 a—Smith's Dict.

Alcacebas, Treaty of,—between Isabella of Castile and Alfonso V. of Portugal, 24 Sep. 1479.

Alceus. (Alkaios,) [B C]—Archeus at Athens, (OL 89, 3) 332.

Alceus, comic poet, [B C]—brings out his Pasiphae, Feb. or Mar. 388 a—Clinton.

Alcenos, of Mosene, epigrammatist, [B C]—fl. about 219-196 a—Smith's Dict.

Alceus, of Mytilene, lyric poet, [B C]—flies at the battle of Sigeium, (OL 43, 3) 606—exiled from Lesbos, travels in Egypt, 530 a—Clinton.

Alcada de Henares, (Complutum,) in Spain,—Cortes of, held by Alfonso XI. of Castile and Leon; ordinance enacting part of the Siete Partidas, 1348 a University of, founded by Card. Ximenes, 1510—College of St Isidoro, founded by Ximenes, 1493—completed by Rodrigo Gil, 1533—Halle.

Alcgenes, (Alcmenes,) sculptor, [B C]—fl. (OL 84-95) 444-450 a—Smith's Dict.

Alcaniz, in Spain,—Suchet defeated by Blake and the Spaniards at, 23 May 1809.

Alcantara, (La Caballería de,) Order of Knighthood,—instituted by Don Suarez and Don Gomez, about 1156—takes name of San Julian del Pescarlo, 1176 a—confirmed by Pope Alexander III., 1177—intrust with defence of Alcantara, assumes that name, 1217 a, 1219 b—Juan de Zuniga resigns Grand Mastership to Ferdinand, 1494-5—knighted permitted to marry, 1540 a—Erch and Gruber. b Eng. Cyc.

Alcaveia,—tax upon sales, imposed by Al-
Alcazar-Quivir—Alcudia.

fonso XI. of Castile and Leon, before 1350.

Alcazar-Quivir, (Alcazar Seguer),—Muley Moluc of Morocco defeats and kills Sebastian of Portugal, at 4 Aug. 1578.

Aleodó, Antonio d'——publishes his Diccionario Geográfico-historico de las Indias Occidentales, o América, 1786-9.

Alestas, (Aletas), [Bo]—commands under Alexander the Great, in India, 327—joins the party of his brother, Perdiccas, 324— murders Cylene, 322—engaged with Eumenes, in Asia Minor, against Craterus, 321—with Attalus, defeated by Antigonus in Pisdia; retreats to Termessus, and kills himself, 320. a Smith's Diet.

Alchemy, books of, in Egypt, burnt by edict of Dioctelian, 297— [Multipliers.] a Gibbon.

Alciati, (Alciciat), Andrea, jurist, poet,—b. at Alzato, 8, b or 16 c May 1492—Doctor of Law, 1514— Prof. at Avignon, 1518 to 1522, — at Milan, 1524— at Bourges, 1528 to 1532— at Pavia, 1532 to 1537—removes to Bologna, 1537—returns to Pavia, 1541—returns from Ferrara to Pavia, 1541—b, at Pavia, 12 Jan. a or 14 Feb. b 1550. Emblemata, 1522.


d Tiraboschi.

Alciati, Gian Paolo, of Milan, polemical theologian,—exiled from Geneva, summer 1558—goes to Poland, summer 1563—a retires to Prussia, 1566. a Dyer.

Alciabides, (Alkibiades), [Bo]—b at Athens, about 452-05, 450-49, 448-9, 452-2—rescued by Socrates at siege of Potidea, 433, 434 b (Ol. 87, 3), winter 430-29—mentioned in the Dacetales of Aristophanes, 427 b—protects Socrates at battle of Delium, end of 424—carries a decree for doubling the tribute of the allies, before 420 a—becomes a party leader, about Mar. 420 a—effects alliance with Argos, Elis, and Mantinea, May 420—gains three prizes in chariot-race at Olympia, (Ol. 90), beginning of Jul. 420 a (Ol. 90), 424 a conducts an expedition into interior of Peloponnesus, summer 419—leaves off oligarchical leaders from Argos, spring 416—recommends the expedition into Sicily, Apr. 415—Mutillation of the Herme, about end of May 415 a—appointed with Nikias and Lamachus to command the Sicilian expedition; sets out, midsummer 415—recalled; escapes to Sparta, and is condemned to death at Athens, in his absence, (Ol. 91, 2), after midsummer 415 a—despatched to Asia by Sparta, intrigues with Persian Satraps and Ionian cities against Athens, spring 413 a—at the battle of Micleus, Sep. 413 a—his death being determined by the Ephors, escapes to Tissaphernes; intrigues against Sparta, and with Athenian commanders at Samos, autumn 412 and winter 411-11 a—chosen a general by the armament at Samos, 411—defeats Minardus at Cynossema, Aug. 411—returns to Samos, near the middle of Sep. 411 a—defeats Minardus at Abydos, about Oct. 411 a—seized by Tissaphernes and sent to Sardis, late in Nov. 411 a—escapes, early in 410 a—defeats and kills Minardus at Cyzicus, about Apr. a, before midsummer 410 a—takes possession of Chrysopolis, and levies tolls at the Bosphorus, for Athens, summer 410 a—defeats cavalry of Pharnabazus near Abydos, winter 409 a—takes Chalcedon, Scyllymba, and Byzantium, before winter 408 a—returns to Athens, and is received with enthusiasm, (25 Thargel.; P. Tertullia, Ol. 93, 1) about end of May 407 a—sets out for Samos again, after (20 Boëdrom.; Mystiera, Ol. 93, 2) Sep. or Oct. 407 a—deposed, at the complaint of the Cumaeanis, after the defeat of Antiochus at Notium; and superseded by Conon, Dec. 407 or Jan. 406 a—takes refuge in صفriy of Pharnabazus, after battle of Lycosopotami, 405, 4—assassinated by order of Pharnabazus, at requisition of Lysander and Cyrus, between Apr. and Dec. 404 a. b Grove.

c Smith's Diet. d Thirlwall.


Alcidas, (Alkedidas), [Bo]—commands the Spartan fleet sent to relieve Mytilene; returns, pursued by Paches, Apr. 427 a, 428 a—attacks Nicocrasus at Corycyra and returns, 427 with Leon and Damagon, conducts colony to Heraclia, near Thermopylae, autumn 427 a, 426 a.

a Grove. b Smith's Diet.

Alcinus, (Alkimos), rhetorician, [Bo]—fl. about 300 a. a Smith's Diet.


Alcimus, Aristus Vienneusis. [Avitus.]

Alciphron, (Alkiphron), sophist, &c.,—fl. before 200 a. a Smith's Diet.

Alcmaeon, (Alkmaion), anatomist and natural philosopher, [Bo]—fl. about 500 a. a Smith's Diet.


a Clinton. b Other authorities.

Alcmeonids, of Athens, [Bo]—order the followers of Cylon to be put to death, 620 a 512 b—exiled from Athens, 596-5—return and expel Peisistratus, 554 a, 559 a, 558 a—again expelled, 548 a, 549 a—aid in rebuilding temple of Apollo at Delphi, 548 a to 512 a—finally restored by means of Sparta, 510.

a Clinton. b Corsini. e Smith's Diet.

d Zumpt. e Grove.

Alcman, lyric poet, [Bo]—fl. 671-31, a about (Ol. 42), 612-09 a. a Clinton. b Müller.

Alcmena, asteroid,—discovered by Tempel, 27 Nov. 1864.


Alcindia, Manuel de Godoy, Duke of Prince of the Peace,—b. at Badajoz, 12 May 1767, a 1764 b—enters the Body Guards, 1757, made an officer in the corps, Jan. 1759—Adjutant-
  a Art de vérifier les dates.  b Alison.  


Alcyonius, Petrus, (Pietro Alecionio, littérateur, b. at Venice, 1435—corrector of the press to Alins Manutins, about 1517—Prof. of Greek at Florence, 1522—follows Clement VII. (Giulio de' Medici) to Rome, Dec. 1523—d. at Rome, after 5 May 1527. Mediciæ legatus, 1522.  

Aldegonda, St, Baron of. [Marnix, Philippe de.]  


Aldehoven, in Belgium,—Clairfleit defeats Miranda at, 1 Mar. 1793.  

Aldrey, (Aurina, Aurigny.) [Guernsey.]  

Aldershot, in Hampshire,—camp formed, 1854—55.  


Aldine Academy,—founded by Alus Manutins, about 1500—dispersed, 1506.  

Aldobrandini, Silvestro, jurist, b. at Florence, 23 Nov. 1499—a banished from Florence, 1530. 1531—d. at Rome, 6 Jan. 1558. a Erich and Gruber.  b Ranke.  


Aldrovandi, (Aldrovandus,) Ulisses, naturalist, b. at Bologna, 11 Sep. 1522—a- apprenticed in Brescia, 1534—5—returns to Bologna, 1540—M., 1553—Prof. of Natural History, Bologna, 1560—forms Botanical Garden there, 1568—d. to 16 Nov. 1567. a Or- nithologia, &c., 1599—1606.  


Aldus Manutius. [Manuzio.]  

Alo, Alehouses. [Beer, &c.]  

Alejandro, Girolamo, (Jerome Alexander, the Elder,) cardinal, b. at Motta, 13 Feb. 1450—goes to Venice, 1501—Rector of University of Paris; naturalized in France, by Louis XII., 1508—Chancellor to Everard de la Mare, Prince-Bishop of Liége, 1515—enters service of Leo X., middle of 1517—Librarian of the Vatican, 1519—Nuncio in Germany to coronation of Charles V., and to oppose Luther, autumn 1520—attends Diet of Worms, spring 1521—Abp of Brindisi and Oria, winter 1523—4—Nuncio to France I.; taken prisoner at battle of Pavia, 24 Feb. 1525—his mansion, &c., burnt when the Colonnas became masters of Rome, Sep. 1526—Nuncio to Diet of Spires; meets Charles V. at Brussels, 11 Sep. 1531—attends Diet of Ratisbon, Mar. 1532—Card. of St Chrysogom, by Paul III.; resigns office of Librarian, 1538—Legate to Council summoned to Vicenza, 20 Mar. 1538—to Germany again, autumn 1538—recalled, autumn 1539—d. at Rome, 31 Jan. 1542.  a Rocco.  b Pallavicini.  


Aledran, Governor of Seftmania,—appointed by Charles the Bald, 846—defeated
ALEMAN—ALEMBERT.

39

and imprisoned by William II., Count of Tou-
louse, loses Barcelona and Ampurias, 848—
those cities, and part of his fief, restored to
him, 850—killed at capture of Barcelona by
Abdulkorim? before Sup. 852. b

a Dunham. b Art de Vérfier les Dates.

Aleman, Mateo, romance-writer,—b, before 1559—Intendant of Finance to Philip II. of
Spain, about 1580—in Mexico, 1605. La Vida y hechos del Piero Guzman de Alfaraque,
(Atalaya de la vida humana,) 1599—Ortografía
Castellana, 1608.

Alemanii, Alemannia, (Alemanii, Alle-
manni, Allemani, Agri Deunates,)—invaded
by Caracalla, who treacherously massacres
their chiefs, spring 214, or 213—invade Gaul,
and are attacked by Alexander Severus,
winter 234—a—invaded by Maximian, 236,a
235—a—ravage the frontiers of the Empire,
after 238—begin to cross the Rhine, about
250—overrun Gaul, with the Franks, about
255—defeated near Milan, 259—driven out
of Gaul by Postumus, about 260—penetrate
into Spain, before 268—a defeated by
Claudius near Lake Benacus, 268—a—cross the
Po, 270—a—repulsed Aurelian near Milan,
later in 270—defeated by him, at Placentia,
on the Metaurus, and near the Ticinus, 271—a
with the Juthungi, defeated by Aurellian on
the Danube, 271,a Sep. 270—a with Sui
e, &c., led in triumph by Aurelian, 274—a
defeated and driven to their original seat by
Probus, 277—recur to their ravages, 283—a
—defeated by Maximian, 286—fight at
with the Burgundiones, and other neigh-
bouring nations, about 290—a—defeated by
Constantius Chlorus near Langres, about
300, 309—a—and Vindonissa? 301—
their chief, Crocus, (Erich?) serves Constan-
tius in Britain, and Constantine after his
father's death, 306—a—invade Gaul, but are
driven out by Constantine, 310—allies of
Constantius, in his war with Magnentius and
Decentius; CHONDOMARIUS (Gundomar)
defeats Decentius and ravages Gaul, 351—
—Constantius makes peace with their chiefs,
GUNDOMADUS and VADOMARIUS, at Augusta
Rauracorum, 354—a—campaign of Constantius
in RHATIA, against, 355—a—first campaign
of Julian against, defeats them near Bro-
comagus, 356—a—second campaign, Chno-
domarius defeated and taken near Argentor-
tum, Aug. 357—third and fourth campaigns;
SUUMAR and MORTAES defeated; peace made
at Mayence, 358, 359—a—fifth campaign,
Vadomarius defeated and taken, 360—a—ravage
Gaul and Rheta, 365,a Jan. 366—defeated by
Jovinus near Scarpouna, at the Moselle, and
in the Catalan plains, Jun. 366—Rando
plunders Moguntiacum, (Epiph. or Erm.) 6
Jan. or 20 Apr. 368—a—defeated at Solicinum
by Valentian, summer 368—he fortifies the
Rhine, 369—harris Valentianin; are attacked
by the Burgundiones at his instance; and
defeated by the Theodosius, in Rheta, 370—a—Vadomarius
commands Roman army against the
Persians, 371—a—invaded by Valentian, who
tries to capture MACRANUS, autumn 371—a
ravaged by Valentian, autumn 374—a—Leutio-
nes cross the Rhine, Feb. 378,a 377—defeated
at Argentaria, by Gratian, and PRIARIUS killed,
about May 378,a 377—opposed in Gaul by
Gratian, 379—a—submit to Maximus, about
385—a—auxiliaries seize the passes in the Nöre
Alps, 393—a—invade Italy under Alaric, 400—
ravage and occupy eastern portion of Helvetia;
presented to settle round Lake Lemanus; oc-
cupy Alace and Lorraine, between 400 and
450—join Jovinus in his revolt, and attack
Gaul, Sep. 411—a—subjugated by Childeric,
471—a—protected by Theodoric the Great, in
Italy, about 492—invade the Franks, and are
overthrown by Clovis at Tolbiac, autumn 496
—ceded to the Franks by Witigis, 536—a
serve under him in Italy, 536—Gustian assumes
the title Alemannicus, for victories gained
over them, before 539—serve under Théude-
bert in Italy, summer 539—with the Franks,
under Leuthar and Butilius, assist the Goths
in Italy, Aug. 553, 555—a—ravage Italy to
the Straits of Messina, and are routed by Nurses
at the Valturians, 554—a—defeat the Saxons
after their return from Italy, about 573—
UCLEXOleno murders Protadius, the favourite
of Brunichilda, 653—a—invade and ravage Bur-
gundy, 611—a—their laws confirmed by Chlo-
theaire II., before 615—under CHODERBERT,
serves in Dagobert's war against the Venedi,
631—a—LEUTHAIRE aids Grimouald in making
himself Mayor of the Palace, 642—a—recover
their independence, in consequence of Pepin's
victory at Testy, 687—Godfrid succeeded by
WILICHARIE; attacked by Pepin, 709—a
again, 712—a—defeated by Carloman and Pepin,
742—THEOEBALD, with Odilon of Bavaria,
defeated by Carloman and Pepin, 743—a—Theo-
deubald dispossessed by Pepin, and reinstated,
745—LAPRUD, with the Bavarians, de-
defeated by Giphon, 748—a—serve under Charle-
maagne, in his first campaign against the Avars,
798—who invaded the kingdom bestowed by
Louis I, 801—under his infant son,
Charles the Bald, middle of Aug. 829—a—allo-
ated to Louis the German, 843—inherited by
his son, Charles the Fat, as king of Suabia,
28 Aug. 876—history lost in that of Suabia, be-
fore 1000—name finally lost at separation
of Suabia from Helvetia, and grant of first-
named duchy to Frederick of Hohenstaufen,
by Emperor Henry IV., Oct. 1050.

a Clinton.
f Smith's Diet. g Rees' Cyc. h Siamondi.
i Du Fresnoy. j Art de Vérfier les Dates.

Alembert, Jean Le Rond d', mathematician,
&c.,—exposed in Paris, 16 or 17 Nov. 1717—
studies at the Collège des Quatre Nations,
1730—admitted to the Académie des Sciences,
1734—produces his solution of the Problem of
Three Bodies, 1747—receives a pension from
Frederick II. of Prussia, 1754—member of the
Académie Francaise, end of 1754—pensioned
by Louis XV., 1756 — visits Frederick of
Prussia, 1763 — Perpetual Secretary to the
Academy, 1772—d, at Paris, 29 Oct. 1783.
Traité de Dynamique, 1743—Traité des Flu-
ides, 1744—Recherches sur la Précéssion des

Alessi, Galeazzo, architect,—b. at Perugin, 1500—d. 1572. [B.C.—most powerful family at Larissa, before 600—form alliance with Xerxes against Greece, 481—bride Loty's children of Sparta, who is sent to chastise them, 478—479—defeated by Lycophron of Phere, 404—at war with Lycophron again, under Modus of Larissa? about 395—inveigle the assistance of Alexander II. of Macedonia, against Phere; Alexander takes Larissa and Crannon, 369—assisted by Thebes, 369, 368, 366, and 363—assisted by Philip II. of Macedonia, against Phere, 353—lose their power by Philip's division of the country, 344. [Scopadze.] a Smitt's Diet. b Müller, Clinton. 


Persia, 334—put to death by Alexander the Great, autumn 330.

Alexander III., (the Great), King of Macedonia, [B C]—b. at Pella, (Louis; 6 Hecatomb. Ol. 106, 1.) Jul. 6 (Boedrom.) Sep. b. autumn 336—at battle of Cheronea, Aug. 338—succeeds his father Philip II., (Hecatomb. Ol. 111, 1.) about Jul. 336—appointed general at Congress of Corinth; subdues the Triballians and Illyrians, (Ol. 111, 1,) spring 335—destroys Thebes, (Mysteries; Boedrom. Ol. 111, 2,) Oct. 335—celebrates the Olympic and crosses the Hellespont, (Ol. 111, 2,) spring 334—a defeats the Persians at the Granicus, (Thargel.) May 334—subdues Caria, before winter 334—

and Lycia, winter 334—reaches Gordium, spring 334, winter 334—335—at Tarsus, about midsummer 333—defeats Dareius at Issus, (Maenact. Ol. 111, 4,) Nov. 333—begins the siege of Tyre, midwinter 333—takes it, (Hecatomb. Ol. 112, 1,) Jul. 332—takes Gaza, (Ithamis,) Sep. 332—enters Egypt; founds Alexandria; visits the temple of Ammon, autumn and winter 332—leaves Memphis, spring 331—reaches Thapsacus, (Hecatomb. Ol. 112, 2,) Jul. 331—defeats Dareius at Arbela, (or Gargamela,) (Pyreneis, 26 Boedrom.; 11 days after lunar eclipse of 20 Sep.) 1 Oct. 331—at Babylon, Nov. 331—winters at Persepolis, 331—30—persuades Dareius to Parthia, spring 330—Dareius murdered by Bessus, Jul. 330—Alexander subdues Hyrcania, Parthia, Ariaca, &c.; Parnacium and Philotas put to death, (Ol. 112, 3,) autumn 330—crosses the Parapanisus to Baetra, winter 330—29—passes the Oxus to Maracanda, founds Alexandria on the Jaxartes, spring 329—crosses the Tanais against the Scythians, summer 329—puts Bessus to death, end of 329—winters at Baetra; kills Cleitus, 329—8—crosses the Oxus again; campaign in Sogdiana, (Ol. 112, 4, and 113, 1,) 328—winters at Nautaea, 328—7—captures and marries Roxana, early in 327, 328—campaign in Baetra, spring 327, 328—puts Callisthenes and other conspirators to death, (Ol. 113, 1,) 327, 328—marches towards the Indus, summer 327—8—winters between the Copen and the Indus, 327—6—crosses the Indus at Taxila, Mar. 326—defeats Porus; founds Bucephala and Nicaea, (Muuyli, Ol. 113, 2,) Apr. May 326—late spring 327—mutiny of army at the Hyphasis, and consequent return, (Ol. 118, 2,) midsummer 326—founds Alexandria on the Aecines, midsummer, or early autumn 326, 327—descends the Indus; founds Patala, (Ol. 113, 3,) autumn 326 to summer 325, 326—Nov. 327 to Jul. 326—leaves Patala, [Nearchus,] about Aug. 325, Sep. 326—reaches Pura, Oct. 325, Nov. 326—reaches Persepolis, winter 325, 326—reaches Susa, Feb. 324, beginning of 325—marries Barzine; proceeds to Ecbatana, autumn 324, late in 324—winter campaign against the Cosseans, 324—5; 325—reaches Babylon, spring 325, 324—b. there, (28 Dasius, 6 Thargel. Ol. 114, 1,) Jun., 11 or 13 Jun., 13 Jun., 28 Jun., 19 May, 22 May, 21 Apr., 18 Apr, 323; 19 Jul., 24 or 30 May, 21 Apr. 324.

a. Clinton.  
b. Smith's Diet.  
c. Bumpt.  
d. Thrillaw.  
e. Smith.  
f. Ideler.  
g. Grewell.  
h. Dodwell.  
i. Usher.  
j. Heeren.  
k. Calvisius.  
m. Petavius.  

Alexander IV., (Eucus), King of Macedonia, [B C]—b., and associated with Arrhidaeus on the throne, autumn 323—a—under guardianship of Perdiccas, 323—taken by his mother into Epeirus, 319—restored to Macedonia by Phoeaces, 319—imprisoned with his mother by Cassander, at Amphipolis, 316, 315—assassinated by Cassander, 411, 310.

a. Smith's Diet.  
b. Thrillaw.  
c. Bumpt.  

Alexander V., (Eucus), King of Macedonia, [B C]—contains with his brother Antipater for the throne, after the death of Philip IV., 298—assassinated by Demetrius Poliorcetes, Dec. 294.

Alexander the Paphlogonian, magician,—famous during the pontificate, 167—sent for to Rome by M. Aurelius, 174.  

Alexander Peloplaton, rhetorician,—ambassador from Seleucia to Antoninus, about 160—Greek secretary to M. Aurelius, 170, 174.

a. Clinton.  
b. Smith's Diet.  

Alexander of Phereus, [B C]—murders Polyphron (or Polydorus) and becomes tyrant, (Ool. 102, 4,) autumn 369—attacked by Alexander of Macedonia and Pelopidas of Thebes, 369, early in 368—second expedition of Pelopidas, summer 368—imprisons Pelopidas, early in 368, summer 368—releases him, 366, 367—defeated at Cynocephale by Pelopidas, who is killed, summer 363, Jun. 364—made a dependent ally of Thbes, 363, autumn 364—plunders and enslaves Teusis; defeats the Athenian fleet and plunder the Piraeus, (Ol. 104, 3,) Sep. 362—assassinated, about midsummer 359, 357.

a. Grote.  
b. Smith's Diet.  
c. Clinton.

Alexander I., Bp. of Rome,—succeeds Evaristus, about 109—d. 3 May 119.

Alexander II., (Anselmo de Beigio.) Pope,—succeeds Nicholas II., 30 Sep. 1061.—Caedulian set up in opposition to him by Empress Agnes, Oct.—governed by Cardinal Hildebrand: b. 27 Apr. 1073.


1806—Refuses to ratify O'Doubri's treaty with France, 25 Aug.—renews his alliance with Prussia, 18 Sep.—commences war with Turkey, 23 Nov.—evacuates Warsaw, 28 Nov.—the passage of the Ugra forced at Czarnowo by Napoleon, 23 Dec.—drowns Napoleon at Pultusk, 26 Dec.

1807—Defeated at Eylau, 8 Feb.—joins the army at Bartenstein, 28 Mar.—concludes Treaty of Bartenstein with Prussia, 25 Apr.—defeated at Friedland, 14 Jun.—meets Napoleon at Tilsit, 26 Jun.—concludes Treaty of Tilsit, 7 Jul.—declares war against Sweden, 6 Oct., and 6 Feb. 1808—declares war against Great Britain, 26 Oct., 8 Nov.

1808—Incorporates Finland with Russia, 28 Mar., 15 Nov.—his fleet captured at Lisbon by the British, 25 Sep.—meets Napoleon at Erfurt, 27 Sep. to 14 Oct.

War upon the Danube begun, 16 Mar. 1809—annexes Moldavia and Wallachia to Russia, 21 Jan. 1810—becomes jealous of the power of Napoleon, autumn 1810—relaxes his enforcement of the Continental System, 31 Dec. 1810.

1812—Concludes Treaty with Sweden, 24 Mar., 5 and 8 Apr.—Ultimatum of Napoleon offered to him, 24 Apr.—reaches Wilna, 29 Apr.—Treaty of Bucharest with Turkey, signed, 28 May—Napoleon crosses the Niemen, 24 Jun.—Alexander at Moscow, Jul.—Treaty of Erebro with Great Britain, signed, 6 Jul.—Treaty of Weliky Luky with Spain, signed, 20 Jul.—Alexander reaches St Petersburg, 15 Aug.—meets Bernadotte of Sweden at Abo, and concludes treaty with him, 28 Aug.—Moscow taken by the French, burned, and evacuated, 14 Sep. to 19 Oct.—Alexander joins his army at Wilna, 22 Dec.


1815—Signs declaration against Napoleon, 13 Mar.—concludes alliance with Great Britain, Austria, and Prussia, at Vienna, 25 Mar.—summons title of King of Poland, 9 Jun.—enters Paris a second time, 11 Jul.—great review on plains of Vertus, 10 Sep.—concludes the Holy Alliance with Austria and Prussia, 26 Sep.—second Treaty of Paris signed, 20 Nov.—returns to St Petersburg, 13 Dec.


there, (19 Nov. o. s.) 1 Dec. 1825.

ALEXANDER—ALEXANDRIA.


Alexander, St., Patriarch of Alexandria,—succeeds Achillas, 313, 312—b. 16 Apr., c. Jan. 326, end of 325.


Alexander, St., Bishop of Jerusalem,—b. of Flaviopolis in Cappadocia; imprisoned in the persecution of Severus, 204—released, 211 —coadjutor of Narcissus at Jerusalem, 221—succeeds him, 214—b. in prison at Caesarea, 250, 251—


Alexander of Tralles, physician,—fl. about 547, 548.

Alexander of Velle Dii, (de Vella Dei), grammarius,—composes his Doctrinale, 1209, about 1240.


Alexander, William. [Stirling, Lord.]

Alexander Zebina, (Zobiana), King of Syria, [B.C.]—set up by Ptolemy Phryseon, (184, 185, e.) 129—defeats Demetrius near Damascus, early in 125; 126—is defeated by Antiochus Grypus, midsummer 125—to put to death by Antiochus, (O. 164, 2; 190, e.) Nov. 125, 122, 124—


Alexandra, asteroid,—discovered by Goldschmidt, 10 Sep. 1858.

Alexandra, the, the screw steamer, seizes of, at Liverpool, by the government, as a Confederate vessel, 5 Apr. 1861—trial of the case, and decision of Court of Exchequer in favour of owners, Jun. 1863—appeal of the Crown dismissed, 8 Feb. 1864—dismissed by House of Lords, and vessel restored to her owners, Apr. 1864.


and called by name of the Sultan, 1819, 24 Jan. 1820. Councils of,—two held against Origen, under Demetrius, 231.—two held by St Alexander, against Arius, 321.—held by Osias, against Arius, 324.—by St Athanasius, for declaration of faith in opposition to the Arians, 362—held at demand of Jovian, for the same purpose, Jul. or Aug. 365.—by Theophilus, against the Originists, 390—two held by Timotheus Alburnus, against the Council of Chalcedon, about 457 and 477—by Cyrus, in favour of Monothelitism, May or Jun. 633. *Mundane Era of,* [B C]—commences, 29 Aug. 550—[A D]—invented by Julius Africanus, about 232—conformed to Mundane Era of Antioch, 285.

[Seleucidae, Era of.] *Pharos of,* [B C] completed, 283—[A D]—repaired by Ahmed Ibn Toulun, 874 — and by Sultan Bibars, about 1270—totally destroyed, before 1600.

a Fischer. b Smith's Diet. c Clinton. d Gibbon. e Art de Vérifier les Dates. f Marcel. g Rees' Cyc. Alexandria, in *Ariana.* [Herat.]

Alexandria ad *Isium,* or *Alexandretta.* [Scanderbon.]


Alexandrian Library, [B C]—founded by Ptolomy Soter, 283—partly destroyed at siege of Alexandria by Julius Cesar, 48-7—Library of kings of Pergamus given by Antony to Cleopatra, and added to it, between 40 and 30—[A D]—dispersed at destruction of Serapion, by Theophilus, 390—finally dispersed or destroyed by Amurath 640—story of its destruction by Amour first circulated by Abdallatif, about 1230.

Alexandrian School of Philosophy, [B C]—fl. about 300 to 30. a The Second School,—fl. about 30 to [A D] 640—revived under the patronage of the Abbassides, about 820. *Cathachical School* established, about 130, about 607. 

a Conv.-Lex. b Robertson. Alexandria (Alexandrine) War, [B C]—Cesar pursues Pompey into Egypt, after defeating him at Pharsalia, (Oct. 708, x. v. c.) Aug. 48—Ptolomy the elder killed, Dec. 486—Cesar places Cleopatra and her younger brother on the throne, and pacificates the country, (end of Mar. 707, x. v. c.) middle of Jan. 47. a Fischer. b Clinton.

Alexians, (Brethren and Sisters of Alexius, Cellites, Lollhards, Matemans,)—rise at Antwerp, soon after 1200—admitted amongst the Religious Orders by Sixtus IV., 1472—privileges extended by Julius II., 1506.

Alexias, [B C]—Arcebon at Athens, 405. 

Alexia, *comic poet,* [B C]—b. about 394—fl. 364 to 306—d. after 288. a Meropis, Ancilost, Olympiodorus, Parasites, (Ol. 1047), 364-60?—Agonis, after 345?—Adelphi, Stratissotes, soon after 343—Hippox, 316, between 307 and 302—Pyrraus, after 312?—Pharamacopou, Hippobolimeus, 306. b 

a Smith's Diet. b Clinton.

Petitus, Corsini, Larcher.

Alexis (Alexius) I., Commentus, (Bamhacorix,) BYZANTINE EMPEROR,—b. at Constantinople, 1048—present at battle of Malazkerd, or Manzikert, 26 Aug. 1071—commands against Oursel, and takes prisoner, 1074—joins Nicephorus Botoniates, 1077—defeats Bryennius at Calavry, and receives title of Sebastos from Nicephorus III., 1078—rebels, and takes Constantinople; deposes Nicephorus, and is crowned emperor, (Good Friday, Indict. IV.; 8689, Cy. E.) i and 2 Apr. 1081—makes peace with Soliman, Sultan of Iconium, autumn 1081—defeated at Dyrrachium by Robert Guiscard, 18 Oct. 1081—defeated by Bohemond near Arta, spring 1083—again defeated, later in 1083—defeats Bohemond near Lissia, spring 1084—Dyrrachium regained by the end of Venetian Normans driven out of Epeirus, autumn 1085—defeated by the Patzinaks, at Dorostyylon, 1088—Patzinaks routed at Levounion, with the help of the Komans, 29 Apr. 1091—Tuzaus assumes title of Emperor at Smyrna, and makes war on Alexis, 1092—Alexis solicits assistance from the western powers, against the Seljeks, 1092—and at Council of Placentia, beginning of Mar. 1095—exacts homage from the leaders of the First Crusade, Dec. 1096 to May 1097—receives many of his possessions in Asia, by means of the Crusaders, summer 1097—makes war upon Bohemond of Antioch, 1103—concludes peace with him, Sep. 1108—at war with Tancred, regent of Antioch, 1111-12—makes peace with Mefek, (Sultan,) Sultan of Iconium, 1115—concludes another treaty with him, 1116—fl. 15 Aug. 1118. 

Finlay.

Alexis III., Angelus, Commentus, BYZANTINE EMPEROR,—takes refuge at court of Saladin, after 1183—returns to Constantinople, 1185-6—deposses his brother, Isaac II., and seizes the throne, 8 Apr. 1195—urchases peace of Frederick Barbarossa, 1195—of Sultan Moed- din, of Angora, 1197—concludes commercial treaty with Venice, 1198—provokes hostility of Kaikhosrou I. of Iconium, 1198—besieges the rebel, Chryses, in Proskon; concludes treaty with him, 1199—purchases peace of Rockneddin, 1200—puts down rebellion of Ivan in Thrace by treachery, 1200—besieged in Constantinople by Crusaders, under Dandolo, 23 Jun. to 17 Jul. 1203—abandons the city, and flies to Italy, 18 Jul. 1203—Isaac II., and his son, Alexis IV., placed on the throne, 18 Jul, and 1 Aug. 1203—Isaac dies; *Nicolas Canabys* elected, between 25 and 28 Jan., after 8 Feb. 1204—Canabys dechored; Alexis IV. strangled by *Alexis V., (Ducas, Murzuphizus,)* 5 Feb., 8 Feb., 28 Jan., 1204—Alexis III. returns to Greece, early in 1205—Constantinople stormed by the Crusaders; Alexis V. escapes, 12-13 Apr. 1204—Theodore
ALEXIS—ALFONSO.

Lascaris elected emperor, flies to Asia, 13-14 Apr. 1204—Alexis V. blinded by his father-in-law, Alexis III.; taken by the Crusaders, and thrown from the top of the Crusader Column, 1204—Alexis III. taken prisoner at Corinth, by Boniface, Marquis of Montferrat, and sent to Lombardy, 1205—escapes, and takes refuge with Kakhbasou, of Iconium, after 1205, 1210&c.—taken by Theodore Lascaris, and confined in a monastery till his death, 1210. a Finlay. b Gibbon.

a Smith's Dict. d Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Alexis (Alexei) Michailowitz, CZAR OF RUSSIA,—b, at Moscow, (10 Mar. 1629, o. s.) 20 Mar. 1630—succeeds his father, Michael Romanoff, 12-13 Jul. 1645—in succession to Moscow, Alexis saves the life of his guardian, Morosoff, 1648—defeated by John Casimir in election for the throne of Poland, 1648—declares war against Poland, after taking the Cossacks under his protection, 6 Jun. 1654—treaty of Niemitz, or Wilna, with John Casimir; Alexis gains Smolensk, &c., Nov. 1656—makes war upon Charles Gustavus of Sweden, summer 1657—makes war upon Poland again, 1658—armistice with Sweden, 23 Apr. 1658—Treaty of Cardis with Sweden, 21 Jun. 1661—Truce of Andrussoff, for 13 years, with Poland, 30 Jan. 1667—revolt of the Cossacks, 1668—heaved by Stenko Rasin, 1669—who is given up to Alexis and put to death; revolt suppressed, 1670—Alexis, apprehensive of a war with Sultan Mahomet IV., attempts to form a league against him, 1672—d, (29 Jan. 1676, o. s.) 5 Feb. 1677.


Alfani, Domenico, di Paris, painter,—b, at Perugia, 1483—d, after 1553, about 1540. a Bryant.


Alfani, Orazio, di Paris, painter,—b, at Perugia, about 1510—d, 1583.


Alfaro y Gomez, Juan de, painter,—b, at Cordova, 1640—d, 1680.


Alfonso II., (Raymundo), KING OF ARAGON,—b, 1152—succeeds his father, Raymond Berenger V., as Count of Barcelonas; his mother, Petronilla, resigning the crown to him, 1153—recovers possession of Provence, after the death of his cousin, Raymond Berenger II., from Raymond V. of Toulouse, 1167—succeeds Gerard in the County of Roussillon, middle of Jul. 1172—recalled from expedition against the Almohades, by invasion of Sancho VI. of Navarre, 1172—meets Henry II. of England, at Montferrat, and is reconciled with Raymond of Toulouse, middle of Feb. 1173—meets Raymond of Toulouse in Island of Guernica, and concludes treaty with him, 18 Apr. 1176—assists Alfonso IX. of Castile against Cuenza; is released from doing homage to him, 1177—exacts submission from Nica, Jun. 1177—recommences hostilities against Raymond of Toulouse, 1179—takes Melgueir and massacre the inhabitants, spring 1181—submits his quarrel with Count of Toulouse to arbitration, Feb. 1185—makes war upon Boniface of Castellana, 1189—reduces William of Foix, to submission, Jul. 1193—d, at Perpignan, (1234, Hisp. E.) 25 Apr. 1196.


Alfonso III., KING OF ARAGON,—b, 1265—conducts expedition against Don Jaime, and reduces Majorca and Viza, 1285—succeeds his father, Pedro III., 11 Nov. 1285—returns
ALFONSO.

47

to Spain; and is crowned at Saragossa, (Easter,) 14 Apr. 1286—Don Jayme invades his ter-
ritories, Jun. 1286 and 1289—a—receives Mi-
norca from the Almohades, 1286-7—concedes the Privilege of Union, 1287—restores Charles
II. of Anjou to liberty, 29 Aug. 1288—allows
Alfonso de la Cerda to be proclaimed king of
Castile; war with Sancho IV. in consequence,
Sep. 1288—excommunicated by Nicholas IV.,
1289—concludes Treaty of Tarascon with
Philip the Fair, Charles of Valois, &c.; and
restores Majorca to his uncle, Feb. 1291—b—
at Barcelona, 18 Jun. 1291.

Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Alfonso IV., (the Courteous.), King of Ara-
gon,—b—Feb. 1290—defeats Pisans off Cag-
liari, who consent to hold Sardinia as a fief
under him, 1323—succeeds his father, Jayme
II., 31 Oct. 1327 —crowned at Saragossa, (Pentecost,) 22 May 1328—makes war upon the
Genoese, whose fleets ravaged the coasts,
1331, b 1330—Pope John XXII. (or XIIII.)
vainly attempts to mediate between him and
the Genoese, 1333—marries, as second wife,
Leonora of Castile, 6 Feb. 1329—revolt of
Don Pedro, his eldest son, 1330—b—at Barce-
loona, 24 Jan. 1336.a

a Art de Vérifier les Dates.  b Dunham.

Alfonso (the Magnanimous, the Wise) V.,
King of Aragon, I, of Sicily, I, of Naples,—b—1358—marries Mary of Castile, 29 Jun.
1355—succeeds his father Ferdinand the Just,
2 Apr. 1416—visits Sicily on his way against
Sardinia and Corsica, 12 Feb. 1420—adopted
as successor by Joanna II. of Naples, 24 Sep.
1420—arrives at Naples, to carry on the war
against Louis of Anjou, beginning of Oct.
1421—loses the confidence of Joanna, after
his success, 1422—imprisons the sones-
chal, Caraccioli, May 1423—takes Naples by
storm; his adoption revoked, 21 Jun. 1423—
leaves Naples, 2 Oct. 1423—makes a descent
on Marseilles, 4 Nov. 1423—joins Florence,
Venice, &c., against Milan, 27 Jan. 1426.b
acknowledges Pope Martin V., after 29 Jul.
1429—returns to Sicily, 1431—attacks Tro-
pea; takes Island of Gerboa, 1432—Louis dies,
15 Nov. 1435—Joanna dies, 2 Feb. 1435—
Alfonso blockades Gaeta, and is defeated and
made prisoner by the Genoese, at Island of
Ponza, 5 Aug. 1435—released by Filippo Maria
Visconti, of Milan, Aug. or Sep. 1435—returns
to Gaeta, and vainly attacks Naples, after
2 Feb. 1436—René of Anjou arrives at Naples,
19 May 1438—Alfonso besieges Naples in
vain, 1438—loses Castelnuovo, 24 Aug. 1439
—Eugenius IV. refuses him the investiture of
Naples, and assists René; but concludes peace
with Alfonso, end of 1441—Alfonso takes
Naples, 1-2 Jun. 1442—reduces almost the
whole kingdom, before end of 1442—concludes
with Eugenius, 14 Jun. 1443—confirmed by
Bull, 6 Jul. 1443—a—war with Genoa continues,
1450-8—joins Venice, &c., against Milan, Apr.
1452—joins Venice, Milan, and Florence, against
the Turks, 17 Jul. 1455—b— at Naples, 28* or 27 b Jun. 1458.

a Art de Vérifier les Dates.  b Sismondi.

Alfonso I., (the Catholic), King of the
Asturias, (Leon.) —b—695—marries daughter
of Pelayo, 713—chosen to succeed Faviola,
739—first insurrection against the Moors, 740 b
—drives them out of almost all Galicia, (legend-
ary,) 742 b—gains Astorga, 743 b—acquires
Leon, &c., (legendary,) 744 b—expels the Moors
entirely from Galicia, Leon, and Castile, (legend-

b Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Alfonso (Afasus, Alfonso,) II., (the Chaste),
King of the Asturias, (Leon, Oviedo,)—suc-
cedes Bermudo I., 14 Sep. 791—offers the
succession of his kingdom to Charlemagne,
795—dethroned and confined in a monastery,
but soon restored, 802 b—treaty with the Mos-
lems, (190, A. H.) 806—defeated by Obesdall-
lah, (209,) 824—a—defeats Mohammed near
Lugo, about 830—abdicates the throne, 833 b

Alfonso III., (the Great.), King of the
Asturias, (Leon,) —b—848—succeeds his father,
Ordoño I., 866—driven from his throne by
Fruela of Galicia, takes refuge in Alava, but
soon restored, 867—wars successfully against
the Moors, from 870—totally defeats the
Toledans, at the Orbedo, 874—concludes
peace with Mohammed I. of Cordova, summer
881, 874, 895—suppresses revolt of Ano,
895—a—Witiza, 894—a—routes Ahmed (Abu
el Casim,) at Zamora, (288, A. H.) 901—leads
expedition against Toledo, 904—suppresses
revolt of his son Garcia, 907—releases Garcia,
and abdicates in his favour, Dec. 910—a—leads
expedition against the Moors, 912—b at Zama-
ora, 20 Dec. 912, a—end of 910.b

a Art de Vérifier les Dates.  b Conde.


Alfonso I., (the Brave), King of Castile,
VI. of Leon,—b—1030—succeeds his father,
Ferdinand I., in Leon, 27 Dec. 1065—a—attacked
and defeated at Pisuerga, by his brother,
Sancho II. of Castile, 19 Jul. 1067, b 1065—
defeats Sancho; and is defeated and taken
prisoner by him at Valpellige, 14 Jul. 1070,a
1071—escapes and takes refuge with Almu-
man of Toledo, 1071—returns to Zamora, re-
covers Leon, acquires Castile, after Apr. 1073,a
1073—deprives his brother, Garcia, of Galicia,
1077—marries Agnes of Aquitaine, 1074—assists
Almanun of Toledo against Mohammed of
Cordova, 1074—wages war successfully against
Yahia ben Ismael of Toledo, 1078-87—ac-
quires part of Navarre, 1081 b—lays siege to
Toledo, 1083—takes it, 25 May 1085—makes
himself master of Coria, 1086—recalled from
siege of Saragossa, by invasion of Almoravid,
attacked by Yussef ben Tuschin, and Ben Abdi
of Seville, near Zalaica, (13 Redgeb 479, A. H.)
23 Oct. 1086, c (10 Ramadhan 480,) 9 Dec.
1087, a—substitutes the Roman for the Mos-
Arabic Liturgy, 1090—replaces Santarem, Lis-
bon, and Cintra, 1093—a—confers the govern-
ment of his Lusitania conquests on Henry of
Bensamou, 1095—wages war against the Almoravi-
des, 1098—again defeated, 9—suppresses
Sancho, slain, by Ali ben Yussef, near Udés,
(510,) 29 May 1108—b— at Toledo, 29 or
30 Jun. 1109.\footnote{Art de Vérifier les Dates.}  
\footnote{Nouv. Blog. Gen.}  
\footnote{Dunham.}

**Alfonso (Raymundi, Petrus Reinwaldus, the Emperor) II., King of Castile, VII. (VII.) of Leon.** 1125-6—proclaimed king of Galicia, by his mother Urraca, 1112—succeeds him, 8 or 10 Mar. 1126—reverses the places which had been held by Alfonso I. of Aragon, 1127-9—marries Berengaria of Barcelona, 1128—assists Ramiro II. of Aragon, and Garcia-Ramiro IV. of Navarre, against the Moors; takes Saragossa, late in 1134—crowned at Leon Emperor of Spain, (Pentecost,) 26 May 1135—at war with Alfonso-Henriquez of Portugal, and Garcia-Ramiro of Navarre, 1136-7—invades Navarre, and besieges Pumpluma; defeated by Garcia in a sortie, 24 Apr. 1140—concludes armistice with Garcia, May 1140. Preparing for war with Navarre, in alliance with Yahi ben Ghania, resists the advance of the Almohades, and takes Baeza, Calatrava, Almeria, &c., 1146-8—invades Andalusia and besieges Cordova, 1150—defeats (?) Cid Yusuf at Jaen, 1157—\footnote{Art de Vérifier les Dates.}  

**Alfonso (the Noble, the Good) III., (VIII. or IX.) King of Castile.**—b. 11 Nov. 1155—succeeds his father, Sancho III., in Castile, 31 Aug. 1158—marries Eleanor, daughter of Henry II. of England, 1170—defeats the Moors, and acquires Cuenca, 1177—attacked by Ferdinand of Leon, 1177—makes peace with him, 1178—defeated by the Almohades at Sorillo, 1185—assisted by Alfonso IX. of Leon, and ravages Andalusia, end of 1189—menaces Algeciras, and defies Yusuf ben Yussef, who proclaims Aljucel, 1194—defeated and wounded by Yusuf, at Alarcon, (g Schaban 691, A. H.) 18-19 Jul. 1194—besieged in Toledo, by Yusuf, 1196—makes war upon Alfonso of Leon; till reconciled by the nobles and prelates, 1196-7—reduces several places in Portugal, 1199—wrests Alava, Bisaya, and Guipuscoa, from Navarre, 1200—with Pedro II. of Aragon, and Sancho VII. of Navarre, defeats Mohammed al Nasir, at Las Navas de Tolosa, (9 Saphur 609,) 17 Jul. 1212—\footnote{Art de Vérifier les Dates.}  

**Alfonso (El Sabio, the Wise or Learned, the Astrologer) X., (IX., IX.) King of Castile and Leon.**—b. 1231—recognized as heir by the Cortes at Burgos, 1223—serves against the Moors, 1243—at the taking of Seville, 23 Nov. 1248—marries Yolande of Aragon, 1249—succeeds his father, Ferdinand III., 30 May 1252—concludes treaty with Alfonso III. of Portugal, 1253 or 1254—becomes a candidate for Imperial crown, 1256—chosen Emperor by part of the Electors, 21 Mar. 1257—subjugates the Moors in Algarve, 1257—his brother Henry revolts, and is defeated, 1259, 1255—Moors of Murcia revolt, (609, A. H.) 1261—Mohammed ben Al Ahmad, of Granada, revolts and defeats Alfonso at Alcalá ben Sait, (606,) 1262—Alfonso defeats Mohammed and the Murcians at Alcalá Real, 1263—applies to Pope Urban IV. for the investiture of the Empire, 1265—excludes treaty of Alcalá with Mohammed, (664,) 1266—revolves at Lara and Valencia, 1270—rebels retire to court of Mohammed, 1275—pardoned by Alfonso, 1274—appeals to Pope Gregory X., at Council of Lyon, respecting the investiture, summer 1274—meets Gregory at Beaucaire, beginning of 1275—his army defeated near Ejeja, by Yacub III. of Morocco, (15 Rabia I. 674,) 8 Sep. 1275—the Infante, Don Ferdinand, dies, 1275—Cortes at Segovia declares Don Sancho heir; Yolanda retires into Aragon, 1276—defeated by Yacub, near Seville, (12 Rabia I. 676,) 13 Aug. 1277—makes peace with the Moorish sovereigns, (end of Ramadhan 676,) Feb. 1278—Yolanda returns to her husband, 1278—Alfonso lays siege to Algeciras, 1280—lays siege to Bures, respecting the succession, 1 Mar. 10 Jul. 1279—Alfonso retakes the Algeziras raised, (12 Rabia I. 678,) 23 Jul. 1279—meeting respecting the succession at Dax, 1280—Alfonso defeated by Mohammed of Granada, 1280 and 1281—Don Sancho rebels against him, and makes alliance with Mohammed, 1282—surrenders Sancho at Seville, 8 Nov. 1282—Alfonso, in alliance with Yacub of Morocco, makes war upon him, 1283—confirms his disinheritance, 20 Apr. and 22 Jun. 1283—receives submission of Sancho, and annuls his disinheritance, 23 Mar. 1284—\footnote{Art de Vérifier les Dates.}  

**Alfonso XI. (the Avenger), King of Castile and Leon.**—b. 1310—succeeds his father, Ferdinand IV., 17 Sep. 1312—the Infantes, Don Pedro and Don Juan, with Maria, his grandmother, appointed regents, 1314—the Infantes defeated and killed near Granada, by Ismael I., 26 Jun. 1319—Maria dies, 1 Jun. 1322—declares his intention to govern alone, at Cortes of Valladolid, 1324—assassinates Juan el Tuerto, 1325—his general, Don Manuel, defeats Mohammed IV. near Cordova, beginning of Nov. 1328—loses Gibraltar to the Moors, 1329—defeats Mohammed near Teba, 1330—in alliance with Alfonso IV. of Portugal, defeats Yusuf, of Granada, and Abu'l Hassan Ali, of Morocco, at the Salado, 29-30 Oct. 1340—lays siege to Algeciras, 3 Aug. 1342—takes it, 26 Mar. 1344—lays siege to Gibraltar, spring 1349—\footnote{Art de Vérifier les Dates.}  

**Alfonso, Infante of Castile.**—b. 13 Nov. 1453— proclaimed King of Castile by Alp of Toledo, at the plain of Ávila, instead of Henry IV., 5 Jun. 1465—engages Henry in the indecisive battle of Olmedo, 21 Aug. 1467—takes Segovia, and captures the Queen, 27 Aug. 1467—\footnote{Art de Vérifier lesDates.}  

visits Spain, France, and England, 1504—succeeds his father, Ferdinand I., 27 Jan. 1505—joins the League of Cambrai, and is created Gonsalouer of the Church, 19 Apr. 1509—destroys the Venetian fleet upon the Y. 22 Dec. 1509—excommunicated by Julius II., 9 Aug. 1510—contributes to the victory of the French at Ravenna, (Easter) 11 Apr. 1512—visits Rome, is imprisoned by Julius, but escapes by aid of Fabrizio Colonna, summer 1512—assists at the entry of Leo X. into the Lateran, and is reinstated by him, 11 Apr. 1513—I.0 attempts to seize Ferrara, end of 1519—joins the French against Leo, autumn 1521—attacked by him, excommunicated, and Ferrara placed under an interdict, late in 1521—censures removed by Adrian VI., 1522—re-
covers Reggio, 29 Sep. 1523—recovers Modena, 5-6 Jun. 1527—joins the league for the delivernce of Cherst VII., 15 Nov. 1527—attacked by Clement VII. 1528—agrees to submit his dispute with the See to the Em-
peror, 21 Mar. 1530—confirmed in his possessions by Charles V., by sentence given at 
Cologne, 21 Dec. 1530—and published, 21 Apr. 1531—b. 31 Oct. 1534. a Art de Vérité 
les Dates. b Rosso. c Biog. Univ. 
Alfonso IX, KING OF LEON,—succeeds his father, Ferdinand II., 27 Jan. 1188—knighed by Alfonso III. of Castile; accompanies him against the Moors; 1188-9—marries his cousin Teresa of Portugal, 1190—his marriage pr
ounced null by Celente III., and by a council convened at Salamanca, 1191, a 1192 —excommunicated, and Leon and Portugal laid under an interdict, 1192-3—consents to a separation, 1195— at war with Alfonso III. of Castile, 1196-7—marries Berengaria of Castile, 1197—excommunicated by Innocent III., and Leon laid under an Interdict, 1202—b —consents to a separation, 1204—at war with Alfonso III. of Castile; peace mediated by Innocent, 1210—violates the peace, and acquires some disputed possessions from Castile, 1212—takes Alcántara from the Moors, by help of Alfonso III. of Castile, 1214, b 1215—invades Castile, Sep. 1217—in alliance with his son, Ferdinand III. of Castile, makes war upon Mohammed Ibn Hud, 1225—defeats Ibn Hud near Merida, 1320, b 1231 c—b. at Villamavera de Sarria, 23 Sep. 1230. a Dunam. b Art de Vérité les Dates, c Dunam. 
Alfonso II, KING OF NAPLES,—b. 1448—Due to lack of Cabala, assists Roberto Mal-


Alfonso, Pedro, (Peter Alphonse, Rabbi Moses Sephardi), theologian and physician,—b. at Huesca, 1562—embraces Christianity, 1106 —b. about 1140.

Alfonso I., (Henriques), KING OF PORTU-
GAL,—b. at Guimarães, 1094, b 1110—succeeds his father, Henry of Burgundy, as Count of Portugal, under guardianship of his 
mother, Theresa of Castile, 1112—defeats his mother near the fortress of Guimarães, and assumes the government, 1128—defeats Alfonso Raymundo of Castile, and makes himself independent, 1137—defeats five Moorish 
kings at Campo Ourique, (Cabeça de Rêis), and is proclaimed king, 25 Jul. 1139—receives in 
function of the Cortes at Lamego, 1139 or 1143—defeated by the Almoravides, 1144—
takes Santarem, 1145, a 1146—takes Lisbon by assistance of fleet of William Longsword and English crusaders, 25 Oct. 1147, a b 1148—reduces Alcazar do Sal, 1158—takes Cesim-
bra, Beja, and Evora, 1165—takes Badajoz from Ferdinand II. of Leon, and is taken prisoner by him, 1167—defeats Moors at Ar-
outes, (572, a.ii.) 1176—encounters Yussef abu Yaerub at Santarem, kills him, and is de-

Alfonso II., (o Gordo, the Fat), KING OF 
PORTUGAL,—b. 23 or 25 Apr. 1185—succeeds his father, Sancho I., 1191 or 1212—
defeated by Alfonso IX. of Leon, renounces his pretensions to his sister's heritages, 1212—
defeats the Moors at Alcazar do Sal, end of Sep. 1217—gains other victories over them, 1220—b—excommunicated by Honorius III., and his kingdom laid under an Interdict; cen-

Alfonso III, KING OF PORTUGAL,—b. 5 
May 1210—called from France to be regent of Portugal, 1245—succeeds his brother, Sancho II., 1248—drives the Moors out of the Al-
garves, 1251—disputes with Alfonso X. of Castile, terminated by mediation of Innocent IV., 1252—b—repudiates Mathilde de Dammartin of Boulogne-sur-Mer, and marries Beatrix de Guzman, 1254—excommunicated by Innocent IV., and Portugal laid under an Interdict, 1257—censures removed, and mar-

Alfonso IV., (the Brave, the Proud), KIN-
G OF PORTUGAL,—b. at Coimbra, 8 Feb. 1290 or 1291—revolts against his father, Dinis, 1290—makes himself master of Coimbra, and other places; encounters his father near Leyrin, in an indecisive battle, 1321—b—his
mother, Isabel, or Elizabeth, composes the dispute, 1322 a—contest renewed, 1323—arrangement again effected by his mother, 1324—succeeds his father, 7 Jan. 1325—makes war upon Alfonso XI. of Castile, in behalf of his daughter, 1326— in alliance with him, takes part in the battle of Salado, 30 Oct. 1340—defeats the Moors at sea, 1342, a 1347—murders the Don Íñiz de Castro, 1355—his son Don Pedro revolts in consequence; but is reconciled by the Abp of Braga, 1356, 12 May 1357.

* Art de Vérifier les Dotes.


Alfonso V., (the African) KING OF PORTUGAL.—b. 1432—succeeds his father, Duarte, under regency of his mother, 9 Sep. 1438—reigny taken from her by Cortes, and given to his uncle, Don Pedro, 1439—assumes the government, and marries Don Pedro’s daughter Isabel, 1446 a or 1448 b—declares Don Pedro a rebel; defeats and slays him at the Alfarrobeira, 20 May 1449—punishes Don Pedro’s accusers, 1450—takes Alcazar-Seguer, 18 Oct. 1457, a 1458 a—vanished near Couta, 1464—takes Azilda, Tangier, &c., 24 Aug. 1471— allies himself to Juana, reputed daughter of Henry IV. of Castile, and is proclaimed King of Castile, 1474 or 1475—defeated at Toro by Ferdinand V. of Castile, 1 Mar. 1476—seeks assistance of Louis XI. at Tours; detained by Louis, Sep. 1476—secretly quits his court, 24 Sep. 1477—arrives in Portugal, 15 Nov. 1477—renounces his pretensions to Castile, by peace of Alcacebas, 24 Sep. 1479 b—b. at Cintra, 28 Aug. 1451. a Dunham.

b Ferreras.

c Art de Vérifier les Dotes.

Alfonso VI., King of Portugal.—b. 21 Aug. 1643—succeeds his father, Joam IV., under guardianship of his mother, 6 Nov. 1656—takes government from her and intrusts it to the Count of Castel Melhor, Jun. 1662—marries Mary of Savoy, 1663—his abdication required by the nobles, through the intrigues of his brother, Don Pedro, Oct. 1667—deserted by his queen; compelled to abdicate in favour of his brother; and banished to the Island of Terecira, 23 Sep. a 24 Sep. c 21—2 Nov. 1667—proceedings of Don Pedro sanctioned by the Cortes, Jan. 1668—treaty of peace concluded with Spain, at Lisbon; the independence of Portugal acknowledged, 13 Feb. 1668 a—Mary of Savoy obtains the dissolution of her marriage with Alfonso, 24 Mar. 1668—and marries Don Pedro, 2 Apr. 1668—Alfonso brought to Cintra, 1675—b. there, 12 Sep. 1683.

a Art de Vérifier les Dotes. b Dunham.


Alford, in Scotland.—Montrose defeats Baillie at, 2 Jul. 1645.


Alford, Michael, (Flood, Griffith,) ecclesiastical writer.—b. at London, 1845 a 1857 b—enters Society of Jesuits, 1607—b. at St Omer, 1651—2. a Biol. Univ. b Rees’ Cyc.

Alfred, (Elfrid, the Atheling.)—sent with his mother and brother to his uncle Richard of Normandy, 1013—decayed into England, and murdered at Ely, 1038 a 1042 b. a Anglo-Sax. Chron. c Henry of Huntingdon.

Alfred of Beverley, (Alfredus Beverlawiesi, echronicler.—d, about 1130.

Alfred, (Elfrid, the Great.) King of England,—b. at Wantage, 849 a—sent by his father, Ethelwulf, to Rome; anointed by Leo IV, 853—accompanies his father to Rome, 855—returns to England, 856—a invested with a subordinate kingdom after accession of his brother, Ethelred, 866—marries Alswitha, 868—assists Burhred of Mercia against the Danes, 868—defeats the Danes at Ashdown, early in 871—succeeds Ethelred in Wessex, (after Easter,) after 14 Apr. 871 b—defeats the Danes at Wilton, early in summer 871 b—after nine pitched battles in one year, makes peace with “the army,” late in 871 b—defeats the Danes at sea, 875—makes peace with them at Wareham, 876— and at Exeter, before harvest 877 b—dispossessed of his kingdom by the Danes, after 6 Jan. 878—banished, 10 Mar. 878—comes to a truce, (after Easter,) after 23 Mar. 878—musters an army at Egbert’s Stone, near Selwood Forest, between 5 and 12 May 878—defeats the Danes at Ethandun, between 6 and 13 May 878—is godfather to king Guthrum, at Aller, Jun. 878—defeats the Danes at sea, 882—sends assistance to Christians in India, 883 b—defeats the Danes at Rochester, 884 a 885 b—rebuids and fortifies London, 886 a—Danes of Northumbria and East Anglia swear fealty to him, 893—campaigns against Hasting, 893 to 897 b—(6 nights before All-Hallow.) a 7 Kal. Nov. Indict. IV.) 26 Oct. 901. a Asser. b Anglo-Sax. Chron.

Algar, (Elfgar.) Earl of Mercia, &c.,—receives earldom of E. Anglia, on Harold’s baptism, 1061—removed on Harold’s return, 1052—restored at Godwin’s death, Apr. or May 1053—bished by the Witenagemot at London, (7 nights before Mid-Lent,) 20 Mar. 1055 b—assisted by the Irish, and by Griffith of N. Wales, ravages Herefordshire, and is reinstated in his possessions, end of Oct. 1055—succeeds his father, Leofric, in earldom


Alhambra, the, ('Kalat al-hamra, or Alcazaba al-Omra?) at Granada, Spain,—first building erected by Habus al Makezen of Granada? after 1019—attacked by Ben Hud? (540, A.H.) end of 1145—built (rebuilt?) by Mohammed Ibn al-Ahum of Granada, 1248 a—augmented and improved by his son (Abd al-Mansur) Mohammed II., (676), 1277-8 b—

Othman as Caliph, (35, A. H.), 655-6, 15 Jun. 656—defeats Ayesha, Telha, and Zobeir, near Bassorah, (Battle of the Camel, or Khairibah, (10 Guimadhi I. 36), 4 Nov., 1 Dec. 656— at war with Moawiyah, (37), 657 ¹⁄₂—submits his cause to arbitration, and is deceived, (40), 660—stabbed in the mosque at Cufa (17 Ramadan 40), 23rd Jan. 661—by, (19, 20, or 21 Ramadan 40), 25, 26, or 27 Jan. 661.⁸

Okeley.⁹ * Nouv. Biog. Univ.⁹


Ali Pacha of Joannina, (Arslan), Vizier of Emin, — b. at Tepelini, about 1744, before 1750—marries daughter of Pacha of Delvino, about 1765—procures the capital punishment of his father-in-law, 1770—makes himself master of Tepelini, about 1775—executes the firman of death against Selim, Pacha of Delvino, before 1780—appointed Pacha of Trikala, and Derwend Pacha of Roumili, 1783—begins to attack the pachalik of Joannina, with Paleopolu of Etolia, 1786—commands under Yusuf Pacha, against Austria and Russia, 1787—commences intrigues with Russia, 1788—seizes the pachalik of Joannina, and is confirmed in it by the Sultan, end of 1788—extends his dominion over Emin, Acanania, Etolia, &c., 1788-93—first attacks the Suliots, spring 1790—marches against Suli, and is routed, Jul. 1792—massacres the Christians of the Kimara mountains, 16 Apr. 1797—enters into correspondence with Napoleon, summer 1797—Napoleon incites him to revolt, summer 1798—attacks the French; takes Butrinto and Prevesa, Oct. 1798—made a pacha of three tails, or vizier, 1799—renews his attacks upon the Suliots, 1802—massacres them after their surrender, 12 Dec. 1803—appointed Roumily-Vaisay, 1804—extends his power over the whole of Greece, except Buotia and Attica, 1806—banishes Ismael Pacho Bey, 1807—promotes the conclusion of peace between Turkey and Great Britain, 1809—seizes the pachalik of Berat, 1809—his power restricted by the Sultan, 1810—takes Argyro-Castro and Gurdiki, 1811-12—in disgrace with the Porte, 1812-13—in disgrace with the Porte, 1813—fails in his designs upon Parga, 1814—his palace at Tepelini destroyed by fire, 1818—acquires Parga, Apr. 1819—attempts to procure the murder of Ismael Pacho Bey, at Constantinople, Feb. 1820—proscribed by the Porte, and attacked by the European Pachas, early in 1820—invokes the aid of the Greek Hefairists, May 1820—destroys Joannina, Aug. 1820—deserted by his sons, Sep. 1820—besieged in the fortresses at Joannina, Sep. 1820.
—Greek insurrection breaks out, Mar. 1821—surrenders to Kurschild Pacha, Feb. 1822—put to death by order of the Sultan, 5 Feb. 1822.


Aliberti, Gian Carlo, *painter,* b. at Asti, 1680—d. about 1740.

Alibrandi, Girolamo, *painter,* b. 1470—studies under Da Vinci, 1497—d. at Messina, 1524.


a Act de Vérer les Dates. b Dunham. c Vedler.


**Aliens,** Alien merchants permitted to trade in this realm, by Magna Charta, 19 Jun. 1216; and Act, 9 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 1, 1335—chartered, by Acts, 27 Edw. III. st. 2, c. 26, 1353; and 2 Ric. II. st. 1, c. 1, 1378-9—distress against, for debt, (Stat. Westminster, 1.) 3 Edw. I. c. 23, 1274-5—liability for each other's debts defined, by Act, 27 Edw. III. st. 3, c. 17, 1353—juries, where aliens are parties, to be pur or wholly of their description, 27 Edw. III. st. 2, c. 8, 1353; 28 Edw. III. c. 13, 1354—inquest de mediate librum, 28 Edw. III. c. 18, § 2, 1354—aliens' duties, payable only for goods sold, by Act, 28 Edw. III. c. 13, 1354—regulated by Acts, 11 Hen. IV. c. 7, 1409-10; and 11 Henry VII. c. 14, 1495—Aliens permitted to sell at fairs, if not kept in towns, by Act, 2 Ric. II. st. 1, c. 1, 1378-9—may not enjoy benefits, by Acts, 3 Ric. II. c. 3, 1379-80; 7 Ric. II. c. 12, 1383-4; and 1 Hen. V. c. 7, 1413-14—their privileges regulated and restricted, by Acts, 5 Hen. IV. c. 7 and 9, 1403-4; 6 Hen. IV. c. 4, 1404-5; 18 Hen. VI. c. 4, 1439-40; and 4 Edw. IV. c. 6, 1464—regulated to the taxes, by Act, 9 Hen. IV. c. 7, 1407—not to export gold or silver, by Acts, 27 Hen. VI. c. 3, 1448-9; and 3 Hen. VII. c. 8, 1487—prohibited from taking apprentices and journeymen to handcrafts, by Acts, 1 Ric. III. c. 8, 1483-4; 1 Hen. VII. c. 10, 1485-6:

14 Test.}

**Alibert—Aliens.**

Allmaar, Heinrik von, poet.—d. about 1470. [Reinike de Vos.]

All Martyrs, Festival of,—observed in Eastern Church, before 400—appointed to be kept on May 13, by Boniface IV., 607, a 610, b 611, c

a Hampson. b Schlegel. c Riddle.

All Saints, (All Hallowes, La Toussaint), Festival of,—substituted for All Martyrs, and appointed on Nov. 1, by Gregory IV., 830, a 834, b 835, c

a Riddle. b Schlegel. c Hampson.

All Saints, (Saintes), in West Indies,—discovered by Columbus, 4 Nov. 1495—settled by the French, about 1640.

All Souls, Conmemoration of, (Omnium Fiellium or Animarum Commemoratio, Anima, Les Morts,) on Nov. 2,—instituted by Ouldon, Abbot of Cluny, 998, b before 1100—observed on the Monday after the third Sunday in October, at Milan, until 1582, a Mosheim, Riddle.

b Rees' Cyc. * Art de Vérifier les Dates.

All Souls College, Oxford,—founded by Henry Chichele, Abp of Canterbury, 1437—completed, 1444.

All the Talents, Administration of,—organized by Lord Grenville, 5 Feb. 1806—altered after the death of Charles James Fox, 13 Sep. 1806—dismissed, 23 Mar. 1807.

Allahabad, (Preneg, Pratishthana, Tulimbothra?) in Hindustan,—territory invaded by Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni, 1022 and 1023,—forms part of kingdom of Jumna, 1394-1476—town enlarged and fortified by the Emperor Akbér, between 1559 and 1605—its governor rebels against Mohammed Shah, 1720—Safer Jang, the vizir, obtains the province, 1756—ceded by the Nabob of Oude, 1759—taken by Sir Robert Fletcher, May 1765—assigned, with other territories, to Shah Alum, the Mogul Emperor, by Clive, 12 Aug. 1765—delivered to the British by the Mogul Emperor, end of Dec. 1772—sold to the Nabob of Oude, Sep. 1773—part of the province ceded to the East India Company, 21 May 1775—another portion ceded to the Company, 14 Nov. 1801—the remainder ceded, 23 Nov. 1805. [Benares, Bundecul, &c.]

a Elphinstone.

Allainval, Leonor Jean Christine Soulas, d', dramatic and miscellaneous writer,—b. at Chartres, about 1700—begins to write drama, 1725—b. at Paris, 2 May 1755—L'Ecole des Bourgeois, 1728.

Allamanje, Jean Nicolas Sebastien, natural philosopher, ge,—b. at Lausanne, 1713.—Prof. of Philosophy at Franeker, 1747—at Leyden, 1749—b. there, 2 Mar. 1787.

Allan, David, painter,—b. at Alloa, 13 Feb. 1744—sent to study at Rome by Lord Cathcart, 1764—at London, 1777—master of Acad.
Alley—Alley.

Allege, [Correggio.]


b Erich and Gruber.


Allegri, Francesco, painter,—b. at Gubbio, 1587—d. at Rome, 1663.


Alleuia, Victoria,—legendary victory of St Germanus over the Piets and Saxons at Mold, (Easter), 30 Mar. 430.


b. at London, 1770—Lecturer on Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy at Guy's Hospital, 1804-27—F. R. S., 1807—establishes schools at Lindfield, 1825—d. there, 30 Dec. 1843.


Allenius, Sex. Papinius,—Consul with Q. Palaeanus, (789, a. v. c. 36).


Alley, William, Bp of Exeter,—enters


Allioni, Carlo, physician and botanist, — b. at Turin, 1725 — b. there, 1804. Flora Pode-montana, 1785.


Allenroges, — [B.C.] — oppose Hannibal's passage of the Alps, and afterwards join him, 218 — defeated by Cn. Domitius, Proconsul, at Vindalium, (608, A. c.) 121 — with the Alverienses, defeated by Q. Fabius Maximus, Cos., at the Issara; and subjugated, (6 Id. August, 633, 3 Aug. 121 — their ambassadors at Rome, invited to join Catiline's conspiracy, betray it, (3 Nov. Decemb. 691,) 5 Feb. 62, 63 — rebel, and are defeated by C. Pompeius, Pre tor, near Solonion, 61 — attacked by the Helvetians, at their migration, and defended by Caesar, 58 — attacked by Verecinctorix, 52 — [A.D.] — spoken of, 69.


Allo, Alessandro, (Bronzino), painter, — b. at Florence, 1535—b. 1607.


Allat, Jean, (Elia Marion, L Ecoleine), religious enthusiast, — takes refuge in the Ce- vennes, at the revocation of Edict of Nantes, 1685 — surrenders with his band of Camisards to Marshal Villars, and is conducted to Ge-neva, 9 Oct. 1704 — conducted to Geneva again, by the Duke of Berwick, Jan. 1705 — takes refuge in London, 1706 — fined and pil-loried there, for pretending to prophesy, 2 Dec. 1707 — b. after 1714.

Alma, the, in the Crimia, — Lord Raglan and Marshal St Arnaud defeat Prince Men- zikoff, 20 Sep. 1854.

Almagro, Diego de, Governor of Chili, Conquistador, — b. at Aldea del Rey, 1475 — joins Pizarro and Hernando de Lujuc, at Panama, to make conquests in Terra Firma, 1535 — made governor of the fort of Tumbez by Charles V., 26 Jul. 1529 — made adelantado, 1530 — makes a convention with Don Pedro d' Alvarado, 1531 — b. adelantado of Nuevo Toledo, 1535 — solemnly reconciled to Pizarro, 12 Jun. 1535 — undertakes the conquest of Chili, 1536 — makes war upon Pizarro, 1537 — takes Cuzco, and imprisons Pizarro's broth- ers; defeats Alonzo de Alvarado at the bridge of Abancay, 12 Jul. 1537 — defeated and taken by Pizarro in the valley of Salinas, 6 or 26 Apr. 1538 — found guilty of high treason, strangled, and beheaded, Jun. or Jul. 1538.

Almargia, — Art de Verifier les Dates.

Almain, Jacques, theologian, — b. at Sens, after 1450 — Prof. at the College of Navarre, 1508, 1512 — b. 1515. De Autoritate Eccli- stica, 1512.


ALMANSUR—ALMOHADES.

Wm. IV. c. 57, 13 Aug. 1834.  
² Eng. Cyce.  
⁴ British Almanac.  
⁴ Hallam.  
⁴ De Morgan.

ALMANSUR.  
Almansur, in Spain,—the Duke of Berwick defeats the Earl of Galway and Marquis de los Minas at (14 Apr. o. s.) 25 Apr. 1707.  


Almeida, (Almeyda) Francisco de, Vicero-y of the Indies,—b. at Lisbon, after 1450—serves against the Moors under Ferdinand of Aragon, about 1435—appointed Viceroy by Emmanuel of Portugal; acts out from Belem for the Indies, 25 Mar. 1506—appears before Quiloa, 22 Jul. 1506—reaches Indin, beginning of Oct. 1506—his ships discover Madagascar, early in 1507—his son, Lourenco, takes possession of the Maldives and Ceylon, 1507—subdues Malabar, and Sofala, and the E. coast of Africa, 1507-8—his son killed at Dabul, 1508—imprisons Albuquerque, his successor, and takes and destroys Dabul, 23 Dec. 1508—destroys the combined fleet of Kansu al-Ghori, sultan of Egypt, and Mahmud Shah Begarra, of Guzerat, under Melek Alaz, at Diu, end of 1508, or early in 1509—Albuquerque being released by Fernando de Coutinho, Almeida surrenders the government, and leaves Cochim, 19 Nov. 1509—sails for Europe; 1 Dec. 1509—killed by the natives at Saldanha Bay, 1 Mar. 1510.


Almelooven, Theodor Janssen van, physician, &c.—b. at Mydrecht, 24 Jul. 1657—M. D. Utrecht, 23 Jan. 1681—Prof. of History and Geography at Harderwyk, 1697—of Medicine, 1702—b. at Amsterdam, or Harderwyk, 28 Jul. 1712. De Vitae Stephanorum, 1683—Onomasticon rerum inuentarum, &c., 1684—Fasti Roman. Consil., 1705.

Almenara, in Spain,—Earl of Stanhope and Count Stanhemburg defeat the Marquis de Bay at, 27 Jul. 1710.

Almeria, (Adlerea) in Spain,—joins Abd-el-Rahman I. when he lands in Spain, autumn 755—made a port and naval station by him, 773—Haiaran al-Sulahbi, Emir of Almeria, refuses submission to Mohammed al Mehdii and Suleiman of Cordova, (399, 400, A. H.) 1009-10—his Emirate made irrevocable and hereditary by Hixam II. of Cordova, 1010—appointed jubige by Hixam, 1013—assisted by Ali Ibn Hamud, of Ceuta, rebels against Suleiman, (405-6,) 1015-16—ordered to his government by Ali, he rebel, 1016—proclaims Abd-el-Rahman IV., (408,) 1017—Almeria taken by Ali, Hairan slain, (408,) 1017-18—Zo- harrd al-Sulahbi (Ali-Amwrt) takes Almeria and Murcia, and makes himself an independent sovereign, (408,) 1018—(423,) 1021—bequeathed to Abd el Aziz of Valencia; Abu l-Ahwas Mamm. appointed Emir, who makes himself independent, and founds dynasty of Sanaahodades, (Taghibides,) (132 or 443,) 1041 or 1051—his son, Abu Yahia Mohammed Moazz-eddaullah, succeeds him, (443 or 444,) 1051 or 1052—engaged in the siege of Albit, 1056-8—besieged by Yussuf Ibn Tash- fyin, 1091—Moazz-eddaullah succeeded by his son, Obeid-Allah, (4 Rabia 11, 844,) 26 May 1091—withdraws to Africa; fall of the Sama- haidi dynasty; Almeria taken by the Almora- vides, (Schaban or Ramghad 484,) Sept. or Oct. 1091, (487,) 1094—taken by Alfonso Raimond of Castile, and his allies, 17 Oct. 4 or Nov. 1147, (end of 642,) Apr. or May 1143—blockaded by the Almohades, (846,) 1151—taken, (562,) 1157—besieged by Juyne II. of Aragon, (Saphar 708 or Schaban 709,) summer 1150 to end of Jan. 1151—opens its gates to Mohammed el Aisar, 1159—surrendered to Ferdinand V. of Aragon, by Abdallah el Zagal, Dec. 1490.

⁴ Art de Vérifier les Dates.

B Eneh. Mod.  
⁴ Moorish Chroniclers.

kéi, (Rabia I. 481.) May or Jun. 1088—comes on a third expedition to Spain, acquires Murcia, Granada, Jaen, &c, and returns to Africa, 1096, b 1091,—his generals take Seville, making Mohammed prisoner, (19 or 22 Redge 484,) 6 or 9 Sep. 1091, a and Valencia, (486,) 1092—overthrow the kingdom of Jaides, early in 1094—and kingdom of Valencia, (Redge 495,) Apr. or May 1102, and Yussif for the fourth time visits Spain, and causes his son to be acknowledged as his successor, (Dhu 'Il hajjah 496,) Sep. 1102 b—returns to Marocco, 1105—dies; Ali Ibn Yusuf, his son, succeeds, (3, a or end b of Moharran 500, 498; c) 3, d or end b of Sep. 1106, 1104,—defeat of Alfonso VI. of Castile, at Ucles, 25 May 1108, a—Ali undertakes a Ghazeh against Castile, autumn 1109—war continued 1110 to 1119—victory of Alfonso I. of Aragon, at Cutanda, (19 Rabia I. 24 Rabia II.-514,) 18 Jun. or 23 Jul. 1120, a—revolt of Cordova, 1121— the Almohades make head against Ali, in Africa, 1121—5—invades of Granada by Alfonso, 1125—6—Tashfin Ibn Ali governor of Spain, 1126—34—conquests of the Almohades, 1126—32—defeat and death of Alfonso, before Fraga, 17 Jul. 1134.—victory of Alfonso of Portugal, at Campo Ouriques, 25 Jul. 1139, a—Ali dies, succeeded by Tashfin, his son, (Redge 537, Feb. 1143,—victory of Abu 'l Casim Ahmed Ibn Hosein Ibn Hosai, Al-Rumi, in Algarve, 1144, a—Abu Giafar Hamdadin (Al-Mostanier) proclaimed king at Cordova, (5 Ramadhan 539,) 1 Mar. 1145, b—Valencia, Murcia, &c, revolt, spring 1145—Tashfin, besieged by the Almohades in Oman, perish in attempting to escape to Spain, (27 Ramadhan 540,) 23 Mar. 1145, b—Ibrahim Abu Ishak, his son, proclaimed in Marocco, summer 1145—succeeds in Moharran to Spain, 1145—9 the Almohades enter Spain and gradually acquire the supremacy, 1146—9 Ibrahim taken in Marocco by Abd-el-Mumen, and put to death, (end of Shoual 541,) beginning of Apr. 1147, c—Almoravides driven out of Spain, take refuge in Balearic Isles, 1155—6—subdued in Africa and the Balearic Isles by Mohammed Abu Abdallah, and finally suppressed, 1208. a Dunham. b Art de Vérité les Dates. c U. K. S. Blg. Diet.

Alnager, (Aubagner,)—office originated, 1197—appointments made by royal letters patent, 1323—first mentioned in Statutes, 1328—abolished by Act, 11 and 12 Wm. III. c 1608—700 a. b. c. Eyre.

Alnwick, in Northumberland,—besieged by Malcolm III. of Scotland: who is defeated and killed there by Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, 13 Nov. 1093,—William the Lion, of Scotland, defeated and taken there, by Ranulph de Glanvile, 13 Jul. 1174—taken by Robert Bruce, early in 1238—fortified, 1411—castle restored by Algernon, 4th Duke of Northumberland, 1837—58.

Alogi, (Alogiani,) Antitrinitariarum Sectaries, —fl. 200 to 1100, a—(Beryllians, Theodotians.) c Biddle, Conv. Lex.

Alombrades, Religious Sectaries of Spain,—first mentioned, 1575—re-appear, and are suppressed by the Inquisition, 1623, a—Riddle.

Alompra, (Aloyn P'hora,) Birnisse Sovereign,—b. 1711, a—revolts against the King of Pegu, 1752—gains possession of Ava, autumn 1753—founds Rangoon, 1755—b—near Martaban, 15 May 1760.


Alonso [Alfons.] a

Alopas, Lorenzo de, (Laurentius Francisci de,) printer,—fl. 1484 to 1500.

Aloupas, David, diplomatist,—b. at Wiborg, 1769—ambassador to Sweden, arrested by Gustavus IV., 3 Mar. 1808—sent to Russia, 25 Jun. 1808—negotiates the Peace of Fredriksham, with Sweden, 17 Sep. 1809—ambassador to Wurtemberg, 1811—charged with the administration of Lorraine, by the Allied Sovereigns, 14 Jul. 1815—b at, Berlin, 13 Jun. 1831.

Aloupas, Maximilian, diplomatist,—b. at Wiborg, 21 Jan. 1748—ambassador to Berlin, 1791, 1812, 1806—d at, Frankfurt on the Main, 16 May 1832.

Alost, (Aloet,) in Belgium,—taken by the Spanish mutineers, 1576—plundered by Duke of Anjou, 1582—taken by Turrenne, and dismantled, 1667—abandoned to the Allies, May 1706.

Aloysius of Padua, architect,—employed by Theodoric the Great to restore the public buildings and aqueducts of Rome, between 500 and 525.


Alpaca (Lace) Wool, [llama.]

Alphabet. [Epicharmus, Euclidean, &c.]


Alphesi, (Jean Bibract, Jac., Al-Fes,) Rebii,—b. in, 1013 —writes the Siphora, or Little Talmud, at Cordova, about 1090—d at Lucena, 1103. a Nouv. Bgl. Gen.

Alphose de France, (the Lion,) Count of Poitiers and Toulouse,—b. 11 Nov. 1220,—marries Jeanne, heiress of Raymond VII. of Toulouse, 1237—knighted, 24 Jul. 1241—made Count of Poitiers by his brother, St Louis, 1241—shares the Regency with Queen
Blanche, summer 1248—conducts reinforcements to the Crusaders, at Damietta, autumn 1249—succeeds Raymond, his father-in-law, 27 Sep. 1249—taken prisoner at the death at Mansurah, 5 Apr. 1250—released, 6 May 1250—returns to France, and takes possession of Toulouse, 25 Mar 1251—embarks in St Louis' second Crusade, end of May 1270—d. at Corneto, 21 Aug. 1271.

Alphonso (Alouaine) Tablas,—completed under the patronage of Alonzo X. of Castile, 1252.

Alphonso. [Alouso.]

Alpine Club, founded in London, 1858.

Alpini, (Alpini,) Prospero, physician, botanist.—b. at Marostica, 23 Nov. 1553.—M. D., Padua, 28 Aug. 1578—visits Egypt, 12 Sep. 1580 to beginning of Jul. 1581—returns to Venice, and becomes physician to the fleet of Andrea Doria, 1586—Prof. of Botany, at Padua, 1593—d. there, 5 Feb. 1617.—De Medicina Aegyptiorum, 1611.—De Plantis Exoticis, 1627.

Alpujarras, (Alpujarras, Albuscherat.)
[Granada, &c.]


Alsace, (Elzas, Alsietin, Alsatia,)—the name first used by Fredegarius, about 630-40—Beneficiary Duchi of, with that of Suabia, held by Gunden, about 650—by Boniface, 656—obtained by Andrew of Aug. 869—obtained by Adalric (Athe) about 862—Aulbrecht succeeds him, 860—his son, Luwinfried, succeeds, about 722—the ducal dignity abolished by Pepin, 768—assigned to Lothaire, at the division of the Empire of Louis le Débonnaire, at Worms, 30 May 859—acquired by Louis of Germany, after the victory of Fontenai, 25 Jun. 841—reverts to Lothaire, at the new division of the Empire, at Verdun, Aug. 843—at his death, with the rest of Lorraine, passes to his son, Lothaire, 22 Sep. 855—who revives the ducal dignity in favour of his son Hurolph, 867—at the death of Lothaire, Charles the Bold seizes Lorraine, Aug. Sep. 869—Alsace assigned to Louis of Germany, at the meeting by the Meuse, 8 Aug. 870—at his death falls to the share of his son, Charles the Fat, Aug. 875—Hugues rebels, is taken by Charles, blinded, and forced to assume the monastic habit, 885—Lorraine bestowed by Arnulf of Germany on his natural son Zventibold, at Worms, Jun. 895—Alsace revolts at Arnulf's death, early in 900—Zventibold defeated and killed near the Meuse, 13 Aug. 900—Charles the Simple deprived of Alsace by Conrad I. of Germany, end of 911—Charles recovers it, middle of 913—Burchard I., obtains duchy of Suabia, 916—Henry the Fowler disputes the possession of Lorraine with Charles, early in 919—Charles enters Alsace, and Alsace recovered by Henry of Germany, and re-united to Suabia, 925—Hermann I., obtains the duchy after Burchard's death, 2 May 926—Ludolf, his son-in-law, and son of Otho I., succeeds him, after 10 Dec. 949—revolts against his father, 953—and is deprived of his duchies; Burchard II. succeeds him, 954—succeeded by Otto I., son of Ludolf, 973—Conrad I. succeeds him, 982—Hermann II., his nephew, succeeds, after 19 Aug. 997—his son, Hermann III., succeeds, after 4 May 1004—Ernest I., son of Leopold of Austria, succeeds, after 28 Jul. 1012—his son, Ernest II., succeeds, after 31 May 1015—conspires against his grandfather Conrad II. of Germany, 1024 and 1027—imprisoned, 1028—released, 1030—puts to the ban of the Empire, and slain in single combat, 18 Aug. 1030—Hermann IV., his brother, receives the duchy of Suabia: Conrad II. that of Alsace, 1030—Henry I., son of Conrad II. of Germany, succeeds both, 1039—becomes Emperor, and Otto II. succeeds him, after 4 Jun. 1045—Otto III. succeeds, after 7 Sep. 1047—Rodolf succeeds, after 28 Sep. 1057—elected Emperor in opposition to Henry IV. at Forheim, 15 Mar. 1077—crowned at Mentz, 26-7 Mar. 1077—indiscrete battle of Meineichstadt, 7 Aug. 1078—defeats Henry at Andernach, 27 Jan. 1080—confirmed by Gregory VII., 7 Mar. 1081—defeated by Henry, and slain, at Wolkems, 15 Oct. 1080—Duchy made Hereditary; Frederick I. of Hohenstaufen, receives it, 1080—his son, Frederick II., succeeds, before Jul. 1105—defeated by Gebhard, bp of Strasbourg, near Guegenheim, 1131—confirmed in his possessions by Lothaire II., 1135—his son, Frederick III., [Frederick Barbarossa,] succeeds him, beginning of 1147—his cousin, Frederick IV., succeeds, on his coronation as Emperor, 9 Mar. 1152—accompanies the Emperor in his Italian expeditions, and dies at Rome, 19 Aug. 1167—Frederick V., son of the Emperor, succeeds, 8 Jun. 1169—the Counts of Sondau take the title of Landgraves of Upper Alsace, (Haguenau,) 1186—Frederick accompanies his father on his Crusade, 23 Apr. 1189—dies near Acre, 20 Jan. 1191—Conrad III., his brother, succeeds him, 1191—the Counts of Nordgau take the title of Landgraves of Lower Alsace, 1193—Philip of Tuscany, brother of Conrad III., succeeds, 1196—elected Emperor, [Philip of Suabia,] 6 Mar. 1198—his nephew, Frederick VI., succeeds, after 23 Jun. 1208—elected Emperor, [Frederick II.] 13 Dec. 1210—his son, Henry II., succeeds, before Apr. 1219—incited by Pope Gregory IX. to revolt.

Asilum, in Italy, [B.C.]—occupied by a Roman colony, (507, a. u. c.) 247, 745. a


Alsted, (Alstedius, Sedulitius), Johann Heinrich, theologian historian, —b. at Hallersbach, 1588—Prof. Extraord. of Philosophy at Herborn, 1616—Prof. Ordinary of Philosophy and Theology there, 1615—at Weissenberg, 1620—b. there, 8 Nov. 1638. Theatrum Scholasticum, 1610—Encyclopaedia, 1610—Lexicon Theologicum, 1612—Theologia Naturalis, 1615, 1622—Thesauro Chronicum, 1624.

Alston, Charles, physician, botanist,—b. at Eddlewood, 1682—studies at Leyden, 1716—Prof. of Botany and Matcria Medica, at Edinburgh, 1720—b. there, 22 Nov. 1760. Tyrocinium Botanicum Edinburgense, 1753.


Alt Ranstäd, Peace of,—Stanislas Leszinski elected King of Poland, 12 Jul. 1704—victory of the Swedes at Friedenstadt, 13 Feb. 1706—treaty between Charles XII. of Sweden and Frederick Augustus of Poland, signed, 24 Sep. 1706—published, 26 Nov. 1706—Charles defeated at Pultawa, 8 Jul. 1709—Frederick Augustus disavows the Treaty, enters Poland, end of Aug. 1709—and is recognized by the Senate as its legitimate sovereign, 2 Oct. 1709. Convenlion of, between Charles XII. of Sweden and the Emperor Joseph I., concerning religion, 22 Aug. 1709.

Altais Mountains, explored by Bernhard von Cotta, 1868.

Alteura, in Naples—stormed by Cardinal Ruffo, 1780.

Altars in Churches,—begin to be made of stone, soon after 300—consecrated separately from the churches, about 505—of stone, declared to be the only proper ones at Council of Albon, Dec. 517—all to be of stone, enjoined by Council of Paris, 1509—become very numerous, before 1200—exchanged in Protestant churches for Communion Tables, 1550—in England declared illegal by Court of Arches, 31 Jan. 1845—again, by Privy Council, 21 Mar. 1857.

Altao, (Altof), in Germany, University of,—founded, 1579—renewed by Emperor Frederick II., 1622.

Albertorff, (Altorff) Albrecht, painter and engraver,—b. at Altdorf, 1438—d. at Regensburg, 1538.

Alten, Karl August, military commander,—b. 20 Oct. 1764—serves under Wellington in the Peninsular War, and at Waterloo, 1811 to 1815—d. 20 Apr. 1840.

Altenburg, in Germany—Lefebvre Desnouettes defects Thielmann at, 24 Sep. 1813—Platoff drives Lefebvre Desnouettes from, 28 Sep. 1813. [Plessen, Saxo-Altenburg.]

Altenburg, in Hungary, Congress of,—to negotiate peace between France and Austria, 12–28 Sep. 1809. [Vienna, Peace of.]

Altenheim, in Germany—Montecuculi defeats the Count de Lorges, and kills the Marquis de Vaubrun, at, 29 Jul, 1765.

Altenkiren, in Germany,—Kleber defeats the Archduke Charles near, 5 Jun. 1796—the Archduke defeats Jourdan and kills General Marceau at, 19 Sep. 1796.


Althamer, Andreas, (Polo Sphyra, Andreas Brunetus, theologian,—b. at Brunetz, 1498—attends the Colloquy at Berne, 1527—d. at Ansahuc, about 1540. Consiliorum Locorum Scripturarum, 1535.

Althorp, Viscount. [Spencer, Earl.]

Althusen, (Althusius), Johann, jurist, diplomat,—b. at Embden, 1565, 1557—b. of Prof. of Law at Herborn, 1590—d. at Bremen, 1617, 1638. Politica methodica expressa, 1603.

Altilio, (Altilieves), Gabriele, Br of Poli-Castro, poet,—b. at Mantua, or in the Basilicata, 1446—d. at Naples, about 1501, 1493.

Alting, Heinrich, theologian,—b. at Embden, 26 Feb. 1583—accompanies the Elector Palatine to England, 1608—Prof. Locorum communium, at Heidelberg, 1617—escapes to Embden, at the capture of Heidelberg by Tilly, 1622—d. of Prof. of Theology at Groningen, 1627—endeavours to return to Heidelberg, 1634—d. at Groningen, 25 Aug. 1644. Theologia Historica, 1646.

Alting, Jakob, theologian,—b. at Heidelberg, 27 Sep. 1618—visits England, 1640—Prof. of Oriental Languages at Groningen, 1643—Doctor and Prof. of Theology, 1667—d. 20 Aug. 1679.

Altmack, in Prussia, Truce of,—concluded for six years, between Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and Sigismund of Poland, 1620—o. 8. 26 Oct. 1629—prolonged for twenty-six years, by treaty of Stensdorf, between Christina of Sweden and Ladislas of Poland, 2, o. 8. 72 Sep. 1635.

Altorff, [Altdorf.]

Altuara, in Spain,—Amor defeated by the Carlists at, 25 Jun. 1838.

Alum,—manufactured at Rocca, or Edessa, in Syria, about 1500—manufacture introduced into Italy, 1460—d. into Germany, 1545—d. into England, about 1600—Dr Turner's process patented, 15 Jul, 1843.

Alumium, — proved to be a metal by Davy, 1808—first obtained as a pure metal by Wöhler, 1827—procured by a superior process and demonstrated to be of economical utility, by Deville, about 1854.

Alumium Bronze, — discovered by Dr Percy, 1862.

Alunno, Niccolo, painter,—b. at Foligno, 1458—d. after 1500.

Aluredus, (Alred, Alfred,) of Beverley, chronicler,—b. about 1130.

Alva, [Alba.]

Alvarado, Alonso de, Captain-General of Peru,—b. at Burgos, about 1500 — accompanies Pizarro in his expedition against Peru, 1532—sent against the Chichapoyas, 1536—recalled to Lima, 1537—taken prisoner by Diego de Almagro, 12 Jul. 1537—escapes, and takes part in the battle of Salinas, 6 Apr. 1538—commands part of the royalists at the victory at Chupas, 16 Sep. 1542—attaches himself to President Gasca, autumn 1546—appointed Corregidor, 1551—revolt of Hernandez Giron, 1553—d. repulsed and wounded, near Chuquina, summer 1554—d. at Lima, 1554.

Alvarado, Pedro de, Captain-General of Guatemala,—b. at Badajos, about 1496—commands under Montijo, in the expedition from Cuba, against Yucatan, spring 1518—sent back for reinforcements, summer 1518—commands under Cortez, in his expedition against Mexico, Jan. 1519—left by Cortez in command in Mexico, massacres the nobles at a festival, May 1520—commands the rear-guard in the nocturnal retreat, 1 Jul. 1520—commander of the camp of Thocopan, May 1521—sent against the tribes living on the Pacific sea-board, 1523—enters Guatemala as conqueror, 25 Apr. 1524—visits Spain, and is appointed Adelantado by Charles V., 1525—returns to Mexico, Oct. 1528—assiues his government, 1529—attempts the conquest of Quito, 1534—returns to Spain, 1537—d. in Guatemala, 1541. [Art de Vérifier les Dates.]
Alvarez, Bernardino de, religiosus, — b. at Seville, 1514—goes to Mexico, 1529—founds the hospitals of the Order of St Hiloplythus, in Mexico, 1567—d. 12 Aug. 1584.

Alvarez, Emmanuel, grammatical writer, — b. at Madeira, 4 Jun. 1526—d. at Evora, 30 Dec. 1583.a 1582.b De Institutione Grammatica, 1572.

a Zedler.  

Alvarez, Francisco, traveller, — b. at Comiabra, after 1460—accompanies the embassy to David of Abyssinia, 1515—returns to Portugal, 1527—goes to Rome, Jan. 1533—d. at Lisbon, after 1540, Verdadeira Informacao do Presto Joao das Indias, 1540. [Galvao Duarte.]

Alvarez, Gonsalo, theologian, &c., — b. at Villavicosa, about 1525—enters Society of Jesus, 1 Jan. 1549—appointed Visitor of the Indies, 1568—perishes by shipwreck, 2 Jul. 1574.

Alvarez, Jose, sculptor,—b. at Priego, 1768—studies at Paris and Rome, 1799—principal sculptor to Ferdinand VII. of Spain, 1825—d. at Madrid, 1827.

Alvarez, Manuel, sculptor,—b. at Salamanca, 1727—d. 1797.

Alvarez, Martin, military commander,—b. in Andalusia, about 1714—serves in Italy, 1733—Field Marshal, 1762—commands at the blockade of Gibraltar, 1779-82—Count de Colomeria, 1782—commands the army of Navarre and Guipuscoa, Jul. 1794—takes the oath of allegiance to Joseph Napoleon, 19 Jul. 1808—retires, 1814—d. 1819.
a Conv.-Lex. (Fr.)  

Alvarez de Castro, Mariano, military commander,—b. at Osma, about 1775—defends Gerona against St Cyr and Augereau, 5 May to 12 Dec. 1809—imprisoned by Augereau at Poblezarras; d. there, 23 Dec. 1809, 1810.b

a Conv.-Lex.  


Alvarez de Paz, Diego, theologian,—b. at Toledo, about 1560—enters the Society of Jesus, about 1580—Provincial of the Order in Peru; d. at Potosi, 17 Jun. 1620. De vita spirituali, 1603.


a Ersch and Gruber.

Alviano, Bartolomemo d', military commander,—b. about 1455—defeats the Duke of Gandia at Bracciano, 1497—defeats the Duke of Brunswick at Cadore; reduces Istria and Friuli, spring 1508—defeated and taken prisoner by Louis XII. at Agnadello, 14 May 1509—released by the Treaty of Baisi, after 14 Mar. 1513—takes Cremona, Bergamo, and Brescia, spring and summer 1515—defeated by Colonna and Duvadalos at Mena, 7 Oct. 1515—contributes to the victory of Francis I. at Marignano, 14 Sep. 1515—d. 7 Oct. 1515.

Alvinsey, (Alvins), Joseph, Baron D', military commander,—b. at Vinez, 1735—enters the army, 1750—distinguishes himself during the Seven Years' War, at Torgau, Schweidnitz, and Tpplitz, 1756-63—becomes Major-General during the War of the Bavarian Succession, 1778-9—serves under Lauder against the Turks; fails to take Belgradet; Lieutenant Field-Marshal, 1789—commands in Belgium, fails to take Liége, 1790—General of Division in the Netherlands against France, 1792—shares the victory of Neerwinden, 18 Mar. 1793—and the defeat of Hondschoote, 8 Sep. 1793—receives the Grand Cross of Maria Theresa for his services, 16 May 1794—he defends Landrecy, summer 1794—Member of the Allied Council at Vienna, 1795—takes command of the army of Italy, end of Oct. 1796—defeated at Arcola, 15-17 Nov. 1796—and at Rivoli, 14 Jan. 1797—recalled, made commander-in-chief in Hungary, 1797-8—Field-Marshal General, 7 Sep. 1808—d. at Ouen, a, Buda, 25.a or 27c Nov. 1810.

b Conv.-Lex.  


Alypius of Antioch, architect, &c.—Vicerey of Britain, 360—a—employed by the Emperor Julian, in his attempt to rebuild the Temple at Jerusalem, 263—with his son, accused of practising magic, and banished, 371.
a Monumenta Historiae Britannica.

Alzarchel, (Abu Iskak Ibn Yahin Zarchelli,) astronomer,—b. at Toledo, about 1075-3.a

a Gresewell.

Amadei, Carlo Antonio, physician and botanist,—b. at Bologna, after 1650—d. 1720.

Amadesi, Giuseppe Ludovico, canonist,—b. at Leghorn, 28 Aug. 1701—Keeper of the archiepiscopal archives at Ravenna, 1754—d. at Rome, 8 Feb. 1775.

Amadeus III. (II.) Count of Savoy,—succeeds his father, Humbert II., as Count of Maurienne, 19 Oct. 1108,a 1103—accompanies the Emperor Henry V. into Italy, and is created Count of Savoy, 1110,a 1110—accompanies Louis VII. on his Crusade, 1147—d. at Nicosia, 1 Apr. 1148.
a Art de Verifier les Dates.  
b Blog. Univ.

Amadeus IV. (III.) Count of Savoy,—b. at Montmelian, 1197—succeeds his father, Thomas, 20 Jan. 1233—concludes a peace with his brother Aymon, at Chillon, Jul. 1234—subdues the rebellion at Turin, Nov. 1235—made Vicar of the Empire in Lombardy and Piedmont, by Frederick II., 1241—d. at Montmelian, 24 Jun. 1253.

Amadeus V. (IV. the Great.) Count of Savoy,—b. at Bourget, 4 Sep. 1249—succeeds
his uncle Philip I, end of 1285—atttempts to reconcile Gui de Dampierre, Count of Flanders, to Philip the Fair, 1320—reinvested and created a Prince of the Empire by Henry VII. at Asti, end of 1310—Viceroyal-general of the Empire, 1311—concludes a peace with Jean II. Dauphin of Viennois, 3, 10 Jan. 1314—leads an expedition to the relief of Rhodes, 1315—goes to Avignon, to persuade John XXII, to proclaim a crusade; b. there, 16 Oct. 1323.

Amadus VI. (the Count of Savoy)—b. at Chambéry, 4 Jan. 1334—succeeds his father, Aimon, 24 Jan. 1343—his guardians conclude a treaty with Philip, Duke of Orleans, who claimed Savoy, Feb. 1336—seizes some places in Piedmont, belonging to Joanna I. of Naples; and defeats Lucchino Visconti of Milan, Jul. 1347—takes the surname of the Great Count, at a tournament, 1348—at war with France, 1353—totals defeats Hugh of Geneva, at Abrès, 1354—concludes a treaty with John I. of Paris, 5 Jan. 1356—deprives Robert, Prince of Achaia, of Piedmont, 1359—makes a league with Rodolfo de Lorgy, governor of Dauphiny, against the Great Company; [Companies of Adventure,] 13 May 1362—acquires the Marquisate of Saluzzo, 1363—goes to the assistance of John VI. (Palaologus,) takes Gallipoli from the Turks, and defeats the Bulgarians near Varna, 1356—joins in the league between Gregory XI. and Charles IV., against the Visconti of Milan, 1372—receives Piedmont from Louis of Anjou, and assists him to obtain possession of Naples, 1382—b. near San Stephano, 2 Mar. 1383—

a Art de Vérifier les Dates.


Amadeus VIII. (the Poitevin.) Duke of Savoy, (Félix V. Antipope.)—b. at Chambéry, 4 Sep. 1383—succeeds his father, Amadeus VII., 1 Nov. 1391—acquires the Génevois, of Odo, Sieur de Villare, 5 Aug. 1400—Savoy erected into a Duecy, by the Emperor Sigismund, 19 Feb. 1417—Amadeus finally acquires Piedmont, at the death of Louis of Savoy, 11 Dec. 1418—acquires Nice, &c. from Yolande of Aragon, by treaty, 5 Oct. 1419—leaves with Venice and Florence against Filippo Maria, of Milan, 11 Jul. 1426—retires to the Priory of Ripaille, 8 Nov. 1434—mediates the peace of Arras, 1435—succeeds in favour of his son Louis, 6 Jan. 1439—elected Pope, in the place of Eugenius IV. deposed, by the Council of Basel, 5 Nov. 1439—accepts the dignity, 17 Nov. 1439—crowned, as Felix V., at Basel, 24 Jul. 1440—renounces his claims to the pontificate, 9a or 1b Apr. 1449—

b U. at Geneva, 7 Jun. 1451.

a Art de Vérifier les Dates.


Amalius, Symphorus, ecclesiastical writer,—suffragan-bishop of Metz, about 900—deputed by the Council of Paris, to communicate to the Court its decision respecting the worship of images, 825—sent by Louis le Désobéissant to Gregory IV., 827—visits Rome again, 831—accused before the Council of Thionville, 835—and of Quierci, 837—b. 837.a


Amalasuetha, (Amalasuntha, Amalasunta, Amalasoutha,) Queen of the Ostrogoths,—b. about 498—married to Eutharic, 515—who dies, 524—5—Regent during minority of her son, Athalarie, at the death of her father Theodoric the Great, 30 Aug. 526—becomes Regent sole at her son’s death, spring, 2 Oct. 534—marries Theodahadus, and makes him King, 3 Oct. 534—assassinated by his orders, at Lake Bolsena, summer 534, 540 Apr. 535.a


Amalekites [B.C.]—oppose the Israelites in the Wilderness of Sinai, and are routed at Rephidim, (2 m.) Jun. 1491—defeat the Israelites at Kadesh Barnea, Sep. 1490—a—contender with the Moabites against them, 1343—b— with the Midianitans, 1352—defeated by Saul, King of Israel; Agag, King of the Amalekites, put to death by the prophet Samuel, before 1063—harassed by David, spring 1056—a—burn Ziklag, and are pursued and routed by David, 1055—a—extirpated by the Simeonites, about 715.a[Judges, &c.]

a Ussher.

Amalith, (Amphiloph, Amphiloph,) in Italy,—founded, about 350—it comes into notice, about 620—flourishes under the Princes of Beneventum, about 820—assists in the defence of Italy against the Saracen corsairs, 813—surprised and plundered, and the inhabitants carried to Salerno, by Sico, or Sicard, of Beneventum, about 830 or 835—becomes independent, under the suzerainty of the Emperor of the East, 839—40—assists, with its fleet, against the Saracens, 845—6,a 850—joins with Naples in an unsuccessful assault upon Capua, 7 May 860—a makes peace with the Saracens, and joins in their advance against Rome, 875—a—exchanges its government by annually elected Consuls, for one by Dogen chosen for life, 897—b—part of its walls and harbour destroyed by a storm, 1013—subdued by Gainar IV. of Salerno, 1038—invites Robert Guiscard to attack Salerno, 1077—a—recognizes Roger II. of Sicily, as Duke of Apulia and Calabria, 1127—a—takend and pillaged by the Byzantines, in summer 1125—a passes under the dominion of Naples, about 1250—walls, &c., partially destroyed by a storm, 1343—republican forms of internal government abolished, 1355—a—its lordship alienated to feudal proprietors, about 1400.a

[Malta, Knights of; Mariners’ Compass.]

a Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Amazards, Modernes. b Rees’ Cyc.

Amalgamation, in Metallurgy,—process known to Pliny, about 75—rediscovered by Bartolomeo de Medula, 1557—brought into use in Peru, by Pero Fernandez de Velasco, 1571—improved by Alvaro Alonso Barba, 1640—further improved by Von Born, 1700.a

Amalia, Anne, Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, —b. at Wolfenbüttel, 24. Oct. 1739—married to Ernst August Konstantin, of Saxe-Weimar, 1756—who dies, leaving her Regent for her son, Karl August. 28 May 1758 to 3 Sep. 1775—travels in Italy, 1783–93—b. 10 Apr. 1807.

Amaril, (Arnaud, Arnold of Citeaux.) ecclesiastic, —c. of Grandvelle, before 1200—of Citeaux, 1201—Legate in southern France for Innocent III., 1204—leader of the crusade against the Albigenses, midsummer, 1209—Abp of Narbonne, 12 Mar. 1212—consecrated, 2 May 1212—commands with distinction at the battle of Las Navas de Tolosa, 16 Jul. 1212—presides at the Council of Lavaux, middle of Jan. 1213—disputes the claim of Simon de Montfort to the Duchy of Narbonne; assumes the title, and excommunicates him, beginning of 1216 or 1215—promotes the settlement of the contest with the Council of Toulouse, 1224—b. 25 or 29 Sep. 1225.

Amauleo, Cornelio, physician, poet,—b. at Oderzo, 1530—Secretary to republic of Ragusa, 1559—goes to assist Paul Manutius at Rome, 1561—b. there, 1603. Proteus, 1572.

Amauleo, Giambattista, poet,—b. at Oderzo, 1525—accompanies the Venetian ambassador to England, 1546—Secretary to republic of Ragusa, 1556—attends the Council of Trent, as secretary to Pius IV., spring 1561—at Milan, with Cardinal Carlo Borromeo, 1567—b. at Rome, 1573.

Amauleo, Girolamo, physician, poet,—b. at Oderzo, 1506—lives at Serravalle, 1536–58—b. at Oderzo, 24 Oct. 1574.

Amauleo, Paolo, poet, —c. of Padronone, 1460—assassinated at Vienna, 1517.

Amauleo, Pomponio, painter,—b. at San Vito, about 1505—b. about 1548.


Aman, (Hannem), Johann, architect,—b. at St Basien, 1765—commences his profession, 1791—b. 1834.


Amanthius,—Consul with Albinus, (1098 A. V. c.) 345.

Amar, J. P. André, Jacobin politican,—b. at Grenoble, 1750—elected to the Convention, 1792—Secretary, 8 Aug. 1793—Member of the Committee of General Safety, 14 Sep. 1793—presents the Report against Brisot and the Girondins, 3 Oct. 1793—President of the Convention, 4 Apr. 1794—denounced by Le-ceil, with the partition of Robespierre, 3 Fructidor, An II.), 29 Aug. 1794—defends Colot d'Herbois and his companions, and is arrested and imprisoned, 2 Apr. 1795—released by the amnesty of (4 Brumaire, An III.) 26 Oct. 1795—imprisoned in Babeuf's conspiracy, tried, and imprisoned, 20 Aug. 1796—forbidden to reside in Paris, by law of 22 Floréal, before 1800—returns to Paris, and b. 1816.


Amara-Sinha, (Deva Amara,) poet, grammarian,—[B C]—d. about 50, c. [Vikramaditya.] —a Wilson, U. C. S. Biog. Diet., and others. b Colebrooke.

Amante in Portugal, 1809—occupied by General Silviera, 30 Mar.—Loison canoes and seize the bridge, 2 May—Beresford reoccupies it, 12 May.

Amaranth, Order of Knighthood,— instituted by Christina of Sweden, 1653.

Amarpura, (Umerapora,) in Birmah,—founded by Mindarajji Prahu, 1783—entirely destroyed by fire, Mar. 1810—seat of government removed to Ava, 1819—partly destroyed by an earthquake, 1839.

Amaseo, (Amasena,) Romolo, classical scholar,—b. at Venice, 24 Jun. 1458—goes to Bologna, 1509—Prof. of Literae Humaniores at Padua, 1519—at Bologna, 1524—pronounces the oration at Bologna before Clement VII., and the Emperor Charles V., 1 Jan. 1530—goes to Rome, end of 1543—Secretary of Briefs to Julius III., 1550—b. at Rome, 1532.

Amasis, (Amasis,) King of Egypt,— [B C]—b. at Siuph, about 600—revolts against Apries, defeats him, and takes his throne, 569,a 570,b 571,c 566—becomes tributary to Cyrus, about 553—b. beginning of 553, a middle of 525,526,f a Clinton. b Grote, Smith, Diet. c Williamson. d Sharpe. e Greaves. f Kenrick.

Amastris, (Amastrion, Amastrus, Amasra, Amsara,) in Asia Minor,— [B C]—founded by Amastris, wife of Dionysius of Heracleia, by union of Sesamus, Cytirus, Cronma, and Teion, about 300—given by Eunenes to Ariobrazanes, about 280—[A D]—improved by Thamy the Younger, about 104—receives Alexius I. of Trebizond, 1204,—taken by Theodore Lascaris, 1214—becomes the principal state of the Genoese in Asia Minor, 1500–50—taken by Mohammed II., 1461.a —Finlay.

Amati, Andrea, Antonio, Hiericonimo, and Nicolo, makers of violins,—fl. at Cremona, 1550 to 1692.

Amato, Giovanni Antonio d', (II Vecchio,) painter,—b. at Naples, 1475—d. 1555.

Amato, Giovanni Antonio d', (II Giovane,) painter,—b. at Naples, 1535—d. 1598.

Amato, Giuseppe, Propagandist missionary, natural historian,—b. at Naples, about 1757—
sent to India beyond the Ganges, 1783-4—b. at Moumiha, beginning of Apr. 1832.

Amat, João Roderiguez, (Joannes Rodericus Amatus, Luabantio Castellio Alci,) physician, and Aminid,—b. at Castelbianco, 1511—leaches at Ancona, 1549—removes to Pesaro, 1555—Saloniki, 1559—d. there, 1568. *Curationum Medicinalium centuria septem, 1557, 1566.

Amatrice, Cola Filotesio dell', painter,—f. at Ascoli, 1514 to 1535.

Amba'i de Chartres, (Ambal'ica de Bona,) philosopher, theologian,—teaches a species of Pantheism at Paris, about 1200—b. 1204-5. His tractsite, Physiion, condemned by Innocent III., 1204—his doctrines condemned by the Council of Paris, Oct. 1210, his followers also condemned, and burnt, 21 Oct. 1210—new condemnation pronounced by the Lateran IV. Council-General, Nov. 1215. a Art de Véifier les Dates.

Amazonas, (Amazonas, Marañón, Marañão, Orellana,) the, in S. America,—its embouchure discovered by Pizzano, Jan. 1500—navigated from the interior to its mouth by Orellana, 31 Dec. 1540 to 26 Aug. 1541—explored by Condamine, 5 Jul. to 19 Sep. 1743—by Spix and Martinus, 1817—by Wallace, 1847-50—by Bates, 1847-58—navigation declared free to all nations, 7 Sep. 1867—region explored by Orton, 1867.

Ambassadors, Foreign,—and their servants, protected from process for debt, by Act, 7 Ann. c. 12, 1708.


Amberger, Christoph, painter,—f. at Nürnberg, about 1490—d. at Augsburg, after 1568. a U. K. S. Biol. Diet. b Conv.-Lex.

Ambiani, of Gaul,—B.C.—subdued by Caesar, 57—join in the revolt of Verecingetorix, 52.

Ambibulus, L. Eggius,—Consult with M. Annius Verus III., (587 A. d. c.) 126.

Ambiorix,—B.C.—with Cativolus, revolts from Caesar, and is defeated by him, winter, 54-3—driven across the Rhine by Caesar, 51.

Ambitius, [Canva'ssius; Calpurnian, and other Laws.]

Amboise, (Ambois,) in France,—Conspiracy of, (Tumult d')—1560—La Renaudié secretely assembles the Protestant leaders at Nantes, 1 Feb. —the Court removed to the Castle of Amboise, late in Feb. —prosecutions for heresy professedly suppressed by Edict, 4 Mar.—Concé and the Protestants assemble there, 16-7 Mar. —Guise proclames himself Lieutenant-general of the kingdom; an anney proffered by Edict to subordinate conspirators on submission; La Renaudié defeated and killed near Chateau Ruard, 18 Mar.—La Mothe unsuccessfully attacks Amboise, 19 Mar.—the prisoners executed, 20, 22 Mar. *Treaty of, concluding the first Religious War, 1563—signed by Charles IX., 12 Mar.—promulgated, 19 Mar.


Ambonya, one of the Moluccas,—first visited by Albuquerques ships, 1511—converted to Mohammedism, 1515—visited by Franci Xavier, 1546—taken possession of by Portugal, 1564—1580—captured by the Dutch, 1607.

The British East India Company establish a settlement at Cambello, 1612—and are compelled to leave the island, Jun. 1614—trade with the Moluccas opened to the British by treaty, Jul. 1619—the British establishment destroyed, and several Englishmen tortured and executed, (the Massacre of Ambonya,) 17 Feb. 1623—satisfaction for this outrage obtained by treaty between Cromwell and the United Provinces, 30 Aug. 1654—captured by Admiral Raineir, 16 Feb. 1796—restored by the treaty of Amiens, 1802—captured by the British, 17 Feb. 1810—restored by peace of Paris, 1814.


Ambraica, (Ambraïka, Arta,) [B.C.]—co-organized by Corinth, under Gorgus, (Turgus, Tolgon,) about 675 a. b. 660—Gorgus makes himself Tyrant, about (Ol. 38) 658—Periander, about 612—V-the tyranny overthrown, after 585 a. b. joins in resisting Xerxes, 480—assists Corinth against Corcyra, spring 432—takes Argos (Amphilochium); Phnomion retakes it and restores it to the Amphilochians and Aecarnanians, summer 432—attacks it again, and ravages its territory, about Sep. 430—with Epeirots, defeated by the Aecarnanians at Stratus, 429—under Eurylochus attacks Argos again, and is defeated at Olape and Idomea by Demosthenes; concludes peace with the Aecarnanians, autumn 426—aide Syraçena in resisting Athens, 414—attacked by Philip of Macedoia, after (Ol. 109, 1) 344-344—submits to him, late in 338 or early in 337—ceded to Pyrrhus of Epirus, by Alexander V. of Macedoia, 295—subject to the Etolian League, 239—attacked by Philip V. of Macedoia, 219—besieged by M. Fulvius Nobilior; surrenders to him, 189—its inhabitants removed to Nicopolis, by Augustus, after 31—[A.D.]—partially recovers its importance, between 700 and 800—conquered by Samuel of Bulgaria, about 980—becomes known by the name of Arta, before 1100.

a Clinton. b Ersh and Gruber. c Müller. d Grote. e Thirlwall. 5. 9.
Ambrogio, Domenico de' (Menichino del Brizio) painter, — fl. about 1563 — fl. after 1678.a


Ambroses, [B C]—with the Tentences, defected by Cer. Mar., near Aucu Sextian, (652, A. u. c.) 102.

Ambrose; Ambrosian chant, or Hymns, Liturgy, Rite, or Office. [Ambrosius, St]

Ambrosian Library at Milan—founded by Cardinal Federigo Borromeo, 1602—opened to the public, 1609—plundered by Napoleon Bonaparte, 1796—the plunder restored, 1816.

Ambrosius Ambelianus — signally defeats the Saxons, 437.a


Ambrosius, the Camaldulensis, theologian, &c.—b. at Portici, 1378—enters the Camaldulense Order, about 1400—General of the Order, 1431—attends the Councils of Basel, Ferrara, and Florence, by order of Eugenius IV., 1431, 1438, and 1439—d. at Florence, 1439.

Ambrosius, St. Abp of Milan.—b. at Treves, 340,a 334b—Consular Prefect of Liguria and Emilia, about 370—elected Bp of Milan, (7 Id. Dec. 3990, Abr. E.) 7 Dec. 374—takes refuge in Illyricum, from an invasion of barbarians, 377—a successfully opposes the Arianizing efforts of Justinian, 380 to 386 (East. 139) or 3 to 16 Apr. 385—presides at the Council of Aquileia, Sep. 381—ambassador from Justin to Maximiins, 383 and 387—opposes the petition of Symmachus for the restoration of the Altar of Victory, 384—refuses to go into exile, 386—excommunicates Theodosius, on account of the Massacre of Thessalonica, Apr. to Christmas, 390—retires from Milan at the appointment of Eugenius by Arbogastes, May 392 to about 1 Aug. 394—b (East or Easter eves), 5 or 4 Apr. 397. "Valentiniano contra Symmachum epist., 384—Theodosio imp. epist., 388—De Mortc Valentinian, 392—Eugenio imp. epist., 393c—De morte Theodosii, 395c.

Ambryus, (Ambrosseus, Ambrus, Dhim tomo) in Greece—[B C]—fortified by Athenians and Thebans against Philip of Macedonia, winter 359-358—taken by T. Quinctius Flamininus, 198.b a Graae.

Ambustus, G. Fabius, /[B C]—Cos. with C. Plantius Proculus, (396, A. u. c.) 4 Mar. 358.a

Ambustus, K. Fabius, /[B C]—Quastor, with three plebeian colleagues, for the first time, 409—Trib. milit. (350, 351-2, A. u. c.) 403.b 6 Dec. 403c (353c, 354-5, 401c), 9 Oct. 402c (353b, 360-1, 395c), 7 Aug. 393c, and (389c, 385-6b, 395c), 17 Jun. 389,b


Ambustus, Smith's Diet. b Fischer.

Ambustus, N. Fabius, /[B C]—Trib. milit. (348, 349-50, A. u. c.) 406b, 4 Dec. 405b, and (364, 365-6b) 390, 17 Jun. 389b.

Ambustus, Smith's Diet. b Fischer.

Ambustus, Q. Fabius, /[B C]—(1) Trib. milit. (364, 365-6b, A. u. c.) 390, 17 Jun. 389b—(2) Dietator for holding the Comitia; but resigns because elected informally, (433) 321.b

Ambustus, Fischer. b Art de Veéifier les Dates.

Ambutus, N. Fabius, /[B C]—(1) Trib. milit. (364, 365-6b, A. u. c.) 390, 17 Jun. 389b—(2) Dietator for holding the Comitia; but resigns because elected informally, (433) 321.b

Ambutus, Fischer. b Art de Veéifier les Dates.

Ameilhon, Hubert Pascal, historian, &c.— b. at Paris, 5 Aug. 1730—Librarian to the city of Paris, 1760—Member of the Academy, 1766—Member of the Commission of Monuments, 1793—Librarian to the Arsenal, 1797— b. at Paris, 23 Nov. 1811. "Histoire du Commerce, &c. des Egyptiens, sous les Pharaons, 1746—completes Le Bean's Histoire du Bas Empire, 1781-6.

Ameinias, /[B C]—archon at Athens, (Ol. 89, 2) 432.

Ameinocrates of Corinth, /[B C]—builds temples at Samos, (Ol. 18, 4) 705-4.a

Ameis, Clinton, Muller, &c.

Ameipsias, comic poet, /[B C]—gains the second prize with his Comus, (Eliphebol. Ol. 89, 1) 393— the first (in opposition to Aristophanes' Aves) with his Comastia, (Eliphebol. Ol. 91, 2) Mar. 414.a

Ameleagoras, (Melisagaras), of Chaledon, historian, /[B C]—II. before 500.a

Ameleas, (Amerias, Gentilienus), Neuplatonius philosopher, comes to Rome, 246—goes to Apamea, 269.a

AMELOTTE—AMERICAN WAR.

Jesuval, 1683,—Discours préliminaire sur les Traités, &c., 1692.

Amelette, Denys, translator of the New Testament,—b. at Saintes, 1665—joins the Congregation of the Oratory, before 1650—publishes his translation, 1665-7-8—d. at Paris, 7 Oct. 1678.

Amer Khan, Pindari Chief,—serves under Holkar in the Mahattara War, 1804—expedition against Berar frustrated by Lord Minto, Jan. Oct. 1809—defeated at Jabra Ghat by Sadik Ali, 17 Nov. 1809—plunders the Rajput country, and compels the Rajah of Jeipur to become tributary, 1812—besieges Jeipur, 1816—compelled to sign a treaty, making him dependant on the British, 5 Nov. 1817. [Pindari War.]

Amerbach, Basile, jurisconsult,—b. at Basel, 1534—Prof. of the Code at Basel, 1561-2—d. 23 Apr. 1591.

Amerbach, Boniface Johann, jurisconsult,—b. at Basel, 1495—Prof. of Civil Law there, 1525—Rector of the University, 1526—d. 1562.

Amerbach, Johann, printer,—b. about 1450—estabhshes himself as a printer at Basel, 1481—d. there, 1528. 1515. 1516.

* Erch and Gruber. 1 B. K. S. Log. Dict.

Amercote, (Omorkote), in Hindustan,—captured by the Amecs of Sind, 1813—sunders to Sir Charles Napier, 5 Apr. 1843.

America,—granted to Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, by Bull of Alexander VI., 3 May 1493—Alexander establishes a line of demarcation between the trans-Atlantic possessions of Spain and Portugal, by Bulls, 4 May and 25 Sep. 1493—the boundary line altered by a capitulation between Ferdinand and Isabella and John II. of Portugal, 7 Jun. 1494—the mainland discovered by the Cabots, 1497—John Cabot receives the name first proposed by Martians Hylacomylus, (Waldes-müller), 1507—begins to be employed in maps, 1520—established, before 1559. [Columbus, Vespucci.] * Humboldt.

American Academy of Arts and Sciences,—incorporated by the legislature of Massachusetts, 1780.

American Academy of Fine Arts,—founded at New York, 1808.

American Antiquarian Society,—incorporated by the legislature of Massachusetts, 1812.

American Anti-Slavery Society,—formed, 1833.

American Association for the Advancement of Science,—projected at Boston, 1847—holds its first Meeting at Philadelphia, Sep. 1848.

American Bible Society,—founded at New York, May 1816.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,—instituted, 1810—incorporated by the legislature of Massachusetts, 1812—amalgamated with the New York United Missionary Society, 1836.

American Colonization Society,—formed at Washington, Dec. 1816. [Liberia.]

American Company of Russia,—projected for carrying on the fur trade with the north-west coast of America, 1785—incorporated, 1799.


American Temperance Society,—formed at Boston, Feb. 1826.

American Tract Society,—instituted at Boston, 1814—merged in another Society, formed at New York, 1825.

American War, First, or Revolutionary, (War of Independence)—Sir William Keith, ex-governor of Pennsylvania, suggests the taxation of N. American Colonies, spring 1734—scheme for taxing them proposed by the Board of Trade, summer 1754—Peace of Paris, 10 Feb. 1763.

1754—Grenville commences the taxation of the Colonies, and proposes a resolution respecting the charging of Stamp Duties in them, 10 Mar.—the Sugar Act passed, 5 Apr.—the Colonists protest against Grenville’s scheme, May to Dec.

1765—The Stamp Act receives the royal assent, 22 Mar.—Patrick Henry carries resolutions against the taxation of the Colonies, in the Assembly of Virginia, May—the Marquis of Rockingham’s Administration, 13 Jul.—riots at Boston, 15 to 27 Aug.—a Congress of Committees from nine of the Colonies meets at New York, 7 Oct.—operation of the Stamp Act rendered impossible, 1 Nov.—an Association between the ’Sons of Liberty’ of New York and Connecticut concluded, 25 Dec.

1766—The Stamp Act repealed; and a bill for securing the dependency of the Colonies on the British Crown receives the royal assent, 19 Mar.—Act to punish mutiny and desertion in American Colonies receives the royal assent, 30 Apr.—universal rejoicing in America, May—Indemnity secured for the use of unstamped paper, 6 Jun.—Administration of the Earl of Chatham, 30 Jul.

1767—The garrison of Boston increased, Jun.—Duties imposed on paper, glass, painters’ colours, and teas, imported into the Colonies, (Revenue Act), 29 Jun.—censure of the government devolves on the Duke of Grafton, Jul.—Act for restraining the Assembly of New York receives the royal assent, 2 Jul.—a Non-importation agreement signed at Boston, 23 Oct.

1768—The Earl of Hillsborough, first Secretary of State for the American Colonies, 6 Jan.—the Assembly of Massachusetts votes a petition to the king, 20 Jan.—addresses a circular letter to the Assemblies of the other Colonies, inviting cooperation in resisting the new taxes, 11 Feb.—Acts enforcing the former Mutiny and Desertion Act, and the Revenue Act, receive the royal assent, 8 Mar.—John Hancock’s slop, ’Liberty,’ seized, 10 Jun.—the Revenue Commissioners at Boston forced to take refuge in the Castle, 13 Jun.—the Assembly of Massachusetts, refusing to rescind its resolution, is dissolved, 1 Jul.—merchants of Boston sign a Non-importation agreement, which is imitated by those of other commercial towns, Aug.—convention at Boston to concert measures for obtaining redress of grievances,
22 Sep.—Gen. Gage arrives at Boston with two regiments from Halifax, 26 Sep.—Earl of Chatham resigns, 12 Oct.—the Assembly of Georgia dissolved, 24 Dec.

1775—Address presented by both Houses of Parliament supporting the measures of the Ministry against the Colonies, 13 Feb.—Petition from New York refused by the House of Commons, 14 Mar.—Virginia resolutions adopted; the Assembly dissolved, 16 May.—Non-importation agreement signed throughout the Colonies, after May.—Assembly of Massachusetts adjourned to Cambridge, 13 June.—other Assemblies dissolved, after June.—Lord Hillsborough's circular letter to the governors of the Colonies, July.—party designations of Whig and Tory adopted, by the disaffected and the loyalists, autumn.

1776—Lord North's Administration, 28 Jan.—the Boston Massacre, 5 Mar.—Lord North's bill for repealing all but the tea duties introduced, 5 Mar.—American ladies agree to disuse tea, till the duty is repealed, 31 Mar.—Lord North's bill receives the royal assent, 12 April.—the state of the Colonies considered in the House of Commons, on the motion of Gov. Pownall, 3 May.

1777—The 'Regulators' of North Carolina defeated at Alamance by Governor Tryon, 16 May.

1772—Act granting a drawback on teas exported to the Colonies receives the royal assent, 3 June.—the Gaspee burnt, 10 June.—Lord Hillsborough succeeded by the Earl of Dartmouth, as American Secretary of State, 14 August.—the Committee of Correspondence organized at Boston, 2 Nov.

1773—Virginia appoints a Committee of Correspondence, May.—compromise between the Ministry and the East India Company; new Act respecting drawback on teas exported to America receives the royal assent, 18 May—Hutchinson's Letters, sent to America by Franklin, laid before the Assembly of Massachusetts; which petitions for the governor's removal, 9 June.—protest of Philadelphia against parliamentary taxation, 2 Oct.—protest of Boston, 5 Nov.—meetings at Boston, 17 Nov.—the tea-ships boarded in Boston harbour and the cargoes thrown into the sea, 16 Dec.

1774—Franklin examined before the Privy Council, respecting the Massachusetts petition, 29 Jan.—dismissed from the Post Office, 30 Jan.—the Boston Port Bill receives the royal assent, 28 Mar.—Gen. Gage appointed governor of Massachusetts, 2 April—arrives at Boston, 13 May—meeting at Boston about the Port Bill, proposes a non-intercourse resolution on the part of all the Colonies, 15 May—two bills against Massachusetts receive the royal assent, 20 May—a Continental Congress suggested, 20, 25 May—the Bill for quartering troops in America receives the royal assent, 2 June.—the General Court of Massachusetts finally closed, 17 June.—the Quebec Bill becomes law, 22 June.—the first Continental Congress assembled at Philadelphia, 5 Sep. to 26 Oct.—an Address to the king voted by the Congress, 1 Oct.—presented, 22 Dec.

1775—Lord Chatham moves an Address to the king, 20 Jun.—his bill thrown out, 1 Feb.—Address declaring the existence of a rebellion in Massachusetts, presented by Parliament to the king, 9 Feb.—Lord North's conciliatory motion, 13 Feb.—rejected, 20 Feb.—Burke's conciliatory propositions rejected, 22 Mar.—Bill restraining the trade of New England receives the royal assent, 30 Mar.—Petitions and Remonstrances of the City of London in favour of the Colonies, 10 Apr. and 11 Oct.—Bill restraining the trade of certain colonies south of New England becomes law, 13 Apr.—Gen. Gage destroys the military stores at Concord; the battle of Lexington, 19 Apr.—authority of Gov. Gage renounced by Massachusetts, 5 May—Ticonderoga and Crown Point taken by the Provincials, 10 May—Congress assembles at Philadelphia again, 10 May to 31 Jul.—Generals Howe, Burgoyne, and Clinton arrive at Boston, 25 May—Congress authorizes the creation of an army, makes George Washington commander-in-chief, issues bills of credit, and adopts the style of the 'Twelve United Colonies,' 26 May to 15 Jun.—Gen. Gage's proclamation, 15 June.—Battle of Bunker Hill, 17 June.—Washington takes command against the British in Boston, 2 Jul.—Congress agrees to a Manifesto, 6 Jul.—the 'Six Nations' secured as allies by the British, end of Jul.—Georgia having joined the confederacy, the style is changed to 'The Thirteen United Colonies,' 5 Sep.—Canada invaded by Gen. Schuyler, 10 Sep.—Falmouth (U.S.) burnt, 18 Oct.—Lord George Germaine American Secretary of State, 10 Nov.—Gen. Montgomery takes Montreal, 12 Nov.—Burke's conciliatory bill thrown out, 16 Nov.—privateering authorized by Congress, 25 Nov.—Congress resolves to fit out a fleet, 2 Dec.—Bill prohibiting trade and intercourse with the rebellious Colonies receives the royal assent, 23 Dec.—Montgomery killed in an attempt to take Quebec, 31 Dec.

1776—Norfolk, in Virginia, burnt, 1 Jan.—treaties for the hire of mercenary troops from Hesse Cassel and Brunswick, laid before the House of Lords, 16 Feb.—Washington seizes Dorchester Heights, 4 Mar.—Gen. Howe evacuates Boston, and Washington takes possession of the town, 17 Mar.—the Corporation of London addresses the king in favour of peace, 22 Mar.—Washington arrives at New York, 14 Apr.—Carleton raises the blockade of Quebec, 5, 6 May.—Congress recommends the adoption of a new form of government by the Colonies, 15 May.—Declaration of Rights' agreed on and published by the Convention of Williamsburg, 15 and 27 May.—Lee of Virginia moves in Congress that the Colonies be declared free and independent, 7 Jun.—Canada evacuated by the Americans, 18 Jun.—Sir Peter Parker attacks Charleston, 28 Jun.—The Declaration of Independence signed; the style altered to 'the United States,' 4 Jul.—Lord Howe endeavours to
open negotiations with Washington, 13 Jul.—
the Cherokees make war on S. Carolina, and are reduced, 15 Jul. to 11 Oct. — Thomas Paine's 'Common Sense' published, summer—British army lands at Long Island, 22 Aug.—
battle of Brooklyn, or Flatbush, 27 Aug.—
American army retreats from Long Island, 30 Aug.—New York evacuated by Washington, and taken possession of by the British, 15 Sep.—Deane, Franklin, and Jefferson, (in whose place, Arthur Lee goes,) appointed commissioners to the court of France, 26 Sep.—a loan of £5,000,000 invited by Congress, 3 Oct.—Arnold's fleet on Lake Champlain burnt, 13 Oct.—battle of White Plains, 28 Oct.—Fort Washington taken by the British, 16 Nov.—Washington retreats beyond the Delaware, 28 Nov.—Clinton takes possession of Rhode Island, 8 Dec.—Congress adjourns, 12 Dec.—
battle of Trenton, 26 Dec.—Congress reassembles at Baltimore, and invests Washington with new powers, 27 Dec.

1777—Battle of Princeton, 3 Jan.—Congress endavours by law to keep up the value of the paper money, 14 Jun.—letters of marque issued against the Americans, Feb.—battle of Danbury, 23 Apr.—Meigs' expedition to Long Island, 23 May—Lord Chatham unsuccess-
fully moves for an address to the king to terminate the war, 30 May—the national flag, the stars and stripes, adopted by Congress, 14 Jun.—Lafayette arrives in America, about 15 Jun.—American privateers frequent the western coasts of British Isles, summer—Burgoyne recovers Ticonderoga, 6 Jul.—Skencesburgh taken, 7 Jul.—battle of Bennington, 16 Aug.—
battle of Brandywine, 17 Sep.—Burgoyne encamps at Saratoga, 14 Sep.—battles near Stillwater, 19 Sep. and 7 Oct.—Howe crosses the Schenckkill, 23 Sep.—Howe takes Phila-
delphia, Congress removes to Lancaster, 27 Sep.—battle of Germantown, 4 Oct.—Burgoyne surrenders to Gates at Saratoga, 16 Oct.—
calls against Washington, autumn—battle of Red Bank, 22 Oct.—Articles of Confedera-
tion' adopted by Congress, 15 Nov.—Congress resolves to refuse all proposals of peace inconsistent with independence, 22 Nov.

1778—France acknowledges the independence of America, 16 Jan.—signs treaty of friendship and commerce with the United States, 30 Jan.—signs a defensive alliance with them, 6 Feb.—Lord North's conciliatory bills receive the royal assent, 11 Mar.—Cor-
poration of London addresses the king in favour of conciliation, 13 Mar.—French ambassador leaves London, 20 Mar.—the American deput-
ies presented to Louis XVI., 21 Mar.—Lord Chatham makes his final appeal against the policy of the ministry regarding America, 7 Apr.—commissioners appointed to devise means of peace with the Americans, 13 Apr.—Con-
gress rejects the propositions of the British commissioners, 17 Jun.—Philadelphia evacuated by the British, Congress returns, 18 Jun.—
battle at Monmouth Court House, 28 Jun.—

D'E斯塔ing's fleet arrives on the American coast, 29 Jun.—France publishes her declara-
tion of war against Britain, 10 Jul.—'Massacre of Wyoming,' Jul.—Charles III. of Spain offers to mediate between France and Great Britain, autumn—a minister plenipotentiary from France received by Congress, 6 Aug.—
siege of Newport, (U. S.) 10 to 31 Aug.—Congress appoints Franklin minister plenipotenti-
ary for the United States in France, 14 Sep.—manifesto published by the British commis-
ioners, 3 Oct.—D'E斯塔ing sails for the West Indies, 1 Nov.—Savannah taken by the British, 28 Dec.

1779—Successes of the British in Georgia, Jan. Feb. and Mar.—Prevost advances against Charleston, Apr.—summons the town, 12 May—
Gen. Matthews ravages the banks of the Chesapeake, May—Verplanck's Point and Stony Point taken by Clinton, 30 May—British post established at Penobscot, Jun.—Spain declares war against Britain, 16 Jun.—engagement at Stone Ferry, 20 Jun.—Tryon plunders New Haven and other places in Connecticut, 4 to 12 Jul.—Gen. Wayne recovers Stony Point, but abandons it to the British, 15, 16 Jul.—Sullivan's expedition against the Indians, Jul. Aug.—unsuccessful attempt to dislo-
udge the British at Penobscot, 25 Jul. to 13 Aug.—British post at Paulus Hook surprised, 18 Aug.—Paul Jones captures the Serapis and

Countess of Scarborough, 24 Sep.—Savannah unsuccessfully besieged and assaulted by the French and Americans, 4 to 9 Oct.

1780—Clinton's expedition arrives at Sav-
annah, Jan.—advances against Charleston, Feb.—the Armed Neutrality, 26 Feb.—Lafayette returns to Boston, Apr.—Charleston surrenders to Sir H. Clinton, 12, 13 May—
Knyphausen ravages New Jersey, Jun.—Gen. Sumter carries on a partisan warfare against the British in the South, after Jun.—Rocham-
beau arrives at Newport, 10 Jul.—battle of Camden, 16 Aug.—negotiations between the United States and Holland, Sep.—conference between Washington and Rochambeau at Har-
rted, 21 Sep.—Gen. Laurens captured on his voyage to Holland, Sep.—Major André hanged as a spy, 2 Oct.—Laurens confined in the Tower, 6 Oct.—action at King's Mountain, 7 Oct.—Great Britain declares war against Holl-
land, 20 Dec.

1781—Washington's army mutinies, 1 Jan.—
Arnold burns Richmond, 4 Jan.—battle of the Cowpens, 17 Jan.—Catharine II. of Russia offers to mediate between the contending parties, Jan.—Greene driven out of North Carolina, 14 Feb.—battle of Guilford, 15 Mar.—French fleet repulsed by the British off the capes of the Chesapeake, 16 Mar.—battle of Hobbirk's Hill, 25 Apr.—incursions of Phillips into Vir-
ginia, May—Greene vainly besieges Ninety-
six, 22 May to 13 Jun.—Tarleton's dash at Charleston, 4 Jun.—Fox's motion to ter-
minate the contest negatived, 13 Jun.—negotia-
tions for peace attempted, summer—almost all South Carolina recovered by Greene, before Jul.—mediation and negotiations fail, Aug.—
Cornwallis collects his army at Yorktown, 1 Aug.—Americans and French concentrated
against him; arrival of De Grasse's fleet, 3 Aug.—manoeuvres of De Grasse's and Graves' fleets off the Chesapeake, 5 to 10 Sep.—battle of Eutaw, 8 Sep.—New London burnt, 7 Sep.—Yorktown invested, 30 Sep.—siege begins, 9 and 10 Oct.—capitulates, 17, 19 Oct.—Laurens released, 31 Dec.

1782.—The city of London petitions Parliament for the discontinuance of hostilities, 15 Feb.—Couw's motions to address the king in favour of reconciliation with America, lost, 22 Feb.—his motion against prosecuting the war, carried, 27 Feb.—his third motion against the war, carried, 4 Mar.—Lord North resigns, 20 Mar.—Lord Rockingham's Administration, 30 Mar.—Holland acknowledges the independence of the United States, 19 Apr.—Sir Guy Carleton supersedes Clinton in the command, May—Franklin, Adams, Jay, and Laurens, appointed by Congress commissioners to negotiate a peace, summer—the British repulsed near Savannah, 21 May and 24 Jun.—Franklin reopens negotiations, Jun.—Lord Shelburne's Administration, 10 Jul.—the British evacuate Savannah, 19 to 21 Jul.—the last action in the war, near Combahee Ferry, 27 Aug.—Act authorizing negotiations with the Americans, passed, Aug.—Treaty between the United States and Holland, 8 Oct.—provisional articles of peace between the United States and Great Britain signed, 30 Nov.—Charleston evacuated, 14 Dec.

1783.—Agreement entered into for the cessation of hostilities, 20 Jan.—cessation of hostilities proclaimed in London, 17 Feb.—the Newburgh Addresses, 10 to 15 Mar.—the Coalition Ministry, 5 Apr.—Congress proclaims the cessation of arms, 11 Apr.—battle of the Blue Licks, 18 Aug.—preliminary articles of peace with Holland signed at Paris, 2 Sep.—Peace of Versailles, 3 Sep.—peace proclaimed in London, 15 Sep.—proclamation of Congress disbanding the army, 18 Oct.—New York evacuated, 25 Nov.—Long Island and Staten Island given up, 4 Dec.—Washington relinquishes his command, 25 Dec.—treaty with Holland, 20 Mar. 1784.

American War, Second, (War of 1812.)—the United States minister at London complains of the impressment of American seamen by British cruisers, before 1801—negotiations on this subject discontinued by the American minister, 1804—American carrying trade interrupted by the British and French cruisers, 1805.

1806.—Non-importation Act passed by Congress of U. S., 26 Mar.—the captain of an American coasting vessel killed in the American waters, by shot from H. M. S. Leopard, which is prohibited from remaining on the coast, 25 Apr.—coast of Europe from Brest to the Elbe, blockaded by Order in Council, 16 May—order of blockade partially suspended, 27 Sep.—the Berlin Decree, 21 Nov.—operation of the Non-importation Act suspended by Congress, during negotiations, 19 Dec.—treaty between U. S. and Great Britain signed at London by American ministers, 21 Dec.

1807.—Treaty signed by British ministers, 3 Jan.—Order in Council prohibiting to neutrals the coasting trade between hostile ports, 7 Jan.—operation of Non-importation Act suspended by proclamation, after 3 Mar.—ratification of the treaty refused by President Jefferson, 18 Mar.—the affair of the Chesapeake and H. M. S. Leopard, 22 Jun.—proclamation of President Jefferson forbidding British warships to enter ports or seas of U. S., 2 Jul.—British seamen recalled by royal proclamation, 17 Oct.—Canning refuses to renew the negotiations, 22 Oct.—the 'Berlin Decree' enforced against American commerce, 10 Nov.—Orders in Council prohibiting the trade of neutrals with France and her allies, 11 Nov.—the Milan Decree, 17 Dec.—Jefferson's 'Embargo Act' passed, 22 Dec.


1810.—Pinkney renegoes negotiations at London, Jan.—the restrictive system suspended by Act of Congress, 1 Mar.—protracted repeal of the French decrees as far as America was concerned, 5 Aug.—Proclamation of President Madison announcing this repeal, and renewing intercourse with France, 2 Nov.—commercial intercourse with Great Britain prohibited by proclamation, 10 Nov.

1811.—Non-importation Act goes into effect against Britain, 2 Feb.—Eppes' bill passed, 3 Mar.—Pinkney leaves England, May—the affair of H. M. S. Little Belt and U. S. frigate, President, 16 May—the Twelfth Congress assemble, 4 Nov.—the reparation for the Chesapeake affair accepted by the American government, 12 Nov.—Message recommending preparations for apprehended hostilities sent to Congress, 29 Nov.

1812.—Congress votes the increase of the U. S. army, and other preparations for war, 12, 14 Jan., 6 Feb., 10, 28 Mar., 12 Apr., 27 Jun.—the disclosure of the John Henry affair to Congress, 9 Mar.—the French Decrees declared to be the settled policy of the Empire, 10 Mar.—embargo laid on vessels in U. S. harbours, 4 Apr.—the declaration of war made the condition of Madison's re-election to the Presidency, May—Madison's war Message sent.
to Congress, 1 Jun.—the United States declare war against Great Britain, 18 Jun.—the Baltimore riots and massacre, 20, 22 Jun., 27 Jul.—the Orders in Council revoked as far as they related to U. S., 23 Jun.—General Hull in command on Niagara, 27 Jul.—the U. S. frigate Constitution, chased by the British squadron, escapes, 29 Jul., to 1 Aug.—General Hull returns to Detroit, and surrenders to General Proctor, 15 Aug.—H. M. S. Guerrière captured by the Constitution, 19 Aug.—Provisional armistices agreed to, Aug. to Oct.—General Jacob Brown successfully defends Odgensburg, 4 Oct.—Letters of marque issued by the British government, 12 Oct.—General Sheaffe defeats Van Rensselaer at Queenstown, 13 Oct.—H. M. sloop Frolic captured by U. S. brig Wasp, and recaptured with it, by the Pictellers, 13 Oct.—General Harrison fails to recover Detroit, 14 Oct.—General Dearborn unsuccessfully invades Canada, 19 Oct. to 22 Nov.—H. S. H. Clinton and General Brown agree to armistices, 22 Oct. to 29 Oct.—General Smyth fails in invading the province, 29 Nov. to 1 Dec.—H. M. S. Java captured by the Constitution, 29 Dec.

1813—Manifesto of the British government issued, 9 Jan.—General Winchester's attempt to recover Detroit frustrated by his defeat at the Raisin, 22 Jan.—M'Donnell takes Ogdensburg, 22 Jan.—H. M. sloop Peacock sunk by the U. S. brig Hornet, 24 Feb.—the mediation of Russia proposed, Mar.—British vessels harass the coasts of the Delaware and the Chesapeake, Apr. May.—General Proctor defects Harrison and Clay at Miami Forks, 26 Apr. and 5 May.—York (Upper Canada) captured by Chauncey, 27 Apr.—Fort George reduced by Chauncey and Dearborn; British posts on Niagara river evacuated, 27 May—coasts of the middle and southern States to the Mississippi, blockaded, 27 May—Prevost repulsed at Sackett's Harbour by General Brown, 29 May—H. M. S. Shannon captures the Chesapeake, 1 Jun.—General Vincent surprises and defeats General Winder at Stony Creek, 6 Jun.—Col. Bishop's success at Blackrock, 11 Jun.—Decatur's squadron blockaded in New London, 11 Jun.—Kerr captures Col. Hoerstler at Beaverlands, 23 Jun.—village of Hampton sacked, 25 Jun.—coast warfare carried on along the coasts of the Potomac and the Chesapeake, Jul.—Prevost blockades Fort George, Jul.—the legislature of Massachusetts remonstrates against the war, 15 Jul.—fruitless invasion of Ohio by General Proctor, 21 Jul. to 2 Aug.—H. M. sloop Pelican captures the U. S. sloop Argus, 13 Aug.—Captain Barclay defeated on Lake Erie by Perry, 10 Sep.—General Hampton's unsuccessful campaign, 19 Sep. to 1 Nov.—Canada invaded by Harrison and Perry; Detroit abandoned by Proctor, 27 Sep.—Proctor defeated by Harrison at Moravian Town, 5 Oct.—General Wilkinson invades Canada; checked at Chrysler's Farm, 11 Nov.—Wilkinson returns, 13 Nov.—severities inflicted by both belligerents on prisoners of war, Nov. Dec.—Fort Niagara carried by a surprise, 19 Dec.—Blackrock and Buffalo burnt by the British, 30 Dec.—Decatur accuses the New Engilers of communicating his movements to the British blockading squadron, Dec.

1814—Offer of the British government to treat of peace at London, 6 Jan.—American commissioners to negotiate a peace, sent to Europe, Feb.—H. M. S. Phaeton and Cherub capture Porter's two E Essex, 28 Mar.—President Madison recommends the abandonment of the Non-importation system, 31 Mar.—Admiral Cochrane invites the slaves of the Southern States to join the British, 2 Apr.—H. M. S. Orpheus takes the U. S. sloop Erofie, 21 Apr.—New England included in the blockade of the American coast, 25 Apr.—H. M. sloop Eperia captured by the U. S. sloop Peacock, 27 Apr.—American commissioners authorized to omit the subject of impressment in their negotiations, 27 Jun.—H. M. sloop Reindeer destroyed by U. S. sloop Wasp, 27 Jun.—The counter-proclamation of the President regarding the blockade, 29 Jun.—General Brown invades Canada, 2 Jul.—takes Fort Erie, 3 Jul.—defeats General Riall at Chippewa, 5 Jul.—defeated there by Riall, 25 Jul.—retires to Fort Erie, 28 Jul.—negotiations commenced at Ghent, Aug.—Colonel Nichols lands at Pensacola, 4 Aug.—Eastport taken by Sir Thomas Hardy, 9 Aug.—Stonington bombarded, 11 Aug.—Fort Erie vainly attacked by General Drummond, 15 Aug.—Admiral Cochrane and General Ross enter the Chesapeake, and pass up the Patuxent to Benedict, 20 Aug.—Ross defeats General Winter at Bladensburg, and captures Washington, 24 Aug.—evacuates the city, 25 Aug.—Alexandria capitulates to Cochrane, 29 Aug.—operations against the coast of Pensacola Bay, 1 to 9 Sep.—H. M. sloop Aces destroyed by U. S. sloop Wasp, 1 Sep.—British forces withdrawn from the Chesapeake, 9 Sep.—Prevost's unsuccessful attack upon Plattsburg, 11 Sep.—General Ross defeats the Americans near Baltimore, 12 Sep.—after an unsuccessful attack upon the city, the forces reembark, 13 Sep.—fruitless attack upon Fort Bowyer, 15 Sep.—Brown's sortie from Fort Erie, 17 Sep.—Congress meets, 19 Sep.—General Drummond raises the siege of Fort Erie, 21 Sep.—Monroe's 'conscript' scheme debated by Congress, Oct. to Dec.—the American navy driven from the open sea and from the lakes, 15 Oct.—the Hartford Convention proposed, 17 Oct.—Fort Erie evacuated by General Izard, 5 Nov.—the British expedition enters the Mississippi, 8 Dec.—the landing of the troops commenced, 15 Dec.—the Convention meets at Hartford, 15 Dec.—General Jackson attacks the invaders, 23 Dec.—the Peace of Ghent signed, 24 Dec.—the British repulsed from the American works before New Orleans, 28 Dec.

1815—A second attack upon the American works at New Orleans repulsed, 1 Jan.—the Hartford Convention adjourns sine die, 4 Jan.—General Jackson defeats and kills Sir Edward Pakenham, at New Orleans, 8 Jan.—reembarkation of the British forces at the mouth

Amerigo Vespucci. [Vespucci.]

Amersfoort, in the Netherlands,—taken by Archduke Maximilian, 1483 — by Louis XIV., 1672 — by Pichergu, early in 1795.

Ams, Fisher, political leader and orator,—b. at Dedham, (Massachusetts, U. S.) 9 Apr. 1758 — commences practice as a lawyer, 1781 — elected to the Massachusetts Convention for ratifying the Constitution, 1788 — member of the House of Representatives, 1789 to 1797 — b. 4 Jul. 1808.


Ams, William, theologian,—b. in Norfolk, 1756 — takes refuge in Holland, and settles at the Hague, 1610 — Prof. of Theology at Franeker, 1621 to 1632 — b. at Rotterdam, 14 Nov. 1633. Puritanismus Anglicanus, 1610 — Medulla Theologica, 1623 — De Conscientiae, et ejus juris, 1630.

Amharic Translation of the Holy Scriptures,—made by Abu Rumi, 1830, 1842.

Amherst, in India beyond the Ganges,—founded, 7 May 1826.

Amherst, Jeffrey, Lord,—b. at Riverhead, 20 Jan. 1717 — enters the army, 1731 — serves under Ligonier and the Duke of Cumberland, 1741 — Colonel of the 18th Foot, 1756 — Major-general, 1758 — serves against France in the Inter-colonial War in N. America, 16 Mar. 1758 — Colonel of the 60th, and commander-in-chief in America, 30 Sep. 1758 — completes the conquest of Canada, 8 Sep. 1760 — K. B., 1761 — Governor of Virginia, 1763 — dismissed from the army, but restored, 1768 — Governor of Guernsey, 1770 — Lieut.-general of Ordnance, Oct. 1772 — Baron Amherst of Holmesdale, May 1776 — Commander-in-chief, 1778 to 1782 — Baron Amherst of Montreal, 1788 — rearmed commander-in-chief, 22 Jan. 1793 to 10 Feb. 1795 — b. at Sevenoaks, 3 Aug. 1797.


Amherstburg, in Canada,— dismantled by General Proctor, 2 Sep. 1813 — destroyed by General Harrison, 2 Oct. 1813.


Amida, in Monopotamia,—fortified by Constantius, about 350 — besieged and taken by Sapor of Persia, 27 Jul. to 7 Oct. 359 — the Nisibenes take refuge there after its cession by Jovian to Sapor, Aug. 363 — besieged and taken by Cabades of Persia, winter 502 to beginning of 503 — recovered, beginning of 505 — restored and strengthened by Justinian, about 530 — taken by Chosroes, 606 — occupied by Heraclius, middle of Mar. 624 — reduced by the Musulmans, about 640 — army of Zimisces routed near, 973 — taken by Zimisces, 974. [Diabekr.]


Amidano, Pomponio, painter,—b. at Parma, about 1595.


Amiger, Huber and Rost.

Amigoni, Ottavio, painter,—b. at Brescia, 1605 — b. there, 1661.


Amis des Noirs, Societé des,—the first Anti-vi- society instituted at Paris, by Brissot de Warville, Feb. 1788.

Amis, or Amiasis, (the Ems.) in Germany,—[BC] — Nemo Claudius Drusus defeats the Bructeri in a naval engagement on it, 12.

Amius, in Asia Minor,—[BC] — founded
by the Phoeceans, or by the Milesians, or by a king of Cappadocia,) was settled by Atheno-
cles and some Athenians, and called Perseus, after 170 B.C., becomes a commercial town under
the kings of Pontus, after 300—enlarged and made the occasional residence of Mithridates
Eupator, about 100—sieged by Lucullus, (winter of 681-2, A. u. c.) 73-2—taken by him, (683,)
71—taken by Pharnaces; but restored to freedom by Julius Caesar, after
his victory over Pharnaces at Zelidia, 47—Antony sets up a kingdom there, 36 ?—Augustus deposes
Stratonic, and restores its liberty, after 31—[A D]—Sarbas, the By-
zantine governor, makes himself independent of Constantinople, about 1200—aided by the
Turks of Samsun, against Alexius I. of Tre-
bizond, who is defeated near Amisus by Ghei-
aseddin Turks of its service, restored
made of Constanti-

cop marked, 1569

Ammianus, Ammianus, Grammarian,—
[B C]—succeeds Aristareus, as head of his school, after 156.

Ammonius, of Alexandria, Grammarian,—
[B C]—removes to Constantinople about 389.

Ammonius, of Alexandria, son of Hermas, commentator on Plato, &c.—fl. about 500 to
530.

Ammonius, of Lampre, Peripatetic philoso-
pher,—fl. at Delphi, about 66.

Ammonius Lithotomus, surgeon,—[B C]—
fl. at Alexandria, about 283 to 247?

Smith's Diet.

Ammonius Saccas, eclectic philosopher,—fl. at Alexandria, and founds the Latin Phatonic
School there, 157—244.

Amonton, Guillaume, natural philosopher, &c.—fl. at Paris, 11 Aug. 1663—Member of the
Academie des Sciences, 1699—fl. 11 Oct.

Remarques et experiences physiques, 1695.

Amoretti, Carlo, mineralogist,—fl. at Oeg-
alia, 13 May 1714—enters the Augustine order,
1757—fl. of Canon Law at Parma, 1772—
Librarian in the Ambrosian Library, Milan,
1797—fl. there, 24 Mar. 1816. Viaggio da
Milano, 1794.

Amorian Dynasty of the Byzantine Empire. [Michael II, the Stammerer; Michael III.
the Sot; Theophilos.]

Amorian War,—the Emperor Theophilos
sacks Zypera, (Sospecta,) 837—defeated by
the Caliph Motassam at Dayson, summer 838

1820. Fortbildung des Christenthums als Welt-
religion, 1833-6.


Ammonia, (Alkeline air)—first obtained by
Dr Priestley, about 1770.

Ammonis, (Ammomis), Andrea, poet, &c.—
fl. at Lucen, 1477—secretary to Henry VIII.

Ammonites,—[B C]—Ammon, the grandson of
Lot, born about 1866—The Ammonites assist
Eglon, king of Moab, against the Israelites,
1341—harass the Israelites again, 1206—
are defeated by Jephthah, in Gilfed, 1187—
Nahas besieging Jabesh-Gilead, is defeated by
Saul, king of Israel, 1093. * Hatsun
successes his father Nahash, and insults the
ambassadors sent by David, 1038—at war with
the Israelites, defeated by David and his gen-
eral Joab, 1037-5. * Rabbah taken by David,
The Ammonites subjugated, 1033—called the
Moabites against the kingdom of Judah, and
are defeated, 896—tributary to Uzziah and
Jotham, about 800 to 750—occupy the
depopulated towns in the region beyond Jordan,
about 741—assist Nebuchadnezzar against Jeru-
salem, 685—subjugated by Nebuchadnezzar,
about 582—oppose the rebuilding of Jerusa-
lem, 454—subjugated by Judas Maccabees,
164—[A D]—existing as a numerous and dis-

tinct tribe, about 150—merged in the general
appalliation Arabs, soon after 200. * [Rabbot.


Ammon, in Libya, [B C] temple of Zeus
(Jupiter) visited by Alexander the Great, 331.

Ammon, Christoph Friedrich von, theo-
dian,—fl. at Halle, 16 Jan. 1766—Prof. of
Philosophy at Erlangen, 1789—of Theology,
1792—goes to Göttingen, 1794—returns to Er-
lagen, 1804—t to Dresden, 1813—fl. 27 May

1820. Fortbildung des Christenthums als Welt-
religion, 1833-6.
AMORITES—AMPHIPOLIS.

—Motassem lays siege to Amorium, end of Jul. 838—takes and seizes it, 23 Sep. 838—the Caliph Vathek puts to death forty-two of the Amorian prisoners, 6 Mar. 845—and exchanges others, Sep. 845.

Amorites,—[B C]—assist Abraham against Chedorlaomer, 1912—their kings, Simon of Heshbon, and Os of Bashan, defeated, and their country occupied by the Israelites, spring 1451—their kings from 'the hill country' defeated and killed by Joshua at Makkedah, autumn 1451—with their allies, defeated by Joshua near Lake Merom, 1450—29 peace with the Israelites, about 1095—tribute to Solomon, about 1000—spoken of as still in existence, about 150. * Usher.

Amorium, (Heronkel Kolch,) in Asia Minor,—besieged by Mosemah; the siege raised by Leo the Isaurian, who is saluted Emperor, early in 712—besieged and sacked by the Caliph Motassem, end of Jul. to 23 Sep. 838.

[Amorian War.]

Amos, prophet,—[B C]—fl. between 808 and 783,* between 823 and 758,* between 1451 and 1450—. * Clinton.

Amour, Guillaume de St, philosopher, theologian,—b. at St Amour, about 1200—takes part in the controversies between the University of Paris and the Dominicans, 1228 and 1250—joins in the authorship of the work De Portuits Noritainorum Temporum, 1256—excommunicated, deprived, and banished from Paris by bull of Alexander IV., before 1260—permitted to return by Clement IV., 1265—b. 13 Sep. 1272.

Amoy, in China,—taken by Tywan, and liberty of trading there given to Europeans for three years, 1675—taken by the Tartars, and the trade opened again, 1681—liberty of trading withdrawn, 1734—captured by the British, 26 Aug. 1841—trade opened to the British by the treaty of Nankin, 29 Aug. 1842—to foreigners, 3 Oct. 1843—taken by Taepinghs, 29 May 1853—retaken by Imperialists, 11 Nov. 1853.


Amphyctyonies, (The Amphictyonie Council or League,—[B C]—mythic institution of the League, between 1124 and 1104,* or 1068 and 1058, 1007,* 1527,—the First Sacred or Girrham War, 595 to 586,* 590 to 586.—Pythian Games instituted, 586—the Amphictyonic contract for the rebuilding of the Delphian temple, with the Athenians, 548,—fine Ephialtes, the traitor at Thermopylae, 480,—punish the Dolopians for piracy, 469—fine Sparta for the treacherous capture of the Cadmea of Thebes, after 371—fine the Phocians for taking the Sacred lands, 357, 356—the Ten-years Sacred War, 357-6 to midsommer 346—the Phocians expelled from the League, and Philip of Macedonia admitted instead, 346,—Philip appointed President of the Pythian Festival, 346—the third Sacred or Amphissian War, Feb. to Aug. 338,* spring 339 to Aug. 338,—Nicopolis admitted, at the desire of Augustus, after 30—[AD]—mentioned by Pausanias as still in existence, about 150. * Eratothenes. b Callimachi. * Newton. d Chron. Par. e Clinton. f Grote. g Zumpt.

Amphilochia, Amphilochi, in Greece,—[B C]—allies of the Acarnarians, about 425—subjugated by the Etolians, after 323. [Argos in Amphiklophia.]

Amphilochius, St, BP of Iconium,—b, 373-4,* 370—holds a council at Iconium, 378, 376—presides at the Synod of Side, 354—present at a Synod held at Constantinople, 29 Sep. 394—b. 23 Nov. 394? * Smith's Diet. b Soame.

Amphipolis, Aristogoras of Mileus endeavours to plant a colony here, [Myreinax], and is cut off by the Eolians, 497,—Stephenes and Leagues of Athens make a similar attempt, with the same result, 817, 78, 4), 465-4—Atheniens under Agonu succeed in founding Amphipolis, 437—surrendered to Brasidas, Nov. or Dec. 424,—Cleom attempts to recover it, and is defeated and slain, autumn 422—ceded to Athens by treaty with Sparta, but refuses to surrender, after Mar., 10 Apr. 421—Amyntas II. of Macedonia recognizes the claims of Athens to it, 371,—Symbicus and his army destroyed, about 370—Protomachus fails in an attempt to recover it, about 365-3—Aratusxerxes Memon acknowledges the Athenian claim, 366—Achaeus delivers himself up to the Thracians, 364—Amphipolis, assisted by Olynthus, repulses Timothoys, 364,-3, 365, 366, 367—Callisthenes succeeds Timothoys in the command; Amphipolis gives itself up to Pericles III. of Macedonia, Callisthenes is repulsed, 362—declared free by Philip II., after midsummer 359—taken by Philip, after midsummer 358,* 359—declared free by Rome, 168. * Clinton. b Grote. * Smith's Diet. d Zumpt.
Amphipolis, comic poet. — [BC]—fl. about (Ol. 111) 356-2. a Clinton, Smith's Diet.

_Amphipolis, (Salon.)_ in Greece; _Amphipolis (Sacred) War._ [BC]—Circa re-built by the Licurians of Amphipolis, before 340—denounced by Æschines at the Amphictyonic meeting, Feb. or Mar. 339—a Cottophyes appointed commander, at an extraordinary Amphictyonic meeting, to punish Amphipolis, summer 339—Philip II. of Macedonia invited to undertake the command of the war, Sep. 339. a Feb. 338 b—Philip seizes Elateia, Oct. or Nov. 339. a (Scipio Horion) Jun. 338 b—Athens secures the alliance of Thebes; Philip invites assistance from the Peloponnesians, late in 339, a summer 338—Philip repulsed by the Athenians in two actions, late in 339 and winter 339, a summer 338— Demosthenes crowned at Athens, (Bionius, Mar. 338, (Panathencea,) Jun. 338 a—Pompey takes Miletus, summer 338—Athenians and Thebans defeated at Chaeronea, (end of the war,) Aug. 338—attacked by the Ætolians under Alexander, 321—rebuilt before 279—surrenders to L. Cornelius Scipio Africanus, 190—AD—A flourishing city, about 150. a Grote.

b Clinton. c Boeckh. d Thirlwall.

_Amphitheatre._—[BC]—the first built at Rome by C. Scribonius Curio, 53—so designated by C. Julius Caesar, 46—first built of stone by Statilius Taurus, 30. [Colossseum.]

_Amphitrite, asteroid, discovered by Marth, 1 Mar. 1864.

_Ampian Law._—[BC]—to allow Pompey to wear the symbols of triumph at the Cirenceian games, &c., by T. Ampius and T. Labienus, _tribh. petb._ (691, A. U. C.) 63, a 64, b Fiescher. a Smith's Diet.

_Ampurias._—(Emporiae) in Spain,—[BC]—a colony from Massilia, about 545—Roman colonists planted there by Julius Caesar, 45 AD—its prosperity declines, after 700. _COUNTS OF AMPURIAS AND PERALADA._—Irmingarius conquers the Saracens in Majorca, 813—Gaucelin _Gaucelin_ put to death by Lothaire of France, 834—Suniala I. replaced by Alaric, 843—Suniala II. dies, after 843—Pention (Beneton) holds the Countsip, about 850—Gaucertb succeeds, about 872—his son Gaufred (Guifred) succeeds, after 935—Hugues I., his son, succeeds, after Mar. 991—Pons I. succeeds his father, about 1020—Hugues II., his son succeeded, before Aug. 1079—his son, Pons Hugues I. succeeds to the Countsip of Ampuries alone, before 1128—Hugues III. succeeds his father, 1160—Pons-Hugues II., his son, succeeds, after 1240—hissuccedsafter his son, Hugues IV., end of 1267—Pons-Hugues III., his son, succeeds, about 1277—Malguen succeeds, before 1314—given by Jayme II. of Aragon, as an appanage, to his son Don Pedro, 1321. a

a Art de Vérifier les Dates, Enece, Moderne.

_Amran._—[BC]—b. before 1628, 1630—birth of Moses, 1571, b 1705—d. before 1491, b 1497. a Du Fresnoy. b Ussher. c Clinton.

_Amritsir._—(Unrtisir, Romadsur) in Hindustan.—The Amritsir, or sacred tank, constructed by the Gooroo-Ramdas, before 1581—taken by Colonel M'. Sherry, 1848.

_Amrou_ (AmrUu) Ben El Ass,—b. about 600—commands in Palestine, 637—captures Caesarea, 17.—in the middle or end of Jul. 638 a—invades Egypt, 6 Jan. 639, b 653 b—besieges and takes Alexandria, Nov. 639 to (2 Moharram 20,) 22 Dec. 640 a—captures Tripoli, 643, 4—reverses Alexandria, and is recalled by Othman, 646—revolts against Ali, and joins Moawiyeh, 656—appointed governor of Egypt by Moawiyeh, 659—d. (42,) 662-5, e (43,) 663, d a Clinton. b Gibbon.


_Amsdorf, Nicolaus von, theologian._—b. at Zschepa, 3 Dec. 1483.—Prof. of Theology at Wittenberg, 1511—minister and superintendent at Magdeburg, 1524—Ip of Naumberg, 20 Jan. 1542—displaced, after 24 Apr. 1547—superintendent and ecclesiastical counsellor at Erfurt, 1525—d. at Eisenach, 14 May 1565. Ein Kurzer Anzug aus der Chronics Nauemri, 1534.

_Austel, Cornelius Ploos van, engraver._—b. at Amsterdam, 1732—d. after 1782. a Bryan.

_Amsterdam._—(Amstadel, Amstelradamme,) in the Netherlands,—in existence as a fishing village, between 1100 and 1200—exempted from certain tolls by Floris V. Count of Holland, 1275—walled, 1452—sacked and made subject to the Counts of Holland, 1296—receives new privileges from Count William IV., 1342—unsuccessfully attacked by Charles of Egmond, Count of Guelders, 23 Dec. 1512—by the Anabaptists, 1525 and 1535—joins the patriots; besieged for ten months, and capitulates to the Hollanders, 1578—risers into commercial importance with the Union of the Seven Provinces, [United Provinces.] 1579—the Earl of Leicester attempts to gain possession of, by treachery; plundered by William Prince of Orange, 1587—its prosperity increased by the closing of the Scheldt, [Treaty of Westphalia] after 1648—unsuccessful attempt of the Stadtholder William Frederick to seize, autumn 1650—surrenders to the Duke of Brunswick, 1787— the Stadtholder, William V., having left for England, General Daendels is admitted, 18 Jan. 1795—insurrection against the French authorities, who are deposed, and the House of Orange declared sovereign, 15 Nov. 1813—the Cossacks enter, 23 Nov. 1813.

_Amsterdam Island, in Indian Ocean._—discovered by Van Vlaming, 1660.

_Annius._—(Annus, Amnianus,) theologian.—Ip of Lyons, 16 Jan. 841.—d. 31 Mar. 852, a Bouchet.

_Amur, the, in Chinese Tartary,—first known to the Russians, 1639—desert of, by Khabaroff, 1651—their settlements on it abandoned by treaty with China, 1689—ceded wholly to China by treaty, 1727—navigation of it resumed by Russia, 1847—Russian exploring expedition sent, 1850—two trading ports founded, 1851—treates respecting navigation and boundary, between Russians and Chinese, concluded, May and Jun. 1858 and 14 Nov. 1860.

_Amaruth._—(Murad.)

_Amyeloless, sculptor._—[BC]—fl. at Corinth, about 490.

Amyntas II, King of Macedonia, — [B.C.], — endeavours to dispossess Perdiccas II. of Macedonia, 429 — assassinates Pausanias, and succeeds him, (Amyntas III.?) (O. 96, 3,) beginning of 393 — expelled by the Illyrians, 393 — restores his kingdom, (O. 96, 4,) 392 — expelled again, and again restored, (O. 96, 2,) 383 — sends envoys to Sparta against Olynthus; [Olymian War. 383. — in alliance with Athens, 373 — dependent upon Jason of Thessaly, 373 — his envoy at Athens, Sep. or Oct., 371 — B. (O. 102, 3,) beginning of 369, 370 or 369.  

a Smith's Dict.  b Clinton.  c Grote.

Amyntas, Amyntas, Amyntas, Amyntas, Amyntas, Allen, A.  


Amyntas, Amyntas, Amyntas, Amyntas, Amyntas, Allen, A.  

Amyntas, (the Sexte,) King of Egypt, — [B.C.], — with Inarius, revolts against the Persians, 460 — holds the marshes of the Delta against them, 455 — aided by the Athenian fleet, 449 — recovers the whole of Egypt, 414 — B. 408.  

a Clinton.

Anabaptists, first appear, 1521 — become numerous and conspicuous in Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, &c., by 1524 — the revolt of the peasantry [Peasants' War] suppressed by their defeat at Frankenhausen, 15 May 1525 — laws enacted against them in Saxony, 1525 — menaced with capital punishment in Zurich, 1525 — Charles V. publishes Imperial decrees against, 1527 and 1529 — insurrection at Munster suppressed, 24 Jun. 1535 — gradually merged in other sects, after 1600.

Anacaona, queen of Xiragua, in St Domingo, seized and put to death by Orando, about 1560.

Anacharsis, the Scythian, — [B.C.], — visits Athens, (O. 47, 1, 1,) 592.  

a Clinton.

Anacreon, Anacreon, Anacreon, Anacreon, Anacreon, Allen, A.  

Anacreon, lyric poet, — [B.C.], — B. in Teos, about 562 — begins to be distinguished, (O. 58,) about 559 — removes to Abdera, about 540 — at the court of Polycrates of Samos, 531 — goes to Athens about 525 — returns to Teos, about 514 — B. about 478.  

a Smith's Dict.  b Clinton.

Anactorius, in Acarnania, — [B.C.], — colonized by Corinth and Coreya, before 625 — treacherously seized by Corinth, 432 — besieged and taken by Athenians and Acarnanians, summer 425 — its inhabitants transferred by Augustus to Nicopolis, after 31.  

a Smith's Dict.  b Grote.

Anastasia, [Chlorofora, Ether, &c.]

Anagnostis, Anagnostes, John, historian, — fl. about 1482.

Anam, (Anam, Cohnin China, Link, Tentakingh), in Asia, — [B.C.], — conquered and colonized by China, 240 or 234 — [A.D.], — recovers its independence in part, 263 — its complete subjugation attempted by China, 1280 — invaded and conquered by China, internal troubles in Tonkin assisting, 1406 — abandoned by China, Tonkin being retained, 1428 — conquered by Tonkin, 1471 — revolution in Tonkin, 1540 — throws off the yoke of Tonkin, 1553 — its rulers assume the regal style, 1570 — the nominal king gains the supremacy, 1748 — Gia Long, the legitimate and titular king, recovers the throne, 1801.  

a Dubois de Jagny.

Anan, (Ananu), Ben David, Rabbi, — restores and defends the Karaite doctrines, about 750-60.

Ananius, Ananias, — [B.C.], — fl. about 540.

Anapa, (Anapoli,) in Cireasria, — fort erected by the Turks, 1784 — attempt of the Russians to capture it, defeated, 1790 — besieged and taken by General Gondovitch, 1791 — restored at the peace of Yassi, 1792 — taken by the Russians again, and restored at the armistice of Sloboda, 1807 — taken again, 1809 — restored at the peace of Bucharest, 1812 — besieged and taken by Prince Menzikoff and Admiral Greig, 23 Jun. 1828 — ceded to Russia by the treaty of Adrianople, 1829 — evacuated by the Russians, 6 Jun. 1855.

Anastasius I, Flavius, (Dieusorus, Silicius,) Byzantine Emperor, — B. at Epidamus or Dyrrachium, about 430 — excommuniated by Euphemius, Bp of Constantinople, 490 — proclaimed successor to Zoara, and crowned, 11 Apr. 491 — Isaurian War, 492 to 498 — Anastasius Cus. with Fl. Rufus, (Rhythnus,) 492 — confirms the Henoticum, and banishes Euphemius, 496 — Cus. II. alone, 497 — sedition at Constantinople during the games, appeared, 501 — Persian War, 502 to 505 — another sedition in the circus at Constantinople appeared; the Anastasian Wall, from the Euxine to the Propontis, built; Anastasius Cus. III. with Venantius, 507 — revolt of Vitalianus, 514-5-5 — B. 9 Jul. 518.  

E. R. B. Bier, Diet.  b Gibbon.  c Clinton.

Anastasius II, (Artemius,) Byzantine Emperor, — proclaimed on the deposition of Philippicus, 4 Jun. 713 — mutiny of the fleet
ANCILLOX—

Ancillon, Joseph, lawyer, b. at Metz, 1626—accompanies his family to Prussia, 1685—b. at Berlin, Nov. 1719.

Anconab. (Ancon), in Italy,—[BC]—founded or enlarged by exiles from Syracuse, about 385 B.C.—comes under the power of Rome, 268 B.C.—used as a naval station against the Illyrians and Istrians, 178 B.C.—receives colonies from Rome, before 120 B.C.—occupied by Julius Caesar, (Jan. 705, a. u. c.) Nov. or Dec. 50 B.C.—made a colony about 44 B.C.—its harbour formed by Trajan, after 100—unsuccessfully besieged by Totilas, King of the Ostrogoths, 551 A.D.—taken by Ariulf, Duke of Spoleto, 592 A.D.—the Pentapolis taken by Liutprand, King of the Lombards, and recovered by the Exarch Eutychius, 728—9.—Liutprand conquers the Exarchate, [Ravenna,], 752.—Ancona ceded to the Pope by Didier, King of the Lombards, 756—sacked by the Saracens, 839.—the March of Gurrierius, or Ancona, granted to the Marquises of Tuscany, before 1000—bequeathed by the Countess Matilda to Rome, 1115—Ancona vainly besieged by Frederick Barbarossa, joins the League of Lombardy, spring 1155—besieged by Abp Christian with a German army, and the Venetian fleet, Apr. 1174—siege raised by Aldruda Countess of Bertrinoro, end of autumn 1174—the March of Ancona recovered by Innocent III., after 1198—bestowed upon Azzo d'Este, 1209—Bernardinio Barba makes himself master of Ancona, and delivers it up to Clement VII., 1532—the port declared free, 1732—taken by General Victor, 9 Feb. 1797—the French garrison procure the proclamation of 'the Anconite Republic,' last in 1798—besieged by Russians, Turks, and Austrians, it surrenders to General Frölich, 1 to 13 Nov. 1799—surrendered to the French by the Armistice of Treviso, 16 and 20 Jan. 1801—given up to the Pope, 1802—seized by the French, Oct. 1804—annexed to Napoleon to the kingdom of Italy, Apr. 1807, Feb. 1808—capitulated to the allies, 16 Feb. 1814—restored to the Pope by the Treaty of Vienna, 1815—occupied by the French, 22—3 Feb. 1815—evacuated, autumn 1838—bombarded by Austrians, 28 May 1849—by Sardinians under Persano, and taken, 29 Sep. 1860.

—Smith's Diet. —Fischer.

Ancr, Pierre de l'. [Lancr.] Ancre, Concino Concini, Marshal and Marquis of, —accompanies Maria de' Medici into France, 1600—rises to power in regency of Marie, 1610—governor of Normandy, 1611—nobles rebel against, 1612—marshal, Feb. 1615—unpopular, 1614—15—peace of St. Menehouil, 1614—his hotel plundered by mob, 1 Sep. 1616—assassinated by Vitry, 24 Apr. 1617—his wife Lousia (Galagau) imprisoned in the Bastille, 29 Apr. 1617—after trial begins, 3 May—executed, 8 Jul. 1617.


Ancya, (Angora, Euphr., Sebaste Tectosagum, &c) in Asia Minor,—[BC]—becomes the capital of the tribe of Tectosages, about (Ol. 125, 3) 275—7—Antiocohus Hierax defeats Seleucus Callinicus, near, about 243—2—Cn. Manlius defeats the Tectosages near, (505, A. v. c.) autumn 183 a.d. the capital of the Province of Galatia, 25—[AD]—occupied by Aurelian, 272—visited by the Emperor Julian, spring 362—taken by the Persians, 620 A.D. 621—by the Saracens, 717 or 718?—taken and destroyed by Harun al Rashid, 824—taken by Suleiman, the Seljuk Emir, 1035—recovered by Raymond of Toulouse, summer 1101—taken by the Seljuks, 1139—taken by Murad I. and made the capital of the Ottoman Empire, (762, A. H.) 1351—besieged by Timur, who defeats and captures Bayezid on the plains of Tsebikubab, near it, (20 Dhu'l Kadsh 804,) 30 Jun. 1831 25 Jul. a 1402, 16 Jun. 1401—recovered by Mohammed I., 1415. Conques de (—) (1) to impose penances on the lapse, &c., about 314. (2) by the Semi-arians, 358, or 359. Marrow, Anemoneum, (Monumentum, or Marrow, Anemoneum,) erected, after the death of Augustus, 14.—discovered by Busbecquius, 1553—by Wrenth, bishop of Agrin, 1554—

—C. Clinton. —Erich and Gruber.

—Art de Vérifier les Dates. —Gibbon.


Andalusia. [Cordova, Granada, Jaen, Murcia, Seville, &c.] Andaman Islands, in Bay of Bengal,—a settlement attempted by the British, 1791—abandoned, 1796—visited subsequently, 1814, Apr. 1824, and Nov. 1825—penal settlement formed, 1838.

Andechs, (Mont Saint,) in Germany. Counts of,——Berkthold the first Count, about 1010—Ahnold, his brother, succeeds, before 1027;—Ahnold II. succeeds his father, about 1050—his son, Berkthold II., succeeds, about 1120—Poppe, his son, succeeds, 1160—Berkthold III., his brother, Marquis of Istria and Duke of Dalmatia, is followed by his son, Berkthold IV., 1188—Orto (the Great) succeeds his father, 1204—created Duke of Dalmatia and of Mercia (Tyrol) by Philip of Swabia, 1208—succeeded by his son Otto II., 1214—acquires Halle, in the Tyrol, 1247—his life, 1248—

—the line expires with him, Jun. 1248.

—Art de Vérifier les Dates. —Eye, Mod.

Andeiro, Joan Fernando, Regent of Portugal,—exiled to England, as secret ambassador to the Duke of Lancaster, from Ferdinand II. of Portugal, 1371, 1372, 1380—paralyzed with Queen Eleanor, at Ferdinand's death, Oct. 1383—assassinated by the nobles, 6 Dec. 1383.

—Andeiro, Joao Fernandes. —Enclyn, Mod.

Andeiro, Joao Fernando, Regent of Portugal,—exiled to England, as secret ambassador to the Duke of Lancaster, from Ferdinand II. of Portugal, 1371, 1372, 1380—paralyzed with Queen Eleanor, at Ferdinand's death, Oct. 1383—assassinated by the nobles, 6 Dec. 1383.
Andelot, in France,—treaty between Con-
tran of Orleans and Childerict II. of Austrasia, 
signed at, 28 Nov. 587. a
Anderida, (Andredes-coaster, Roman city, 
in Sussex, Pevensey, last fortress of Litus Saxonicum, besieged and taken by Ella and 
Cissa, 491—landing of William the Conqueror at 
at, 1066.
Anderloni, Pietro, engraver,—b. at Santa 
Eufemia, 12 Oct. 1784—succeeds his master 
Longhi, as superintendent of the school of 
Andermaech, (Antinacum, in Prussia, 
Louis the Younger (of Saxony) defeats Charles 
the Bald near, (battle of Meyenheim), 8 Oct. 
876—a besieged by Hermann, Duke of Suabia, 
and others; Dukes Eberhard and Gislbert, 
attempering to relieve it, are defeated and killed, 
939—burnt by Philip of Suabia, 1168—Her-
mann of Hesse, Elector of Cologne, composes 
the contests between the burghers and the 
Abp of Cologne, by reducing it from the rank of an 
Imperial city, 1496—taken by Banidissin, sum-
mer 1632—retaken, 1635—burnt by the Daup-
in of France, Nov. 1688—surrendered to 
Hesse Cassel, 17 Oct. 1702. b
" Art de Vérifier les Dates. b Enere. Mod.
Anderson, Lars, (Laurentius Andreae,) Re-
former,—b. 1430—embraces the Reformation, 
after 1520—chancellor to Gustavus Vasa, 1523 
—translates New Testament into Swedish, 
1526—condemned to death for misprision of 
treason, but reprieved, 1540—b. at Strengnas, 
1552. a Geaum. Anderson.
Anderson, Adam, statistical writer,—b. 
1692—clerk in the South Sea House, 1725 
—b. at London, 10 Jan. 1765. Historical 
and Chronological Deduction of Trade and Com-
merce, 1762.
Anderson, Alexander, mathematician,—b. 
at Aberdeen, 1582—b. at Paris, after 1619. 
Supplementum Apollonii rediviv; 1612—Exer-
citationum Mathematicarum Decas Prima, 1619.
Anderson, Sir Edmund, lawyer,—b. at 
Broughton, or Plaxtborough, about 1540, a about 
1531—Serjeant at law, 1577—Queen's Ser-
jeant at law, 1579—Justice of Assize, autumn 
1581—Chief Justice of court of Common 
Mays, May 1582—commissioner for the trial of 
Mary Queen of Scotland, 1583—and of 
Secretary Davidson, 1587—b. 1 Aug. 1605. b
Anderson, James, archaeologist,—b. 5 Aug. 
1662—M. A. Edinburgh, 27 May 1680—W. S., 
6 Jan. 1691—Postmaster-general for Scotland, 
1715—b. at London, 3 Apr. 1728. Collections 
relating to the History of Mary Queen of 
Scotland, 1724—b. Selectea Diplomatum et Nu-
mianum Scotiae Thesaurus, edited by Ruddi-
man, 1739.
Anderson, James, economist and agricultural 
writer,—b. at Hermiston, 1739—settles at 
Moulshill, 1763—b. L. D. Aberdeen, 1750— 
removes to Edinburgh, 1783—to Isloworth, 
1797—b. 15 Oct. 1808. Essays of Agriculturist, 
1777—The Bee, 1798 to 1794—Inscriptions in 
Agriculture, Natural History, &c., Apr. 1799 
to Mar. 1802.
Anderson, Johann, jurisconsult, &c.—b. at 
Hamburg, 14 Mar. 1764—studies at Halle, 
1695—Doctor utrosque juris, Leyden, 1697— 
Syndic of Hamburg, 19 Nov. 1758—ambassa-
dor to Denmark, Aug. 1711—at Congress of 
Utrecht, 1711—negotiates a treaty of commerce 
between Hamburg and France, 1715—Burgom-
aster, 5 Feb. 1723—senior Burgomaster, 
1732—b. 3 May 1743. Nachrichten von Gron-
land, &c., 1746.
Anderson, John, natural philosopher, &c.— 
b. at Rosneath, 1726—Prof. of Oriental Lan-
guages at Glasgow, 1756—of Natural Philo-
phy, 1760—b. 13 Jan. 1796. Institutes of 
Physics, 1786.
Anderson, Robert, littérateur,—b. at Carn-
wath, 7 Jan. 1750—gives up the practice of 
medicine and goes to Edinburgh, 1784—b. 
there, 20 Feb. 1780. Edition of the British 
Poets, 1790 to 1807—Life of Tobias Smollett, 
M. D. 1803.
Anderson, Robert, poet, &c.—b. at Carlisle, 
1 Feb. 1770—b. 27 Sep. 1833. Lucy Gray, 
sung at Vauxhall, 1794—Betty Brown, 1801— 
Ballads in the Cumberland Dialect, 1805—Essay 
on the Character and Manners of the Peasantry 
of Cumberland, 1820.
Andersonian Institution, 
Glasgow,—
 founded by Professor John Anderson, 1795.
Anderton, James, (John Brevely,) polemical 
writer,—b. after 1600. Protestant’s Apology 
for the Roman Catholick Church, 1669—Explana-
tion of the Liturgy of the Mass, 1670—Religion 
of St Augustine, 1675.
Andlau, (Andau, Andelo,) Hermann Peter 
von, historian and canonist,—Senior of the 
Faculty of Jurisconsults, 1475. a De Cesaris 
Monarchia, about 1460.
" Ersch and Gruber.
Andodices, (Andokides, orator,—[B C]—b. 
at Athens, 467—b. with Glancon commands the 
ships sent to aid the Coreynes, spring 452, a 
436—imprisoned on the mutilation of the 
Hermes, plays the informer, and is banished, late 
summer 415—carries supplies to Samos; returns 
to Athens; imprisoned; escapes to Evagoras 
at Cyprus, and is imprisoned, spring 411—escapes, 
and returns again to Athens; De Reditu; re-
fused permission to remain, retires to Elis, 
411—visits Syracusa, about 406—returns to 
Athens, early in 402, a 404—takes a share in 
the conduct of affairs, 402—accused by Callias 
of profaning the mysteries of Eleusis, defends 
himself by his oration De Mysteriis, 400—b. 
ambassador to Sparta respecting peace, after 
the destruction of the long walls at Corinth, 
summer 391, e 394—delivers his oration De 
Pece, and is banished again, autumn or winter 
391, e 393—b. in exile, about 391. d Contra 
Aeschinem ? 415 e b
" Clinton. b Smith's Diet. c Grote. d Smith.
Andorra, Republic of,—Charlemagne, 
assisted by it against the Moors, grants it 
autonomy under his suzerainty, about 790— 
Louis le Debonnaire grants the suzerainty in 
part to Sisertius, 1b of Urgl, 810—suzer-
ainty shared with Roger Bernard IIL Count 
of Foix, by decease, 8 Sep. 1278—resumed by
Henri IV. before 1610—municipal privileges relinquished as feudal, 1792-3—restored and established by Napoleon I., 27 Mar. 1806—confirmed by Louis XVIII., 1820.

**Andra, (Daxinopatha,) a kingdom of Hindustan,**—at its greatest extent, about 200?—Kakati, one of the Ganapati Rajahs, the first authentic sovereign, before 1100—Ghétas udia Toghlak, of Delhi, captures Warangal, (Varangul), and conquers Telingana, (723, A. H.)—tributary to Orissa, before 1500—ultimately merged in kingdom of Golconda, about 1525. *Springer.*

**Elbinsine.**


**Andrade, Diego Poyva (Didacuus, or Jacques Payva, Andradus,) de, theologian,—b. at Coimbra, 1528—sent to the Council of Trent by Sebastian of Portugal, 1562—q. 1 Dec. 1575. Defenso Tridentina Pidei, 1578.

**Andrada, Fernão Pérez de,** maritme adventurer,—accompanies Almeida to the East Indies, 1520—stationed at Malacca, after Aug. 1511—returns to Portugal, 1515—arrives at Canton directly from Europe, 1517.

**Andrada, Francisco, poet, historian,—composes his chronicle of Don Juan III. of Portugal, at the command of Philip III., about 1610. O primeiro Cerco de Diu, 1589.


**Andrada, Miguel Leitam de,** historian,—b. at Villa de Pedrogga, 1555—wounded and made prisoner at the battle of Alcazarquivir, 4 Aug. 1578—q. at Lisbon, after 1629. Miscel-leanias, 1652.

**Andrada Caminha. [Caminha.]**

**Andrada e Silva, José Bonifacio de,** naturalist, politician, &c.—b. at Villa de Santos, Brazil, 13 Jun. 1765—goes to Europe, 1783—travels there, Jun. 1790 to 1801—Secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Lisbon, 1812—returns to Brazil, 1819—Visé-president of the Provincial Junta, 24 Dec. 1821—Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs, 16 Jan. 1822 to 17 July 1823—banished to France, 13 Nov. 1823—returns to Brazil, 1829—appointed Regent and Guardian to Don Pedro's children after his abdication, 6 Apr. 1831—retires, end of 1834—b. 6 Apr. 1838.


**André, Christian Karl, schoolmaster, &c.—b. at Hildburghausen, 20 Mar. 1763—conducts the school at Schmpfenthal, 1757—commences the publication of the Reichenanzeiger, 1797—Director of the Protestant School at Brün, 1798—commences his Hesperus and Oeconomische Neuihkeiten, 1809—edits the National Kalender, 1811 to 1822—removes to Stuttgart, and edits the Almanach National pour les Etats de la Confédération Germanique, 1822—q. there, 10 Jul. 1831.

**André, Jean, painter,—b. at Paris, 1662—q. 1753.* *Pilkington, Ersch and Gruber.

**André, John, Major,—b. at London, 1749—enters the army, Jan. 1771—taken prisoner at the capture of St John's, 1775—Major and Adjutant-general, 1780—sets out on his mission, 20 Sep. 1780—seized in the American lines, 23 Sep. 1780—hung as a spy, 2 Oct. 1780—his remains brought to England and interred in Westminster Abbey, 1821. [Arnold, Benedict.]**

**André, Yves Marie, philosopher, theologian,—b. at Châteaulin, 22 May 1675—Prof. of Mathematics at Caen, 1726—q. there, 26 Feb. 1764. Essai sur le Beau, 1741.

**André do Castagnet. [Castagno.]**


**Andréa, (Dossi, or Dossi,) Giovanni, Bror Alehla, Latin scholar,—b. at Vigeana, 1417—edits various Latin classics at Rome, 1468-1474—q. about 1480.


**Andréa du Pis, (Pisano,) sculptor, architect,—b. at Pisa, 1270—q. at Florence, 1345.

**Andréa del Sarto. [Vannucchi.]**

**Andréee, Abraham, Abp of Upsala, theologian,—Rector of Univ. of Stockholm; opposes the Romanizing tendencies of John III., and escapes to Hamburg, 1580—elected Abp during his absence, 1593—deprived and imprisoned in Gripsholm castle, 1599—q. there, 1607. Scriptoria contra Liturgiam, 1579—Forum Athaeporum, 1587.

**Andrées, (Andresen,) Gudmund, philologist, &c.—b. at Bjørd, in Iceland, about 1630—q. at Copenhagen, 1654. Elda Sనmunn, 1683—Lexicon Islandicum, 1683.

**Andrees, (Andreas,) Jakob, (Schmidtlin, Fabricius,) theologian,—b. at Weilbingen, 25 Mar. 1528—minister of Stuttgart, 1546—D. D. and minister of Gopping, 1553—Prof. of Theology at Frankfort on the Main, 1562—q. Chun-
cellor of Univ. of Tübingen, 1562—estab.
lishes a church at Hagenau, 1565—assists in drawing up the Formula Concordiae, 1575—b. Tübingen, 7 Jan. 1590. —Erck and Gruber.


Andrea, Andrea, painter and wood engraver,—b. at Mantua, 1540—b. at Rome, 1623.

Andreas, Antonius, (Doctor Dutchtius), of Tunste, scholastic philosopher,—fl. 1530—b. 1530.

Andreas, physician, —[BC]—murdered whilst in the service of Ptolemy Philopator, by Theodotus the Eotolian, 217.

Andreas, b. of Cesarea, (Cappadocia), theologian,—fl. about 500—840. a

Andreas, Apr. of Cran, (Carythin),—sent to Rome by the Emperor Frederick III.; demonstrates the necessity of reforming, and is imprisoned, 1482—demands a council-general, and is excommunicated, 1483—imprisoned, and put to death secretly, 1484.

Andreas, (Hierosolymitanus), Apr. of Cret, theologian,—fl. 635-680, a 840-850. b

Andreas, Johann, (Magister Ratisbonensis), chronicler,—fl. after 1410.

Andreas, Johann, musician, composer,—b. at Offenbach, 28 Mar. 1741—directs the great theatre at Berlin, 1775—b. at Offenbach, 15 Jun. 1799.

Andreas, Johann Antonius, musician, composer, b. at Offenbach, 6 Oct. 1775—b. about 1845.

Andreas Lonciuel, (Lontuel, de Loinier, or Longueue), missionary,—goes to Constantino
pole for the Holy Crown of Thorns, purchased by St. Louis (IX.) of France, 1238—
with St Louis at Cyprus, end of 1248—sets out for Tatary, 25 Jan. 1249—returns to Acre, 1258.

Andreas, (Iunius), Jewish fanatic—heads the revolt in Egypt and Cyrene, 115.

Andreas, Apr. of Lund, poet, —f. —chancellor to Canuto VI. of Denmark, after 1182—imprisoned in Burgundy as he returns from Rome, where he had complained to Celestine III. against the repudiation of Ingeburia by Philip Augustus, 1196—Abp; confirmed by Innocent III., 1201—accompanys Waldemar

II. on a crusade against the Livonians, 1204—

b. 24 Jun. 1228. c

Andreas, Strafeltein, chronicler, —f. at Damburc, 1502.

Andreas, Sylvius, chronicler,—fl. in France, before 1200.

Andreas, Tobias, philosopher, historian,—b. at Braunkels, 19 Aug. 1604—settles at Gröningen, 1628—Prof. of History and Greek there, 1634—b. 17 Oct. 1676. Methodi Car
tesianae Assertio, 1653.

Andreas, Tobias, physician, —f. at Bre
cen, 11 Aug. 1633—teaches at Frankfurt on the Oder, 1674—Prof. of Philosophy at Fran
er, 11 Jan. 1681—b. there, 5 Jan. 1685.

Andreas Valerius, (Desselius, Tazander), bibliographer,—b. at Desschel, 27 Nov. 1588—Prof. of Hebrew at Louvain, 1612—Doctor, 1621—Prof. of Royal and Imperial Constitu

Andredes, ceaster. [Andherida.]

Andredes-lea, (Andredeswhole, Weald of Sussex).—Ella and his sons defeat the Britons there, 477—occupied by Hasting and the Danish army, 893.

Andreini, Giambattista, dramatist, poet,—b. at Florence, 1578—b. at Paris, about 1650. L'Adamo, 1613.

Andrelinus, (Andrelini,) Publius Faustus, poet,—b. at Forli, about 1461—goes to Rome, 1483—b. at Mantu, 1484—settles at Paris, 1488—Prof. of Belles Lettres at Univ. there, 1489—b. 25 Feb. or 1 Mar. b. 1518.


Andrcossi, Antoine Francois, Count D', military commander,—b. at Castelnaudari, 6 Mar. 1761—Lieut. of Artillery, 1782—taken prisoner by the Russians in Holland, 1787—

serves under Bonaparte in Italy, 1796—in Egypt, 1798—returns with him, and assists at the '18th Brunaire', 9 Nov. 1799—ambassa

Andrezzi, Gaetano, musical composer,—b. at Naples, 1573—b. Dec. 1826.

Andres, Juan, scholar,—b. at Planes, 15 Feb. 1740—withdraws to Italy, 1766—returns to Spain, 1814—b. at Rome, 13 Jan. 1817. Saggio della Filosofia del Galileo, 1775—Dell' Origine, Progresso, e Stato attuale di ogni Let
teratura, 1782.

Andres de Ustarroz, Juan Francisco, histori
an,—b. at Saragossa, 1606—Chronicler of the kingdom, 9 Jan. 1647—b. at Madrid, 18 Aug. 1647. Segunda parte de los Annals de la Corona y Regno de Aragon, 1663—Pro
gresso de la Historia en el Regno de Aragon, 1686.

Andreu. [André, Andrea, Andree, Andre.]
Andrew II, (Andreas Hierosolimitanus), King of Hungary,—attempts to dethrone his brother Erzébet, between 1196 and 1203,—succeeds his nephew, Ladislas II., May 1205,—his wife assassinated by Buncus, (Banchevaus), 1212 or 1213,—leads out the Fifth (Sixth) Crusade, 1217,—returns to his kingdom, 1218,—signs the Golden Bull, the basis of the liberties of Hungary, 1222,—confirms it, and exempts the nation from the payment of taxes, 1234—b. 7 Mar. 1235.

Andrew (Andrewss) of Hungary, King of Naples,—b. 1326—marries Joanna (I.), of Naples, 26 Sep. 1333,—receives the title of Duke of Calabria alone, at the accession of his wife, Jan. 1343—assassinated at Aversa, 18 Sep. 1345.

Andrew, St, Apostle,—(legendary) martyred at Patras, 30 Nov. 69 or 95,—Order of Knighthood,—(I) In Russia, instituted by Peter the Great, (30 Aug. o. s.) 10 Sep. 1698. (2.) In Scotland, [Thistle, the, Order of].

Andrew Yurowitz, (of Suzdal), Grand-Duke of Vladimir, or Moscow,—b. at Suzdal, 1110,—withdraws from the struggle for the kingdom of Kiev, at the death of his father Yuri Dolgoruki, ( Igor), 1117,—completes the city of Moscow, 1160,—reduces the Bulgarians on the Volga, 1166,—repulsed before Novgorod, 1168,—his son Mstislav takes and pillages Kiev, 1169,—and reduces Novgorod, 1170,—Andrew makes Vladimir the seat of his government, about 1170,—assassinated by the revolting princes, 29 Jan. 1174—1170.

Andrews, Henry, astronomer,—b. 1743—d. at Royston, 26 Jan. 1820.


Andrieux, François Guillaume Jean Stanislas, poet, dramatist, and litterateur,—b. at Strasbourg, 6 May 1759,—qualifies as an advocate, 1781,—appointed judge in the Court of Cassation by the decree of (14 Nivose, An III.), 3 Jan. 1795,—Vice-president of the civil section, 1797,—continued in his office by law of (29 Fructidor, An V.), 15 Sep. 1797,—member of the Council of Five Hundred, Apr. 1798,—member of the Tribunat, after (18 Brumaire, An VIII.), 9 Nov. 1799,—President, (Fructidor, An VIII.), Aug. 1800,—eliminated with Benjamin Constant and others, (An X.), 5 Sep. 1802,—Prof. of Grammar and Literature in L'Ecole Polytechnique, 1804,—Prof. of French Literature in College of France, 1812,—deprived of his chair in L'Ecole Polytechnique, Mar. 1816,—Member of the Academy, 1816,—permanent Secretary to the Academy, 1829—d. at Paris, 10 May 1833. Les Etoileurs, 1787—Hecateius, 1802—Le Trésor, 1824—Le Vieux Fat, 1810—La Philosophie des Beaux Lettres, 1828—Lucius Junius Brutus, 1830.

Andrusicus, (Philippus VI., Pseudo-Philippus), pretended King of Macedonia,—[BC]—sent by Demetrius Soter, of Syria, to Rome, 152,—escapes to Macedonia, and assumes the crown, as son of Perseus, 149,—defeats and kills the Pretor P. Juventus Thaulia in Thessaly; and is defeated by Q. Cecilius Metellus in Macedonia and Thrace, and taken, (606 A. C.), 148—put to death by order of the Senate, 147.

Androeclides, the, of Messinia,—[BC]—banished from Messinia, take refuge with Sparta, (Ol. 9, 1), 744—restored by Sparta, at the end of the First Messenian War, receive the district of Hyamus, (Ol. 14, 1), 1799—fall in the Second Messenian War, about 680.

Androgelus, orator and popular leader,—[BC]—exerts himself to secure the banishment of Alcibiades, after the mutilation of the Herm, 415—put to death by the Four Hundred, 411.

Androkydes, painter,—[BC]—fl. at Cyzicus, 400 to 377.

Andromachus, (the Elder,) physician,—Architect to the Emperor Nero, 54 to 68.

Andronicus, poet,—fl. at Hermione? about 357.

Andronicus I. [Michael VII. Parapinace.] Andronicus I. Commnenus, Byzantine Emperor,—b. about 1112,—made prisoner by the Seljucks, 1121—spring, 1142,—defeated by Thoros in Cilicia, 1145 and 1152,—governor of Branimora, 1152,—imprisoned on suspicion of treason by the Emperor Manuel, 1152 to 1160, 1163—escapes to Jaroslav of Galicia; and is pardoned by the Emperor after the recovery of Zegmin, (Semlin,) 1168,—serves in Cilicia again, and escapes to Amauri of Jerusalem, and Nureddin of Damascus, before summer 1173—forgiven by Manuel, resides at Oke, (Elenion) autumn 1180—invited to administer the Empire as Regent, for Alexis II., Apr. 1184, summer 1185—crows Alexis, 16 May 1182—associated with him in the
* Smith's Dict.  b Gibbon.  c Finlay.

Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Andronicus Cyrrhestes, archivist or astronomer, [B.C.]—erects the Horologium at Athens, about 100 a or 150 b.  * Muller.  b Leake.


b Smith's Dict.  c Other authorities.

Andronicus II. Palaeologus, the Elder, Byzantine Emperor,—B. about 1258 a. or 1260 b.—associated in the Empire with his father Michael VIII., 8 Nov. 1273 a.—succeeds him, 11 Dec. 1282 a.—the union of the two churches dissolved, 1283 a.—imprisons his brother Constantine in an iron cage, 1290 a.—associates his son Michael with him, 21 May 1294 a.—Othman attacks and defeats Michael at Baphæon, 1301 a.—Andronicus engages Roger de Flor and the Catalana Grand Company against the Ottomans, end of 1301 a. Roger assassinated at Adrianople, 4 Apr. 1297 a.—Michael defeated by the Catalans at Apros, 1327 a.—the Catalans enter the service of Walter de Briene, Duke of Athens, 1310 a.—Andronicus excommunicated by Clement V., 1307 a.—Michael dies, 12 Oct. 1320 a.— revolt of Andronicus the Younger, (Palms Sunday,) 12 Apr. 1321 c.—Orkhan takes Brusia, 1326 a.—Andronicus the Elder abdicates, and enters the monastery of Drama, Thessaly, as brother Antonius, 24 May 1328 a. 13 Feb. 1322 a.

* Art de Vérifier les Dates.  b Smith's Dict.  c Finlay.

Andronicus III. Palaeologus, the Younger, Byzantine Emperor,—B. 1295 or 1296 a.—revolts and commences a civil war against his grandfather, Andronicus the Elder, 12 Apr. 1321 a.—associates with him in the Empire, 2 Feb. 1325 a.—revives the civil war, 1327 a.—takes Constantinople, 23 May 1328 a.—Andronicus the Elder abdicates in his favour, 24 May 1328 a.—defeated by Orkhan at Pelækonan, 1329 a.—regains Chios, 1329 a.—loses Nicea, 1330 a. 1333 b.—conducts expeditions against Epireus, 1334 a. 1337 a. 1339 a.—loses Nicomedia, 1338 a.—sends ambassadors to Benedict XII. to treat of the renewal of the union of the churches, 1339 b.—D. 15 Jun. 1341 a.  b Art de Vérifier les Dates.


Andres, (Andro), in the Egyes, [B.C.], colonized by Ionians, (mythis), 1044 or 985 a.—subject ally of Xerxes against Greece, 480 a.—successfully besieged by Themistocles, autumn 480 a.—joins the confederacy under the command of Athens, after 477 a.—revolts to Sparta, besieged by Alkibiades without success, and by Conon, Sep. Oct. to Dec. 407 a.—by Phanosthenes also, Jun. 406 a.—subjugated to Macedo- nia by Amphoterus, 333 a.—subject to Antigonus, 314 a.—taken by Polymny Soter, 308 a. 287 a.—given by the Romans to Attalus of Pergamus, 200 a.—reverts to them with the rest of the king- dom of Pergamus, 133 a.—[AD]—the corsairs driven out by Marino Dandolo, 1207 a.—Saktouri with the Hydriot fleet defeats the Capitan Pacha, Jun. 1825 a. 

[Cyclades, Nazox.]

* Grote.


Androsthenes, sculptor,—[B.C. b.—completes the statue in the temple of Apollo at Delphi, about 440 a. 420 a.

Androtion, governor,—[B.C. a.—begins to take part in public affairs, 385 a.—Demonesthenes composes his Androtionea, 225 a.  * Clinton.

Andronet de Carceau, Jacques, architect,—commences the Pont Neuf at Paris, 30 May 1578,—continues the Louvre, 1596 a.—exiled on account of his attachment to the Reformed Religion, soon after 1596.

Andrussov, in Russia,—Truce of, between Alexis Michailowitz of Russia and John II. of Polonia, for 15 years, Poland ceding part of the Cossacks on the Dnieper to Russia, with Kiew Smolensk, &c., 30 Jan. 1667.

Andry, Nicolas, physican, &c.—B. at Lyons, 1638 a.—M. D., Rheims, 1697 a.—Prof. at the College of France, 1701,—Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, 1724,—3. 13 May 1742.—De la Génération des Vés dans le Corps de l'Homme, 1700 a.—Ce en Eau, 1738 a.—Orthopédie, 1741 a.

Andujar, in Spain,—taken by the insurgent patriots, and a French detachment massacred, Jun. 1808.—Ordonnance of, published by the Duke of Angoulême, 8 Aug. 1823.

Anseau, (Anseau, Amnus), Barthelemy, poet,—B. at Bourges, after 1500 a.—Prof. of Rhetoric at Lyons, 1526,—Principal of the Collège de la Trinité, 1538 a.—killed in a tumult, 5 Jun. 1561 a.—Lyon mercant, 1542 a.—Pêta poesis, 1552 a.—Alector, 1560 a.  * Biog. Univ.

Anel, Dominique, surgeon,—B. at Toulouse, about 1679 b.—B. at Genoa, about 1730 a.—Nouvelle méthode de guérir des Pustules laerymiales, 1713 a. 14 a.

Anelli, Angelo, poet,—B. at Desenzano, 1761 a.—B. 3 Apr. 1820 a.

Anemograph, patented by Howlett, 1866.

Anemometer,—attempted by Dr Cronne, 1667 a.—first invented by Wolf, 1708 a.

Aneroid Barometer,—the principle of the 'vacuum vase,' invented by Conté, Apr. May 1758 a.—the barometer invented by Vidi, and patented in England, 1844.

Anerin, poet,—B. in Hibernia, about 550 a.

Anfossi, Pasquale, musical composer,—B. at Naples, 1729 a.—Director of the Italian Opera.
House, at London, 1783—returns to Italy, 1787—d. at Rome, 1795. 3 Conv.-Lex.

Angeli, Buonaventura, historian,—b. at Ferrara, after 1500—d. 1576. Istoria della Cittä di Parma, 1591.

Angeli, Filippo, (Il Napolitano,) painter,—b. at Rome, before 1602—invited to the court of Cosmo II. of Tuscany, 1562—d. in Rome, a or at Rome, b 1645,a 1640,b 1660. a Nouv. Blog. Gen. b Bryan.

Angeli, Order of Knight-hood,—instituted by the Emperor Isaac II. (Angelus Connenius,) 1191.


Angelina, asteroid, discovered by Témpel, 6 Mar. 1861.

Angello, (degni Angel, Barygus,) Pietro, poet, &c.—b. at Barga, 1517—returns from Asia Minor to Nice, in the Turkish fleet, 1543—Prof. of Latin and Greek at Reggio, 1546—of Literature at Pisa, 1549—invited to Rome by Cardinal Ferdinand de' Medici, 1575—Consul of the Academy at Florence, after 1587—d. at Pisa, 29 Feb. 1596. Poemata omnia, 1585—Opere Toscane, 1599.

Angelia, Girolamo de', Propagandist mission-ary,—b. at Castro Giovanni, 1516—enters the Society of Jesus, 1535—shipwrecked on the coast of Brazil, 1597—begins his labours in Japan, 1602—continues them in secret after the banishment of the Jesuits, 1614—detected and burnt, 4 Dec. 1623.

Angelo, Jacopo de', Greek scholar,—b. at Scarpiera, after 1530—studies under Chrysoloras and Cydonius at Venice, about 1535—Apostolical Secretary under Pope John XXII., 1410.


Angeloni, Francesco, littérateur,—b. at Terni, before 1575—d. at Rome, 29 Nov. 1652. Histoire métallique des Empereurs Romains, 1641—Storia di Terni, 1646.

Angola,—first coined in France by Philip of Valois, 1320—introduced into England by Edward IV., 1461—value raised by Henry VIII., 1540—increased to ten shillings, (6 Edw. VI.) 1552—not coined after 1640.

Angelus,—a prayer instituted by Pope John XXII. 1326—ordered to be repeated every day at noon, by Louis XI., 1472.


Angelus, Silencius, (Johann Scheffler,) poet,—b. at Breslan or Glätz, 1624—joins the Roman Catholic Church, 1653—d. 1677. Che- rubicinis Wunderbuch, 1674.

Angely, (Angery, Angeriacum,) St Jean d', in France,—surrenders after a siege to Duke of Anjou, 23 Dec. 1659—taken by the Protestants, spring 1556—besieged by Louis XIII. ; taken and dismantled, 23 to 27 Jun. 1621.

Angely, Ludovic, dramatic poet,—b. at Ber- lin, 1788—actor and manager of the Royal Theatre there, 1828—retires from the stage, 1830—d. 16 Nov. 1837. a Conv.-Lex.

Angermann, (Angermannus,) Abraham, Abp of Upsala,—opposes the efforts of John of Sweden to restore Romanism, 1576—sent to consult the theologians of Wittenberg, &c., about a liturgy, 1587—Abp, 1593—conducts a general visitation for the purpose of extirpating Romanism, 1596. [Upsala, Synod of.]


Anghirai, in Italy,—Micheletto Attenauld and the Florentines defeat Nicolo Piccinino near, 1439.

Anghiara, Pietro Martiro d', (Petrus Martys Angliorius,) historian, &c.—b. at Aroux, 1455—enters the service of Card. Asconio Sforza Visconti, 1477—goes to Spain, and enters the service of Ferdinand and Isabella, 1487—sent by Ferdinand to the Sultan of Egypt, 1501—2—Apostolical Protonotary, 1505—d. at Granada, 1526. Insitus super Insistenti, 1521—De Tebuis Oceaniciis, 1536.

Angilbert, (Engelberi, Englewert,) St, poet, &c.—officer of the palace to Pepin, king of Italy, after 781—retires to the monastery of St Riquier, in Ponthieu, 790—Abbot, 796—assists at the coronation of Charlemagne at Rome, 800—d. 18 Feb. 814.

Anglesey, (Anglese, Anglesacie, Mona, Mon,)—first invaded by Suetonius Paulinus, 61—reduced by Julius Agricola, 78—the Gael expelled by it from Eimion Urd, son of Cuneddd, about 450?—reduced and colonized by Edwin of Northumbria, between 616 and 633—possession of it contested by Hywel Wychan and Cynan Tindaethwy, 813—b—Pigbert (?) defeats the Britons at Llanvaes, and plants colonies of
Saxons in Anglesey, 817 — frequently ravaged by the Danes, between 853 and 963 — subjugated by Maccus, (Maccus, son of Harald, 'Lord of the Isles,' 971 — Maccus does homage to Edgar of England at Chester for Anglesey, 973 — devastated by Godfrey, son of Harald, 980 and 989 — subjugated by Mereddyd ab Owain, 987 — devastated by the Danes, (Ascension Thursday, 10 May 994 — subjugated by the fleet of Ethelred of England, 1000 — reduced by Gruffydd ab Cynan, 1073 — joins in the insurrection against the Normans, 1094 — subjugated by the Normans, who are driven out by Magnus, son of Olaf, 'Lord of the Isles,' 1098 — unsuccessfully attacked by Henry I, 1155 — devastated by the Irish forces of Henry III, Jul. 1245 — reduced by the fleet of the Cinque Ports, Summer 1277 — granted by Edward I, as a fief to Llywelyn ab Gruffydd, Summer 1277 — subjugated by the Cinque Port fleet again, Autumn 1282 — erected into a county by the Statutes of Rhuddlan, 7 Mar. 1283 — reduced finally, after the revolt of Madog ab Morgan, Dec. 1294 — and incorporated with England by Act, 27 Hen. VIII. c 26, 1535-6.

[Beaumaris, Gwynedd, Wales.]

Angelsey, Arthur Annesley, Earl of, — b. at Dublin, 10 Jul. 1641—espouses the cause of Charles I, 1642 — enters the Long Parliament as a 'Recruiter,' and is sent to Ulster, 1645 — takes the part of the King, and becomes Secretary of the Navy, 1647 — Earl of Anglesey, 20 Apr. 1661 — Lord Privy Seal, 1673 — deprived of his offices, 1682—3, Apr. 1686.


Angli, Angles, Anglo-Celt, Angli, — first mentioned by Tacitus, about 90—conducted by Ida, establish themselves in Bernicia, before 547 — subjugate Deira, under Ella, 559-60 — acquire the eastern coast of Britain, [East Anglia,] about 597 — occupy Mercia, 583.

[Northumbria, Saxons.]


Anglo-Saxons, (Angles, Jutes, Saxons, &c.) Conversion of the. [Augustine, Edwin, Ethelbert, Paulinus, &c.]

Angola, (Nyola, Abonda, Ambonda, Dongo,) in Africa, — discovered by Diego Cam, 1484—settled by the Portuguese, after 1500—building of San Paulo de Loanda begun, 1578—taken by the Dutch, 1640—recovered by the Portuguese, 1648.

Angora, [Ankra.] Angora is Angoumois, Angoumois, (Aquitaine, Aquitaine, Aquinois, Aquinois,) in France, — first mentioned by Ausonius, about 350 — granted by Constantius to the Visigoths, under Wallia, 418—taken possession of by Clovis, 508—assigned to Gontran of Burgundy, by the treaty of Andeolot, 28 Nov. 587—first Count of L'Angoumois created by Louis le Débouvante, 839—attacked by the Normans, the city burnt, 863—rebuilt, about 870—ravages of the Normans continued till about 900—passes with the rest of Aquitaine into the possession of the kings of England, [Henry II,] 1152 — revolt of Count Amaur suppressed by Richard of England; Angoumois taken by storm, 1194—passes to the house.
of the Count de la Marche, 1218 — taken possession of by Philip the Fair of France, with the rest of Guienne, 1292 — joined to the Royal Domain by Philip the Fair, end of 1303—
sovereignty of L’Angoumois ceded by John II. of France. to Edward III. of England, by Treaty of Bretigny, 8 May 1360—finally taken from the kings of England, and made an open
age of the French princes, by Charles V. of France, 1369-70—erected into a duchy by Francis I., Feb. (1614, o. s.) 1516—Angou-
leme taken by the Protestants, 1562 and 1568.

Angoulême, Charles de Valois, Duke of,— b. 28 Apr. 1578—Grand Prior of the Order of Malta in France, 1593 — Count d’Auvergne, &c., 1589—serves under Henry IV. at Arques, 1589— and Ivry, 1590— quits the Order and marries Charlotte de Montmorency, 6 May 1591—at Fontaine Française, 1595—engaged in Biron’s conspiracy, 1595—imprisoned for it, 15 Jun. 1602—imprisoned for complicity in Verneuil’s conspiracy, 9 Nov. 1604— con-
demned to be beheaded, 1 Feb. 1605—de-

Angoulême, Marie Thérèse Charlotte, Ma-
dame the Duchess of,— at Versailles, 19 Dec. 1767—shares the imprisonment of her family, [Louis XV., 10 Aug. 1762—given up to Austria, in exchange for Camus, Beurnon-
turns to Paris, 4 May 1814— quits Bordeaux, at Napoleon’s return from Elba, 1 Apr. 1815—arrives at Paris again, 27 Jul. 1815— with-

Angoulême, Louis Antoine d’Artois, Duke
of Dauphin of France,— b. 6 Aug. 1775.
1814—joins the English army, and issues the proclamation of St. Jean de Luz, 11 Feb.

1815—Leaves Bordeaux to organize an op-
opposition to Napoleon in the south of France, 9-10 Mar.—surrenders by convention to Gen-
eral Gilly, at Pont St. Esprit, 8-9 Apr.—embarks at Cette for Spain, 16 Apr.—arrives at Mar-
selles from Madrid, 8 Jul.—enters Toulouse, 23 Jul.— Arrives at Paris, 7 Aug.

1825—Enters Spain, in command of the French army, to enforce the arrangements of the Congress of Laybach, 6 Apr.—Aix-en-Provence, 24 May—issues the Ordinance of Andujar, 8 Aug.— takes Cadiz, and restores Ferdinand VII. to liberty, 1 Oct.— takes leave of the army, 22 Nov.

Takes the title of Duke of Dauphin, 16 Sep. 1824— signs his abdication of the throne of France, with Charles X., 2 Aug. 1830— at Goritz, 3 Jan. 1844. [Angoulême, Duchess of,]

Angrias, the, Maratta pirates,—Comaji An-
grid occupies Gheria and Severndroog, in the Concan, about 1670—persuaded by Râlânji to
leave the side of Samba and acknowledge Sako Râja, 1717—a—unsuccessfully attacked by the English and Portuguese, 1719—a—by the English
again, 1723—b—by the Dutch, 1744— Bâjí 
Kao interposes in a contest between the brothers, one of whom gains their forts in the Ghats, about 1734—proceases from them forbearance towards the Abyssinians of Jineja, 1736— the Portu-
guese make war upon, and lose Salsette, Bas-
sein, &c., 1737—9— the contest between the brothers terminated by the Nâsâfi, by the help of the English fleet, 1740—a—attack and cap-
ture a Dutch squadron, Feb. 1754—a evacu-
ate Severndroog and Bancôt when attacked by Commodore James, Mar. 1755—Gheria, suc-
cceeded by Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive, is surrendered, Angria taken prisoner, and his
piratical state overthrown, 11-13 Feb. 1756. 

Angriani, (Aygraiiun, de Angymmuni, Michel, theo-
bugiun,— b. at Bologna, about 1330— Ge-
neral of the Order of Carmelites, 1379— b. 16
Nov. 1400.

Anguiano, (Angurioi, Angurii?) of Ger-
many,—join in the Cherusian league against
Rome, and are reduced by Sterinicus, 16—join
the Chamavi in attacking and despoiling the
Bruteri, about 100. [Cemusace, Germani-
icus Cesar.]

Anguier, François, sculptor,— b. at Eu,
1604— b. at Paris, 8 Aug. 1669.

Anguier, Michel, sculptor,— b. at Eu,
1612— b. 11 Jul. 1686.

Anguilla, in the West Indies,— discovered and settled by the English, 1650 to 1666— unsuccessfullly invaded by the French, 1745.

Anguillara, Aloysio, physician, botanist,
—b. at Anguillara, after 1500—Simplicista to
the Republic of Venice, and Director of the
Botanic Garden at Padua, 1540 to 1561— b. at
Ferrara, Oct. 1570.

Anguillara, Giovanni Andrea dell’, poet,
— b. at Sutri, about 1517— b. at Torre di Nona,
after Apr. 1564— Edipo, 1556—Metamorphoses of Ovid translated, 1554, 1561.

Anguisciola, (Anguissola, Angosioiola), So-
obisiea, painter,— b. at Cremona, 1535, b. 1533, 1535—b. at Genoa, 1626. [Novi.
Biog. Gen. ]

Angius, Archibald Douglas, (Bell–the-Cat,)
Earl of,—crosses the borders and Burns Bamborough, 1430—organizes a conspiracy against James III. of Scotland, 1431—heads the nobles in
putting the Earl of Mar to death at Lauder, (‘bells the cat,’) midsummer 1431—negotiates a secret treaty with Edward IV. of England, for the Duke of Albany, early in 1432— de-
prived of his offices, end of 1432—joins Lord
Gray in a new conspiracy, end of 1437—with-
draws into England, and enters into a treasonable engagement with Henry VII.; imprisoned in his castle of Tantallon, but released on exchanging Liddesdale for Bothwell, 1492—
appointed general for the invasion of England, in the 1507-8. When the Earl of Arran,summer 1513—he leaves the army before the battle of Flied-
den, 5 Sep. 1513—withdraws into a monastery, early in 1514.

Angus, Archibald Douglas, Earl of,—mar-ies Margaret, Queen of Scotland, summer 1514—indulges in treasonable practices, 1515
—and flies with the Queen to England, 1515—
deserts her, and is reconciled to the Duke of
Albany, 1516—one of the council of regency, 
Jun. 1517—endeavours to obtain the sole re-
gency, 1519, and spring 1520—declared guilty of 
treason, and sentenced to forfeiture, goes to 
France, beginning of 1522—attacks Edinburgh, 
23 Nov. 1524—joins Alp Beaton, and obtains 
the regency of the kingdom; divorced by Mar-
garet, beginning of 1525—receives the Earl of 
Lemnox at Melrose, 25 Jul. 1526—James V. 
escapes from his control, Jul. 1528—attained 
by the parliament, 2 Sep. 1528—besieged in 
Tantallon castle, flies to England, 1528—re-
turns to Scotland after the death of James V.,
13 Dec. 1542—he heads the English party in 
Scotland, Sep. 1543—renounces the cause of 
the English, 1544—shares in the victory at
Anzaurn Muir, 17 Feb. 1545—and in the de-
feat at Pinkie, 10 Sep. 1547—opposes the 
Regent, Mary of Guise, 1557—b. about 1560.

Anhalt, in Germany,—castle built by Leipo
IV. of Ballenstadt, between 900 and 950—
Otto the Rich marries Elfika of Saxony, and 
exchanges the Countship of Ballenstadt for 
that of Aschersleben, (Ascania,) 1076—Albert 
the Bear, his son, expels his father, 1140—
his son, Bernhard, receives the Countship of 
Anhalt, 1160—refuses to compete for the 
Empire, 1168—dies, 1212—Henry, (the El-
der, the Fat,) his son, made Count, about 
1218—territory divided into the Countships of 
Ascania, Bernburg, and Zerbst, at Henry's 
dearth, 1252—Bernhard II., of Bernburg 
receives the investiture of the whole of Anhalt, 
1315—Joachim Ernst (of Anhalt-Zerbst-
Dessau) reunites the principality, after 23 
Mar. 1566—his son, Johann Georg, suc-
ceds to the whole, 6 Dec. 1586—obtains 
 imperial commission for the recovery of Ascania, 
1589—establishes the Reformed religion, 1596—
agrees to divide the principality with his bro-
thers, 1603—the division executed, 1606— 
family part concerning inheritance, &c., 22 
Jun. 1665—[Anhalt-Bernberg, Anhalt-Des-
sau, &c.]—the principalties united under 
Leopold, of Anhalt-Dessau, 19 Aug. 1863— 
military forces of, incorporated with Prussian, 
by treaty of 24 Feb. 1864—Legislative As-
sembly deprived of its functions, May 1864— 
incorporated with N. German Confederation, 
1866. 

Anhalt-Bernberg, Ducuy of,—allotted to 
Christian I., son of Joachim Ernst, (of 
Anhalt,), 1666—defeated at the battle of Prague, 
8 Nov. 1620—put to the ban of the Empire, by 
Ferdinand II., 1621—his son Christian II, 
(younger) succeeds, [Thirty Years' War,]
20 Apr. 1630—succeeded by Victor Amadeus, 
1638; son, 22 Sep. 1656—introduces the right of 
primogeniture, 1660—establishes Calvinism in 
its principality, 1678—his son, Karl Fried-
rich, succeeds, 12 Feb. 1718—succeeded by his 
son, Victor Friedrich, 21 Apr. 1721—
his son, Friedrich Albrecht, succeeds, 18 
May 1765—his son, Alexis Friedrich Christi-
ern, succeeds, 9 Apr. 1796—receives a share 
of Anhalt-Zerbst, 1798—abolishes the 'tack,' 15 Feb. 1802—raised to the dignity of
Duke, 13 Sep. 1806—joins the Confederation of the Rhine, 18 Apr. 1807—joins the Zoll-
verein, 22 Jul. 1826—his son, Alexander 
Karl, succeeds, 24 Mar. 1834.

Anhalt-Bernberg-Schaumburg-Hoyum, 
Principality of,—Lerchen, son of Victor 
Amadeus, (of Anhalt-Bernberg,) 12 Feb. 1718—
his son, Victor Amadeus Adolf, succeeds, 
17 May 1727—Karl Ludwig, his grand-
succeeds, 1772—Victor Karl Friedrich suc-
ceds his father, 20 Aug. 1866—dies, and the 
openage reverts to Anhalt-Bernberg, 22 Apr. 
1812.

Anhalt-Dessau, Duchy of,—retained by 
Johann Georg (of Anhalt) at the division of 
the territories, 1666—his son, Johann Kasim,
succeeds, 13 May 1678—puts himself under 
the protection of Gustavus Adolphus, 1631— 
acquires Wörlitz at the death of Georg Aribert, 
1643—succeeded by Johann Georg II., his 
son, 15 Dec. 1660—Leopold, (der Alte Des-
sauer,) b. 3 Jul. 1676—succeeds his father, 17 
Aug. 1693—enters the service of the Emperor 
Leopold I., 1688—in the army of Brandenburg, 
1693—makes his first campaign on the Rhine, 
1699—serves in Italy, at Cassano, Turin, the 
Adda, &c., [War of the Spanish Succession,] 
1705—6—in the Netherlands, 1710—2—in Pome-
rania, against Charles XII.; Field Marshal of 
Prussia, 1715—introduces the right of primo-
geniture, 1727—commands in Silesia, 1742—
gains the battle of Kesseldorff, 15 Dec. 1745— 
his son, Leopold Maximilian, b. 25 Sep. 
1700—Field Marshal at the battle of Czaslaw, 
17 May 1742—succeeds, 9 Apr. 1747—suc-
ceds by his son, Leopold Friedrich Franz, 
1758—receives a portion of Anhalt-Zerbst, 
after the death of Friedrich August, 1798— 
joins the Confederation of the Rhine, and takes 
the title of Duke, 18 Apr. 1807—engages in 
the War of Liberation, 1813—joins the Ger-
manic Confederation, 8 Jun. 1815—his grand-
son, Leopold Friedrich, succeeds, 9 Aug. 
1817—a new constitution proclaimed, 20 Oct. 
1848—abrogated, 21 Jul. 1851. [Zerbst-
Dessau.]

Anhalt-Köthen, Ducuy of,—allotted to 
Ludwig, son of Joachim Ernst, (of Anhalt,)
1606—founds the Order of the Palm, (Fecht-
bringende Palmorden,) 1617—made governor of 
Magdeburg and Halberstadt by Gustavus 
Adolphus, 1631—his son, Wilhelm Ludwig, 
succeeds, 7 Jan. 1650—b. without heirs, 13 Apr.
1665 — Lebrecht, Prince of Anhalt-Plötzkau, inherits title and estates by the family pact, 22 Jun. 1665—his brother, Immanuel, succeeds to the united principality, 7 Nov. 1669—b. 8 Nov. 1670—Immanuel Lebrecht, his son, succeeds at his birth, 20 May 1671—attains his majority, 22 May 1692—establishes the right of primogeniture, 1702—his son, Leopold, succeeds, 30 May 1704—his brother, August Ludwio, succeeds, 19 Nov. 1728—Karl Georg Lebrecht, his son, succeeds, 6 Aug. 1755—succeeded by his son, August Christian Friedrich, 17 Oct. 1759—receives a portion of Anhalt-Zerbst, 1758—raised to the dignity of Duke, 1807—introduces the code, judicial system, &c., of France, 28 Dec. 1810—Ludwig, his nephew, succeeds, 5 May 1812—attains his majority, 9 Aug. 1817—Friedrich Ferdinand, of Anhalt-Pless, succeeds, 16 Dec. 1818—embraces Romanism, 1824—his brother, Heinrich, succeeds, 23 Aug. 1830—b., and the Principality is incorporated with Anhalt-Dessau, 23 Nov. 1847. [Köthen, Zerbst-Dessau.]

Anhalt-Plötzkau, Principality of,—allotted to Rodolf, son of Joachim Ernst, (of Anhalt), 1600—Johann, his son, succeeds, 20 Aug. 1622—succeeded by his son, Karl Wilhelm, 14 Jul. 1667—receives title of Most Serene, from the Emperor Joseph, 1708—his son, Johann August, succeeds, 13 Nov. 1718—succeeded by his son, Christian August, 7 Nov. 1742—Friedrich August, his son, succeeds, 16 Mar. 1747—attains his majority, Jul. 1751—b., and his Principality is divided between Anhalt-Bernburg, Anhalt-Dessau, and Anhalt-Köthen, 3 Mar. 1793. [Zerbst-Dessau.]

Anhalt, island in the Cattage,—occupied by the English, and unsuccessfully attacked by the Danes, 27 Mar. 1811.

Ani, (Ani, Anio, Amikaga) in Armenia,—built, before 600—made the residence of the kings of Armenia, before 800—ceded by Joannes Sembat to Basili II., 1022—surrendered to Constantine IX. by Gaghik, 1045—taken and plundered by Alp Arslan, 1064—destroyed by an earthquake, 1319. [Armenia.]


Anianus, jurisconsultus,—as referendarius to Alaric II. issues the copies of the Lex Romana Visigothica (Breviarium Anianii); from Aduris, 2 Feb. 560. [Alariciana Breviarium.]

Anich, Peter, topographer,—b. at Ober-

Anjou, François, (Hercules,) de France, Duc d', (Duc d'Alencon, &c.,) DUKE OF BRABANT, &c.—b. 15, a 11 b Mar. 1554—Duc d'Alencou, 8 Feb. 1566—proposed as a husband for Queen Elizabeth of England, 22 Aug. 1572—again proposed, spring 1573—obtains Elizabeth's per- mission to visit England, which is afterwards withdrawn, spring 1573—sent to the siege of La Rochelle, before Jun. 1573—takes the lead amongst the Mécontents, (Politiques,) summer 1573—kept under close surveillance by his mother, [Catharine de Medici,] on account of the Huguenots' attempt to carry him off from the court at St Germain's, (Mardigras,) 10 Mar. to 5 Sep. 1574—treacherously betrays the plot against his brother Henry III. Jan. 1575—escapes from the Court and joins the Confederates, [Religious Wars,] 15 or 16 Sep. 1575—negotiates a truce with his mother at the castle of Champigné, middle of Nov. 1575—puts himself at the head of the Hugue- nots, at Moulines, Mar. 1576—obtains the Peace of Valéry, (Paix de Monsieur,) 10 May 1576—made Duke d'Alencon, &c., 1 Oct. 1576—commands against the Huguenots; takes La Charité sur Loire, Apr. or May 1577, and Issoire, May or Jun. 1577—escapes from the Court again, 14 Feb. 1578—passes to Hainault, and makes a treaty with the confed- erates, Aug. 1578—takes Binche, 6 Sep. 1578—returns to France, late in 1578—sends Simier to negotiate a marriage treaty with Elizabeth, 1579—makes his peace with the Court, May 1579—visits England in disguise, to prosecute his suit to Elizabeth, Jul. 1579—accepts offer of the sovereignty of the Nether- lands, at Plessis les Tours, [William of Orange,] Aug. 1580—signs the treaty, 29 Sep. 1580—


Anjou, Kings of England of the Line of [Plantagenet.]

Anjou, Kings of England of Naples (or Sicily, or the Two Sicilies), of the Line of—Charles I., Count of Anjou and Provence, crowned King of Sicily, 6 Jan. 1266—defeats and kills Manfred at Benevento, and acquires the sovereignty, 26 Feb. 1266—succeeded, in Naples alone, by his son Charles II. (il Zoppa, Prince of Salerno), 7 Jan. 1285—his son, Roberto, (il Saccio), succeeds, 5-6 May 1309—(LINE OF ANJOU AND HUNGARY). Joanna I. (Giovanna,) (Andrew of Hungary,) succeeds her father, 19 or 14 Jan. 1343—Charles III. of Durazzo, (il Piccola, della Pacc,) acquires the crown, 16 Jul. 1381—his son, Ladislas, (Lancelot,) succeeds, 8 Feb. 1387—his sister, Joanna II. (Giovannetta,) (James of Bourbon,) succeeds, 6 Aug. 1414—B. 2 Feb. 1435. [See the names of the sovereigns, Jones of Anjou, Louis I., II., and III. of Anjou, and René of Anjou.]

b Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Anjou, Kings of Spain of the Line of [Bourbon.]

Ankarstrom, (Ankarström), Johann Jakob, regicidal, b. 1701—resigns his ensigny in the body-guard of Gustavus IV. of Sweden, 1783—returns to Stockholm, and assassinates the King, 15-6 Mar. 1792—executed, 29 Apr. 1792.


Anlaf, (Anlaf, Olof, the Dane,) King of Ireland—invades England, and is defeated by Athelstan, at Brunanburgh, 937. a 938. b

a Anglo-Sax. Chron. b Florence of Worcester.

Anlaf, (Olof) of Ireland—chosen King of Northumbria, 941—storms Tamworth; is defeated by Edmund at Leicester; and afterwards baptized, 943. a

[Northumberland, Kings of.]

a Anglo-Sax. Chron.

Anlaf, (Unlaf), a Danish chief—ravages the eastern and southern parts of England; but departs on payment of tribute, late in 994. a

[Swenhyn.]

a Anglo-Sax. Chron.

Anna Commena, Byzantine historian, ge.—b. at Constantinople, 1 Dec. 1833—married to Nicephorus Bryennius, (the Younger,) after 1096 a—conspires against her brother, John Comnenus, after 15 Aug. 1118—Nicephorus dies, 1137—d. 1143. [Alexis I.] b

[Theby.]

b Gibbon.


Annah, (Anah, Ashoo,) in Asiatic Turkey,—burnt by the Wahhites, 1807.

Annales Maximis, (Pontificum commmentarii,) of Rome,—b. [BC]—commenced (mythic), 713 a—the earlier portion of the series destroyed when Rome was burnt by the Gauls, 590 b—continued till the Pontificate of P. Mucius Scuvola, 150 to 120.

a Creswell. b Niebuhr.

Annamboe, (Annabobe,) in Gold Coast Colony,—the Fantees and British defeated and the town burnt by the Ashantees, 16 Jun. 1827.

Annan, in Scotland.—Annadale ravaged by Sir Robert Clifford, end of 1207—by the Cumberland borderers, 1379—Annan destroyed by Lord Wharton, about 10 Sep. 1547.


Annapolis, (Province, Severn,) in Maryland, U. S.—made a port-town, 1694—and the seat of government for the colony, 1699—the Continental Congress meets here, 1783—committees from five States meet here, and propose a Convention at Philadelphia, Sep. 1786.

Annat, (Auat, Cunard, Francois, theologian, b. at Rodez, or Revegeres, 5 Feb. 1599—enters the Society of Jesus, 1607—confessor to Louis XIV., 1654—d. at Paris, 14
Anne—Anne.

Anne of Denmark, Queen of England, &c. (daughter of Frederick II. of Denmark)—married to James VI. of Scotland, Jan. 1589—crowned at Holyrood, beginning of May 1589—crowned at Westminster, 25 Jul. 1623—b. 2 Mar. 1619. [James I.]


Anne (Agnes, Gertrude, Adelaide) of Russia, Queen of France, (daughter of Joroslav I. of Russia)—married to Henry I. of France, 1051—1054 or 1056—after Henry’s death married to Raoul III., Count of Valois, 1662—wrongly said to have been repudiated, 1666—b. at La Ferté Alais; 7 after 1672—Art de Vérifier les Dates—Other authorities.

Anne, Empress of the Romans, (Queen of Bohemia),—b. (daughter of Ladislas VI. of Hungary) 1503—crowned at Prague with her brother, Louis II. of Hungary, 11 Mar. 1509—married to Ferdinand I. of Austria, 5 May 1521—b. 27 Jan. 1547.

Anne, (Stuart), Queen of Great Britain,—b. (daughter of James II.) at Twickenham, 6 Feb. 1664—married to Prince George of Denmark, (7 Aug. n. s.) 28 Jul. 1663—birth of the Duke of Gloucester, 24 Jul. 1669—deserts the cause of her father, 26 Nov. 1668—the

Anne Marie, Queen of Spain,—b. (daughter of the Emperor Maximilian II.) 8 Jul. 1536—alliance? to Don Carlos, Infant of Spain, 1565—married to Philip II. of Spain, 12 Nov. 1570—b. 26 Oct. 1586.

Anne, St. Order of,—initiated in Schleswig Holstein by Charles VI. of Russia, 1738—transferred to Russia by Peter III., 1762.

Annebaut, (Annebaut,) Claude, Marshal d',—at the siege of Mézières, 1521—taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia, 24 Feb. 1525—commands in Piedmont, 1536—Maréchal, 1537—Admiral of France, 1543—sent to invade England, engages the English fleet indecisively off the Isle of Wight, 6 Jul. 1545—negotiates the peace of Ardes, early in 1546—removed from office after the death of Francis I., 31 Mar. 1547—d. at La Fère, 2 Nov. 1552.

Annesy, in Savoy,—plundered by the Duc de Vendôme, autumn 1703.

Annesses, Franz, manufacturer at Brussels,—b. about 1650—persecuted for his political opinions under the government of Maximilian Emmanuel of Bavaria, about 1700—refuses obedience to the regulation of 12 Aug. 1700, with the other representatives of the trade-guilds, 1717—accused of treason, with three others, by the minister of Prince Eugene of Savoy, and beheaded, 19 Sep. 1719.

Anneso, Gennaro,—chosen leader by the people at Naples, [Aniello.] after the assassination of the Prince of Massa, 22 Oct. 1647—procures the invitation of Henry Duke of Guise to take charge of the military affairs of the republic, 15 Nov. 1647—deprived of his authority by Guise, beginning of Jan. 1648—negotiates with the Spaniards, the Count of Oliate sent as Viceroy to Naples, 1 Mar. 1649—Don John of Austria admitted, and the rebellion suppressed, 6 Apr. 1648—Anneso beheaded by order of the Count of Oliate, 1648.

Annexion, Act of,—annexing to the crown the unalienated Church-lands, passed by the Parliament of Scotland, Jul. 1587.

Annianus,—Consult with C. Cecionius Rufus Volusianus, (1067, A. V. C.) 314.

Annikorrius, Oprenatic philosopher,—[B C]—fl. about 330.

Anniius, (Annius, Giovanni Nanni,) of Viterbo, oriental and classical scholar, &c.—b. at Viterbo, about 1432—appointed Master of the Palace by Pope Alexander VI., 1499—d. (poisoned?) 13 Nov. 1502. Tractatus de Imperio Turcarum, 1471—Antiquitates Varie, 1498.

Annio, (Annio,) St. Abp of Cologne,—b. after 1000—appointed successor to Herman, Abp of Cologne, by the Emperor Henry III., and consecrated there, 3 Mar. 1056—carries off the young Emperor, Henry IV., by stratagem, and makes himself Regent of the Empire, (Easter,) beginning of Apr. 1062—holds the Council of Osnaburg against the Anti-pope, Honorius II., and is supplanted by Adalbert, Abp of Bremm, Oct. 1062—engaged in contests with the merchants of Cologne, 1063—convinces the Diet of Tribur, and is reinstated in the government, beginning of 1066—sent to Rome, to terminate the schism, (Council of Mantua,) 1067—dismissed by the Emperor, 1069—re-called after Adalbert's death, 1072—retires from the court, 1073—sent by the Emperor to Paris with the rebels of Saxony and Thuringia, 1073 and 1074—involving in fresh contests with the merchants of Cologne, 1074.—d. at Siegburg, 4 Dec. 1075.

Anne Bon, (Annabon,) in the Gulf of Guinea,—discovered by the Portuguese, 1 Jan. 1473, 1526—ceded to Spain, but not taken possession of, 1778.

Annonce Prefectus, at Rome,—[B C]—a magistrate, first appointed to superintend the corn-market (316, A. V. C.) 439—[A D]—Augustus first appoints an officer with this title, 13. [Corn Laws, at Rome.]

Annono, (Annono,) Johann Jakob, antiquary, naturalist, &c.—b. at Basel, 12 Jul. 1728—Prof. of Eloquence there, 1766—of Jurisprudence, 1779—d. 18 Sep. 1804.


Annuel, of Norway,—Alexander III. of Scotland agrees to the payment of 100 marks yearly to Norway for ever, as a quit-rent for the sovereignty of the islands of Scotland, 1266—dispute concerning arrears, &c., referred to the arbitration of Charles VII. of France, 1346; who recommends the adjustment of it by the marriage of the Scottish heir-apparent with Margaret of Norway, 1460; James III. marries the 'maid of Norway,' the Annuel and
its earres finally renounced, summer 1469.


Annunciation, (Annunicatio, the Ten Joys of Our Lady,) religious Order of the, — instituted at Bourges, by Jeanne de Valois, 1500—confirmed by Pope Alexander VI., 1501—by Leo X., 1517.

Annunciation, (Annunciationa, Annuntiata,) religious Order of the, — instituted at Genoa, by Maria Victoria Formari, 1604. Order of Knighthood, instituted by Amadus VI. of Savoy, 1362—reformed by Amadeus VIII., 7 Nov. 1434—its title changed by Charles III. of Savoy, 1518. [Servites.]

Annunciation, (Annunziata, Society of the, — founded at Rome by Cardinal John Turre-cornemata, 1460.

Anomeus, (Aetians,) sect of Arians,—reject the Homoiosian doctrine at Innd Council of Sirmium, 357—their doctrine rejected at Council of Ancyra, 358—and by Council of Scolacium, 27 Sep. 359—confirmed by Council of Constantinople, beginning of 360. [Aetius, Arians, Eunomius, Semarians, &c.]


Ansaldi, Innocenzo, painter,—b. at Pesca, 1734—b. at Florence, 1816.

Ansaldo, Andrea, painter,—b. at Voltri, 1544—b. at Genoa, 1638. Last Supper, in the Oratorio of Sant’ Antonio Abate, Genoa, 1629.

Ansars, (Assarins, Asseriyi, Nassars, &c.)

[Assassins, Ismaelians, Karmathians.]

Ansbach, (Ansbach, Unolcebach, Oenolomum,) MARQUISE OF, —constitutes the Lower Burgraviate of Nürnberg, and is allotted to Frederick I. of Brandenburg, at the death of his father, Frederick V., Jan. 1397—Frederick unites the Upper Burgraviate (Principality of Culmbach and Baireuth) with it at the death of his brother, John III., 11 Jun. 1420—allooted by Albert III. of Brandenburg to his second son, Frederick, 1423—Baireuth reunited with it, at the death of his brother Sigismund, 1495—allooted to George the Pious, son of Frederick, 1515—Baireuth reunited at the death of his brother Casimir, 1527—joins the Reformation, 1528—allooted to George Frederick, son of George the Pious, 1543—Baireuth reunited at the death of his brother Albert Alci-biades, 1557—monastery of Ansbach secularized, 1563—both principalities revert to Joachim Frederick of Brandenburg, 1603—who grants Ansbach to his son Ernest, between 1603 and 1608—Frederick succeeds his father, 1625—his son Albert succeeds, and reunites Baireuth, after 27 Aug. 1634—his son John Frederick, 1667—Christian Albert, his son, 1686—his brother, George Frederick, 1692—his brother, William Frederick, 1703—Charles William Frederick, his son, 1717—Christian Frederick Charles Alexander, his son, 3 Aug. 1757—reunites Baireuth, 1769—sells his principality to Frederick William II. of Prussia, [Hardenberg,] 2 Dec. 1791—the neutrality of the territory violated by Bernadotte, by order of Napoleon I., 5 Oct. 1805—ceded by Frederick William III. to Maximilian Joseph II. of Bavaria, by convention with Napoleon at Vienna, [Berg.] 15 Dec. 1805—Bernadotte takes possession of, for Bavaria, 24-26 Feb. 1806—army of the Duke of Auerstadt quartered there, Apr. 1809—confirmed to Bavaria by Congress of Vienna, 11 Mar. 1815.

a Art de Vérifier les Dates. b Nouv. Dicr. Gen.}


Anscharius, (Ansar, Ansarg,) St. the Monk of Corbie, "Apostle of the North,"—b. in Pierrey, 8 Sept. 851—enters Benedictine Order, about 815—goes into Jutland in company with Aubert, 826—enters Sweden, autumn 829—arrives at Birca, (Boir.) 830—returns to Corbie, 831—Abp of Hamburg and Lübeck in the North, 832—driven out by the Normans, 845—bp of Bremen, 849 or 854—founds the first church in Denmark, at Hadeby, (Slavemc) 850—revisits Sweden, 853—baptizes Erik II. of Denmark, 858—b. at Bremen, 3 Feb. 865. [Ebo.]

Ansegius, St. Abbot of St Vandril, canonist—made Abbot of St Fluis (St Germer) by Charlemagne, 867—collects the Capitularies
of Charlemagne and Louis le Débonnaire, 827—833. at Fontenelle (St. Vauxtrille), 20 Jul. 833.

Anselm of Laon, (Laundunensius, Scholasticus,) the__, —b. at Laon, about 1030—teaches at Paris in company with Manegold, 1076—teaches at Laon, Dean of the Cathedral there, about 1103—d. 15 Jul. 1117.


Ansiany, Jean Joseph Elisenor Antoine, painter, —b. at Liége, 1764.

Ansbiriai, (Amispavari, Atturavi, Ansvari,) of Germany,—their chief, Roicos, faithful to Rome, 11—expelled from their country by the Chauci, refused a refuge in Frisia by Avitus, and almost exterminated by various Germanic tribes, 54—mentioned along with the Franks, about 363. * Smith's Diet.

Ansel, Reinier Van, poet, —b. at Amsterdam, 1623—d. 1626—goes to Italy, 1649—d. at Perugia, 16 May 1669. Poems, 1713.


Ansorch, (Ansach.)

Anstett, (Anstetten,) Jean Protonus d', diplomatist, —b. at Strasburg, about 1760—emigrates from France, and goes to Prussia, 1785—ambassador from the Emperor Paul to Frederick William II. of Prussia, 1794—afterwards Chargé d'Affaires in Vienna, to 181—successor Privat Kutsouf, 1812—accompanies the Emperor Alexander in the campaigns of 1813—14—negotiates the Convention of Kalisch, 25 Mar. 1813—represents Russia at the Congress of Prague, 27 Jul. to 10 Aug. 1813—and at the conferences respecting the re-cession of the territory of Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1814—ambassador from Russia to the Germanic Confederation, 1815—d. at Frankfort-on-the-Main, 14 May 1835.


Antagoras, of Rhodes, epic poet,—[B C]—fl. about 270-69.

Antalkidas, of Sparta,—[B C]—sent as envoy to Tiribazus, strait of Ionia, 392, 393—appointed Navarch in Asia, 388—accompanies Tiribazus to Susa, 387—returns to the coast of Asia, spring 387—haresses the commerce of Athens, 387—sent again to Persia, sues without success for another intervention, 371-69. * Ephor, and shares the panic at Sparta on the invasion of Ephesius, 369—Peace (Con- vention) of, negotiated by Antalkidas with Arta- taxerxes II. (Mnemon,) of Persia, spring, autumn, 387—accepted by deputies from the Grecian States at a Congress at Sparta, (Ol. 98, 2,) autumn 387. * Clinton.

Antar, (L'Antara et Vicara,) mythic hero of Arabia, fl. about 500 or 550. [Asma.]

Antarctic Expedition, under Sir James Ross,—sails, 1839—returns, 1841.


Antequera, (Antenaria, Antikeynun,) in Spain.—recovered from the Moors by the Re- gent Fernando, end of Sep. 1410.

Antes, (Antes,)—occupy Moldavia and Walla- lachia, and commence their irruptions into the Eastern Empire, 527—defeated by Germanus, in Thrace, 528—defeat and kill Chilibudus, 533—harass the Danubian frontier continually,
[Avars, Scelavonians, Wends.]

Antheas, poet,—[B C]—fl. at Lindus, about 596.

Anthemius,—(1) Consul with Stilicho II., (1158, A. v. c.) 405. (2) Consul with Floren-
tinus, (Florentinus, (1268,) 215.

Anthemius, Flavius Procopius, Emperor of the West,—Consul with Valentinian, 455— 
appointed by the Emperor Leo, and inaugurated at Rome, 12 Apr.—Consul II., 458—put to death by Ricimer, 11 Jul. 472, 473.

* Clinton.

b Smith's Diet.

Anthemius, of Tralles, mathematician, architect, &c.—rebuilt the church of St Sophia at Constantinople, 532—there, 534—

Antiochus, Antiphanes, Antisthenes, and [Athens, 26 Sep. 1875—]


Anthologia Graeca. [Agathis Scholas-
tians, Diogenianus, Meleagros, Philippus of Thessalonica, Planudes, &c.]

Anthony. [Antonius.]

Anthony, Francis, alchemist and quack-doc
tor,—b. at London, 1550—graduates at Cam
bidge, 1574—imprisoned for practising without a licence, 1600—b. at London, 26 May 1623—Apology concerning a medicine called Aurum Potabile, 1616.

Anthony, St., Order of Knighthood of,—(1) In Ethiopia, founded by the Emperor John, 370. (2) In Hainault, instituted by Albert of Bavaria, 1382—

Anthropomorphism, Anthropomorphites. [Autea, Monophysites, Theophilius.]

Antias, Q. Valerius, historian,—[B C]—fl. between 133 and 88.

a Clinton.

Antlabas, (Antipolis,) in France,—[B C]—

— supported by a colony from Massilia, about 340— 

— [A D]—destroyed by the Saracens, about 895—frequently attacked by Moors of Africa and Spain, till after 1250—restored by Francis I. after 1530—incorporated with Provence by Henry IV., 1608—bombardeed by Victor Amad

s, of Savoy, and Prince Eugene, Jul. 1707— 

— defended by the Comte de Sade against General Brown, Dec. 1746 to Feb. 1747— 

— shut its gates against Napoleon, 1 Mar. 1815— 

— blockaded by the Austrians, 30 Aug. to 24 Sep. 1815.

Anticles, (Antilkes) — [B C]—archon at Athens, (Ol. 113, 4) 325.


1839.—The agitation for the repeal of the Corn Laws commenced at Manchester, 1839—

—meeting of Delegates in London, 4 Feb.— 

— and in Manchester, 7 Mar.—the League established, 20 Mar.—The Anti-Bread Tax Circular commenced, Apr.

1840.—Free-Trade banquets at Manchester, 13 and 14 Jan.—meetings in the provinces to organize local associations, and attended by deputies from the League, commenced, spring—Free-Trade tea-meeting for ladies at Man-

chester, 29 Oct.

1841.—Demonstration of the Working Classes at Manchester, 2 Jun.—conference of ministers of religion at Manchester, 17 Aug.—increased activity of agitation by meetings, petitions, &c., Sep.—meeting of Delegates at Manchester, 17 Nov.—conference of Welsh ministers of religion at Caernarvon, 30 Nov.

1842.—Conference of ministers of religion at Edinburgh, 11 Jan.—Free-Trade Bazaar at Manchester, 31 Jan. to 10 Feb.—Anti-Corn-Law Conference meets at the Crown and Anchor, London, 3 Feb. to 1 Aug.—attempt of the deputies to occupy the lobby of the House of Commons, 9 Feb.—the conference meets in Palace Yard, 4 Jul.—deputation to Sir Robert Peel, 9 Jul.—the £50,000 fund commenced, after the Turn-outs, 20 Oct.—National co-

operation invited, 10 Nov.

1843.—The Free-Trade Hall at Manchester opened, 30 Jan.—last meeting at the Crown and Anchor, London, 1 Mar.—meetings at Drury Lane Theatre, and elsewhere, 15 Mar. to 29 May—meetings in Covent Garden Theatre commenced, the £100,000 fund proposed, 28 Sep.—The League newspaper commenced, 30 Sep.—the 'Times' designation the League a 'great fact,' 18 Nov.

1844.—Last meeting in Covent Garden Theatre, the Registration movement proposed, 3 Jul.—meetings recommenced at Manchester, 24 Oct.—at Covent Garden Theatre, Freehold movement proposed, 12 Dec.

1845.—Bazaar in Covent Garden Theatre, 8 to 29 May—meeting with the Livery of London, at Guildhall, 15 Dec.—the quarter of a million fund proposed at a meeting at Man-

chester, 23 Dec.

Corn Laws repealed, 26 Jan. 1846—the League conditionally dissolved, 2 Jul. 1846—

—meeting at Manchester for the reconstruction of the League, on the appointment of the Derby ministry, 2 Mar. 1852—Free-Trade Banquet at Manchester, 2 Nov. 1852.

Anticyra, (Antikirka, Antikara,) in Phocis,

—[B C]—taken by Philip II. of Macedonia, 

[Sacred War,) 356—and by Lævisius and the [Italians, spring 216—by Flamininus, 198.

Anticommorantites, sectarios in Arabia, 

—declared heretical by Epiphanius, 367.

a Gieler.

Antidotes,—[B C]—archon at Athens, (Ol. 82, 2) 451.

Antietam, (Sharpsburg,) in Maryland, U. S.,— 

—decisive battle of, between the Federals under Gen. McClellan, and the Confederates under Gen. Lee, 17 Sep. 1862—national cem
tery on battle-field dedicated, 17 Sep. 1867.

Anti-Federalists. [Democrats, Federal-

ists.]
Antigones, military commander, [BC]— loses an eye at the siege of Perinthus, 340—banished from court by Alexander, but soon restored, 324—obtains the satrapy of Susiana, 323—killed Perdiccas in the mutiny on the Nile, 320—joins Eumenes with the Arcyaspides in his contest with Antigonus, 318—taken by Antigonus, and burnt alive, 316.

Antigones, [BC]—archon at Athens, (Ol. 93, 2) 497.

Antigonus, of Carya, miscellaneous writer, [BC]—Fl. of about 225, * 283-47.
  a Clinton.

Antigones, (Cylopis), King of Asia, [BC]—b. about 382—made satrap of Phrygia by Alexander the Great, 334—acquires Lycia and Pamphylia also, 323—to frustrate the plans of Perdiccas takes refuge with Antipater, and is restored to his government, 321—makes war upon Eumenes, 319, 320—and blocks him in Nera, about midsummer 319 to spring 318, 320-19—again at war with Eumenes in Asia Minor and Syria, 318 to winter 317,6, * 319-8, *—second campaign in Upper Asia, Antigonus defeated at the Pastigris, and in Persis, autumn and winter 316-5, * 317-6, *—defeats Eumenes in Ghibene and puts him to death, early in 315, * 316, *—assumes the Regency, 315, *—at war with the confederates, Seleucus, Ptolemy, Cassander, and Lysimachus, 315 to 312, *—declaims himself in favour of Alexander Eges and Roxana, 311—Ptolemy makes war upon him, 310—found Antigoneia on the Orontes, 307, *—assumes the title of King, 306—invades Egypt unsuccessfully, [Demetrius Poliorcketes,] 306-5—at war with Lysimachus and Cassander, latter part of 302—defeated and slain at Ipsus, about Aug. 301.
  a Smith’s Diet.
  b Thirlwall.
  c Clinton.

Antigonus, King of Judea and High-priest of the Jews, [BC]—b. about 80—taken by Pompée at the capture of Jerusalem, 63—escapes with his father, Aristobulus II, 67, *—and of 66, *—protected by Ptolemy of Chaleis, after his father’s death, 48—endeavours to interest Julius Caesar in his cause, [Antipater,] 47—assisted by Pacorus of Parthia to obtain the kingdom of Judea, [Herod,] (714, A. u. c.) 40, * 37, *—Jerusalem taken by Herod and Sosius, Dec. 38, * 37, *—Antigonus put to death at Antioch by Antony, 37, 34, *
  a Smith’s Diet.
  b Art de Vérifier les Dates.
  c Clinton.
  d Jahn, and others.

Antigonus Doson, (Epitropus), King of Macedon, [BC]—b. 262—guardian to Philip V, usurps the throne, 229—in alliance with the Achaean League advances into Peloponnesus against Cleomenes of Sparta, 223—defeats Cleomenes at Sellasia, and takes Sparta, 223, * 221, *—defeats the Illyrians in Macedonia; and d. about Feb. 220, * 221.
  a Clinton.
  b Thirlwall.

Antigonus Gonatas, King of Macedonia, [BC]—b. 318, *—remains in Peloponnesus, when Pyrrhus repels his father Demetrius, 287—assumes the title of King of Macedonia at his father’s death, 283—obtains possession of

his kingdom, Sep. 277, * 278, *—deprived of almost all Macedonia by Pyrrhus, 273—reovers his dominions, late in 272, *—driven out again by Alexander II, of Epirus, about 270, * about 267, *—begins to besiege Athens, 268, * before 271, * —again restored by the conquests of his son, Demetrius, 266, *—takes Athens, 263, 268, *—intrigues against the Achaean League, in alliance with the Eolians, 150 to 144, *—concludes a truce with the Achaeans, 140, *—b. to 140, *—

Antioch, (Antigo, in the West Indies, discovered by Columbus, Nov. 1493—first settled by the English, 1632—granted by Charles 11. to Lord Willoughby, 1663—attacked and ravaged by the French, 1666—restored to the English by the Treaty of Breda, 1668—Christopher Codrington settles here, 1674—Earthquake of, 8 Feb. 1843.

Antilegomena. [Apocalypse, Epistle to the Hebrews, Epistles of the Apostles James, John, Jude, and Peter,]

Antilles, [See names of the several islands,]

Antillon, Isidore, geographer, etc. b. at Santa Eulalia, about 1780—representative of Aragon in the constitutional Cortes, 1813—arrested by order of Ferdinand VII, 1820.

Antilochides, [BC]—archon at Athens, (Ol. 86, 2) 425.

Antimachus of Clares, (Colophon,) epic and elegiac poet, [BC]—Fl. 404, *
  a Müller.

Antimachus of Teos, epic poet, [BC]—Fl. about 753, *
  a Clinton.

Antimaco, Marco Antonio, Hellenist, b. at Mantua, about 1473—Prof. of Greek at Ferrara, 1532, * 1527, *—there, 1552.

Antinomian, (Antinomistes, Controversy, between Luther and Agricola, about 1540—In England, about 1645 and 1690.
  a Erisch and Gruber.

  a Clinton.
  b Smith’s Diet.
  c Zumpt.
  d Greenwell.

Antioch, (Antiochena, Antakieh, Epiphanes, Theoplis, Tetrapolis) in Syria, [BC]—founded by Seleucus Nicator, inhabitans of Antioquia [Antigonus] removed hither, (12, S. E.) spring 200 B.C.—a second city built by those who settled there after it was declared the capital of the Empire, before 280—the new city added by Seleucus Callinicus, about 245—settlers from Greece introduced by Antiochus the Great, about 190—the fourth city built by Antiochus Epiphanes, about 170—revolts against Demetrius Nicator, about 144—taken
Antioch. 99

possession of by Tryphon 142—taken by Antiochus Grypus, 113 or 112—taken from Tigranes by Lucullus, and given to Antiochus Philopator, 69—made autonomous by Pompey, 64—privilege renewed by edict of Julius Caesar, (20 Artemisios, 707, A. u. c.) 12 May 47—[A.D.4]—Olympic games celebrated here, (Hyperberetioi, 92, Ant. E.) autumn 44—partially destroyed by an earthquake, Jan. or Feb. 115—restored after a great conflagration by Antoninus Pius, and made a colonia, after 155—deprived for a short time of its privileges by Marcus Aurelius, for its share in the revolt of Avitus Cassius, 176—punished in the same way by Severus for joining Niger, 194—Olympic games revived by Caracalla, (Panemos and Los, 260, Ant. E.) Jul. Aug. 212—surprised and plundered by Sapor of Persia, 262, 269—Aurelian defeats Zenobia near, (battle of Immae, 272)—visited by earthquakes, 340, 394, and 396—tyranny of Gallus, and sedition here, end of 353—sedition here, the statutes of Theodosius thrown down, 26 Feb. 383—punished, but speedily pardoned by him, 22 Mar. and 25 Apr. 387—partially destroyed by an earthquake, (13 Indict. XII., 506, Ant. E.) 13 Sep. 458, 457—tumults excited by the blue faction of the circus here, 519—[Jul. 520—great earthquake commences, Oct. 525—city overthrown by it, 29 May 526—visited by another earthquake, 29 Nov. 528—taken and plundered by Chosroes, (Narsewrii, 126)—of Persia, Jun. 540—restored by Justinian, after 541—sedition of the Jews and massacre of the Christians, end of Sep. 610, 669—taken and plundered by Chosroes II., summer 611—taken by Abu Obeidah, (12 Schaban 17, A. H.) 21 Jul. 21 Aug. 638—taken and pillaged by Ahmed Ibn Touliun, 878—taken by Burtzes, left to watch the city by Niephorus Phocas, winter 968—Zober attempts to recover it, and is defeated by Nicolaos, 972—declares itself independent, 973—retaken by Burtzes, 976—taken by Soliman, Sultan of Iconium, (477, 1084)—besieged and taken by the Crusaders under Godfrey de Bouillon, [First Crusade, 21 Oct. 1097 to 3 Jun. 1098—Kerboga of Mosul besieges the city, and is defeated by the Crusaders, 6 to 28 Jun. 1098—becomes the capital of the Latin principality, [Antioch, Principality, 1102—besieged by Emperor John Comnenus, 1113 or 1137—imprisoned by the Emperor Manuel, 1144—taken possession of by Leo of Armenia, 11 to 14 Nov. 1203 and 1204—taken by Bibras I., Sultan of Egypt, (15 or 20 Ramadaan, 660) 29 May or 12 Jun. 1268—taken by the Ottoman Emperor, Selim I., autumn 1516—damaged by an earthquake, 1822—taken by Ibrahim Pasha, 1 Aug. 1832—revolt against Ibrahim suppressed, Oct. 1834—given up with the rest of Syria to the Porte, winter 1840.)

[A Seleucia.] Church of Antioch,—founded by Barnabas and other refugees from the persecutions at Jerusalem, about 40—troubled with Judaising teachers, about 47—[theological school established by Dorotheus, about 295—schisms commenced on the intrusion of Euzoius into the Patriarchate, [Menologius,] 361—healed by the Patriarch Alexander, 415—the Caliph Hashem permits the election of a Patriarch, 742—Latin Patriarchs, Jun. 1100 to Jun. 1268—the Patriarch joins those of Jerusalem and Alexandria in formally renouncing the Latin Church, after Council of Florence, about 1445. Councils of Antioch,—to depose its Bishop Paul of Samosate, Sep. 264, and 269—(or at Nicomedia,) by the Arians, to depose its Bishop Eustathius, 331, about 327—dedicates the Church, &c., about Aug. 341—by the Arians, to make a profession of their faith, (Macrostitus,) 345—about the end of 343—by the Arians, respecting their controversy with the orthodox, 356, 361, Oct. 365 and 367—Eras of—[B.C.]—Three, (Antim.) Cesarious, (of the Antoniany,) commences, (ex automo, 705, A. u. C.) Gorypiaioi or 1 Sep.1—Hyperberetioi or Oct., 9 Sep.; 1 Dios or 1 Nov. 49. [Laodicea.] Pompeian, commences, (Ol. 178, 4.) 65. Mundane, (of Panodorus,) commences, 29 Aug. 5492— invented by Panodorus, about 412, [Alexandria.]

a Smith's Dict. b Clinton. c Gibbon. d Du Fresnoy. e Art de Vériter les Dates (Oakley, &c.). f Finlay. g Massi. h Ideler.

1 Ussher. 2 Sealiger, Petavius, Noris, Corsini. 3 Greewell.

Antioch, (Cesarea, Talabatich,) in Pisidia,—[B.C.]—founded by Seleucus Nicator, and settled from Magnesia on the Maeander, after 200—granted to Rome by Eumenes II. of Pergamus, 190—in the possession of Amymas of Galatia, after 30—[A.D.]—a Colony juris Italic, in the time of Pliny, about 70—ruins discovered by Arundell, 1833—investigated by Hamilton, 1840.

Antioch, (Latin (Frank) Principality,—Antioch taken by the Crusaders, 3 Jun. 1098—Bohemond, the first Prince, accompanies them as far as Laodicea on their departure for Jerusalem, 18 Mar. 1099—at war with the Emperor Alexis I., 1103 to Sep. 1108—his son, Bohemond II., succeeds under the regency of Tancred, after end of Feb. 1111—Roger de la Touille becomes regent, after 6 Dec. 1112—defeated and killed by El Ghazi of Aleppo, 24 Jun. 1119—Baldwin II. of Jerusalem takes possession of Antioch, 1126—Bohemond comes to Syria, and is invested with the principality, about 1126—with the Counts of Tripoli and Edessa, defeated by Tajel Muluk Buri, of Damascus, 7 Dec. 1130—defeated and killed by Emad Eddin Zenghili, of Aleppo, at Atharab, Feb. 1131—Baldwin of Jerusalem takes the principality again, and gives it, with Constance, daughter of Bohemond, to Raymond of Poitiers, 1136—at war with the Emperor John Comnenus, 1137—assists at the siege of Csesarea, 1138—invites the Emperor to repress the Turks, and becomes involved in war with him, 1142—submits to the Emperor Manuel Comnenus, 1144—defeated and killed by Nurreddin, Sultan of Aleppo, 27 Jan. 1149.
Renaud de Chatillon marries his widow and succeeds him, end of 1152, or beginning of 1153—made prisoner near Maresia, by Megalides, Envoy of Aleppo, 23 Nov. 1160—Bohemond III, (le Baumbi, le Bugec) succeeds his mother Constance, 1163—defeated and taken prisoner, with the Count of Tripoli and others, by Nourreddin, 10 Aug. 1163—released, 1164—fouly maltreats the captives from Jerusalem, released by Saladin, 1187—attacked by him, 1188—taken prisoner by Leon of Armenia, against whom he was plotting, 1194—appoints Reuben, Prince of Armenia, his successor; his son Bohemond revolts, and drives him from Antioch, but he soon returns, 1200—Bohemond IV, (le Borgui) his son, succeeds him, 1201—Leon of Armenia makes war upon him, Nov. 1203—Leon renewes the war, and invests his son, Raindou Reuben, with the principality, 1205—Bohemond recovers possession of his dominions, 1208—taken prisoner by his rival, 1216 to 1219—his son, Bohemond V, succeeds, end of 1233—made tributary by the Kharsimians, 1244—at war with Aton I. of Armenia, till 1250—succeeded by his son, Bohemond VI, 1251—takes a part with the Venetians against the Genoese, 1257—loses Antioch, 29 May or 12 Jun. 1268—succeeded by his son, Bohemond VII, under the guardianship of his mother and the lip of Tortosa, 20 Mar. 1274—B. 19 Oct. 1287—the Principality completely overthrown, spring 1285—Bohemond's widow, Marguerite de Beaumont, d. at Tonnerre, 9 Apr. 1328.

[Antioch, Tripoli.]

Antiochianus, (Antiochus).—Cos. (II.?) with Oritius, (1023, a. v. c.) 270.

Antiochus, (Commagene, Seleneidae).

Antiochus, jurist,—Cos. with Basuss, (1184, a. v. c.) 431—chief of the commission for compiling the Theodosian Code, 438.

Antiochus of Aiga, rhetorician, Cyanic philosopher,—fl. about 200.

Antiochus of Ascalon, Academic philosopher,—[B C]—accompanies Lucullus to Egypt, 87 a—teaches at Athens, 79.

Antiochus of Athens, [B C]—defeated and killed at Notium by Lysander, about Oct. 407. [Alcibiades].

Antiochus Hierax,—[B C]—makes war against his brother, Seleucus Callinicus, 246—defeated in Caria by Attalus of Pergamus, 229—killed in Thrace, (Ol. 138, 1), 227.

Antiochus of Syrmae, historian,—[B C]—fl. about 423.

Antiochus I, (Soter), King of Syria,—[B C]—b. end of 324, or 325—present at battle of Ipsus, 301—his father, Seleucus Nicatur, gives up his wife Stratonic to him, 294—succeeds his father, (Ol. 124, 4), Jan. 280 a—defeats the Gauls, and is surnamed Soter, 275 or 274 b—makes war against Ptolemy Philadelphus of Egypt, to support his brother-in-law, Magas of Cyrene, without success, 264 b—defeated by Eunenes of Pergamus, near Sardis, 263 or 262—killed in battle by Centa-rectus, a Gaul, (Ol. 129, 3,) early in 261. a

Antiochus II, (Theos), King of Syria,—[B C]—b. 286 a—succeeds his father Antiochus Soter, early in 261—at war with Ptolemy Philadelphus, on account of Magas of Cyrene, about 260 b—250—loses the Phthia [Arscicides] and Bactriana, by the revolts of Arsaces and Theodotus, about 250 a—poisoned by his wife Laodice, early in 246. b

Antiochus III, (the Great), King of Syria,—[B C]—b. 242, 238 b—succeeds his brother Seleucus Keraunos, (Ol. 139, 2,) Aug. 223—suppresses the revolt of Molo and Alexander, 220—makes war against Ptolemy Philopator of Egypt, 218—defeated at Raphia; makes peace, 217—assisted by Attalus I. of Pergamus, makes war upon Achaiaus, 216—suppresses hostilities, captures and puts him to death at Sardis, 214—makes war upon Arsaces III. of Parthia, and Euthydemos of Bactriana, succeeds, into India, makes alliance with Sophagannus, and returns to Syria, 212 to 205—agrees with Philip V. of Macedonia to dismember the kingdom of Egypt; and reduces Coele-Syria and Tarsus, 204 b and 198—attacks Attalus of Pergamus, but desists in deference to Rome, 199—bestows his Egyptian conquests as a dowry with his daughter Cleopatra on Ptolemy Epiphanes, 197—reduces Asia Minor, and winters at Ephesus, 197 b—Hannibal comes to him, 196 b 195 b—seizes the Thracian Chersonese, and meets ambassadors from Rome there, 196—receives an embassy from Rome, 195—crosses into Greece, late in 192—advances from Chulei into Aecarnania, early in 191—defeated by M. Aecilius Gabrio at Thermopylae; and in two seafights by Eumenes of Pergamus, and the Romans; begs for peace and retires to Phrygia, 191—defeated by L. Cornelius Scipio on Mount Sipylus, near Magnesia, late in 190—again sues for peace, and with success, early summer in 188—killed whilst plundering a temple in Elmyris, about Oct. 187. a

Antiochus IV, (Epiphanes, Theos, Epimenes) King of Syria,—[B C]—given as a hostage to the Romans, 188—released by his brother Seleucus Philopator, 175—overcomes Heliodorus, his brother's murderer, and succeeds him, about Aug. 175 a—makes war upon Ptolemy Philometor, 171—continues the war, and penetrates to Memphis, 170—besieges Alexandria, 169 a— forbidden by Ptolemy Lampsacus to renew his attack upon Egypt, Jul. or Aug. 168 —marches against Jerusalem, and proxates the temple, (Apuleius,) Dec. 168 —marches into Upper Asia, early in 165 b—attacked by L. Labienus, Dec. 164 b; and Judas Macabeus, Mattathias.

Antiochus VII. (Sidetes, Euphrates) King of Syria,—[B C]—b. 161—in the absence of his brother Demetrius Nicatur, defeats and kills Tryphon, about Nov. 159—assumes the kingdom after his brother's captivity, about Feb. 137 a—invades Judea, about Feb. 154 a—takes Jerusalem, and grants peace to the Jews.
Antiochus—Anti-Popes.


a Clinton.

Antiochus VIII. (Grypus) and Antiochus IX. (Deyzerus), Kings of Syria,—[BC]—Grypus associated with his mother, Cleopatra, on the throne, about Aug. 125 B.C.—conquers Alexander Zebina, and gains all Syria, about Nov. 123 B.C.—puts his mother to death, 123 B.C.—his half-brother, Kyzykenos, lays claim to the crown, 114 B.C.—Grypus withdraws to Aspendus, leaving the kingdom to Kyzykenos, about Aug. 113 B.C.—they share the kingdom, 111 B.C.—Grypus assassinated by Hermocion, 96 B.C.—Kyzykenos defeated and killed by Seleucus, son of Grypus, 95 B.C.

b Smith's Diet.

Antiope, asterois, — discovered by Luther, 1 Oct. 1566.

Anti-epoabaptists. [Anabaptists, Baptists, &c.]

Antipas. [Herodes Antipas.]

Antipater, [Herodes the Great.]

Antipater, [Antipas.] Procurator of Judea,—[BC]—made governor of Idumea by Alexander Jannaeus, before 78 B.C.—sides with Hyrcanus against Aristobulus II., 65 B.C.—endeavours to secure the support of Pompey for Hyrcanus, 64 B.C.—takes part against Alexander of Judea, and Archelaus, 57 B.C. and 56 B.C.—serves under Mithridates of Pergamus, in the Alexandrian War, 48 B.C.—receives the citizenship of Rome from Julius Caesar; and is appointed, Procurator of Judea, 47 B.C.—poisoned by Malichus, 43 B.C. 44 B.C.

a Art de Vérifier les Dates.

b Smith's Diet.

Antipater, Leulius Caelius, jurist, historian,—[BC]—fl. about 143 to 123 B.C.

a Clinton.

Antipater, Regent of Macedonia,—[BC]—b. about 393—ambassador to Athens with Parmenion, spring 347 B.C.—at battle of Chaeronia, Aug. 338 B.C.—appointed Regent of Macedonia on the departure of Alexander the Great into Asia, spring 334 B.C.—suppresses the rebellion in Thessalonica, 331 B.C.—deposes and kills Agis III. of Sparta, at Megalopolis, about Oct. 331 B.C.—ordered to conduct reinforcements into Asia, [Craterus.] 324 B.C.—confirmed in the regency on Alexander's death, 323 B.C.—engaged in the Laconian War, 323 to 321 B.C.—at war with Perdiccas, in Asia, spring to end of 321 B.C.—d. spring 318 B.C. 319 B.C.

a Clinton.

b Smith's Diet.

Antipater of Sidon, epigrammatist,—[BC]—fl. about 150 to 127 B.C. 108 to 100 B.C.

a Clinton.

b Smith's Diet.

Antipater,—[BC]—archon at Athens, (Ol. 97, 4,) 389.

Antipater,—archon at Athens (Ol. 206, 1145.

Antipater of Tarsus, Stoic philosopher,—[BC]—fl. about 145.

Antipater of Theassilion, epigrammatist,—[BC]—fl. about 10 to 1—[AD]—38 A.D.

a Smith's Diet.

Antipater of Tyre, Stoic philosopher,—[BC]—fl. about 74 B.C.—d. shortly before 44 B.C.

a Clinton.

Antiphons, comic poet,—[BC]—b. at Athens, (Ol. 93,) about 404 B.C.—begins to exhibit about 383 B.C.—still writing, 343 B.C. (Ol. 112) about summer 330 B.C.

a Clinton.

Antiphones of Egypt, painter,—[BC]—fl. about 340 to 310 B.C.

Antiphates,—[BC]—archon at Athens, (Ol. 120, 4,) 297.

Antiphlogistic Theory. [Lavoisier.]

Antiphon, orator,—[BC]—b. at Ithamus, about (Ol. 73, 1,) 480 to 479 B.C.—put to death on the overthrow of the Four Hundred at Athens, autumn 411 B.C.

Antiphon, tragic poet,—[BC]—fl. at the court of Dionysus the Elder, after 406 B.C.

Antiphonaries,—every parish church ordered to have one by Constitutions of Alp Winchelsey, at Merion, 1305.—forbidden by Act 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 10, 1549 to 1550—the use of them protested against by the Puritans, 1567.

Antiphony, (Responsoria.)—introduced into the service of the Western churches by St Ambrosius, about 385.—revived (?) at Antioch, by Flavianus and Didororus, before 400.

Antipodes. [Figures of the Earth.]

Anti-Popes of Rome,—Novatianus elected in opposition to Cornelius, summer 251.—Epix. II. elected on the banishment of Liberius, 355.—Ursinus (Ursinus) in opposition to Damasus, Oct. 366.—Eulalius in opposition to Boniface I., end of 418.—Laurentius appointed by the patrician Festus in opposition to Symmachus, to secure the subscription of the Henoticon, 22 Nov. 498 to end of 499.—Diuscorus ordained in opposition to Boniface II., 15 Oct. to 12 Nov. 530.—Vigilius appointed by Belisarius on the exile of Silvester, 22 Nov. 537.—Peterius and Theodorinus, in the time of John V., 685 or 686.—Parchalis and Theodorinus, in opposition to Sergius, end of 687.—Theophylactus, Constantinus, and Philipus, at the death of Paul I., between Jul. 767 and Jul. 768.—Constantine deposed by Stephen III., shut up in a monastery and blinded, 6 Aug. 768.—Zizimus elected in opposition to Eugenius II., spring 824.—Anastasius contests the election of Benedict III., autumn 855.—Sergius opposes Formosus, Sep. 891.—Boniface VII. (?) chosen to succeed Formosus, 11 Apr. 896.—25 Apr. 906—Constantinus deposes and imprisons Leo V. end of Nov., 90 B.C. 904 B.C.—deposed by Sergius Ill., beginning of Jun. 905.—Leo VIII. elected to succeed John XII., 22 Nov. 963.—deposed, 25 Feb. 964.—restored, 24 Jun. 964.—b. Mar. or Apr. 965—Boniface VII. (Fracenon) after the death of Benedict VI., 1 Mar. 974.—deposed, 21 Jul. 975.—disposes John XIV., Mar. 984.—Jan. 985.—b. Mat., a. Dec. 985.—Gregory (Leo) disposes Benedict Vili., late in 1012.—deposed by Henry II. of Germany, early in 1014.—Silverstier III. (John, bp of Sabina,) appointed to succeed Benedict IX. on his banishment, May to Jul. 1044.—Benedict


**Antiquarian Society, American,** incorporated by the legislature of Massachusetts, U. S., 1812.


**Antiquaries, Society of, of Scotland,**—founded at Edinburgh, 18 Dec. 1780—incorporated by Royal Charter, 1783.

**Antiquus, Johannes, painter,**—d. at Groningen, 11 Oct. 1702—d. at Hired, 1750.

**Antissa, in Lesbos,**—[B C]**—revolves with Myt- milene against Athens, and is reduced at the same time, 432—its despoits removed by Alexander the Great, end of 326—destroyed by Labes, the people removed to Methymna, 167.

**Antisthenes, Cynic philosopher,**—[B C]**—d. at Athens, about 439—at battle of Tanagra, 426—d. at Athens, after 371.

**Antisthenes of Rhodes, historian,**—[B C]**—d. about 193.

**Antitactae,** (Antitactei,)—a sect of Gnostics,**—d. before 200.

**Antitirriniarians.** [Arians, Socinians, &c.]

**Antium, (Porto d'Anzio,) in Italy,**—[B C]**—included amongst the dependent Latin towns in the first treaty between Rome and Carthage, 509—surrenders to T. Quintius Capitolinus, 469—receives a Roman colony, 287, A. v. c. 467—revolts or is given up by the Romans, (Coriolanus, Volsci,) and is conquered (?) by L. Cornelius Magnus, is occupied by the Romans, as it meditates defection to the Volsci, 443—joins the Volsci, and is besieged by the Romans, 406—at war with Rome, with few intervals, [Camillus,] 386 to 374—colonizes Saturicum, and are at war with Rome, 348—M. Valerius Corvus triumphs for advantages gained over the Antitans, (408,) 345—Antium joins in the Latin War, 340 to 338—receives a new colony, with civitatis, from Rome, (416,) 338—taken by Marius, and plundered by his partisans, 88—[A D]—harbour constructed by Nero, before 68—town and harbour fall into decay, after 547—present harbour formed by Pope Innocent XII, before 1699.

* Smith's Diet.

**Antivari, in Albania,**—occupied by the Ven- notians, 1478—taken by Selim II., 1573.


1562—Refuses to be divorced, but renounces the Reformed religion, Jan. — commands the royal forces against the Huguenots; takes Blois and Tours, July.—takes Bourges, end of Aug. — opens trenches before Rome, 18 Sep. — takes Fort St. Catherine, 8 Oct. — wounded, 15 Oct. — enters the town in triumph, 26 Oct. — d. at Andely, 17 Nov. [Conde, Guise, the Triumvirate.]

**Antoine, St, Fauquart de Paris,**—Turenne repulsed by Condé in, 2 Jul. 1652. [La Fronde.]

**Antoing, in Belgium,**—Duke of Brunswick defeated by French army of the Centre, near, 13 Aug. 1792.

**Antommarchi, Francesco, physician,**—b. about 1750—attends Napoleon I. at St Helena, 13 Sep. 1815 to May 1821—in Poland and Italy, 1831—goes to New Orleans to practise homoeopathy, 1836—b. at San Antonio, in Cuba, 3 Apr. 1838. Continues Mascagni's Anatome du corps humain, 1822—Bourains Moments de Napoleon, 1823.

**Anton Clemens Theodor, King of Saxony,**—b. 27 Dec. 1755—marries Mary Charlotte of Sardinia, 24 Oct. 1781—who dies, 28 Dec. 1782—marries Maria Theresa, of Austria, 18 Oct. 1787—execrated by the conquests of the
Emperor Napoleon I., 1809 to 1814—succeeds his brother Frederick Augustus I., 5 May 1827—concludes a convention respecting the Grandduchy of Warsaw, 16 Sep. 1828—election at Dresden, 9 Sep. 1830—promulgates and swears to a new constitution, 4 Sep. 1831—b. 6 Jun. 1836.

Anton, Karl Gottlob, historian, antiquary,—b. at Lauben, 23 Jul. 1751—b. at Gortzit, 17 Nov. 1818.

Anton, Konrad Gottlob, philologist,—b. at Lauben, 29 Nov. 1745—Prof. of Oriental Languages at Wittenberg, 1780—b. there, 3 Jul. 1814.

Anton, Paul, Pietist theologian,—b. at Hirschfeld, 1661—b. at Halle, 1730. [Francke.]


Antonello, (Antonius,) da Messina, (d'Antonio, d'Antoni Mamertini,) painter,—b. at Messina, 1414—studies under Van Eyck, 1439-40—settles at Venice, about 1470—b. there, 1493 or 1496, 1475. a Crisi d'èfession a Antwerp, 1475. a Ereh and Greber.

Antonia, (Barb.,) Fortessa at Jerusalem,—[B C]—built by John Hyrcanus, after 125—rebuilt by Herod the Great, and named after Mark Antony, between 36 and 31.—[AD]—assaulted by Titus, at the siege of Jerusalem, (3 Panenous,) 3 Jul. 70—taken, 5 Jul. 70—destroyed, 17-22 Jul. 70. a Uscher.

Antonius, lawa,—by Mark Antony, Consul,—[B C]—(1) Changing the name of the month Quintilis into Julius, before 15 Mar. 44. (2) Abolishing the perpetual dictatorship, after 15 Mar. 44. (3) Agrarian, beginning of May 44,—repealed, early in 43. (4) Repealing the Judiciary Julian Law, 44,—repealed, early in 43. (5) Giving the right of appeal to the people to those condemned of majestas, 44,—repealed, early in 43. (6) Concerning the provinces, 1 and 5 Jun. 44—repealed early in 45. a Fischer.


Antonides, Jan Van der Goes, poet,—b. at Goes, 3 Apr. or May 1647—b. 16 Sep. 1684. Antonio de Forcignoli, St. (Antonius, Florentinus,) Aps. of Florence,—b. 1389—enters the Dominican Order, 1405—Apb, 1445—b. 2 May 1459—canonized, 1523. [Council of Florence.]

Antonius, Itinerary of,—[B C]—founded (?) upon surveys made by command of Julius Caesar, Antonius, and Augustus, 44, 30, 24, and 19.—[AD]—revised and extended, till about 235 to 272. a Wesseling, Eng. Cye.

Antonius, M. Aurelius. [Aurelius.]


Antonius, Sulpicinus, one of the Thirty Tyrants,—proclaimed by the troops in Syria, 253—killed, (606, Em. E,) 254. a Art de pcéiffer les Dates.


Antonio, St. of Padua, (Portugal)—b. at Lisbon, 15 Aug. 1195—enters the Order of St. Francis, 1221—b. at Padua, 13 Jun. 1231—canonized, 1232.

Antonius,—Consul with Afranius Syagrius, (1135, A. v. c.) 382.

Antonius, C. Hybrida,—[B C]—plunders Greece when left in command by Sulla, 83—accused on account of it by Julius Caesar, 76—and expelled the Senate for a short time, 70—Practor, 65—Consul with Cicero, (691, A. v. c.) 14 Mar. 64, 26 Feb. 63, 2 Nov., 13 or 23 Oct. 64—his lieutenant, M. P. *artius, defeats and kills Catiline, early in 62—recall from his province, Thrace, on account of his misadministration, 60—accused of complicity in the conspiracy of Catiline, and of extortion, defended by Cicero, and banished to Cephallenia, 59—recall by Julius Caesar about 47—b. spring 44. a Fischer. b Greorwell.

Antonius Iulius,—[B C]—received into the
favour of Augustus, after the death of his father Mark Antony, 30—Prator, 13—Consul with Q. Fabius Maximus Africanus, (744, A. U. C.) 10—condemned to death; kills himself, 2.


Archives.

Antony, [Anthony, Antoine, Anton, Antonio, Antonius.]

Antaques, Emmanuel Louis Henri de Launay, Comte d', politico, b. at Ville Neive de Berg, about 1755—deputy to the States-general, 1789—goes to Switzerland and Vienna, 1790—d to Venice, 1797—arrested at Trieste by order of Bernadotte, and sent to Milan, [Pichegrau,] May 1797—escapes to Russia, 1803—reveals the secret articles of the Treaty of Tilsit to the British government, autumn 1807—assassinated by his servant, near London, 22 Jul. 1812. Memoire sur les Etats Generaux, 1793.

Antrein, in France,—Larochejaquelien defeats the Republicans here, 20 Nov. 1793.

[La Vendée, War of.]

Antirn, in Ireland,—General Nugent defeats the insurgent United Irishmen, 7 Jun. 1798.

and Sir Thomas Graham, 27 Jan. 1814—the siege raised, 6 Feb. 1814—surrendered to the allies, [Treaty of Paris, 6 May 1815—]


Anulinus, Annius Cornelius,—Consul with Numius Tuseus, (1048, A. u. c.) 295.


Anulinus, Sex. Cornelius,—Consul with C. Atilius Saluis, (960, A. u. c.) 216.


Anxur. [Tarracina.]

Anyte, of Tegea, poetess,—[BC]—fl. 300-270. *Clinton.

Anytos, [BC]—tried for not relieving Pylus, and escapes by bribing the decayist, 400 miles from Attica, and is exiled by decree of the Thirty Tyrants, 404—accuses Socrates, 399.

Aornus, in India,—[BC]—taken by Alexander the Great, summer 327.

Aosta, (Augusta Preteria), in Piedmont,—[BC]—founded by A. Terentius Varro Mur- rena, after the reduction of the Salassi, 25—[AD]—the Val d'Aosta comes into the possession of the Counts of Maurienne, about 1030-2—erected into a Duchy, by the Emperor Frederick II., 1238—taken by the Duc de Feuillade, early in 1704—General Bagelonne carries Aosta, 11 May 1794—Generals Krzy and Haddick repulse the French here, 29 Sep. 1799—occupied by General Lannes, 15-6 May 1800—insurrection against the French in the Val d'Aosta, Jan. 1801. [Eroperia, Savoy.]

Apeinia, (Apinea, Tella, Fainich, Koval et Mudik), in Syria,—[BC]—strengthened and named by Seleucus Nicator, about 300—taken by Demetrius Soter, 162—Tryphon besieged here by Antiochus Sidetes, destroys himself, Nov. 139—the fortress raged by Pompey, 64—occupied by Q. Cecilius Bassus, 46— the siege terminated by the arrival of Cassius, 43—[AD]—besieged and plundered by Chosroes,
Apotheosis—Apolloxífs.

Apologetics-Protostoiristes of the Byzantine Empire, a partisan of Andronicus the Younger, 321—appointed high-admiral, fortified Epibates, 338—joins the Empress Anne of Savoy, against Cantacuzenus, Jun. 1341—murdered by the political prisoners he had confined, 11 Jun., 1345. [Joannes V. and VI.]

Apostolic Knights, religious order, instituted by Agostino Gabino, for the defence of the Church of Rome, (Palm Sunday,) 15 Mar. 1693—suppressed by the Inquisition, 1694.

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Apostolic, Protostoiristes, Instructees, Tobit, Judith, two Books of the Maccabees, with Baruch, and certain additional chapters to the books of Esther and Daniel, declared canonical by the Council of Hippo, 393—by the Council of Carthage, 397—by the Council of Rome, under Pope Gelasius, 496—their reception as canonical sanctioned by anathema, by the Council General of Trent, Sess. IV., 8 Apr. 1546. [Caen.]

Apologetics, Apollonius, Games, at Rome, [B C]—instituted by S. C., (542, A. u. c.) 212—decreed by the Senate to be observed yearly, 211—the day for their observance fixed by law of P. Licinius Varus, praetor urb., 3 Nov. Quinl., 208.

Apolinarianism, defined by Canon, and contradicted by the Canons of Carthage, 397—by the Canons of Rome, under Pope Gelasius, 496—their reception as canonical sanctioned by anathema, by the Council General of Trent, Sess. IV., 8 Apr. 1546. [Caen.]

Apolinarianism, Apollinaristae, Dinodrite, Synodicesis. [Apollinarius, the Younger.] Apollinaris, (Apollinaris, the Elder, of Alexandria,) teaches grammar at Laodicea, 335 till after 362.

Apolinarianism, (Apollinarius,) the Younger, Br of Laodicea, corresponds with Basil, 350—Bp, 362—promulgates his dogma of the human nature of Christ, 371—which is contradicted in general terms by Athanasius, 371 and 372—and condemned as heretical by the IVth, Vth, and VIth Councils of Rome, 374, end of 377, and 378—by Council of Antioch, Oct. 379—and Council General of Constanti- 

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Apollo, (Apollinarius,) St Claudius, Br of Hierapolis, Christian Apologist,—fl. about Nov. 170 to 176.


Apollo, (Sidonius.) Apollo,—[B C]—the first temple erected to him in Rome, on account of a pestilence, 433—dedicated by C. Julius Mento, (922, A. u. c.) 430—a second temple dedicated, (401,) 353—


Apollo, (Apollodorus,) of Athens, grammarian, [B C]—fl. about 165—fl. about 140—fl. about 385—

Apollo, (Apollodorus,) of Athens, painter, [B C]—fl. about 408.

Apollo, (Apollodorus,) of Chrysostus, comic poet, [B C]—fl. about 300 to 260—

Apollo, (Apollodorus,) of Damascus, architect,—fl. about 60—fl. about 114—put to death by Hadrian, 130.

Apollo, (Apollodorus,) (the Tyrant of the Garden,) Epicurean philosopher, [B C]—fl. before 80.

Apollo, (jurisconsult, a magister mysteriis, 400—comes sacri consistori, 435—commissioner for compiling the Theodosian Code, before Feb. 438—

Apollo, (Apollodorus,) of Tergumus, rhetorician,—[B C]—fl. at Apollonia, about 63 to 44.

Apollo, (Apollodorus,) [B C]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 87, 3) 430.

Apollo, (Apollodorus,) [B C]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 107, 3) 350.

Apollo, (Apollodorus,) [B C]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 114, 4) 321.

Apollo, (Gyrasea, Pollina,) in Tillyria,—[B C]—founded by Corinthians and Coreyrenses under Gylax, 676—succeeded to L. Postumius Albinus and Cn. Fulvius Centumalus, 229—besieged by Philip V.; siege raised and Philip defeated by M. Valerius Lavinus, praet., 215—occupied by Julius Caesar, winter 49-8.

Apolonius, (Sozopolis, Sizobola,) in Thrace,—[B C]—founded by a colony from Miletus, 609—a about 650—

Apolonion, a species of organ,—built by Messers Flight and Robson, and first exhibited, 1817.

Apolonides, of Cos, physician, surgeon,—[B C]—fl. at court of Artaxerxes Longimanus, 465-25.

Apolonios, ecclesiastical writer, opposes the Montanists, about 211-2.

Apolonius, of Alexandria, sacerd and grammarian,—[B C]—fl. about 40-70.

Apolonius, of Athens, sacerd and rhetorician, comes as ambassador to Severus, 196.

Apolonius, of Chaleis, Stoic philosopher, teaches at Rome, about 133.

Apolonius, of Perga, mathematician,—[B C]—fl. about 225.

Apolonius, of Rhodes, epic poet,—[B C]—b. about 2450—taught by Callimachus, about 230—succeeds Eratothenes as chief librarian to the Museum at Alexandria, 194—b. 186—

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1638—becomes minister of the Flemish congregation at Amsterdam, Mar. 1662—commences his controversy with Galenus, 15 Oct. 1662—
6—about 1700.

Apostolians, a sect of Baptists in Holland,
—formed by Samuel Apostol, 1664. [Fleming, Galenists, Memnonites, &c.]

Apostolians, (Apostolici.) [Apostolic, Ma-

nichaeans, Tatiani, &c.]

Apostolics, practitioners of pharmacy,—
in England, first mentioned, 1545—first prot-
tected by Act 34 and 35 Hen. VIII. c. 8, 1543.
In France, the first statutes regarding them enacted by Charles VIII., 1484. In Germany, first mentioned, soon after 1400. The Company of Apothecaries,—incorporated in conjunction with the Grocers’ Company, 9 Apr. 1666—
separately, 6 Dec. 1617—its powers increased, 1772 and 1748—empowered to examine and license Apothecaries in England and Wales, by Act 55 Geo. III. c. 194, 1815—issues new regulations, raising the qualifications of candidates, Apr. 1835. [Barber-Surgeons, Physi-

Apostles, [See their names.] Apostles’ Creed,
—first commented upon by Rufinus, about 390. [Acts of the Apostles.]

Apostolic Constitutions and Canons,—first draft of them constructed, ? before 200—sub-
sequent additions, about 300, and to 500.*

* Töhte, Mosheim, &c.

Apostolic Fathers. [Clemens, Hermas, Ignatius, Polycarp.]

Apostolical Junta,—formed by Ferdinand VII. of Spain, for the purpose of assisting the ministry, 26 Sep. 1825.

Apostolicals. [Ferdinand VII., Spanish

Revolution.]

Apostolici, Christian sectaries,—fl. in the vicinity of Cologne, about 1150. [Doleino, Segarelli.]

Apostolicum.—Bull granted by Pope Cle-

* Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Apostolus, Michael, theologian, &c.,—takes refuge in Italy, with Cardinal Bessarion, 1453
—at Viterbo, 1462—* in Crete, 1482.

Apostol, Samuel, polemical writer, —*, 

1681.
XI. 1718.—Noailles and others effect an arrangement; the four Bishops renew their appeal, 10 Sep. 1720—the Bp of Senez condemned by Synod of Embury, and suspended, 20 Sep. 1717—he appeals to a future council, 22 Sep. 1727—and is confined in the Abbey of Chaise Dieu, 11 Oct. 1727—protest against the sentence by many prelates, &c., 17 Mar. 1728—Faculty of Arts of Paris annuls its appeal, 23 May 1739—Louis XV. grants an amnesty for all that has past respecting this Bull, 10 Dec. 1756. [Jansenists.]

Appelmann, Bernard, (Barent, Hector,) painter,—b. at the Hague, 1640—d. 1686.


Appenzell, (Abbatis Cella), Canton of Switzerland,—its demain conferred by the Pope upon the Abbey of St Gall, about 660; with Special Privileges to change their own Landmann, 1327—rights of the Abbey confirmed by the Emperor Adolphus of Nassau, 1529—the liberties of the Appenzellers confirmed by the Abbot Herman von Bonettting, about 1560—joins the league of Bavaria, Baden, the Palatinate, and Imperial cities, after 1567—four parishes rise against the oppressions of the officers of the Abbey, and are joined by St Gall, 1400—union with St Gall annulled; the Appenzellers ally themselves with Schwytz and Glarus, 1401—2—defeat the combined forces of St Gall, Constance, &c., at the Speicher, 15 May 1403—joins by St Gall again, 1404—Duke Frederick IV. of Austria and his allies defeated at the Stoss, and at Hauptlsberg, 7 Jun. 1404—and at the Wolfhaide, later in Jun. 1404—concludes a defensive alliance with St Gall for 9 years, 1404—carries on the war against Austria, 1404-8—defeated by the Emperor Rupert and the League of St George's Shield, whilst besieging Bregenz, 15 Jan. 1408—joins the Seven Cantons, 1411—recognized as free and independent by Duke Frederick of Austria, by the treaty of Peace for 60 years, 20 May 1412—disputes with the Abbot of St Gall continue, about 1425—a closer alliance contracted with the Seven Cantons, 1425—Appenzell received into the Swiss Confederation, 10 Dec. 1513—receives the Reformation, 1522—divided into two sections, the Inner Rhoden, and Outer Rhoden, 1597—a revision of the laws enacted by the people, 1794—accepts the Helvetic Republic, May 1798—its ancient democratic constitution restored, autumn 1802—revolts against Napoleon, and annuls his constitution, end of 1813—reconstituted by the Peace of Vienna, 1815.

Appian Way, between Rome and Capua,—[BC]—commenced by Appius Claudius Cæcus, in his Censorship, 302-3—carried to Brundisium, before 30. [Aquaduct.]

Appiani, Andrea, painter,—b. at Bosio, 23 May 1754—disabled by an attack of apoplexy, May 1813—d. at Milan, 8 Nov. 1817.

Appiani, Francesco, painter,—b. at Ancona, 1702—d. 1792.

Appianus, of Alexandria, historian,—b. at Rome, about 130-147.—a. Clinton.


Appraisers,—require an annual license by Act 46 Geo. III. c. 45, 1805—6—duty on license increased to 10s. by General Staple Act, 55 Geo. III. c. 104, 1814—5—to 22, by Act 8 and 9 Vic. c. 76, 4 Aug. 1845.

Apprentices, Apprenticeship,—first mentioned incidentally in Act 12 Ric. II. c. 3, 1388—apprenticeship made imperative as a condition of exercising any trade; its term fixed at 7 years; the reception of apprentices made compulsory &c., by the Statute of Apprenticeship, 5 Eliz. c. 4, 1562—3—the restrictions on exercising trades, &c., repealed by Act 54 Geo. III. c. 96, 1794—term to expire at the attainment of 21 years, by Acts 7 Geo. III. c. 39, 1766—7; and 18 Geo. III. c. 47, 1777—8—numbers of apprentices taken regulated by Acts 5 Eliz. c. 2, 1562—3; 1 Jac. I. c. 17, 1602—4; and 13 and 14 Car. II. c. 5, 1662—compulsory reception of apprentices enforced by Acts 2 and 3 Phil. and Mar. c. 11, 1555—6; and 8 and 9 Wm. III. c. 30, 1696—and abolished by Act 7 and 8 Vic. c. 101, 9 Aug. 1844—apprenticeship of paperers regulated, by Acts 43 Eliz. c. 2, 1600—1; 8 and 9 Wm. III. c. 30, 1667; 18 Geo. III. c. 47, 1777—8; 32 Geo. III. c. 57, 1791—2; 4 and 5 Wm. IV. c. 76, 14 Aug. 1834; 7 and 8 Vic. c. 101, 9 Aug. 1844; and c. 112, 5 Sep. 1844—enrolment of indentures enforced by Acts 5 Eliz. c. 5, 1562—3; and 5 Geo. II. c. 46, 1731—2—seamen's apprentices to be registered, by Acts 5 and 6 Wm. IV. c. 19, 30 Jul. 1835; and 7 and 8 Vic. c. 112, 5 Sep. 1844—duty upon the premium imposed and regulated by Acts 8 Ann. c. 9, 1709—10; 9 Ann. c. 21, 1710—1; 18 Geo. II. c. 22, 1744—5; and 20 Geo. II. c. 45, 1746—7—relations of master and apprentice regulated by Acts 20 Geo. II. c. 19, 1746—7; 6 Geo. III. c. 26, 1756—5; 32 Geo. III. c. 57, 1791—2; 42 Geo. III. c. 73, 1801—2; and 5 Vic. c. 7, 23 Mar. 1832—Settlement of apprentices regulated, by Acts 13 and 14 Car. II. c. 12, 1662; 12 Ann. c. 18, 1713—4; and 4 and 5 Wm. IV. c. 15, 14 Aug. 1834—indentures discharged by Bankruptcy of the master, by Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 16, 1825—6—binding females to work in mines, void, by Acts 5 and 6 Vic. c. 99, 10 Aug. 1842. [Slavery.]

Appropriation Clause. [Tithe Commutation.]

Appuleian Laws,—[BC]—by Trib. pte. L. Appuleus Saturninus, (1) Agrarian, (2) regarding the planting of certain Colonies, (3) Corn-Law, (4) relating to majestas, (604, a. u. c.) 100.—a Fischer.

Appuleius, (Appuleius), Lucius, (5) Platonie philosopher,—b. at Madurea, about 126—de-


Appuleius, (Dionys. hal. Pentetis, 4 sqq., Paulus, Poutius,) in Italy. — [BC] — its people conclude a treaty of alliance with Rome, 326 — in alliance with the Samnites, at war with Rome, 323 — completely subdued by Rome, 317 — join the Samnites in making war against Rome, and are subdued by Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus, 297 — partly subdued by Pyrrhus, 279 — becomes the seat of war in the Second Punic War, 217 to 207 — joins the revolted provinces in the Social War, 91 — almost wholly reduced by C. Cosconius, 89 — [AD] — constitutes part of the Duchy of Beneventum erected by Narses, about 555 — conquered from the Lombards and the Saracens, by Nicophorus Phocas, and erected into the Theme Longobardis, 885 — revolt of Melo of Bari, 1010 — engages some Norman pilgrims to St Michael of Mount Garganus, to assist him, (Cassius,) 1015 — enters with the help under Drojet, defeats the Byzantine Catapous, about Jul. 1017 — and again at Arenula, 1018 — acquires the whole of Apulia; defeated by Bugiances, (Boujanus,) at Cannae, and loses it, 1 Oct. 1019 — attempts to gain assistance from the Emperor Henry II. and dies at Bamberg, 1020 — fresh companies of Normans arrive in Southern Italy, after 1021.5 — the Emperor Conrad II. takes part in the conflict there, 1038 — Argyrus, son of Melo, heads the Normans against the Byzantine officers, about 1040 — Georgius Meniacas sent to oppose Argyrus, early in 1042 — Argyrus assumes the title of Prince of Bari and Duke of Apulia, 1042 — Guillaume, (Bras de Fer,) son of Tancred de Hauteville, Lord of Ascoli, creates Count of Apulia, by the Lords of Aversa, Venosa, &c. at Melis, 1043 — defeats the Catapous, Eustathius at Trani, 8 May 1046 — Argyrus made Catapous to oppose the Normans, 1046 — Guillaume succeeded by his brother Drogon, (Droux,) Lord of Venosa, 1046 — receives the investiture of Apulia from the Emperor Henry III., 1047 — assassinated by the contrivance of Argyrus and Pope Leo IX. — his brother, Humphrey, (Humphrey,) succeeds, 1051 — defeats and takes Leo IX., prisoner, at Civitella, 18 Jun., 1053 — his brother, Robert Guiscard, (Wiscard,) expels his nephew Aubailard and succeeds as Duke of Apulia and Calabria, 1057 — succeeded by his son, Roger, (Durazzo,) 17 Jul., 1058 — his son, Guillaume II., succeeds him, 22 Feb. 1111 — receives the investiture of his states from Paschal II. at Conven of Ceprano, 1114, and from Callistus II., 1120 — and is succeeded by his cousin Roger II. of Sicily, 20 Jul., 1127 — Michael Puleologus and John Ducas, generals of Manuel Comnenus, recover greater part of Apulia, 1155 — Guillaume I. of Sicily defeats and takes Alexius Comnenus, and regains Apulia, summer 1156. [Naples, Two Sicilies.]

Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Aqua Tofana, (Aquetta,) [Tofana.]

Aquarium, (Aquaevarium, Vicarium,) — balance of animal and vegetable life in it, estab-
ishled by experiments of Robert Warington, 1849-52.

Aquainta Engraving, — invented by Le Prince, about 1760. [Sandby, Paul.]


Aquadaban,—battle of, President Lopez defeated and killed, by Gen. Camera, end of Paraguayan war, 1 Mar. 1870. [Paraguay.]

**Aquila, translator of the Old Testament into Greek,—**b. about 130.

**Aquila, (Ader,) Caspar, theologian,—**b. at Augsburg, 7 Aug. 1488—imprisoned at Dillingen for attachment to the Reformation, 1519-20 —Prof. of Hebrew at Wittenberg, 1524—minister at Saalfeld, 1527—superintendent there, 1528—proscribed for his opposition to the Interim, 1548—returns to Saalfeld, 1552—d. there, 12 Nov. 1560. *Christliche Erklärung des Kleinern catechismus*, 1538—Erklärung der ganzen Christlichen Lehre, 1547—Christlich Bedenken auf das Interim, 1548.

**Aquilano, Serafino, poet, improvisatore,—**b. at Aquila, 1466—d. at Rome, 10 Aug. 1500.

**Aquilanus, Sebastiano, physician,—**Prof. of Medicine at Ferrara, 1495—d. 1513.

**Aquilia, (Aquila, Agnes, Agay, Aglyon,) in Italy,—*[B C]*—a Latin colony established here by Rome, 181—increased by 1500 families, 169—attacked by the Iapades, 35—[A D]—occupied by the partisans of Vespasian, 69—vainly besieged by Maximin, Apr. May 238—Constans defeats and kills his brother Constantine II. near, early in 340—besieged and taken by Jovinus, late in 361—Theodostus the Great defeats and kills Maximinus near 23 Jul. 388—and Eugenius, 6 Sept. 394—occupied by Aspar; Joanna defeated and put to death here, 425—taken and destroyed by Attilla, 452—restored by Nares, after 552—its bishop separates from the Church of Rome, and assumes the title of Patriarch, at a Council hold here, 556—city deserted, and taken possession of by Alboin, King of the Lombards, 568—the schism recounted at a Council held here; the title of Patriarch recognized by Sergius I., 698—makes itself master of the territory of Friuli, after 924—deprived of most of its territory by Venice, 1420—the Patriarchate abolished, and the diocese divided, 1758—unsuccessful attempt to reestablish it, 1765. [Udine.] Council of,—held near Udine, by Gregory XII., on the Great Schism, 6 Jan. 1409—25 Sep. 1417.* Art de Vérier les Dates.*

**Aquilinus, T. Herminius,—*[B C]*—Consul with Sporus Larcus Flavus, (248, A. u. c.) 27 Sep.,* 3 Mar. 506—killed at battle of Lake Regillus, 499.* Art de Vérier les Dates.*

**Aquilinus, (Continus,) Lar Herminius,—*[B C]*—Consul with T. Verginius Tristocistus Calimontanus, (306, A. u. c.) 6 Nov. 448.* Art de Vérier les Dates.*

**Aquilinus,—Consul with Q. Junius Rusticus, (916, A. u. c.) 162.*

**Aquilinus, T. Vettius,—Consul with P. Cornelius Scipio Asiacicus, (578, A. u. c.) 125.*

**Aquilius, (Aquilius),—Consul with M. Ennius Maximus, (1059, A. u. c.) 286.*

**Aquilian Laws,—*[B C]*—by C. Aquiliius, Prox., to determine the nature of the crime of dolus natus, (688, A. u. c.) 66.*

**Aquilian Plebiscite, (Law,—*[B C]*—by Aquilius, Trib. pleb., concerning damnum in- iuriae datum, 287 or 286* a Erseb and Gruber.


**B Creswell.*

**Aquilonia, in Italy,—*[B C,—L. Papirius Cursor defeats the Samnites here, and takes and burns the town, 293.*


**Aquinn, (Aquino) in Italy,—*[B C,—re-
AQUITANI—Aquitaine. 111.

ceives a Roman colony, about 40—[A D]—
destroyed by the Emperor Conrad IV., 1252.

Aquitani, Aquitania, (Novempopulana, Vasc-

conia) in Gaul,—[B C]—invaded and partly

reduced by P. Crassus, Abdacantus defeated at

Sotium, 56—completely reduced by Julius

Cesar, 51—wholly subjugated by M. Valerius

Messalla Corvinus; who triumphs, (7 Kal.

Oct.) 23 Sep. 27, [Aquitania (Aquitaine).]

Aquitania, (Aquitaine,) Guienne,—[B C]—

organized as a province, its northern boundary

being removed to the Loire, by Augustus, 27—

[A D]—reorganized, and divided into Aquitania

Prima and Secunda, and Novempopulana, 401

or 402—Aquitania Secunda and Novempopula-

ced to the Visigoths under Wallia, by Ho-

norius, 418—Aquitania Prima subjugated by

Euric, 474—Clovis defeats and kills Aralar II.

at Vouillé, near Poitiers, and acquires Aqui-

taine, 507—8—divided amongst the four sons

of Clovis, at his death, [Metz, Orleans, Paris,

Soissons,] end of 511—divided between Child-

debert of Austrasia, and Gontran of Bur-

gundy, by the treaty of Andelot, end of 587—

united by Chlothaire II. of Soissons, 613—ceded

by Dagobert, with Toulouse, as an apanage to

his brother Charles II., (Caribert, Aribert,) end of

Apr. 630—he defeats the Gascons, spring

631—succeeded by his infant son Childeric

(Hilderic,) who is soon afterwards put to death,

631—Aman, Duke of the Basque Gascons,

[Gascony.] father-in-law to Charibert, proc-

ures Aquitania and Toulouse, as a fief, spring

Duchy for Bogis and Beiretrand, sons of

Charibert, 637—Eudes, (Odón,) son of

Bogis, succeeds at his death, St Hubert, son

of Bertrand, ceding his states to him, 688—

recognized as King of Aquitaine by Chilperic

II., 717—defeated with Chilperic by Charles

Martel, 718 or 719—defeats the Saracens at

Toulouse, 721—purchases peace of Munuza,

governor of Catalonia, 730—defeated by Abd

el Rahman, near the Dordogne, 732—makes

peace with Charles before the battle of

Tours, 732—succeeded by his son Hunald,

(Handold,) 735—accepts the investiture of his

states from Charles Martel as a Duchy, 736—

revolts against Carulman and Pepin, 741—

assists Carloman and Charles; his son,

Waifred, (Guifer,) succeeds, 744 or 745—

insults Pepin, who makes war upon him, 760

—assassinated; and Aquitaine reunited to the

crown, 2 June 768—Hunald leaves his monas-
tery and attempts to wrest Aquitaine from

Charlemagne and Carloman, 769—defeated,

and permitted to go to Italy, joins Didier,

King of the Lombards, 771—Louis le Débon-

naire declared King of Aquitaine by his

father, Charlemagne, at his birth, 778—put

in possession of his states, 781—on his accession

to the Western Empire, makes his son, Pepin

I., King of Aquitaine, early in 814—Pepin at

war with his father, 831–2, 834–B, 13 Dec.

839—his son Pepin II. proclaimed in Aqui-
taine; his brother Charles le Chauve, invested

with the kingdom by his father, 884—spring

839—Louis ravages Aquitaine, summer 839—

war between Charles and Pepin, 840—

Treaty of St Benoit sur Loire; Charles cedes

the kingdom of Aquitaine to Pepin; except

Poitou, Saintonge, and Angoumois, given
to Count Rainulf I. of Poitiers, as the Duchy

of Aquitaine, Jun. 845—Aquitaine ravaged by

the Normans; Pepin deposed; Charles made

king, 848—Pepin recalled, 850—again deposed,

and given up to Charles, who makes him

assume the monastic habit, Sep. 852—Louis,

son of Louis the Germanic, invited to be king,

853—Charles makes war upon his adherents,

spring 854—Pepin escapes from the convent

of St Medard, and becomes king again, 854—

Charles, son of Charles the Bald, crowned,

middle of Oct. 855—war between the three

competitors for the crown, and invasions of

the Normans, 865–66—Charles submits to his

father, end of 867—Rainulf takes Pepin pri-

son, and gives him up to Charles, at the

crown at Poitiers, 12 Aug. 864, 865—

Charles B, 29 Sep. 866—Louis le Bègue, his

brother, crowned, beginning of Mar. 867—

Kingdom reunited to the crown of France, on

the death of Charles, Oct. 877—governed by

Bernard of Avergne and Bernard of Gothia,

before 880—assigned to Carloman, son of

Louis, at the division of the monarchy, Mar.

880—till the death of his brother, Louis III.,

Aug. 882—Aquitaine ravaged by the Normans,

[Hasting.] about 882—Rainulf II. of Poitiers

assumes the title of King of Aquitaine, about

887—92—the Duchy enjoyed by the Counts

of Poitiers, 892 to 928—attacked by

Raoul of Burgundy, 924 and 926—reverted to

the Counts of Poitiers, 928—almost independent

of the crown, [Hugh Capet.] 955 to

1037—the Duchy of Gascony reunited to Aquis-
taine by Eudes, (Odón,) son of Guillaume le

Grand, 1038—finally ceded to Gui Geoffroi,

brother of Guillaume Airget, by Bernard II.

of Armagnac, 1052—Aquitaine, with Poitou, &c.,

reunited to the crown of France, by the

marriage of Eleanor to Louis le Jeune, 22 Jul.

1137—passes into the possession of England,

by the marriage of Eleanor to Henry II., 18

May 1152—Henry suppresses a rebellion here,

1167—cedes the Duchy to his son Richard,

1169—the seigneurs revolt anew, 1175—

and are defeated and made prisoners by Richard,

1176—the unfiuct of the Duchy granted to

Orto of Brunswick, 1196—Eleanor resumes

the Duchy, &c., and associates her son, John,

with her, 1199—the Duchy, or southern part

of the former kingdom, begins to be called

Guipure, after 1200—the possessions of King

John in France confiscated by the court of

peers, and all but Guienne taken from him,

1204—other parts of Aquitaine restored to

Henry III. by St Louis, at Aabeville, 28 Mar.

1259—Philip le Bel takes possession of the

whole, spring 1293—Charles le Bel summons

Edward II. to do homage for his States, and

takes possession of them, spring and summer

1294—Edward cedes Guienne, &c., to his son

[Edward III.,] who does homage for them, 14

Sept. 1307—Edward II. does homage to

Philip of Valois, at Amiens, 6 June 1319—

invites the Prince of Wales with the Duchy
of Guinée, 1355—concludes treaty of Brétagny, 1360—erects Guinée, &c., into the Principality of Aguinétie, in favour of Edward le Sage the Black Prince, 1362—the seigneurs and others of Guinée complain to Charles le sage of the oppression of the English, 1366–7—the English expelled from almost all Guinée, 1377—treaty of Troyes, 1420—Aquinétie finally ceded and united with the kingdom of France. [Charles VII.] 1451.b

Arabia, (Arabistan),—[B C]—the coast of the Red Sea taken possession of by Ptolemy Euergetes, about 225—Elias Gallus invades the country, and penetrates to Marsyabe, 24—[A D]—subdued by Mohammed, 629 to 632—virtually independent after the capture of Bagdad by Hulaku Khan, 1258—[Gassan, Hymardes, Hira, Idumæa, Mohammedan Empire, Nabathæa, Wahhabis, Yemen, &c.]—visited by Niebuhr, 1762–3—crossed from East to West by Sadlier, 1819—visited by Burekhard, 1828—by Palgrave, 1862–3.

Arabia, Roman Province, —established after the conquest of Abrahæ Petraea, &c., by A. Cornelius Palma, 1064—enlarged by Septimius Severus, 195—divided into two parts, after 330. [Idumæa, Nabathæa, Petra.] a Clinton.

Arabic Versions of the Holy Scriptures,—the Pentateuch and Isaiah (or the entire Old Testament a) translated by Rabbi Saadia Gaon Haphtomi, after 925—version of John, Bp of Seville, 719—the Pentateuch translated by Harites Ibn Sina, (891, a. h.) 1486, a Walton.


Aracan, (Rakhahing, Akgyah,) in Asia,—governed by native princes, the Jowees Mags, a city taken by General Morison, 1 Apr. 1825—territory acquired by the East India Company, 1826—visited by an earthquake, 1833.

Arad, (Orad, Orado,) in Hungary,—new fortress built, 1793—held by Austrians under Gen. Berger, 1809—capitulates to Hungarians, 1 Jul. 1849—the members of Hungarian Diet retreat from Szegedin to, Aug.—given up to Russians after surrender of Görgey, 17 Aug. [Hungary.]


Aroeterum, (Hydroscopium, Baryllum),—known about 400.

Arago, Dominique François Jean, astro-

zeichner, natural philosopher, &c.—b, at Estagel, 26 Feb. 1786—Secretary to the Bureau des Longitudes, 1806—engaged with Monge and Biot in measuring the arc of the meridian in Spain, 1806—captured and detained by the Algerines, Aug. 1807 to Jun. 1809—Member of the Academy, at Lalande's death, 17 Sep. 1809—commences his Lectures, under authority of the Bureau des Longitudes, 1782—visits England, 1816—engaged with Biot in connecting the French arc of the meridian with the English arc, 1818—elected a foreign member of the Royal Society, 1818—investigates the connexion between Galvanism and Magnetism, 1820—Member of the Bureau des Longitudes, 1824—receives the Copley Medal of the Royal Society, 1825—Perpetual Secretary of the Academy; Director of the Observatory, 1830—elected to the Chamber of Deputies, Aug. 1830—visits England again, and attends meeting of British Association at Edinburgh, 1834—Member of the Council-general of the Saine, 1840—continues his Lectures, 1845—Minister of War and Marine in the Provisional Government, 24 Feb. to 4 May 1848—Member of the Executive Committee of the National Assembly, 9 May to 24 Jun. 1848—receives the Rumford Medal of the Royal Society, 1850—refuses to take the oath to Louis Napoleon after the coup d'état, Dec. 1851—b, at Paris, 2 Oct. 1853.

Aragon, in Spain, Kings of,—Aragon assigned to Ramiro I., son of Sancho el Mayor of Navarre, and raised to a kingdom, 1035—acquires the kingdom of Sobrarbe, on the assassination of his brother Gonzalez, 1058—his son Sancho Ramirez succeeds, after 8 May 1063—annexes Navarre, at the death of his brother Sancho IV., after 1067—his son Pedro II. succeeds, after 1 Apr. 1094. [488, a. H.] 1095—his brother Alfonso I. (El Independedor, succeeds, after 28 Sep. 1104—annexes Castile and Leon in right of Urraca, his wife, 1109—deputies from cities admitted to the National Assembly, 1133—Ramiro II. (the monk), brother of Alfonso, succeeds to Aragon alone, after 7 Sep. 1134—abdicates, and is succeeded by his daughter, Petronilla, under guardianship of Raimond-Berenger V. of Barcelona, 1137—Raimond-Berenger, 8 Aug. 1162—Petronila resigns the crown to her son, Alfonso II. (Raimundo), 1163—his son Pedro II. succeeds, after 25 Apr. 1294, (Hisp. E.) 1196—succeeded by his son Jayme I., (El Conquistador,) after 17 Sep. 1213—conquers Valencia, 1239—his son, Pedro III., succeeds, after 25 Jul. 1276—obtains the kingdom of Sicily, (Sicilian Vespers,) 1282—Alfonso III. succeeds in Aragon, after 10 Nov. 1285—signs the two ordinances, intituled 'Privileges of Union,' 1287—annexes the Balearic Isles to his crown, 1287—succeeded by his brother, Jayme II,, after 18 Jul. 1291—conquers Sar- dinia, 1296—his son, Alfonso IV. (the Courteous), succeeds, after 31 Oct. 1297—Pedro
Aragon—Arbrissel. 113

IV. (The Cememtious,) his son, succeeds, after 25 Jan. 1356—reannexes the Beleare isles to the kingdom of Aragon, 29 Mar. 1344,—over—
throws the "Union," and destroys the instru—
ment of its "Privileges," 1348—his son, Juan I., succeeds, after 5 Jan. 1387—succeeded by his brother Martin, after 19 May 1395—31 May 1410—succession disputed by Fernandez, Infante of Castile, Louis Duc d'Anjou, Jayme Conde d'Urgel, and others, 1410—
the states of Aragon, Catalonia, and Valencia choose Fernandez I. of Castile, as King, 24 Jun. 1412—their choice proclaimed and ratified, 28 Jun. 1412—Alfonso V. (The Wise, the Magnanimous,) succeeds his father, 2 Apr. 1416—succeeded by his brother, Juan II., King of Navarre, which is united with Aragon, 28 Jun. 1458—his son, Fernandez I. (The Catholic,) succeeds, and unites the two kingdoms, 1 Jan. 1479.

Aragon, Tullia d', poet,—b. at Naples, 1510—d. 1565. Rume, 1547—Dialogo dell' Infinita d'Amore, 1547—Il Meschino o il Guerino, 1560.

Aratu, Francisco, musical composer,—b. at Naples, about 1700—invited to St Petersburg, 1735—returns to Bologna, 1759. Cephalo e Prosper, 1755.

Arat, Seo of,—explored by Russian Admiral Bouthoff, 1866.

Araldi, Michele, mathematician, physiologist, &c,—b. at Modena, 10 Feb. 1740—Prof. of Physiology at Modena, 1760—of Anatomy, 1772—b. at Milan, 3 Nov. 1813.

Aras, Eugene,—b. at Ramagill, 1724—resides at Knaresborough, 1733 to 1745—executed at York, for the murder of Daniel Clark, 6 Aug. 1759.

Aranda, Emmanuel d', traveller,—b. in Flanders, 1602—d. after 1671.

Aranda, Pedro Pablo Abarca y Boles, Conde de, statesman, diplomatist,—b. at Saragossa, 21 Dec. 1718—serves under Count de Gages, and is wounded near Bologna, 1743—ambassador from Charles III. of Spain to Frederick Augustus II. of Saxony and Poland, 1753—supersedes the Marquis Sarria in command of the army invading Portugal, and takes Almeida, 25 Aug. 1762—Captain-general of Valencia, 1765—President of the Council of Castile, 1766—expels the Jesuits from Spain, 1767—ambassador to France, 1771—Nov. 1787—Prime Minister to Charles IV., 1792 to end of Oct. 1792—b. 1794 or 1799.


Ararat, Mount, in Armenia, (Baccis, Mons Masis,)—church built on, 393—Nestorian monastery destroyed by lightning, 776—insect attempted by Thomenfort, 1700, first successful ascent by Dr. Paris, 9 Oct. 1829—destructive earthquake, 2 Jul. to 1 Sep. 1849. Araros, comte poet,—[B C]—acts in his father's (Aristophanes') Plutus after, 388—first exhibitions, 375.

Aratus, astronomer, poet,—[B C]—fl. at Soli, 272.

Aratus, of Sikyon,—[B C]—b. 271,—delivers Sikyon from Nicceides, (Ol. 132, 1,) early in 251—Strategus of Achæan League, first time, May 245,—liberates Corinth from Antigonus Gonatas, (Ol. 134, 2,) 243—defeated by Cleomenes at Mt Lyceum and Megalopolis, 225—gives up Corinth to Antigonus Donos, 224—defeated by Italians at Caphyae, before midsummer 220—Strategus of Achæan League, 17th time, 217—b., 213.

* Clinton. b Erich and Gruber.

C Arnol. d Thrilwall.

Arana, Arancianis, S. America,—first invaded by Spaniards, 1527—massacre by Spaniards 1551—settlements of Imperial, Villariça, &c., founded by Vialidia, about 1552—acquire a force of cavalry, 1585—settlements destroyed by the toqui Pailamachu, 1602—independence acknowledged by Spain, 1773.


Arbaces. [Media.]

Arabela, battle of,—[B C]—fought near Guayanela, Darius overthrown by Alexander the Great, (Ol. 112, 2,) 11 days after eclipse of the moon, 20 Sep., 1 Oct. 331.

Arbetio, Flavius, Consul with Flavius Lollianus, (1108, A. v. c.) 355.

Arbitration, in English law,—legalized and regulated by Acts 9 and 10 Wm. III. c. 15, 1697—3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 42, 14 Aug. 1833; and 12 and 13 Vict. c. 45, 28 Jul. 1849.

Arbogast, Louis Francois Antoine, mathematician,—b. at Mutsig, ill Alsace, 1759—b. at Strasbourg, 8 Apr. 1863. Calcule des Dériva—
tions, 1800.


Arborius, Emilius Magnus, rhetorician, &c,—b. in Aquitain, about 370—b. at Constant—
tinople, about 335.

Arbrissel, (Arbrisseles,) Robert d,—b. at Arbrissel, near Rouen, 1561—official of Bp of Rouen, 1603—founder of Abbey of Fontevraud, about 1100—attends Council of Beaugency,
ARBUThNOT—ARCHAECOS.

1104—b. at priory of Orsan, 1117.


Arc, Joan of. [Joan of Arc.]

Arcadia, in Peloponnesus,—[B.C.—]the last mythical king; Aristocrates II., said to have been stoned to death by his subjects, and a confederacy of states formed, 668—parts of it annexed to Sparta, before 650—subject-\[B.C.\]ally of Sparta, after 560—dependence acquired after the battle of Leuctra, 371—defeated by Archidamus in the "Tearless Battle,' 367—at war with Elis, 365—presides at Olympic games with the Pisatans; battle of Olympia during the games, (Ol. 101), 364—loses political importance after the battle of Mantinea, 362—truce with Sparta during the Sacred War, 355—opposes the schemes of Philip of Macedon. (Ol. 110, 3), 337—assists Thebes against Alexander, 336—with the exception of Mantinea, joins Demetrius, 320—should be the greater part joins the Achaean League after the death of Demetrius II., 228—with the exception of Megapollis, joins the Romans, 195. [Achaia.]

Arcadia, sculptor,—[B.C.—]fl. at Rome, after 100.


Arcet, Joan d'. [Daret.]

Arch of Constantine,—built after victory over Maxentius, Oct. 312—restored by Clement XII., between 1735-40—repaired by Pius VII., 1804.

Arch of Gallienus,—built by Marcus Aurelius Victor, about 260.

Arch of Septimius Severus,—built, 207, 203.

Arch of Titus, Rome,—finished, after 81.

Archaeological Association, British, —established, 1843.

Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, established, Dec. 1843.


Archangel, (Archangelsk), Michaelstadt, in Russia,—site of, reached by English under Richard Chancellor, 1553—town and port founded, 1584—receives from Empress Eliza-

beth same immunities as St. Petersburgh, 1762—blockaded by English, summer of 1854.


Archdikos, comic poet,—[B.C.—]fl. about (Ol. 110) 302.

Archelaos, Ionian philosopher,—[B.C.—]teaches at Athens, about 450.

Archelaos, King of Macedonia,—[B.C.—]succeeds Perdiccas I., 413—b. 399.

Archelaos, Euthnarch of Judaea, &c,—[B.C.—]at Rome for ratification of Herod's will, made Euthnarch, by Augustus, 3—[A.D.—]accused by Jews and banished to Vienna, in Gaul, 7.

Archelaos, of Cappadocia,—[B.C.—]General of Mithridates, defeats Nicomedes III. at the Anneius, 88—occupies Thracus, 88—rebels Aegean Islands and S. Greece, 87—wars with Sulia in Greece, 87—defeated by Sulia at Cheronoea, 87—negotiations for peace, 85—deserts to Romans, 81.

Archelaos,—[B.C.—]made, by Pompey, priest of Bellona at Comana, 63—marries Berenice, becomes king of Egypt, 56 or 55—dethroned and killed in battle by Gabinius, 55.


archestatic, —[B.C.—]Archon at Athens, (Ol. 357.)

Archias, A. Licinius, Greek poet,—[B.C.—]fl. at Antioch, (150, A. u. C., Ol. 165, 3) about 120—goes to Rome, 102—accompanies L. Lucullus the elder to Sicily, (608), 91—charged with assuming citizenship illegally, defended by Cicero, 61.

Archias,—[B.C.—]Archon at Athens, (Ol. 90, 2) 419.

Archias,—[B.C.—]Archon at Athens, (Ol. 108, 3), 346.

Archidamos II., King of Sparta,—[B.C.—]succeeds Lecytichides, 466—saves Sparta during the earthquake, (Ol. 79, 1), 466—invades Attica, (Ol. 87, 2, Hepcentob.), 431—invests Platea, summer 429—b. 427, 429—b. at Argos.

Archidamos III., King of Sparta,—[B.C.—]advances to aid Spartans, defeated at Leuctra, 371—gains the 'tawless victory' over Arcadians and Argives, 367—invasions Arcadia, 364—defends Sparta against Epanomondas, 362—
ARCHIDEMIDES—ARENBERG

conducts war of Megalopolis, 352—slain in Italy, (Ol. 110, 3, 7th Metagunition,) 358.

Archigenes, of Apamoea, Greek physician, —practises at Rome, about 98-117.

Archilochus, lyric poet, —[BC]—fl. about 714-676—accompanies colony to Thasos, about 708.

Archimedes, mathematician, —[BC]—b. at Syracuse, 287—defends Syracuse against Marcellus, 212—killed at taking of the city, 212—his tomb discovered by Cicero, 75.

Archines, orator, —[BC]—leader with Thrasylus and Anytus against the Thirty Tyrants, 493—advises introduction of Ionic alphabet, 493.

Archipelago, (Grecian,)—ravaged by the Saracens of Crete, from 823—again, about 863, and 1031-32—ravaged by Raymond, Count of Tripoli, 1161—taken possession of, by Marko Sanudo, who styles himself Duke of the Archipelago, 1207—Marko II. assists the Venetians in Crete, 1247—Melos revolts, and is recovered, 1263—Nicholas I. joins the Venetians in their wars against Genoa, 1293—taken prisoner, 1299—joins the Genoese against the Turks, 1306—Nicholas II. (Spezaeauta) carries on the wars against the Turks, 1330—the duchy seized by Francis Crispo, and the title changed to that of Nasos, about 1581—a subject-ally of Venice, after 1450—John V. becomes vassal of the Sublime Porte, 1537—the duchy under James IV. extinguished by the Turks, 1566.* Ensay.

Archippus, comic poet, —[BC]—gains his one prize, (Ol. 91,) between 415 and 412.

Archippus, —[BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 115, 3,) 318.

Architects. — [Freemasons.]

Architects, Royal Institute of British,—founded, 1834—incorporated, 11 Jan. 1837.


Archons, —[BC]—(mythical,) for life, appointed at Athens, 1068?—for ten years, (Ol. 7, 1,) 752—(historical,) ten appointed annually, (Ol. 24, 1,) 634—property qualification substituted for that of birth by Solon, (Ol. 46, 3,) 594—a election by lot introduced by Cleisthenes, (Ol. 66, 1,) 506—time of entering cut their office altered from Gemul. to Hecatomb., (Ol. 72, 3,) 490—property qualification abolished by Aristides, after 479—their power diminished, after 476—their power restored about time of Euclides, 402—Archons epoyn- mique superseded by the 'Priests of the Saviour,' 307 to 287—office nominally retained as late as [AD] 264.

Architecture, —[BC]—fl. about 400.


Cataloga ore Archibaldo, Archives, de Milan, Condua e Diffamia per Heretici in maior Paris de Figliuoli di Dio, &c., 1534.


Arcelli, Archius, Nicolai, Count of, poet,—b. at Arco, in the Tyrol, 3 Dec. 1470—Imperial Councillor, 1509—d. about 1546. Numeri, 1546.

Arcole, in Venetia, the Austrians under General Alvinzini defeated by Napoleon at, 15-17 Nov. 1796.

Arcon, Jean Claude Eleonore Lemicac d', military engineer,—b. at Pontarlier, 1732—defends Cassel, 1761—constructs floating batteries for siege of Gibraltar, 13 Sep. 1782—serves in the invasion of Holland, 1794—Member of the Senate, 1799—b. at Paris, 1 Jul. 1800. Considerations militaires et politiques sur les fortifications, 1795.


Arctic Expeditions. — [Back, Franklin, Ross, Parry, &c.]

Arctinos, cyclic poet,—[BC]—fl. about 775, 761, 740.

Arcy, Patrick D'. — [D'Arcy.]

Aradarius, — commands in war against Persia, 420 to 422—sent against Joannes, 424—takes Joannes prisoner and puts him to death at Aquilia, 425—Consul with Hierius, (1180, a. v. c.) 427.

Aradarius, (Aradusius), — Consul with Callipius, (1200, a.v. c.) 447—put to death with Aspar his father, at Constantinople, 471.


Are, (Frod, Eeelandic historian,—b., 1067—d. 1148. Isledinga-bok, about 1103.

Areiopagos, Council of, at Athens,—[BC]—historic mention of, before 740—reformed by Solon, about (Ol. 46, 3,) 594—its power abridged by Pericles and Ephialtes, 453—last mention of, [AD] 380.

Areios, (Arrius), of Alexandria, philosopher,—[BC]—fl. about 30.

Arenberg, (Arenberg), head of a county, before 1200—passes, by marriage, to house of La Marek, 1293—and to Counts of Ligne, 1547—erected into a principality, by Maximilian I., 5 Mar. 1576—erected into a duky, by Ferdin-

*
and III., 9 Jun. 1641—conquered by French, 1794—Meppen and the county of Recklinghausen assigned to Duke Louis Engelbert as indemnity, 1803—these territories divided between Hanover and Prussia, by Congress of Vienna, 1814-15.

Arendt, Martin Frederick, archaeologist.—b. at Allone, 1769—travels, 1789 to 1806—arrested in Italy, 1824—b. in prison at Naples or near Venice, a? after 1824? a Conv. Lex.

Areebinda,—Consult with Aspar, (1187, A. v. c.) 434.

Areebinda,—Consult with Messala, (1269, A. v. c.) 506.

Aretobus, physician,—fl. probably before 100.

Aretas. [Damascus].

Arethusa, asteroid,—discovered by Luther, 23 Nov. 1867.

Areton, Spinello, painter,—b. at Arezzo, about 1318—living, 1408.

Areton, Pietro, (Il Divino) dramatist, poet, &c.—b. at Arezzo, 1492—b. at Venice, 1537.

Aretas, Benedict, theologian, botanist,—b. at Borne, soon after 1500—b. there, 22 Apr. 1574.

Arenes I., King of Sparta.—[B C]—succeeds Cleomenes II., 369—attacks and buries Kirrha, but is defeated by Étolians, 281—protects Sparta from Pyrrhus, 272—attempts to save Athens from Antigonus Gonatas, 267—killed in battle at Corinth, 265. a Thrilwall.

Arezzo, in Tuscany,—throws off its allegiance to the empire and becomes a republic, about 1215?—visited by Frederick II., 1240—the Gibelline party defeated by Florentines at Campaldino, 1259—raised to greater power by Guido Tarlati, who dies, 1327—taken by Lu-gelram de Coucy and sold to Florence, 1384—unsuccessfully revolts against Florence, 1502—admits army of Charles V., 1529—submits to the Medici and becomes part of duchy of Tuscany, 1531—rises against the French, 1799—stormed by the French, 19 Oct. 1800. [Arretium.]

Arezzo, Tomaso, Cardinal d',—b. at Orbette, Tuscany, 1756—Nuncio to St Petersburg respecting union of Greek and Roman Churches, 1801—has interview with Napoleon I. at Berlin, 1807—arrested at Florence, Sep. 1808—escapes to Sardinia, 1813—Cardinal, 1814—Vice-Chancellor of the Church, 1830—b., 3 Feb. 1833.

Arezzo. [Arretium.]

Arfe, Henrique de, silversmith,—fl. about 1506-24.

Arfe, Juan de, sculptor,—b. at Seville, 1603—d., 1666.

Arfe y Villafane, Juan de, silver-worker,—b. at Léon, 1524—a 1535—b. at Madrid, 1595.

El Quiladador de Oro, Plata, &c., 1572.

a Blog. Univ.


Argall, Sir Samuel, Deputy Governor of Virginia,—visits colony for trading, &c., 1609—attacks and disperses French settlements at Mount Desert, Maine, St Croix, and Port Royal, 1613—returns to England, 1614—Deputy Governor, 1617—leaves the colony, 1619—Ant. by James I., 1623.

Argand Lamp,—invented by Aimé Argand, 1752—patented, 5 Jan. 1787.

Argellati, Filippo, printer, archaeologist, &c.—b. at Bologna, 1685—Tribune there, 1717—b. at Milan, Jan. 1755.

Bibliotheca scriptorum Medicinæ Romanæ, 1745.

Argellati, Francisco, engineer, jurist, &c.—b. at Bologna, 8 May 1712—b. there, 1744.

Argens, Jean Baptiste de Boyer, Marquis D', miscellaneous writer,—b. at Aix, 24 Jun. 1704—enters the army, 1719—serves in Flanders, 1733—chamberlain to Frederick the Great, 1741—Director of the Arts at the Berlin Academy, 1744—returns to France, 1769—b. near Toulon, 11 Jan. 1777.

Lettres Juives, 1756—Lettres Chinoises, 1759—Lettres Cabalistiques, 1751—La philosophie du bon sens, 1757—Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de l'esprit et du cœur, 1744.

Argensola, Bartolomeo Juan Leonardo de, historian,—b. at Barbastro, 1566—succeeds his brother Leonardo as Historiographer of Aragon, 1613—goes to Saragossa, 1616—b., 26 Feb. 1631 or 1633.

Conquista de las Islas Molucas, 1609—Primera parte de los anales de Aragon, 1630.

Argensola, Leonardo de Lupericio, poet, historian,—b. at Barbastro, 1565—Cronista mayor of Aragon, 1598—secretary to the Coude do Lemos, (viceroys of Naples,) 1610—b. at Naples, 1613.

Argenson, d'. [Voyeur d'Argenson.]

Argenteus Codex, MS. of Ulpian's Maxo-Gothic translation of the Gospels,—discovered in Abbey of Werden, and taken to Prague, 1597—captured at Prague and presented to Christian of Sweden, 1648—bought at death of Voss, and presented to University of Upsala, by Count Magnus Gabriel de la Gardie, 1662.

Argentine Confederation, (La Plata), Buenos Ayres,—the country discovered, 1517—first settlement of Spaniards, 1535—Jesuits settle in, about 1610—and are expelled, Sep. 1767—viceroyalty created, 1778—Miranda deputed to present to English Government project of independence for S. America, 1797—royal decree that the provinces of Spanish America make integral part of the monarchy, 22 Jan. 1809—the viceroy compelled by the people to resign, and named Pres. of the Junta, 25 May 1810—Supreme Junta constituted, Elio receives title of viceroy, Feb. 1811—a constitution published, Apr. 1811—mediation of English Cabinet offered, Apr., and accepted, Jun. 1811—new propositions made by England, rejected by the Cortes, 1811—the Junta refuses to recognize authority of the regency and arrests the viceroy, Jun. 1811—the new government recognized by the British, Jul. 1811—provisional assembly established, Feb. 1812—sovereign assembly meets, 31 Jan. 1813—and is dissolved, Apr., 1816—general congress at Tucuman, 26 Mar. 1816—Puyerre-redon named director, and declaration of independence published, 9 Jul. 1816—constitutional

a Englo. Cyce. b Art de Vérifier les Dates. c Statesman's Year-Book.


Argile, in France, -great fall of àcròlies at, 26 Apr. 1863.


Argonauts, Order of, = instituted by Charles III. of Naples, about 1592.

Argonne, Passes of, = occupied by Du Nouriez, about 31 Aug. 1792—forced by Brunswick, by 20 Sep.

Argos, in Peloponnesus, [B.C.]=regal office abolished, mythic, before 800—the leading state in southern Greece, 776a—Pheidon (mythic) makes himself despot, and establishes the supremacy of Argos, 770 to 750, 783 to 744, 660—presides at Olympia, (O.l. 8) 747—Argians under Damocritidas defeat Spartans at Ilysos, (O.l. 27, 3) 669—truce with Sparta for 30 years, 552—Sparta gains Kyuria from Argos, by the combat of the 300 warriors, (O.l. 58) about 547—the successful war of Sparta against it, 490-5a—remains neutral during the invasion of Xerxes, 481—in alliance with Athens, about 461, 462—temple of Hera burnt, summer 423 a heads a league against Sparta, 421—concludes a 50-years' peace with Sparta, 420=—makes a treaty with Athens, 420—in invaded by Sparta and its allies, concludes treaty of peace and alliance, Nov. or Dec. 418—a oligarchical revolution, followed by a restoration of the democracy, Feb. to Jun. 417=—Aliciabdes carries off 300 oligarchs as hostages, 416—joins the alliance against Sparta, 395-4a=—forms an intimate alliance with Corinth, and is defeated by Sparta, 392—in invaded by Agesipolis, 389-90 a—violent domestic contests; Septatism, about 360 a— Apollonides burns the Byzantium, with the democratic council, 315—attacked by Pyrrhus, who is killed there, 272—attacked in vain by Aratus, 245—joins the Achæan League, 236 a—Cleomenes makes himself master of Argos, 223—defended by Nabis against Flaminian, 196—solemnly proclaimed free at the Nemean Games, 195—merged in the Roman province of Achaea, 146.

c Weissenbone. d Müller.

e Smith's Diet. f Thirlwall.

Argos, in Amphildenia,—[B.C.]=taken by the Athenians, under Phormion, 432 a=—unsuccessful attempts of the people of Amphibia to recover it, 430, 426—inhabitants removed by Augustus to Nicopolis, after 31. a Smith's Diet.

Argote de Molina, Gonzalo, historian,— b at Seville, 1549—b about 1590. Libro de la monteria, 1582—Nobles del del Aurelance, 1588.

Arguin, in W. Africa, —fort erected by Portuguese, 1461—taken by Dutch, 1638—destroyed by English squadron, 1665—ceded to French by treaty of Nimeguen, 1678—abandoned, after treaty of Versailles, 1763.

Argyll, (Argyle), Archibald Campbell, Marquis of,—[b. 1598—P.C. 1626—extraordinary Lord of Session, 1634—summoned to London to give advice respecting affairs of the kingdom, 1638—succeeds to the earldom, after May 1638—joins Church of Scotland against Court, 1638—created Marquis of Argyll, 15 Nov. 1641—takes part in civil war, against the King, 1644—defeated a second time, 2 Feb. 1645—resigns commission as general; crowns Charles II. at Seone, 1 Jan. 1651—taken prisoner at Worcester, 3 Sep. 1651— represents Aberdeenshire in parliament of Richard Cromwell, 1659—in prison, about May 1660—hebended, 27 May 1661.


Argyroplous, Ionnas, Greek scholar,—b. at Constantinople, about 1416—lectures (at Padua?) on the classics, and philosophy of Aristotle, 1434—accompanies emperor Palamologus to Council of Florence, 1439—teaches
ARGYRUS—ARISTOCRATES.

at Constantinople, 1441—rector of University, Padua, 1442—teaches philosophy and Greek at Florence, 1456-71—at Rome, 1471—b. there, probably 1456.

Argyrus, Isaac,—composes a Paschal canon, about 1373.

Argyrus, Duke of Italy,—obtains possession of Bari by aid of the Normans, 1042—takes title of Duke of Italy, 1042— aids in putting down revolt of Manieaces, 1042—employed by Constantin Monomachus to treat with Normans, contrives assassination of Drogo and others, 1051—deprived of government of Bari, and exiled, about 1058.

Ariadne, asteroid,—discovered by Pogson, 16 Apr. 1857.

Arialdus, deacon of Milan,—with Landulph, commences agitation in favour of celibacy of priests, 1056—excommunicated by synod of Fontaneto, 1057—sentence declared null by the Pope; obtains bull of excommunication against Abp of Milan, Whitsonde, 1066—murdered by emissaries of the Abp on the Lago Maggiore, 28 Jun. 1066.

Ariancoopen,—taken by Admiral Boscaven, before attacking Fondicherry, 1748.

Ariani, [Arians.]

Arias Montanus, Benedictus, (Benito Arias Montano), biblical scholar,—b. at Fraxenca, 1527—accompanies Bp of Segovia to Council of Trent, 1562—superintends publication of Antwerp Polyglott, 1583-72,—b. at Seville, 1598.

Arias Barbosa,—teaches Greek at Salamanca, about 1475.

Aricia, (La Rieca,) in Italy,—[B.C.]—Romans defeat the Aurunians near, 495—makes war on Ardea, 446—takes part in the Latin War, 340—receives the Roman franchise, 338—taken and plundered by Marius, 37—restored by Sulla, about 82—the temple of Diana there, put under contribution by Augustus, 41.

Arikera, Hindu statesman,—Tippoo Sultan defeats Lord Cornwallis at, 13 May 1791.

Arnimnus, [Rimin i.]

Arimnestos,—[B.C.]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 91, 1,) 416.


Orlando Furioso, 1516.

Arviostus, (Erenwastes, Hereswastes,)—[B.C.]—defeated by Cesar, (696, a. u. c.) 58.

Arisha in Troas,—[B.C.]—colony of Milesians, or Mitylene, about 750.

Arish. [El Arish.]

Aristenetus,—Consul with Fl. Honorius Aug., (1537, a. u. c.) 404.

Aristagoras, military commander,—[B.C.]—left in charge of Miletus by Histiaeus, besieges Naxos with Megabrates, 4 months, (Ol. 69, 4,) 501—obtains aid from Eretria and Athens, 500—slain in Thrace, (Ol. 70, 4,) 497.


Aristarchos of Samos, astronomer,—[B.C.]—makes observations, 280—d. 250 to 264. b

He anticipates the whole Copernican system, except enunciation of law of gravitation.

Aristides, [B.C.]—leader in the Four Hundred, at Athens, 411—put to death about 416.

Aristeas, epic poet,—[B.C.]—mythic — fl. about 546 (?).

Aristeas, (Aristeas,—[B.C.]—alleged minister from Ptolemy Philadephus to obtain copy of Jewish Law, 273.

Aristides, [the Just],—[B.C.]—takes part in battle of Marathon, 490—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 72, 4,) 489—elected, 483-2—serves at Salamis, 480—strategus at Platea, 479—with Kimon obtains maritime headship for Athens, 477—b., (Ol. 78, 1,) 468.


Aristides of Thebes, painter,—[B.C.]—fl. about 560 to 330.

Aristides of Athens, Christian Apologist,—preached to Hadrian, about 123-6.

Aristias, tragic poet,—[B.C.]—contends with Sophocles, about 425.

Aristion, Epicurean or Peripatetic philosopher,—[B.C.]—tyrant of Athens, besieged by Sulla, 87—killed, Cal. Mar. 86.

Aristion,—[B.C.]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 89, 4,) 421.

Aristippos, Cyreniac philosopher,—[B.C.]—studies under Socrates, till about 399—fl. about 365.

Aristo, Titus, jurist,—fl. at Rome about 110 to 110.

Aristobulus I, King of Judea,—[B.C.]—besieges Samaria, with his brother Antigonus, 110—on death of Hyrcanus, declares himself king, 107—b. 106.

Aristobulus II, King of Judea,—[B.C.]—obtains throne from Hyrcanus, 70—defeated and besieged in Jerusalem by Arethas; relieved by Seaurus, 65—besieged in Jerusalem and taken by Pompey, 63—escapes from Rome, and returns to Judea; taken at Machenan, 57—released by Julius Cesar, and poisoned by Pompey's party, 49.

Aristobulus II, King of Armenia Minor,—made King by Nero, 55—his dominions increased, 61—joins Romans in war against Antiochus of Commagene, 73.

Aristobulus,—Consul with C. Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus Aug., (1038, a. u. c.) 285.

Aristocles of Kydonia, sculptor,—[B.C.]—fl. about 575.

Aristocles of Sikyon, sculptor,—[B.C.]—fl. about 525.

Aristocrates,—[B.C.]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 98, 2,) 399.
Aristodemus,—[BC]—Archen at Athens, (Ol. 107, 1.) 352.

Aristomenes,—[BC]—Archen at Athens, (Ol. 62, 3.) 370.

Aristomenes, comic poet,—[BC]—begins to exhibit, 421—gains third prize with the Hypophoroi, 424,425b—exhibits Admetus, 388,389.a

Aristomenes, Menenian hero, (mythic)—[BC]—goes to Damagemus, King of Ialysus, (Ol. 28, 1.) 668.a

Ariston, Peripatetic philosopher,—[BC]—head of the School, after Lycon, about 230.

Ariston,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, 454.

Ariston of Chios, Stoic philosopher,—[BC]—fl. about 260.


Aristophanes, of Byzantium, grammarian,—[BC]—fl. about 264.

Aristophanes,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 112, 2.) 331.

Aristophanes, the Aetolian, orator,—[BC]—joint ambassador to Sparta, 411,b 412b—proposes law respecting citizenship, 403, 404b—leading man at Athens, 362—prosecutes the trierarchs, 361-60—prosecutes Iphicrates, 355—accuses Timotheos, 354—assists Leptines, 354.

Aristophanes, the Cottianus, orator,—[BC]—a leading man at Athens, 341—a leading orator, 340.

Aristophanes,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 112, 8.) 330.

Aristotes, philosopher,—[BC]—b. at Stagira, in Macedonia, (Ol. 99, 1.) 384—goes to Athens, 367—and studies under Plato, from 364 or 365—begins to be eminent, 365a (375 ?)—goes to Acharnians, about Jun. 347—leaves Acharnians for Mitylene, 344—goes to Philip's Court, 342—settles at Athens, 335,334c—accused of impiety, escapes to Chalcis, early in 332—b. there, Oct., beginning of Aug. b. 322.

Rhetorica, about 338.

a Diidorus. b Stahr. c Clinton.

Aristoxenos, of Selinus, poet,—[BC]—fl. about 628,662 (born F) b (Ol. 99,) 664.c

Aristoxenos, musician, Peripatetic philoso-

pher,—[BC]—fl. at Tarentum, about 380? 318.a

Smith's Diet.

Aristylos, astronomer,—[BC]—fl. about 233.

Arius, heresarch,—while deacon, engages in the disputes at Alexandria, 306—ordained presbyter, 313—dispute with Bishop Alexander begins, 318—excommunicated by Synod at Alexandria, 321—takes refuge with Eusebius of Cesarea, and writes his Thaetle; Council in Bithynia called by Eusebius, 323—Constantine writes to him, attempting to make peace, 324—condemned by Council of Nicea, and exiled to Iliricum, 325—recalled, 328—reconciled to Constantine, 330—at Alexandria, 331—Synod of Tyre, by Eusebius, 335—b. at Alexandria, 336.

Arizona,—acquired from Mexico by United States, 1854—constituted a territory, 24 Feb. 1863.

Arkadi, Candia,—monastery of, assaulted by Turks, and blown up by Cretans, 21 Nov. 1866.


Arkwright, Sir Richard, mechanical in-


Arland, (Arland), Jacques Antoine, mini-

ature painter,—b. at Geneva, 18 May 1668—goes to Paris, 1688—in England, 1721—b. 25 May 1746, 1743.b

b. Biog. Univ. b Erich and Gruber.

Aries, (Arelate, Arelas,) in France,—[BC]—falls under Roman dominion, about 123—b. a Roman colony, 10?—[A D]—suffers from the Alamanni, about 214—named Constantina by Constantine the Great, 367—seats of Prato-

nic prefect of Gaul, about 400—seats of king of Visigoths, 450(?)—seats of prefect of Ostro-

goths, 508—seats of Merovingian kings, Theude-

bert, 536—seats of German emperors, before 1000—kingdom of, lasts from 930 to 1125—

[Provence]—a republic, under consuls, 1131—under a podestat, 1212—overthrown by Charles I., Count of Anjou, Lord of Aries, 1251—acquired by France, about 1350. [Counts of, against Donatists, held by Con-

stantine, 314—against Athanasius and others, 353—on discipline, 442, 454, 524, 554, 513—

against Abp of Narbonne, 1059—respecting government of the Church, 1255—for excom-
communication of Count of Toulouse, 1211—against heretics, 1234—against followers of Joachim, 1260—on discipline, 1275.


Armada, the Invincible, Spanish, 1588—preparations completed, May—sails, 29 May—defeated, 29 Jul. to 7 Aug.—Duke de Medina remains Santander, about end of Sep.

Armagh, (Ireland)—Cathedral rebuilt by Abp Margetson, 1675—Observedatory founded by Abp Robinson, 1791—completed by Lord John George Beresford, about 1835.


Armanno, Vincenzo, painter,—b. in Flanders, about 1590—d. at Venice, 1649.


Armbruster, Johann Michael, journalist,—b. at Sulz, 1 Nov. 1761—secretary to Lavater, 1782—d. at Constance, conducts the Volksfreund, 1793—9—secretary of Supreme Court of police and censorship, Vienna, 1805—commits suicide, 1817—d. 14 Jan. 1814.

Arlington, B. of, [Bingen, b. 1229, created 1645.—Thetford, Earl of, 1407—takes the province of Foix, 1414—killed again, 1414—made prisoner, 1415—puts to death by Cleopatra, 30—Artaquias, his son, made king, 34—dethroned by command of Augustus, or killed in a rebellion, and succeeded by his brother, Tigranes II., 20—his nephew, Tigraves, made king, 5—6—Tigranes III., a cousin, who had attempted to gain the throne before, succeeds him, 3—5—driven out by Caius Caesar, 2—Ariobarzanes made king by Augustus, [AD] 2—Artaques, his son, 4—Elato, queen, 5—[BC] 2—after an interregnum Voxones is chosen king, 16—5—Onobodes, 16—Tigranes III., (Zenas,) after another interregnum, 18—Tigranes IV., 18—Artaques, 13—Mithridates, made king by Tiberius, 35—2—called by Caligula, he is reinstated by Claudius, about 47—killed by his nephew, Thadamatius, who succeeds him, 5—51—Tigranes I. (Dector) succeeds, is dethroned by Corbulon, and Tigranes V. made king, 60—Tigranes again made king by Nero, 63—64—62—about 74—augmented the province conquered by Trajan, and made a Roman province, 114—115—given up by Hadrian, 117—Volgeses (Chosrov), killed in battle, or assassinated; the country united to Persia, 198—Christianity introduced by Saint Gregory, the Illuminatur, and established under Tigranes III., about 157—Tigranes restored, 256—The Romans recover Armenia, 257—258—War with Maximinus account of religion, 311—again made tributary to Persia, 342—given up by the Romans after the defeat of Julian, near Dura, Jul. 353—re-
ARMENIA.—ARNALDO.

Arminius, (Hermannum), Jacob, theologian,—b. at Oudewater, 1560,—teaches mathematics at Leyden, 1578—studies at Geneva, 1582—pastor at Amsterdam, 11 Aug. 1588—makes known his change of opinion, 1591—holds conference with Gomar, and is appointed Prof. of Divinity, Leyden, 1603—holds conference with Gomar, before Supreme Court, 1607—summoned before States-General at the Hague, 1608—b. at Leyden, 19 Oct. 1609. [Dort, Synod of.]


Armoricia. [Breizhene.]

Armour, Plate,—superseded chain-mail, about 1400—complete suits of, disused, about 1625.

Armour-plated Vessels. [Ironclads.]

Arms, in England,—possession of, for defence, permitted by Act 33 Hen. VIII. c. 6, 1541—2—by Bill of Rights, 1 Wm. and Mary, st. 2, c. 2, 1689.

Armstrong Gun,—invented, 1854—officially tested, Jun. 1861—trial against the Whitworth gun, commences at Shoburnden, 4 Apr., and terminates at Portsmouth, 15 Nov. 1864.


Armyn, (Armyn), Robert, dramatist, actor,—commences connection with stage, before 1583—one of Fletcher and Shakspeare's company, 17 May 1603—b. after 1611. Nest of Ninies, 1608.

Arnaldo da Brescia, (Arnold of Brescia, (Arnaldus, Arnobius Brizienis), religious and political reformer,—b. about 1153?—begins to preach in Brescia, about 1153?—condemned and banished from Italy by second Lateran Council, 1159—attends Abcald at Council of Sens, 1149—persecuted by St Bernard, 1140—teaches at Zurich, about 1140–93—returns to Rome, 1144?—excites insurrection and expels Eugenius III., Mar. 1146—banished by Romans, on excommunication of the city by Adrian IV., Mar. 1155—strangled and burnt at Rome by order of Emperor Frederick I., 1155.
Arnold, Richard, chronicler, — b. about 1450?—imprisoned at Shrews upon suspicion of being a spy, 1488—d. about 1521? * Custodes of London, probably 1502.


Arnould, Ambrose Marie, statesman, — b. at Dijon, 1750—Member of Council of Five Hundred, 1798—Member of Council of Ancients, 1799—Member of Tribunate, 1800—d. Counsellor of State, 1812. * De la balance du commerce, 1795—Système maritime politique des Européens, pendant le XVIIIe siècle, 1797.

Arntzenijs, Johannes, (Jan.) jurist, philologist, —b. at Wesel, 1702—L.D.D., Utrecht, 1 Jul. 1726—Prof. History and Eloquence, Nimègue, 1728—Prof. History, Franeker, 1742—d. 1759.

Arntzenius, Robert Hendrick, poet, — b. at Amsterdam, 19 Dec. 1777—d. 23 Nov. 1823.


Arouet, Fr. M. [Voltaire.]

Arphaxad, — [B.C.]—b. summer 2346,a 2480—birth of Salam, summer 2311—c. summer 1958.a—d. Ussher.

Aripinnus, (Arpinnus,) in Latin, — [B.C.]—receives the jus civitatis, 303,b 302—receives the jus suffragii, 188.

Aris’s Diet. of.

Arquesbus, (matchlock)—used at battle of Morat, 1476—in use in England, 1485.

Arques, in Norway,—Henry IV, defeats duke of Mayenne at, 21 Sep. 1589.


Arrost,—on Sunday, forbidden by Acts 29 Car. II. c. 7, 1677; 5 Anne, c. 9, 1706—of debtors regulated by Acts 19 Geo. III. c. 70, 1779; 51 Geo. III. c. 124, 2 Jul, 1811—frivolous and vexatious, forbidden by Act 43 Geo. III. c. 46, 27 May 1803—on mesne process abolished by Act 1 and 2 Vic. c. 110, 16 Aug. 1838—[Imprisonment for Debt]—exemption from [Ambassadors, Members of Parliament, Peers, &c.].

Arretini, (Arretii,) in Italy,—[B.C.]—makes alliance with Rome, 308—besieged by the Gauls, 283—made a Roman colony, after 211.

Arrrius, Flavius, Stoic philosopher, historian,—pupil of Epictetus, about 103—made a Roman citizen by Hadrian, 124—Prefect of Cappadocia, 135,a 136—Censal, 146—Priest of Demeter and Persephon, Nicomedea, 150.b * Periplus Ponti Euxini, about 137.


Arrrowsmith, John, theologian,—b. at Gateshead, 1602—Master of St John’s Coll, Cambridge, Apr. 1644—Vice-Chancellor, 1647—
ARRUNTUS—ARTEVELDE.


Arruntius, L.,—[BC]—proscribed by triumvirs, and escapes to Sicily, 43—commands under Octavianus at Actium, 31—Consul with M. Claud. Marcellus, (732, a. u. c.) 22.  

Arruntius, L.,—Consul with M. Emilius Lepidus, (759, a. u. c.) 6—charged as accomplice of Albeccula, kills himself, 37.  

Arsacidae. [Armenia, Parthia.]  

Arsenic, obtained in separate form by Schröder, 1694—investigated by Brandt, 1733—arsenic acid discovered by Scheele, 1755.  

Arsenius, b., about 350—tutor to sons of Theodosius the Great, 383—retires to the Thebais, 390—goes to Troé, near Memphis, about 430—d. there, 445.  

Arsenius Antonianus,—[Parthia or Armenia.]—Consul together with Lyons, 770—deposed, 826—re-established, about Oct. 1261—excommunicated Michael, Dec. 1261—deposed, end of May 1264 or 1266—banished to Connoconus, and d. there, Sep. 1273.  

Arsinoe, daughter of Ptolemaeus I. and Berenice,—[BC]—b., about 318—marries Iysimachus, king of Thrace, 300—on his death marries Ptolemaeus Keraunus, 281—and her brother Ptolemaeus II., Philadelphus, 279.  

Arsinoe, Queen of Ptolemaeus IV., Philopator,—[BC]—said to have contributed to defeat of Antiochus the Great at Raphia, 217.  

Arta, in Albanias,—[Ambraia]—despot erected by Stephen Duscan, Cal of Servia, for his brother Simon, about 1350—seized by Albanians, before 1358—despot acquired by Charles Tono, Count Palatine of Cephalonia, between 1390 and 1400—held under Venice, from 1433—subjugated by Turks, 1463—d. stormed by Marco Botzaris, 1528.  

Artabanus. [Parthia.]  

Artabazus,—[BC]—general of Artaxerxes Longimanus, defeated by Datames, satrap of Cappadocia, 362—revolts from Artaxerxes III., 356—aide of Chares of Athens, 356—defeated and taken by Autophradates; liberated, takes refuge with Philip of Macedonias, 353—appointed through influence of Mentor, returns to Persia, 349—at battle of Arbela, 334—surrender and is made satrap of Iberia, by Alexander the Great, 327—resigns his satrapy, 328.  

Artake, [Thrygia or Kyzykhus],—[BC]—colony from Miletus, about 750.  

Artavasdes, [Artaeanus], Emperor of Constantipolpe,—appointed eupatoratus, by Constantine Copronymus, 741—revolts and is proclaimed emperor, between 741 and 743—defeated by Constantine, near Sardis, May 743—Nicetas his son defeated in Ithynia, Aug. 743—besieged in Constantinople, taken and slain, 2 Nov. 743.  

Artaxata, in Armenia,—[BC]—built by Artaxias, king of Armenia, 188 to 165—[AD]—burnt by Romans under Corbulo, 58.  

Artaxerxes (I.) Longimanus, King of Persia,—[BC]—succeeds his father Xerxes I., 465—revolt of the Egyptians under Inaros, 460—invades and defeated and Athenians driven out of Egypt, 456 or 455—peace concluded, 449—d., 425.  

Artaxerxes (II.) Meneios, King of Persia,—[BC]—succeeds his father Darius II., 455—his brother Cyrus revolts, and falls at Cuaxaxa, 401—carries on war with Greeks in Asia Minor, 399—Persians defeated by Agesilaos near Sardis, 395—they defeat Spartans at Cnidus, 394—concludes Peace of Antalkidas and obtains sovereignty of all Greek cities in Asia Minor, autumn 387—carries on war with Evagoras of Cyprus, 385-376—reduces Cyprus, 376—puts to death his son Darius—b., 359.  

Artaxerxes (III.) Ochus, King of Persia,—[BC]—succeeds his father Artaxerxes Meneios and puts to death the royal family, 359—reigns by designation of Eugenians, 338.  

Artaxias. [Armenia.]  

Arteaga, Stefano,—b. at Madrid, 1750—d. at Paris, 30 Oct. 1799.  


Artedi, Peter, naturalist,—[BC]—b. about 179.  

Artedimous, of Ephesus, geographer,—[BC]—fl. at Rome, 132 to 179.  

Artelidus, of Ephesus, geographer,—[BC]—fl. about 200.  

Artelidus, Capitolo, physician, grammatician,—[fl.]—about 117 to 135.  

Artelida, Queen of Caria,—[BC]—succeeds her brother and husband Mausolus, 353—succeeded in contest for panegyrics on him, 352—erects the Mausoleum, 351—b., 351-0.  

Artelida, Queen of Haliarnassos,—[BC]—accompanies Xerxes to Greece; distinguishes herself at Salamis. 480.  

Artemisia, in Euboea,—[BC]—Persian fleet defeated by Greeks off, during Olympic Games, (Ol. 75.), 480.  

Artemon of Cassandra, grammarian,—[BC]—fl., about 316.  

Artemon, heretic,—[fl.]—soon after 200.  

Artesian Well, described by Olympiodorus, before 622—made at Illiers in Artois, 1126—at Grenelle, 1833-41.  


Artevelde, Philip van,—elected Captain of Ghent, 1379, 1382,—24 Jan. 1382—defeats Count Louis de Male, at Bruges, 2 May 1382—acquires all Flanders and takes title of Regent,
1382—defeated and slain by Olivier de Clisson, at Roosbeccq, 27 Nov. 1382. a Eng. Cyc.  

b Biog. Univ.  c Art de Vérifier les Dates.  


Arthu, British Prince, (mythic)—said to have defeated the Saxons at Mount Badon, 516—alleged discovery of his tomb at Glastonbury, about 1189 or 1191—reopened by Edward I., Apr. 1287.  


Articles. [Thirty-Nine Articles.]  

Artigas, Don Juan, (Varnando José) b—a. at Monte Video, about 1760—commander in army of Buenos Ayres, 1811—takes refuge with Francia in Paraguay, 1820—d. about 1826.  

a Eng. Cyc.  

Artillery Company,—established in London, 1585—re-established, 1610.  


Artois, Jacob van, painter,—b. at Brussels, 1613—d. after 1656. a Fresco and Gruber.  

Artois, (Artois,) in France,—given by Charles the Bold to his daughter Judith on her marriage to Baldwin, Count of Flanders, 863—reverts to the Crown of France, 1180—erected into a county by St Louis, 1216—confirmed to France by Treaty of the Pyrenees, 1659.  

Arts, Degrees in,—Masters first mentioned in canon of Council at Rome, Nov. 826—Bachelors instituted by Gregory IX., 1227-41.  


Art Union,—established in London, 1837—incorporated and legalized by Act 9 and 10 Vic. c. 48, 1 Dec. 1846.  


Arundel, Philip Howard, Earl of,—summoned to parliament at Earl of Arundel, restored in blood and made privy-councillor, 1580—confined on suspicion of corresponding with Queen of Scots, 1584—receives two seminary priests, and offers his help to Cardinal Allen, 1584—sent to the Tower on charge of attempting to quit the realm, 14 Apr. 1585—fined and imprisoned, 1585-89—tried for high treason and found guilty, 14 Apr. 1589—d. in the Tower, 19 Oct., Nov. 1593.  


a Collins.  

Arundel Castle, in Sussex,—taken by Royalists under Lord Hopton, 1643—retaken by Sir W. Waller, 1644.  

Arundelian (Parian) Marbles,—brought to England from Sicyony, 1627—broken and defaced during civil war, 1641-50—deposited in Oxford University, 1667. Chronioic—[BC]—begins, 1582—ends, 354.  

Aruntas. [Aruntians.]  

Arval Brothers, (Fraters Arvalae) [BC]—college of, at Rome, reformed by Augustus, after 31—[AD]—abolished or falls into neglect? after 325—inscriptions relating to, (dated from 14 to 222,) first discovered, 1778—investigations of Marino published, 1795—further discoveries, 1854—and by Heuzen, 1866—Christian Oratory under the temple of, discovered by De Rossi, 1868.  

Arvernii—[BC]—defeated by Q. Fabius Maximus, 8 Aug. 121—still powerful, 39. [Vercingetorix.]  


b Art de Vérifier les Dates.  c Zumpt.  

Arya Bhalla, mathematician,—b. about 360—before 500. a Colebrooke.
As, (Roman money) — [B C] — reduced from 12 oz. to 2, about 264 to 241 — reduced to 1 oz., about 217 — reduced to ½ oz., about 191.

Asam, (Assam,) in Asia,—earthquake in, 1607 — subjugation attempted by the Mogul Emperors, before 1700 — rebellion; the rajah expelled by Mahakami, 1770 — and reinstated by the British, 1793 — attacked and ravaged by Gholum Ali, from 1805 — the Bura Ghoaining expels rajah and usurpa government, 1815 — the Burmese assist rajah against usurper, 1821 — they take possession of the country, Jan. 1822 — and are expelled by Col. Richards, 1825 — placed under protection of East India Company, Feb. 1826 — tea-plant discovered in, about 1836 — whole province placed under British administration, 1838 — earthquake, 1847.

Asander, satrap of Caria, — [B C] — made governor of Lydia by Alexander the Great, 334 — joins Alexander at Zariape, 328 — satrap of Caria, 323 — increases his power in Asia Minor, 317 — invades Cappadocia, 315 — defeated and deposed by Antigonus, 313.

Asander, King of Bosporus, — [B C] — kills Pharnaces II. and assumes the sovereignty, 47 — confirmed in the sovereignty by Augustus; U., about 17. a Clinton.

Asaph, St., — fl. in North Wales, about 500.

Asaph, St., in Wales; cathedral founded, 1284 — burnt by Owain Glyndwr, 1402 — restored, about 1480.


Ascanius, (Aschelines, Asellino, Ezcelino,) Nicolas, — missionary from Innocent IV. to the Mongols of Persia, about 1245.

Ascension Island, South Atlantic, — first discovered, 1501 — rediscovered by Portuguese, (Ascension Day) 20 May 1501, 1508 — made military station by Great Britain, 1815, Apr. 1816. a Ersh and Gruber.

Ascension, Era of, — commences, 12 Nov. 295.


Ascham, Anthony, — ambassador from Long Parliament to Spain, assassinated at Madrid, 6 Jun. 1560.

Aschites, Ascorogritis, Ascorugites, &c. [Marcosiana.]

Ascopiades Bithynius, physician, — [B C] — at, Rome, about 100 to 110.

Asclepiodotus, — Consul with Hannibalianus, (1045, A. u. c.) 292 — defeats and kills Allectus in Britain, 296.

Asclepiodotus, — Consul with Marinianus, (1176, A. u. c.) 423.

Asconius Pedianus, Q., commentator on Cicero, — fl., about [B C] 5 to [A D] 80.

Ascelum Apulum, (di Satriano,) — [B C] — Pyrrhus defeats the Romans near, 279 a — espouses the side of Hannibal, 213 — a Roman colony, 123 — [A D] — destroyed by Roger the Norman of Sicily, about 1140 — destroyed by earthquake, 1400. a Clinton.


Asceyghur, (Asceygerych,) Hindustan, — fortified by Ass Abir, before 1400 — taken soon afterwards by Nasir Khan of Candeish; surrendered to Akbar, 1599 — surrenders to Col. Stevenson, 1803 — restored to Scinde by treaty of Siraj anjungan, 1803 — taken from Jeshwint Sur, from Basar by Doveton and Malcolm, 9 Apr. 1819.


Asellio, P. Sempronius, historian, — [B C] — tribute of the soldiers at Numantia, under Sipio, 133.


Asgill, John, miscellaneous writer, — b. about 1658 — M.P., Branner, 1705 — imprisoned


Ashburnham, John,—b. about 1604—M. P., 1640—Commissioner for the King at Uxbridge, 1644—assists escape of Charles I. from Hampton Court, 1647—committed to the Tower, by Cromwell, 1653—b.—b. 15 June 1671. Narrative of attendance on Charles I., 1830.


Ashburnham Treaty. [Ashburton, Baron.]

Asby, Sir John, admiral,—b. at Lowestoft, 1642—Captain of the 'Defence,' 1663—takes part in battle of Bantry Bay, 1 May 1659—follows the French after defeat of La Hogue, 18, 20, 21 May, 1692—b. at Portsmouth, 12 June 1793.

Ashe, Andrew, flute-player,—b. at Lisburn, about 1750—first performs in public in London, 1792—Director of the Bath concerts, 1810-22—b. at Merrion, about 25 Apr. 1838.

Ashe, Simeon, theologian,—chaplain to Earl of Manchester, 1642—attends Assembly of Divines, 1643—b., 23 Aug. 1662.


Ashworth, Caleb, theologian,—b. at Clough Fold, Northamptonshire, 1721—a 1769—Minister at Daventry, 1746—D.D., after 1751—b. at Daventry, 18 Jul. 1775—a 1774.

Asia, asteroid,—discovered by Pogson, 18 Apr. 1861.

Asia, (Asia Minor)—[BC]—made a Roman Province, after the death of Attains of Pergamus, 129. [Bithynia, Cilicia, Phaphagonia, Pontus, &c.]


Asiaticus. [Scipio.]


Asina. [Scipio.]

Asine, Argois,—[BC]—people expelled by Eratos of Argos about 774—new, built by Dryopes, (Ol. 14, 1) 724.

Asioli, Bonifazio, musician,—b. at Correggio, 30 Apr. 1769,—about 1760—goes to London, b. to Venice, a 1756—Director of New Conservatory at Naples, 1808—at Paris, 1810—b. at Correggio, 26 May 1832.

Asiis, epig. & elegics poet,—[BC]—fl., about 700.


Asmai, Abu-Said Abdal Malik Ibn Koraib, poet,—b.—b. at Bassora, about (122, a. u.) 740—b., (216), 530.

Asmai. [Antar.]

Asmonaeans. [Maccabees.]

Asper, patronum & general,—serves with his father Arhadibius, in war against Joannes, 424—takes Ravenna, beheads Joannes, 425—Consul with Arcobindus, (1187, a. v. c.) 434—sent against King of Persia, 441—nominates his steward Leo of Thrace to Empire of the East, 451—put to death at Constantinople, 471.

Aspasia of Milotus,—[BC]—prosecuted for impiety at Athens, 432—[Pericles]—her son, by Pericles, legitimized, 430.

Aspasia at Ravena, rhetorician,—fl., about 225.

Aspasia, Peripatetic philosopher,—fl., about 80.

Asper, Constant Ghilain Charles van Hoo- brouck, Baron d',—b. at Ghent, 1754—enters regiment of Prince de Ligne, 1770—distinguishes himself in Belgian Revolution, 1789—distinguishes himself against France, 1792-96—in Italy, 1798 to 1800—in Germany, taken prisoner by Savary at Essling, 1805—commands grenadiers, 1809—killed at Wagram, Jul. 1809.
Asper, Hans, painter,—b. at Zürich, 1499—d. there, 1571, a 1540, b Nagler.
a b Erich and Gruber.

Aspern and Esling, in Austria,—Napoleon defeated by Archduke Charles, 21-22 May 1809.

Aspertini, Guido, painter,—b. about 1460. Orcixfexion, Cathedral of Bologna, completed, 1491.

Aspertini Amico, (da due Penelli,) painter,—b. at Bologna, 1474—d. 1534.

Aspetti, Tiziano, sculptor,—b. at Padua, 1565—d. at Pisa, 1627.

Asphalt Pavement,—introduced, 1837.

Asporacinus,—Consult with Heroulamis, (1295, A. u. c.) 452.


Assam. [Asam.]


Assasins, Order of (Ismaelians)—established in Persia, about 1090—exterminated by Houlagu Khan, 1258—exterminated in Syria by the Mamelukes, about 1280.


Asche, Hendrick van, painter,—b. at Brussels, 1775—Member of Academy of Amsterdam, 1825—Knt. of Leopold, 1856—d. at Schaerbeck, 10 Apr. 1841.

Asselyn, Jan, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1610—d. at Amsterdam, 1660.


Assemani, Simone, orientalist,—b. at Trippoli, in Syria, 20 Feb. 1752—d. at Padua, Apr. 1821.

a Erich and Gruber.


Assembly, National or Constituent,—constituted at Paris, 17 Jun. 1789—dissolved, 30 Sep. 1791.


Asser, (Ashe,) Talmudist,—b. at Babylon, 353—d. 426 or 427.


Assisi, in Italy,—seat of a bishopric, 240—Franciscan monastery and church, built, 1228-53—adheres to Gregory IX. and is threatened by Frederick II., 1240—its lands ravaged, 1241—again, 1250.

Assize of Battle. [Trial by Combat.]


Assize of Jerusalem, (Lettres du St Sulpice,)—code prepared by Godfrey of Bouillon, about 1000—lost on capture of the city by Salahadin, 2 Oct. 1187—restored by John of Ibelin, Count of Jaffa, about 1250—again revised and introduced in Kingdom of Cyprus, 1369.

Assizes. [Justices in Eyre, Jury.] Assurance Societies. [Insurance.]

Assyria, Assyrian Empire,—[BC]—mythical foundation of the monarchy, 3540, a 2640, b 2554, c 2357, d 2182, e 2175, f 2059, g 2047, h 2016, i 1983,—commencement of the Great Assyrian Empire by Bel-lush, about 1273, j 1134, k 1267, l about 1250, m 1237, n Pthoi, o Pul, Ptalish-I-Ish, Pshalama, reign, about 1201, p—Nin-pal-kura, and his son, q Ashur-dan-ii, reign, about 1160—his son, r Mutagil-ia-i, and his son, s Ashur-ras-il-mu, about 1130, t—Tiglath-pileser I., his sons, about 1110, u 1111, v about 1220—his son, w Ashur-bani-pal I., (Sardanapalus,) succeeds, about 1050, x about 1020, y about 1015, z—Ashur-adan-ali reigns about 1050—Ashur-dan-ii, his son, succeeds, about 1025, a about 980, b—Vul-lush II. (Bit-aniri II.) succeeds, c 901, d about 1000, e about 970,—succeeded by Tiglath-Xiniep (Tiglath-i-iner, Tiglath-pileser,) f his son, g 891, h about 960, i about 950,—Ashur-idanni-pal,(Ashur-irz-pal, Sardanapalus,) his son, succeeds, j 861, k about 930,—Shalmaneser II., his son, succeeds, l 838, m about 900,—defeats the conquered forces of Syria, Egypt, Israel, etc. at Aroer, n 831,—makes Hazael, of Syria, and Jehu, of Israel, tributary, o 841,—Samsi-Vul, (Shamsi-Bil, Sam-
Assyrian Canon—Asiræa.


N. B. There is scarcely a date in Assyrian history about which Assyriologists are agreed. The kings have in many cases wholly different names in each author; and most of those authors confess that of many of the kings we know nothing but the names, and are not sure even about these.

Assyrian Canon,—[BC]—commences, 909—terminates, 640,—[AD]—discovered and published by Rawlinson, May 1862—verified by discovery of record of solar eclipse, May 1867. 


Astera, in Bithynia,—[BC]—founded by Megarceans, 712,—707,—(Ol. 17, 3,) 710—war of Zipocrates against, 315—refounded and called Nicomedia by Nicomedes I., of Bithynia, 264. a Clinton. b Eusebius. c Möller.

Asteius,—[BC]—arekon at Athens, (Ol. 101, 4,) 373.


Asterius, Turcicus Rufus Aprianus, —Consul with Prasidius, (1247, A. U. C,) 494.

Asti, (Asti,) in Piedmont,—[BC]—taken by Gaus, about 400—submits to Rome, in the Ligurian War, about 180—destroyed by Gaus, is rebuilt by Pompey, about 89—[AD]—invested by Gaus, delivered by Stiliicho, 403—restored by Narse, about 540—taken by Albin, 566—made a duchy by the Longobardi, after 570—taken by Charlemagne, about 774—a republic, about 1125—taken and burnt by Frederick I., 1155—given to Savoy by the Emperor Henry VII., 1311—transferred to France, 1387—given up to Charles V. by Peace of Cambrai, 1529—given by him to Beatrice of Portugal, who marries Charles III. of Savoy, 1531—taken by French, 1707—recovered by Savoy, 1705—unsuccessfully besieged by French, Jun., Jul. 1706—stormed by General Chevert, Oct. 1745—retaken by Austrians, 1746. a Erich and Gruber.


Astorri, Giovanni Antonio, antiquary,—b. at Venice, 16 Jan. 1672—enters the church, 1698—d. at Venice, 23 Jan. 1743.

Astraea, astrosider,—discovered by Heinecke at Driessen, 8 Dec. 1845.
Astrakhan, in Russia,—part of Mogul Empire of Gengis Khan, 1205-27—a distinct sovereignty unter Batu, about 1240—conquered by Ivan, Czar of Muscovy, about 1554.

Astrologers,—[B C]—[Chaldæans] banished from Rome and Italy by edict of C. Cornelius Scipio, 159—again, from Rome, by M. Agrippa, 33.


Astronomical Tables,—compiled by Albategnius, about 850 —by Nasreddin, 1270—of Observatory at Maragha, 1345—at Samareand, 1449.  
[Alfonso's Tables.]


Astronomical Observations,—[B C]—recorded at Babylon from summer 2234, 2233.  
[Ussher.]

Astronomy,—[B C]—first cultivated at Alexandria by Timochares and Aristyllus, about 250—Thales, Aristarchus, Ptolemy, &c.—[A D]—amongst the Saracens, begins, about 762—declines in Asia, from 1450.

Astruc, Jean, physician,—b. at Sauves, 19 Mar. 1684—teaches at University of Montpellier, 1706—Prof. Anatomy and Medicine, Toulouse, 1710—Prof. Medicine, Montpellier, 1716—first Physician to king of Poland, 1728—Physician to king of France, 1730—Prof. Medicine, College of France, 1731—b. at Paris, 5 May 1766.  
De morbis venereis, 1736 and 1740.

Asturias, in Spain,—[B C]—people of, partly subdued by Augustus, 25—[A D]—Goths take refuge in, from the Moors, 715—Pelayo makes head against the Moors, 718 to 719—forms a kingdom under Pelayo, 719—he is succeeded by his son Faxil, 727—he defeats Mohammedans, 738—Alfonso I. (the Catholic), succeeds, 739—Froilla I., (son), 757—defeats Moors under Omar, 760—founds, and transfers seat of kingdom to Oviedo, 761—Prince of, title first borne by eldest son of the King of Spain, 1338.

Asturias,—[Consul with Fl. Proteogenes, (1202, a. u. c.) 449.

Asthagyes, (mythical).  
[Media.]

Astydamas, tragio poet,—[B C]—first exhibits, Feb., Mar. 398, (Ol. 96, 2), 399.  
[Clinton.]

Asthylus,—[B C]—Archon at Athens, 420.

Astuneion, capital of Paragoga,—founded by Juan de Salazar, 1535—barred, 1543—seizur of bishopric, 1547—occupied by allied troops of Brazil and Argentine Confederation, under Marshal Caxias, 5 Jan. 1869—provisional government installed, 12 Aug. 1860.

Asylum.  
[Sanctuary.]

Ata-Melik al Jowain, Ala-eddin, historian,—b. at Jowain, about (624, A. H.) 1226—lieutenant to Arghana Khan, of Khorsasan, 1256—prefect of Baghdad, by Hulaku, 1258—imprisoned on charge of peculation, by Abaka-Khan, 1265—restored by Sultan Ahmad, (680) 1281—b. 1282.

Ataballpa. (Atahuallpa), last Inca of Peru, succeeds his father, and defeats his brother Huascar, 1523—seized by Pizarro, 17 Nov. 1532—put to death, 1533.

Atalanta, asteroid,—discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris, 5 Oct. 1855.

Atarne, in Asia, —[B C]—besieged 8 months by Derkyllidas, 398.

[a. Clinton.]

Atelia. (Protetatus, Philopulus), grammarian,—[B C]—fl. at Rome, about 40.

Atella. [Aversa.]


Athanasian Creed, (Catholic Faith, Symbolum Athanasivm, Symbolum Quicunque), accepted by Western church before 750—adopted in France about 850—in Spain and Germany, about 950—in England, before 1000—critical history of, by Waterland, 1728.


Athanasius, Petrus, rhetorician,—b. in Cyprus, about 1572—b. at Paris, about 1603.

Athelney, Isle of, in Somersetshire,—Alfred the Great resides to, 878.


Atheneum,—founded by Haldrian at Rome, about 133—in repute, to 400.

Atheneum,—London weekly journal, established, Jan. 1828.

Atheneum of Norwich,—fl. at Alexandria and Rome, after 228.

Atheneus, physician,—fl. at Rome, after 100, about 50.

Athenagoras, Christian Apologist,—fl. before 200—composes his Apology, probably about 177.
Athenaí—Athênes.

Athenaí. [Eudocia.]


Athenênes,—[B C]—leader in second Servîc war in Sicily, 102—attacks Lilybœum unsuccessfully; and joins Saluvius, 102—wounded in battle against L. Léinis Lucullus, 102—succeeds Tryphon as king: and is defeated and slain by M. Aquilus, 101.

Athenodôros Cananites, Stoic philosopher,—[B C]—fl. about 30.

Athens, Attica,—[B C]—kingly government abolished, mythic, 1606 to 752—[Archons, Dracôn]—insurrection of Kyylon, 620 b —at war with Mytylene, [Pittaceus], 606 a—expulsion of the Alcmaonides, 596, 5; 597 b—attacked by war with Megara respecting Salamis, about 660 b—legislation of Solon, 594—Peisistratus first makes himself tyrant, 560 b—Hippus and Hipparcocus, 558—released from their father, 575 b; 538 b—expulsion of the Peisistratides, 510 b—political revolution of Cleithenes, in opposition to Isagoras, 509 b—invasion of Cleomenes, 508 b—second and unsuccessful invasion of Cleomenes, 504 b—at war with Eginas, 504 b—withdraws from Ionian Confederacy, 499 b—refuses earth and water to the ambassador of Darius, 491 b—Persian Wars, victory at Marathon, 490—the city burnt by Xerxes, 480 b—occupied by Mardonius, 479 b—rebuilt and fortified, with Peiræus, by Themistocles, 478 b—commencement of Athenian Hegemony in Greece, and formation of Delian Confederacy, 477 d—victories of Kimon, in Thrace and the Ægean, 476 b—re revolt of Naxos, 472 b—Kimon's victory at the Eurymedon, 467 a; 469 b—revolt of Themistocles, 460 b—assists in the third Messenian War, 464,4 b— alliance with Argos, Thessaly, and Megara, 462 b—assist Inaros of Egypt, 460,5 a; 462,5 b—Athenians defeat the Corinthians near Æginas in the Megaron, and at Tanagra, 457 a; 460,5 b—the Long Walls completed, 457, 6—defeat the Boeotians at Cynos, 456 b; 457 b—war with Sparta, 455 b; 456 b—truce for five years with Sparta and Argos, beg. 450 b; 451 b—Sâcred War, Athenians defeated at Coronae, autumn 447 b; 446 b—Euboea and Megara revolt and are reduced by Pericles, 445 b—invasion of Pleistonax; truce for thirty years with Sparta, about Feb. 445, 4; 446 b—Th-notes banished, Pericles begins to have the sole direction of affairs, 444 b—Sàmic War, 440—39 b—revolt of Potidæa, mids. 432 b—Peloroponessian War commences, [Corcyra], 431—surrender of Potidæa, 429—death of Pericles; Cleon takes the lead in public affairs, autumn 429 b—Athenians send assistance to Leontini, 427 b—death of Cleon at Amphipolis, 422 b—Alkiábides originates an alliance with Argos, &c., 420—Sàcilian Expedition, mutiny of the Hermæs, 415 b—the Constitution of the 400, Mar. to Jun., 411 b—victory at sea off Argusine, and condemnation of the generals, autumn 406—Athens besieged by Lysander, about Nov. 405 b—taken, (Ol. 95, 4, Manych. 10) latter part of Mar., 22 b Apr. 404 b—the Thirty Tyrants, spring 404 b—Thrasylulus occupies Phyle and Piræus; the Thirty Tyrants deposed, installation of the Ten, Dec. 404 b—the democracy restored, archonship of Eunoeides, spring 403 b—annexy, (Boedr. 12) Sep. 403 b—alliance with Thebes, Corinth, and Argos, 395 b—Conon and Pârhamébas defeat the Spartan fleet at Cnidus, Aug. 394 a—Long Walls rebuilt, 393 b—peace of Antalkidas, about autumn 387 b—alliance with Arcadia, autumn 386 b—defeated at sea by Alexander of Ægæa, autumn 362 b—assisted Argaeus against Philip of Macedon; Philip makes peace with them, after midsummer 359 b—attacks the Thebans in Euboea, 357 b—Social War, 358 to 355 b—Sâcred War, 355 to 350 b—expulsion into Acaarnia, to engage Philip; embassy of Demosthenes and others to Ambraecia and Péloponnésus; latter part of 343 b—negotiations with Persia for help against Philip, 341-40 b—Athenians declare war against Philip, 340 b—send help to Byzantium; alliance with Thebes against Philip; new Sâcred War commences, 339 b—Athenians totally defeated at Chaeronea, (7 Metag.) Aug. 338 b—submit to Alexander, 335 b—Harpalus comes to Athens, 325 b—Làmian War, 322 b—Athenians surrenders to Cassander, who appoints Demetrius Phalerus governor, 317 b—316 b—occupied by Demetrius Poliorkêtes, Sep. 307 b—allied by Cassander, relieved by Demetrius, 302—takes possession of Cassander, autumn 301 b—taken by Demetrius, 299—renews its freedom after the victories of Pyrrhus, 287 b—besieged by Antigonus, 268 b—262 b—attacked by Aratus, about 259 b—deliveried by Aratus, joins the Achean League, 232 b—receives an embassy from Rome, 228 b—attacked by Philip of Macedon, 200 b—sends an embassy to Rome, 155 b—taken by Sulla, 1 Mar. 86—[A D]—sacked by the Hérulians, 269 b—entered by Alaric, 395 b—Schools abolished by Justinian, after 500 b—Otho de la Roche gains possession of Athens, [Athens, Duchy of,] 1205 b—city taken by the Catalán's Grand Company, 1311—taken by Mohammed II., 1456 b—besieged and taken by Venetians under Morosini, 21—29 Sept. 1687—taken by the Greeks, 22 Jun. 1822—besieged and taken by the Turks, Aug. 1826 to 6 May 1827—made the capital of the kingdom of Greece, 1834 b—blockade of Piræus by British fleet, 18 Jan. to 27 Apr. 1850—visited by Emperor of Austria, 3 Nov. 1869. [Acropolis, Olympus, Parthenon, Theseum, &c.] b Clinton. b Zumpt. e Smith's Diet. d Grose. e Hec. e Thirwall. e Vischer. b Tennent.

Athens, Duchy of,—Orne de la Roche gains possession of Athens, and becomes lord, (Grand-sire,) as vassal of the king of Roumanie, 1205 b—Guy de la Roche (first Duke) summoned to do homage to the Prince of
Achaia, 1246, 1254—suzerainty claimed by the king of Naples, in the Treaty of Viterbo, 1267 — William administers the government of Achaia, 1280-90—Guy II. marries Maud, princess of Achaia, 1304—his cousin, Walter de Brienne, succeeds him, 1308—engages the aid of the Catalan Grand Company, 1308 —successful campaign against the Byzantine Emperor, &c., 1310—Walter defeated and killed by the Grand Company, Mar. 1311 — Roger Deslau (De la Flor) succeeds, 1311—Manfred, son of Frederick II., king of Sicily, made king, 1326—Nicholas Aceiaiuli administers the lands hypothecated to the Grand Company, 1334—his resignation, Néron (Renier) I., made duke, 1394—Antonio, his son, succeeds, 1399—Nerio II., grand nephew to Néron I. succeeds, 1425—becomes a vassal of the Ottoman Empire, 1444—Francisco Aceiaiuli made duke by Mohammed II., 1455—the duchy abolished by the Turks, 1456.

a Finlay.

Athens, in Ohio, U. S.,—University established, 1821.

Atherton Moor, in Yorkshire—Earl of Newcastle defeats Lord Fairfax at, 30 Jun. 1645.

Athias, Joseph, painter,—honoured by States-General of Netherlands, 10 Jun. 1667—b. at Amsterdam, 1700. Hebrew Bible, 1661 and 1667.

Athietas,—[BC]—first exhibited at Rome by M. Fulvius, 186.

Athlone, Earl of. [Ginkel.]

Athlone, in Ireland,—captured by General Ginkel, 30 Jun. 1691.

Athos, Mount,—[BC]—caval cut through the isthmus, by Xerxes, 482-80—[AD]—monastic establishments on, as early as 691.

Atia,—[BC]—marries C. Octavius, who dies, 59, 58—Augustus Caesar born, 23 Sep. 63—marries L. Marcus Philippus; b. 43.

a Smith's Diet.

Atius,—[BC]—Consul with Pontianus, (888, a. u. c.) 133.


Atlantic Ocean,—first crossed by steam- vessel, (Savannah), May and Jun. 1819.


Atmospheric Railway. [Railway.]

Atomic Theory, in chemistry,—propounded by Dalton, 1803.

Atratina, A. Sempronius,—[BC]—Consul with M. Minucius Augurinus, (257, a. u. c.) 497 and (263) 491.

Atratina, L. Sempronius,—[BC]—Consul with L. Papirius Mucianus, (444, a. 1. u. c.) 443 — censor, 443. a Smith's Diet.

b Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Atratina, C. Sempronius,—[BC]—Consul with Q. Fabius Vibulianus, (332, a. u. c.) 423.

Atratina,—Consul with T. Aurelius Fulvus, (842, a. u. c.) 89.

Atrobrates, (Atrabatis,—[BC]—defeated by Julius Caesar, 57.

Atri, Atria. [Hadria.]

Atropatene. [Media Atropatene.]

Atropates, King of MEDIA ATROPATENE, [BC]—at battle of Arbela, 331—satrap of Media by Alexander the Great, 330—governor of province of Greater Media, 323—establishes monarchy of Media Atropatene, after 323.

Atta, T. Quinticius, comic poet,—[BC]—b. 78.


Attainder, in English Law—corruption of blood by, taken away by Act 64 Geo. III. c. 146, 27 Aug. 1814—declared no hindrance to tracing of descent, by Act 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 106, 29 Aug. 1833.

Attaleia, in Pamphylia,—[BC]—built by Attalus Philadelphus, 159-178.

Attaleiata, (Attalitata,) Michael, jurist,—judge and procousul, under the Emperor of the East, about 1075—publishes his system of Greco-Roman law, 1073.

Attalus, general,—[BC]—left in Bactria, during Sogdian campaign, 328—commands fleet of Perdiccas, and secures his treasures at Tyre after his death, 321—defeated at sea by Rhodians, 320—with Alectus, defeated by Antigonus in Pisidia and taken, 320—escapes and seizes the castle, 317—compelled to surrender, 316.

Attalus I., King of Pergamus,—[BC]—succeeds Eumenes I., 241—defeats Gauls and assumes title of king, about 239—defeats Antiochus Hierax, 229—acquires all Asia Minor within the Taurus, by 226—reduced to Pergamus, by Seleucus and Antiochus, by 221—joins Byzantines against ihodes, 220—re-
Rotary Motion, 1784—Review of Statutes and Ordinances of Assize, 1801—Construction and Properties of Arches, 1801—Supplement, 1804.

Attwood, Thomas, musician,—b. 1767—studies at Naples and Vienna, 1783—organist of St Paul's, 1795—composer to Chapel Royal, 1796—organist to Chapel Royal, 1837—

b. 24 Mar. 1539.


Auberoche, in France,—the French defeated by Henry, Earl of Derby, at 1345.

Aubert de Puycebót, troubadour,—b. about 1263.

Aubert-Dubayet,—b. in Louisiana, 19 Aug. 1759—sub-lieutenant in Bourbonnais regiment, 1780—member of Legislative Assembly, 1791—surrendered Majority to King of Prussia, 1793—member of War, under Directory, 1795—ambassador to Constantinople, 1796—d., 17 Dec. 1797.

Aubert, Jean Louis, abbé, fabuliste,—b. at Paris, 15 Feb. 1731—d., 10 Nov. 1814,


b. Ersch and Gruber.


Histoire universelle (de mon temps), 1616-20.


b. Ersch and Gruber.

Aublet, Jean Baptiste Christophe Fusée, botanist,—b. at Salon, 4 Nov. 1720—estabishes Botanic Garden in the Ile de France, 1752—in Guyana, 1762-65—d. at Paris, 6 May 1778.

Plantes de la Guyane, 1775.

Aubrey, John, antiquary,—b. at Easton Fiers, Wilts, 12 Mar. 1626, 3 Nov. 1625 or


b. Chalmers.


Aubriet, Claude, painter,—b. at Châlons-sur-Marne, 1651,—1655—b.—accompanies Tournefort to Levant, 1700—returns, 1702—d. at Paris, 1743, 3 Dec. 1742.


b. Jal.

Aubrin, Jean, chronicleer,—b. at Metz, 10 Oct. 1501.

Aubriet, Hugues,—Prévôt des marchands, Paris, 1736—builds the Bastille, 1769—d. at Dijon, 1782.

Aubry, François,—b. at Paris, 1750—deputy to Convention, 1790—arrested, 1793—member of Committee of Public Safety, 4 Apr. 1795—member of Council of Five Hundred; transported to Guyana, 1797—escapes to Demerara, 1798—d. there, 1799.

Aubry, Claude Charles, general,—b. at Bourg en Bresse, 25 Oct. 1773—enters School of Artillery, 10 Mar. 1792—Director of marine Artillery, St Domingo, 1801—Colonel, 1804—constructs bridge of Beresins, 1812—killed at battle of Leipsic, 18 Oct. 1813.

Aubusson, Pierre D', GRAND MASTER OF KNIGHTS OF ST JOHN OF JERUSALEM,—b. 1423—serves against Turks in Hungary, 1435—accompanies the Dauphin Louis to siege of Monteneue, 1437—at battle of St Jacob, Basel, 1444—Grand Master, 1476—defends Rhodes against Mahomet II., 23 May to 28 Jul. 1480—gives up Zizim to the Pope, and is created a. cardinal, 1485—generalissimo of League against Turks, by Alexander VI., 1501—d. at Rhodes, 13 Jul. 1503.

a. Ersch and Gruber.

Aubusson, François, VISCOUNT D', DUKE, &c., MARSHAL OF FRANCE,—at battle of Rethel, 1651—Governor of Dauphiny, 1651—erects statue of Louis XIV. on Place des Victoires, 1686—d., 19 Sep. 1691.

Auchmuty, Sir Samuel, military officer,—b. about 1762,—1756—enters the army, Aug. 1776—serves in America till 1779—serves in India, 1785—serves in Egypt, 1801—d.—K. B., 1803—serves in S. America, 1806—serves in Java, 1811—returns to Europe, lieutenant-general, 1813—d. at Dublin, 11 Aug. 1822.

a. Rose's Biog. Dict.  

Auckland, William Eden, BARON,—b. 1750—Under Secretary of State, 1773—envoy to North America, on colonial affairs, 1778—Secretary of State for Ireland, 1780—plenipotentiary at Versailles, 1785—plenipotentiary in Spain, 1788—succeeds to the title, 1790—ambassador to Holland, 1790—signs convention respecting Netherlands, 10 Dec. 1798—negotiates alliance against France, 1791—d., 28 May 1814.

Auckland, New Zealand,—Noneformist
Colonists sail for, 29 May 1862 — seat of government removed to Wellington, Dec. 1864.

Auckland Islands, — discovered by Captain Briscione, 1866 — first settlement in, 1849.


Auctioneers’ Licences, — imposed and regulated by Acts 17 Geo. III. c. 50, 1777; 19 Geo. III. c. 25-6, 1779; 21 Geo. III. c. 17, 1781; 22 Geo. III. c. 66, 1782; 26 Geo. III. c. 11, 1792; 42 Geo. III. c. 98, 26 Jun. 1802.

Audouard, (Audians), heretics, — appear about 400 to 500.

Audax, polhemus theologian, — at about 372.

Audeneau, Germain, poet, — at Orleans, 1518 — there, 1598.


Audenaerde, (Audenaerde) Robert van, painter and engraver, — at Ghent, 1663 — in there, 1743. a 1713. b

Audiffredi, Giovanni Battista, bibliographer, astronomer, &c., — at Saorgio, 2 Feb. 1714 — 3, 1 Jul. 1794.


Audouin, Jean Victor, zoologist, — at Paris, 27 Apr. 1797 — Prof. at the Museum, 1833 — 2 at Paris, 10 Nov. 1841.

Audran, Girard, (Girard), engraver, — at Lyons, 2 Aug. 1640 — at Rouen, 1666 — received at the Academy, Paris, 31 Mar. 1764 a — Councillor of Academy of Painting, Paris, 1861 — there, 1703. b 8 Feb. 1691. a


Aurelius, in Germany, — Duvalon defeats Duke of Brunswick, who is killed, 14 Oct. 1806.

Audencia, in Italy, — [B.C.] — stormed by Cu. Fulvius, (466, a. u. c.) 298.


Auger, Jean Pierre, historical, — at Paris, 11 Nov., 21 Oct., 1757 — serves as volunteer in revolutionary army, against Spain, 1792 — commands at Millesino, 13 Apr. 1796 — distinguishes himself at Arcola, Nov. 1796 — aids in the reduction of the revolution of 1797 — member of Council of Five Hundred, 1796 — employed by Napoleon I., 1805 — Grand Officer of Legion of Honour, Duke de Castiglione, 1805 — goes over to Louis XVIII., and is made a peer, 1814 — 12, 1816. b

Aughur, (Aghiru), in Ireland, — General Ginkell defeats forces of James II., at 12 Jul. 1691.

Augmentation of Benefices, in England, — provided for by Act 26 and 27 Vic. c. 120, 28 Jul. 1863.

Augmentations, Court of, in England, for managing the revenues of the lesser monasteries, given to the Crown, established by Act 27 Hen. VIII. c. 27, 1536.


Auguis, Pierre Jean Baptiste, politician, — at Melle, Poitou, 1748 — Deputy to Legislative Assembly, 1791 — Deputy to National Convention, Sep. 1792 — opposes Robespierre, (12 Germinal,) 1 Apr. 1795; and (1 Prairial) 20 May 1795 — Deputy to Council of Five Hundred, 1799 — at the sitting at St Cloud, (18 Brumaire,) 10 Nov. 1799. — at Melle, 7 Feb. 1816.

AUGUR—AUGUSTUS.

AUGUR.—Consul with M. Annius Verus, (574, A. v. c.) 121.


Aurinus, M. Minucius,—[B C]—Consul with A. Sempronius Ataratinus, (297, A. v. c.) 497, and (298), 491.

Aurinus, L. Minucius,—[B C]—Consul with C. Nautius Rutilius, (296, A. v. c.) 458.


Aurinus, Q. Minucius,—[B C]—Consul with C. Horatius Pulvillus, (297, A. v. c.) 457.

Aurinus, T. Minucius,—[B C]—Consul with L. Postumius Megellus, (450, A. v. c.) 305.

Aurinus, C. Servius, Consul with M. Cecilius Sylvanus, (909, A. v. c.) 156.

Aurinus, —Consul with Sergianus, (885, A. v. c.) 132.

Aurora, College of, at Rome,—[B C]—numbers increased to nine by Oriental Law, 500 — to 16 by Sulla, 81 — to 16 by Julius Csesar, about 46—Domitian Law of election of, passed, 103—repealed by Sulla, 81—restored by T. Annius Labienus, 63—abrogated by Antonius, 44.

Augusta. [Aosta, Augsburg, Mordea, Tarin.]

Austales, (Augustatia) James, exhibited at Rome by decree of Senate, (785, A. v. c.) 11 — again, in 230.

Augustales, Sodalae, order of priests— instituted by Tiberius, after 13.


Augustenborg, Frederic, Prince of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg, Duke of Holstein,—b., 6 Jul. 1829 — claims sovereignty of Schleswig-Holstein, 18 Nov. 1863 — enters Kiel and is proclaimed Duke, 30 Dec. 1863 — the German Dict requests Austria and Prussia to cede Holstein to him, 6 Apr. 1865 — his expulsion from Holstein demanded by Prussia, refused by Austria, 17 Jun. 1865. [Schleswig-Holstein War.]

Augusti, Christian Johann Wilhelm, theologian,—b. at Eschenberge, 27 Oct. 1771,— 1772 b — studies at Jena, 1790 — Prof. Extraor. there, 1800 — Prof. Oriental Literature, 1827 — Prof. Theology, 1827 — Prof. Theology, Breslau, 1811 a, 1812 b — Prof. Theology, Bonn, 1819 — Director of Consistory of Coblenz, 1833—b. at Coblenz, 28 Apr. 1841 — Denkwürdigkeiten aus der christlichen Archäologie, 1817-31.

1 alog. Univ. b Conv. Lex.

Augustin, Antonio, Abp of Tarragona, jurist,—b. at Saragozza, 1516 — studies at Salamanca, 1528 — Doctor at Bologna, 1541 — Nuncio to England, by Julius III., 1554 — Nuncio to Spain, by Paul IV., 1558 — as lip of

Leirida, attends Council of Trent, 1562 — Abp of Tarragona, 1574-86 — b. at Tarragona, May 1586. Works, 1755-74 — Letters, 1804.

Augustine Order, (Convent of the Order of St. Augustine.)—appears in England, about 1105.

Augustine, St. [Augustinian, St.]

Augustine, (Austin, St., Abp of Canterbury, Apostle of the English, — sent to England by Pope Gregory the Great, 596—consecrated Abp at Arles, 597 — holds conferences with Cambrian prelates, probably 603 — consecrates Mellitus and Justus, 604 —, b. at Canterbury, 26 May 605, b. 604 a — his body removed to N. porch of cathedral, 613 — part of the remains removed to interior of cathedral by Abbot Wido, 1091 — the other part to another tomb, 1300.

a Hook. b Bede.


a Clinton. b Smith's Diet. c De Rossi.

Augustinian Olomucensis, scholar,—b. at Olmütz, about 1407 — b. at Olmütz, 11 May 1513.

Augustulus, Romulus, Roman Emperor of the West, — proclaimed by his father Orestes, at Ravenna, 31 Oct. 475 — deposed by Odoacer, 475.

Augustus, (Octavius, C. Julius Caesar Octavianus,) Emperor of Rome,—[B C]—b. at Velitrae, 9 Oct. 69, A. v. c. 25 Sept. 63, 28 Nov.,* (688), 62 b — member of Coll. of Pontiffs, 47 — takes part in the end of Spanish war, at Munda 45 — goes to Apollonia, end of Oct. 45 — appointed mag. equit. by Jul. Caesar, 44 — returns to Rome as Caesar's heir, 30 Apr. to 1 May, 44 — with the Consuls Hirtius and Pansa defends camp at Mutina, Apr. 43 — elected Consul, (14 Sep. 19) Aug. 43 — agrees with Antony and Lepidus at Bononia to form a Triumvirate, 31 Oct. 43 c — law by P. Titius, appointing the Triumvirs, (15 Oct. 7 Dec. 111), 27 Nov. 43 — war against Sextus Pompeius, summer 42 to beginning of summer 39 — defeats Brutus and Cassius at Philippi, Nov. or beginning Dec. 42 — Persian war with Antony, end of 41 to latter half 40 — goes into Gaul, summer 39 — marries Scribonia,
summer, 39—marries Livia, (716), 39—war with Sextus Pompeius, Sicilian war, beg. 38 to beg. winter 36—remove of Triumphator for 5 years, (winter 717-8), 1 Jan. 37—interview with Antony at Tarentum, 37—preparations against Sextus Pompeius, 37 to spring 36—returns to Rome, receives ovation, before 13 Nov. 36—goes into Sicily, beg. 35—war in Illyria, Pannonia, etc., (Dalmatic War,) summer 35—war in Illyria, winter 35 to winter 34.


d Censorinus. e Ovid. f Calendar Prænest. g Orosius. h Schmitz.

Augustus II., Frederick, Elector of Saxony, King of Poland.—b. at Dresden, 12 May 1670—succeeds his brother, John George IV., as Elector of Saxony, 1694—commands against Turks in Hungary, 1695—elected king of Poland on death of Sobieski, 25 Jun. 1697—war against Sweden, alliance with Denmark and Russia, 1700—repulsed from Riga by Dahlberg, May 1700—defeated at Bröslen, on the Duna, 19 Jul. 1701—between Clissow and Binezow, 19 Jul. 1702—at Pultusk, by Charles XII., 1 May 1703—at Przuensstadt, 13 Feb. 1706—renounces throne of Poland, by Peace of Altranstadt, 24 Sep. 1706—serves recogno-
to in campaign in Netherlands against France, 1708—restored to throne of Poland, after de-
defeat of Charles XII., at Pultawa, 1709—league with Prussia, Russia and Denmark, against Charles—b, 1 Feb. 1733.

Augustus Frederick III., Elector of Saxony, King of Poland.—b. at Dresden, 7 Oct. 1696—marries Maria Joseph of Austria, 1719—succeeds his father as Elector of Saxony, Feb. 1733—elected king of Poland, 5 Oct. 1733—recognized by Diet of Pfalzichten, Jun. to Jul. 1734—alliance with England and Austria, in defence of Hohenzollern, 1743—driven out of Dresden and Saxony by Frederick the Great, Dec. 1745—forms an alliance with Russia, against Prussia, 1756—his army captured by Frederick, at Pirm, 15 Oct. 1756—driven again to Poland, 1756—b. at Dresden, 5 Oct. 1763.

Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex. [Sussex, Duke of.]

Aulio Council, of German Empire, instituted by Maximilian I., about 1500—regulated by Ferdinand III., 1654—ceases with the Empire, 1806.


Aumale, Claude II. of Lorraine, Duke of,—b. 1523—distingishes himself at defence of Motz, against Charles V., 1552—3—at battles of Dreux, 1562—St Denis, 1567—Moncontour, 1569—promotes massacre of St Bartholomew, 1572—killed at siege of Rochelle, 14 Mar. 1573.

Aumale, Charles of Lorraine, Duke of,—b. about 1554—succeeds his father, 1573—supports the League, 1589-94—takes part in battles of Arques, 1589, and Ivry, 1590—b. at Brussels, 1631.

Aumale, Claude, Chevalier d',—killed at attack on St Denis, 3 Jan. 1591.

Aumont, Jean d', Marshal of France,—b., 1522—taken prisoner at St Quentin, 1557—at the taking of Calais, Guines, and Hain, 1558—at battles of Dreux and Jarnac, 1562—at battle of Moinecourt, 1569—at siege of Rochelle, 1573—Chevalier des ordres du roi, 1578—Marshal of France, 1579—re-
cognizes Henry IV., 1589— aids him at Dieppe, present at Arques 1589— carries faubourgs of St Jacques and St Michel at Paris, 1590—at battle of Ivry, 1590—Governor of Bretagne, against Mercœur; takes Laval, &c., &c., 1594—b. at Rennes, of wound received at siege of Compiegne, 19 Aug. 1595.


Aungervyle, Richard d’. [Richard de Bury]


Auray, in France,—John Chandos defects and captures Bertrand du Guesclin, near, 29 Sep. 1564.

Aurelian Law, (Aurelia Judicaria),—[B C]—gives judicial power to the three orders, passed after (Non. Sextil. 684, A. U. C.) 5 Aug. 70.


Aurélianus,—Consul with Fl. Stilicho, (1153, A. U. C.) 400.


Aurifaber, Jeannoes, (Goldsmiths, Hans), theologian,—b. about 1519— enters University of Wurtemburg, 1537— tutor to son of Count Mannfeldt,—b. at Eichsen with Luther, 1546— Prof. Theology and minister at Rostock, 1550— Court Chaplain at Weimar, 1551—62— pastor at Erfurt, 1566—b. at Breslau, 18 Nov. 1575. Edition of Luther’s Tischreden, 1569.

Auriferi, Bernardino, painter, botanist,—b. in Sicily, 1759— becomes Cordelier, 1766—b. at Palermo, 29 Jan. 1796— Hortus Panormitanus, 1789.

Aurispa, Giovanni, classical scholar,—b. at Noto in Sicily, 1759— visits Constantinople, about 1418— returns to Italy with Muss, 1420— at Florence, visited by Emperor John Paleologus, 1438— secretary to Eugenius IV., 1441—7— secretary to Nicholas V., 1447—49 or 50— at Ferrara, about 1460.

Erich and Gruber.

Aurogalus, Mattheus, philologist,— aids Luther in translating the Bible, between 1521—35— b. at Wittenberg, 1534. Grammatica Hebræa Chalæeæ Linguae, 1539.

Aurunci, (Auroanes ?), tribe in Italy,—[B C]— unsuccessful war against Rome, 503—b—defeated by the Romans at Arcia, 495— at war with Rome, (109, A. U. C.) 345— establishes themselves at Suessa, 337— Suessa, a Roman colony, 313.

Niebuhr.

his brother Charibert on his death, 631—makes his son Stoeber II. king of Austria, about 632-3—who succeeds on death of his father, Jan. 638—invades Thuringia and is defeated, 640—b. 1 Feb. 656—Childeric II. proclaimed, 660—murdered by Bodillon, 673—succeeded by his son Dagobert II., 674—who is murdered, Dec. 679—Dukes Martin and Pepin d'Hérstal become masters of the state, 680—Pepin defeats and captures Thierry III. at Tastri, and becomes sovereign of all France, 688—marries Alpaid, 689—defeats the Frieslanders, 689—sends Willibrord to preach in Friesland, 690—defeats Radbad, Duke of Friesland, 695—conquers Suabia, 709—invades Germany, 712—b. 16 Dec. 714—succeeded by his son Charles Martel, as Duke of Austrasia, 715—whose son Carolmann succeeds, 741—France divided between him and Pepin le Bref; 742—Pepin becomes sole ruler, 747—proclaimed King of the French at Soissons, Mar. 758.

Austria, (Osterland, Oestreich), (Noricum, Pannonia,) Margraviate, Duchy, Archduchy, and Empire of,—conquered by Charles the Great, 791-97—governed by Margraves under him: the Margraves deprived of their dignity by Charles the Fat, and civil war existed, 853—reinstated, they become Princes of the Empire. Possession of the Counts of Babenberg, 944—Leopold III., the Wise, Oct. 1066—Albert II., the Devote, (son,) 1136—Leopold IV., the Liberal, (son of Leopold III.,) 1156—made Duke of Bavaria by Conrad, 1158.


a Engl. Cce.  b Art de Vérfier les Dates.  c Statesman's Year Book.
Avenzoar, Alhafid, physician.—b. at Seville, (507, a. H.) 1114—succeeds his father as chief physician to Sultan of Morocco, 1162—d. in Morocco, (507, 1109.)

Averani, Benedetto, jurist, poet, &c.—b. at Florence, 19 Jul. 1465—d. at Fiss, 28 Dec. 1707.

Averroes, (Ibn Rosnin,) (Averroes, Abul Wailid Mohammed ben Ahmed, ben Mohammed,) philosopher, physician,—b. at Cordova, 1149—d. (505, a. H.) 1195, (693, 1290,) 1206,(590 or 603,) 1217 or 1215.—c. Casiri.

b Leo Africanaus.

c Erasch and Gruber.


b Kingston.

b Prescott.

Avesbury, Robert, of, historian,—fl. about 1350?

Aviceanna, (Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Avicennius,) Arab physician,—b. near Bokhara, (Sefer, 370, a. H.) Aug. or Sep. 980, 978—studies medicine, about 996—d. at Hamadan, (Ramath, 428,) 1036,b 1037.—Kitab at Majjam, 1002—begins his Kitab at Kann'fill Trib, 1012.

b Biog. Univ.

b Erasch and Gruber.

Avienus, Rufus Festus, Roman poet,—fl. about 350 to 400?

Avianus, Gennadius,—Consul with Valentinianus, (1203, a. u. c.) 450.

Avianus, Rufus Magnus Faustus,—Consul with Pompeius, (1235, a. u. c.) 501.

Avianus, Faustus, junior,—Consul with Probus, (1255, a. u. c.) 502.

Avignon, (Avenio Caeremon,) in France,—unsuccessfully besieged by Clovis, 500—subject to Saracens, 750 and 737—recovered by Charles Martel—held by Carlowingian kings, to 880—by Counts of Provence and Toulouse, about 900—by kings of Arles and Burgundy, about 950—taken by Louis VIII. in Albigensian wars, 1226—divided between Charles and Alfonso, brothers of Louis IX., about 1230—ceded to Rome by Philip III., 1274—Papal residence, 1309 to 13 Sep. 1376—purchased of Joanna, Countess of Provence and Queen of Sicily, by Clement VI., 1343—seat of antipopes Clement VII. and Benedict XIV., 1347-1458—Benedict driven out by French, Jul. 1468—erected into archbishopric by Sixtus IV., about 1474—seized by Louis XIV., 1662 and 1688—municipality erected, 1789—seized, by France, 1791—Brigands under Jourdan Coup-tite, 1791—annexed to France, 14 Sep. 1794—ceded to France by treaty of Tolentino, 1797. Counsels of, on discipline, &c., 1299—on invasion of church property, violence to clergy, and contempt of excommunication, 1279—requiring temporalities of the church, 1346—against antipope Peter de Corbiere, 1347—respecting Immaculate Concepcion, 1457.

Avila y Zuniga, Luiz d', historian,—b. at Placentia, about 1500—accompanied Charles V. in his wars against the Protestants, 1546-52. Conspirator de la guerre de Allemagne hecha por Carlos V. 1545 y 1547, 1548.

Avila, Juan de, apostle of Andalucia,—b. at Almodovar del Campo, about 1500—d. at Montilla, 10 May 1569.

Avila, Sancho de,—accompanies Duke of Alva to Netherlands, 1567-77—chief of mutineers at Antwerp, 1576—killed at siege of Maestricht, 1579.

Aviola, Acilius,—Consul with Corellius Pansa, (878, a. u. c.) 122.

Aviola, M'. Acilius,—Consul with M. Asinius Marcellus, (807, a. u. c.) 54.

Aviola, M'. Acilius,—Consul with M. Antonius Gordianus Aug., (902, a. u. c.) 239.

Avisa, Order of,—instituted in Spain, 1162.

Avison, Charles, musician,—b. at Newcastle, about 1710,a 1720—d. there, 10 May 1770. a Engl. Cyc. b Rose's Biog. Dict.

Aviz, Sextus Alcimus Eccidius, Abp of Vienna, poet,—b. in Auvergne, about 450? Abp of Vienna, 490-523—a presides at Councils of Epaupe, 517—and of Lyons, 523—d. 5 Feb. 523. a Erasch and Gruber.

Aviz, —Consul with Maximus, (597, a. u. c.) 144.

Aviz,—Consul with Pompeianus, (604, a. u. c.) 209.

Avranches, (Ingena Abrisicariorum, Abris- cere,) in France,—bishopsric, about 511—castle built by Childeric, 460—appanage of Henry (I.) of England on death of William the Conqueror, 1087—held by Geoffrey Plantagenet, 1141—taken and dismantled by Gui de Thouars, 1253—suburbs burnt by English, 1346—ceded to France by Charles III. of Navarre, 1404—taken by English, 1418—burnt by Const. de Richemond, 1428—taken by Calvines, 1552—reduced by Henry IV., 1591—see merged in that of Coutances, 1791. a Univers Pittorese.


Avrillon, Jean Baptiste Elie, theologian,—b. at Paris, 1652—d. there, 1749.

Axelson, Erick,—administrs affairs in Sweden, 1495—dethrones Charles Cumanus and elevates Christian I., of Denmark, 1465—recalls Charles, Nov. 1467—supports election of Sten Sture, 1470—commands as sovereign in Finland, 1470-80—d. 1480.

Axum, (Axume,) in Abyssinia,—mentioned as seat of a kingdom, before 200?—Inscription of, discovered by Salt, 1810—battle of, between Theodore and the insurgents of Tigré, 30 Jul. 1866.

Ayacucho, in Peru,—Americans under Sucre defeat Spanish viceroy near 9, Dec. 1824.


Ayamonte, M. Macrau d',—excites revolt in Andalusia, 1644—executed, 1641.


Aylliffe, John, jurist, — fl. 1714-34. State of the University of Oxford, 1714 — Pergamon Juris Canonicæ Anglicæ, 1726 — Pandects of Roman Civil Law, 1734.


Aynar, Jacques, — b. at St Veran, 8 Sep. 1662 — discovers by his divining rod the perpetrator of a murder and robbery at Lyons, (2) Jul. 1688.

Ayolas, Juan de, governor of Paraguay, — accompanies Don Pedro de Mendoza to the La Plata, 1535 — founds Asuncion, 1536 — killed by the Indians, 1538.


Ayrer, Jacob, poet, dramatist, — citizen and magistrate of Nürnberg, 1594— b. there, 1605. Opus theatricum, 1618.


Azara, Felix d', traveller and naturalist, — b. at Barbunadoo, in Aragon, 18 May 1746 — enters the army, 1764 — wounded in expedition against Algiers, 1775 — commissioner to define boundaries of Paraguay, 1780 — recalled to Europe, 1801 — b. in Aragon, 1811. Voyage dans l'Amerique méridionale, 1809.


Azeglio, Tapparelli Cesare, Marquis d', — b. at Turin, 1767 — enters the army, 1774 — taken prisoner by the French, 1792 — released, returns to Turin, 1796 — follows the Court of Sardinia to Tuscany, 1798 — ambassador to Rome, from Victor Emmanuel, 1814 — b. at Genoa, 26 Nov. 1830.

Azevedo, Ignacio, Jesuit missionary, — b. at Oporto, 1527 — enters order of Jesuits, 1548.
spires to assassinate Queen Elizabeth and raise Mary Queen of Scots to the throne, Aug. 1586—executed, 20 Sept. 1586.


Babrius, (Babrius), fabulist,—first mentioned by Doethius Magister, 207.


rosarchod, (Labbassarachus), succeeds, 555, 554—assassinated; Nabonidus, (Nabonadbis, Nabu-nahhi, Labynetus) succeeds; forms alli-
ance with Egypt and Lydia against Persia, 555, 553—Belshazzar, (Bei-sh-erar, Bal-
thas), his son assassinated in the kingdom? 539—Babylon taken by Cyrus, finally overthrown, (N. X. 210) 5—10 Aug., 538, 536—Darius the Mede, 538—revolt of Babylon suppressed, and the city taken by Darius Hystaspis, about 520—plundered by Xerxes, about 480—occupied by Alexander the Great, 323—Seleucus (Nicator) made satrap of Babylonia, 321 b.c.—recovers Babylon, 312 B.C.—partly taken by Demetrius, 311 B.C.—be-
gins to decline after the foundation of Seleucia, about 310—plundered by the Parthians, 127—besieged by Oroses I., (Araxes XIV.), about 50—(A.D.):-described by Ibn Haukai as a mere village, 917—completely deserted, before 1200—its ruins examined by Niebuhr, 1763—by Rich, 1811—by Sir R. K. Porter, 1818—by Rawlinson, 1849, 1854—by Layard, 1850.

Babys, offshoot of Mohammedians, founded by El Bab, (Mohammed Ali Mirza), 1843.

Bacchanalian Orgies, — [B C]—discovered and suppressed at Rome by Senatus-Consultum Marcianum, 186—this Suctum found in Cala-
tria (AD 1640).


Bacchylides, lyric poet, — [B C]—b. at court of Ilieron of Syracuse, 478-466—living, 431.

— Clinton.


Bacon, battle of. [Coulmiers.]

Bacellar, Antonio Barbosa, historian and poet, — b. at Lisbon, 1610—defends the claims of the House of Braganza, 1641—b. at Lisbon, 1653. Poems, about 1654.


Bach, Karl Philipp Emanuel, musical compos-
er, — b. at Weimar, 14 Mar. 1714—in the service of Frederick the Great, 1740-67—director of Music at Hamburg, 1767—b. there, 14 Sep. 1788.


Bach, Johann August, jurist, — b. at Hohen-
dorf, 17 May 1724—L.L.D., 1750—Prof. Extra-
ord. of Legal Antiquities, Leipzig, 1753—b. there, 6 Dec. 1758. Historia jurispruden-
tiae Romana, 1754.

Bachaumont, Louis Petit de, — b. at Paris, about 1700—b. 28 Apr. 1771. Mémoires secrets pour servir à l'histoire de la république des lettres, 1777.

Bachelier, Jean Jacques, porcelain-painter, — b. at Paris, 1724—received at Academy, 2 Sep. 1752—b. at Paris, 14 Apr. 1806. a Jal.
BACHELORS—BADAISHAN.

Bachelors. — [B.C.]—tax upon, imposed at Rome, 407—[A.D.]—disabilities imposed on, by Lex Julia et Poplia Poppea, 9—in England, taxed by 6 and 7 W. III. c. 6, 1695-1706—additional tax on, for servants, by 25 Geo. III. c. 48, 1785. [Degrees in Arts.]

Bachmann-Anderletz, Nicolas François de, Baron, general,—b. at Naefels, 27 Mar. 1740—serves in French army, 1749-92—serves in Sardinian army, 1793—serves in Austrian army, 1799—general in chief of Swiss Confederacy, 1801—opens France to the Austrians, 1815—d., 1831.

Bachmann, Baron Jacques Antoine Léger de,—b. at Naefels, 1733—Major-general of Swiss Guards, 9 Aug. 1792—executed, 3 Sep. 1792.

Baciocchi, Marcello, painter,—b. at Rome, 16 Feb. 1731—called to Dresden by King of Poland, 1753—d., 5 Jan. 1818.


Backhuysen, [Bakhuysen.]

Bacon, Daniel, Baron Louis Albert Ghislenin, painter and map-maker,—b. at St Pol in Artois, 21 Oct. 1761—lives in Italy, 1781—Field Marshal, 1815—In the Ministry of War, 1815—d. at Sèvres, 12 Sep. 1824.


Bacon, Roger, natural philosopher, &c.,—b. near Ilecher, 1214—a—returns from Paris L.L.D., 1240 a—enters the Franciscan Order, at Oxford, 1240 a—condemned by Franciscan Council at Paris, and imprisoned, 1278—releases, 1280—d. at Oxford, a probably, 1292 a—1294 a—Opus Majus, Opus Minus, Opus Tertium, 1267—Compendium Philosophiae, 1271 c—Compendium Studii Theologiae, 1292 c.


Bacon, Thomas, theologian,—provincial of Carmelite order, 1329-32—oposes Papal claims at Rome, about 1333—d. in London, 1346.

Bacria, Bactria, (Aviana, Balkh, Bokhara, Afghanistan, Khurasan),—[B.C.]—made tributary to Persia, by Cyrus, about 538 a—Greeks from Barke settled by Darius, 510 a—Branchida of Ionia planted there by Xerxes, about 479 a—conquered by Alexander the Great, (Of II. 13-4) 329 a—part of empire of the Seleucids, after (Of II. 117, 1) 312 a—made an independent kingdom by Theodotus I., (Diodotus) who revolts against Antiochus II., about 250 a 255, 254 a—conquered by his son Theodotus II., 237 a—all of Aracns II. of Parthia, 243 d—deposed by Eutychides of Magnesia, about 222 a 222 a—war with Antiochus the Great, 209 a—alliance with Antiochus and confirmed in the kingdom, 206 a—Greeks settled in India, from 205 a—Demetrius, his son, succeeds, about 200 a—Apopthodosis Soter succeeds, 195 a—Menander, (Nicot, b) who conquers to Sicria, 195 a about 202 a—Eucratides I., about 187 b—Hellicabes, about 162 a—Eucratides II., after 148 a 147 a 146 a—all of Dometrius II. of India: loses part of his territory to Parthia, about 130 a 126 a 125 a—Greeks driven out of India by the Tatar tribe of Su, 126 a—Indian kingdom subjegated by the Yue-chi, about 261 a—Zumpt.


Badakhshan, in Central Asia,—taken by
BADALOCCHIO—BAMÁNAS.

Baffin, William, *maritime discoverer,* b. about 1585—engaged in voyages of discovery in N. America, 1612-3-5-6—killed at siege of Ormuz, 23 May 1622.

Bagaudæ, in *Galul,*—revolt of, 283 a.—subdued by Maximian, 286 a.—in Spain, reduced by Merobaudes, 443 a. *Zumpt, b. Clinton.


Bagge, James, *admiral,* b. 1490—revolts against Gudavus Vasa, 1520—defends Halmstadt, 1534—defeats Muscovites at Noetzeborg and Wiborg, 1555—defends Revel against Hansen-tie League: defeats Danes off Bornholm, 1562—captured and imprisoned in Denmark, 1564.


Baglivi, George, *physician,* b. at Ragusa, or Lecca, 1668—Prof. of Anatomy, Rome, soon after 1692—F. R. S., 1698—d. at Rome, Mar. 1707.

Bagnacavello, Il, *Ramenghi.*


Bahamas, *(Lucayans,)*—discovered by Columbus, 1492—New Providence settled by English, 1629—Spaniards expel them, 1641—English again take possession, 1666—expelled by French and Spaniards, 1703—again colonized 10 a.
BAHAR—BAIREUTH.

by English, 1718—Nassau fortified, 1740—New Providence taken and abandoned by Americans, 1776—reduced by Spain, 1781—restored to England, 1783—Nassau a free port, 1787—devastated by cyclone, 1 Oct. 1866.

Baird, in East Indies, conveyed to East India Company by a British East India Company officer, 1765.

Bahawulpoor, in Hindustan, tributary to Afghanistan, from about 1750-1811—seized by Rajah of Lahore, 1811.

Bahram, (Varanav, Persian general,—defeated by Romanus in Babylon, revolts against Hormisdas, 589—proclaims himself king, after Sep. 590—defeated by Chosroes, summer 591.


Bahirin, (Aval) Islands, in the Persian Gulf,—occupied by Portuguese, about 1503—by Persia, 1624—by British a short time, 1625—British intervention against pirates in, 1869.

Baiandi, (Baiando,) Andrea, poet, —b. about 1450-1520.

Baiandi, (Baiando,) Ottavio Antonio, antiquary,—b. at Parma, about 1600—charged with publication of the Monuments of Hormelcuard, 1747—d. after 1760.

Baier, Johann Jacob, physician, naturalist,—b. at Jena, 1677—Prof. of Physiology and Surgery at Altdorf, 1704—President of Imperial Acad. of Nat. Hist., 1730—d. at Altdorf, 14 Jul. 1735. Oryctograplia Nourice, 1708.

Baif, Jean Antoine de, poet,—b. at Venice, 1532—d. at Paris, 19 Sep. 1589. Evere, 1573.


Baily’s Beads. [Sun.]


Bainbridge, John, astronomer,—b. at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 1582—first Savilian Prof. Astronomer, Oxford, 1619—b. there, 1643.


Bairreuth, in Bavaria, falls to Frederick III. burgrave of Nurnberg, 1248—burnt by Hussites, 1430—conquered by Heinrich Reuss von Plauen, 1553—burnt down, 1621—taken and pillaged by Marquis de Grane, 1632—taken and pillaged by General Mantuelli, 1633—by Bavarian General Vahl, 1834—be-
comes 'Residenz' under Margrave Christian, 1603—ceases to be so, 1769— to Bavaria, 1810.

Baius, (De Bayy,) Michel, theologian,—b. at Melin in Hainaut, 1513—Prof. S.S. at Louvain, 1551—condemned by Pius V., 1 Oct. 1567—Chancellor of Univ. of Louvain, 1578, 1575—b.—b., 16 Sep., 4 Dec. 1589.


Bakerian Lecture, Royal Society,—instituted, 1775.

Bakers,—incorporated in England, 1407—brown, incorporated, 1621.

Bakhuizen, Ludolf, painter,—b. at Emden, 18 Dec. 1631—goes to Amsterdam, 1650—b. there, 1797.

Bakker, Pieter Huizinga, poet,—b. at Amsterdam, 1713,—1715—b. there, 22 Oct. 1801.


Baku, on the Caspian,—ceded by Persia to Russia, 1813,—1801.


Bala. [Alexander Balas.]

Balaam, [BC]—blesses the Israelites, 1457.

A Ussher.


Balaghauts, in Hindustan,—acquired by East India Company, 1800.

Balasore, in Hindustan,—ceded by Danes to the British, 1844.


Balbi, Gasparo, traveller,—travels in East Indies, 1579-88. Viaggio delle Indie orientali, 1590.


Balbi, Pietro, (Balbus,) philologist,—enters University of Padua, 1422—?—studies under Victorin de Feltre, 1423—Bp of Tropae, 1460—b. at Rome, 9 Sep. 1479.?


Zumpt. a Engl. Cyc.

Balboa, Vasco Nuñez de, maritime discoverer,—b. at Xerez-de-Badajoz, about 1475—accompanies Rodrigo de Bastidas, 1501—discovers Pacific Ocean, 25 Sep. 1513—succeeded at Daricen, by Pedrarias Davila, 1514—arrested and executed, 1517. a Humboldt.

Balbúena, Don Bernardo de, poet, &c,—at Valdepeñas, 1568—returns from Mexico, 1608—Bp of Porto Rico, 1620—b. there, 1627. La grandeza Mejicana, 1609—El siglo de oro, 1668—El Bernardo, &c., 1624.


Balbus, Q. Julius,—Consul with P. Juvenius Celsius, (882, A. u. c.) 139.


Balde, Jacob, poet,—b. at Ensheim, 1603—enters order of Jesuits at Munich, 1624—b. at Neuburg, 1668. Solutium podgoriorem, 1661—De vanitate mundi, 1683—Urania Vitrix, 1663.

Balderico, (Baudry,) historian, poet,—b. at Meun-sur-Loire, about 1550—Abbot of Benedictine Abbey in Anjou, 1579—Bp of Dol, 1107—b. in Normandy, 7 Jan. 1130.

Baldiri, Bernardino, scholar, poet, &c,—b. at
Baldinger, Ernst Gottfried, physician, - b. near Erfurt, 13 May 1738—M.D., Jena, 1760 —Ph.D., Wittenberg, 1762 —First Prof. at Göttingen Univ., 1773—called to Marburg, 1785—b. there, 21 June, 1804.

Baldini, Baccio, engraver, - d. about 1460-80.

Baldini, Bernardino, philosopher, physician, poet, - b. at Borgo d'Intra, about 1515—d. at Milan, 12 Jan., 1600.


Baldovini, Francesco, poet, - b. at Pisa, a Florence, 27 Feb. 1635—Secretary to Cardinal Nini, 1664-74—takes orders, 1675—d. at Florence, 18 Nov. 1716. Lamento di Cocco di Frantago, 1604.

Baldwin, Haus, (Hans Grün), painter and wood engraver, - b. at Grumb, about 1470—d. at Strasbourg, about 1552, a 1545, b Allartpiece, Freiburg, 1516. a Conv.-Lex.  b Engl. Cyc.

Baldwin I., Emperor of the East, - b. at Valenciennes, 1171—Count of Flanders on death of his mother, 1194—succeeds his father as Count of Hainaut, 1195—recovers part of Artois from Philip II. of France, 1199—joins fourth crusade, 1200—takes part in expedition to Constantinople to restore Isaac Angelus to the throne, 1202-3—elected Emperor by the Crusaders after the capture of Constantinople, and crowned, 9 a 16 May 1204—defeated and taken prisoner, 1204. b by John, Josias, king of the Bulgarians, near Adrianople, 14 May, a 15 Apr., b 1205—d. in prison, ? 1206. ? b Biog. Univ.  

Baldwin II., Emperor of the East, - b. 1217—succeeds his brother Robert de Courtenay, 1228—John of Brienne his colleague, 1231 to 23 Mar. 1237—visits Flanders to obtain succour, 1237—seeks aid of the Pope, end of 1244 —attends Council of Lyons, which decrees aid to him, 1245—visits England, 1238 and 1247 a —Constantinople taken by army of Michael Palaeologus, 25 Jul. 1261—escapes to Negropont, 1261—d. in Italy, end of 1273. a Matthew Paris.

Baldwin I., King of Jerusalem, - accompanies his brothers Godfrey and Eustace to the first crusade, 1096—conquers and founds principality of Edessa, 1097—visits Jerusalem, 1099—succeeds his brother Godfrey, and reigns Edessa, 1100—crowned at Belfemel, 25 Dec. 1100—defeated by Saracens at Ramla, 27 May 1102—defeats them at Joppa (Jaffa), 1102—besieges and takes Acre, May 1104—takes Beryus, 17 May 1109—takes Sidon, Dec. 1110—d. at Laris in the Desert, Mar. or Apr. 1118, a 1110, b 1121. c [Jerusalem, Kings of.] 

Latin authorities,  b Arabic authorities.


a Art de Vérifier les Dates.  b Biog. Univ.  


Bale. [Basel.]

Balearic Islands, (Baleares), - [B-C]—Carthaginian settlements in, before 500—conquered by the Romans under Q. Metellus, 123— [A-D]—conquered by the Vandals, 426— by the Moors, 718—Moors expelled and islands annexed to Aragon, 1289, 1286, b 1229. a [Majorca, Minorca, Mahon, &c.] 

Conv. Lex. b Art de Vérifier les Dates.  

Balechou, Jean Jacques, engraver, - b. at Arles, 1715—d. at Avignon, 18 Aug. 1765, a 1784, b 1764, e a Biog. Univ.  

Balechou, Jean Jacques, engraver, - b. at Arles, 1715—d. at Avignon, 18 Aug. 1765, a 1784, b 1764, e a Biog. Univ.  

Balen, Hendrik van, painter, - b. at Antwerp, 1650—d. there, 1632.

Balestra, Antonio, painter, - b. at Verona, 1666—d. there, 1734, a 1740, b 

Some authorities.  b Guarinone, Zanetti, &c.

Balfour, James, lawyer, philosopher,—b. in Scotland, 1703—admitted to Scottish Bar, 14 Nov. 1730—Prof. of Moral Philosophy, Edinburgh, Aug. 1754—Prof. of Public Law, Edinburgh, May 1764 to spring, 1779—d. at Pilrig, 6 Mar. 1785.


Balfour, John, (of Burley,) Covenanter,—took part in the murder of Abp Sharp, 3 May 1679.


Bali, Little Jaxn, island,—Dutch colony in, 1845.

Balioi, John, and Edward. [Bailioli.]

Balista, prefect of Fratorians,—accompanies Valerian to the East, 258—proclaims himself emperor in Syria, 262—probably put to death by Odenathus, about 264 a. b

a Art de Vérifier les Dates.  b Smith's Diet.

Baliza, (Belice,) in Honduras,—first settlement of English, from Jamaica, 1667—settlement recognized by treaty, Jul. 1670—settlers expelled by Spaniards, 1756 and Sep. 1779—restored to English by treaty of, 1783—unsuccessful attack of Spain, 1798.

Balkan Mountains,—crossed by Russians under Gen. Diebitsch, 1829.

Balkh, (Bastra, Zartasp,) city,—[BC]—taken by Alexander the Great, (Ol. 112, 3.) 339—he winters there, 329—and assembles forces for Indian expedition, (Ol. 112, 4.) 328—[AD]—acknowledges authority of Persia, about 230—conquered by the Moslems, (98, a. i.) 707 (? )—stormed by Gengis Khan, between 1218-24 (? )—stormed by Timur, 1370—occupied by Haber, 1511—by Uzbek, 1525—invasion and retreat of Humayun, 1549—governed by Aurangzib, (1057.) 1647—abandoned by him, end of 1647—invaded by Nadir Shah, 1738 (? )—subject to Afghans, about 1761—taken by king of Bokhara, 1783 (?), 1820—[Bactria.]

a Clinton.  b Zumpt.  c Engl. Cyc.

Ball, Sir Alexander John, Civil Commissioner for Island of Malta,—charged with convoy of merchant ships to America, 1783—distiguishes himself at battle of the Nile, 1798—conducts siege of Valetta, 1798—1800—intercourse with Coleridge, May 1804 to Oct. 1805—d. at Malta, 25 Oct. 1809.

Ball, John, priest, follower of Wickliffe,—executed, 1381.


Ballenden, (Dalmonty,) John, translates Chronicle of Bothius, 1536—d. at Rome, 1550.

Balleny Isles, Antarctic Ocean,—discovered by Belleny and Freeman, 9 Feb. 1839.

Ballerini, Pietro, theologian,—b. at Verona, 7 Sep. 1698—goes to Rome, 1748—d. about 1754.

Ballesteros, Francisco, statesman,—b. at Saragossa, 1770—serves against the French, 1793—Minister of War, 1814—Vice-President of Provisional Junta, at insurrection of Madrid, 1820—Commandant-general in Navarro and Aragon against French, 1823—takes refuge in France, Aug. 1824—d. at Paris, 28 Jun. 1832.

Ballin, Claude, metal chaser,—b. at Paris, 1615—d. there, 22 Jan. 1678.

Balliol, (Bailiol,) John, King of Scotland,—b. about 1259—claims Scottish throne on death of Queen Margaret, (Maid of Norway,) 1290—his claim established by Edward I., 17 Nov. 1292—swears fealty to king of England, 18 Nov. —crowned at Scone, 30 Nov. —swears fealty again at Newcastle, 26 Dec.—cited before Edward I. to answer complaint of Earl of Fife, refuses to answer, 1293—alliance with France, 1295—absolved by Pope from his oath of fealty, sends renunciation of homage to Edward, 5 Apr. 1295—invasion of Scotland by Edward, 1295—defeated by Earl Warren at Dunbar, 1296—taken prisoner by Edward, 1296 —surrenders the crown, at Kinclaven, between 2-10 Jul. 1296 —prisoner in the Tower, 1296-99—retires to France, 1299—d. at château de Bailleul, close of 1314.

BALLIOL COLLEGE—BAMBOCCIO.

1332—unsuccessfully besieged at Perth by Earl of March, 1332—crowned at Scone, 24 Sep. 1332—privately swears fealty and concludes armistice with Edward III., 1332—defeated at Annan, escapes to the border, 16 Dec. 1333—battle of Halidon Hill, 10 Jul. 1333—restored, renewes homage and surrenders part of Scotland to Edward, 1334—driven from the kingdom, 1334—sells the crown to Edward, 1335; 20 Jan. 1356—d. at Doncaster, 1363.

Balliol College, Oxford,—founded by John de Balliol, 1265 or 1268—and Lady Devorgille his widow, and John Balliol his son, in 1269.

Ballistic Pendulum,—invented by Benjamin Robins, about 1742.


Ballynahinch, in Ireland,—defeat of Irish rebels near, 12 Jun. 1798.


Balmoral, in Scotland,—summer residence of Queen Victoria, from 1845—rebuilt, 1853—56.

Balsamo, [Cagliostro].

Balsamo, Theodorus, canonist,—b. at Constantinoole, about 1750—Patriarch of Antioch, about 1786—d. about 1804.1 1794.2 *Some authorities. b Others.

Balsora,—defeat of Turks by Persians near, 1616.

Baltic,—name first used by Adam of Bremen, about 1070—crossed on the ice by Charles X. of Sweden, 1658—by Russians, 1809—British expedition to the, under Sir Charles Napier, 1854—under Admiral Dundas, 1855—French expedition, against Prussia, 1857.


Baltimore, Frederick Calvert, Lord, travelier, poet,—d. 1731—d. at Naples, 1771.


Balsora, defeats,—b. at Leeds, 1731—d. at Naples, 1771.

Baluze, Jean, Cardinal,—b. at Anglet in Poitou, 1421—Cardinal, by the Paul II., 1466—imprisoned by Louis XI., 1469—linague in France, 1484—d. at Ancona, 1491.


Balzac, Honoré de, novelist,—b. at Tours, 20 May 1799—d. at Paris, 18, 20 Apr. 1850. Physiologie du mariage, 1831—Scenes de la vie privée, 1831—Scenes de la vie de province, 1832 Scènes de la vie parisienne, 1832—Contes drolatiques, 1833.

Balzac, Jean Louis Guez de,—b. at Angoulême, 1594—goes to Rome, 1621—d. at Angoumois, 18 Feb. 1655. Essaiis, 1651 Lettres, 1665.

Bamberg, (Bamhamburg), County of,—extinct with Albert, 908.


Bamberg, city, surrounded to Prussians, about 1759—taken again by them, 1763.

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Bameean, in Afghanistan, —defeat of Dost Mohammed by British near, 18 Sep. 1840.


Ban and Arriere ban,—first regulated in France by Louis the Great, about 1124—last levied, 1672.

Banbury,—defeat of insurgents under Earl of Pembroke, near, 1460—occupied by Royalists, 1642—besieged by Parliamentarians, 1644 and 1646.

Banca, island of,—tin mines discovered, about 1710—ceded to East India Company by sultan of Palembang, 1812—exchanged with Netherlands for Cochin, Malabar, 2 Dec. 1816a 1814, 1817b.  


b. Maculloch.

Banda Oriental. [Uruguay.]

Bandarra, Gonzales Eannes, poet, —persecuted by Inquisition, 1541—dedicates his Couplets to Ip of Guardia, 1556.

Bandello, Matteo, novelist,—b. at Castelnuovo, 1497—Ip of Agen, 1550—b. at Bazas, near Agen, about 1561, 1562.  

b. Novelle, 1554.

a. Rose's Cyc. Dict.  
b. Ersch and Gruber.

Bandinelli, Baccio, sculptor,—b. at Florence, 1487—d. there, 1559, 1560.  

a. Ersch and Gruber.  

Bandoliers,—introduced, after 1732.

Bane, James, ambassador to France, 1325—Ip of St Andrews, 1328—eunuchs David II., 1331—made Lord Chamberlain of Scotland: b. at Bruges, 23 Sep. 1332.

Bangalore, in Hindustan,—carried by assault by Lord Corwallis, 1791.

Bangkok, Siam,—royal residence, since 1710.

Bangorian Controversy. [Hoadly.]

Bangor-Iseod, N. Wales,—massacre of the monks of, 607.

Banim, John, novelist,—b. 1800—d. near Kilkenny, 1 Aug. 1842.  

Tales of the O'Hara Family, 1825.

Bank, Banker, Banking... [Savings Bank.] —[B.C]—State bankers, (savers,) appointed at Rome, 322—Banking resembling ours at Athens, about 500—State Bank at Byzantium, about 340—[A.D]—Bank at Venice founded, 1157—Bank at Barcelona, opened by the Cloth Merchants, about 1350—b. 1401—Bank at Genoa, planned, 1345—fully in operation, 1407—Bank at Amsterdam, established, 1609—Bank at Ham-
land, 1786—b. in London, 2 Feb. 1805. Mourning
Achilles, about 1776.

Banks, Sir Joseph, naturalist, —b. in Lon-
1760—F.S.A., Feb. 1766—F.R.S., 1 May
1766—goes to Newfoundland and Labrador,
1766—naturalist, with Dr Solander, to Captain
Cook's expedition, 26 Aug. 1768 to 12 Jun.
1771—L.L.D. Oxford, 1771—goes to Ireland
with Solander, Aug. 1772—Pres. R.S., 1777—
Bar., 1781—K.B., 1 Jul. 1795—Privy Coun-
cillor, 29 May 1797—Member of Institute

Bannatyne Club—established at Edinburgh,
1827.

Banister, —order discontinued, after 1642?

Banier, (Banner.) Johann Gustav von,
general,—b. at Diirnsholm, about 1596—enters
Swedish army, 1615—serves in Livonia, 1625
—Knt, by Gustavus Adolphus, 1629—coun-
ciller of the kingdom, and general, 1630—com-
mander of a corps after the death of Gustavus,
1632—field-marshal and general-in-chief, in-
vades Bohemia, 1634—defeats the Saxons at
Wittstock, 24 Sep. 1636—takes Torgau, 1636
—ravages Saxony, early in 1639—victory over
the Saxons near Chemnitz, 4 Apr. 1639—in-
vades Bohemia, 1639—40 — again ravages
Saxony, and defeats Picolemi, 1640—un-
successfully besieges Ratibosn, winter of 1641—b.
at Halberstadt, Dec. 1641.


Bannister, John, actor,—b. at Deptford, 12
May 1760—takes leave of the stage, 1 Jun.
1815—b. 7 Nov. 1836.

Bannockburn,—Bruce defeats Edward II.
at, 24 Jun. 1314.

Banns,—publication of, enjoined by 4th
Council of the Lateran, 1215—in England,
regulated by Acts 26 Geo. II. c. 33, 1753;
and 4 Geo. IV. c. 76, 18 Jul. 1823.

Bantam, in Java,—visited by Portuguese,
1511—fort built by Dutch, 1595—English
factory at, 1602—English presidency, 1634—
English factory taken by Dutch, 1662—Eng-
lish factory ceded to them by Charles II.;
abandoned, 1817.

Bantry Bay,—the French fleet attacked by
Admiral Herbert, 1 May 1680—French in-
vading squadron arrives in, 22 Dec. 1796—
returns to France, 27 Dec.

Bapaume, in France,—Gen. Mantuelli
defeats Gen. Failliber, 3 Jan. 1871—town
reoccupied by French, about 10 Jan. 1871.

Baptist, John Gaspar, painter,—b. at Ant-
werp: b. 1691.

Baptiste, Jean. [Monoyer.]

Baptists,—first congregation in England,
1667.

Bar, Confederation of,—formed by Catho-
lites of Poland, 1773—dissolved, 1773.

Bar-le-Duc, in France, [Barrois.],—taken
by the French, summer 1762—head-quarters
of king of Prussia, 26 Aug. 1870.

Baraba, Barabinskaja Steppe,—Russian
colony in, 1764.

Baraband, Jacques, painter,—b. at Aubus-
son, 1772—b. at Lyons, 1809.

Baraguay d' Hilliers, Louis, general,—b.
at Paris, 13 Aug. 1764—enters the army, 1784
—general of brigade, 1793 — serves under
Hoche, 1795—in Italy under Bonaparte, 1796
—general of division, 10 Mar. 1797—in Egypt,
1798—grand officer of Legion of Honour, 14
Jun. 1804—distinguishes himself at Elchingen,
1805—Gov. of Venice, 1808—takes part in
Peninsular war, 1810-11—in Russian cam-
paign, 1812—b. at Berlin, Dec. 1812.

Barallion, Jean Francois, physician, anti-
quar. b. at Nice, 1669, d. 12 Jan.
1743—M. D. Montpellier, 1765—deputy to
National Convention, 1792—one of the pro-
scribed, 1793—member of Council of Five
Hundred, 1796—member of Council of Anc-
cients, 1799—Pres. Legislative body, 1801—
retires to Chambon, 1806—b. there, 14 Mar.
1816.

Barak,—[BC]—Deborah and Barak defeat
Sisera, 1296,* 1406, b. 1392.c?

a Uscher. b Hales. c Clinton.

Baraldi, Giuseppe, bibliographer, gc.,—b.
at Modena, 1778—secretary to Univ., 1799—
sub-librarian of Este Library, 1808—censor,
1825—Protonotary apostolic, by Gregory XVI.,
1837—b. at Modena, 1832.

Baranovius, (Baranovitzik,) Albert, Abp of
Gnesen,—b. 1615, Consilium Provinciarum
regni Poloniae, (1667), 1671.

Barante, Amable Guillaume Prosper, Baron
de Brugiere, historian,—b. at Rim, 7, a 10 b
Jun. 1752—enters the Ecole Polytechnique,
1798—councillor of state, secretary of the In-
terior, 1815—member of the Chamber of De-
puties, 1815—councillor of state, 1816—peer
of France, 5 Mar. 1819—admitted to French
Academy, 2 Nov. 1828—ambassador at Turin,
1830—ambassador at St Petersburg, 1835—
Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, 9 Apr.
1836—retires from public life, Feb. 1848—b.
in Auvergne, 22 Nov. 1866. Tableau de la Lit-
térature française au 18me Siecle, 1868, b. 1869
—Histoire des Ducs de Bourgogne, 1824-28, b.
1825—Des Comtes de Bourbon, 1824-28, b.
1824—Histoire de la Convention Nationale,
1815-53—Translation of Schiller, 1831.

a Eng. Cyc. b Vaperian.

Baratier, Johann Philipp, theologian, his-
toriam, gc.—b. at Schwabach, 19 Jan. 1721—
speaks Latin, French, and German, 1723—b.
at Halle, 5 Sep. a Oct. b 1740. Translation of
Itinerary of Benjamin of Tudele, 1734—Anti-
Artemonius, 1735, or 1737. 
b Biog. Univ.

a Erach and Gruber. b Eng. Cyc.

Barbadoes, island of West Indies,—taken
possession of by Capt. Cataline, for England,
1665—settled by Sir W. Courten, 1662—trade
with, prohibited by parliament, 1650—placed
under protection of the crown, 1665—
head-quarters of governor of Windward Is-
lands, 1669 — hurricanes, Aug. 1674, Aug.
1675, 10 Oct. 1730, 1831 — erected into a
bishopsric, 1842.

Barbanegre, Joseph, Baron, general,—b.
at Pontac, 1772—re-enters the army, 1801
—general of brigade, distinguishes himself at
Wagram, 1809—serves in Russian expedition,

Barbary States. [Algeris, Marocco, Moors, Tripoli, Tunis, &c.]


Barbazan, Arnaud Guilhem de, general, — leader on French side in tournament at Montendre, about 1404—defends Corbeil against Duke of Burgundy, 1417 — captured by Henry V. of England at Melun, 1420—wounded and captured at battle of Bulgnive, 1431 — b., 1432?

Barbacen, Etienne, philologist, — b. at St. Fargeau, 1606 — b. at Paris, 1770. Fabulius et contes francais des XVIe, XIIIe, XIVe et XVie siecles, 1759—Ordine de chevalerie, 1759.


Barberino, Francois de, poet, — b. at Barberino, 1664 — b., 1748.


[Surgeons.]

Barbes, Armand, politician, — b. in Guadeloupe, 1859—goes to Paris, 1830 — imprisoned for conspiracy, Apr. to Sep. 1834 — implicated in attempt of Pieschi, and again arrested, Aug. 1835—with Blanchet and others promotes insurrection of 12 May 1839—sentenced to death, but the sentence commuted to imprisonment for life; liberated, Feb. 1848—member of Constituent Assembly, 1848 — takes part in another attempt at insurrection, and is imprisoned for life, Apr. 1849—liberated by Napoleon III, 1854 — b. at the Hague, 26 Jun. 1870.

Barbeyrac, Jean, jurist, — b. at Beziers, 15 Mar. 1674 — teacher of Belles Lettres at Berli, a Berne, b 1697 — Prof. Law and History, Lausanne, 1711 — Prof. Law, Groningen, 1717 — b. there, 1729— 3 Mar. 1744. b Traité du
Barbian, Alberico, Count de. —takes part in massacre of Cesena, 1 Feb. 1377.—places his company of St. George at service of Urban VI., 1378.—defeats Bretons at Marino, 28 Apr. 1379.—Grand Constable of Naples by Charles III. of Naples, 1384—b. near Perugia, 1409.

Barbian, Giovanni Jacopo, Count de Bell-giosso, —b., 1565.—serves in Netherlands under Duke of Parma, 1591.—accompanies him to France, 1592.—general of the Pope's forces, assists at siege of Rouen, 1592.—distinguishes himself at taking of Cambrai, 1595—enters service of the Emperor, 1603—commands in Hungary, 1603—disgraced, returns to Netherlands: d., 1626.


Barbieri. [Guercino.]

Barbieri, Giovanni Maria, philologist, historian, —b. at Modena, 1519—d. 9 Mar. 1571. Guerra d'Attila, 1568.

Barbos, (Barbosa) Edward, geographical discoverer, —b. at Lisbon, about 1480.—publishes account of his voyage in S. Asia, 1516.—accompanies Magellan, and is assassinated at Zebu, 1 May 1521.

Barbou, Jean, printer, —at Lyons, 1539.

Barbou, Hugues, printer, —at Limoges, 1580.

Barbou, Jean Joseph, printer, —at Paris, 1704—d. 1732.

Barbou, Joseph, printer, —1723-37.

Barbou, Joseph Gerard, printer, —1750-89.

Barbou, Hugues, printer, —1789-1808.

Barbour, (Barber,) John, theologian, historian, poet, —b., 1316—d. 1330.—archdeacon of Aberdeen, 1335.—travelled in England, 1365—d. 1395—d. 1378. The Bruce, about 1375.

Baird, E. James, printer, —at Edinburgh, 1628—granted to General Codrington, about 1695.


Barclay, John, theologian, —b. at Muthill, Perthshire, 1734.—licensed preacher, 27 Sept. 1759.—secedes from the Kirk and founds sect of Bereans, 1772—settles at Edinburgh, 1774—d. there, 29 Jul. 1798.

BARLOWE—BARRI.

—receives Copley Medal, 1825—F.S.A., 1829


Barmann, Georg Nikolaus, poet, translator, b. at Hamburg, 19 May 1785—d. there, 28 Feb. 1850. Theater, 1838—Hamburgische Chronik, 1821.

Barmecides, The,—noble family of Persia, persecuted and slain by Heroum at Raschid, (187, A. H.), 803.

Barnabas, St, Epistle of, (spurious ?) written about 71 or 72, a letter? a. Lardner.

Barnabas, St, Gospel of, spurious, written about 1211-45.

Barnabites, Order of, founded at Milan, 1536, 1533. a. Dufresnoy.


Barnet, in Hertfordshire,—Earl of Warwick defeated and killed by Edward IV., near, 14 Apr. 1471.


Barooch, district, in Hindustan,—conquered by East India Company, 1781—ceded to them by treaty with Dowlut Rao Scindia, Dec. 1803.

Barooch, city,—taken by Akber, 1572.

Barocoio, (Barozo.) [Vignola.]

Barocci, Federigo, painter,—b. at Urbino, 1528—d. at Rome, 1458-52—b. at Urbino, 1612.

Baroda, in Hindustan,—Pillage Guicowar assumes sovereignty of, 1730—treaty between Futtch Singh Guicowar and East India Company, 1780—sequestration of part of the territory by the Company, 1828.

Barometer,—invented by Torricelli, 1643—Pascal's experiment on the Puy de Dôme, 19 Sep. 1648. [Aneroid Barometer.]


Barons, in England,—first summoned as representatives, 1265—created, by letters patent, by Richard II., 1387.

Barons' Wars. [John, and Henry III., Kings of England, Montfort, Simon de, Louis, Dauphin of Evance, etc.]


Barquicimeto, in Venezuela,—founded by Spaniards, 1522—destroyed by earthquake, 1812.

Barackpore, in Hindustan,—mutiny of Sepoys breaks out at, 29 Mar. 1857.

Barramahal, in Hindustan,—ceded to British by treaty of Seringapatam, 1722.


Barrière. [Barère.]


Barri, Gerald de. [Giralduis Cambrensis.]

Barriéades, Journée des, — at Paris, (1.) Henry III. expelled by populace, 12 May 1585—(2.) Disturbances of the Frondiers and Mazarins, 26 Aug. 1648.

Barrier, Treaty of the, — between the Emperor, the King of Great Britain, and States-General of United Provinces, signed at Antwerp, 15 Nov. 1715.


Barrister, act as advocates, about 1600—rules for admission to the bar, adopted by all the inns, 1762—new rules agreed to, 1852.

Barrio, Duchy of Bar, in France—erected as early as 958—takes title of County, 1034—resumes title of Duchy, 1355—united with Duchy of Lorraine, 1431. [Bar le Duc.]

Barros, José de, historian, — b. at Viseu, 1490 or 1496—Governor of Colonies in Guinea, 1522—54—Governor of Maranhon, 1539—d. at Alitern, near Pombal, 20 Oct. 1570. Azia Portoghuesa, 1552—1563.


Barrow's Strait, (Lancaster Sound.)—visited by Daines, 1226—discovered by Baillif, 1616—explored by Parry, 1819.


Barth, Lothring, comted. Ram Alley, or Merry Tricks, 1611.


Barsumas, Nestorius II of Nisibis, — d. 435—485.

Bart, (Barth,) Jean, admiral, — b. at Dunkirk, 1659—1655—enters the French navy, 1671—serves against Holland and England, 1672—97—presented to Louis XIV., 1691—defeats Admiral Vries, and is ennobled, 1694—d. at Dunkirk, 27 Apr. 1702.


Bartos, Guillaume du Salaste de, poet, diplomatist, — b. near Auch in France, 1544—d. of wounds received at battle of Ivry, Jul. 1592. Oeuvres, 1601.

Bartonstein, — Convention of, between Emperor Alexander of Russia and King of Prussia, concluded, 26 Apr. 1807.


Barthélemy, François, Marquis de, peer of France, — b. at Aubagne, about 1750—Plenipotentiary to Switzerland, Dec. 1791—concludes peace with Prussia, 1795—member of the Directory, 1796—imprisoned and exiled, 4 Sep. 1797—escapes to England; Vice-president of the Senate, Count of the Empire, Feb. 1800—peer, officer of the Legion of Honour, 1814—Minister of State, Marquis, 1815—d. 3 Apr. 1830.


Barthez, (Barthes) Paul Joseph, physician,

Bartholdy, Jacob Solomon, diplomatist,—b. at Berlin, 15 May, 1770—goes to Paris, 1801—goes to Dresden, and becomes a Protestant, 1805—serves in Austrian army, 1809—takes office in Prussia, 1812—Member of Congress of Vienna, 1815—b. at Rome, 26 Jul., 1815.

Bartholdy, Felix Mendelssohn. [Mendelssohn.]


Bartholine, (Bartholium,) Erasmus, geometrían,—b. at Roeskild, 13 Aug., 1625—becomes successively Prof. Geometry and Medicine, Copenhagen; b. 5 Nov., 1698. De Comets, 1664,6.

Bartholomeus, Thomas, anatomist, ge.,—b. at Copenhagen, 20 Oct., 1616,a 1619b—M. D., Basel, 1645—Prof. Mathematics, Copenhagen, 1647—Prof. Anatomy, Copenhagen, 1648,b 1649c; his Library and MSS. burnt, 1670—member of Grand Council of Denmark, 1675—b. 4 Dec.,b 1680.b Historiarum anatomicae Centuriae VI., 1643,5–61.

Bartholomew, St, Massacre of,—begins at Paris, 24 Aug., 1572.

Bartholomew, Island of, (W. Indies,—settled by French, 1648—taken possession of by English, 1689—restored to France at Peace of Ryswick, 20 Sep., 1697—ceded to Sweden, 1785.

Bartholomew Fair, London,—established by Rayer (Raherus), 1120—confirmed by charter of Henry I., 1133—suspected by the Plague, 1593, 1605, 1625, 1630, 1665–6—severed from the Church, 1539—becomes fourteen-day fair, after 1660—closed of, about 1685—reduced to three days, 1684—its abolition discussed, 1798—again, 1839—last proclamation of, 1855.

Bartholomites, Order of,—founded, about 1630.


Bartoli, Pietro Santi, painter, engraver,—b. at Perugia, 1635—b. at Rome, 1700.

Bartoli, Giuseppe, antiquary,—b. at Padua, Feb., 1717—Prof. Belles Lettres, Turin, 1745—b. there, about 1790.

Bartolini, Lorenzo, sculptor,—b. at Verona, in Tuscany, about 1777—goes to Paris, 1797—obtains first prize at the Special School, 1803—sent by Napoleon I. to found Academy of Sculpture at Carrara, 1804—settles at Florence, 1815—director of the department for Sculpture in Academy of Fine Arts, after 1815—b. at Florence, 6 Jan., 1850.


Barton, Elizabeth, the Nun of Kent,—becomes known, 1526—declared by the parish priest to be inspired, 1531— instructed by Father Bocking, 1531—takes the veil at Canterbury, 1531—pronounces against divorce of Catherine of Aragon, threatens Henry VIII. with deposition and death, and is arrested and sent to the Tower, 1533—brought before Star Chamber, Nov., 1533—makes a confession at Paul's Cross, Dec., 1533—bill of attainder against her and accomplices, passed, Mar., 1534—beheaded at Tyburn, 21 Apr., 1534.

Barram, John, botanist,—b. at Marpole, in Pennsylvania, 1701—founds first botanic garden in America, before 1740—b., Sep., 1777.


Baruch. [Jewish.]—Baruch, Marc, painter,—fl., 1470–1520. Calling of St Peter and St Andrew, Venice, 1514—Calling of James and John, Venice, 1515.

Basel, (Basle, Bâle,) in Switzerland,—subject to the Alamanii, 406—rises into importance, soon after 450—passes to Franks, about 500—falls to Ludwig the German, 843—destroyed by Magyars, 917—and rebuilt by

Basil, Bishop of; German principality,—forms alliance with Catholic cantons, 1579, 1671, and 1697—with France, 1739, 1777, and 1783—overrun by French troops, 1792—Heli vetic part annexed to France, 1798—German part, by treaty of Campo Formio, Oct. 1797.


Bashan, Rehobams, El Botehin, (Batauae, Trachonitis, Gamaelitis, Anaranitis),—[B C]—subjugated by Cherediaer, 1028—og defeated and slain, country seized by Jews, 1451—a ravaged by Hasael of Syria, about 850—a recovered by Joshi, after 839—granted by Augustus to Herod the Great, after 30—divided at his death, 141—Batauae given to Philip II. (4 A D)—annexed to Syria, 34—given to Herod Agrippa, by Caligula, 37—rebuilt to the empire, 44-53—given by Claudius to Agrippa II., 53. a Ussher.

Bashoe Islands, (E. Indies)—visited by Dampier, about 1690—taken possession of by Spain, 1783.

Bashkirs,—subdued by Czar Ivan the Terrible, about 1536.

Bashuyshen, Heinrich Jacob van, orientalist,—b. at Ham, 26 Oct. 1679—Prof. Oriental languages, Ham, 1701—Prof. Theology, 1703—Prof. Theology, History, and Oriental languages, Zerbst, 1716-58—d. there, 29 or 31 Dec. 1758.

Basientello, in Apylia,—the Emperor Otto II, defeated by Saracens and Greeks, 13 Jul. 932.

Basil, St. the Great, (Basilius), Bp of Cesarea,—b. at Cesarea, Cappadocia, 329, b 326,c—studies at Athens, 321-55—teaches rhetoric at Cesarea, 355—makes his monastic tour in Syria and Egypt, 357—retires to religious seclusion, 358—embassy about Homoeans to Constantinople, 359—returns to his monastery, 360—invited to Julian’s court, 361—presbyter, 362—deposed by Eusebius, 364—restored, 365—Bp of Cappadocia, 370, b 371—d. there, r Jan. 379,b 380, d a Fisch and Gruber. b Biog. Univ. c Eng. Cyc. d Clinton.

Basil, St, Order of,—founded by St Basil in Pontus, about 338—introduced into Western Church, 1057. a Moreri.

Basileides, Gnostic,—fl., about 120-130.

Basilii, B C]—first erected at Rome, by M. Porcius Cato, 184.

Basilia,—authorized Greek version of the Pandect, Code, &c., of Justinian, by Basilii I. and Leo VI., about 876-900—revised, about 945.

Basildes, Epigramm philosopher,—succeeds Dionysius about 200.

Basiliscus, Emperor of the East,—commands against Bulgarians, 463—Consul with Hermeneumus, (1218, A. V. C.) 465—leads expedition against Genseric at Carthage, 468—defeated by Genseric, 468—banished to Heraclea; deposes Zen and is proclaimed Emperor, end of Nov. 475—Consul with Armatus, (1228,) 476—seized and imprisoned in Cappadocia, Jun. or Jul. 477—dies of starvation, winter 477-8.


Basing, (De Basingtoke), John, philologist,—fl., about 1230—introduces Greek numerals in England; b., 1252.

Basing House, in Hampshire,—stormed by Cromwell, 14 Oct. 1645.

Basire, Isaac, theologian,—b. in Jersey, 1607.

Basset Horn,—invented, 1770.

Bassignana, in Piedmont,—Raymond of Carcassone defeated by Marco Visconti, 6 July, 1322—the Piemontese defeated by the French, 27 Sept., 1745.

Basso di Camera,—perfected, 1844.


Basso,—invented, 1539.

Bassoon,—double, invented and used at Handel Commemoration, 1734.

Bassorah, (Basra, Bussorah),—founded by command of Omar, 636—subject to Turkes, from 1668.


Bassus, Cestius, Roman lyric poet,—killed at eruption of Vesuvius, 79.

Bassus, Cassia, writer on agriculture,—fl., 911—959.

Bassus, Saleius, Roman epic poet,—fl., before 100.

Bast, Friedrich Jacob, philologist,—b., about 1772—d. at Paris, 1811. Lettre critique ä M. Boissard, et sur Antonius Liberales, &c., 1805.

Bastarne, (Bastarne),—[BC]—first men
tioned, about 175—defeated and driven over Danube by M. Crassus, 30.

Bastia, in Corsica,—taken by English, 1745—restored to Genoese, 1745—unsuccessfully besieged by Austrians and Piedmontese, 1748—taken by French, 1794.

Bastiat, Frédéric, political economist,—b. at Bayonne, 29 June, 1801,* 1803 ^—visits Eng-
Bastille—Bathyani.


Bastille—Paris, founded by Hugues d'Aubriot, 22 Apr. 1369—completed by addition of four towers, 1383—strengthened by fosse and outer wall, 1634—besieged and taken by Burgundians, 1418—besieged and taken by Henry IV., 1594—besieged, taken, and destroyed by Parisians, 14 Jul. 1789.

Bastions, in Fortification, said to have been invented by Achmet Pasha, 1430— invented by San Michaeli of Verona, 1527.


Batavi,—[B.C.], allies of Rome under Augustus, 31—[A.D.], revolt, and are subdued by Civilis, 69—allied with Frisii, about 295.

Batyavia, (Javæ),—factory at Jaccatra, established by Dutch, 1612—factory at Jaccatra, established by Dutch and made seat of government, 1619—Chinese massacred by Dutch at, 1742—passes into hands of the French, 1811—taken by English, 1811—restored to Dutch by Convention of, 13 Aug. 1814.

Batoryan Republic. [Netherlands.]


Bates, John, musician,—b. at Halifax, 1740—director of orchestra at Handel Commemoration, 1784—b. Governor of Greenwich Hospital, 8 Jun. 1799.


Bath, in Somersetshir. (Aquæ Solis, Salisbur.)—Roman settlement, not before 44—abandoned by Romans, not later than 417—legendary battle of Mons Badonivus, 536—Saxon conquest of, 577—coronation of Edgar at, 973—visited by Queen Elizabeth, 1591—visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales, 1738—riots at, Aug. 1780—visited by Queen Charlotte, 1817—visited by Queen Adelaide, 1 Aug. 1827—visited by Princess Victoria, 1830. Abbey Church, built, 1503-40—repaired, 1572-1610—restoration of, by Scott, commenced, 1864.


Bath, Earl of. [Fultoney, William.]

Bathung, in Tiber, destroyed by earthquake and fire, 11-23 Apr. 1770.

Bathori, Stephen, King of Poland,—b., 1532—elected Prince of Transylvania, 21 May 1571—elected King of Poland, 15 Dec. 1575—resigns Transylvania to his brother Christopher, 1576—crowned with his wife (Anne, sister of Sigismund Augustus) at Cracow, 1576—besieges and takes Polesz, 30 Aug. 1576—in alliance with Sweden makes war on Russia, 1579—makes peace with the Czar and obtains cession of Courland, 1582—b. at Grodno, 13 Dec. 1586.

Bathori, Christopher,—elected Prince of Transylvania, 1576—b. 1581.

Bathori, Sigismund, Prince of Transylvania,—succeeds his brother Christopher, 1581—surrenders his country to Austrians, 1588—in alliance with Emperor Rudolph makes war on Turks, 1595—takes part in campaign of Hungary, 1596—exchanges Transylvania for Oppeln and Ratibor in Silesia, 1597—abandons Silesia and returns to Transylvania, 1598—transfers the principality to his cousin, Cardinal Andrew Bathori, 1599—attempts to recover it after death of Andrew, defeated at Motin, 2 Aug. 1601—b. in prison at Prague, 20, 27 & Mar. 1613.

Baths and Washhouses, Public,—established by Act 9 and 10 Vic. c. 74, 26 Aug. 1846.


Bathurst, in W. Africa,—settled by England, 1816.

Bathurst, in New S. Wales,—settled by England, about 1815—gold discovered at, by Hargraves, 1831.

Bathurst, island in the Arctic Ocean,—discovered by Parry, 1819.

Bathyani, (Bathyani), Count Ludwig,—b. at Pressburg, 1809—enters the Austrian army, 1825—chief minister under Archduke Stephen, Palatine of Hungary, 17 Mar. 10 Sep. 1848.
BATHYANI—BAXTER.

member of Diet at Pesth, Nov. 1843—arrested by Windischgratz, 8 Jan. 1849—shot at Pesth, 6 Oct. 1849.


Baton, (Bath) comic poet, —[B.C.]—fl. about 1840.

Baton, two leaders of insurgents in Dalmatia and Pannonia, 6—9. [Tiberius.]

Batoni, Pompeo Girolamo, painter,—b. at Lucca, 1708—d. at Rome, 4 Feb. 1783, 1786. a

b Erseh and Gruber, and Biog. Univ. [Engl. Cyc.]

Batou. (Batu.) [Mogul Empire.]

Battle Abbey, founded by William I., 1067.

Battle, Trial by,—last waged in Court of Common Pleas, Westminster, 1751—last waged in Court of Chivalry, 1861—last waged in Court of Durham, 1838.

Battus, of Thera. [Cycrene.]

Batuta, Ibn, traveller,—travels in the East, and visits court of Mohammed Toglua, at Deogiri, about 1549.

Baugé, in Anjou,—the Duke of Clarence defeated and killed by the Earl of Buchan at, 22 Mar. 1421.


Bauhin, Jean, botanist,—b. at Basel, 1541—Prof. Rhetoric there, 1566—d. at Montbéliard, 1613. [Historia Plantarum universalis, éc., 1650-1.]


Baumgarten, Alexander Gottlieb, philosopher,—b. at Berlin, 17 Jan. 1714—Prof. Philosophy, Frankfort on the Oder, 1740—d. there, 26 May 1762—Éthiques, 1750.


Baur, Ferdinand Christian, theologian and Biblical critic,—b. near Cannstatt, 21 June, 1792—studies at Tübingen, 1809-14—Prof. at Seminary of Blaubeuren, 1817—Prof. Theology, Tübingen, 1826—d. 2 Dec. 1860. [Symboldik und Mythologie, 1834-24—Der Gegensatz des Protestantismus und Katholizismus (2nd ed.), 1836—Die Christliche Gnosis, 1835—Die Christliche Lehre von der Verhöhung, 1838—Lehrbuch der Christlichen Dogmengeschichte, 1847—Paulus der Apostel Jesu Christi, 1845—]

Kritische Untersuchungen über die Kännischen Evangeli, 1847—Das Christentum und die Christliche Kirche, 1853.

Bautzen, in Saxon, —taken by Prussians, 1757—Napoleon defeats Russians and Prussians at, 21 May, 1813.


a Art de Vérifier les Dates. b Engl. Cyc.

Bavian, in Khurdistan,—rock—sculptures visited and described by Ross, 1847—visited by Layard, Jan. 1850.

Bavius and Mævius, poetasters,—[B.C.]

b Bavius (O., 186, 3), 35, 34. a Biog. Univ. [Bavon, St.—b. at Ghent, 1 Oct. 653, 654, or 657.


BAXTER.—BEATON. 165


Baxter, William, philosopher, antiquary, &c., —b. at Llangollen, 1650—b. 31 May 1723—Glossarium antiquitatum Britannicarum, 1719.

Bay Islands, in Gulf of Mexico,—colony of Great Britain, 17 Jul. 1852.


Bayer, Johann, astronomer, &c.—b. at Augsburg, 1573—d. at Augsburg, 1625. Uranometria, 1603.

Bayer, Gottlieb Siegfried, linguist, &c.—b. at Koenigsberg, 6 Jan. 1694—librarian to the Univ., 1718—Prof. Greek and Roman Antiquities, St Petersburg, 1726—d. there, 21 Feb. 1738. Muscum Stiivenum, 1730—Historia Astronomica, &c., 1734.

Bayeux Tapestry, —discovered in the cathedral of Bayeux, about 1728—removed to Paris, by order of Bonaparte, 1803—restored to the Town Hall of Bayeux, 1804—copied by C. A. Stothard, 1816.


Baylen, Duke of. [Castaños.]


Bayonets,—in use, 1647—introduced in English army, 1652—fitted upon the muzzle by rings, about 1690—fitted upon the muzzle by socket, before 1703.

Bayonne,—taken by Alfonso I., of Aragon, 1131—conference of Charles IX., Catherine of Medici, Elizabeth Queen of Spain, and Duke of Alba, at, May 1565—citadel of, invested by the English, Apr. 1814—Franco-Spanish Exhibition at, opens, 19 Jul. 1864.

Bayonne, Treaty of,—the crown of Spain resigned by Charles IV. to Napoleon I., 5 May 1808.

Bayreuth. [Baireuth.]

Baza, in Spain,—taken from the Moors by Ferdinand V. after seven months' siege, 9 Dec. 1489.

Bazeilles, in France,—burnt by Germans, during the battle of Sedan, 1 Sep. 1870.


Beachy-Head,—English and Dutch fleet defeated by the French off, 10 Jul. 1660.

Beacons,—authority to Trinity House to set up, by stat. 6 Eliz. c. 13, 1565.

Beadan Head, (Biedan-head),—battle of, between Wulfhere and Eswin, 675.*

* A.S. Chron.


Beamunde, (Bampton or Biedon),—battle of, between Saxons and Welsh, 614.*

* A.S. Chron.

Bear-baiting, in England,—prohibited by Act 5 and 6 Wm. IV. c. 69, 9 Sep. 1835.

Béarn, in France,—vice-county of, given to family of Duke of Gascoigne, by Louis le Débonnaire, 819—united to France on accession of Henry IV., 1589.

BEATRICE—BEAUSOUBRE.


Beatrice, (of Lorraine) Duchess of Tuscany—marries Boniface II., Duke of Tuscany, 1566—on his death is regent for her son Frederick, May 1565—marries Godfrey IV., Duke of Lower Lorraine, about end of 1565—arrested by the Emperor Henry III., and carried to Germany, 1565—returns with Godfrey to Tuscany and administers the duchy as guardian of her daughter Matilda, 1567—widow again, 1570—b., 28 Apr. 1576.

Beatriz, asteroid—discovered by De Gasparis, 26 Apr. 1865.


Beauchamp, Joseph, astronomer,—b. at Vesoul, 29 Jan. 1752—enters Order of Bernardines, 1767—at Bagdad, 1781—90—consult at Muscat, 1795—released from prison in Turkey, 1801—b. at Nice, 19 Nov. 1801.


Beaumaris (Daumans's) Islands,—discovered by Roggewein, 1721.


Beaumaris, in Wales,—castle founded by Edward I., 1295—surrendered to General Myton, 2 Oct. 1648.

Beaumont, near Sedan,—Marshal MacMahon defeated by king of Prussia, 30 Aug. 1870.


Beaumont, Sir George Howland, Bart., painter,—b. at Dunmow, 6 Nov. 1653—travels in France and Italy, 1782—M.P., 1790—preseots his pictures to National Gallery, 1826—b. at Coleorton Hall, 7 Feb. 1827.


Beausobre, Isaac de, theologian,—b. at Niort, 8 Mar. 1659—after revocation of Edict of Nantes retires to Holland, 1683—chaplain to Princess of Anhalt-Dessau, 1686—minister to French Protestants at Berlin, 1694—b. there, 6 Jun. 1738. Histoire critique de Mantiché,
1734.—Remarques historiques, critiques, et philosophiques sur le Nouveau Testament, 1742.

Beauvais, Guillaume, numismatist,—b. at Dunkirk, 1698—b. at Orleans, 29 Sep. 1773. Histoire abrégée des Empereurs Romains et Grecs, 1767.

Beauvais, Vincent de. [Vincent.]


Beauviller. [St Aignan, Dukes of.]


Becacelde, (Decencelé De Beckenhams, 2)—Council of, held, 694.


Beccafumi, Domenico, (Mecherino,) painter,—b. at Siena, 1484—1485 —b. there, 1549—living, 1551. a

a Vasari.
b Other authorities.

Beccaria, Giovanni Battista, electrician,—b. at Mondovi, 3 Oct. 1716—studies at Rome, 1732—Prof. Natural Philosophy, Turin, 1748—measures degree of meridian in Piedmont, 1760-74—b. at Turin, 27 May 1781.

Beccaria, Cesare Bonesana, Marquis of, political economist, &c.—b. at Milan, 1735 or 1738—Prof. Political Economy, 1788—b. at Milan, 29 Nov. 1793. Il Cafè, 1764—Trattato dei Delitti e delle Pene, 1764—Plan for Uniformity of Weights and Measures, 1781.

Beche, De la. [De la Beche.]

Becher, Johann Joachim, physician, chemist,—b. at Spira, 1655—1656—b. Prof. Medicine, Mentz, 1666—settles at Heerlen, 1678—d. in London, 1682—1685.

a Rose's Blog, Diet. b Conv. Lex. c Zedler.


Beck. [Bek, Anthony.]


Bedford Level,—charter granted to adventurers in draining, 1634—corporation of, established by Act 15 Car. II. c. 17, 1668—Acts for improving the outfall of the Nene, 1827 and 1839.


Bedford, Paul, Knt., at Cambridge, 1798—first appears at Drury Lane Theatre, 2 Nov. 1824—b. at Chelsea, 11 Jan. 1871.


Beder, (Bider,) in Arabia,—Mohammed defeated the Koreshites at, (2. A. H.) 623.

Bedford, (castle,)—unsuccessfully besieged by Stephen, 1135—surrendered to John, 1136—surrendered to Henry III. and dismantled, 1224.


Beecher, (Bider,) in Hindustan,—acquitted by Aurungzebe, before 1700—conquered by Nizamul-Mulk, of Hyderabad, 1717. [Deccan.]

Beefsteaks, Sublime Society of,—established in London, 1735.

Beer, (alehouses,) in England,—price regulated by 51 Henry III. st. 1, 1266-7, and 23 Hen. VIII. c. 4, a, 5, 1531-2—licence for sale of, required by Act 56 and 5 Edw. VI. c. 25, 1551—first appears duties imposed on, 1643—again, by Act 12 Car. II. c. 23, 1660—duties repealed and new provisions made by Act 1 Wm. IV. c. 61, 16 Jul. 1839—sale of, by retail, regulated by Act 1 Wm. IV. c. 60, 23 Jul. 1836.

Beerhouses, (alehouses,) in England. [Beer,—placed under jurisdiction of Justices of the peace, by Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 2, 1455—further regulated by Acts 2 Jac. I. c. 9, 1604; 4 Jac. I. c. 4 and 5, 1665; 7 Jac. I. c. 10, 1699, and 21 Jac. I. c. 7, 1623; 2 Geo. II. c. 28, s. 11, 1729, and 26 Geo. II. c. 31, 1753—statutes repealed and new provisions made by Act 9 Geo. IV. c. 61, 15 Jul. 1828—further regulated by Acts 1 Wm. IV. c. 64, 23 Jul. 1830; 4 and 5 Wm. IV. c. 85, 15 Aug. 1834; 5 and 4 Vic. c. 61, 7 Aug. 1840; 11 and 12 Vic. c. 49, 14 Aug. 1848; 17, and 18 Vic. c. 79, 7 Aug. 1854; 18 and 19 Vic. c. 118, 14 Aug. 1855; and 32 and 33 Vic. c. 27, 12 Jul. 1856—last Act amended by 33 and 34
BEETHOVEN—BELALL RAJAS.

Vic. e. 29, 14 Jul. 1870—new provisions by
33 and 34 Vic. e. 111, 10 Aug. 1870.

Beethoven, Ludwig von, musical composer, 
b. at Bonn, 17 Dec. 1770—court organist to 
Elector of Cologne, 1785—studies at Vienna 
under Haydn, 1792-94—under Albrechtsberger, 
1794—chapel-master to king of Westphalia, 
1809—meets Goethe at Toplitz, 1812—d. at 
Vienna, 24th Mar. 1827—his remains ex- 
humed and placed in a new vault, Oct. 1863.

Fidelio, 1805—Pastoral Symphony, 1807—M. 
Mound of Olives, 1803—Sinfonia Erotica, 1802— 
Russian Quartets, 1806—Egmont, 1810.


Beech-root sugar—first extracted by Achard, 
1800.

Beegarelli, Antonio, modeller,—b. at Modena, 
about 1548—d. about 1566.

Beggars. [Vagabonds.]

Behgards, Degguards, Beguins. (Beseki, 
Bocasoti, Tertiaries, Fratrieche, Brethren of the 
Free Spirit,)—convent at Vilvoorden founded, 
1065—first society formed at Nivelle, 1226 or 
1207—censured by Council at Viemme, (‘Clementia,’) 
1311—relieved by Pope John XXII., 
1324—persecuted in Germany by Charles IV., 
about 1369.

Behaim. [Behem.]

Beham, Albert von, Archdeacon of Pas- 
sat,—joint legate of Gregory IX. in Germany, 
1239—excommunicates many adherents of 
Frederick II., 1240—repulsed by Duke of 
Bavaria, 1242—attends Council of Lyons, 
1245—driven from Bavaria, 1248.

Beham, (Bochem) Hans Sebald, painter, 
engraver,—b. at Nürnberg, 1500—d. at 
Frankfort, about 1550.

Beham, (Bochem) Bartel, (Bartlemy),— 
painter, engraver,—b. at Nürnberg, about 1496, 
1502—d. at Nürnberg, about 1540. a

Bersch and Graber, and Nagler. c Doublemayer.

Behar, in Hindustan,—conquered by Kutub- 
udin, about 1202—conquered by Altamsh, 1225 
—re-annexed to Delhi, by Secander Lodı, about 
1500—independent under Deria Khan Lohani, 
before 1526—Mohammed Shah Lohani submits 
to Baber, 1528—seized by Sultan Mahomed 
Lodı, and recovered by Baber, 1529—seized by 
Shere Khan, about 1531-5—recovered by 
Humayun, 1538—seized again by Sher Khan, 
1538—occupied in part by Akbar, after defeat 
of Sher Khan II., 1560—re-annexed to Mogul 
Empire, (984, A. H.) 1576—mutiny of troops, 
1577—suppressed by Aziz, 1580—acquired by 
Shah Jahan in his rebellion, (1033,) 1624.

a Elphinstone.

Behem, (Bichain) Martin, navigator, geo- 
grapher,—b. at Nürnberg, about 1430 or 1436— 
goes to Portugal, 1438-40—accompanies 
Diego Can on his voyage, 1438-85—revists 
Nürnberg, 1492, 1491 b—constructs a terrest- 
trial globe, about 1492—returns to Fuyal, and 
lives in retirement, 1494-1506—d. at Lisbon, 
29 July 1506.

b Bleg. Univ. 138 Ersch and Graber.

Behistun,—cuneiform inscription of, copied 
by Rawlinson, 1837—facsimile and translation 
by Rawlinson, 1846.

Behmen, Jacob. [Bohm.]

Behn, Aphara, dramatist,—b. at Canterbury, 
about 1644—goes to Antwerp and discovers 
project for burning English war-ships in the 
Thames and Medway, 1666—d., 16 Apr. 1689.

Behnes, William, sculptor,—b. in England, 
about 1790—student at the Royal Academy, 
1816—d. in Middlesex Hospital, Jan. 1864.

Behring Island, in North Pacific Ocean,— 
discovered by Behring, 3 Nov. 1741.

Behring Strait,—passed through by Beh- 
ring, 1728—crossed by him. Jun. to Jul. 1741— 
discovered and crossed by Captain Cook. Aug. 
at Sep. 1778.

Behring, (Bering), Vitna, geographical 
discoverer,—entera Russian navy, 1744—sets out 
from St Petersburg on Kantschatka voyage of 
discovery, Feb. 1725—sets out from Nischnei 
Kantschatka Ostrog, 20 Jul. 1728—2nd voy- 
age, 1729—3rd voyage, 1733-41—d., 8 Dec. 
1741.

Beirut. [Berytus.]

Beja, in Portugal, (Fax Julia,)—taken by 
the Moors, 1162.

Bejapoar, (Bijapur), in Hindustan, [Dec- 
can.].—Eusof Adil Shah revolts, and 
establishes dynasty in, (895, A. H.) 1486—Eusof 
loses Goa to the Portuguese, about 1500? and 
retakes it—Ismael Adil Shah succeeds, (915,) 
1510—Ismael loses Goa, 1510—combination 
with Ram Raja against Ahmednagar, 1530— 
Mallik Adil Shah, (941,) 1534—Ibrahim 
Adil Shah, (965,) 1557—combination against Ram Raja, 
Carnatic, 1565—with Ahmednagar attacks 
Goa and Chaul, 1570—Ibrahim Adil Shah II., 
(987,) 1579—Ibrahim interferes in affairs of 
Ahmednagar, and Akbar in his, (1004,) 
1595—combination with Ahmednagar against 
Akbar, 1596.

Bek, (Bekk), Antony de, Br of Dunham,— 
Archdeacon of Durham, 1279—d., Jul. 1283— 
administrator of Scotland, summer 1290—am-
assador from Edward I. to the Emperor, 1294 
takes part with Edward I. in expedion 
against the Scots, Mar. to Apr. 1296—commands 
division of cavalry at Falkirk, 1298—excom- 
municates and deprives the Prior of Bolton, 
1300—cites to Rome, by Pope Boniface, and 
obeys his yovour: named Patriarch of Jeru- 
salem by Pope Clement, 1305—deprives a 
second time of his see by the king, 1306—re- 
stored by Edward II., and made sovereign of 
the Isle of Man for life, 1307—d. at Elyham, 3 
Mar. 1311.

Bekker, Balthasar, theologian,—b. at Met-
slawier, Friesland, 20 Mar. 1634—studies at 
Gröningen, 1650—D.D., 1666,a 1665 b—minis-
ter at Amsterdam, 1679-92—d., 11 Jun., b 
1698. a Blog. Univ. b Blog. Woordenboek.

Bel, (Belius,) Matthias, historian,—b. at 
Orsova, 24 Mar. 1634—rector of school at 
Presburg, 1714—d. there, 1749. Notitia 
Hungariae, etc., 1735-42.

Bela. [Hungary.]

Belall Rajas, Carnata,—dynasty founded, 
about 1050—subverted by Mohammedans, 
1310 of 1311.
Belchite, in Spain,—Spaniards defeated by General Suchet, 18 Aug. 1809.

Belgic, in Ireland,—founded by Sir Arthur Chichester, about 1605,—obtains charter of incorporation, 1611,—supports cause of William III., 1689—90,—cotton-spinning by machinery introduced, 1777,—the linen manufacture, 1808,—riots at, on installation of statue of O'Connell, 8—19 Aug. 1864. Queen's College, opened, Nov. 1849.—Royal Academy Institution, incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1810.

Belfast, (Belfast,) in Ulster,—invested by Germans, 3 Nov. 1870.—bombardment begins, 3 Dec.—unsuccessful attempt of Gen. Bourbaki to raise the siege, 15—17 Jan. 1871,—forts at Haut Perches and Basle Perches taken, 8 Feb. —armistice concluded, 14 Feb.—capitulates, 16 Feb.—resolved to France on cession of Alsace to Germany, 26 Feb. 1871.


Belgrade, (Singidunum,)—attempted by Amurath II., 1440,—besieged by Mohammed II., successfully defended by Huniades, 22 Jul. 1456,—taken by Solymán II., (927, A. H.) 9 Aug. 1521,—recovered by Imperial army, 6 Sep. 1688,—retaken by Turks, 1690,—unsuccessfully attempted by Austrrians, 1693,—ceded to Turkey by Treaty of Carlowitz, 1699,—besieged by Prince Eugène, 1716,—Eugène defeats Turks near, 16 Aug. 1717,—surrendered to Eugène, 19 Aug. 1717,—left in possession of Austria by Peace of Passarowitz, 1718,—successfully attacked by Turks, 1739,—restored to the Porte, 1739,—surrendered to Laudon, 8 Oct. 1789,—given up to Turks at Peace of Sistova, 1791,—occupied by Count George, 1806—13,—bombarded by Turks, Jun. 1862,—cession of, to Servia, evacuated by Turks, 18 Apr. 1867,—Peace of,—the Emperor cedes Belgrade and Servia to the Porte, 22 Sep. 1739.

Bell, Bernard Forest de, military engineer,—b. in Catalonia, 1697,—serves under Prince de Conti in Italy, &c., 1744 and 1746,—member of Academy of Sciences, 1756,—Inspector of arsenals, 1758,—Inspector-general of Mines, 1759,—b. at Paris, 8 Sep. 1761.—Sommaire d'un Cours d'architecture militaire, 1729.—Architecture Hydraulique, 1737—39.—Dictionnaire Partatif de l'ingenieur, 1755.


Beliza, [Beliza.]


Bell, Andrew,—b. at St. Andrews, 1753,—1752,—minister at Madras, 1789,—undertakes management of schools for the Poor in London, 1807,—b. at Cheltenham, 27 Jan. 1832.—Experiment in Education made at the Male Asylum of Madras, 1797.


Bell, Henry, mechanician,—b. in Scotland, 7 Apr. 1767,—constructs a steam-vehicle for the Clyde, Jan. 1812,—b. at Helensburgh, 14 Nov. 1830.
Bell, John, (Bell of Auchtermonty,) physician, traveller,—b. at Auchtermonty, Scotland, 1691—goes to St. Petersburg, Jul. 1714—accompanies Russian army to Derbent, 1722—returns to Scotland, 1723—returns to St. Petersburg, 1734—envoy to the Porte, 1737—returns to Scotland, 1746—b. at Auchtermonty, 1 Jul. 1780. Travels, 1753.


Bell (Inchcape) Rock, Scotland,—lighthouse built on it, 1711.


Bellair, Maryland, U.S.,—Sir Peter Parker deputes Americans to, and is killed, 50 Aug. 1813.

Bellamy, Jacob, poet,—b. at Plushing, 12 Nov. 1575—enters High School of Utrecht, 1782—b., 11 Mar. 1786. Vaderlandsche Gezangen, 1785.


Bellay, Guillaume du, Seigneur de Laux, statesman, geologist,—b., near Montmirail, about 1401—Viceroy of Piedmont, 1537—b. at St. Symphorien, Jan. 1543.


Bellegarde, fortress, in France,—taken by Spaniards, 1674—recovered by Count de Schomburg, 1675—bombardeed and taken by Spaniards, Apr. 10 to 14 Jun. 1737—retaken by French, under Dugommier, 17 Sep. 1794.


Belleisle, Louis Charles Armand Fouquet, Count of, general, (Chevalier de Belleisle),—b. at Age, 1693—takes Traerbach, 8 Apr. 1734—assists in defence of Prague, 1742—killed at attack on the Col d’Assiette, 19 Jul. 1746.


Bellendeen, William,—Prof. Humanity, Univ. of Paris, 1602. Bellendemia de Statu, 1615.

Bellini, Giovanni, (Giambellini), painter,—b. at Venice, 1426—a, 1424—b. paintings, 1464-1516 c—b. there, 20 Nov. 1516, a, 1514, b. 1610. a Biog. Catalogue. b Eresch and Gruber.


Bellini, Jacopo, (Ginevino), painter,—b. at Venice, about 1350-1400—b., 1470.


Bellini, Filippo, of Urbino, painter,—fl., about 1594.


Bellmann, Karl Michael, poet,—b. at Stockholm, 4 Feb. 1741—Court Secretary, 1775—b., 11 Nov. 1796. a Bellona,—[a C]—first temple at Rome, by Appius Claudius Caecus, after 296.

Bellona, asteroid,—discovered by Luther, 1 Mar. 1854.


Bells,—introduced in churches by Paulinus, Bp of Nola, about 400—church bells, first mentioned in England by Bede, who died 735—baptism of, introduced before 800.
Belluno, Victor Perrin, Duke of, Marshal and Peer of France, —b. at La Manche, 1766—enters the army, 1788—serves at siege of Toulon, 1793—in campaign of Italy, 1799—wounded at Jena, 1806—Marshal of France at Friedland, 1807—commander in Russian campaign, 1812—Minister of War, 1821—retires, 1830—d. Mar. 1841.

Bellutus, L. Sicinius, —[B. C.]—leads plebeians in session to Mons Sacer, 494.—Tribe, pleb., (one of the first,) 494.—Ed. pleb., 492 and 491.


Bellocheaux, Belochochtan, —establish themselves in the country, under Nasir Khan, 1739—separation of Sind, 1779—harass British forces in Afghan war; expedition sent against them, 1806.


Belsham, William, historian, —b. about 1753—d. at Hammersmith, 17 Nov. 1827. History of Great Britain, 1806.


Bem, Joseph, general, —b. at Jarnow, in Galicia, 1795—serves in French army under Davoust, 1812—Captain, 1819—Major in Polish army, 1830—commandos in Hungarian army against Austrians, 1848—takes Hermannstadt, Crasnotad, and repuls the Austrians and Russian forces, Mar. 1849—at battle of Temesvar, 8 Aug. 1849—d. at Aleppo, 10 Dec. 1850.


Bemmell, Willem van, painter, —b. at Utrecht, 10 Jun. 1630—d. at Nurnberg, a Wahrd, 1678—1676—d. 10 Nov. 1708, 1706—B. Biog. Univ.

Benacii, Lake, Italy, (Lago di Garda,) —Claudius defeats Alamanini near, 268.

Benares, Hindustan, —conquered by Mohammedans, 1192—governed by British, since 1775—mutiny at, 4 Jun. 1837.

Benbow, John, admiral, —b. at Shrewsbury, about 1650—Captain R. N., 1689—commands squadron sent against St Malo, Nov. 1695—commands squadron in West Indies, 1699—Vice-Admiral, 1700—d. at Port Royal of wound received in naval fight, 4 Nov. 1702.

Bencocen, Sumatra.—English settlement, 1685—destroyed by French, 1760—given up to Dutch, in exchange, 1825.

Benda, Franz, violinist, —b. at Altbenatka, Bohemia, 1709—in the service of Crown Prince of Prussia, 1733, 1740—royal concert-master, 1771—d. at Potsdam, 7 Mar. 1786, a 1758—d. 

Ersch and Gruber. Conv.-Lex.

Benda, George, musician and composer, —b. at Altbenatka, 1721—violinist in chapel of Frederick II., 1742—chapel-master to Duke of Gotha, 1748—goes to Italy, 1760—resigns his office, about 1778—d. at Kestritz, 6 Nov. 1795.

Bender, in Basarabia.—Charles XII. takes refuge at, Jul. 1709—stormed by Russians, 1771—given up to Turkey by treaty of Kutschk-Kaimarji, 21 Jul. 1774—taken by Russians, 1809—restored to Turkey by peace of Jassy, 1810—falls to Russians, by treaty of Bucharest, 1812.

Benedetti, Alessandro, physician, —b. at Padua, about 1495—d. after 1511, a 1535,—b. about 1525.—De Testamento Ferebr, 1493—Anatomie, 1493—De omnium a capite ad calem morborum crassis, signis, &c., 1500.


Benedict, St., of Anicene, monastic reformer, —b. in Languedoc, about 750—enters a monastery in Burgundy, 774—founds one in Languedoc, about 782—d. near Aix-la-Chapelle, 11 Feb. 821.

Benedict, St., founder of the Benedictine Order, —b. at Nursia, Spoleto, 480—sent to study at Rome, about 492—retrieves to a cavern at Subiaco, about 494—plotted against by Florentius, withdraws to Monte Cassino, 528—draws up 'Rule' of his Order, about 529—d. at Monte Cassino, 21 Mar. 543, 543, 547, 547? Benedictine Order, —founder by St. Benedict, 528—introduced into England, by St.Augustine, about 600.

Benedict Biscop, Abbot of Wearmouth, —visits Rome, 653 and 665—founds monastery at Wearmouth, about 674—visits Rome, about 678—founds monastery at Jarrow, 682—d. at Wearmouth, 12 Jan. 699, 4 690.—B. D. of B. D.


Benedict II., Bp of Rome, —succeeds Leo II., 684—d. 685.

Benedict III., Bp of Rome, —succeeds Leo IV., 855—d. 8 Apr. 858.
BENEDICT IV.—BENGAL.


—Pope,—elected by Romans in opposition to Leo VIII., 14 May 964—deposed and exiled by Emperor Otto, 964—b. at Hamburg, 5 Jul. 965.

—Pope,—succeeds John XII., end of 972—strangled at Rome, 974.

  a Pagl.  b Charters.

—Pope,—succeeds Sergius IV., 1012—driven from Rome, takes refuge with Emperor Henry II., 1012—restored by Emperor, crowns him at Rome, 14 Feb. 1014—obtains victory over Saracens in Tuscany, 1016—visits Emperor, 1020—b., 1024.

—Pope,—b. about 1024 (?)—succeeds John XIX., 1033—driven away by Romans, restored by Emperor Conrad, 1038—again expelled, early in 1044—restored, 1044 sells pontificate to John Gratian, (Gregory VI.) 1044—resumes it on death of Clement II., 8 Nov. 1047—finally abdicates, 17 Jul. 1048.


—Pope, (Nicholas, Cardinal of Ostia)—succeeds Boniface VIII., 22 Oct. 1303—b. at Perugia, 6 or 7 Jul. 1304.


  a Muratori.  b Pagl.

Benefices. [Provisors, Statute of.]

Benefice of Clergy,—regulated by statutes, 4 Hen. VII. c. 13, 1439; 4 Hen. VIII. c. 2, 1512; 28 Hen. VIII. c. 1, 1536; 18 Eliz. c. 7, 1575—b. allowed to women, by stats. 3 Wm. and Mar. c. 9, 1691; 4 Wm. and Mar. c. 24, s. 13, 1692; 6 and 7 Wm. and Mar. c. 11, 1695—ceremony of reading aboleished by stat. 5 and 6 Ann. c. 6, 1706—abolished by stat. 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 28, 21 Jun. 1827; and 4 and 5 Vic. c. 22, 12 Jun. 1841—abolished in Ireland by stat. 9 Geo. IV. c. 54. s. 12, 15 Jul. 1828.

Beneventum, Benevento, in Italy.—[B C]—Roman colony, 268—Hanno defeated by Romans near, 214—his camp stormed by Q. Fulvius, 212—[A D]—taken by Totila, 542—erected into a duchy by Narses, about 552—by Alboin, king of the Lombards, 571—by Autharius, about 590—falls under dominion of Lombards, 590—besieged by Constans, 663—title of Prince assumed by Arigisius after fall of Lombard kingdom, 774—Capua and Salerno separate from the duchy, about 845—sacked by Otto II., 981—conquered by Normans, 1074—falls to the Popes on death of Landulfus, 1077—blockaded by Frederick II., 1240—surrenders, its walls demolished, 1241—Manfred, king of Sicily, defeated and killed by Charles of Anjou near, 26 Feb. 1266—Talleyrand made Prince of, by Napoleon, 1806—restored to the Pope, 1815. Councils of, 1 Aug. 1059; Aug. 1087; 28 Mar. 1091; 12 Oct. 1108; Apr. 1117; 10 Mar. 1119.  
  a Art de Vérifiler les Dates.  b Enayc. Mod.  c Kington.


Bengal, (Gour)—independent under the Pala kings, from about 850 to near 1100—conquered by Mohammedans, under Kuth u din, 1203—by Altamsh of Delhi, 1225—invased by Moguls from Tibet, 1244—revolt of Togral suppressed by Bulbul, 1270—revolts and is lost by the Emperors of Delhi, about 1340—becomes a separate kingdom under Fakhru u din, 1340—about 739, A. H.) 1338—Ala u din, (741,) 1340—Haz-i Elias (Shams u din), (743,) 1342—invased by Firuz Toghilak, 1353 and 1372—Independence acknowledged, 1356 and 1372—Sicandeh, (759,) 1357—Ghielas u din, (760,) 1367—Sultan u Salatin, (775,) 1374—Shams u din II., (785,) 1383—Raja Kans, Huindu zemindar, usurps, (786,) 1386—Fit Mal, (785,) 1389—u din, (785,) 1395—Ahmed, (812,) 1399—Nash-i din, (830,) 1399—Nasir, (830,) 1426—Barbak, (832,) 1428—Euros, (849,) 1445—Putrit, (806,) 1461—Shahzadeh, (886,) 1481—Firuz, (886,) 1481—Mahmud, (899,) 1493—Mozaffar, (900,) 1494—Ala u din II., (904,) 1497—Nasarat, (927,) 1521—defated by Baber, 1529—Mahmud, (940,) 1534—invased by Shah Khan, about 1535—conquered by Shir Khan, (Shir Shah,) (945,) 1537—invased by Humayun, Jul. 1538—recovered by Shir Khan, 1540—invased, recovered and divided by Shir Khan, 1541—Selim, (953,) 1545—Adil, (955,) 1548—Cuttaque and parts of Orissa acquired, about 1550—Bahadur, (961,) 1553—revolt of


Benin, Bight of,—first visited by Portuguese, about 1650—first visited by English, 1553. Benjamin of Tudela, Rabbi, traveller,—fl., about 1160—d. at Saragossa, about 1173.

Benkelsz, Willem,—discovers art of preserving herrings in barrels, about 1416—d.—at Biervliet, 1449—his tomb visited by Charles V. and Queen of Hungary, 30 Aug. 1536.

Benningen, Konraad van, statesman—b. at Amsterdam, 1622—syndic, 1630—ambassador to Sweden, 1652—ambassador to France, 1660—goes to England, 1670—retires from office, 1686—d., 1693.

Benningen, Bentin Levin Augustin Theophilus, general.—b. in Hanover, 16 Feb. 1745—serves in Russian army against Poles, 1704—Governor of Lithuania, 1705—serves in French war, 1705-17—c. in Hanover, 3 Oct. 1786.


Benoit, Rene, theologian,—b. at Lavernieres, near Angers, 1521—accompanied Mary Stuart to Scotland, 1561—excluded from the Faculty for his version of the Bible, 1 Oct. 1572—Prof. Theology, Coll. of Navarre, 1587—Confessor to Henry IV., 1591—Ip of Troyes, 1594-1604—d. at Paris, 7 Mar. 1608.

Bensington, Offa defeats Cynwulf at, 775.


History and Antiquities of the Conventual and Cathedral Church of Ely, 1771.


Bentinck, Lord William George Frederick Cavendish, (Lord George Bentinck, politician), —b. 27 Feb. 1802—M. P., King's Lynn, 1827—leader of the 'country party,' 1846—d., 21 Sep. 1848.

Bentivoglio, Ercole, poet,—b. at Bologna, 1506—d. at Venice, 6 Nov. 1573.

Bentivoglio, Giovanni,—proclaimed by the people Sovereign of Bologna, 23 Mar. 1401—killed by the people, 27 Jun. 1402.

Bentivoglio, Giovanni II., —b., about 1438—chief of republic of Bologna, 1462—proscribes the Malvezzi family, 1488—retires to Milan, 2 Nov. 1506—d. there, 1508.


Benvenuto, Giovanni Battista. [Ortolano.] Benyowski, (Benyowski.) Mauritus Augustus Count of,—b. in Hungary, Jan. 1741—centers Austrian army, 1755—at battle of Lowositz, 1756—at battle of Prague, 1757—in England, 1767—joins the confederation of Bar, at Warsaw, Jul. 1767—general, serves against Russians, 1768—captured by Russians at Szuza and sent to Kamchatka, 1770—escapes, May 1771—joins French settlement in Madagascar, 1774—driven from the island, 1779—conducts American trading expedition to Madagascar, 1784—falls in combat with French there, 23 May 1786.


Benzel, Erich, the younger, Auw of Upsala,—b. at Upsala, 27 Jan. 1675—Librarian there, 1702—D.D., 1719—assists in founding Academy of Sciences, 1720—Abp of Upsala, 1742—d. there, 23 Sep. 1743.

Benzol,—discovered by Faraday, 1825.

Beranbyrsg,—combat between Britons and Saxons at, 556.

Bérand, Laurence, Jesuit, mathematician,—b. at Lyons, 5 Mar. 1704, b. 1703—Prof. Mathematics and Director of Observatory, 1740—d., 26 Jun. 1777.

—Rose's Biog. Dict. b Biog. Univ.


Béar, kingdom of,—founded by Fatemeh Ullah, (880, a. n. 1434—Alla-ud-din takes title of king, 910, 1504—Deria, about 938), 1520—vassal to Guzerat, about 1530—Burhan Imai, perhaps, 1560—merged in Ahmadnagar, (980, 1572—claims of Ahmadnagar surrender to Akbar by Bahadur, 1556. [Deccan.]

Berbers. [Morocco.]

Berbice, S. Americk,—settled by Dutch, 1616,—about 1580—attacked by French, 1650 and 1712—negotiated, 1756—surrendered to British, 1766—restored to Dutch by treaty of Amiens, 1822—taken possession of by British, 1803—ceded to England by treaty of Paris, Aug. 1814—united with Demarara and Essequibo, 1831. [Guyana, British.]


Berchtold, Loopold, Count von, philanthro-

BENVENUTO—BERG. 175

pist,—b. in Germany, 1758—b. in Moravia, 26 Jul. 1809.

Berengaria. [Richard I., King of England.]

Berengario, Jacopo, anatomist,—Prof. Anatomist and Surgery, Bologna, 1520—d. at Ferrara, 1550.

Berengarius, (Berengar,) theologian,—b. at Tours, about 1000—archdeacon of Angers, 1039—begins to propagate his doctrines, about 1045—writes to Lanfranc, 1049—excommunicated by synod of Rome, 1056—summoned to Council of Vercelli, refuses to appear, is condemned for heresy, and excommunicated, 1059—condemned by Councils of Paris and Brieonne, 1051—retracts, at Council of Tours, Apr. 1054—retracts again at second Lateran Council, Apr. 1059—withdraws his recantation, 1059—again appears at Council of Rome, and is acquitted by Gregory VII., Feb. 1079—d. at St Cosmas, near Tours, 6 Jan. 1083.

Berenger. [Fruili, Dukes of.]

Berenice, (Beri, Beorlins, B.)—b. 28—marries her uncle, Heroz of Cholus, and after his death lives with her brother Agrrippa, 48—marries Polemin of Cilicia, 48—Paul defends himself before her, 60, 69—intercedes for Jews with Gessus Florus, 65—at Rome, 75.

a Smith's Dict. b Biog. Univ.

Berenice,—[B C]—marricls Antiochus Theos, of Syria, 249,—252—divorced by him, 247—murdered at Daphne, 246. b a Smith's Dict.

b Biog. Univ. c Erich and Gruber.

Berenice,—[B C]—marries Ptolemaeus Euergetes, about 248,—246—murdered by her son Ptolemaeus Philopator, 221, a 216, b

a Smith's Dict. b Biog. Univ. c Erich and Gruber.

Berenice, (Cleopatra)—[B C]—Queen of Egypt, succeeds her father, Ptolemaeus Lathyrus, marries Alexander II., and is murdered by him, 81.

Berenice,—[B C]—Queen of Egypt, elected on expulsion of her father, Ptolemaeus Auletes, 58—put to death by Auletes, on his restoration, 55.

Beresford, William Carr, Viscount, general,—b. 2 Oct. 1768—serves in Nova Scotia, 1786—brigadier-general, commands expedition against Buenos Ayres, 1806—takes possession of Madeira, 1807—organizes Portuguese army, 1808—invests fortress at Badajoz, 4 May 1811—deaths Soult at Alburca, 16 May 1811—wounded at battle of Salamanca, 1812—contributes to victories of Vittoria and Bayonne, 1813—takes heights of Toulouse, 10 Apr. 1814—Field-marshal of Portugal, Duke of Elvas, and Baron Beresford, 1814—envoy to Brazil, 1814 and 1815—Viscount, 1823—Master-general of the Ordinance, 1825—d. in Kent, 8 Jan. 1854.

Beresina, river in W. Russia,—passage of, by Napoleon I., 26—27 Nov. 1812.

Berg—County and Duchy of, in Germany,—first line of Counts, from about 1065—1348 devolves on Prince (Duke) of Juliers, 1348—raised to duchy by Emperor Wenceslas, 1380—principality of Juliers incorporated, about 1435—held by Dukes of Cleves, 1515—1609—claim to, disputed by Elector of Brandenburg

Berga, Peter,—incites Felton to post Papal Bull against Queen Elizabeth on gates of Episcopal palace, London, 1570.

Bergamo, Bergomanu, in Italy,—burnt by Attila, 496—destroyed by Hungarians, about 900—joins Lombard League against Barbarossa, 1167—independent by Peace of Constance, 1184—joins second Lombard League against Frederick II., 1226—taken by the Visconti of Milan, about 1290?—united with republic of Venice, 1428, a 1447 b—occupied by French, 1509-15—part of Cisalpine Republic by treaty of Campo Formio, 17 Oct. 1797—assigned to Austria, 1814—ceded to Sardinia by treaty of Zurich, 1859.

a Eneye, Mod. b Meyer Conv.-Lex.

Bergen, Norway,—merchants of Hanne Towns settle at, 1278—their privileges extended by King Magnus Smek, 1343—' Hanseatic Con- toir' established, about 1435—burnt down, 1488—supremacy of Hanseatic merchants destroyed by Frederick II. of Denmark by the 'Offense Recess,' 25 Jul. 1560—burnt down, 19 May, 1702.


Bergen, in Westphalia,—Marshal de Broglie defeats Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick at, 13 Apr. 1759.


Bergen, (Berchem,) Nicolas, painter, —b. at Haarlem, 1624—d. there, 18 Feb. 1653.


Berhampore, Burhampore, Hindustan,—besieged by Shah Jehan, 1625.

Bering. [Behring.]

Berington, Joseph, historian,—b. in Shropshire, about 1743—d. at Buckland, Berks, 1 Dec. 1827. Literary History of the Middle Ages, 1814—History of Abelard and Heloise, 1778—Memoirs of Gregorio Ponzani, 1795.


Berkeley, Sir Robert, Justice of the King's Bench,—b. at Worcester, 1534—enters Middle Temple, 1600—called to the bar, 1608—Sergeant-at-law, 1627—King's Serjeant, Apr. 1627—Kut, Justice of King's Bench, Oct. 1642—subscribes opinion in favour of legality of Ship Money, 30 Nov. 1635—delivers opinion against Hambden, 1673—bought and arrested on the bench, 13 Feb. 1641—tried and fined, 9 Sep. 1643—d. 5 Aug. 1656.


Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire,—given to Robert Fitzhardinge by Henry II., about 1150—Edward II. murdered at, 21 Sep. 1357—besieged and taken by Cromwell, Sep. 1643.


Bermudas, Sommers’ Islands,—discovered by Juan Bermudez, 1522, b. 1527,—visited by Henry May, 1593,—visited by Sir George Sommers (Summers), 1609,—settled by English, 1612. a Erich and Gruber. b Eneye, Mod.

Berdanotte. [Charles XIV., King of Sweden.]

Bernard, St., Abbott of Clairvaux,—b. at Fontaines, in Burgundy, 1091,—enters monastery of Citeaux, 1113,—founds and becomes Abbott of Monastery of Clairvaux, 1115—visits Paris and the Grande Chartreuse, 1125—at-


Bernard, Simon,—arrested in London as accomplice in Orsini conspiracy, 14 Feb. 1628—found guilty at Paris, 26 Feb.—tried at Old Bailey and acquitted, 11-17 Apr. 1628.

Bernard, Mount St., in the Alps,—crossed by Napoleon, 17-20 May 1800. Monastery of, founded by St Bernard of Menthon, about 960-70.

Bernardin, St., of Siena,—b. at Massa Carrara, 8 Sep. 1350—joins the brotherhood in hospital of La Scala, Siena, 1396—Franc- ciscan, 1425—vicar-general for Italy, 1438—b. at Aquila, Abruzzo, 20 May 1444—canonized by Nicholas V., 1450.

Bernardines, Order of,—founded by St. Bernard at Clairvaux, 1115—appear in Eng- land, about 1125. a Tanner.


Bernberg, County of, [Anhalt,—separ- ated from Anhalt on death of Henry the Old, 1252-1509.

Berne, city and canton, Switzerland,—free imperial city, by Emperor Frederick II., May 1218—unsuccessfully attacked by Rudolph of Hapsburg, 1268—joins Swiss Confederation, 1352—burnt down, 1405—conquers part of Aargau, 1415—takes part in resistance to Charles the Bold, 1476—adopts the Reformation, 1528—takes the Pays de Vaud, 1536—taken by French, 5 Mar. 1798—made separate canton by Bonaparte, (Act of Mediation) 1803—enlarged by territories of Bp of Basel, 1815—new constitution, 1831—made sovereign canton, 1847. University of, founded, 1834.


Berni, Francisco, (Berni or Bernini, ) poet,—b. at Lampaechichi in Tuscany, about 1498? goes to Rome, about 1517—loses everything at sack of Rome, 1527—b. at Florence, 26 Jul. 1536, b. 1543, b Orlando Immanorato di Doba- do, remodelled, 1543—PoeceBurlesche, 1538. a Molini. b Other authors.

Bernicia, Kingdom of,—founded by Ida, 547—united with Deira, about 600. [North- umbria.]

Bernier, François, traveller, historian,— 12
BERNINI—BERY.


Bernis, François Joachim de Pierres, Count de Lyon, Cardinal de—b. at St Marcel, 22 May 1715—ambassador to Venice, 1751—52—minister of Foreign Affairs, 1757—58—Cardinal, 1758—exiled, 1758 to 1 Jan. 1764—Abp of Albay, Jul. 1764—ambassador to Rome, 1769—receives the aunts of Louis XVI., 1791—d. at Rome, 2 Nov. 1794.


Bernoulli, Jacques, mathematician,—b. at Basel, 17 Oct. 1759—d. at St Petersburg, 3 Jul. 1789.


Bernoulli, Jerome, naturalist,—b. at Basel, 1745—travels in France, Holland, Germany, 1766—d., 1829.


Bernstorff, Johann Hartwig Ernst, Count von, statesman,—b. at Hanover, 13 May 1712—ambassador of Denmark to France, 1744—50—Privy Councillor, Oct. 1749—Minister of Foreign Affairs, under Frederick V., 1 Oct. 1751—70—Count, 1767—d. at Hamburg, 19 Feb. 1772.

Bernstorff, Andreas Peter, Count von, statesman,—b. at Hanover, a. Gartow, b. 28 Aug. 1735—Privy Councillor, 1769—Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1773—80 and 1784—97—d. at Copenhagen, 21 Jan., b. Jul., 1797.

a Biog. Univ. b Ersch and Gruber.

Bernward, St, bp of Hildesheim, artist,—b. at Hildesheim, between 930 and 955—Tutor to Emperor Otto III., about 987—b. of Hildesheim, 993—b. 20 Nov. 1023—canonized by Pope Celestin III., 1193.


Bérsée, (Bersée.) Mathieu,—d. at Babylon, 255—b. of 255—b. Clinton.

Berquin, Arnaud, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Bordeaux, about 1749—goes to Paris, 1772—d. there, 21 Dec. 1791. L’Ami des enfants, 1784—Sancti Eteron et Merton, 1787.

Berquin, Louis,—b. in Artois, about 1489—imprisoned as a Lutheran, 1523 and 1526—burnt at Paris, 17 Apr. 1529.

Berquin, Louis de,—discovers means of cutting and polishing the diamond, 1476.

Berrettini. (Cortona, Pietro da.)

Berruguete, Alonso, sculptor, architect,—b. about 1462—goes to Italy, 1550—d. at Madrid, Toledo, 1545, a. 1561—b. Biog. Univ.


Berry, Caroline Ferdinand Louise, Duchess of,—b. at Naples, 5 Nov. 1798—marries Duke of Berry, 17 Jun. 1816—the Duke assassinated, 13 Feb. 1820—birth of her son (Duke of Bordeaux), 29 Sep. 1820—companies of Charles X. to Holyrood, Jul. 1830—lands in France and attempts to excite insurrection at Marseilles, 28 Apr. 1832—excites civil war in Brittany, and is arrested and imprisoned in Illyce Castle, Nov. 1832—announces
Berti.—Bertrand.


Berti, Giovanni Lorenzo, theologian,—b. at Sarnavessa, 28 May 1696—d. at Pisa, 26 May 1766. De theologiae disciplinis, 1739-45.

Berti, Uri Thomas, (Thomas Hour,) admiral,—b. in London, 3 Jul. 1755—enters the navy, 1773—Commander, 10 Aug. 1782—Rear-admiral, 1786—employed in blockade of coast of Baltic, &c., 1809—retires, 1810—Knt and Vice-admiral, 1813—d. at Wyford Lodge, 13 Jun. 1825.

Bertho, Joseph Etienne, natural philosopher,—b. at Aix, 1710—d. at Paris, 15 Nov. 1783. Physique des corps animés, 1755—Physique des Comètes, 1760—Principes de physique, 1763—Histoire des premiers temps du monde, 1772 or 1784.

Bertin, Antoine, poet,—b. in Isle of Bourbon, 10 Oct. 1752—goes to France, 1761—to St Domingo, Dec. 1786—d. there, June 1790. Œuvres, 1782.


Bertin, Nicolas, painter,—b. at Paris, 1667—goes to Italy, 1685—admitted to Academy, 28 Apr. 1703—d. at Paris, 11 Apr. 1736.


Bertin, St. —b. at Constance, about 600?—retires to abbey of Luxeuil, 633—chosen to aid St. Omer in conversion of people of Arois, 639—retires to a hermitage, 700—d. 9 Sep. 709.

Bertin de Vaux, journalist, &c. —b. 1771—co-proprietor with his brother of Journal des Débats, after (18 Brumaire an VIII.) 9 Nov. 1799—member of Chamber of Deputies, Sep. 1815—Secretary-general of department of Police, Oct. 1815—deputy for grand council of Seine et Oise, 1820—opposes establishment of the censorship, 6 Jul. 1821—protests against formation of the polignac cabinet, 1832—ambassador to king of the Netherlands, by Louis Philippe, Aug. 1830—d. 23 Apr. 1842.

Bertins. (Bertin.) Petrus de, geographer, &c.—b. at Beverca, Flanders, 14 Nov. 1565—Libra-


Bervic, Jean Guillaume (Charles Clément) Balay, engraver, — b. at Paris, 23 May 1756 —member of Academy of Painting, 1784—member of Institute, 1805—, 23 Mar. 1822.


Beryllus, Br of Bosra, in Arabis, 230—fl., 210-227—returns to Catholic faith at Council of Diosra (Bostra), 242, 244.

Berton, A. de Vérifier les Dates, biog. Univ.

Berytus, Beirut, Beyrut, in Syria,— [BC]—destroyed by Diodotus Tryphon, King of Syria, 140—rebuilt by Agrippa, and made a colony by Augustus, (739 a. u. c.) 15—[AD]—law-school founded at, by Alexander Severus? about 230?—destroyed by earthquake, 9 Jul. 551—falls under dominion of Saracens, (17, 11.) 638—taken by crusaders under Baldwin, King of Jerusalem, 1111—retaken by Saladin, 1187—French expelled by Turks, 1791—occupied by Ibrahim Pasha, 1832—bombarded and taken by English, 29 Aug. 1840.

Berze, (Bersz), Hugues de, poet,—at taking of Constantinople by Latins, 1204. Bible, after 1204.

BESANÇON.—BESTIA.

niter, Gregoire de,—b. at Kakas-Lomnitz, Croatia, 15 Jan. 1763—studies at Univ. of Grazingen, 1784—settles on his estates in Croatia, 1792—b. 22 Feb. 1832—De commerce et industria Hungarie, 1797—De conditione indolae rustiorum in Hungaria, 1806—Nachrichten über den jetzigen Zustand der Evangelischen in Ungarn, 1822.


Besborodko, Alexander, statesman,—b. 1742—minister of the Interior, a secretary of state in Foreign department, b. to Catherine II., 1780—signs treaty of peace with the Porte at Jassy, 1791—charged by Paul I. to negotiate treaty between Russia and England, 1797—b. at St Petersburg, Jan. 1799.

Beschi, Constantino Giuseppe, Jesuit missionary,—arrives at Goa, 1700—divan of Tchenda Saib, 1736—after the taking of Tri-chinopoli, retires to Gayalptunaman, 1740—b. there, 1742—Grammaire latin-tamule, 1736.

Beschitz, Elias, Karate,—b. at Adrianople, about 1420—b. at Constantinople, 1496—Aderth Etien, 1531.


Besler, (Basile, botanist,—b. at Nürnberg, 1561—b. 1569—Hortus Eystettensis, 1613—Fasciculi rariores et aspectus dignorum varii generis, 1616.

Besly, Jean, antiquary,—b. in Poiton, 1572—at the assembly of the states opposes reception of the Council of Trent, 1614—b. 15 May 1644—Histoire des Comtes de Poitou et Dauphine de Guînes, 1647.

Besogne, Jérôme, doctor of the Sorbonne,—b. at Paris, 1636—b. 25 Jan. 1765—Histoire de l'abbaye de Port-Royal, 1756.

Besold, Christoph, historian,—b. at Tübingen, 1557—Prof. Law, 1635,—1660—renounces Protestantism, 1 Aug. 1630—Prof. at Ingolstadt, 1537—b. there, 15 Sep. 1635—Dissertationes Thologicae, 1642—Documenta rediviva monasteriorum, 1656.

Besorrabia, the Goths expelled by the Huns, 376—the Huns by the Bulgarians, 469—conquered by Tatars, about 1240—so named, about 1260—given to Prince of Wallachia by Sigismund, King of Hungary, 1596—ceded to Mohammed II. by Drakul, 1474—reunited to Moldavia, 1482—recovered by Jeparet II., 1484 occupied by Russians, 1770—given up to Turks by treaty of Kutchuk-Kainardji, 1774—conquered by Russians, 1790—restored to Turks by peace of Jassy, 1792—finally ceded to Russia by treaty of Bucharest, May 1812.


Bessemier Process. [Steel.]


Bessus, SATRAP OF BACTRIA,—b. seizes Darius after battle of Arbela, 331—murders Darius and assumes title of King of Persia, 330—betrayed to Alexander and put to death, 329.

Bestia, L. Caipurnius,—b.—trib. pleb., 121—Consul with P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica,
(613, A. U. C.) 111—conducts war with Jugurtha, 111—punished for treating with him, 110—goes into exile, 90.

**Bestuschev-Rjumin, Alexei, Count of, Chancellor of Russian Empire,**—b. at Moscow, 1693—accompanies embassy from Peter I. to Congress of Utrecht, 1712—writes from George I. of England to Russian court, 1714—returns to Russia, 1717—ambassador to Denmark, 1734—Privy Councillor and Minister of State, 1740—Chancellor of the Empire, 1744—concludes alliance between Russia and Austria, 1746—arrested and exiled, 1757—recalled, 14 Jul. 1762—d. 21, 1766.  

*Biog. Univ.*

**Bestuschev-Rjumin, Michael, Count of, diplomatist,**—effects renewal of alliance between Russia and Sweden, 1734—5 Aug. 1735—quits Stockholm, 1734—11 in France, 1756—d. 1760.*  

*B. Ersch and Gruber.*

**Bestuschev-Rjumin, one of the conspirators on the accession of the Emperor Nicholas, 14 Dec. 1825—executed at St. Petersburg, 13 Jul. 1826.**


**Bétiqueourt, Jean de,**—establishes himself as sovereign in the Canary Isles, 1402—goes to Spain, 1405—returns to Normandy, 1406.* 1405—d. at Paris, 1425.*

*Biog. Univ.*

*Ersch and Gruber.*


**Bethiész, Count Eugène Eustache, general,**—b. at Montéver, 5 Jan. 1730—serves the army, 1750—serves in Seven Years War, 1756—d. commander of St. Louis, 1787—emigrates, 1791—enters service of Austria, 1797—returns to France, Lieutenant-general, 1814—d. at Paris, 14 Jun. 1823.

**Bethlehem, Hospital of St. Mary, granted to London for Lunatics, 1547—new building erected, 1814.**

**Bethlehem, in Judæa,**—a grove, consecrated to Adonis, planted there by Hadrian, 135—removed by Constantine, 325-30.

**Bethlehemites,**—establish themselves at Cambridge, 1257—Order of, founded at Guentim, 1650—and confirmed by the Pope, 1673—receive equal rights with Augustines, 1687.


**Bethlen, Wolfgang, Count of, Chancellor of Transylvania,**—b. about 1639—massacred by the Tatars, 1679—*Historiarum Pannonicarum Ducicarum libri X.*

**Bethmann, Friederike Augusta Conradina, actress,**—b. at Gotha, 24 Jan. 1766—first appears on the stage at Mentz, 1783—d. 15-16 Aug. 1813.

**Bethshan, (Scythopolis, Beisan,) in Palestine,**—[B C]—tributary to Manasseh, 1443—Saul's body hung on its wall by Philistines, 1055—occupied by Scythians, 671—[A D]—massacre of Jews at, summer 66—seat of a bishop, about 530—archbishopric, about 1200.

*Ussher.*  

*Biene Chron.*  

**Bethune, Maximilien de,** [Sully.]**Bétiqueourt, in France,**—besieged and taken by Prince Eugene and Marlborough, Jul. to Aug. 1710.

**Bethune, Philippe de, diplomatist,**—ambassador to Rome, 1601—joint envoy extraord. from Louis XIII. to Emperor Ferdinand II., 1624—negotiates alliance between France, the Pope, and the republic of Venice, 1629—d. at chateau of Salies in Berri, 1649—*Conseiller d'Etat,* 1667.

**Bethune, Queenes (Coesnes) de,**—b. 1150—goes to the court of France, about 1180—plants the standard on the walls of Constantinople at siege by Count of Pander, 1204.

**Bethzur, (Beitsur,) in Palestine,**—[B C]—Lysias defeated by Judas Maccabæus, near, 165—fortified by Judas Maccabæus, 164—taken by Lysias and Antiocois Epator, 163—fortified by Bacchides, 160—taken and fortified by Simon Maccabæus, about 143—[A D]—identified with Beitsur by Robinson, about 1852.


**Bettinelli, Saverio, missicallætus writer,**—b. at Mantua, 15 Jul. 1712—enters Order of Jesuits, 1736—director of College of Nobles, Parma, 1751—d. at Mantua, 13 Sep. 1805.*  

**Bosco di Italia negli Studi,** éc. 1773.

**Betting-houses,**—prohibited by Act 16 and 17 Vic. c. 119, 20 Aug. 1853.


**Bettini, Domenico, painter,**—b. at Florence, 1644—d. at Bologna, 1705.

**Bettini, Sebastiano, painter,**—b. at Florence, 1707.

**Beughem, Cornelle de,** bibliographer,  

*Bibl. Ludens,* éc. 1680—In-
Beugnot, Jacques Claude, statesman,—b. at Bar-sur-Aube, 1761—deputy to Legislative Assembly, 1791—arrested as suspect, 1793—charged by the Comité Bonaparte with organization of prefectures, after 18 Brumaire Nov. 1799—Councillor of State, 1806—Minister of Finance under Jerome, king of Westphalia, 1807—Count, 1808—recalled to France, 1813—Minister of Interior under Provisional Government, 1814—Public Secretary of Police, by Louis XVIII., 1814—Minister of State, Privy Councillor, 1815—member of Chamber of Deputies, 1815—21—d. at Paris, 1835.

Burnonville, Pierre Riel, Count de, Marshal of France,—b. at Champigny, 10 May 1752—enters the army, 1766—Minister of War, 1793—arrested with other commissioners of government by Dumouriez, 2 Apr. 1793—imprisoned at Olmütz, 1793 to Nov. 1795—Inspector-general, 1798—Grand Officer of Legion of Honour, Count and Senator, 1805—peer of France and Minister of State by Louis XVIII., 1814—commander of St. Louis, Marshal of France, 1816—b. 23 Apr. 1823, 1821.

Beuver, Michael, philosopher,—b. at Carlsruhe, 18 Oct. 1522—Prof. History, Strasbourg, 1565—d. there, 27 Oct. 1581.a 1587.b Ephemeredes historiarum, 1551—Commentarius de rebus a Carolo V. gestatis, 1572.


Beverley, John of, Abp of York,—b. of Hexham, by Aldfrid, king of Northumbria, 687-885.a 686-c. Abp of York, 795—founds a college at Beverley, (Innderwood.) 704—re-signs his see, 718—d. at Beverley, 7 May 721.


Bevans, John, musician,—governor of Chapel Royal, 1580—organist of Bristol cathedral, 1589-1637. A brief and short instruction of the art of music, 1634.

Bevis, John, astronomer,—b. near Old Sarum, Wilts, 31 Oct. 1695—F. R. S., 1764—d. 6 Nov. 1771.


Bewick, John, wood-engraver,—b. 1760—apprenticed to Bellby at Newcastle, 1777—d. 1795.


Bexon, Sebignon Jérôme, jurist,—b. at Remiremont, 1753—Pres. of Criminal Tribunal of the Seine, 1796—prepares criminal code for king of Bavaria, 1805—d. at Chatillon, 17 Nov. 1825. Parallèle du code pénal d'Aspergues, avec les lois pénales françaises, 1806—Du la liberté de la presse, &c., 1814.

Beyer, natural philosopher, — invents the Harmonica, at Paris, 1785.

Beyerlack, Laurent, — b. at Antwerp, Apr. 1578—rector of Seminary at Antwerp, Apr. 1605—d. there, 7 Jun. 1627. Apophthegmata christianorum, 1628.—Biblia saecra variorum translationum, 1616.

Beylan, in Syria,—Ibrahim Pasha defeats Turks near, 20 Jul. 1832.

Beyna, Julius van, jurist,—b. at Dockum, about 1539,—Prof. Law, Univ. of Leyden, 1551—of Franeker, 1556—Councillor at court of Friesland, 1597—d. at Leeuwarden, 15 Jul. 1598. a Biog. Woordenboek.

b Biog. Univ. 
^ Chalmers.

Beyrouth. [Berytus.]

Beyts, Joseph Francis, Baron, statesman,—prinnsus at Univ. of Louvain, 1782—member of Council of Five Hundred, 1797—opposes Bonaparte, (18 Brumaire,) 9 Nov. 1799—receives cross of Legion of Honour, 1804—goes to the Hague as Attorney-general, 1810—first Pres. Imperial court, Brussels, Apr. 1811—Baron, Commander of Legion of Honour, 1811—projects celestial globe for verifying historical dates, 1813—gets it executed at Paris, 1823—called to the Congress, 1830—b. 1832.


Bezabde,—taken by Sapor, who afterwards repulses Constantius II., 360.

Beziers, in France,—[B.C.—]Roman colony, 636—[AD]—taken by the Saracens, 720—Charles Martel expels them, 733—taken by Pepin, 743—taken, and the inhabitants massacred, by crusaders under Count de Montfort, 22 Jul. 1209—ceded to St Louis, 1247—fortifications destroyed, 1632. Cours du, against the Albigeens, 1233, 1246, and 1255.

Bezout, Etienne, mathematician,—b. at Nemours, 3 Mar. 1730—Director of Education of the Navy, 1763—Associate of Academy, 1768—d. in Geneva, 27 Sep. 1783, 1785. Cours de mathématiques, 1764-70.

a Biog. Univ. 
b Rose’s Biog. Dic.

c Bhascara Acharya, mathematician,—d., 1150,—1156.

c Collebrooke. 

Bhavabhuti, dramatist,—d., between 700-800.

Bhoottan,—the British envoy imprisoned and compelled to sign a treaty ceding British Assam, early in 1864—invaded by the British, Dec. 1864—capture of Fort Dalimkote, 6 Dec. 1864—attack on Dewangiri by the Bhootanese repulsed, 30 Jan. 1865—attack renewed and the British expelled, 8 Feb.—recapture of Dewangiri by Gen. Tombs, 2 Apr.—Dewangiri destroyed and abandoned, 6 Apr.—ultimatum sent by Sir John Lawrence to the Deb Rajah, 9 Jun.—treaty of peace signed by Col. Bruce, 11 Nov.—visited by Rennie, 1865—guns taken in Bhootan surrendered, Feb. 1866.


Biiagi, Clemente, archaeologist,—b. at Cremona, about 1740—d. at Milan, 1804. Monumenta Graeca ex manu I. Nani illustrata, 1785.—Tractatus de decreta Atheniensi, 1787.

Bialystock, province of Poland,—incorporated with Russia, 1795—greater part transferred to Duchy of Warsaw, by treaty of Tilsit, 1807—remains subject to government of Grodno, 1831.

Biancani, Giuseppe, mathematician,—b. at Bologna, 1566—d. at Parma, 7 Jun. 1624. Aristothes loca mathematica, 6e., 1615.

Bianchi and Neri,—actions take their rise at Pistoia, about 1300.

Bianchi, (White Popes),—appear in Italy and France, and are dispersed, 1399.

Bianchi, Antonio, poet,—b. at Venice, 1710—d., after 1760—Il Davide, re d' Israel, 1751.

Bianchi, Baldassare, painter,—b. at Bologna, 1614—d. at Modena, 1679. Fronghi d' Architettura, 1645.


a Biog. Univ. 
b Nagler.

Bianchi, Francesco, musical composer,—b. at Cremona, 1752—d. at Bologna, 24 Sep. 1811.


Bianchi, Isidore, historian, archaeologist,—b. at Cremona, 1733—goes to Denmark as secretary to Prince Raaflade, Napoletian ambas- sador, 1775—d. at Cremona, 1807.

Bianchi, Pietro, (Piero), painter,—b. at Rome, 1694—d. there, 1740.


Biondi. Univer.


Bianco, (Biancho), Andrés, geographer, fl., about 1435. Cartes hydrographiques, 1436.

Bianco, Baccio del, painter,—b. at Florence, 4 Oct. 1604—enters service of Philip II. of Spain, 1650—b. at Madrid, 1656.


Biancon, Gian Lodovico, (Blanconii,) philosopher, physician,—b. at Bologna, 30 Sep. 1717—M.D., 1742—member of Academy annexed to the Institute of Sciences, 1743—physician to Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, 1744-50—member of Academy of Berlin, 1749—Aulic Councillor to king of Poland, 1752—envoy to French court, 1760—resident minister at Rome, 1764—b. at Perugia, 1 Jan. 1781. Opera, 1802.


Bias of Trier, —[B C]—philosopher,—fl., 54-60.

Bibaculus, M. Furius, satirist,—[B C]—b. at Cremoja, 103.

Bibars. [Mamlukes.]

Bibaucins, (Bibaut,) Gulielmus, general of the Carthusians,—enters Order of Carthusians, 1500—General, 1521—b. 24 Jul. 1535.

Bibbiena, Bernardino Dovizi da, Cardinal,—b. at Bibbiena, in Italy, 1470—secretary to Lorenzo de’ Medici, about 1487—tutor to Giovanni de’ Medici (Leo X.) about 1488—promotes election of Leo X., Mar. 1513—Cardinal, 1513—legate to Francis I., and obtains bishopric of Constance, 1518-19—b. at Rome, 9 Nov. 1520.


Biber, Franz Heinrich von, musical composer,—b. at Wartenberg, about 1638—b. 1698.


Biberstein, Marschall, Baron von, botanist,—b. in Württemberg, 1768—enters Russian army, 1792—goes to St Petersburg, 1795—recalled from the Caspian, 1796—b. 1828. Flora Taurico-Caucasiae, 1828.

Bible Societies,—condemned by bull of Pius VII. 29 July, 1837.

Bible Society, British and Foreign,—established, 1804.

Biblaiser, (Buchman,) Theodor, theologian,—b. near St Gall, 1504 or 1509—succeeds Zwingli as Prof. Theology, Zurich, 1552-60—b. there, 26 Nov. 1564. Mahometus Saracenorum princip. ejusque vita, doctrina, ac ipsae Alcoran, &c., 1543.


Biblacte, in Gaul,—[B C]—Cæsar winters at, 52.


Bicei, Lorenzo di, painter,—b. at Florence, about 1530—b. 1477.

Bieci, Neri di, painter,—b. 1419—b. 1536.


Bichloride of Amyline,—discovered and used as anesthetic by Richardson, 1867.


Bicocca, in Italy,—Prospero Colonna defeats French at, 22 Apr. 1522.


Bie, Jacob van, engraver, antiquary,—b. at Antwerp, 1538—b. about 1650. *La France métallique, 1656—Imperatorum Roman. Numismata, 1615.

Bie, Adrian van, painter,—b. at Lierne, 1594—studies at Paris, 1612-14—at Rome, 1614-20 or 22?—returns to Lierne, 1623—b., about 1640?


Biela, Wilhelm von, astronomer,—b. in Prussia, 19 Mar. 1732—b. at Venice, 18 Feb. 1756.

Biela's Comet,—discovered by Biela, at Josephstadt in Bohemia, 1826—separates into two, Dec. 1835.

Bielfeld, Jacob Friedrich von, statesman,—b. at Hamburg, 31 Mar. 1717, b. 1711,—b. to Prince Ferdinand, brother of Frederick II., 1745—Privy Councillor, Baron, 1748—b. at Treubn, a. Treben, b. 5 Apr. 1770. *Institutiones politicae, 1759-60.
a Biog. Univ. b Erseh and Gruber.


Bielusi, Martin, historian,—Chronicon regum polonicorum, 1687.


Biffi, Gian-Ambroso, poet,—b. 1618. La Risorgente Roma, 1610—Versi, 1616.

Biffi, Giovanni, poet,—b. in the Milanese, 21 Jun. 1646—b. about 1715.

Bigarré, Auguste Julien, Count, general,—b. at Belle-Isle-en-Mer, 1775—serves in St Domingo, 1788-91—takes part in expedition to Ireland, 1797—commands under Joseph Bonaparte at Austerlitz, 2 Dec. 1805—accompanies him to Spain, 1806—retires, 1825—b. at Rennes, 19 May 1838.

Bigi, Luigi. [Pittorico.]

Bigland, John, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Skirlaugh, Yorkshire, 1750—b. at Flimingley, 22 Feb. 1832.

Bigon, Jean Paul, abbé,—b. at Paris, Sep. 1662—Abbe of St Quentin, 1693—librarian to the King, 1718-41—b. at l'Isle-Belle, 14 May 1743.


Bigon, Jérôme,—succeeds his father as Master of the King's Library, 1656—honorary Councillor to the Parliament, 1673—Councillor of State, 1678—b., 1697.

a Biog. Univ. b Conv.-Lex.

Bigod, Hugh and Roger. [Norfolk, Earls of.]

Bigorre, (Bigorri, Bigorronas,) in Aquitania, (B.C) conquered by Crassus, 56—(A.D) —passes to Visigoths, about 476—passes to Franks under Clovis, about 508—raised to countship by Louis le Débonnaire, about 820—title to, disputed, sequestered in hands of Philippe le Bel, 1192—given by Charles VI. to Gaston Phébus,
Count de Foix, 1389—re-united to crown of France by Henry IV., Oct. 1607.


Bigot, Guillaume, poet,—b. at Laval, 1502—Prof. Philosophy, Tübingen, 1535—b. after 1549. Coterpinon, 1536—Sonnium, 1537.


Bikainir, (Rajpoots,) in Hindustan,—state founded, 1459.

Bilain, Antoine,—b. at Paris, 1762. Traité des droits de la reine Marie Thérèse, &c., 1667.


Billberg. [Billberg]

Bilderdijk, Catherine Wilhelmine, poetess,—b. at the Hague, 1777—d. at Haarlem, 16 Apr. 1830. Gedichte voor Kinderen, 1831.


Bill, Robert, mechanician,—b., 1754—obtains patent for iron masts, 1820—d. at Birmingham, 23 Sep. 1827.

Bill of Exchange. [Exchange, Bill of.]

Bill of Rights, (Petition of Rights,)—presented by Parliament to Prince of Orange, 13 Feb. 1645/6—passed, 1 Wm and M. st. 2, c. 2, Nov. 1689.


Billard, Étienne, dramatist, &c.—b. at Nancy, about 1750—d. 1785. Le joyeus mort-bond, 1779—Le suborneur, 1782.


Billaut, Adam, (Maître Adam,) poet, carpenter,—b. at Nevers, 19 May 1662. Cheville, 1644—T'ébréquein, 1662.


Bille, Steen Andersen, admirial,—b. at Assense, 22 Aug. 1751—Captain, 1789—commanded in the Mediterranean, 1796—commands at Copenhagen against Nelson, 1801—member of Royal Coll. of Admiralty, 1803—Commander, 1804—defends Copenhagen, 1807—Admiral, 1829—Minister of State, 1831—d. at Copenhagen, 15 Apr. 1834.

Billemaus, François,—b. at Belley, about 1756—regular, civil and criminal, Lyons, 1787—founds first Jacobin Club there, May 1790—Justice of the Peace, 1791—executed, as agent of the Girondins, 5 Dec. 1793.


Bills of Mortality.—compiled at London, 1752—first weekly return of, Oct. 1603—superseded by Registration Act, 6 and 7 Wm IV. c. 86, 17 Aug. 1836.


Billy, Jacques de, Jesuit, astronomer,—b. at Compiegne, 18 Mar. 1602—enters Order of Jésuits, 1619—d. at Dijon, 14 Jan. 1679—Opus astronomicum, 1664.

Bilney, Thomas, Protestant martyr,—Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge: burnt at Norwich, 6 Sep. 1531.
in Yorkshire, 10 Jan. 1776 — Prof. at the Andersonian Institution, Glasgow, Nov. 1799—


Birnam, Burmah, (Ava,) Birman Empire,—the court removed to Ava, 1364—conquered by Pegu, and the king, Donypdy, made prisoner, 1752—Alompra defeats Peguans and recovers Ava, 1753—Birma, by 14 P.of France. —seeks on death of his father Alompra, 1762—and is succeeded by his brother Chembuan, 1764—invasion of Chine expelled by Chembun, 1765—Shan country conquered, 1768—Cassay united to, 1774—Chegusa succeeds Chembuan, 1776—and is succeeded by his uncle Mindredjz Pra, about 1782—conquest of Aracan, about 1754—Tennasserim acquired by treaty from Siam, 1793—conquest of Salang, 1810—death of Mindredjz, 1819—invasions of Bengal, 1823—conquest of Assam, 1823—war with British, 1826—Aracan and Tennasserim acquired by British by treaty of Yandamb, 26 Feb. 1826—war with the British, 1851—3—(Birmese War)—annexation of Pegu to British India proclaimed, 30 Jun. 1853—commercial treaty with Great Britain concluded by Col. Phye, 10 Nov. 1862—treaty with Great Britain signed, 25 Oct., ratified, 26 Nov. 1862.


Biron, Armand de Gentaud, Baron de, marshal of France,—b. about 1574— about the battle of Dreux, 1562—at the battle of St Denis, 1567—Grand Master of Artillery, 1569— aids in concluding peace of St Germain with the Hugenots, 1570—shuts himself up in the Arsenal on the night of St Bartholomew, Aug. 1572—Marshal of France, 1577—Chevalier du Saint Esprit, 1580—accompanies the Duke of Altencon to the Netherlands, 1583—commands in Saintonge, 1586—distinguishes himself at battle of Arques and at siege of Paris, 1589—directs the attacks at Ivry, 1590—killed by a cannon-shot at siege of Epernay, 26 Jul. 1592.


Biron, Charles Armand de Gentaud de, marshal of France,—b., 5 Aug. 1663—b., 1756.


Biron’s Conspiracy. [Biron, Charles de Gentaud, Duke of.]

Birth. [Registration.]—tax on, levied by Act 6 and 7 Wm. III. c. 6, s. 3, 1694.

Bissacioni, Count Majolino, historian,—b. at Ferrara, 1582—serves in Venetic army, 1598—distinguishes himself in the defence of Vienna, 1618—at Rome, 1622—b. at Venice, 8 Jun. 1663. Memoirs on the wars of Germany, 1633—42.—Istoria delle guere civile di questi tempi, &c., 1635—.

Bissaino, Bartolomeo, painter, engraver,—b. at Genoa, 1632—b., 1657.

Biscaya. [Basquetes.]

BISCHOFSWERDER—BLACK.

Bischofswerder, Johann Rudolph von, statesman, general, — b. at Dresden, 1737 — entered the Prussian army, 1760 — minister of Prussia under Frederick William II., 1786 — plenipotentiary at conferences of Plülinz, Jul. 1791 — accompanies the king in French campaign, 1792 — ambassador to Paris, 1792 — to Frankfurt, 1794 — d. near Berlin, Oct. 1803.

Bishop, Jan de, engraver, — b. at the Hague, 1645, a 1646, b — b. at Amsterdam, 1686 — Paradignta graphs variariorum artefactum, tabulis aeneis, 1671.

Bishop, Nicolas, (Episcopiis, printer, — b. at Weissenburg, about 1490. Collection of the Greek Fathers, 1529.

Bisciaia, Lillo, Jesuit, — b. at Milan, 1629 — Horae subsecivae, 1641.


Biset, (Bize), Carl Emmanuel, painter, — b. at Mechlin, 1633 — Director of Academy, Antwerp, 1674.


Biscione, — English, disposed by the Normans, 1070 — right of investiture given up to the Pope by Henry I. at Council of London, 1 Aug. 1106 — Papal authority in elective, limited by 25 Edw. III. st. 4, 1350 — Papal authority in elective, taken away by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20, 1533 — excluded from parliament by Act 16 Car. I. c. 27, Feb. 1642 — restored to their seats by Act 13 Car. II. c. 2, 1661 — resignation of, when incapacitated, provided for and regulated by Act 32 and 33 Vic. c. 111, 11 Aug. 1869. [Seven Bishops.]

Biset, (Bizef), Jean Louis, diallist, &c., — b. at Besançon, 1702 — b. 14 Sep. 1781. La Jacobinorudimentum, 1753.

Bissel, (Bissius), Johann, Jesuit, — b. at Bakenhausen in Susbia, 1631 — Prof. at Amsterdam, 1657 — b. there, about 1677. Isoria, 1636 — Vernalia, 1638 — Illustration ab orbe condito mundi narrarum decades IV., 1656—64 — Palestina, 1659 — Medullar historia, 1675.


Bithynia, — [B C] — Dydalsus (Dydaulus) becomes sovereign of the Bithynians; takes Astacus, 426, a 440—420 — Botryzas; B.B., 376, a 378 — Zipetis succeeds his father, 326. a 328 — makes war upon Astacus and Chaledon, 315 — and against Antiochus.

Boller, 280 — his son Nicomedes I. succeeds, 278 — invites the Gauls into Asia, 278—7 — Zelas (Zelias) succeeds his father, 248 — before 246 — 322 — slain by the Gauls at a banquet, his son Prusias I. (Cladius) succeeds him, 228 — defeats the Gauls, 216 — invades the kingdom of Pergamus, 207 — included in the treaty with Philip, (the first interference of Rome, 205 — succeeded by his son Prusias II., (Venantus) about 180 — he visits Rome, 167 — makes war on Attalus II., 156, but is compelled by Romans to conclude peace: killed by his son, who succeeds him as Nicomedes II., (Epiphanes,) 149 — assists the Romans against Aristonicus, 131 — Nicomedes III. (Philopator) succeeds his father, and is expelled by Mithridates in favour of his brother Socrates, 91 — restored by the Romans, 90 — expelled again by Mithridates, 88—86, 84 — bequeaths his kingdom to Rome, and b. early in 74, a 73, 76 — the country made a Roman province, 74.

Bitter, — Smith's Diet. — Heeren.

Bizet, — Smith's Diet. — Rawlinson.


Bittontio, in Aquilia, — the Spaniards defeat Imperialists at, 25 May 1736.

Bitsche, [Bitch.]

Bivero, (Biver.) Pedro, Jesuit, — b. at Madrid, 1752 — sent to Brussels as preacher to the Infants Albert and Isabella, 1716 — b. at Madrid, 26 Apr. 1765.


Blaarer, John de Wartensee de, physicians, — b. at Zurich, 1683 — member of Council of State, 1724 — introduces Swiss regiment into French service, 1752 — b. at Zurich, 27 Jan. 1757.


Blacas Collection, (Antiquities,) — acquired by British Museum, 1867.


Blacas, — Thomson's Hist. Chemistry.

Brees' Cyc., and Chalmer's.
Black Act, in English law,—9 Geo. I. c. 22, 1722—made perpetual by Act 51 Geo. II. c. 42, 1758—repealed by Act 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 27, 21 June 1827.


Black Death,—prevails in Europe, 1348-51.

Black Friars. [Dominicans, Order of.] Black Pagoda, (Orissa,)—completed, 1241.


Blackburne, Francis, theologian,—b. at Richmond, Yorkshire, 9 Jun. 1705—enters Univ. of Cambridge, May 1722—archdeacon of Cleveland, prebendary, Hilton, 1750—’d. at Richmond, 7 Aug. 1787. The Confession of Faith, 1766.


Blackheath, in Kent,—the Danes encamp on, about 1012—Wat Tyler meets his followers at, 11 Jun. 1381—Henry IV. meets Emperor of the East at, 1400—Jack Cade encamps on, twice in 1450—Henry VI. encamps on, 1452—Falconbridge encamps on, 1471—Cornish insurgents under Lord Audley defeated by Henry VII. at, 22 Jul. 1497—Henry VII. meets Anne of Cleves at, 3 Jun. 1540—d.


Poems, 1745—Paracelsus, 1767—Graham, 1774.

Black-llail, of, made fealty by Act 43 Eliz. c. 13, 1601.


Blackrock, U. S.,—the British defeat Americans at, 30 Dec. 1813.


Blackwater, river in Ireland,—Earl of Tyrone defeats Sir Edward Bagnal near the, 14 Aug. 1598.


Blackwell, Elizabeth, botanist, etc. Curious Herbal, 1737—9.

Blackwell, Thomas, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Aberdeen, 4 Aug. 1701—Prof. Greek there, 1723—Principal of Marischal Coll., 1748 —d. at Edinburgh, 8 Mar. 1757. Inquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer, 1735.

Blackwood, Adam,—b. at Dunfermline, 1539—’d. at Poitiers, 1613— 1625. Maryte de Maria Stuart, reine d’Ecosse, 1588.

—Bees—Cyes. 2 Chalmers, and Rose’s Biog. Dict.

Blackwood, Sir Henry, Bart., admiral,—b. 1723—serves in English navy, 1793-1830—charged to conduct Louis XVIII. to France, 1814—Bart., Rear-admiral, 1814—commander of naval forces in East Indies, 1819—Grand Admiral, commander of Chatham, 1827—retires, 1830—’d. at Ballyhidy, Dec. 1832.

Bladensburg,—General Ross defeats Americans at, 24 Aug. 1814.

Blas, Gerard, physiciain,—b. at Oostvliet, near Bruges, 1617—M.D., Leyden, 1646—Prof. Mediciene, Amsterdam, 1660—member of Imperial Academy, St Petersburg, 1682—’d. 1683, 25 Mar. 1692. Anatome compilatitia animallium terrarum, etc., 1681.

* Ersch and Gruber. 2 Bieg. Woordenboek.


Blausuw, (Blaus.) Willem Janszoon, chartographer,—b. at Amsterdam, 5—Alkmaar, 1571—’d. at Amsterdam, 21, 18, 16, 17, 28 Oct. 1638. Grand Atlas geographique, on Theatrum Mundi, 1611—’d. 1657. 2 Bieg. Univ. 3 Bieg. Woordenboek. 4 Ersch and Gruber.

Blausuw, Joan, chartographer, printer,—b. at Amsterdam, about 1600—’d., 28 Dec. 1673. Nova omne magnus theatrum civitatum totius Belgii, 1649.

Blagden, Sir Charles, physician, chemist,—b., 17 Apr. 1748—’d. at Areweil, 26 Mar. 1820.


Blainville, Henri Marie Duerotey de, zoologist,—b. at Arques, 12 Sep. 1775—goes to Paris, 1796—M.D., Collège de France, 1808.


Blair, James, theologian, missionarv to Virginia, about 1684—founded college at Williamsburg, 1693—Principal, 1693–1743—b. there, 1743. Blair, John, chaplain and companion to William Wallace, 1294—obtains a benefice through Earl of Murray after Bannockburn, 1312.


Blair, Patrick, physician, anatomist, b. at Dundee, about 1680?—imprisoned on suspicion after the rebellion, 1715—b. at Boston, about 1728. Pharmacoe-Botanology, 1723–8.


Blaiss, Barthélemy, sculptor, b. at Lyons, 1738—member of Academy of Painting, 1785—b. at Paris, Apr. 1819.

Blaisois, Blossois. [Blosis.]

Blake, John Bradley, naturalist, b. at London, 4 Nov. 1745—supercargo, by East India Company, to China, 1766—b. at Canton, 16 Nov. 1773.


Blancas, Geronymo de, historian, b. at Saragossa, 2 Dec. 1590. Aragonensis rerum commentaria, 1588—Coronaches de los reyes de Aragon, 1641.


Blanchard, Jean Pierre, (Francois?) aeronaut, b. at Andely, 1753, a 1758—makes his first ascent in balloon at Paris, 2 Mar. 1784—crosses the Straits of Dover in balloon, 1788—arrested in the Tyrol, May 1793—at New York, 1796—struck with apoplexy on his 60th ascent, near the Hague, Feb. 1808—b. at Paris, 7 Mar. 1809. a Biog. Univ. b Ersch and Gruber.


Blanchard, Marie Madeleine Sop. Armant, aeronaut—b. near Rochelle, 25 Mar. 1778—killed by fall from burning balloon at Paris, on her 67th ascent, 6 Jul. 1810.


Blanche of Artois, b. about 1174—marries Henry I., King of Navarre, 1270—widow, assumes the government, 1274—marries Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, 1275—b. about 1300.


Blanche, Queen of Navarre, b. about 1338—marries Martin, King of Sicily, 1402—marries John, son of Ferdinand I. of Aragon, 1419—succeeds Charles III., 1425–6—b. 3 Apr. 1414.

Blanche of Navarre, b. 1638. Henry, Prince of Asturias, 1430—divorced, returns to court of Navarre, 1453—arrested by her father, John of Navarre, and imprisoned, 1463—b. poisoned by her sister, 1464.

Blanchet, Thomas, painter, b. at Paris, 1617—member of Academy of Painting, 1676—b. at Lyons, 1689.

Blanckhof, (Blankhof,) Antony, b. at Alkmaar, 1628—b. at Hamburg, 1670, a 1674. b a Biog. Univ. b Biog. Woordenboek. e Ersch and Gruber.

Blankaart, (Blancard, Blankaert,) Niko- laas, philologist,—b. at Leyden, 11 Dec. 1624—Prof. History at Gymnasium, Steinfurt, 1644—50—Prof. History and Antiquities, Middelburg, 1650—66—practises medicine in Friesland, 1666—Prof. Greek Language and History, Franeker, Nov. 1669—b. 15 May 1703.
Blankenstein, Ernest, Count von, general,—b. at Reinsdorf, 1733—serves against the French, 1793-4—b. at Battelum in Moravia, 12 Jun. 1816.
Blankoff. [Blankhoff.]
Blaric, Pierre de, (Petrus de Blarrvrico, poet,—b., 6 Apr. 1437—b. at St Diez, 23 Dec. 1505—Imagis Nencidus opus, &c., 1518.
Blasco Nunes Vela. [Vela.]
Blasio, Cn. Cornelius,—[B C]—Consul with C. Genuius Cleusius, (148 A. u. c.) 270.
Blasius. [Blaes.]
Blasphemy,—prohibited by 9 and 10 Win. III, 1695, with 60 Geo. III, c. 8, 30 Dec. 1819—Unirarians relieved from penalties by Act 53 Geo. III, c. 160, 1813.
Blastes, Matthaus, canonist,—Syntagma Alphabeticium, about 1335.
Blas, Henri Sébastien, musician,—b. at Caivallon, 1761—studies at Paris, 1779—settles at Avignon, 1805—b. at Caivallon, 17 May 1833.
Bleaching,—use of sulphuric acid in, introduced by Iome, about 1750—use of chloride first proposed by Berthollet, 1785—chloride of lime (bleaching-powder) adopted by Tannett, 1798—the dash-wheel introduced by Wallace, before 1857.
Bleda, — King of the Huns with his brother Attilia, 434—murdered by Attila, 444.
Bleiken, Dithmar, traveller,—enbirks for Iceland, 1565—goes to Lisbon, and into Africa, 1565. Islandia, 1607.
Blek, (Blekher,) Jan Casper, painter, engraver,—b. at Harlingen, about 1668.
Blemmidae. [Necrophorus Blemmidae.]
Blenheim, near Hochstädt, in Bavaria,—Marlborough and Prince Eugene defeat French and Bavarians at, 13 Aug. 1704.
Blenheim Palace,—built by Vanbrugh, 1715—fire at, the Titian Gallery burnt, 5 Feb. 1861.
Bloc, Hendrik met de, painter,—b. at Bon- vigne, 1480—b., 1550.
Blind, —printing for the, invented, and school founded by Valentine Haury, at Paris, 1784—first British Asylum for the, established at Liverpool, 1791.
Bliou, Jean du, Cordelier,—fl., about 1600. Oratio Philippi qua inter hujus saeculi tene- bras veritas domini illum demonstravit, 1597—Voyage de Hierusalem, 1602.
Bloch, Marc Eliezer, naturalist,—b. at Anspach, 1723—b. at Carlshad, a Berlin, 6 Aug. 1799. Allgemeine Naturgeschichte der Fische, 1798—5. a Ersch and Gruber. b English. C.
Block Books,—earliest specimen of, 1423.
Block Machinery, invented by M. I. Bru- nel, about 1800—brought into use at Ports- mouth, 1804-8.
Bloemaert, (Blomhaer, Blomart, Blom) Abra-
ham, painter, engraver, - b. at Gorcum, 1564,
1567—b. at Utrecht, 1647, 4 1657. a

1) Heubraken, b) Sandrart and Van Mander.

Conv.-Lec. d) Biog. Woordenboek.

Bloomer, Cornelis, engraver, - b. at Utrecht, 1603—goes to Paris, 1650—d. at Utrecht, 1680.

Bloomer, Frederick, painter, - b. at Utrecht, about 1660.

Bloomer, (Bloom,) Jan a (Julius) b) Franz van, painter, - b. at Antwerp, 1656—member of Academy of St Luke, 1742—d. at Utrecht, 1748 or 1749.

a) Erseh and Gruber.  b) Nagler.

Bloomer, Norbert van, painter, - b. at Antwerp, 1692—d. at Amsterdam, 1746.

Bloomer, Pieter van, painter, - Director of the Academy, Antwerp, about 1699—d. 1717.

Blouis, Blaisois, Blaise, in France, - head of a county, soon after 800—united to crown of France on accession of Louis XII., 1498.


Blouis. [Blosius.]


Blond, (Blon,) Jaques Christophe le, painter, &c., - b. at Frankfort, 1670—studies at Rome, 1696—d. at Amsterdam, before 1711—goes to Paris, 1737—takes out patent for printing in colours, 1740—d. at Paris, 1741. Il Colorito, 1722.

Blond, (Blondanx,) French ministre, - discovers the prison of Richard I., f. 193.


Blondel, Jean, - b. at Rheims, Apr. 1733—advocate, 1760—Secretary of the Seal Office, 1787—member of Court of Appeal, 1803—d. at Paris, 1810. Loisirs philosophiques, 1756—Discussion des principaux objets de la législation criminelle, 1759.


Blood, Circulation of the, - discovered by William Harvey, before 1616—his views published, 1628.

Blood, Thomas, (Colonel Blood,) - b. in Ireland, about 1628—joins in plot to surprise Dublin Castle and seize the Duke of Ormond, 1663—at the fight on Penthland Hills, 27 Nov. 1666—seizes Duke of Ormond, 6 Dec. 1670—enters the Tower, carries off part of the regalia, and is taken, 9 May 1671—d. at Westminster, 24 Aug. 1680.

Bloody Assizes, (Jeffreys' Campaign,) - held in West of England, 1685.


Blore-beath, in Shropshire,—the Earl of Salisbury defeats Lord Audley and the Yorkers at, 23 Sep. 1459.

Blosius, (De Blois,) François Louis, Benedictine, - b. at Liége, 1506—enters Order of St Benedict at Liessies, 1520—abbe, 1530—gives rules approved by Paul III., 1545—d. there, 1563. Omagages ascetiques, 1632.

Bloteling, Abraham, engraver, - b. at Amsterdam, 1634—goes to England, 1672—d. at Amsterdam, after 1690.

Blount, Charles, [Mountjoy, Lord.] Blount, Charles, 1st, - b. at Upper Hol-13
loway, 27 Apr. 1654—commits suicide, Aug. 1693. Anna mundi, 1679.—The two first books of Philetæstratus concerning the life of Apollonius of Tyana, 1680.—Great is Diana of the Ephesians, 1680—Oracles of Reason, 1693.


* Blouct, Biog. Univ. b Rose's Biog. Dict.


Blow-pipe, applied to analysis of metals by Anthony Swall, 1738.


Blue Coat School, (Christ's Hospital,) London.—founded by Edward VI., 26 Jun. 1553—second charter by Charles II., 1676—now Hall commenced, 1825.

Blue-Stocking Clubs, established, about 1780.?

Blum, Joachim Christian, poet, &c.—b. at Rathenau, 19 Nov. 1739—b. there, 28 Aug. 1790. Gedichte, 1776 and 1785.

Blum, Johann, architect. Elements of Architecture, 1796.

Blum, Karl, musical composer.—b. at Berlin, about 1785—manager of Royal Opera, 1822—director of Royal Theatre, 1827—b., 2 Jul. 1844.

Blum, Robert.—b. at Cologne, 10 Nov. 1807—secretary of the theatre to Ringelhundt, Leipsic, 1831–47—founds the Schilderereen there, 1840—allays popular excitement, Aug. 1845—takes part in the movement in Saxony, 1848—arrested at Vienna, 4 Nov.—shot, 9 Nov. 1848.

Blumauer, Aloys, poet, satirist.—b. at Steyer, 21 Dec. 1755—enters Order of Jesuits at Vienna, 1772—b. there, 16 Mar. 1798. Werke, 1801.

Blumberg, Christian Gottelf, theologian.—b. at Ophansen, 1664—b. at Zwickau, 1735. Fundamenta linguae copiata, 1716.


Blunthli, (Bluntschli) Johann Heinrich, topographer.—b. at Zurich, 1656—b. there, 23 Jul. 1722. Memorabilia Tigurinae, 1704.


Blyenburg, Adrian van, poet.—b. at Dort, 1560—b. there, 23 Feb. 1599. Poemata varia, 1582.

Blyenburg, Damsaus van, poet.—b. at Dort, 1558—sets out for Bohemia, 1616. Conto ethiue ex ducentis portis, &c., 1599.

Boadicea, (Boudicca, Boudicca,)—Queen of the Iceni, about 60–1—heads insurrection against Romans: defeated and slain, 62.

Board of Control, (for India, )—established by Act 24 Geo. III. s. 2, c. 25, 1784—abolished by Act 21 and 22 Vic. c. 106, 2 Aug. 1818.

Board of Green Cloth. [Marshalsea.] Board of Health,—established by Act 11 and 12 Vic. c. 63, 31 Aug. 1848—re-modelled by Act 17 and 18 Vic. c. 93, 10 Aug. 1854—
jurisdiction of, transferred to Privy Council, by Act 21 and 22 Vic. c. 97, 2 Aug. 1858.

Board of Trade and Plantations, — two Councils erected by Charles II., 1660—united, 1672 — abolished, 1675—reappointed, 1695—abolished by Act 22 Geo. III. c. 82, 1782 — present Board established by Order in Council, 1785—[Railways, Merchant Seamen]—jurisdiction of, regulated by Acts 8 and 9 Vic. c. 116, 8 Aug. 1845; 13 and 14 Vic. c. 93, 14 Aug. 1850; 14 and 15 Vic. c. 96, 7 Aug. 1851 — office of Vice.-Pres. abolished, and Secretary substituted, with seat in Parliament, by Act 30 and 31 Vic. c. 72, 12 Aug. 1867.

Boase, (John, Gerard, physician, &c.,—b. at Goreme, 1604—physician to the State in Ireland, 1649—d. there, 1649 or 1650. *Ireland's Natural History, 1652.

Boat-making Machinery, — invented by Thompson, 1861.


Bobart, Jacob, botanist,—Prof. Botany, Oxford, 1683—d. 1719.

Boboş, Simon Sergeievitch, poet,—b. at St Petersbourg, 1810. *Khersonida, 1823—Lyrics, 1824.

Bobowski, [Ali Bey].

Bocca Tigris, Bogue Forts, Canton,—taken by English, 7 Jan. and 26 Feb. 1841.


Boccadifero, Girolamo, jurist, —b. at Bologna, 1552—d. 1 Mar. 1623.

Boccadifero, (Luca-Ferr, Lodovico, physician and philosopher,—b., 1482—Prof. Logic and Philosophy, Bologna, before 1527—d. 2 May 1545.

Bocce, Marie Anne Lepage, poetess,—b. at Rouen, 22 Oct. 1710—d. 8 Aug. 1802. *Oeuvres, 1783.

Boccaccio, Manuel Maria Barbosa du, poet,—b. at Setuval, 1771—d. 1806. *Obras, 1798—1805.


Boccalera, Egidio, admiral of Castile,—sent to aid Alfonso XI. against Moors, 1340—contributes to capture of Algiers, 1344—defeats Portuguese fleet at the Tagus, 1371—d. about 1372.

Boccalera, Simone, first Doge of Genoa,—elected, 1329—takes part in wars with Turks, Tatars, and Moors; abdicates, 1344—returns from the Pisa and is recalled, 1351—d. poisoned, 1362.

Boccherini, Luigi, musical composer,—b. at Lucca, 14 Jan. 1740,—*1736,—*1730 or 1735—

at Paris, 1768—80—d. at Madrid, 1806,—*1805.—


Bocchi, Faustino, painter,—b. at Brescia, 1659—d. about 1742.

Bocchi Francesco, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Florence, 1543—d. there, 1618.

Boccia, (V.) Ign. of Mauritanie,—Biograph.—b. in Jugurtha to the Romans, (648, a. v. c.) beginning 166. (2) *King of Mauritania,—[B.C.]—gives up Jugurtha to the Romans, (648, a. v. c.) beginning 222.


Boerius, (Jean Boccdeker, or Bocker,) poet, &c.,—b. at Haarlem, 1535—d. 6 Oct. 1565.


B Emsch. and Gruber.

Boch, Charles Guillaume Loys de, philologist, antiquary,—b. at Lausanne, 1695—d. 4 Apr. 1754. *Memoires critiques sur l'histoire ancienne de la Suisse, 1747.

Bocher, Jean, (Jean of Kent,)—condemned for heresy, spring 1549—burnt at Smithfield, 2 May 1550.

Bock, Friedrich Samuel, theologian,—b. at Königsberg, 20 May 1716—Prof. Theology and Greek Literature, Librarian of University, there, 1753—d. Sep. 1786. *Specimen theologice naturalis, 1743—Historia Socinianismi Prusacei, 1753.

Bock, (H. Bouch.) Jerome, (Tractus,) botanist,—b. at Heidelberg, 1498—d. at Hornbach, 1545. *Neues Kräuterbuch, 1579.


Bockhorst, Jan van, (Langen-Jan,) painter,—b. at Munster, about 1610.

Bockhorst, Johannes de, painter,—b. at Dantebrook, 1661—d. at Cleves, 1724.

Oct. 1783.—Stirnten my berg," hiicher, notioncm, to Alenon, Frederick from Middelburg, 1694—b. 1760.

Bodlaert, Pierre, poet,—b. at Middelburg, 1694—b. 1760.

Boddaert, Pierre, physician, naturalist,—b. in Zealand, about 1730—at Utrecht, 1770-72.


Bode, Johann Joachim Christoph, musical composer, translator, &c.,—b. at Brunswick, 16 Jan. 1730—studies at Helmstadt, 1749—settles at Hamburg, 1757—goes to Weimar, agent to Countess of Bernsdorf, 1778—deputy to Paris from Masonic Lodges of Germany, 1787—b. at Weimar, 13 Dec. 1793.

Bode, Johann Ebert, astronomer,—b. at Hamburg, 19 Jan. 1747.—called to Berlin by Frederick II.—Became member of Academy of Belles Lettres, 1782—b. at Berlin, 23 Nov. 1826. Anleitung zur Kenntniss des gestirnten Himmels, 1768—Astronomische Jahr-bücher, &c., 1776-1829—Erklärung der Sternkunde, 1778—Uranographia, 1801.

Bode's Law of Planetary distances,—announced by Titius, 1772.


Bodenstein, Andreas, [Carlsbad.]

Bodier, Lévéron de la [Lévéron,].

Bodin, Jean, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Angers, about 1530—serves as service of Duke of Alençon, 1576—retires to Laon, 1584—deputy to States-General at Blois, 1588—b. at Laon, 1596. Methodus ad faeclam historiarum cognitionem, 1566—Six livres de la république, 1577—Démomonic, 1581.


Bodmer, Johann Jacob, poet, &c.,—b. at Zurich, 1783. a Die Schriften, 1792—Geschichte der Schweiz, 1784—b. in Zurich, 1783.

Boch, Pierre, poet,—b. at Zürich, 1752—Sammlung der Minnesänger, 1758—Helvetische Bibliothek, 1735-41. a Biog. Univ. b Erich and Gruber.

Boch, Joseph, Giambattista, printer,—b. at Saluzzo, Sardinia, 16 Feb. 1740—engaged in the printing office of the Propaganda, 1751—settles at Parma, 1768—visits Turin and Saluzzo, 1756—presents his Homer, and receives pension from Napoleon, 1810—b. at Padua, 20 Nov. 1813. Saggio tipografico di fresco e maiuscolo, 1771—Manuale tipografico, 1818. Boo, [Dubois de la Boe.]


Boecler, Johann Heinrich, philologist,—b. at Cromborn, about 1611—Prof. Eloquence, Upsala, 1648-52—Prof. History, Strasbourg, 1652—b., 1692.a 1672.b a Biog. Univ. b Erich and Gruber.

Boecler, Johann Wolfgang, theologian,—b., 1717. Averbayläsische Gebräuche, &c., der Esth- länder, 1691.

Boehm, (Böhme.) Jacob, Mystic,—b. at Alt- Seidenberg near Görlitz, 1575—master shoemaker, 1595—b. at Görlitz, 18 Nov. 1624. Aucra, 1612.a 1610.b—Von drei Principien, 1619—Works, 1675. a Biog. Univ. b Engl. Cye.


Boehmer, Just Henning, jurist, — b. at Halle, 1674—Prof. Law, Halle, 1701—recto


Boetia. [Thebes.]


den, 23 Sep. 1738. Institutiones medicinae in usus exercitationis annuae domesticae, 1708—

Apohorismi de cognoscendas et curandas morbis in usum doctrinae medicinae, 1715—Index plantarum, &c., 1710—Libellus de materia medic., &c., 1718. a Eng. Cyc. b Ersch and Gruber.


Boerner, Christian Friedrich, theologian,— b. at Dresden, 6 Nov. 1683—Prof. Moral Philo

sophy, Leipzig, 1707—Prof. Greek, 1708—Prof. Philosophy, 1710—librarian to the Univ., 1711—b. at Leipzig, 19 Nov. 1753. De doctis homo


divis et philosopii antiquis raris, 1756—Noster Guagliard,

1755.

Boessenstein, Johann, orientalist,—b. at Esslingen, Suabia, 1472—teaches Hebrew at Ingolstadt, 1505—Prof. Hebrew, Wittenberg, 1518—b., after 1530. Hebrew grammaticae

institutions, 1518.


a Clinton. b Smith's Dict. c Ersch and Gruber. d Biog. Univ.

Boethius, (Boetius), Christian Friedrich, painter and engraver,— b. at Leipzig, about 1706—Prof. at Electoral Academy, Dresden, 1764—b. at Dresden, 1778 or 1783.

Boëtia, Etienne de la,—b. at Sarlat, 1 Nov. 1530—councillor to the Parliament of Bordeaux, 1530—b. at Germignat, 18 Aug. 1563. Discours de la servitude volontaire, 1548—Verwissen,

1571.

Boettcher, (Böttiger, Büttiger), Adolf, poet,


Boetticher, (Böttiger, Böttiger), Johann Friedrich, inventor of Meissen porcelain,—b., 4 Feb. 1682—goes to Berlin, 1697—establishes porcelain factory at Meissen, 1710—d. there, 14 Mar. 1719.

Boffrand, Germain, architect,— b. at Nantes, 7 May 1667—member of the Academy, 1710—b. at Paris, 18 Mar. 1754. Livre d'architecture, 1745.

Bogaert, van den. [Dejardin.]


Bogdanowicz, Ippolyt Fedorowicz, miscellaneous writer,— b. at Pérévolotohe, 23 Dec. 1743—retires from government service, 1755—b. at Kours, 6 Jan., 8 Dec. 1803. Du
dechenka, 1775—Works, 1809.


Bogerman, Jan, theologian,—b. at Ophlowert, Friesland, 1756—minister at Leeuwarden, 1693—President of Synod of Dort, 14 Nov. 1618—Prof. primarius, Franeker, 1633—d. there, 11 Sep. 1637,ae 1633. Van het Ketter straten, 1601—Spiegel der Jesuiten, 1608—Het christen

lyk overlijden van Mauritius van Nassau, 1625.


c Ersch and Gruber.

Bogesund, Sten Sture, administrator of Sweden, defeated by Christian II., king of Denmark, beginning 1520.

Bogin, Giovanni Battista, statesman,—b. at Turin, 21 Jul. 1701—Grand Chancellor, 1730—first Secretary of War, 1742—Minister of State, 1750—d. at Turin, 9 Feb. 1754.

Bogomiles, Bogomatis,—sect of, condemned by Council of Constatinople, 1110.

Bogoris, King of the Bulgarians,—his sister a captive at Constantinople, about 812—succeeds Balasir, about 820, 842—declares war on the Greek Empress Theodora, 837, 844—makes peace, and procures the liberation of his sister, 851, 842—converted to Christianity, 853, 863, suppresses a revolt and massacres the nobles; sends embassies to the Emperor Louis and the Pope Nicholas I., 866—retires to a monastery, about 885—b., 907, after 890. a

a Finlay. b Neander. c Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Bogota, Santa Fé de Bogota, in S. America,—founded by Guzman, 1538—capital of New Granada, till 1811—capital of republic of Cundinamarca, 1811—capital of republic of Colombia, 1819—capital of republic of Nueva Granada, 1831.

Bogue Forts. [Boca Tigris.]


Boha-Eddy, (Bohadin), (Cadhi Yusuf Abu'U-Mahasen Boha-Ed-Deen Er-Rafi'i), historian,—b. at Mosul, (539, a. h.) 1145—d. at Aleppo, (633,) 29 Oct. 1235.


Bohemia.—[8 C]—occupied by both, about 660? 400? (A.D.)—occupied by Marcomanni, about 1?—by Slaves, (Czechs,) between 500 and 600?—duchy under Premislaus; tributary to Charlemagne, about 800—first Christian duke, Bohemia, title of King given to Watzislaus by Emperor Henry VI, 16 Jun. 1086—Ladislaus V, last Duke of, reigns in favour of his brother Premislaus, 1197—erected into a kingdom under Premislaus II., (Ottocar I.) 1189—who is succeeded by Wenceslaus III., 1230—he makes his son Premislaus Duke of Austria, 1246—defeats Bela IV. King of Hungary, 1252—succeeded by his son Premislaus Ottocar II., 1257—he invades Prussia, 1255—conquers Bela IV., King of Hungary, 1260—again invades Hungary, and conquers Stephen, 1270—refuses imperial crown, 1271—refuses to do homage to Rudolph of Hapsburg, and is put under ban of the empire, 1275—defeated by Rudolph, renounces Austria, Styria, and Carinola, 1277—defeats by Rudolph and killed at battle of Lom, 26 Aug. 1278—his son Wenceslaus IV. succeeds, 1278—crowned by Abp of Mentz, 1297—sides Albert Duke of Austria to get imperial crown, 1298—becomes King of Poland, 1300—his son made King of Hungary, 1301—succeeded by his son Wenceslaus V., last of the race of Premislaus, 1305—Henry, Duke of Carinthia, recognized King, 1356—deposed and succeeded by John of Luxemburg, 1316—cession of Silesia to, 1327—38—his son Charles I. succeeds, [Charles IV., Emperor of the Romans,] 1346—publication of the Golden Bull, 1356—his son Wenceslaus VI., 1375—[Wenceslaus, Emperor]—Ziska captures Prague, Aug. 1419—succeeded by Emperor Sigismund, 1449—wars with the Hussites, who are finally defeated, 31 May, 1434—Albert of Austria succeeds, 1438—Ladislaus the Posthumous, 1440—George Podiebras elected king, 1448—his son Ladislaus II. succeeds, 1471—convention between him and Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, giving to the latter Lusitania, Moravia, and Silesia, 1473—Ladislaus resumes them on death of Matthias, and seizes crown of Hungary, 1490—succeeded by his son Ludwig, 1516—who is killed at battle of Mohacz, 1526—Ferdinand of Austria elected by the States, Dec. 1526—he becomes Emperor, Mar. 1558—[Ferdinand I. Emperor of the Romans]—Maximilian abdicates religious freedom, 1567—Rudolph compelled to restore it, 1609—the churches of the Protestants are destroyed and the Thirty Years' War begins, 1618—battle of Prague, 8 Nov. 1620—incorporated with the Empire, by treaty of Westphalia, 1648—Provincial Diets established 1849.

Bohemond, crusader.—b. about 1056—accompanies his father, Robert Guiscard, to the East, 1081—twice defeats Emperor Alexius Comnenus, 1083—besieges Larissa and is defeated by Alexius, 1083—joins crusaders at Bari, 1092—assists at capture of Nicea, 1096—takes Antioch, and obtains the sovereignty, 1097—captured by Turks, Aug. 1101—returns to Italy, 1103—visits France, 1106—marries Constance, Countess of Champagne, 1106—besieges Durazzo, 1107—makes peace, Sep. 1108—d. at Canossa, end of Feb. 1111. a Art de Vérifier les Dates.


Böhmenberger, Gottlieb Christoph, mechanicin, Œ., b. at Neuenburg, 4 Mar. 1732—pastor at Simzheim, 1752—pastor at Altburg, 1784—d. there, 29 May 1807. Beschreibung einer auf eine neue sehr bequeme Art eingerichteten Elektrismaschinen, Œ., 1784—Beiträge zur theoretischen und praktischen Elektricitäts-Lähe, 1793—Beiträge zur höheren Drehkunst, Œ., 1799.

Bohtori, Alavid, poet,—b. at Manbeb, (Hierapolis,) (206, A. H.) 831—d. in Syria, about 900.


Boizard, [Boiardo.]

Boichot, Guillaume, sculptor,—b. at Châlons-sur-Saône, 1738—member of Royal Academy of Sculpture, 1789—d. at Paris, 9 Dec. 1814.


Boigne, Benoît Leborgne, Count of,—b. at Chambly, 3 Mar. 1741—commands at siege of Tenedos, and is captured by the Turks, 1780—goes to Delhi, about Dec. 1783—settles in England, 1794—d. at Chambly, 21 June 1830.

Boi, Gallie tribus.—[B Bo]—at war with Rome, 238—236—submit, 224—war renewed, 201—defeated at Mutina, 193—subdued by p. Scipio, cede half their territory, 191—allowed by Caesar to settle among the Eduli, 54.

Boileau, Etienne. [Boileau.]


Boileau, Gilles, miscellaneus writer,—b. at Paris, 10 Mar. 1631—d., 1669.


Boiling to death,—decreed for poisons by Act 22 Hen. VIII. c. 9, 1530—1.


Boindin, Nicolas, dramatist, &c.,—b. at Paris, 29 May 1656—member of Academy of Inscriptions, 1706—d. at Paris, 30 Nov. 1751.

Boines, 1753.

Bois. [Dubois.]

Boisard, Jean Joseph François Michel, fabuliste,—b. at Caen, 1743—d. at Caen, 1831. Fables, 1773—1806.

Boisgelin, Jean de Dieu Raymond de Cucq, Abp of Aix,—b. at Rennes, 27 Feb. 1732—Abp of Aix, 1770—member of Academy, 1776—member of Assembly of Notables, 1787—deputy to States-General, 1789—Abp of Tours, 1802—Cardinal, 1837—d. at Angervilliers, near Paris, 22 Aug. 1804.

Boisgelin, Louis Bruno, Count of,—b. at Rennes, 1733—enters the French Guards, 1748—Chevalier de St Louis, 1761—Maréchal de Camp, 1780—arrested, 1794—condemned to death by Revolutionary Tribunal, 7 Jul. 1794.

Boisgelin de Kerdu, Pierre Marie Louis de,—b. at Ploë, 1758—travels in north of Europe, 1790—2—Malta, 1793—returns to France, 1814—d. at Meunibian, 10 Sep. 1816. Ancient and modern Malta, 1804—Travels through Denmark and Sweden, 1810.

Boisjolin, Jacques François Marie Vielh de, poet, &c.,—b. at Alençon, 29 Jul. 1760—d. at Paris, 1832.


Boisot, Louis de, admiral,—distinguishes himself at battle of Romerswaal, 1574—contributes to capitulation of Middelburg, 1574—compels Spaniards to raise siege of Leyden, 1755—d., 15 Jun. 1756.

Boisrobert, François Metel de,—b. at Caen, about 1592—enters holy orders, 1630—d. at Paris, 30 Mar. 1662. Parusse Royal, 1635.


Boisserie, Sulz, writer on Art,—b. at Cologne, 2 Aug. 1783—with his brother Melchior and their friend Bertram, collects works of early German artists, 1803—22—the collection is purchased by Ludwig I. king of Bavaria, 1825—conservator of works of plastic art, 1835—Privy Councillor, by king of Prussia, 1843—b., 2 May 1834. Geschichte und Beschreibung des Doms von Köln, 1833—Die Denkmale der Baukunst am Niederrhein, &c., 1831—33.

Boisserie, Melchior,—b. at Cologne, 23 Apr. 1786—b., 14 May 1851. [See Boisserée, Sulz.]

Boissier de Sauvages. [Sauvages.]

Boissier, Jean Jacques de, engraver, &c.,—b. at Lyons, 1736—goes to Paris, 1760—b., 1 May 1810.


Boissy D’Anglas, François Antoine, Count of, statesman,—b. near Annouay, 8 Dec. 1756—deputy to States-General, 1789—deputy to
BOISSY—BOLIVAR.


Boissy, Louis de, dramatist, —b. at Vie, Auvergne, 26 Nov. 1694—member of French Academy, 1754—b., 19 Apr. 1758.


Boivin de Villeneuve, Jean, classical scholar,—b. at Montreuil-l'Argillé, 28 Mar. 1663—obtains a place in the royal library, 1692—member of Academy of Inscriptions, 1725—Prof. Greek, College Royal, about 1705—member of French Academy, 1721—b., 29 Oct. 1726.


Bojaca, New Granada,—Bolivar defeats Spaniards at 7, Aug. 1819.

Bojador, Cape, W. Africa,—doubled by Gillanes, about 1433.

Bojaca, Matteo Maria, Count of Scandinia, poet,—b., about 1454—governor of Reggio, 1478—captain of Modena, 1481—b. at Reggio, 20 or 21 Dec. 1494. Orlando inamorato, 1495—Sonetti e Canzoni, 1499.

Bokhara,—conquered by Caliph Walid, 699—conquered by Caliba of Khorassan, 706—12—invaded by Gengis Khan, the city burnt, 1219—invaded by Tamerlane, 1370—Babar driven away by Scheibani Khan of the Uzbek, 1498—visited by Burns, 1832—by Khanicoff and Lehmann, 1841—by Dr Wolf, 1844—by Vambéry, 1863.


Bokhary; Abu Abdallah Mohammed, Musulmao theologian,—b. at Bokhara, Jul. 810—b. near Samarcand, (256, A. I. H.) 370.

Bol, (Bolf), Hans, (Jan), painter,—b. at Mechlin, 16 Dec. 1534—goes to Antwerp, 1572—b. at Amsterdam, 29, 20 b. Nov. 1583, 1593. a, b. [Biol. Univ.]

Bol, Ferdinand, painter,—b. at Dort, 1611—b. at Amsterdam, 1681.

Bolansus, Vettius,—governor of Britain, 69.

Bolansus, M. Vettius,—Consul with C. Calpurnius Piso, (864, A. D. C.) 111.


Boidoni, Sigismondo, philosophe, physicien,—b. at Milan, about 1597—Prof. Philosophy, Pavia, 1623—b. there, 3 Jul. 1650.


BOLIVIA.—BOMBELLES.

Bolivia, S. America,—becomes independent republic, 6 Aug. 1824—named Bolivia, 11 Aug. 1815.

Bollandists, Society of:—reorganized at Brussels, 1837—continuation of the Acta commenced, 1845.


Bologna, Giovanni da, (John of), sculptor,—b. at Douai, 1524—goes to Genoa, 1530—b. at Florence, 1568.


Bologne, Pierre de, poet,—b. in Martinique, 1706—d. at Angouleme, about 1789. Oeuvres, 1769.

Bolognese, II. [Grimaldi, Giovanni Fran- cesco.]

Bolognetti, Francesco, poet,—one of 'the forty' at Bologna, 1555—Gonfaloniere, 1556—d., after 1576. Il Constanre, 1566—Rime, 1566.


Bolsec, Jerome Hermes, theologian, &c.,—goes to Geneva, and is expelled, 1551—d. at Lyons, 1585. Histoire de J. Calvin, 1577—Histoire de Th. de Beza, 1582.

Bolena. [Volscini.]

Bolsover Castle, Derbyshire,—taken from the Barons by William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, 1215—given to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, 1514—garrisoned for Charles I., 1643—taken by Major-general Crawford, Aug. 1644.

Bolsward, (Bolwert), Schelte a, engraver,—b. at Bolsward, in Friesland, about 1586—living at Antwerp, about 1590.


Bombare. [Valmont de Bomare.]


Bombay, —probably invented before 1472 a—used by Turks at siege of Rhodes, 1522—first used in Netherland, 1538 b—first used at siege of La Mothe, 1634 c a. Grose. b. Strada. c. Blondel.


Bombelles, Henri Francois, Count of, general,—b. 1651—enters the navy, 1866—envoy to Cadiz and Naples, 1700—sails the navy, 1701—at siege of Belgrade, 1717—military instructor to Duke of Chartres, 1718—tutor to Louis Philippe of Orleans, 1727—Lieutenant-
general, Commander of St Louis, 1744—ii., 29 Jul. 1760.


Bombell, Sebastiano, painter,—b. at Udine, 1615—living, 1716.

Bombert, Daniel, printer,—settles at Venice, about 1517—b. there, 1549. Hebrew Bible with the Masora and Targums, 1518—Tellum de Babylon, 1520-35.


Bon, Louis André, general,—b. at Romans, Dauphiné, 25 Oct. 1758—serves in French campaigns, 1792-99—falls at siege of Acre, 10 May 1799.


Bona, in Africa. [Hippo Regius.]


Bonac, Jean Louis d'Usson, Marquis of, diplomatist,—b., 1673—ambassador to Charles XII., 1701—envoy extraordinary to Philip V. of Spain, 1711—ambassador to Constantinople, 1716—concludes treaty between Turkey and Russia, 1724—ambassador to Switzerland, 1727—b. at Paris, 1 Sep. 1738.

Bonacina, Martin, theologian,—b. at Milan, about 1555—settles at Rome, 1619—b. at Vicenza, 1621. De moraliu theologis, 1624.


Bonari, François, physician, botanist,—b. at Nantes, 10 May 1710—founds Botanic Garden there, 1735—b. 1786. Flore Nautenteuse prodromus, 1782-83.


Bonamy, Pierre Nicolas, antiquary, &c,—b. at Louvres, 1694—member of Academy of In-

scriptions, 1727—b. at Paris, 8 Jul. 1770.

Bonaparte, Charles, —b. at Ajaccio, 29 Mar. 1744—b. 1746—joins General Paolo at Corte, 1768—councillor of the king, assessor of Ajaccio, 1773 or 1774—deputy from the nobles to French court, 1777—member of Council of Twelve, 1781—b. at Montpellier, 24 Feb. 1785.


Bonaparte, Louis Napoleon, [Napoleon III.]


Bonaparte, Lucien, Prince of Canino,—
Boncompagni, Marcus Antonio, miscellaneous writer,—b. near Perugia, 1555,—d. b. 9 Jan. 1616. Grammatica, 1603.—Epistola, 1604.—Pia poenemata, 1606.—Idyllia, 1607.


Bonchamp, Charles Melchior Arthur de, Vendee general,—b. at Jouverdil, 10 May 1760—leads, with d'Elbée, the Vendean army, 1792—killed, at passage of the Loire, 18 Oct. 1793.

Boncrisp, Pierre Francois, jurist,—b. at Chasot, about 1745—advocate to the parliament of Brandenbourg, 1770—d. about 1794. Les In-
Bonhomme, Jacques, [Caillet.]
Bonnaires, Order of,—appears in England, about 1250, 1283. a Eney, Mod. b Tanner.
Bonai, Mauro, archeologist, bibliographer, Jesuit,—b. at Genoa, 3 Nov. 1746—enters Order of Jesuits, 1814—d. at Reggio, 4 Jan. 1817.—Deiuli autori classici, . . . biblioteca-portatile, 1793—Series monetae Romane, 1801.
Bonichon, François, oratorian,—b. 1662. Pompa episcopalis, 1650.
Boniface, St., [Winfried], Apostle of Germany,—b. in Devonshire, 680 a—ordained priest, about 700—sets out as a missionary, about 715: 716 b—visits Rome and is sent by Gregory II. into Thuringia, 718—goes again to Friesland, 719—visits Hassia and Thuringia, 722—consecrated bp by Gregory II., at Rome, 723—returns to Germany, 723—bp by Gregory III., 732—visits Rome and is sent to organize church in Bavaria, 738—founds bishops in Bavaria, 739—acquires influence over Carloman and Pepin, 741—regulates Frankish church, 742—silences and arrests Adelbert and Clement, about 744—procures their condemnation and deprivation by Pope Zacharias, 745—procures deposition of Gewillib, bp of Meutz, and is appointed bp of Mentz, 745 a—consecrates Pepin le Bref, King of France, 752—massacred in Friesland, 5 or 9 Jun. 755. c
a Neander. b Biog. Univ. c Ersch and Gruber.
Boniface, Hyacinthe, advocate,—b. at Forcalquier, 14 Oct. 1612—rector of Univ. of Aix, 1677—d. there, 28 Jul. 1699. Recueil des arrêts notables du parlement de Provence, 1701.
Boniface II, bp of Rome,—succeeds Felix IV., 15 Oct. 530—d. 16 Oct., a 8 Nov. 532. a Pagl. b Bianchini.
b Art de Vérer les dates. c Biog. Univ.
Boniface IV, pope,—elected 18 a, 8 Sep. 607—ordained, 25 Aug. 608—d., about end of 613, 7 May 613, 614 a.
b Fleuri. c Biog. Univ. e Pagl.
Boniface VI, pope,—succeeds Formosus, and d. in 15 days, 11-26 Apr. 896.
Boniface VII, Anti-Pope, (Francocene),—elected, 974—a-expelled, 974 or 975—a-returns to Rome and imposes John XIV., Mar. 984, a 985 b, d. 9 Mar., c 22 b, 25 a Oct. 985. c Art de Vérer les dates. d Eng. Cye. e Biog. Univ.
Boniface IX, (Fierro Tomacelli), Pope,—b., about 1344—Cardinal, 1381—succeeds Urban VI., 2 Nov. 1389—proclaims a Jubilee, 1400—d. at Rome, 1 Oct. 1404.
Bonifaceus, general,—defends Massilia against Atauphis, 473—commands against Vandals in Spain, 422—goes into Africa, Aug. 422 a—invites Vandalism into Africa, at war with Rome, 427—at war with Vandalus, besieged in Hippo, May 430 to Jul. 431—returns to Italy, regains favour of Pacius, and is killed by Actius, 432. a Clinton.
Bonjouro, (Bonjou), Guillaume, orientalist,—b. at Toulouse, 1670—goes to Rome, 1695—missionary of Augustine Order to China, 1710—d. in China, Feb. 1714. Exercitatio in monumenta Copatica, 1699.
Bonn, Andreas, surgeon,—b. at Amsterdam, 1738—M.D., Leyden, 1763—Prof. Anatomy and Surgery, Amsterdam, 1771—CHEVALIER of the Order of the Belg Lion, member of the Academy of Brussels, 1815—d. at Amsterdam, 1819. a 2 Sep. 1817. b De simplicitate nature, 1772—Tabula oscein morbosorum, 1785—Tabula anatomiae chirurgiae doctrinam heriarum
1828.  a Biog. Univ. (Brussels edit.)
2 Biog. Woordenboek.


Bonnay, Charles François, Marquis de, diplomate,—b. 22. Jun. 1750.—deputy to States-General, 1790—first to take the oath at Federation Fête, 14 Jul. 1790—plenipotentiary to Copenhagen, 1814—Peer of France, 1815—plenipotentiary in Prussia, till 1820.—Minister of State, Privy Councillor, 1820—governor of Fontainebleau, 1821—b. 25 Mar. 1825.


Bonnecarte, Guillaume de, diplomate,—b. at Muret, 13 Feb. 1734—envoy to East Indies, 1783–86—excluded from the Jacobin Club, 1791—b. at Versailles, 9 Nov. 1825.


Bonnefons, Jean, (Bonnefous) poet,—b. at Clermont, Auvergne, 1554—b. at Bars-sur-Seine, 1614. Donorcha, 1587.


Bonneval, Claude Alexandre, Count de, (Achmed Pascha.)—b. 14 Jul. 1677—enters the navy, 1687—enters the army, 1698—serves in Italy, 1701—passes into the service of the Emperor, 1706—assists at interview of Prince Eugène and Marshal Villars at Rastadt, 1714—Lieutenant-general, Aulic Councillor, 1714—wounded at Peterwaradin, 1716—loses the Emperor’s favour, 1720—professes himself a Musulman, 1720—a 1720—b. at Constantinople, 22, 27 Mar. 1747.


Bonnier d’Arco, Auge Elisabeth Louis Antoine, diplomate,—b. at Montpellier, 1750—deputy to Legislative Assembly, 1791—b. in conference at Rastadt, 1799—refuses to be dismissed by Austrian troops, 19 Apr. 1799. Recherches historiques et politiques sur Malte, 1798.


Bonivet, Guillaume Gouffier de, admiral,—distinguishes himself at siege of Genoa, 1507—at the battle of Spurs, 1513—falls at Pavia, 24 Feb. 1525.

Bonnot. [Condillac and Mably.]


Bonono, Carlo, painter,—b. at Ferrara, 1569—b. 1632.

Bonnia. [Bologna.]

Bonosus, Bp of Sardica?—adopts views of Helvidius and Jovinian, and is condemned by Council of Capua, 389–90.

Bonosus, Emperor in Gaul,—proclaims himself, is defeated by Probus, and kills himself, about 280.
Bonours, Christophe de, captain, — b. at Vésoul, about 1590—signalises himself at siege of Dôle, 1632—b. about 1650. Siège mémorable d'Ostende, 1632.


Book of Sports. [Sports, Book of.]


Boone, Daniel, — b. in Virginia, Feb. 1735 —removes with his father to N. Carolina, about 1753—sets out for Kentucky, 1 May 1769—founds the town of Booneborough, Apr. 1775—removes to Upper Louisiana, 1778—deprived of his estates by a United States Commission, Mar. 1805—appeals to legislature of Kentucky and gets them restored, Feb. 1814—d. 26 Sep. 1820. a Sparks.

Boonen, Arnold, painter, — b. at Dordrecht, 16 Dec. 1660—d. there, 2 Oct. 1729.

Boorhanpoor, in Hindistan,—founded by Malik Nasir, about 1414—seat of government for soubah of Candech, taken by Akbar, 1599 —visited by Sir Thomas Roe, 1611—plundered by Mahrattas, 1685—taken by them, about 1760—captured by English, 1803—restored to Dowlat Rau Sindia, 1853.


Booth, Barton, actor, — b. in Lancashire, 1681—joins Betterton's company, 1701—d. 10 May 1733.


Booth, Henry. [Warrington, Earl op.]

Boothia Felix, N. America,—discovered by Ross, 1830.


Boquin, (Boquin), Pierre, theologian, — retires from Carmelite Order and goes to Basel, 1541—Prof. Theology, Strasbourg, about 1542 returns to Strasbourg, 1555—takes refuge at Lausanne, 1575—d. at Lausanne, 1582. l. Boquini Apologiae antischristianismi, 1553.

Bor, Pieter Christianaans, historian,—b. at Utrecht, 1539—d. at Haarlem, 1632. De Oorsprong, begin en aanwezig der Nederlandsche Oorlogen, &c., 1553. a 1617. a Ersch and Gruber. b Biog. Woordenboek.


Borch, (Borgt,) Hendrik van der, painter, engraver,—b. at Brussels, 1583—settles at Frankfort, 1627—d. at Antwerp, after 1685, a 1660. b Biog. Univ. a Rees' Cyc. b Ersch and Gruber.


Borde, Andrew, (Forfatus,) physician, &c., — b. at Fexyenus, about 1500—M.D., Montpellier, 1542—d. in Fleet prison, Apr. 1549. Book of the Introduction of Knowledge, 1542—Breviary of health, 1547—Merrye tales of the madmen of Gotham, about 1597—Compendiose Regimiento o Dietarie of Healths, 1562.

Borde, Charles, miscellaneous writer, — b. at Lyon, 1711, a 1731 b—d. 1781. Oeuvres, 1783. a Biog. Univ. b Ersch and Gruber.

Tableaux topographiques, &c., de la Suisse, 1780-88.


* Encyc. Mod.
* Morel.
* Nicolae.
* Zeller Univ. Lex.


Bordi, Jacob, physician, — b. at Antwerp, 1511—M.D., Bologna, about 1540—physician to King Christian III., Denmark, 1556—b. at Copenhagen, 5 Sep. 1560. Physiologia, physica, pathologia, 1592.


Bordoni, Benedetto, geographer, &c., — b. at Padua, about 1460—b. about 1530. Isolario, 1528.

Bordoni, Placidio, miscellaneous writer, — b. at Venice, 1736—Prof. Philosophy there, as late as 1807. Continuation (last 5 vols.) of Annali D'Italia di Muratori, 1790-1820.

Borel, Pierre, physician, &c., — b. at Castres, about 1620—M.D., Montpellier, 1641—goes to Paris, physician to the king, 1653—member of Academy of Sciences, 1674—b. at Castres, 1659, 1678. Histories et observations medicophysiques, 1653—Trésor des recherches et des antiquités gauloises et françaises, 1655—De vero telescopii inventore, 1655.

* Beog. Univ.
* Ersch and Gruber.


Borghese, Camillo. [Paul V, Pope.]

Borghese, Camillo Filippo Lodovico, Prince, — b. at Rome, 10 Jul. 1775—goes to Paris, 1803—marries Marie Pauline Bonaparte, 1803—serves in Imperial Guard, 1804—Duke of Guastalla, 30 Mar. 1806—governor of Imperial provinces beyond the Alps, fixes his court at Milan, 1806-14—b. at Florence, 10 Apr. 1832.


Borghesi, Diomede, miscellaneous writer, — b. at Siena, about 1540—Prof. Tuscan language there, 1589—b., 1598. Rime, 1566, 1571—Lettere famigliari, 1570—Lettere dispositive, 1584-1602.

Borghesi, Paolo Giudotto, painter, sculptor, — b. at Lucca, 1559—b. at Rome, 1626.

Borghini, Raphael, miscellaneous writer. Il Riposo in cui si tratta della pittura e della scultura de più illustri professori antichi e moderni, 1584.


Borgia, Alfonso. [Calixtus III., Pope.]


Borgia, (Borja), Francisco, Prince of Squillace, —Viceroy of Peru, 1514—returns to Spain, 1521—b., 26 Sep. 1563. Obras en verso, 1539.

physician,—b. at Trent, 14 Feb. 1725.—Prof. Materia Medica, Pavia, 1770.—Prof. Practical Medicine, Pavia, 1772.—founder and Prof. of the Clinical Hospital, 1773—87—court physician, Milan, 1778-85.—b. 21 Jan. 1785. Institutio praeceptorinae, 1781-85.


Borroni, Luciano, painter,—b. at Genoa, 1590-91—b. 1645.

Bos, Jérôme, painter,—b. at Bois-le-Duc, about 1450—d. 1500.

Bos, Lambert, philologist,—b. in Friesland, 23 Nov. 1670—studies at Franeker, 1694—Prof. Greec, 1704—b. at Franeker, Jan. 1717. Mysterii sive philosophiae significi, 1702—Antiquitatem praecoxe praxeum duorum accuratissimi descriptio brev. 1749.


Boscain-Almagaver, Juan, poet,—b. at Barcelona, about 1500—practises from his travels, 1526—b. before 1544. Obras, 1544.


Bosch, Balthazar van den, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1675—d. 1715.

Bosch, Bernard, poet, —b. at Deventer, 4 Sep. 1746—Protestant minister, 1779—elected representative of the Batavian people, 1796—d. 1 Dec. 1803. Leerdenen, 1783—Gedichten, 1803.

Bosch, Johannes van den, statesman, —b. at Herwyven, Guelderland, 1780—goes to India, 1797—returns, Nov. 1813—defends Maastricht, 1815—founds Society for establishment of Poor Colonies, 1818—goes to India as commissary-general, 1827—Governor-general, 1830-35—b. at Bois-de-la-Haye, 1844.

Boschini, Marco, painter, poet, —b. at Venice, 1613—d. 1678. Il regno tutto di Condiva delineato, 1651—La Carta del navigar pittoresco, 1658.

Boscovich, (Pierre van den Bosche), Jesuit,—b. at Brussels, 1686—enters Order of Jesuits, 1705—b. 24 Nov. 1736. Trajectatus historio-chronologicus de patriaehia Antiochenis, 1724.


Boscobel, in Shropshire,—Charles II. takes refuge at, after battle of Worcester, Sep. 1651.


Bose, Johann Andreas, philologist,—b. at Leipzig, 1626—Prof. History, Jena, 1656—b. 20 Aug., 4 Apr. 1674.


Bosio, Francois Joseph, Baron de, sculptor,—b. at Monaco, 19 Mar. 1769—d. at Paris, 29 Jul. 1845.

Bosio, Giacomo, Knight of Malta, historian,—secretary and agent of Order of Malta under Gregory XIII., before 1594. Storia della sacra religione dell' illustrissima militia di san Giovanni Gierosolimitano, 1594-1602.

Bosio, Jean, painter,—b. at Monaco, about 1677—d. 1737, 1727, b. 1832—b. 1732. Traité élémentaire des règles du dessin, 1801.


Bosnia, Bosnia, in Turkey,—governed by independent princes till 640—tributary to Hungary, 1127, 1313—b. to Servia, 1359—erected into a kingdom by Turks, 1376, 1366, 1730—b. 1720—Turko-defeated by Turks at Kossovo, 1389—conquered by Turks, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486—given up to Turkey by Peace of Carlowitz, 1699—part of, ceded to Austria by Treaty of Passarowitz, 1718—unsuccessful attempt to break the power of the Sipahis, 1821—insurrection breaks out and is suppressed by Reschid Pasha, 1832—Vedjih Pasha, governor of, 1838—Tahir Pasha, 1848—rebellion, 1849—rebels defeated by Omar Pasha, Apr. 1850.

Bosch, Ersch and Gruber. b Meyer's Conv.-Lex.
Boson. [Provence.]
Bosporic Era. [Mithridatic Era.]
Bosporus, (Bosporos), Thracian, — [B C] —
crossed by Darius, about 508.

Bosporus, Kingdom of,—[B C] — ruled by the
Archelaenactes, 480-438 — Spartacus founds
second dynasty, 438 a, b 442 c — Seleucus suc-
cceeds, 431 a, b 434 c — Spartacus, 427, 429 a —
Satyrs I., 407 a, 411 c — slain at siege of The-
ose, 393 a, 392 e — Leucos, his son, 393 a
392 e — Spartacus II., his son, 352 — Pary-
sades, his brother, 348, 349 c — Satyrs II., his
son, 310 a, 304 f — Prynian, his brother: de-
dosed and succeeded by Eumelus, his brother,
359 — Spartacus III., his son, 304-285, a 284 b
— the kingdom given up to Mithridates the Great
by Parysades II., about 115 a about 113 b
— given by Romans to Pharnaces, 63 — given
by Caesar to Mithridates of Pergamus, about
47 — [A D] — reduced by Trajan, 115 d — acquired
by Gofs, 259 — besieged by Turks, about 564 d.

Pantieaeum, Theosidius. a

Bawlinson. b

Bosquet, Francois de, Bp of Montpellier,
— B. at Narbonne, 28 May 1605 — Bp of Lo-
dève, 1650 — Bp of Montpellier, 1657-76 — B.
24 Jun. 1676. Pantieaeum Romano rum qui e
Gallia orinu in ea sedentar historia, (1805-
1834), 1632 — Specimen iconum historicae cardinal-
is Macarini, 1660.

Bosquet, Georges, historian, — fl., about 1555-
65. Hungoverum keretorum Tolosa conjura-
torum prosperi regi, 1563.

Bossredon de Ransajat, — B. at Combraille,
1743 — page to Grand Master of Malta, 1755-8
— as administrator of finances of the Order,
concludes capitulation with Bonaparte, 1798 —
returns to France, 1801 — B. in Avignon, about
1812. Journal du siecle et blesse de Malte, 1801.

Bosscher, Thomas Willibrords, painter, —
B. at Berg-op-Zoom, 1613 — Director of
Academy of Painting, Antwerp, 1649 — B. there,
23 Jan. 1656.

Bosse, Abraham, engraver, — B. at Tours,
1611 — B. there, 1678. Traite de la gravure
a l'eau forte, 1645.

Bosse, Benigno, engraver, — B. in the Milanese,
1727 — studies at Nurnberg, 1737 — settles at
Parma, 1760.

Bossei, Giuseppe, painter and poet, — B. in
the Milanese, 18 Aug. 1777 — studies at Rome,
1795-1800 — Under-secretary of Academy of
Painting, Milan, 1800 — B. at Milan, 15 a 9 b
1810 — Del tipo dell' arte della pittura, 1816.

Biogr. Univ. a

Conv. Lex. b

Bossei, Giuseppe Carlo Aurelio, Baron da,
poet, diplomatist, — B. at Turin, 15 Nov. 1758
— resident minister of Sardinia at Venice, 1797
— Baron of the Empire, prefect of La Manche, 1810
— naturalized in France, officer of Legion of
Honour, 1814 — B. at Paris, 20 Jan. 1823 a
1815. Poemes, 1816, 1818 a

Biogr. Univ. a

Conv. Lex. b

Bossei, Luigi, Count of, historian, — B. at
Milan, 23 Feb. 1758 — retires to Venice, 1796
— secularized by Pius VII., 1801 — B. at Milan,
10 Apr. 1835. Translation of Rowe's Life of
Leo X., 1816-17 — Istoria d’ Italia, 1818-23
Storia della Spagna, 1821.

Bosse, Donato, historian, — B. at Milan, 5

Bosse, Girolamo, historian, poet, — B. at
Pavia, 1583 — Prof. Eloquence, there, 1629 — B.
about 1650. De toga Romana, 1612 — Epistola,
1612-23.

Bosse, traveller, — sent to Louisiana, 1750-7
— again, 1757. Nouveaux voyages aux Indes
occidentales, 1768 — Nouveaux voyages dans
l’Americque septentrionale, 1777.

Bosse, Jacques le, (Bosulseus), theologian,
— B. at Paris, 1546 — promotes revolt of Nauts,
1586 — B. at Rome, 7 Jun. 1626.

Bosselet, Jacques Benigne, theologian, —
B. at Dijon, 27 Sep. 1627 — studies at Paris, 1621
— admitted to corporation of the College of
Navarre, 1647 — D.D., enters holy orders, 1652
— Bp of Condom, 1669-70 — tator to the
Daphin, 1670-81 — member of French Academy,
8 Jun. 1671 — Bp of Meaux, 1681 — prebend of
Assembly of Clergy and draws up propositions
on extent of the Papal power in France, 1682
— conducts with Leibnitz negotiation for union
of Lutherans with the Church, about 1690 —
has Madame Guyon arrested, 1695 — gets
Fenelon exiled, about 1696 — Counsellor of
State, 1697 — B. at Paris, 12 Apr. 1703. Ex-
position de la doctrine de l’Eglise catholique,
1671 — Discours sur l’Histoire universelle, 1681
— Histoire des variations des Elysees protestantes,
1688 — Relation sur le Quetzime, 1698.

Bosselet, Charles, mathematician, — B. at
Tartar, near St Etienne, 11 Aug. 1730 — Prof.
Mathematics, Mezières, 1752-68 — member of
Academy of Sciences, 1752 — B. 14 Jan. 1814.
Cours complet de mathematiques, 1771 — Histoire
generale de mathematiques, 1802.

Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. — founded by
English settlers, about 1630 — riots caused by
Stamp Act, Oct. 1765 — the cargoes of tea
thrown into the harbour, Dec. 1773 — occupied
by General Howe, 1775 — invested by Washing-
ton, Jul. 1775 — evacuated by British, 17 Mar.
1776.

Boston, Thomas, theologian, — B. at Dunce,
Derwick, 7 Mar. 1676 — ordained parish minister
of Simpron, 21 Sep. 1699 — member of General
Assembly, 1703 — translated to Elrick, 1757
— B. 20 May 1732. Human Nature in its Fourfold
State, 1720 — Memoirs, &c., written
by himself, 1776.

Boston News Letter, First American news-
paper, — appears, 24 Apr. 1704.

Bostea, Bosra. [Bzrah.]

Boswell, James, biographer, — B. at Edin-
burgh, 29 Oct. 1740 — introduced to Dr Johnson
at London, 16 May 1763 — travels on the Con-
tinent, 1763-66 — accompanies Johnson to the
Hebrides, 1773 — settles in London, about 1783
— B. in London, 19 Jun. 1795. Account of
Corsiace, 1768 — Journal of a Tour to the
Hebrides, 1785 — Life of Samuel Johnson, 1791.

Bosworth Field, in Leicestershire, — Richard
III., defeated and killed by Earl of Richmond,
(Henry VII.) 22 Aug. 1485.

Botalli, (Botali), Leonardo, physician, — fl.
BOUCHER—BOUILLET.

ibly of the Languers held at his house, 1585—
gives signal for revolt, 2 Sep. 1587—canon of
Tournay, 1594-1644—d. there, 1644 or 1646.
De justia Henrici III. abbatiatione, 1589.

Boucher, Jonathan, philologist,—b. in Cumber-
land, 12 Mar. 1737—goes to North America,
about 1756-75—vicar of Epson, 1784—
d. at Epson, 27 Apr. 1804. Supplement to

Boucheron, Louis, Chancelior of France,
—b. at Paris, 19 or 20 Aug. 1616—member of
Royal Council of Finance, 1667—Chancellor,
1 Nov. 1685—d. at Paris, 2 Sep. 1699.

Bouët, Guillaume, painter,—b. at Poitiers,
1526—d., about 1568?—Séries de Guillaume
Bouët, 1584.

Bouchet, Jean, historian, poet,—b. at Poitiers,
1476—d., 1555. Annales d'Aquitaine,
1524.

Bouicaut, Jean le Maingre, Marshal of
France,—b. at Tours, 1564—serves in the
army under Duguesclin, 1576—page to Charles
VI. at the battle of Bosbecute, Chevalier, 1382
Marshal of France, by Charles VI., 1389—
commands French auxiliaries of Sigismund,
king of Hungary, 1396—taken prisoner at
battle of Nicopolis, 25 Sep. 1396—ransomed,
returns to France, 1396—called by Emperor
Manuel to defend Constantinople, 1450—
governor of Genoa, 1401—taken prisoner at
Azincourt, conducted to England, 1415—d.
in England, 1421.

Bouquet, Victor, painter,—b., 1619—d.,
1677.

Boudet, Jean, general,—b. at Bordeaux, 19
Feb. 1769—enters the army, 1781—serves
against the English in the West Indies, 1794
—at the battle of Marengo, 14 Jun. 1800—
arrives at St Domingo, 3 Feb. 1802—serves in
the revolutionary campaigns, 1805-1808—d.,
Count of the Empire, at Budweis, 14 Sep. 1809.

Boudet, Jean Pierre, chemist, &c,—b. at
Theims, 1748—inspector of the saltpetre
and powder works, 1793—chemist-in-chief to
the Commission of Sciences and Arts in the Expe-
dition to Egypt, 1798—d. at Paris, Jan. 1829.

Boudet, Jean, painter to the King of France
and the Academy,—d. at Paris, 1750. Diction-
naire latin-françois, 1794.

Boudet, Jean, painter to the King of France
and the Academy,—b. at Paris, 9 Oct. 1683—
d., 10 Mar. 1754.

Boudet, Pierre Jean,—b. at Paris, 1689—
d. there, 6 Sep. 1771. Joint author of Bib-
lithoqüe du Théâtre Français, 1768—Catalogue
des livres imprimés de la bibliothèque du roi,
1739-42—Essai historique sur l'Aquitaine,
1753.

Bouelles, (Bouilles, Bouelles,) Charles de,
(Bouille,)—b. at Sancerre, about 1470—d.,
about 1533. Livre de l'intellecte: de sensu: de
sensibus, 1530—Livre de differentiae vulgarum
linguarum et gallici sermonis variatate, 1533.

Bouette de Bleumar, Jacqueline, Bénedictin-
e, —b. 8 Jan. 1618—enters Order of Bено-
dictines, Caen, 1629—d., 24 Mar. 1696. L'An-
née Bénedictine, to, 1667-75.

Boufiers, Louis François, Duke of, Mar-
shal of France,—b. 10 Jan. 1644—enters
the army, 1662—contributes to the victory of
Fleurus, 1690—Colonel of French Guards, 1692
—Marshal of France, 1693—defends Namur,
1695—defends Lille, 1708—Duke, peer of
France, 1708—conducts the retreat at Mal-
plaque, 1709—d. at Fontainebleau, 22 Aug.
1711.

Bouiers, Stanislas Jean, Marquis of,
miscellaneous writer,—b. at Lunéville, 1737—
at Nancy, 31 May 1738—enters Order of
Montcalm, about 1762—Maréchal de Camp, 1
Jan. 1784—governor of Senegal, 1785-91—
member of the academy, 1788—deputy to
States-General, 1789—at Berlin, 1792—returns
to France, 1800—member of Institute, 1804—

* Biog. Univ. b Jal.

Bougainville, Jean Pierre de, miscellaneous
writer,—b. at Paris, 1 Dec. 1722—member of
Academy of Inscriptions, 1746—Secretary,
1749—Secretary to the French Academy, 1754,
1763—d. at Loches, 22 Jun. 1763.

Bougainville, Louis Antoine de, Count
of the French Empire, Senator,—b. at Paris,
11 Nov. 1729—enters the army, 1753—F.R.S.,
London, 1755—joins the army, Sep. 1755—
aide-de-camp to Montcalm, sets out for Canada,
27 Mar. 1756—embarks for France, Nov. 1756
—Colonel, Kn of St Louis, Feb. 1759—Re-
turns to Canada, 1759—aide-de-camp to Count
of Stainville in campaign of Germany, 1761-63—
embarks for the Falkland Isles, 15 Nov.
1766—Vice-admiral, 1 Jan. 1792—member of
board of Longitude, 25 Jun. 1795—member of
Institute, 25 Nov. 1795—Senator, by Napo-

Voyage autour du monde, 1771.

Bouget, Jean, Orientalist,—b. at Saumur,
1692—Prof. Greek Literature, Roman Coll.,
1737—d. at Rome, 1775. Lexicon hebraicum
et chaldaeis-biblicum, 1737.

Bouguer, Pierre, mathematician, &c,—b. at
Croisic, Bretagne, 16 Feb. 1698—obtains prizes
at the Academy, 1727, 1729, 1731—measures
degree of meridian in Peru, 1732—3—b., 15
Aug. 1775. Traité de la graduation de la
linee, 1739—Traité du navire, 1746—Figure
de la terre, 1749.

Bouhours, Dominique, miscellaneous writer,
—b. at Paris, 1628—enters Order of Jesuits,
1644—d. at Paris, 27 May, 1702. Romarques
douttes sur la langue française, 1674.

Bouillé, François Claude Amour, Marquis
of,—b. at Clusel, Auvergne, 19 Nov. 1739—
enters the army, 1753—distinguishes himself at
Grünberg, 21 Mar. 1761—governor of Guada-
loupe, 1768—takes Dominique from English,
1778—Lieutenant-general, 1783—goes to Eng-
land, 1784—member of Assembly of the Not-
able, 1787, and 1788—quails insurrections of
Metz and Nancy, Aug. 1779—awaits at Mont-
médy the flight of Louis XVI., 21 Jun. 1791—
takes refuge in England, Dec. 1792—d. at
London, 14 Nov. 1800. Memoirs relating to
the French Revolution, 1797.

Bouillet, Marie Nicolas, littérateur,—b. at
Paris, 1798—studies under Jouffroy and Cousin
at the Normal School, 1816—Chevalier of the
BOUILLON—BOULTON.


Boüillon, Duchy and City of, Belgium,—sold by Godfrey, Duke of Boüillon, to Bp of Liége, 1056—taken possession of by Princes of Sédan, 1482—restored to Bp of Liége by Charles V., 1529—seized by Louis XIV., 30 Sep. 1676—given to Godfrey Maurice de la Tour, 1 May 1678—secured by him to Treaty of Nicegreniz, 1678—adjuncted to Duke of Luxembourg by Congress of Vienna, 1815—falls to Belgium on division of Duchy of Luxembourg, 1830.


a Biog. Univ.
b Eresch and Gruber.


Boüillon, Pierre, painter,—b. at Thiviers, 1777—b. 1833.

Boüillon, Robert de la Marek IV., MARSHAL OF,—Captain of Swiss Guards, 1537—Marché of France, 1547—ambassador to Julius III., 1550—at the taking of Metz, 1552—Duke, Lieutenant-General, 1553—taken prisoner at Issoudun by the Dutch, 1553—b., 2 Feb. 1556.

Boüilly, Jean Nicolas, dramatist, —b. at Tours, 1761 a 1763 b—b. at Paris, 1841 a 24 Apr. 1842 b L’abbé de l’épeé, 1800.

a Biog. Univ.
b Conv.-Lex.


Boulanger, Jean, engraver,—b. at Amiens, a Troyes, 1667—b. 1669.

a Biog. Univ.
b Erlich and Gruber.


Bouliée, Étienne Louis, architect,—b. at Paris, 12 Feb. 1728 a 1718 b—member of Institute, 12 Feb. 1795—b., 6 Feb. 1799 a 1795 b

a Biog. Univ.
b Erlich and Gruber.

Boulenger, Jules César, Jesuit,—b. at Lou- dum, 1558—b. at Cahors, Aug. 1628. Historiarum sui temporis lib. XIII., 1619—Opuscles, 1621.

Boulaye, de la. [Gouz de la Boullaye.]

a Biog. Univ.
b Erlich and Gruber.

Boullogne, Bon, painter,—b. at Paris, 22 Feb. 1649—member of Academy, 1677—b. at Paris, 16 May 1717.

Boullogne, Louis, painter,—b. at Paris, 10 Nov. 1654—member of Academy, 1680—first painter to Louis XIV., 1725—b., 21 Nov. 1733.


a Eyncey. Mod.
b Erlich and Gruber.

Boullogne, Etienne Antoine de, bp of Troyes, peer of France,—b. at Avignon, 26 Dec. 1747—almoner to Napoleon I., 1805—bp of Troyes, 1809 a 1808 b—arrested and imprisoned, 1809-14—Abp of Vienne, 1822—Peer, 1823—b., 13 May 1825.

a Biog. Univ.
b Conv.-Lex.


Boulton, Matthew, mechanic,—b. at Birmingham, 3 Sep. 1728—estabishes his manufactory at Soho, 1765—visited by James
Watt, 1768—enters into partnership with Watt, 1774—commences printing by steam, 1783—understands new copper coinage, 1797—all at Soho, 17 Aug. 1809.

Bounty, Mutiny of the,—breaks out, 28 Apr. 1798—three of the mutineers executed at Portsmouth, 24 Oct. 1792. [Pitcairn Island.]

Bounty. [Queen Anne's Bounty.]

Bouquet, Martin, Benedictine, —b. at Amiens, 1683—d. at Paris, 6 Apr. 1754. Re-urn Galliarenm et Franciarcum scriptores, 1738.

Bourbon, (Bourbonnais), Darnory of—mentioned before 900—erected into a Duchy, for Louis, grandson of St Louis, by Charles the Fair, 27 Dec. 1237—united to crown of France, by decree of the parliament, 6 May 1527.

Bourbon Line of sovereigns of France. [See France, Kings of.]


b Univ. Pittoreseque.  
c Encyc. Mod.

Bourbon, Charles de, (Constable de Bourbon,)—b. 17 Feb. 1489—marries Suzanne de Bourbon, 1505—serves in expedition to Italy, 1500—Constable of France, by Francis I., early in 1515—contributes to victory of Mari-gnano, 14 Sep. 1515—Lieutenant-general in Lombardy, 1516—first slain by the king, 1516—death of Suzanne de Bourbon, 28 Apr. 1521—his property sequestrated, Aug. 1522—escapes from France, 1522—enters into secret league with Charles V. and Henry VIII. against Francis I., 1523—Lieutenant-general of Charles V. in Italy, 1524—contributes to defeat and capture of Francis I. at Pavia, 24 Feb. 1525—leads his army to Rome, and falls at the assault, 5 May 1527.

Bourbon, Nicolas, (the elder), poet,—b. at Vandeuvre, 1503—d. at Cande, after 1550.  
Nye, 1533.

Bourbon, Nicolas, (the younger), poet, —b. at Vandeuvre, 1574—Prof. Greek, College Royal, 1611—20—member of French Academy, 1637—d. at Paris, 7 Aug. 1644.  
Jomenta, 1650.

Bourbotte, Pierre,—b. at Vaulh, near Avallon, 5 Jun. 1755—deputy to the Convention, 1793—sentenced to death, by military com-mission, 13 Jul. 1795.

Bourchenu, Jean Pierre Moret de, Marquis de Valhonnais, historian,—b. at Grenoble, 23 Jun. 1651—member of Academy of Inscriptions, 1728—d. 2 Mar. 1730.  
Histoire du Dauphine, 1722.

Bourchier, John. [Berners, Lord.]  
Bourchier, (Bouchier, Bousier, Burser, &c.)


a Hook.  
b Foss.  
c Le Neve.

Bourcier, Francois Antoine, Count, Lieutenant-general,—b. at Phalsbourg, 1760—General of Division, 1794—serves under Moreau in Germany, 1795—distinguishes himself at Austerlitz, 1805—at Wagram, 1809—serves in the Russian campaign, 1812—retires, 1816—Councillor of State, 1817—d. near Pont-a-Mousson, 1828.

Bourdaloue, Louis, theologian,—b. at Bourges, 20 Aug. 1632—enters Order of Jesuits, 1634—preaches before Louis XIV., 1670—72, &c.—d. at Paris, 13 May 1704.  
Gowers, 1707—3.

Bordeaux. [Bordeaux.]

Defensorium concordatorum, 1520.

Bourdelin, Claude, chemist,—b. at Ville-franche, 1621—member of Academy of Sciences, 1668—d. 15 Oct. 1699.


Bourdin, Maurice. [Gregory VIII., anti-pope.]

Bourdon, Léonard Jean Joseph, politician,—b. at Longuy-au-Perche, 1738—deputy to Convention, 1792—contributes to triumph of the ‘Mountain,’ 31 May 1793—arrests Robespierre and his friends, 27 Jul. 1794—d. about 1815.

Bourdon, Sébastien, painter,—b. at Montpellier, 1616—first painter to Queen Christine of Sweden, 1652—d. at Paris, 1671.

Bourdonnais, de la. [Mahé.]

Nouveau Newcastle, 1747— 
L'éléments d'Héparriatique, 1750—53.

Bourgeois, Dominique François,—b. at Pontarlier, 1698—submits to the Academy model of his lantern, 1744—obtains prize of Academy of Sciences for method of lighting streets, 1766—constructs signal light, 1773—erects one at St Petersburg, 1778—d. at Paris, 18 Jun. 1781.


Bourges, City and County of, Berri, in France, [Avaricum, —BC—taken by Caesar, 52—[A.D.—taken by Visigoths, 475—falls to Franks after victory of Vouillé, 576—governed by Counts dependent on Duke of Aquitaine, till 763—conquered and united to the kingdom, by Pepin le Breif, 763—plundered by Normans 878—the Viscount made dependent on the crown, about 927—sold to Philip I. by Eudes-Arpin, 1001 or 1011—besieged by Charles VI., Jun., Jul. 1412—burnt, 1427—seized by
Bourgoin—Bout.


Bourguise, Charles de—b. at Caen, 6 Mar. 1504—d. 1593. Athéomachie, 1593.

Bourrienne. [Bourrienne.]


b Erasch and Gruber. c Conv.-Lex.

Bourignon, François Marie, antiquary, &c.,—b. at Saintes, 1753—d. 1796. Recherches historiques et antiquités de la Neustrie, &c., 1788.

Bourlet de Vauxcelles. [Vauxcelles.]


Bourne, Hugh, theologian—b. at Stoke upon Trent, 3 Apr. 1772—separates from Wesleyan Conference, and founds first society of primitive Methodists, 1810—visits United States, 1844—b. at Bemersley, 11 Oct. 1852.


Bouronville, Jean Valenti, musical composer—b. at Noyon, about 1585—maître de musique, Abbeville, 1618—maître de musique, Amiens, 1629.


a Bis. Univ. b Eng. Cyc. c Conv.-Lex.


Bourru, Edme Claude, physician—b. at Paris, 27 Mar. 1737,* a. 1741 b-librarian of the Faculty, 1771—75—Dean, 1787—93—vice-president, Academy of Medicine, 1815—honorary member of Royal Academy, 1821—b. at Paris, 19 Sep. 1823.

a Bis. Univ. b Rose’s Bow. Diet.


Bousset, Geoffroi, theologian—b. at Mans, 1439—counselor of the Faculty, 1511—b. at Mans, about 1522. De continentia saeculorum, 1525.

Bousseau, Jacques, sculptor—b. in Poitou, 1681—b. at Madrid, 1740.

Bousry, poet—b. (603, a. ii.) 1211—b., about (693), 1285.

Bout, Pieter, painter—b. at Brussels, 1660—b. 1740.


Boutiller, (Boutilleur or Boutillier), Jean,—b., about 1593. La Somme rurale, 1679.

Boutin, Vincent Yves,—b. near Nantes, 1 Jan. 1772—assists in defence of Constantinople, under Sebastiani, 1807—captured by the English, imprisoned at Malta, 1808—escapes, travels in Algiers and Tunis, 1808—at battle of Wagram, 1809—assassinated, in Syria, Aug. 1815—his charts, plans, &c., used for the Aperçu historique, statistique, et topographique sur l'état d'Alep, 1830.


Bouvines, in Flanders,—Philip Augustus defeats Emperor Otto and allies at, 27 Jul. 1214.

Boys, Jean, painter,—b. 1692.

Bovadilla, (Bobadilla), Francesco de,—sent by Ferdinand and Isabella to St Domingo, to investigate the conduct of Columbus, 1500—b. by shipwreck, 29 Jun. 1502.

Bovelles, Charles de. [Bouelles.]


Boz, Biog. Univ. Zedler.

Bozianum, in Italy,—[B.C.].—taken by Romans, 394.—443—conquered, by Augustus, 45 &c. [A.D.]—destroyed by earthquake, 823.

Liddell.

Browich, Thomas Edward, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Bristol, 1790—goes to London, about 1807—embarks for Africa, 1814—accompanies embassy to Ashantee, and concludes a treaty, 1815—embarks for Lisbon, 1822—b. at Bathurst, Isle of St Mary, 10 Jan. 1824. Mission to Ashantee, 1819—Extravagies in Madeira, 1825.

Bowditch, Nathaniel, astronomer,—b. at Salem, Massachusetts, 1773—goes to sea, 1798-1803—b. at Boston, 16 Mar. 1838. Translation of the ' Mécanique Céleste,' 1829-33—Practical Navigator, 1832.

Bowdler, Thomas, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Ashley near Bath, 1754—b., 1825. Family Shakespeare, 1811.

Bowdoin, James, statesman,—b. at Boston, U. S., 1722.—1772—representative to the General Assembly, 1756—President of Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, 1780—Governor of Massachusetts, 1785—b., 1790. Biog. Univ.


Bowides, (Bupides), Dynasty of, in Persia. [Dilemites.]

Bowles, Caroline. [Southey, Caroline.]

Bowles, William, naturalist,—b., about 1725—goes to Paris, 1752—charged to make experiments on platinum, 1753—b., 1790. Introduction to the History natural & y a la geographia física de España, 1755.

Biog. Univ.


Boxtel, in Holland,—the Duke of York defeated by the French, 14 Aug. 1794.

Boy, Pierre, goldsmith, enameller,—b. at Düsseldorf, 1717.


Boy-Bishop,—mentioned as early as 1290—


Boyd, Henry, poet, —b. in Ireland, about 1750—b., 17 Sep. 1832. Translation of Dante’s Divine Comedy, 1785-1802.


Boye, Johannes, philosopher,—b. at Copenhagen, 1756—b. at Copenhagen, 1830. *Statius Ten,* 1793-1814.

Boyé, Charles Joseph, general,—b. in Treves, 11 Feb. 1762—enters the army, 1778—Captain, 1791—General, June 1794—distinguishes himself at Zurich, 1790—distinguishes himself at Hoheinden, 1801—Commander of Legion of Honour, 1805—b., 1808.

Boyen, Herman von, general,—b. at Kreuzburg in East Prussia, 1771—enters the army, 1784—serves in Poland, 1794-96—Lieutenant-general, 1818—retires, 1819—General of Infantry, 1840—Minister of War, 1841—Field-marshal, Governor of Hospital, Nov. 1847—b., 15 Feb. 1848. *Der Preussen Losingh,* 3 Feb. 1838.

Boyer, Abel, lexicographer, &c., —b. at Castres, 1664—b. at Chelsea, 16 Nov. 1729. *Dictionnaire anglais-français,* &c., 1702.


Boyer de Rebeval, Joseph, Baron, general,—b. at Vaucouleurs, 20 Apr. 1768—enters the army, 1787—serves in the campaigns of 1792-96—at battle of Marengo, 1800—General of brigade, 1811—serves in Russian and Saxon campaigns, 1812-13—distinguishes himself in the attacks on Méry-sur-Seine and Craonne, 1814—Chevalier of St Louis, 1814—at Waterloo, 1815—b. at Rebeval, 1822.

Boyle, Charles, John, and Roger. [Orrery, Earls of.]

Boyle, John and Richard. [Cork, Earls of.]


Boyleaux, (Boizcau or Boylesse,) Etienne,—marries Marguerite de la Guesle, 1225—accompanies St Louis to Egypt, 1248—captured at siege of Damietta, 1249—provost of Paris, by St Louis, 1258—b., 1269.

Boym, Michel, Jesuit missionary,—goes to India and China, 1643—b. in China, 1659. *Flora Sinensis,* 1656.

Boyse, The, in Ireland,—the Northmen sail up, 838—William III. defeats James II. on, 1 Jul. 1690.


Boyseau, Pierre de, Marquis of Chateaumont, general,—b. near Namur, 1659—distinguishes himself at siege of Charleroi, 1693—at battle of Oudenarde, 1708—at Malplaquet, 1709—at battle of Saragossa, 1710—serves in expedition to Majorca, 1715—serves in expedition to Africa, 1732—Captain-general of Old Castle; b. at Zamora, 26 Jul. 1741.


Boyn, René, engraver,—b. at Angers, about 1530—b. at Rome, 1598.


Bozrah, (Bozn), in Syria,—beautified by Trajan and made capital of Arabia, about 115—Roman colony by Alexander Severus, about 200—visited by Burekhard, 1314—Counel of, held, 244.


Brauch, Duchy of,—forms part of kingdom of Lorraine, 835—forms part of duchy of Lower Lorraine, 959—on death of Philip passes to Duke of Burgundy, 1429 or 1430—passes to Austria on death of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, 1477—united with crown of Spain, under Charles V.—1516—North Brauch added to United Provinces, 1648—South Brauch becomes part of Austrian Netherlands, 1706, ? 1714—united to France, 1794—included in kingdom of the Netherlands, 1806-10—annexed to France, 1810—forms part of kingdom of Holland, 1815—South Brauch revolts and forms part of kingdom of Belgium, 1830. *Duchy of*. *Drog. Woordenboek.*

Branát, Duchy of,—forms part of kingdom of Lorraine, 835—forms part of duchy of Lower Lorraine, 959—on death of Philip passes to Duke of Burgundy, 1429 or 1430—passes to Austria on death of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, 1477—united with crown of Spain, under Charles V.—1516—North Branát added to United Provinces, 1648—South Branát becomes part of Austrian Netherlands, 1706, ? 1714—united to France, 1794—included in kingdom of the Netherlands, 1806-10—annexed to France, 1810—forms part of kingdom of Holland, 1815—South Branát revolts and forms part of kingdom of Belgium, 1830.


Bracciolini. [Poggio.]

Braccilli, Jacopo, historian,—b. at Sarzana, about 1400—b., 1460. *De bello Hispanico*, 1477.


Bracton, Henry de, jurist,—appointed one of the judges itinerant by Henry III., 1245—archdeacon of Barnstaple, Jan. 1263—resigns the archdeaconry, 1264—b., probably 1267. *De legibus et consuetudinibus Angliae*, printed, 1569.

Braddock, Edward, general,—arrives with two Irish regiments in Virginia, Feb. 1755—defeated and mortally wounded at the Monongahela, 9 Jul. 1755.


Bradford, John, theologian,—b. at Manchester, about 1512—enters the army, before 1544—M.A. and Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 1549—takes orders, 1550—chaplain to Edward VI., 1552—committed to the Tower on a charge of sedition and heresy, 16 Aug. 1553—burnt at Smithfield, 1 Jul. 1555.

Bradford, William, one of the founders of New England,—b. at Austerfield, 1588—elected governor of Plymouth Colony, 1621—elected annually, with three exceptions, till his death: b., 1657. *History of Plymouth Colony*, 1836.


Brahman, (Abraham,) Maurice John, singer, —b. in London, 1774—appears at Covent Garden, Apr. 1787—appears at Drury Lane, 1795—reappears at Covent Garden, 1801—opens St James's Theatre, 1836—b., 17 Feb. 1856.

Brahm, Peter, Count von, statesman,—founds Univ. of Abo, 1640—b., 1680.


Brahma Gupta, mathematician,—fl., 500-600.

Braidwood, James, Director of the London Fire Brigade,—b. at Edinburgh, 1799—Inspector of the Fire Brigade, 1823—Director, in London, 1833—killed by accident, 22 Jun. 1861.

Braidwood, Thomas, teacher of the deaf and dumb,—commences teaching at Edinburgh, 1760—b. at Hackney, London, 1806.

Brailsow, Braila Ibrail, in Wallachia,—taken by the Russians, 1770—the Russians defeat the Turks near, 16 Jun. 1773—fortified, 1774—besieged and taken by Russians, 11 May to 18 Jun. 1782—given up to Turks by Treaty of Adrianople, 14 Sep. 1739.


Brathwaite, William,—assists in translation of Bible, under James I., 1604-11.

Brakel, Jan van, admiral,—b. at Rotterdam, 1618—enters the navy, 1640—takes an English frigate in the Thames, 1667—killed in an engagement with the French, 11 Jul. 1660.


Bramante di Urbino, Francesco (Donato) Lazari, architect,—b., 1444—accompanies Julius II. to Bologna, fortifies the town, 1504—commences rebuilding of St Peter's, Rome, 1506—b. at Rome, 1514.

Bramantino, (Bartolomeo Squarci,) painter,—fl., about 1500-29.


Bramhall, John, Abp. of Armagh,—b. at Pontefract, about 1593—M.A., Cambridge, 1616—D.D., 1630—Archdeacon of Meath,

Bramham Moor, Yorkshire,—defeat of Earl of Northumberland by Sir Thomas Roekey at, 28 Feb. 1408.

Brancaccio, Gaudioso, architect, &c.—b. at Rome, about 1570. Manuale d’architettura, 1659—Le machine artificiali, 1629.

Brandi, Dandolo, appointed Dictator by the Romans, 1253—compels Innocent IV. to return to Rome, Oct. 1253—deposed and imprisoned, 1256—reinstated, 1257—b. 1258.

Brancas. [Lauraguais.]


Branchidae, (Didyma), Oracle of Apollo Didynneus,—[B C]—first spoken of, after 700—temple built by Persians, after 499, 480?—massacre of the Branchidae in Sogdiana, by Alexander the Great, 330.

Branciforte, Michel de Grua y Valguernara, Marquis of,—b. in Sicily, about 1475—follows Charles III. of Naples to Spain, 1739—governor of the Canary Islands, 1785—grandee of Spain, 18 Jul. 1791—Viceroy of Mexico, 1794—b. —Captain-general of Royal armies, 1798—Councillor of State to Joseph Napoleon, 8 Mar. 1809—b. at Marseilles, 1811.

Brand, Christian, painter,—b. at Vienna, 15 Nov. 1722—b. there, 12 Jun. 1795.


Brandano, Alessandro, historian. Historia delle guerre di Portogallo, &c., 1689.


Brandano. (Brandau, Brandam.) Francisco, historian,—b., 1601—b. at Lisbon, 1683. Continues the Monarquia Lusitana, 1650 and 1672.


Brandel, Peter, painter,—b. at Prague, 1660—b. at Kuttenberg, 1739.

Brandenberg, Johanna, painter,—b. at Zug, 1660—b. there, 1729.


Brandenburg, Friedrich Wilhelm, Count of, general, statesman,—b. at Berlin, 24 Jan. 1792—Count, 28 Apr. 1794—distinguishes himself in campaigns of 1813-15—Lieutenant-general, 1848—head of the ministry, 3 Nov. 1848—Commissioner to Warsaw, Nov. 1850—b. there, 6 Nov. 1850.

Brandner, Georg Friedrich. mechanicus,—b. at Ratisbon, 1713—settles at Augsburg, 1734—constructs first telescopes in Germany, 1737—b. at Augsburg, 1 Apr. 1785.

Brandes, Ernst, statesman,—b. at Hanover, 3 Oct. 1758—studies at Göttingen, 1775-78—signs capitulation to the French, 1803—Privy Counsellor, 1805—b. at Hanover, 13 May 1810. Politische Betrachtungen über die Französische Revolutions, 1790—Betrachtungen über das weibliche Geschlecht, 1802.
BRANDES-BRAUWER.

Brandes, Johann Christian, dramatist,—b. at Stettin, 15 Nov. 1735—goes to Hamburg as actor, 1756—b. at Berlin, 10 Nov. 1799. Dramatische Schriften, 1790-91.

Brandi, Giacinto, painter,—b. at Poli, 1572—d. at Rome, 1610.


Brandmüller, Gregor, painter,—b. at Basel, 1661—goes to Paris, 1678—b. 1691.


Brandolini, Aurelio, (Il Lippa,)—b. at Venice, about 1440—prof. of Philosophy, Univ. of Buda, 1482—enters Order of St Austigin, Florence, 1490—b. at Pavia, Rome, &c., 1497. Paradagorum christianorum libri duo, 1531—De ratione scribendi, 1498.


Brant, Heinrich Franz, medal-isner,—b. in Nuenen, 13 Jan. 1759—studies at Rome, 1814-17—first medalist, royal Mint, Berlin, 1817—prof. and member of Academy of Arts, there, 1824—b. 9 May, 1845.


Brantl, John, poet, musical composer,—b. at Posen, about 1546—enters Order of Jesuits, 1571—b. at Leopol, 1601. Chants, 1586.


Brardywine River, U.S.,—Washington de-
feated by Lord Howe, 11 Sep. 1777.

Brandtôme, Pierre de Bourdelle, Seigneur de l'Abbaye de, —b. in Périgord, about 1577, 1540—b. between 1527 and 1536—Abbot, 1556—serves against Huguenots, 1562—serves in Barbary, 1564—serves in Malta, against Turks, 1566—chancellor to Charles IX., 1568—b. at Richemont, 5., 15, 16 Jul. 1614. Mémoires, 1666.

Braschi, Giambattista, antiquary,—b. at Cesena, 1664—b. there, 1727. De vero Rubico, &c., 1733—Memorie Cesenates sacre et profane, 1738.

Braschi, Giamb-Angelo. [Plus IV.]


Brasidas, general.—[B C]—relieves Methone, 431—sent to aid Cmwnon, 432—takes part with Alkidas in attack on Korkyra, 427—tricrach in attack on Demothenes at Pylos, 425—relieves Megara, 424—marches through Thessaly into Thrace, summer 424—arrives before Acauthus, 424—takes Amphipolis, winter 424—b., 422—honoured as a hero, (Brasideia,) 422.

Brassavola, Antonio Musa, physician,—b. at Ferrara, 1500—b. 1555. Index referentissinus in Galeni libros, 1550—Examen simplicium medicamentorum, &c., 1536.

Brasseur, Philippe, poet,—b. at Mons, about 1597—d. 1623. Sydora illustrum Hanonian scriptorum, 1637.

Brasseur. [Le brasseur.]

Brassicanus, (Johann Alexander Kohlburger,) philologist, poet,—b. at Wittenberg, 1500—b. at Vienna, 27 Nov. 1539.

Brathwayte, (Brathwaite,) Richard, poet,—b. near Appleby, 1588—b. near Richmond, 1673.

Bray, George, theologian, &c.,—b. about 1600. With Hogendoorp, Theatrum urbium praepostorum mundi, 1572.

Braun. (Braunus,) Johann, orientalist,—b. in the Palatinate, 1628—prof. of Theology and Hebrew, Groningen, 1680—b. there, 1709—1708. De Vestiti Hebrorvm sacrarvm, &c., 1650—1701.

Braun, Johann Friedrich von,—b. at Jena, 9 Jan. 1722—b. at Langensalza, 1799. Geschichte der Kur- und Fürst-liehen Hauser zu Sachsen, &c., 1778-84.

Braun, Joshua Adam, natural philosopher,—b. in Brabant, 1702—prof. of Philosophy, St Petersburg, 1746—b. there, 3 Oct. 1768.

Brauwer, (Brower,) Adrian, painter,—b. at Haarlem or Oudenarde, 1668—b. at Antwerp, 1640.
Bravo, Bartolomeo, Jesuit,—b. 1550—d. at Madrid, 1607. De conservandis epistolis, 1601—Thesaurus verborum ac phrasium, 1611.

Bravo, Jean,—b. at Segovia, about 1495—commander in the League, against Charles V., 1514—distinguishes himself at battle of Villalar, 1522—beheaded, 1522.


Bray, Jacob de, painter,—b., 1664, ? after 1680?

Bray, Sir Reginald, statesman, architect,—b. 5 Aug. 1523. St George's Chapel, Windsor, commenced, 1476—Henry VIII.'s Chapel, Westminster Abbey, commenced, 1502.


Bréda, (Bréda,) Pieter van, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1683—Director of the Academy there, soon after 1725—d., 1750.

Breda, or Bredael.
at Antwerp, 1630—Director of the Academy there, 1689—b. 1681, b. 1689.e
a Nagler. b Rees' Cyc. e Biog. Univ.

Bredenbach. [Breydenbach.]

Bredenbach, Joannes. Enervatio tractatus theologicopolitiæ, ut cum demonstratione geometricorum ordine disposita Naturalum non esse Deus, 1675.

Bredereke, Frauds van,—b. 1466, a 4 Feb. 1465—gains possession of Rotterdam, 1488—b., prisoner at Dort, Aug. 1490. a Biog. Univ. b Biog. Woordenboek.


Breenbergh, (Breenberg,) Barthol, painter, engraver,—at Utrecht, about 1614, a 1620, b 1660. a Biog. Univ. b Biog. Woordenboek. Eirsch and Gruber.


Breguet, Abraham Louis, watchmaker,—b. at Neuchâtel, 10 Jan. 1747—member of French Institute, 1816—b. at Paris, 17 Sep. 1823.

Breguieres, Jean Guillame, naturalist,—b. at Montpellier, about 1750—accompanies expedition under Kerguelen to South Seas, 1773—employed by Daubenton to collect materials for Natural History of France, about 1782—b. at Ancona, 5 Dec. 1800.

Brebor, Laws, in Ireland,—reduced to writing, (Secuus Mor.), about 1440—exclusively in force before 1470—ineffectually prohibited by Act of Statute of Kilkenny, 40 Edw. III, 1366—ineffectually prohibited by Act 18 Hen. VI, cc. 1, 2, 3, 1440, and 28 Hen. VI, c. 1, 1450—finally abolished by James I, 1605—commission on, appointed by British Government, 1852—publication of the Secuus Mor commenced, 1869.

Breisach, Alt, in Baden,—taken by Emperor Otto, 939—held by Leps of Bazel jointly with Emporers, from 1185—becomes independent, 1474—attempted by Swedes, 1633—rebuilt and taken by Duke Bernhard of Saxo-Weimar, Aug. to 15 Dec. 1638—ceded to the French, 1648—restored to Austrians by Peace of Ryswick, 1667—taken by Marshal Vauban, 1703—restored to Austria by Treaty of

Rastadt, 1715—occupied, and the fortifications destroyed by French, 1744—partly burnt by French, 1793—garrisoned by Moreau, 1796—transferred by French to Duke of Baden, 1806.

Breisach, Neu,—fortress built by Vauban, 1699—bombarded by Germans, 7–8 Oct. 1870—invested, 9 Oct.—Fort Mortier bombarded, surrenders, 2–6 Nov.—the town capitulates, 10 Nov.

Breisgau, Brisgau, in Germany,landgraviate,—held by Dukes of Zähringen, before 1000—passed to Margrave of Baden, 1218—sold to house of Hapsburg, 1367—ceded to Elector of Baden by Peace of Freiburg, 1805.


Breitenbach. [Breydenbach.]

Breitenfeld (battle). [Leipsic.]


Bremer, Sir James John Gordon, admiral,—b., Sep. 1786—enters the navy, 1794—dis-
BREMOND—BRESCIA.

226

tinguishes himself at defence of Castro, May
1 8 15
sent to form a settlement on Melville
Commander-infounds Port Essington, 1837
cbief in India, Dec. 1839— distinguishes ^™"
K.C.B.,
self in the Chinese War, 1840-41
comreceives the thanks of Parliament, 1841
mands the Channel Squadron, Apr. 1846
Rear-admiral, 15 Sep. 1849 Ir. at Tunbridge
Wells, 14 Feb. 1850.
Bremond, Antoine, general of the Dominican
called to
Order,
b. at Cassis, Provence, 1692
Rome, 1725 General, 1748 ti. at Rome, 12

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Bremond, Francois
Sep. 17 1 3

1739

Is.

—member

de,

— b.

at

Academy

of

Mar. 1742.

at Paris, 21

Paris,

14

of Sciences,

Traduction

'Transactions philosophiqucs de la Societe

des

Hoi/ale de Londres, 1738.

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Bremont, Etienne, b. at Chateaudun, 21
Mar. 17 14 if., 25 Jan. 1793. Be la raison
dans r hommc, 1785-87.
Bremser, Johann Gottfried, physician, naturalist,
b. at AVertheim, 19 Aug. 1767
serves as physician in Austrian army, 1797
Ueber Icbende Wiirmer in lebenden
B., 1827.
Menschen, 18 19 Icones helminthum, ^c, 1824.
Brendan, St,—IJ., 16 May 578.

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Brendel, Johann Gottftied, physician, b.
I'rof Medicine, Gottinat Wittenberg, 1 7 1 3
gen, 1738 ts., 17 Jan. 1758. Opuscula mathc'
matici et medici argumenti, 1769 Medicina

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legalis,

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1789.

Brenkenhoif, Franz Balthazar Schbnherg
b. near Halle, 15 Apr. 1723
von, itatcsmaii,
I'rivy Councillor to Frederick II., 1762
ft.,

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May

21

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1780.

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Brenkman, Hendrik, /«?•««<, b. at Rotterdam, about 1680 goes to Tuscany to examine
MS. of the Florentine Pandects, 1709 Ir. at
Henvliet, Apr. 1736. Disseriatio de kgiim inseriptionibus,
Pandectm Juris civilis
1705

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auetoribus suis

et libris restituti,

Enno Bodolph,

Brenneisen,
torian,

—

b.

1709.

Biog. Woordenboek.

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jurist,

— Chancellor
East Fricsland, 1720—

Essen,

at

1670

his-

and

Minister of
ft. at
Aurich, 22 Sep. 1734.
Ostfriesische Mistorie,
^c, 1720,
Brenner, Ellas, antiquary, b., 1647 ft.,
16 Jan. 1717.
Thesaurus nummorum SucoGothicorum, 1691.
Brenner, Heinrich, orientalist, b. in West
Bothnia, 1669
accompanies Swedish envoy to
Persia, 1697- arrested at Moscow, imprisoned,
1700-21
Royal Librarian, Stockholm, 1722

first

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1732.

Brenner, Abb6. History of the Revolutiotu>
of llungarg (1100-1669), 1739.
llenry I. of EngBrennevilie, in France,
Brennus, {Brenhin, Bran,) Gallic chief,
[BC] overruns Italy and sacks Rome, 390.
Brennus, Gallic ehiif, [BC] leads Gauls
from Panuonia into Greece, -falls at Delphi,

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M.A., Oxford, 1598
sent by
1573
Abbot, Abp of Canterbury, to Venice, to take
a copy of Paul Sarpi's History of the Council
of Trent, about 161 8
LL.D., 1623 Knt, by
Charles I., 1629 ft. in London, 6 Nov. 1652.
Translates into English and Latin, Sarpi's
History of the Council of Trent, 16 19.
Brenta, river in /(!«/y,— Berenger defeated
by Hungarians, 24 Sep. 899— Austrians deford,

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279.

Brent, Sir Nathaniel,— b. at Little Wool-

—

feated by French near, 7 Sep. 1796.
Brentano, Clemens, novelist, dramatist, b.
at Frankfort on the Main, 1777
ft. at Ascliaffenburg, 28 Jun. 1842.
Godivi, 1801
Die

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Griindung Frags, 1816

Geschiehte von bruvin
Gokel,

Kaspar und deni sehonen Annerl, 1851
Hinkel und Gakckia, 1838.

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Brentel, Friedrich, painter, b. at Strasburg, about 15S6.
Brentford, in Middlesex, Edmund Ironsides
defeats Danes at, 1016
Prince Rup-nrt defeats
Colonel HoUis at, 12 Nov. 1642.
Brentzen, [Brentim, Brent:,) Johann, theologian,
b. at Weil, Suabia, 24 Jun. 1499
takes part in conference at Marburg, 1529
assists at Diet of Augsburg, 1530
called to
aid in direction of Univ., Tiibingen, 1534
returns to Halle, 1540— takes refuge at Basel,
about 1547 provost of Stuttgard, 1553 ft.
there, 11 Sep. 1570.
Opera, 1576-90.

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Brequigny, Louis George Oudard Feudrix
de,

histvrian,

&;c.,

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at

b.

England, 1765
Edits with Laportc
visits

Granville,

1716

at Paris, 3 Jul. 1795.
du Theil, Biphniata,

ft.

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charts, epistola, ^-c, 1791
with Mouchet,
Tabic chronologique des I)ipl6mes, ^c, 1763-83.
Histoire des rirolutions de Genes, 1750.
Brereton, Thomas, b. in Ireland, 4 May
1782 Captain R.N. in the West Indies, 1804
takes part in expedition to Martinique, 1809
takes part in expedition to Guadaloupe, 1810
sent to Cape of Good Hope, 1818
returns to
England, 1 823 tried before Court Martial for
his conduct on occasion of Bristol riots ; commits suicide, 1831.
Brerewood, Edward, antiquary, mathematician,
b. at Chester, 1565
M.A., Oxford,
1590 tirst Prof. Astronomy, Gresham College,
1596 ft. in London, 4 Nov. 1613. Deponderibus et pretiis vcterum tiummoruni, 1614
Jnqiiiries touching the diversity of Languages and
lieligions, ^-c., 1614.
Brescia, {Brixia,) in Italy,— ['B C]
Roman
colonv, by Augustus, about 15
[AD] rebuilt,
after hew^ plundered by Attila, 452
head of a
Lombard duchy, about 574 taken by Charles the
Great, 774 joins Lombard Leagnes, 1167 and
1226 earthquake, Dec. 1222 "—joins in treaty
with Henry, king of the Romans, against his
siege of, by Frederick II.,
father, Dec. 1234 »
begins, 3 Aug, 1238 «
successful sortie the siege
raised, 9 Oct." 1238
succours Parma, 1248
submits to Venice, 1426 taken by French, 1509
stormed by Gaston de Foix, 15 12 recovered
disturbances caused by
by Venetians, 15 17
proceedings of Inquisition, ifiS** taken by
French, 1796 passes to Austria, 1815 excavations, discovery of a temple, &c., 1820-26
revolt breaks out, 1 848
stormed by Haj-nau, 30

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BRESLAU—BRETTEX. 227

Mar. 1849—ceded to Sardinia by Treaty of Zurich, 1859. Cathedral commenced, 1864—completed, 1885. a Kington. b Lecky.


Bressani, Francesco Giuseppe, Jesuit missionary,—b. at Rome, 1612—returns from North America, 1644—d. at Florence, 9 Sep. 1672. Relazione di gli missionari, etc., 1673.

Bressani, Gregorio, philosopher, philologist,—b. at Trye, 1793—d. at Padua, 12 Jan. 1871. Il modo del filosofare introdotto dal Galilei, etc., 1753.

Bresson, Jean Baptiste Marie Francois,—b. at Darny in the Vosges, 1760—deputy to Convention, 1792—prospered, after 31 May 1793—member of Council of Five Hundread, 1795-98—head clerk, ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nov. 1799-1829—Chevalier of Legion of Honour, 1824—d. at Meudon, 11 Feb. 1832.


Bretagne, (Brittany, Armorica,) County and Duchy of,—occupied by emigrants from Britain, 284-353—Alain II., last king, dies, 690—subject to Franks, about 800—Nomenen governor, 824, 825—he takes title of King, 830—his son Eunomus succeeds, 831—divided between Counts of Vannes and Rennes, 874—subject to Northmen,


Breteuil, Louis Auguste le Tonnellier, Baron de, statesman, diplomatist,—b. in Touraine, 1733—ambassador to Russia, 1760—ambassador to Sweden, 1769—ambassador to Naples, 1771-75—ambassador to Vienna, 1775-83—Minister of State, 1783-87—quits France, 1788-1802—d. at Paris, 2 Nov. 1807.

Breteuil, in Normandy,—occupied by Prussians, 13 Oct. 1870.

Breteux, Jacques, trommeur,—attends tournaments, 15 *


Breton, le. [Lebretón.]

Breton, Luc François, sculptor,—b. at Besançon, 1731—obtains first prize at school of St Luke, Rome, 1758—d. 1800.

Breton, Raimond,—b. at Besançon, 3 Sep. 1624—enters Order of Friers-Pécheurs, 1634—missionary to America, 1635—d. 8 Jan. 1679. *Dictionnaire français-anglais,* &c., 1665-7—*Grammaire bretonne,* 1667.

Bretonne, de la. [Restif.]


Bretzner, Christoph Friedrich, dramatist,—b. at Leipsic, 1748—d. there, 31 Aug. 1807. *Schakenspiele,* 1792-6—*Singspiele,* 1796.

Breueck, Jacques de, the elder, sculptor,—fl., about 1540.

Breueck, Jacques, the younger, architect,—fl., about 1612.

Breugel, Abraham, (Rymagryph, the Neapolitan,) painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1672—d. at Naples, 1690.  *Beg. Univ.*

Breugel, Jean, (van Florens,) painter,—b. at Brussels, about 1568,* 1569,* 1589 or 1575 *—d. at Antwerp, about 1642,* 1625,* 1629.*  *Beg. Univ.*  *Resta.*  *Other authorities.*


Breughel, Pieter, the younger, (Helsche Breugheij,) painter,—b. at Brussels, 1567,* 1593—d. 1625.  *Beg. Univ.*  *Nagler.*

Breugiere, [Brügier.]


Breviarium, (Anima,)—of Alaric II. for Visigoths, 506.

Brewers Company,—incorporated by Henry VII., 22 Feb. 1438.

Brewers, Licence for,—required by Act 24 Geo. III. s. 2, 6, 41, 1784.


Breydel, Franz, painter,—d. at Antwerp, 8 Sep. 1769—d. there, 24 Nov. 1750.

Breydel, Kari, painter,—d. at Antwerp, 1677—d. at Ghent, 4 Nov. 1744.

Breydenbach, Bernard von,—visits Jeru-
salem, &c., about 1454—Opusculum sanctorum p reparationum in montium Syon, 1456.

Breyn, Jacob, botanist,—b. at Dantzig, 14 Jan. 1637 —b. there, 25 Jan. 1667. Exoti-
carum alterumque minus cognitorum plantarum curricul., 1758.

Breyn, Johann Philipp, naturalist, —b. at Dantzig, 1680—travels in Italy, 1703—b.,
1764. De fungis officinatibus, 1762—Historia naturalis coccidi radium tinctur., &c., 1731.

Breiz. Jacob, naturalist,—b. at Middleburg, 1771—b. there, 1798. Flore des insensitie,
1791—Histoire des Vaudois, 1796—Geschihte, &c. de Waldemar, 1798.

Brial, Michel Jean Joseph, Benedictine,—b. at Perpignan, 26 May 1743—enters Order of
Benedictines, 1764—collaborate with D. Clement in the Collection des Histoires de
France, 1771-86—member of the Institute, 1805—b., 24 May 1828.

Brian Boromyne, King of Ireland,—succed-
ses his brother Mahon as King of Munster, 978, 965—soverign of Ireland, 1002—b.
at battle of Clontarf, Good Friday, 1014.

* Engl. Cyc. b Wright.

Brianva, Claude Oronce Fins de,—b.,
1675. Proj. de l'histoire de France en tableaux,
1665—Histoire secrese en tableaux, 1670-5.

Briard, Gabriel, painter,—b. at Paris, about
1725—member of Academy, 1768—b., 8 Nov.
1777.

Bribery,—at elections, prohibited by Acts 2
Geo. II. c. 24, 1724; 49 Geo. III. c. 118, 19
Jun. 1809; 4 & 5 Vic. c. 57, 22 Jun. 1841;
& 6 Vic. c. 102, 10 Aug. 1842; 15 & 16
Vic. c. 57, 30 Jun. 1852—laws respecting,
consolidated and amended by Acts 17 & 18 Vic. c.
102, 10 Aug. 1834; 19 & 20 Vic. c. 84, 29 Jul.
1856; 21 & 22 Vic. c. 87, 2 Aug. 1858—more
effectual prevention of, provided for, by Act 31
& 32 Vic. c. 126, 11 Jul. 1863.

Brice, Germain, topographer,—b. at Paris,
1652 —b., 18 Nov. 1727. Description de
Paris, 1685.

Briche, Adrien Louis Elisabeth Marie de,
Viscount, general,—b., 12 Aug. 1722—enters
the French army, 1789—at battle of the Trechin,
1799—at battle of Marengo, 1800—Colonel in
German campaigns, 1806-7—serves in France,
1814—receives Cross of St Louis, 1814—
Viscount, commander of St Louis, 1815—b.
commander at Marseilles, 21 May 1825.

Bricks, Tax on,—imposed by Act 24 Geo.
III. s. 2, c. 21, 1754—repealed by Act 13 & 14
Vic. c. 9, 17 May 1830.

Brignonnet, Guillaume, Cardinal of St.
Malo,—b. at Tours, 1445?—Bp. of St Malo,
1491—Abp of Rheims, 1494—urges Charles
VIII. to the conquest of Naples, and accompa-
nies the expedition, 1494-5—Cardinal, by
Alexander VI., 1494—convokes and opens Cen-
cil of Pisa, Nov. 1411—excommunicated and
deprieved of the cardinalate, 1512—abbot of St
Germain des Prés, and governor of Languedoc,
1513, 1523—b. at Narbonne, 14 Nov. 1514.


Bridaine, (Brydaine), Jacques, Jesuit mis-
ionary,—b. in diocese of Uzès, 31 Mar. 1701
—b. at Roquemaure, 22 Dec. 1767. Cantiques
spirituels, 1748—Lectures et Meditationes, 1821
—Sermons, 1832.

Bridge, Charles Antoine, sculptor,—b. at
Rouvrie, Burgundy, 1750—Prof. at the Aca-
demy of Painting and Sculpture, 1775—b. at

Bristel, Samuel Elisée de, poet, botanist,—
b. at Crasies, canton de Yand, 28 Nov. 1761
—tutor to the princes August and Friedrich of
Saxe Gotha, about 1781—secretary to embassy
charged with negotiations with Napoleon, 1807
—b. near Gotha, 7 Jan. 1828. Délancements
poétiques, 1788—Loisirs de Polishnie et d'En-
terre, 1800—Muscologie recentorum, 1797,
1803.

Bridowell, London,—built by Henry VIII.,
1522—given for use of the poor and as House of
Correction, by Edward VI., 1553—b burnt
down, 1666.

Bridge, Sir Orlando, Chief Justice of the
Common Pleas, and Lord Chan-
celler of England,—b. about 1626—enters
Queen's College, Cambridge, 1619—B.A., Jan.
1624—called to the bar, 10 Feb. 1632—M. P.
Wigan, 1660—Knt, about 1643—Commissioner
for the king at Uxbridge, Jan. 1645—Serjeant-
ate-law and Chief Baron of the Exchequer,
Jun. 1666—Bart, Jul. 1666—presides at the
trial of the regicides, Oct. 1666—Chief Justice of
the Common Pleas, 22 Oct. 1666—Lord
Chancellor, 30 Aug. 1667—retires from the
Chief Justice'ship, May 1668—sanctions the
Declaration of Indulgence, Mar. 1762—de-
prived of the Great Seal, 17 Nov. 1762—b. at
Teddington, 25 Jun. 1764.

Bridge, Bridges,—[B.C.—of boats, across the
Hellespont, constructed by Xenexes, 432-4-
—of stone, at Rome, by C. Pl. Scipio, about
127—[A.D.]—in England, a pair of, provided for
by Act 22 Henry VIII. c. 2, 18 Feb. 1585—
Anne st. 1, c. 12, 1792; 12 Geo. II. c. 29,
1739; 43 Geo. III. c. 50, 24 Jun. 1803; 52
Geo. c. 110, 1 Jul. 1812; 55 Geo. III. c. 143,
6 Jul. 1815—first iron bridge, at Coalbrook
Dale, 1779—destruction of, punishable by
transportation, by Act 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 30
s. 13, 21 Jan. 1827—liability of the county
limited by Act 6 and 6 Wm IV. c. 60, s. 21,
31 Aug. 1835—maintenance and building of,
regulated by Act 13 and 14 Vic. c. 64, 14
Aug. 1835. [Suspension, Tubular, Bridges.]

Bridgeforth, in Shropshire,—castle, of,
rebuilt and defended against Henry I. by Robert
de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, 1102—be-
sieged by Henry II., 1156—besieged by parlia-
mentary army, and burnt, 1646.

Bridges, John, antiquary,—b. at Binfield,
Berks, about 1666—Commissioner of the Coun-
toms, 1711—b. in London, 30 Jul. 1724. His-
tory of the County of Northampton, 1762-1791.

Bridges, Noah,—Secretary to the Parlia-
ment, 1643. Art of short and secret writing,
1659—Lex mercatoria, Arithmetic natural and
decimal, 1661.

Bridge, St.,—b. in Sweden, about 1302—
founds abbey of Wadestena, soon after 1348
—goes to Rome and Jerusalem, 1374—b. at
Rome 23 Jul. 1373—canonized by Boniface IX., 1391—canonization confirmed by Council of Constance, 1415. Revolutiones, printed 1475,1
1458.1
* Ersch and Gruber. 2 Biog. Univ.


Bridlington Bay,—Paul Jones captures two English ships in, 21 Sep. 1779.


Brie, Jehan de. Le Bon Berger, 1379—printed, about 1502.

Briel, The Brill, in Holland,—taken by Confederates, 1572—given up in pledge to Queen Elizabeth, 1563—restored to the Dutch by James l., 1616.

Brienne, in France,—Napoleon defeats allies at, 29-30 Jan. 1814.

Brienne, John of, (Joannes, Latin Emperor of the East.)

Brienne, Gauthier de,—distinguishes himself at the defence of Acre, 1188—d. of wounds received at siege of a castle in Naples, 1205.

Brienne, Gauthier de,—captured and killed by Saracens, 1251.

Brienne, Gauthier de,—sent to Florence, lieutenant to Prince Charles of Naples, 1326—serves under Philippe de Valois against the English, 1340—gets himself proclaimed sovereign of Florence, 1342—compelled to renounce the sovereignty and quit Florence, 26 Jul. 1343—Constable of France, May 1356—killed, at battle of Poitiers, 19 Sep. 1356.

Brienne-Loménie. [Loménie.]


Briene, St.,—b., about 409—founds monastery in Bretagne, 479—d. there, 502.

Briene, (Briieux,) St, in France,—Alain Barbe-Torte and the Bretons defeat Northmen at, 937—attacked by Chouans, 1799.


Brigant, Jacques le, philologist,—b. at Pont-trieux, 18 Jul. 1720—d. at Treguier, 3 Feb. 1804. Eléments de la langue des Celtes, etc., 1779—Observations fondamentales sur les langues anciennes et modernes, etc., 1787.

Brigantes, in Britain,—conquered by Peti- lius Cerealis, 71—Calpurnius Agricola sent against, 162.

Briganti, Filippo, economist, etc.,—b. at Gallipoli, 1725—Syracuse, 1764—member of Academy of Sciences, Naples, 1779—d. 1804. Essai analytico del sistema legale, 1777—Essai economico del sistema civile, 1780—Le quattro stagioni, 1795—Frumenti tirici, etc., 1797.

Brigent, Ambrosio de, Capuchin. Glosso- graphica onomatographica, 1702.


Briggs, Henry Perronet, painter,—b. about 1703—1832—d. in London, Jan. 1844.


* Biog. Univ.

* Chalmers.


* Gros.

* Horsfield's Sussex.

Brignais, in France,—Jacques de Bourbon defeated and killed by banditti, 2 Apr. 1361.


Brion, Mathew, painter, -b. at Antwerp, 1559—d. at Rome, 1584.

Bril, Paul, painter, -b. at Antwerp, 1556; 1558—d. at Rome, 1626.a 1622.d

Brillat-Savarin, Anthelme, miscellaneous writer, -b. at Belley, 1 Apr. 1755—deputy to Constituent Assembly, 1789—returns to France, 1790—Judge of Court of Cassation, 1801—d. 1826—Physiologie des corps, 1825—Essai historique et critique du duel, 1819.


Brindisi. [Brundisium.]

Brindley, James, engineer, -b. in Derbyshire, 1716—apprenticed to millwright, about 1733—erects steam-engine near Newcastle-under-Lyne, 1756—constructs the Bridgewater Canal, 1758—dies, 1765—commences the Grand Trunk Canal, 1766—commences the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, 1772—d. at Turusburn, Staffordshire, 27 Sep. 1772.


Brisson, Marie Madeleine d'Aubray, Marquise de, -b. about 1630—marries the Marquis de Brinvilliers, 20 Dec. 1651—a poisons her father, two brothers, and a sister, 1666—d. beheaded and burnt at Paris, 16 Jul. 1676.


Briquemau, diplomatist, -envoy to Queen Elizabeth, 1562 and 1563—hung, Oct. 1572.


Brisach. [Bris Bach.]


Brisac. [Cossé.]


BRISTOL—

Legistateur, &c., 1782-6—De la France et des États-Unis, 1787—Rome jugée, &c., 1784.


Bristol, John Digby, Earl of, b. at Coleshill, Feb. 1580—enters Oxford Univ., 1595—knt, by James I., 1605—ambassador to Spain, 1611 and 1614—sent to Madrid to negotiate the Spanish marriage, Jul. 1617—created Baron Digby, 25 Nov. 1618—ambassador to the Emperor, May 1621—ambassador extraordinary, to Philip IV. to conclude the marriage treaty, by commission of Mar. 1622—created Earl of Bristol, 15 Sep. 1622—not summoned to second Parliament of Charles I., Feb. 1626—complaints, is summoned, but ordered to keep on his estates, Mar.—appeals again; impeached by the king, 1 May—impeaches Buckingham, May—committed to the Tower, 15 Jun.—one of the commissioners to treat with the Scots, Sep. 1640—member of the Long Parliament, Nov. 1640—committed to the Tower, 28 Mar. 1642—released in a few days; goes to the king at York, Apr.—attends him at Edgehill and Oxford, Oct. 1642—returns to France at the close of the civil war; b. at Paris, 21 Jan. 1652.


Britannia, (The ULAR) Bridge, Menai Strait—built by Robert Stephenson, May 1846 to Mar. 1850.

Britannicus, Claudius Tiberius Germanicus, b., 11 Feb. 14—poisoned by Nero, beginning of 54.

Britanny. [Bretagne.]

British America, boundary line of, settled by conventions with United States, 1839 and 1846—Congress respecting formation of a Confederation, held at Quebec, 10 Oct. 1864—Confederation constituted as 'Dominion of Canada,' by Act 30 Vic. c. 3, 29 Mar. 1867—proclaimed, 21 May 1867. [Canada, Hudson's Bay Territories, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, &c.]

British Artists, Society of,—first Exhibition of, 1823—incorporated by Royal charter, 1847.

British Association for the Advancement of Science,—founded by Brewster and others, 7 Sep. 1831.

British Auxiliary Legion,—assists Queen of Spain against the Carlists, 1835-36.


British Guyana. [Guyana, British.]

British India. [India, British.]

British Institution,—chartered, 1805—last exhibition, summer 1867.


Bristol—


Brito, Philip de,—b. at Lisbon, about 1570,—authorized by king of Araoa to rebuild Sigam, 1601—dispels the king's fleet, 1607—betrayed and killed, 1613.

Briot, N. de,—b. at Angers, 1635—d., 1694. [Arqueología, 1682.—Biographie des Antiquaires, 1684.—Biographie de l'Institut, 1714.]

Brito, Philip de,—b. at Lisbon, about 1570,—authorized by king of Araoa to rebuild Sigam, 1601—dispels the king's fleet, 1607—betrayed and killed, 1613.
Britton, — Compendium of English Law, published about 1791-92; before 1775. a Nichols. b Coke.


Brixham, Devonshire,—William, Prince of Orange, lands at 4 Nov. 1688.

Brizio, (Brieci, Brieci) Francesco, painter, engraver,—b. at Bologna, 1574,—d. 1602. a Bolog. Univ. b Escr. and Gruber.

Broad Bottom Administration,—formed by Pelham, Aug. 1743—breaks up on his death, Mar. 1754.

Broeck (Borehard, Bruchard, or Brurard), Dominique, traveller,—enters Dominican Order, before 1232—visits the Holy Land, 1232.

Brecario, Arnaldo Guillemo, printer,—prints the Complutensian Polyglott, at Alcala, 1514-16.

Brochi, Giovanni Battista, geologist,—b. at Bassano, 18 Feb. 1772.—Prof. Natural History, Brescia, 1802—settles at Milan, 1808—visits the Tyrol, 1810—visits Italy, 1811-12—goes to Egypt, Sep. 1822—to the Lebanon, 1823 to May 1824—to Semna, Mar. 1825—d. there, Sep. 1826. Sulla scultura egizia, 1792.—Conchologia fossile subterranea, 1814.—Catalogo ragionato di una raccolta di roce disposto, 1817.—De stato fisico del suolo di Roma, 1820.


Brockmann, Johann Franz Hieronymus, actor,—b. at Gratz, 30 Sep. 1745—appears on the stage at Vienna, 1765—goes to Vienna, 1777—d. 12 Apr. 1812.

Brocquière, Bertrandon de la, traveller,—travels in the East, 1433-5.

Brodeau, Jean, philologist,—b. at Tours, 1500—d. there, 1567. Miscellanées, 1555. b


Pathological and Surgical Observations on Diseases of the Joints, 1818.—Lectures on Diseases of the Urinary Organs, 1832.—Physiological Researches, 1851—Psychological Inquiries, 1854.

Brodnicki, Kazimier, poet,—b. in Poland, 1791—enters the army, 1829—serves with the French in Russia, 1812—officer of artillery, 1813—d. at Dresden, 10 Oct. 1835. Works, 1842.

Broeck, Barbe van den, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1560.

Broeck, Crispin van den, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1530—d., 1601.


Broghill, Baron, [Boyle, Roger.]

Brogiani, Domenico, physican,—b. at Florence, 1712.—Prof. at Pisa, 1738.—Prof. Elements of Medicine, 1747-54.—Prof. Anatomy, 1754—d. after 1763. Miscellanea physicaet medicina, &c., 1747.—De veneno animantium naturali, &c., 1752-5.

Broglia, (Broglio) François Marie, —b. at Chièri, 1611—follows the Count d'Harcourt to Spain, 1642—distinguishes himself at siege of Lerida, 1646—follows the Prince de Condé to Paris, 1649—made Governor of the Bastille: 3—b. Jul. 1766.

Broglie, Charles François, Count de, general,—b. 20 Aug. 1719—ambassador to king of Poland, 1752—Lieutenant-general, 1760—defends Cassel, 1761—d., 1781.


Broglie, Maurice Jean Madeleine de, Bp of Guent,—b. 8 Sep. 1766.—Abbe of Napoleon, before 1805—Bp of Aequi, 1805—of Ghent, 1807—imprisoned at Vincennes, 1811—restored to the see of Ghent, refuses oath of allegiance to the king and constitution, 1814—sentenced to exile by court of Brussels, returns to France, Nov. 1817—d. at Paris, 20 Jul. 1821.

Broglie, Victor François, Duke de, Marshal of France,—b., 19 Oct. 1718—Captain of Cavalry, 1734—escalades Prague, Dec. 1741.—Brigadier, 1742.—Major-general of Bavaria, 1743—serves in army of the Rhine, 1744-45—Maréchal de Camp, Duke de Broglie, 1745—
BROGLIE—BRONZINO.


Broglio, ANDRE MAXIMILIAN, COUNT,—b. at Recanati, 31 May 1738—enters guard of Viceroy of Italy, 1808—distinguishes himself at Smolensko, 1812—member of Legion of Honour, 1812—captured by Russians at Malojaroslawitz, 1812—carried to Siberia, 1812—travels in the East, 1815—serves in Greece, 1827—killed, at assault of Anatolico, 23 May 1828.

Brom, (Brouwer, de Bronne,) JEAN ALFARMET, CARDINAL,—b. at Brogni, Savoy, 1342—Cardinal, by Clement VII., 1385—President of Council of Constance, 1415-17—crowned Cardinal Colonna, as Martin V., 14 Nov. 1417—accompanies Martin V. to Rome, 1418—b. there, 15 Feb. 1426.


Bromel, Magnus, physician, gc.,—b. at Stockholm, 1679—b., 1731. Lithographie suomae specimen, 1725-30—Historia anatomica senatorum et magnatum Sueciae, 1730.


Bronie,—discovered by Balard, 1826.

Bromley, William, engraver,—b. at Carisbrooke, 1769—b. in London, 1842.

Brompton, John, Benedictine,—b., about 1370. Chronicon, printed, 1652.

Bromsberg, Treaty of,—between Sweden and Denmark, concluded, 23 Aug. 1645.

Broon, (Brounius,) NICOLAS DE, poet,—b. at Douai, about 1505. Libellus, gc., 1541—Carmine, 1541.


a Blok, Univ. b. Ersch and Gruber.

Bronckhorst, Jan van, painter,—b. at Utrecht, 1663—b., about 1680.


Bronnevi, Semen,—b., about 1756—b. in the Crimea, 1831. Description géographique et historique du Caucas. 1823.


Bronckhorst, Jan van, painter,—b. at Leyden, 1643—b. at Hoorn, 1726.

Bronckhorst, Jan G., painter, engraver,—b. at Utrecht, 1653—b., about 1690.

Bronckhorst, Pieter van, painter,—b. at Delft, 1588—d., 1661.


a Blok, Univ. b. Blok, Catalogue. c Ticozzi.
Brooke, Frances, novelist, &c., — b. at Sheffield, 1789. *History of Emily Montague*, 1769 — Rosina, 1782.


Brooke, Lord. *[Greville, Sir Fulke.]*

Brookes, Joshua, anatomist, — b. 24 Nov. 1761—commences his public lectures on anatomy, &c., 1787—resides, 1827—b. in London, 10 Jan. 1832.

Brooklyn, U.S. — Fortifications thrown up, Aug. 1776.

Brooks, Eleazar, general, — b. in Massachusetts, 1726—member of Congress, 1774—distinguishes himself at battle of White Plains, 1776—at Stillwater, 1777—b. at Lincoln, 9 Nov. 1806.

Broschi, Carlo. *[Farinelli.]*

Brosky, *[Broxius], Johann, mathematician, Prof. Philosophy, Cracow,* — b. at Kurzelow, 1581—M.D., Padua, Aug. 1623—b., 1624.


Brosse, Jacques de, architect. *[Mariot de Brousse.]* — about 1725—has Canus de Beaulieu assassinated at Pottiers, by order of the Constable de Richemont, 1427 — assists at coronation of Charles VII., Oct. 1422—distinguishes himself at battle of Patal, 18 May 1429—Lieutenant-general, 1430—b., 1433.

Brosse, Pierre de la, — chamberlain to Philippe le Hardi, 1270—hung as a traitor, 1276.


Brosette, Claude, littérateur, — b. at Lyons, 8 Nov. 1671—founds Academy there, and is named perpetual Secretary, 1700—b. at Lyons, 16 Jun. 1743. *Titres des droits civil et canonic*, 1705—*Éloge historique de la ville de Lyon*, 1711—*Oeuvres de Boileau*, &c., 1716.

Brothers, Richard, religious enthusiast, — quits the navy, 1739—released from Lunatic Asylum, 14 Apr. 1806—b., 1824. *A revealed knowledge of the prophecies and times*, &c., 1794.


Brouard, Jean, *[Breutius], physician, chemist,* — b., about 1600. *Traité de l’eau de vie*, printed, 1645.


—with Denman conducts defence of Queen Caroline, 1820—21—assists in establishing London Mechanics’ Institute, 1823—quarrels with Canning, 1823—rector of Glasow Univ., 1825—takes part in founding London Univ., 1825—Useful Knowledge Society, 1827—King’s counsellor, 1827—great speech on law reform, 7 Feb. 1828—resigns his seat for Winchelsea, and is elected for Knaresborough, early in 1830 — M.P. Yorkshire, summer 1830—created Baron Brougham and Vaux, and appointed Lord Chancellor, 22 Nov. 1830—great speech on parliamentary reform, 7 Oct. 1831—foreign Associate of Institute of France, 1833—retires from office with the ministry, 22 Nov. 1834—excluded from Melbourne administration, Apr. 1835 — great


Broughton Archipelago, N. America,—discovered by Vancouver and Broughton, 1793.

[Chatham Islands.]


Brouassais, Francois Joseph Victor, physician,—b. at St. Malo, 17 Dec. 1772—goes to Paris, 1799—M.D., 1805—principal physician to army of Spain, 1808—Prof. at Hospital of Val-de-Grace, 1814—Prof. Pathology and general Therapeutics at School of Medicine, 1832—b. at Paris, 20 Nov. 1838. Histoire des phlegmasies chroniques, 1808—Examen de la doctrine medicale, 1816—Trait de physiologie appliquee a la pathologie, 1825.


Brouwer, (Brouwer.) Hendrik,—b. at Amsterdam, about 1580—commander of a squadron sent to India, 1614—Governor-general of Dutch possessions in Asia, 1615—leads expedition against Chili, 1641—b. there, 7 Aug. 1644, a 1643. b

a Blog. Univ. b Blog. Woodendabek.


Brower, Christoph, Jesuit,—b. at Arnheim, about 1560—enters Order of Jesuits, 1580—b. at Treves, 2 Jun. 1617. Antiquitates annuallium Trevisiensium, 1626—Fuldensium antiquitatum lib. IV., 1621.

Brown, Andrew, journalist,—b. in Ireland, about 1744—goes to America, 1773—distinguishes himself at battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, 1775—settles at Philadelphia, before 1788—b. there, 4 Feb. 1797. Federal Gazette, 1 Oct. 1788.


Brown, George, Count, general,—b. in Ireland, 15 Jun. 1698—Major, in service of Russia, 1730—distinguishes himself in campaigns against the Turks, 1737-8—Field-Marshal, by Peter III.; Governor of Livonia, 1762—b. 18 Sep. 1792.

Brown, Sir George, general,—b. near Elgin, 1790—enters the army, 1805—serves in the Peninsula, 1808-11, and Jul. 1813 to May 1814—accompanied Sir Hugh Ross on American expedition, 1814—Major-general, 1841—Lieutenant-general, 1851—commander of the Light Division in the Crimean War, 1854—commands expedition to Kertch, May 1855—leads the attack on the Redan, Sep. 1855—Knight of the Medjidie, G.C.B., Chevalier of the Legion of Honour and of the Order of Savoy, 1855—Gen-


Brown, John, theologian,—b. in Perthshire, 1722—Prof. Theology to the Associate Synod, 1768–9—d. at Huddingston, 19 Jun. 1787. Self-interpreting Bible, 1778—General History of the Church, 1771—History of British Churches, 1784.

Brown, John, physician,—b. at Bunclod, Berwickshire, 1736 or 1735—President of Medical Society, Edinburgh, 1776—d. in London, 7 Oct. 1788. Elementa medicina, 1779.


Brown, Lancelot, landscape gardener,—b. in Northumberland, 1715—Sheriff of Huntingdon, 1770–7, 1793.

Brown, Matthew, painter,—b. in America, about 1760—d. 1 Jan. 1831.

Brown, Moses, naval commander,—b. in America, about 1741—distinguishes himself during War of Independence, 1773–82—d. 1 Jan. 1804.

Brown, Robert, agriculturist,—b. at East Linton, about 1770—d. at Drylawhill, 14 Feb. 1831.


Brown, Robert, theologian,—b. at Northampton, about 1550—imprisoned at Norwich, 1551, 1558—goes to Zealand, 1558—returns, before 1559—d. in prison? after 1560. A treatise of Reformation, 1558.


Brown, Thomas, engraver of gems,—b. in London, about 1750.


Brownlee, William,—b. in Ireland, 1620—one of the first members of the Royal Society of London, 1662—b., 1684. Commercium epistolicum, 1658.


Browne, John, anatomist, surgeon to Charles II., —b. 1642—d. about 1700? Myography, 1681.


Browne, Patrick, naturalist,—b. at Crossboyne, Mayo, about 1720—studies at Paris, 1737–42—M. D., Leyden, about 1744—returns from Jamaica, 1755—returns from West Indies, 1782—d. at Rushbrooke, Mayo, 29 Aug. 1792. Civil and Natural History of Jamaica, 1756.

Browne, Simon, theologian,—b. at Shepton Mallet, 1680—b., 1732.


Browne, Ulysses Maximilian, COUNT VON, field-marshall,—b. at Basel, 23 Oct. 1705—serves against the French, 1734—against the Turks, 1737–9—Field-Marshall, 1739 a—takes command against Frederick II. in Silesia, 1740—at Mollowitz, Apr. 1741—in Italy, 1744—gains battle of Piacenza, 15 Jun. 1746—Governor of Prague, 1752—defeats Frederick II. at Lowositz, 1756—wounded at battle of Prague, 6 May 1757—d. at Prague, 26 Jun. 1757. a Biogr. Univ.

Browne, William, poet,—b. at Tavistock, 1590—enters Oxford Univ., about 1633—tutor to Earl of Carnarvon, 1624—b., about 1645.
BROWNE—BRUEYS.

Britannia’s Pastoral, 1615-16—Shepherd’s Pipe, 1614.


Browniowski, (Brzinski), Alexander, novelist, 4c.—b. at Dresden, 1783—captured by the French at Breslau, 1806—enters Russian service, about 1815—retires from Russian army, 1825—d. in Prussia, Jan. 1834. Lui et elle, 1827—Pologne au 17e siècle, 1829-30.


Brownists,—appear in England, about 1580.

Brownrigg, Sir Robert, Governor of Ceylon,—b. at Rockingham, about 1759—enters the army, 1775—Lieutenant-colonel, Quartermaster-general in Flanders, 1793—Secretary to the Duke of York, 1795-1803—Lieutenant-general, 1803—Governor of Ceylon, 1813—G.C.B., Bart., 1820—quits Ceylon, 1820—d. in Monmouthshire, 27 Apr. 1833.


Bru, Moses Vincent, painter,—b. at Valenciennes, 1682—d. there, 1793.

Bruce, David. [David II.]

Bruce, Edward,—takes Dundee Castle, 1313—commander of Dundurn, 24 Jun. 1314—invades Ireland, May 1315—proclaimed King of Ireland, 1316—defeated and slain by English near Dundalk, 5 Oct. 1318.

Bruce, James, traveller,—b. at Kinnaird, 14 Dec. 1730—studies at Edinburgh, 1747—consul at Algiers, 1763-5—sets out for the sources of the Nile, 1768—returns to England, 1773—d. at Kinnaird, 27 Apr. 1794. Travels to discover the sources of the Nile, 1790.


Bruce, Michael, poet,—b. at Kinnesswood, Kivriss, 27 Mar. 1746—studies at Edinburgh, 1762-5—d. at Kinnesswood, 6 Jul. 1767. Poems, 1770.

Bruce, Robert, (Robert de Brus), Earl of Annandale,—b., 1210—Joint Regent of Scotland, for Alexander III., about 1255—taken prisoner at battle of Lewes, 1264—released, 1265—competes with Baliol for Scotch crown, 1290-92—d. at Lochmaben Castle, 1295.


Bruciolii, (Bruccioli), Antonio,—b. at Florence, about 1750—joins in conspiracy against Cardinal Giulio de’ Medici, 1522—returns to Florence, 1527—d., after 1554. Bibbia tradotta in lingua Toscan,a, 1532.


Bruckner, Isaac, mathematician,—b. at Basel, 1686—mechanician of the Academy, St Petersburg, 1713—visits Holland and England, 1739—d. at Basel, 1763.

Brunea, François de Paule de, admiral,—b. at Uzès, 1760—lieutenant in the royal navy, 1789—commands squadron in Egyptian expedi- tion, 1798—killed by a cannon-shot, at Aboukir, 1 Aug. 1798.


Brueys, Pierre de. [Brues].


Bruges, Henri de France, Viscount de,—b. 1763—enters the navy, 1780—emigrates, 1790—receives cross of St. Louis, 1796—serves in English army at St. Domingo, 1802—Marchal de Camp, 1814—d. at Basel, 4 Nov. 1820.

Bruges, Jean de,—Castellan of Rupelmonde, 1478—Chevalier, 1479—taken prisoner by French at battle of Guinegate, 1479—supports revolted Ghentese, 1482—governor of the Louvre, about 1505—governor of Picardy, 1502—d. at Abbeville, 1502.


Bruges, Roger de, painter,—fl. about 1445-62.

Bruggen, Jan van der, engraver,—b. at Brussels, 1649.

Brugger, Friedrich, sculptor,—b. at Munich, 13 Jan. 1815—visits Italy, 1841-3—d. at Munich, Mar. or Apr. 1870.

Brugiantino, (Brusantien), Vincenzo, poet,—d. at Ferrara, about 1570. Angelica in memorata, 1550.


Brugnone, Giovanni, veterinary surgeon,—b. at Rienaldone near Acqui, 27 Aug. 1741—Prof. at the Univ. of Turin, 1780—director of the Royal Studs, 1791—d. 3 Mar. 1818. Trattato delle razze de cavalli, 1781—Ipponatria, 1802—Bometria, 1802.

Bruguière, Antoine André, Baron de Sersum, translator,—b. at Marseilles, Jul. 1773—d. at Paris, 1823. Chef-d'œuvre de Shakespeare, 1826—Oeuvres poétiques de Robert Southey, 1820.

Bruguières, Jean Guillaume, naturalist,—b. at Montpellier, 1750—embarks for the South Sea, 1773—d. at Ancona, 1 Oct. 1799.


Brühl, Henri, Count de, statesman,—b. in Thuringia, Aug. 1700—enters service of Augustus II. of Poland, 1720—contributes to secure the throne to Augustus III., Feb. 1733—Cabinet Minister, Jun. 1733—First Minister, 1747—d. at Dresden, 28 Oct. 1763—d. 1764.a


Bruijn, [Bruidin].


Brumoy, Pierre, Jesuit,—b. at Rouen, 1688—Prof. Mathematics, 1753-51—ordered to quit Paris, 1739—d. there, 16 Apr. 1742. Théâtre des Gres, 1730.

Brun, (Brun), Antoine, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Dôle, 1600—plenipotentiary from Philip IV. of Spain to Congress of Munster, 1643—ambassador to Holland, Baron, about 1645—d. at the Hague, 11 Jan. 1654. Pierre de touche des véritables intérêts des provinces unies du Pays-bas, &c., 1650.

Brun, Le. [Lebrun].


Brun, Rodolph, first burgomaster of Zurich,—b. about 1300—dictator, introduces new
form of government at Zurich, 1336—1351, 18 Oct. 1356.


Brunanub, battle of.—Athelstan defeats Anulf, king of the Irish, 937.


Bruneau, (Brunepph),—marries Sigebert, king of Metz, 666—Sigebert murdered, 575—with her son Childerich makes war on Fredegunda, 584-5—regent for her grandsons Thierry and Theodebert II., 596—captured and put to death by Chotaire, 613.


Brunelleschi, (Brunellesco), Filippo, architect,—b. at Florence, 1377—member of the Council degli Signori, 1423—b., 1444. Dome of Santa Maria, Florence, commenced about 1421.

Brunet, Claude, philosopher,—b., after 1717. Projet d'un nouvele melaphysique, 1703-4.

Brunet, François Florentin, Lazarist,—b. in Lorraine, about 1750—assistant-general to Capuchins of the Garde, 1793—returns to Paris, 1804—b. there, 15 Sep. 1806. Pratique des religions, 1792.

Brunet, Hugo, troubadour,—b., 1233.


Brunet, Jean Baptiste, general,—b. at Rheim, 7 Jul. 1765—Captain of Volunteers, serves in Lorraine, 1792—General of Brigade, 1798—distinguishes himself in Italy, 1800—commands in expedition to St Domingo, 1801—Lieutenant-general, 1801—captures Toussaint Louverture, 1802—General of Division, 1803—captured by the English, receives Cross of St Louis, 1814—commands at Paris, Jun. 1815—b. at Vitry, 21 Sep. 1824.


Brunetti Latini. [Latini.]


Bruni, Antonio Bartolomeo, violinist and composer,—b. at Coni, Piedmont, 2 Feb. 1759—goes to France, 1781—leader of the Orchestre, Theatre of Monsieur, 1789—b. at Coni, 1823.


Brunings, Christopher, engineer,—b. at Necker, 8 Nov. 1736—b., Inspector-general of rivers, 16 May 1805. Verhandeling over het bepalen der gemiddelde methed van stroomen water, 1786—Verzameling van rapporten, &c., 1778.

Brunings, Conrad Louis, engineer,—b. at
Heidelberg, 1775 — Secretary to Drainage Commission, Myrdrecht, 1790 — Inspector of Waterstaet, 1800—3, at Nimeguen, 1816.

Bruniquel, Cave of—explored, 1863—visited by Prof. Owen, and its contents purchased for British Museum, 1864.


Brunn, in Moravia,—unsuccessfully besieged by the Taborites, 1428—made seat of government, 1641—unsuccessfully besieged by Tors tenson, 1645—unsuccessfully besieged by Prussians, 1742—Iprie, 1777—head-quarters of Napoleon I., Nov. 1805—occupied by Prussians, 13 Jul. 1866.


Brunner, Andreas, Jesuit,—b. in the Tyrol, 1589—b. at Deux-Ponts, 20 Apr. 1650. Annales virtutis et fortunae Soriorum, 1666—37.

Bruno, St, founder of the Chartreuse,—b. at Cologne, about 1030—1051—accuser of Aup Manasses at Council of Autun, 1077—retires with six companions to the desert of Chartreuse, 1082—1086—called to Rome by Urban II., 1089—founds a second Chartreuse at Della Torre, 1094—th. there, 6 Oct. 1101—beati ed by Leo X., 1514—a. canonized, by Gregory XV., 1623—a. by Leo X., 1513. a


Spacio della bestia trionfante, 1584 — Della Causa, Principio e Uno, 1584—Dell' Infinito, universo, e Mundi, 1584—De monade, numero et figura, 2. 1591.


Brunon. [Leo IX.]

Brunquell, Johann Solomon, jurist,—b. at Quedlinburg, May 1693—Prof. Laws, Jena, 1728—Prof. Canon Law, Göttingen, 1735—b. there, 21 May 1735. Historia juris Romano germanici, 1757.

Bruns, Paul Jacob, orientalist,—b. in Holstein, 18 Jul. 1743—Librarian to the Univ., Helmstadt, 1787—Prof. Oriental Languages, 1796—b. at Halle, 17 Nov. 1814.

Brunschw.yg, (Brunswick), Jeter, surgeon,—b. soon after 1500. Von dem Cygniucus, 1497.


Brunswick, Lordship and Duchy of,—held by Bruno I., margrave in Saxony, 955—his son Bruno II. succeeds, 972—succeeded by his son Ludolph, 1006—Bruno III., 1038—succeeded by his brother, Egbert I., 1057—Egbert II., his son, 1068—Gertrude, daughter of Egbert I., 1090—she marries Henry, Count of Nordheim; who b. 10 Apr. 1101—Richenza, their daughter, marries Lothaire, Duke of Saxony, 1127—Lothaire, King of Germany, 1125—Gertrude, daughter of Lothaire and Richenza, marries Henry the Proud, Duke of Bavaria, 1127—Lothaire invests Henry with the lordship, 1136—Henry the Lion succeeds on death of his father, Henry the Proud, 1139—deprived of his possessions by diet of Wurzburg, but retains Brunswick, 1180—succeeded by his son Henry, Count Palatine, 1195—Otto I. the Child, grandson of Henry the Lion, 1213—the city seized by Frederick II., and recovered by Otto, 1227—raised to a duchy, and made fief of empire by Frederick II., 1235—Albert I. the Great, succeeds his father, 1252—Albert II., his son, 1278—succeeded by his sons Otto, Magnus, and Ernest, 1318—Magnus I. alone, 1334—his son Magnus II. in Swabia, 1338—succeeds, 1338—succeeds, 1338—elected Emperor, and killed in combat, 1400—division of his estates between his brothers Bernard and Henry, 1409.

BRUSWICK—BRUSSELS.


Brunswick, Ferdinand, Duke of—b. 11 Jan. 1721—enters service of Frederick II. of Prussia, 1740—distinguishes himself in Seven Years' War, 1756-63—deaths French at Crefel, 1758—takes Minden, 1758—drives the French out of Hesse, 1762—b. at Brunswick, 3 Jul. 1752.

Brunswick-Göttingen, Duchy of—separated from Duchy of Brunswick and assigned to Ernest, son of Albert II., 1534—passes on the death of Otto II. to Wolfenbüttel branch, 1463—again detached and held by Eric the Younger, son of Eric I. of B.-Wolfenbüttel, 1540-54.


Brunswick-Luneburg, Duchy of—assigned to Bernard, son of Magnus Torquatus, on partition of Duchy of Brunswick, 1409—his sons Otto II. the lame, and Frederick I. le Debonnaire, 1413—death of Otto, 1445—Henry I. succeeds his grandfather, 1478—contributes to victory of Soltau, 1519—put under ban of the empire, takes refuge in France, 1521-27—Ernest I. succeed his father, 1532.


Brunswick Clubs, formed in Ireland, 1828.

Brunton, Mary, novelist, b. in Burras, Orkneys, 1778-80, 19 Dec. 1818. Self-control, 1810.

Brunus, physician. Chirurgia magna et parva, 1490.

Brunus, (Brun,) Conrad, jurist, b. at Kirchen, Würtemberg, 1491—charged by Charles V. to draw up rules for the Imperial Chamber, Augsburg, 1548—b. at Munich, Jun. 1563,—1565. De legationibus, 1548—De hoehvate, 1549. [Bioag. Univ. b Frech and Gruber.]


Brunus, (Bruni, Bruno.)

Brusa, (Prusa, Brusona, Brusa,) (Cius,) in Bithynia,—b. c.—besieged and taken by Philip of Macedon and Prusus of Bithynia, 203—its name changed to Prusa:—[A.D.—]—taken by Orkhan and the Osmanlis, after blockade for ten years, 1326—capital of Turkish Empire, till 1453—destroyed by earthquake, 28 Feb. 1855.

Brusantino. [Brugiantino.]

Brussaeocri. [Riccóo.]


Brusoni, Girolamo, historian, b. 10 Dec. 1610—takes part in negotiations between Spain and Duke of Parma, 1644—b.—after 1679. Istoria d'Italia, 1680.

Brussels, (Bruxelles,) capital of Belgium, walled by Lambert Baldric, Count of Louvain, 1044—taken by English, 1213—burnt, 1326—Jews banished from, 1370—burnt, 1405—taken by Philip of Cleves, 1488—ravaged by plague and famine, 1489-91—recovered and deprived of its privileges by Maximilian, before 1519—Charles V. abdicates at, 6 Feb. 1555—the citizens demand freedom of conscience, 1566—many of them driven away by tyranny of Alva.
Bruto—Bryan.

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1557—execution of Counts Egmont and Horn, 1638—ravaged by plague, 1578—given up to House of Austria, 1598—bombarded by Marshal Villeroi, Aug. 1692—occupied by French, 1701—keys of, delivered to Marlborough, 1706—besieged by Elector of Bavaria and relieved by Marlborough, 1708—great fire, 1731—taken by Marshal Saxe, 20 Feb. 1746—restored to Austria by Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748—revolt and declaration of independence, Jun. 1790— submits to Austria, Dec. 1790—taken by Dumouriez, 14 Nov. 1792—entered by Napoleon; again taken by French under Pichegru, 10 Jul. 1794—occupied by Prussians, 1 Feb. 1814—made one of the capitals of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, 1814—revolution begins, 25 Aug. 1830—made capital of Belgium, 1830—Peace Conference between Germany and France, meets at, 28 Mar. 1871—University of founded, 1874—Cathedral of St Gudule, founded, 1220—Townhall, commenced, 1401—completed, 1455.

Bruto, (Bruti, Giammichele, historian, &c.,—b. at Venice, about 1515—in service of Prince of Transylvania, 1574—historiographer to Emperor Rudolf II., 1593—d. in Transylvania, 1594. Epistola, 1593—Florentiae historia lib. VII, 1562.


Brutus, D. Junius, (Secura), [BC]—Consul with Q. Fabius Max. Gurges; conquers the Eufisci, (462, A. U. C.), 292.

Brutus, L. Junius, [BC]—(mythic)—Consul with Tarquinius Collatinus, 509, (507).


Brutus, M. Junius, [BC]—trib. pleb., (559, A. U. C.) 195—praetor, (563), 191—one of the ambassadors sent into Asia, 189—Consul with A. Manlius Vulo, war against the Istri, (576), 178—one of the ambassadors sent into Asia, 171.


Bruyère, Louis, engineer,—b. at Lyons, 1758—Prof. at School of Bridges and Roads, 1799—Secretary of Council-general of Bridges and Roads, 1805—member of Legion of Honour, 1809—Maitre des Requêtes, 1810—d. at Paris, 31 Dec. 1831.


Bruyéron, Jean Baptiste, physiican,—b. at Lyons, about 1510—d., after 1560. De re bibaria, 1560.

Bruyn, Abraham de, painter, engraver,—b. at Antwerp, about 1540—d. there, about 1598. Imperii ac sacerdotii ornatus, 1577.

Bruyn, Corneille de, painter, traveller,—b. at the Hague, 1652—d. at Rome, 1672, 1674.—b. Voyage to the Levant, 1698—Travels through Moscow, 1711, 1718.

Bruyn, (Bruyn), Nicolas de, engraver,—b. at Antwerp, 1562—d., after 1634.

Bruys, François, historian, &c.,—b. in the Mâconnais, 7 Feb. 1708—d. at Dijon, 21 May 1738. Histoire des Vapes, 1732.

Bruys, (Bruys) Pierre de, religious re-former, (head of the Petrobrusians),—buried at St Gilles, 1147.


Bruzen de la Martinière. [Martinière, de la.]

Bry, Jean Theodore de, engraver,—b. at Liége, 1561—d. at Frankfort, 1623.


Bryan, (Bryant,) Sir Francis, Bart., Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland,—takes Morlaix, 1522—Knt. by Earl of Surrey, 1522—ambassador to France, 1528—d. at Rome, 1529—
commands light cavalry at Musselburgh, 1547— Bart., 1547—Governor-general of Ireland, 1548— at Waterford, 1550.

Bryan, Michael,— b. at Newcastle, 1757— in Flanders, 1781-90— b. 21 Mar. 1821.

Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, 1816.


Brydone, Patrick, naturalist, traveller,— b. 1741— visits Italy, Sicily, and Malta, 1767-71— d. 1818. Voyage to Sicily and Malta, 1773.

Brynnius, Joseph, theologian,— b. about 1435.

Brynnius, Nicephorus, Emperor of the East,— revolts against Michael VII., usurps throne, 1077— dedicated by Alexius Comnenus, 1080.

Brynnius, Nicephorus, Byzantine historian,— friends of Emperor Alexius Comnenus, 1081— commands Anna Comnena, before 1108?— conducts war against Bohemond of Antioch, 1107— negotiates peace, Sep. 1108— conspires against John and banished to Oenoie, 1118— sent to relieve Antioch, 1137— d. at Constantinople, about 1137-8.

Buache, Jean Nicolas, (Buache de la Neuville,) geographer,— b. at Neuville-en-Pont, 15 Feb. 1741— first geographer to the king; member of Academy of Sciences, 1752— Prof. Geography, Normal School, 1794— restored, after fall of Robespierre, Aug. 1795— d. 21 Nov. 1825.


Bubble Act, in Great Britain,— against speculative companies, 6 Geo. I. c. 18, 1719— repealed by 6 Geo. IV. c. 19, 5 Jul. 1825.

Bubenberg, Adrian, PATRICEEN OF BERNE,—deputy to Charles, Duke of Burgundy, 1730— recalled from exile, defends Morat against the Burgundians, 1736— deputy to court of France, 1747— d. at Berne, 1749.

Bubna-Lititz, Ferdinand, Count of, general,— b. at Zamerek, Bohemia, 26 Nov. 1768— at siege of Belgrade, 1784— distinguishes himself at the attack of Mannheim, 18 Oct. 1795— serves under Kray, 1800— charged with defence of Bohemia, 1800— Colonel, 1 Mar. 1801— at battle of Austerlitz, Dec. 1805— accompanies Emperor in campaign of 1809— ambassador to Napoleon, Jan. 1813— serves at battle of Lissa, Oct. 1813— Governor-general of Piedmont, &c., 1814— Governor of Lyons, by Louis XVIII., 1815— Commander of Lom-
Scotland, 1808-9—D.D., Cambridge, 1809—


Buchanan, George, poet, historian,—b. in Scotland, Feb. 1506—studies at Paris, 1520-22—serves in campaign against English, 1523—


Buchanists, sect of, appears in Scotland, 1783—extinct, 1846.

Bucharest, capital of Romania,—threatened by Turks, Aug. 1595—made the capital of Wallachia, 1608—pillaged by Servians, 1716—

— given up to Turkey by Peace of Belgrade, 1739—


Buche, Henri Michel, (bon Henri;) founder of Society of the Frères Cordonniers, 1645—


Bucherie. [Boucher. Gilles.]

Buchholz, Christian Friedrich, chemist,—

— at Eisleben, 19 Sep. 1770—M.D., 1808—

— Prof. at Erfurt, 1810—d. there, 9 Jun. 1818.

Buchholz, Georg, naturalist,—b. at Kacs-

mark, 3 Nov. 1688—Rector of Coll. there, 1723—

—, 3 Aug. 1737.

Buchholz, Wilhelm Heinrich Stephen, physician, —b. at Bornburg, 23 Dec. 1734—

— at Weimar, 16 Dec. 1798. Traeitatus de sulphure minerali, 1762.

Buchan. [Bibliander.]

Buchner, Johann Andreas Elias, physician,—b. at Erfurt, 1701—d. 29 Jul. 1769. Miscellanea physico-medico-mathematica, 1727-33—


Buchot, Philipp, statesman,—b. at Maynal, 1748—aud member of central administration of the department of the Jura, 1792—Commissioner of Foreign Relations, 1794—clerk at Coal Wharf, Paris, Nov. 1794—d., 1812.


Bucckelius, (Buckel.) [Benekeis.]

Buckinck, Arnold, map-engraver,—edition of Ptolemy, 1478.


Buckingham, Edward Stafford, Duke of,—restored to his honours and estates, by Henry VII., 1486—intimates with Friar Hopkins, 1511—commands Guard of Henry VIII., at the battle of the Spurs, 1515—charged with treason, 1521—tried, 13 May, beheaded, 17 May, 1521—attainted by Act 14 and 16 Hen. VIII. c. 20, 1523.

Buckingham, George Willers, Duke of,—

— at Brookesby, Leicestershire, 20 Aug. 1592—

—in France, 1610-13—introduced to James I. at Cambridge, 1615—Master of the Horse, K.G.,
Buckingham—Buddhism.


Buckingham House—built by John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire, 1703—bought for Queen Charlotte, 1761—settled on her by Act 15 Geo. III. c. 33, 1775—taken down, 1825.

Buckingham Palace—built on site of Buckingham House, 1825—enlarged by Queen Victoria, 1853.


Buckle, Henry Thomas, political and historical philosopher—b. 1822—goes to the East, autumn 1861—b. at Damascus, 29 May 1862. History of Civilization in Europe, 1858-61.

Bucolianus, (Bucoldz, Bucholdz,) Gerhard, philologist, physicien—b. at Cologne, about 1520—at Bologna, 1534—at Spire, 1542. Edition of his Geography, 1520.

Bucquet, César, mechanician—b. about 1720—obtains prize of the Academy for improved mills, 1758—b. about 1798.


Bucquoi, Jean Albert d'Archambaud, Count de, (abbé de Bucquoi), littérateur—b. in Champagne, about 1650—imprisoned in the Bastille, 1707—escapes, 4 May 1709—at Hanover, pensioned by George I, 1714—b., 12 Nov. 1740. Événements des plus rares, etc., 1719.


* Ersch and Gruber.  
* Biogr. Univ.  

Buddau, Karl Franz—b. at Halle, 1695—advocate of the Court of Weimar, 1719—Vice-Chancellor; b. at Weimar, 5 Jul. 1753.

Buddhism—[B 6]—established in India, about 250—introduced into Ceylon, about 200
—established in China, 65—[A D] 310—declines in India, about 400-450—reovers for a time, 700–1200.

**Bude Light—Invented by Goldsworthy Gurney, 1823.**


Budes, Jean Baptiste. [Guéréant.]


**Buenos Ayres. [Argentine Confederation.]**


**Buffalomeo, (Buonomeo di Cristofano,) painter, M.—at Florence, about 1273.—B. there, 1340.  b after 1351. a** Balsimuci.  b Vasari.

Buffalo, U. S.,—taken and destroyed by British, 30 Dec. 1813.


Bugenhagen, Johann, (Pomerana,) theologian,—b. in Pomerania, 24 Jun. 1483—settles at Wittenberg, 1521—Prof. Theology, 1522—presents Christian III. of Denmark, with himself in establishing the Reformation, 1527—reorganizes Univ., of Copenhagen, and is named Rector and Prof. Theology, 1538—returns to Germany, 1542—B. at Wittenberg, 21 Mar., 20 Apr., 1558. Interpretatio Librum Psalmorum, 1523. a Blog. Univ. b Conv.-Lex.


Bugiardini, Giuliano, painter,—b. at Florence, 1481—B. 1556.


Buglioni, Francesco, sculptor,—b. 1420.

Bugnyon, Philibert, (Bugnonius,) juris-consult and poet,—b. 1590. Legum abogatam in curia regni Franciae tractatus, 1564.


Buiseo, Diderik, poet, —b. at Flushing, 1640—d., 1721. —
* a Bugo. Univ. b Bug. Woordenboek.

Bukowina, in Austria, ceded to Austria, 1777, 12 May 1776—annexed to Galicia, Nov. 1786—made crownland of Austrian Empire, 31 Dec. 1870. —
* a Engl. Cyc. b Meyr Cont.-Lex.

Bulaus [Boulay, du.]

Bularchus, painter, — [B.C]—fl. about 720. —

Bulbus, C. Attilius, — [B.C]—Consult with M. Fabius Buteo, (509, A. U. C.) 245. —

Bulgaria, [Mosia.] Bulgarians, — conquered by Bulgarians, about 650—conclude commercial treaty with Theodosius III., 716a —in invade the Greek Empire and are defeated, 757a —Krum defeats and kills Nicephorus I., 802—besiege Constantinople, and are defeated by Leo the Armenian, 813—Christianity is diffused in, by captives, about 813—Mokadon makes peace with Leo V., 817—commercial treaty renewed, 852—conversion of the Prince, Bogoraz, 853—disputes respecting their allegiances to the Greek Church begins, about 864, and is submitted to the Greek Church, 870—Symeon defeats Byzantine army under Leo Phocas at Achelous, 20 Aug., 917—compels Romanus I. to conclude treaty with him before Constantinople, by which independence of national church is recognized, 924—invaded by the Russians under Swiatoslaft, and the Bulgarian army defeated, 968a —regain their independence; again conquered by the Russians, 970—conquered by John Zimisces, 971—conquered by Basilius II., 1019—kingdom overthrown, and patriarchate reduced to archbishopric by Basilius II., 1018 —Peter II. and Asan I. throw off yoke of the Greek Empire, about 1185, 1186 —they defeat Isaac Sebastocrat, 1195—Asan murdered, 1195—Peter murdered, 1196—Joannice (John T. C. Johanne), succeeds his brother, 1196—crowned by Papal legate at Trnovo, 8 Nov., 1204 —the Emperor Baldwin defeated and captured by Bulgarian army, 15 Apr. 1205 —Joannice defeats Emperor Henry, at Adrianople, 23 Dec. 1205 (1205?) —takes Varna, Easter 1206 —threatens Constantinople; succeeded by Vokla, (Paroykla) his nephew, 1207 —who is defeated by the Franks, 31 Jul. 1208—besieged in Trnovo and captured by John Asan, who imprisons and succeeds him, 1215 or 1216—war with Theodore Angelus, Emperor of Thessalonica, ended by treaty of alliance, 1221 —Theodore defeated and imprisoned, 1229 or 1230—with John Vataces, Asan unsuccessfully besieges Constantinople, 1235—Caloman I., son of Asan, succeeds, 1241—Michael, 1245 —cedes to John Vataces conquests in Thessaly and Thrace: Caloman II., 1258—Myttzes, 1258 or 1259—a kingdom made tributary to Hungary by Stephen IV., 1271 —partly conquered by Sultan Amurath, 1322 —made province of Ottoman Empire, by Bajazet, 1356 —archbishopric abolished and church subjected to patriarch of Constantinople, 1767—restoration of ecclesiastical independence demanded, about 1849—again, 1850 and 1860—conversion of, to Roman faith, on consecration of the Archimandrite as Abp and Vicar Apostolic, 14 Apr. 1861 —commission for arrangement appointed by the Porte, 1862 —two projects submitted by the Porte to Greek Patriarch, 15 Oct. 1868, both rejected. —


Bull, Golden. [Golden Bull.] —

Bull, John, musical composer, —b. in Somersetshire, about 1563—organist to Queen Elizabeth, 1591—Mus. D., Oxford, 1592 —Prof. Music, Gresham College, 1596-1607—private musician to James I., 1607 —goes to the Netherlands, 1613—d. at Lübeck or Hamburg, about 1632. —


Bull, William, statesman, —b., 1709 —member of Council, South Carolina, 1768 —Speaker of the Representative Assembly, 1774 —d. in London, 4 Jul. 1791. —

Bullant, Jean, architect, sculptor, —b. probably 1520—charged by Catherine de Medecis to build the palace of the Tuileries, 1564—d. at Eacon, after 1573 or 1605. Reieg generald'architecture des cinco manieres, 1564. —


Bull-baiting, in Great Britain,—common in England, before 1200—bill to abolish, rejected by House of Commons, 18 Apr. 1800, and 24 May 1802—archibald by Act 3 and 6 Wm. IV. c. 60, 9 Sep. 1835. —

Buller, Charles, statesman, —b. at Calcutta, 1826—B.A., Cambridge, 1828—M.P. West Looe, 1830—called to the Bar, 1831—M.P. Liskeard, 1832—Secretary to Earl of Durham, accompanied him to Canada, 1838—Secretary to Board of Control, 1841—Privy Councillor, 1847 —President of Poor Law Board, 1847—d. in London, 28 Nov. 1848. —


Bullét, Pierre, architect, —b., about 1650 erects the Porte St Martin, 1674—constructs the Quai D'Albiet, 1673. Architecture pratique, 1691. —

Bullfights, —[B.C]—known to Greeks, before 300—introduced to Rome by Julius Caesar, 45—[A.D]—introduced in Spain by the Moors, before 800. [Bull-baiting.] —

Bullialdus. [Boulliau.] —

BULLINGER—BUNSEN.


Bullinger, Heinrich, theologian,—b. at Bremgarten, 18 Jul. 1504—studies at Cologne, 1520—accompanies Zwinglei to conference of Berne, 1528—succeeds Zwinglei as pastor there, 1532—receives freedom of the city, 1534—prevents renewal of Swiss league with Henry II. of France, 1549—b. at Zurich, 17 Sep. 1575.

Bullinger, Jean Balthazar, painter,—b. at Langnau, Zurich, 31 Dec. 1713—first Prof. School of Design there, 1773.

Bullion, Claude de, statesman,—maître des requêtes, by Henri IV., 1605—commissioner from Marie de Medicis to the Assembly at Saumur, 1611—at Conference of Soissons, 1614—superintendent of finances, 1632—keeper of the seals, by Louis XIII., 1639—b., 22 Dec. 1640.


Bülow, Heinrich, Baron von, statesman,—b. at Schwerin, 1790—enters the army, 1813—accompanies, as Secretary of Legation, Wilhelm von Humboldt to London, 1817—ambassador to London, 1827—to Frankfort, 1841—Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1842—b. at Berlin, 6 Feb. 1846.

Bülow, Ludwig Friedrich Victor Hans, Count von, statesman,—b. at Espenrode, 14 Jul. 1774—enters service of Prussia, 1794—President of Chamber of Magdeburg, 1804—Minister of Finance to Jerome, King of Westphalia, May 1808—Minister of Finance to king of Prussia, 1813-17—b. at Landek, Aug. 1825.


Bulteau, Louis, (Butellius, Butellanus,) historian,—b. at Rouen, 1625—secretary to the king, 1647-61—b. at Paris, 6 Apr. 1693. Essai sur l'histoire monastique de l' Orient, 1678—Aprége de l'histoire de St Benoît et des moines d' Occident, 1684-94.

Bulwer, John, Philosopher, 1648—Anthropo-metamorphosis, 1655—Chirognomia, 1644.


Bumaldus. [Montalbanii, Ovidio.]


Bundelcund, Hindustan,—partly ceded to the, Peishwa, 1734,—partly ceded to E. I. Company by the Peishwa, 31 Dec. 1802—disturbances in, suppressed, 1809 and 1812—treaty of Poona signed, 13 Jun. 1817.

Bunderen, (Bundere), Jean, (Bunderus,) theologian,—b. at Ghent, 1481—b. there, 3 Jun. 1557. Compendium rerum theologiaeum, 1540. Detectio augurum Lutheri, 1551.

Bunel, Pierre,—b. to Toulouse, 1499—b. at Turin, 1546. Epistoles, 1551.

Bunemann, Johann Ludolph, bibliographer, ge,—b. at Calb, 24 Jun. 1687—b. at Hanover, 1 Jul. 1759. De bibliothecis Mendivensis antiquissimis et novis, 1719.


Buniva, Michel Francois, physician,—b. at Pigneral, 1761—M.D., Turin, 1781—l'prof. there, 1790—Prof. Pathology, 1801-14—excluded from Univ. and from Academy of Sciences, 1814—b., Oct. 1833. Sur les insectes qui ravagent le raisin, 1805—SS. diversi metodi della litotiria, 1833.


Bunnik, Johan van, painter,—b. at Utrecht, 1654—b., 1717,a 1727.b


* Biog. Univ. and Biog. Woordenboek. b Nagler.

Secretary to the Embassy there, Dec. 1817—
dassador to Saxony, July. 1839—leaves England, Oct. 1839—ambassador to Eng-
land, June 1841—resigns his post, Apr. 1854—
leaves England, 17 June 1854—created a peer for life, 1858—visits Paris, Nov. 1859—b. at
Bonn, 28 Nov. 1860. — Die heilige Leidensge-
schichte und die stille Woche, 1841—Verfassung
der Kirche der Zukunft, 1845—Basiliken des
christlichen Roms, 1843—Ignatius von Antio-
chien, &c., 1847—Egypsische Stelle in der Welt-
geschichte, 1845—Hippolytus und seine Zeit,
1851.

Bunyan, John, theologian,—b. at Elstow,
Bedfordshire, 1628—serves in the Parliament-
ary army, at the siege of Leicester, 1645—
joins the Baptists, Bedford, 1653—imprisoned
at Bedford after the Restoration, 1660—ap-
pointed pastor, 21 Dec. 1671—a licensed to
preach, 15 May 1672—liberated, Oct. 1672—
17 May. 1677—used to London, 31 Aug. 1688. Pitoria's Progress, Part II, 1678, Part II, 1684—Holy War, 1682—Grace abounding, 1666 — Posthumous
Works, 1691. — Offor.

Buonaccorsi, Blaise, historian, poet, Diario de’ successi piu importanti, 1568.

Buonaccorsi, Filippo, (Callimachus Ex-
periens), historian,—b. in Tuscany, 1437—
escapes to Poland, about 1473—ambassador of
Casimir III. to the Porte, 1475—to Vienna and
Venice, 1486—his library burnt, 1488—b. at
Cracow, 1 Nov. 1496. Attilla, 1498—
Historia de rege Vladislav, 1519.

Buonaccorsi. [Vaga, Perino del.]—
Daughter of Appiano, philosopher,—b. at
Comachio, 1716—enters Celestine Order, at
Bologna, 1734—-Abbot, 1752—b. at Rome, 17
Dec. 1793. Rittrattiti poetici, 1745—La Storia
critica e filosofica del suicidio, 1761—Istorica
ed indice di ogni filosofa, 1785.

Buonaiuti, Castruccio, historian,—b. at
Lucena, 18 Oct. 1710—distinguishes himself
in war of Velletri, 1744—receives cross of the
Order of Malta, 1754—b., 22 Feb. or 6 Mar.
1761. De rebus ad Vellitra gestis commentarii,
1746— Commentarium de bello Italiano,
1750—1.

Buonaiuti, Francesco, physician, Prof. Philosophy, Firense,—b. 1604. De motu, 1591—
De animalibus, 1603.

Buonaiuti, Lazzaro,—b. at Bassano, 1479—
goest to Rome, 1525—Prof. Greek and Latin
Eloquence, Padua, 1530—b. there, 11 Feb.
1552. Carmina, 1552—Concetti della lingua
latina, 1562.

Buonamico di Oristano. [Buffalmaco.]
Buonanni, Filippo, Jesuit, naturalist,—b.
at Rome, 7 Jan. 1638—b. there, 30 Mar. 1725.
Liretrazione del oochio, &c., 1681—Histoire de
l'Église du Vatican, 1696.

Buonanni, Giacomo, antiquary,—b. at Syra-
cuse, about 1600—b., 1636. L'Antica Siracusa
illustrata, 1634.

Buonarroti, Filippo, antiquary,—b. at Flo-
rence, 1661—b, 8 Dec. 1733.

Buonarroti, Michel Angelo, (Michelagnolo,)
sculptor, painter, &c,—b. at Castel Caprese,
near Arezzo, 6 Mar. (1474, o. 8.) 1475—begins
to study under Domenico Ghirlandajo, 1 Apr.
1488—removes to Bologna, 1492—returns to
Florence, 1494—visits Rome, 1499-1501
competes in painting with Leonardo da Vinci,
(Cartaio di Pisà,) 1503—6—his statue of David
erected at Florence, 1504—invited to Rome by
Julius II., 1504 or 1505—returns to Florence,
1505—reconciled to Julius at Bologna, middle
of Nov. 1506—returns to Rome, 1508—com-
mences the cartoons for the Sistine Chapel,
1509—completes the frescoes on the ceiling,
1512—employed by Leo X. to rebuild the church
of St Lorenzo, at Florence, after 1515—ex-
ecutes the fresco of the Last Judgment, 1533-41
—succeeds Antonio da San Gallo, as architect
of St Peter's, 1546—executes the frescoes of
the Paolina, 1549—b. at Rome, 17 Feb. (1563,
1564.)—B. 1569.

Buonarroti, Michel Angelo, the Younger,—
b. at Florence, 1568—member of Academy,
1585—b., 11 Jan. 1646.

Buondelmonti, Giuseppe Maria, miscell.
aneous writer,—b. at Florence, 13 Sep. 1713
—b. at Pisa, 7 Feb. 1757.

Buonfigli, Giuseppe Constant, histori-
orn,—b. about 1613—Storia de Sicilia, 1615—Me-
sina, 1606.

Buoni, Jacopo Antonio, philosopher, phy-
sician,—b. at Ferrara, 1527—b., 17 Aug. 1587—
Del terremoto, &c., 1571.

Buoni, Silvestro de., painter,—b. about
1450.

Buoninconclo, Lorenzo,—b. at San Miniato,
23 Feb. 1447—wounded at combat of Monte-
fiaccanto, 1446—b. at Rome, 1450—b. at Naples,
1456—recalled to Florence, 1474—settles at
Rome, 1489—b. there, ? 1501. Commentaria
in C. Mon. astronomico, 1474—Rerum na-
turalium et divinarum libri IIII, 1530.

Buonmattei, Benedetto, grammarian,—b.
at Florence, 9 Aug. 1581—member of Academy,
1605—takes orders, 1608—Secretary to Acade-
my Della Crusca, 1626—rector of College of
Pisa, 1632—b. at Florence, 27 Jan. 1647.
Della lingua Toscanca, 1714.

Buono, arch. architect, sculptor,—erects the
pamphlet of St Mark, Venice, 1534.

Buono, Bartolomeo, architect,—erects church
of St Roeh, Venice, 1495—restores pamphlet of
St Mark, 1510—b., 1539.

Buono, Paolo dei, natural philosopher,—b.
at Florence, 1625—b. at Vienna, 1662.

Buontenti, Bernardo, (delle Girandola),
painter, sculptor, architect,—b. at Florence,
1526—accompanies the Prince Francesco to
Spain, 1563—engineer in service of Duke of
Alba, 1556—b., 6 Jun. 1608.

Buontenti, Gian-Andrea, (Angelini) mu-
iscular composer, &c,—b. at Perugia, about 1630
—musical director to Elector of Saxony, 1654—
94—b., after 1697.
in Sweden, 1571—envoy to Russia, 1634—member of the Department of War, 1640—1646. Orbis Aretii, ge, 1626.

Bure, (Bureaus) Johan, antiquary, ge,—b. in Sweden, 1568—1624. Kunta Kinaoues Laparaan, 1599—Libellus alphabetairus rurium, 1608—Huna Redus, ge, 1676.

Bure, Guillaume François de, [Debure], Bureaux de Puy, Jean Xavier,—b. at Port-sur-Saône, 1750—deputy to Constituent Assembly, 1790—arrested by Austrians, 1792—goes to America, 1797—recalled to France, 1799—2. Feb. 1806.


Burlford, in Oxfordshire,—Ethelbald, king of Mercia, defeated by Cuthred, king of Wessex, 753.

Burg, Adrian van der, painter,—b. at Dort, 1601—b. 30 May 1713.


Burggrav, Johann Ernst, physician, Biographer, ge, 1610. De electo philosophorum magico-physico, 1611. Introductio in philosophiam coitatem, 1612.


Burgh, James, miscellaneous writer,—b. in Perthshire, 1714—b. at Islington, 26 Aug. 1775. Britain's Renewbruner, 1745—Crito, ge, 1766–7—Political Disquisitions, 1774–5.

Burgh, Hubert de. Earl of Kent,—royal chamberlain to King John, 1199—charged with custody of Prince Arthur at Falaise, 1203—Senechal of Poitou, 1214—negotiates the

Burghers and Antiburghers.—dispute between, begins, 1745—union of, in United Associate Synod of the Secession Church, 1820.

Burgkmair, Hans or Johann, painter, engraver,—b. at Augsburg, 1474—d. 1559.


Burgoyne, John, general,—as brigade—general commands British troops in Portugal, 1762—sent to Canada, 1775—commands against the Americans, 1777—capitulates to Gen. Gates, at Saratoga, dismissed the service, 1779—M.P., 1781—restored to his rank in the army, and appointed Commander-in-chief in Ireland, 1782—d. in London, 4 Aug. 1792.


Burgundian Cross, Order of, the,—instituted by Charles V., 22 Jul. 1535.

Burgundians, Kingdom of, the,—driven from their seats on the Vistula by the Gepide, 245—pass the Rhine, 275—driven back by Probus, 277—règne Gaul and are expelled by Maximilian Herules, 287—part of them again cross the Rhine, under Gundicar, 406—the others join them, 413—Gundicar made king, 413 or 414—Actius defeats them, 415—defeats and Gundicar slain by the Huns, on the Rhine, about 436—Gundicar (Gunderic) succeeds his father, 436—assist Actius against the Huns at Chalons, 457—defeat the Suevi, 456—invasion Roman Empire, 457—Chilperic shares the kingdom with his brother, 456—succeeds him, 467, 473 or 476—revert of his son Gundelhard, 477—massacre of Chilperic and his family by Gundelhard, who succeeds, about 491—he invades the Emilia and Liguria, 491 or 492—his niece Clovila married to Clovis, 493—invasion Italy, 494—Clovis defeats Gundelhard near Dijon, 500—the Burgundian Code, (Loi Gombette), published at Lyons, 502—alliance of Clovis and Theodoric against Gundelhard, about 506—of Clovis and Gundelhard against Theodoric, 507—Sigismund succeeds on death of his father, 516—is defeated and captured with his family by Clodomir, king of Orleans, 523—put to death by him, 524—succeeds by his brother Godomar, (Gundomar), 525—he defeats and kills Clodomir at Vésone, 524—invasion of Burgundy by Clo- taire and Childeric, 532—disappearance of Godomar, and end of the ancient kingdom, 534.


Burgundus, (A. Burgundia, Antoine de Bourgogne),—b. at Bruges, about 1594—d. 1657. Lingua vivia et remedio emblematique expressa, 1631—Mundi lapsis Lydiius, &c., 1639.

Burgundy, Kingdom of,—Gontran, son of Clotaire, takes title of King of Burgundy, 561—the Lombards invade, 571—and are defeated by the patrician Mommonius, 572, 573, 574, or 576—Childebert, son of Sigebert, king of Austrasia, adopted by Gontran, 577—succeeds him, 593—succeeded by his son Theodoric, (Thierry), 596—the kingdom becomes province of France on his death, 613—divided between sons of Louis le Débonnaire, 843—between sons of Lothaire, 855.

Bureaucracy, or Arles, Kingdom of,—Rudolf first King of Arles, 933—succeeded by his son Conrad the Peaceful, 977—he gets rid of Saracens and Hungarians by stratagem, about 950—his son Rudolf III. succeeds, 993—present at coronation of Emperor Conrad, Easter 1027—confers his kingdom on Conrad by treaty made at Basel, 1027—death of Rudolf III., 1032—Conrad elected king, 1033 [Conrad, Emperor]—the kingdom forms part of the empire.

Burgundy, or Provence, Kingdom of,—Charles, third son of Lothaire, becomes king of Provence, 855—and dies, 863—Boso, son of Theodoric I., Count of Autun, receives Provence from Emperor, 879, 877—d. Apr. 877—Louis the Blind, son of Boso, is crowned at Valence, 890—Hugo, Count of Provence, administrator, 923—death of Hugo, and end of the kingdom of Provence, 24 Apr. 947. a Breye.

Burgundy Transjurane, Upper Burgundy, Kingdom of,—Rudolf I., son of Conrad the younger, Count of Auxerre, recognized King by Emperor Arntulf, 888—succeeded by his son
Burgundy

Burgundy, Circle of,—established by Charles V., as administrative division of the Empire, 1548.

Burgundy, County of, (Upper Burgundy, Franche-Comté.)—Hugh the Black, son of Richard the Justiciary, is first Count, 915—Giselbert, 952—Letaldus, 951—Alberticus, son of Letaldus, associated with his father, 952—probably succeeds him, about 971—Letaldus II. succeeds his father Alberticus, 975—Alberticus II., 979—Otto, (Otto-William,) son of Adalbert, king of Lombardy, about 995—he contends for the duchy with King Robert, 1007—Res, cd. his son, Otto, 1027—he refuses to do homage to Henry III., king of Germany, 1038 and 1043—defeated by Count of Montbéliard, 1044—does homage, 1045, at Solothurn, 1047—succeeded by his son, William I. the Great, 1057—he receives Emperor Henry IV. at Besançon, and escorts him to Savoy, Christmas 1076—Renaud II., his son, 1087—sets out on crusade and dies, succeeded by his son, William II. the German, 1097, 1099—William III. the Infant, son of William II., 1707—Renaud III., grandson of William the Great, 1127—he refuses homage to Lothaire, is proscribed, and his estates given to Conrard, Duke of Zähringen, 1127—war with Conrad for several years; Renaud made prisoner, but set free and restored; refuses homage to Conrad III., 1138—his daughter, Beatrice I., succeeds, 1148—she marries the Emperor, Fredrick I., at Wurzburg, 1156—death of Beatrice, at Spire, 15 Nov. 1185—Fredrick gives county to his son Otto, and makes Besançon imperial city, 1189—death of Frederic, 1190—Beatrice II. succeeds her father Otto, 1200—she marries Otto II. or III. the Great, Marquis of Istriis, 1208—the county mortgaged to Theobald, Count of Champagne, 1227—Otto III. or IV., about 1243—Alice of Mérâne, his sister, and Hugh of Chalons, 1248—death of Hugh, 1266—on death of Alice, her son, Otto IV. or V., succeeds, 1277—succeeded by his son, Otto V., 1307—Jane I. and Philip the Tall, 1315—Jane II. and Eudes Otto IV., (Duke of Burgundy,) 1326—Philip de Rouvre, 1347—Marguerite of France, 1361—Louis de Male, 1382—united with the Duchy of Burgundy, under Philip the Bold, 1384—annexed to crown of France, 1789.  

—his son Ralph (Raout) succeeds, 921, 922—

he is elected King of France and cedes ducy to Giselbert, (Giselbert,) 923—Hugh the Black and Hugh the Great dispute the possession, 941—divested by Humbert, 952—divided by treaty between Giselbert and the two Hugh's, 938—Giselbert cedes his share to his son-in-law Otto, 943, 956—Hugh the Black cedes his to Hugh the Great, 943—death of Hugh the Black, 17 Dec. 952—death of Giselbert, 8 Apr. 956—death of Hugh the Great, 18 May or 15 Jun. 956—his son Otto succeeds him, 956—succeeded by his brother, Henry the Great, 965—made proprietary Duke by his brother, Hugh Capet, king of France, 987—death of Henry, 1002, 997, 1001, d 1053—the title disputed between Otto, (Otto-William,) adopted son of Henry and King Robert, 1003–15—treaty by which Robert takes the duchy, and Otto the county of Dijon; Robert makes his son Henry Duke, 1032—Henry is crowned King of France, 1027—transfers duchy to his brother Robert, 1032, 1031—his son, Hugh I., succeeds on his death, 1075—Eudes I., (Borel,) brother of Hugh, 1078—assists Alfonso VI. of Castile and Leon against the Saracens, Jul. 1087—sets out for the crusade, 1097—d. in Palestine, and is succeeded by his son, Hugh II., the Peaceful, 1102—whose son, Eudes II., succeeds, 1114—Hugh III., son of Eudes, 1162—embarks with Philip Augustus for Palestine, 1190—assists at taking of Acre, Jul. 1191—assists at battle of Ascalon, 1192—d. at Tyre, 1193—his son, Eudes III., succeeds, 1193—he assists at Court of Peers which concedes John, king of England, for murder of Prince Arthur, 30 Apr. 1205—takes part in crusade against Albigenses, May 1209—his son, Hugh IV., succeeds, 1218—he acquires by exchange the counties of Chalons and Auxonne, 1237—goes to Palestine, 1239—accompanied St Louis to Egypt, 1248—acquires from Baldwin II., the kingdom of Thessalonica, 1265—succeeded by his son, Robert II., end of 1272—he assists at assembly at the Louvre respecting pretensions of Boniface VIII., 13 Jun. 1303—succeeded by his son, Hugh V., 1350—whose brother, Eudes IV., succeeds on his death, 1315—becomes Count of Burgundy and Artois, 1330—contributes to victory of Montaigu, 22 Aug. 1355—with the Count of Armagnac defends St. Omer against Robert d'Artois, 1340—treaty with Amaden VS, Count of Savoy, 16 Jun. 1347—succeeded by his grandson, Philip de Rouvre, 1350—English ravage the duchy, 1356–60—on death of Philip de Rouvre the succession disputed between Charles, king of Navarre, the king of France, and Edward, Count of Bar, Nov. 1361.

BURGUS—BURMANN.

Aug. 1477—is succeeded by her daughter Mar-
garet, Mar. 1482—who is betrothed to the
Dauphin, (Charles,) at Amboise, 23 Jun. 1483
—Charles VIII. recognized as sovereign, Dec.
1483—he marries Anne of Brittany, 1491—
treaty of Senlis, 23 May 1493—Philip the
Fair, son of Maximilian and Mary, becomes
sovereign, Aug. 1493—Margaret of Austria
again, 1506—Charles V., 1530—the province
conquered by Louis XIV, 1674—1709.

° Art de Vérité les Dates. "b Mabillon.

Other authorities. d Erasch and Gruber.

BURGUS. [Borgo.]

Burk. [Bury.]

Burial, 1728, expense of, regulated by Constitu-
tion of Justinian, 537—in England, in woollen
cloth, ordered by stat. 18 Car. II. c. 4, 1666,
and 30 Car. II. c. 3, 1678—registers of, ap-
pointed by 30 Car. II. c. 3, 1678—regulated by
Acts 32 Car. II. c. 1, 1680, and 54 Geo.
III. c. 108, 23 Jul. 1814—tax on, imposed by
Act 6 and 7 Wm III. c. 6, 1694; and con-
tinued by Act 8 and 9 Wm III. c. 20, s. 14,
1696—7. [Registration]—intramural, pro-
85, 1 Jul. 1852—in England and Wales, by
Act 16 and 17 Vic. c. 134, 20 Aug. 1853—in
Scotland, by Act 18 and 19 Vic. c. 68, 23 Jul.
1855—in Ireland, by Act 19 and 20 Vic. c. 98,
29 Jul. 1856—of persons in Ireland not be-
longing to Established Church, law respecting,
amended by Act 81 and 32 Vic. c. 105, 31 Jul.
1868.

Buridan, Jean, philosopher. —Regent of
Univ. of Paris, 1320—deputy from Univ. to
Philip of Valois, 1345—b. after 1358. Qua-
tiones super X. libros Ethicorum Aristotelis,
1518—In Aristotelis metaphysica, 1518.

Burigny, Jean Levesque de, miscellaneous
writer. —b. at Rheims, 1692—goes to Paris,
1713—member of Academy of Inscriptions,
1756—b. at Paris, 8 Oct. 1755. Traite de l'a-
utorité du pape, 1720—Histoire de la philoso-
phie païenne, 1724—Vie de Grothus, 1750—
Vie d'Erasse, 1757—edits l'Europe Savante,
1750—20.

Burke, Edmund, statesman. —b. at Dublin,
1 Jan. 1752—enter Trin. Coll., Dublin,
14 Apr. 1774—enters Middle Temple, Lon-
don, 23 Apr. 1747—b. A., 1748—comes to
London, 1750—M.A., 1751—marries, spring
1757—projects the Annual Register, 1758—
accompanied Chief Secretary Hamilton to
Ireland, 1761—receives a pension, Apr. 1763
—returns to London, 1764—member of the
Literary Club, 1764—resigns his pension, Apr.
1765—private secretary to Lord Rockingham,
Jul. 1765—M.P. Weldover, 1765—his first
speech, 14 Jan. 1766—agent for State of New
York, 1771—makes his speech on American
taxation, 19 Apr. 1774—M.P. Bristol, summer
1774—M.P. Malton, 1780—Paymaster-general
and Privy Councillor, spring 1781—retires, Jul.
1782—again Paymaster-general, Feb. to Dec.
1783—licentor of Glasgow Univ., 10 Apr. 1784.
—conducts prosecution of Warren Hastings,
1786—9—I.L.D., 1791—the ‘Dagger Scene,’
28 Nov. 1792—retires from parliament, Jun.
1794—loses his only son, 2 Aug. 1794—re-
ceives a pension, 1795—b. at Beaconsfield, 9
Jul. 1797. Vindication of Natural Society,
1756—Inquiry into Origin of our Ideas of the
Sublime and Beautiful, 1756—Thoughts on the
cause of Present Discontents, 1773—Reflections
on the French Revolution, Nov. 1790—Thoughts
on a Regicide Peace, 1796.

Burialmaqui, Jean Jacques, jurist. —b. at
Genew, 19 Jul. 1694—Prof. Law there, 1723—40—member of Sovereign Council, 1740—48—3,
3 Apr. 1748. Principes du droit naturel, 1747—
Principes du droit politique, 1751.

Burleigh, William Cecil, Baron, statesman,
—b. at Bourne, Lincolnshire, 13 Sep. 1520—
enters Cambridge Univ., 1535—at Gray’s Inn,
1541—introduced at Court, 1541—Custos Bre-
vium, about 1546—Master of Requests to the
Protector Somersett, 1547—present at battle of
Musselburgh, 10 Sep. 1547—Secretary of State,
1548—committed to the Tower, 1549—restored
to office, Oct. 1551—Knt, member of Privy
Council, 1551—resigns office, 1553—M.P. Lin-
colnshire, 1555—Secretary of State, Privy
Councillor, 1558—Master of the Wards, 1561—
Baron Burleigh, 1571—Knt of the Garter,
1572—Lord High Treasurer, 1572—b., 4 May
1598.

Burley, Gauthier, [Doctor planus,] scholastic
philosopher, —b. at Oxford, 1275—b., 1357.
The icta et moribus philosophorum, 1477.

Burlingame, Anson, diplomatist. —b. in N.
York State, 1822—senator of Massachusetts,
about 1850—ambassador to Pekin, 1861—
enters into service of China, and is sent special
ambassador to the Great Powers, to procure
ruck of treaty of 1859; first, to U. S., Dec.
1867—to England, Sep. 1868—to France, early in
1869—to Russia, 1869—b. at St. Petersburg, 23 Feb. 1870.

Burlington Fine Arts Club, London,—
established, 1867.

Burlington Heights, in New Jersey, U.S.,—
the British defeat the Americans at, 5 Jun. 1813.

Burlington House, London,—built, about
1665—remodelled, 1720—transferred to Royal
Academy, 1865—colonnade and gateway re-
moved, 1870.

Burton, Peter Henry, geographer.—Lieut-
tenant of artillery, Bengal; employed to
unite the Brahmapoarta and the Ganges, 1825—9
—massacred, 1829.

Burmah. [Birman Empire.]

Burmania, Douwe Boethiu van, naturalist,
—b., 1726. De Methodo raticinandi de more
easti dubio, 1713—Nieuwe Manner En Onderstel-
inge over Weer, 1715.

Burmann, Eric, mathematician.—b. in West
Gothland, 25 Sep. 1692—assistant Prof. Mathe-
matics, Upsala, 1719—member of Royal Society
of Sweden, 1728—b., 2 Nov. 1729. Specimen
academicum de Triade harmonia, 1727.

Burmann, Franz, theologian.—b. at Ley-
den, 1628—b., 1672—Prof. Theology, Utrecht,
1662—Prof. Church History, 1671—b., 12
Nov. 1679. Synopsis theologica, 1671—Ora-
tiones, 1700.

Chaimers, a Erasch and Gruber.


Burmann, Nicolas Laurent, botanist,—b. at Amsterdam, 1734—d. Prof. Botany, Amsterdam, 1780—d. 1793. Flora Indica, 1768.


Burney, Charles,—b. at Lynn, Norfolk, 4 Dec. 1757—d. Aberdeen, 1792—d. 1817.


Burra—Burra, in Australia,—copper mines discovered at, 1845.


Burrough, Edward, Quaker,—b. at Kendal, about 1634—goes to London; imprisoned, 1654—b. in prison, 1662. Works, 1672.


Burrus.—Consi with L. Aurelius Commodus Aug., (934, a. u. c.) 181.


Burton on Trent,—Abbey founded by Wulfrie Spott, 1002—restored by Abbob Nigel, 1100—church rebuilt, 1722—bridge repaired, 1151-75—town burnt, 1255—Trent made navigable to, 1698.


Burton, Henry, theologian,—b. at Birdsall, Yorkshire, 1759—rector of St Matthew's, London, 1625—sentenced with Pryme and Bastwick, to fine, the pillory, loss of his cars, and imprisonment, 14 Jun. 1637—restored to his rectory, 1640—b. 7 Jan. 1648.


Bury, Richard de, [Richard de Bury.]—Bury St Edmunds, King Edmund murdered by the Danes at, 20 Nov. 870—meeting of Earls and Barons at, 1205—King John meets Barons at, 20 Nov. 1214—Henry III. assembles his Barons at, Feb. 1267—Parliament held at, by Henry III., 1 Sep 1272—visited by Edward I. and Queen Eleanor, Aug. 1289—Parliament at, by Edward I., 3 Nov. 1296 or 1298—Edward II. keeps Christmas at, 1326—visited by Richard II. and his Queen, 1383—Henry VI. resides at, Christmas 1413 to Apr. 1414—holds a Parliament at, 1446 and 1448—visited by Henry VII., 1486—by Queen Elizabeth, 7 Aug. 1578—partly burnt down, 1608.


Busaco, in Portugal,—Wellington repulsed Masséna at, 27 Sep. 1810.


Buschette, architect, sculptor,—b. at Durl- chio, probably about 1620 or 1625—called to Pisa to direct reconstruction of the cathedral, 1625—b. after 1638.


Bussebaum, Herman, Jesuit,—b. in West-


Butron, Juan Alfonso,—b. in Old Castle, about 1600. Dialogos apologeticos por la pintura, 1626.


Buttington,—Ethelred defeats Danes at, 894.


Button, Thomas, maritime discoverer,—embarks for the North seas, 1611—Kut, about 1612.


Buturlin, Dmitri Petroviez, general,—b. at St Petersburg, 1790—enters the army, 1803—Staff officer, 1812—Colonel, 1819—b. at St Petersburg, 21 Oct. 1820. Relation de la campagne en Italie 1796, 1810—Tableau de la campagne de 1813 en Allemagne, 1815—History of Napoleon's campaign in Russia, 1830.

Buxar, (Bihar),—in Hindustan,—Major Munro defeats Nabob of Oude and Mir Casem, 23 Oct. 1764.


Buxhowden, Frederick William,—Count of, general,—b. at Magnusthal, Isle of Moen, 14 Sep. 1750—Major-general, 1789—distinguished himself in campaign 1790—Governor of Warsaw, 1794 to Jan. 1796—Military Governor of St Petersburg, 1797—commands at Austerlitz, 1805—in Finland, 1808—b. in Estonia, 4 Sep. 1811.


Buyah. [Imad-Eddaniah.]

Buyer, Barthélemy, printer,—syndic of the corporation of Lyons, 1490—associates with himself, as printer, Guillaume Regis, 1472—b., in or about 1493. Compendium du Cardinal Lothaire, 1472—Légende dorée, Légende des saints novices, 1478—Speculum vitae humanae, 1477—Le Livre de Bandou, 1478—Le Mandeville, 1480.

Buzelin, Johann. [Bucelin.]

Buzen, Gérard Servais, general,—b. in North Brabant, 23 Sep. 1784—enters the army, 1803—wounded and taken prisoner at battle of Jena, 1806—at battle of Lépice, 1813—member of Legion of Honour, 6 Aug. 1813—assists at Waterloo, 1815—aide-de-camp to Duvivier, 1816-30—commander of Mous, Sep. 1830—General of Brigade, Jan. 1833—governor of Brussels, 1834—killed himself, 5 Feb. 1842.

Buzot, François Léonard Nicolas, Girondist,—b. at Etroyes, 1 May 1760—deputy to States-General, 1789—to Convention, 1792—proscribed, 31 May 1793—found dead, near lourme, Jul. 1794.

Bye, Cornelis van, engraver,—b. at Antwerp, 1620. Cabinet de peinture, 1661.

Bye, Jacob van. [Bie.]

Bye, Marc van, engraver,—b. at the Hague, about 1612—b., 1679.

Bye Plot, Surprise,—against James I., discovered, Jul. 1603. [Main Plot.]

Byng, George. [Torrington, Visct.]

Bynkershoeck, Cornelis van, jurist,—b. at Middelburg, 29 May 1673—President of Supreme Council of Holland and Zealand, 1724—b. at the Hague, 16 Apr. 1743. Opuscula varii argumenti, 1719—Observationes juris Romani, 1710—Quaestiones juris publicae, 1737.

Byus, Anne, poetess,—b. about 1548. *Dit is een schoon enu smerlycke boekeren, about 1529—Gheestelycke repheres, 1566.

Byrgius, Justus, (Jobst Bürgi,) mathematician,—b. in Switzerland, 28 Feb. 1552—enters the service of the Landgrave of Hesse, William IV., 1579—mechanician to Emperor Rudolph II., 1604—b. at Cassel, 1633.


Byron, John, maritime discoverer,—b. 8. Nov. 1723—accompanies Anson to the Strait of Magellaens, 1740—serves against the French, 1758—undertakes voyage round the world, 1756—b. in London, 10 Apr. 1786.

Byys, Jean Rodolphe, painter,—b. at Soleure, 1660—b. at Wurtzburg, 14 Oct. 1738.

Byysant. [Pousant.]

Bywald, (Bivald,) Leopold, Jesuit,—b. at Vienna, 1731—enters the Order, 1747—b. at Vienna, about 1796. Dissertationes ad historigiam naturalem pertinentes, &c., 1794–9.

Byzantine Empire. [Eastern Empire.]

Byzantium. [B C—] founded by Megarians, 657,— 666,— 659,—colonized by Megarians under Zeusippus, (Ol. 38, 1.) 628—taken by Otanes, about 505—by Pausanias, 477,— 474,— 479,—by Alkibiades, 410,—408,— 406,— oligarchic changed to democracy by Thrasylalus, 390,—besieged by Leon, general of Philip of Macedon, 347—by Philip, 340–339—war with Rhodes, about 221 B.C.

[AD—] taken by Emperor Severus after three years' siege, 197, 196—besieged by Caesar Maximinus, 313—taken by Constantine, 315.


C

[Caab.] [Kaab.]

Caban, [Hackney Coaches.]

Cabades, King of Persia,—succeeds Palaschis, 486—expelled and succeeded by Zamasch, son of Peroz, 497—reovers the throne, 501—invades Armenia, besieges Amida, 502—takes it, beginning of 503—loses it and makes peace with Romans, 505—makes another treaty with them, 521— persecutes the Manichees, 524—defeated by Belisarius and Hormogones, at Daras, Jun. 530—has conference with Rufinus, Aug. 530—b. 13 Sep. 531.
Caballero, (Cavalero) Juan, general,—b. in Naples, 1712—serves in the army, 1739-40—accompanies Charles III. to Spain, 1759—commander of engineers at Gibraltar, 1779—b. at Valencia, 28 Nov. 1791.

Cabans, Pierre Jean George, physician, philosopher,—b. at Conac, 1757—goes to Paris, 1771—returns from Warsaw, 1775—member of Institute, 1794—member of Council of Five Hundred, 1796—b. near Meulan, 5 May 1806.

Rapports du Physique et du Moral de l'Homme, 1823.

Cabarrus, François, Count of finance,—b. at Bayonne, 1752—founder and director of Bank of St Charles, 2 Jun. 1782—arrested and imprisoned by Lively, 24 Jun. 1790—Minister Plenipotentiary at Congress of Rastadt, 1797—Minister of Finance, 1808—d. at Seville, 27 Apr. 1810.

Cabarrus, Tereza. [Fontenai, Madame de.]

Cabasillas, Néelix, Abp of Thessalonica, polemical theologian,—f. about 1314 or 1340.

Cabasillas, Nicolaus, Abp of Thessalonica, theologian,—ambassador from Joanna, Patriarch of Constantinople, to Cantacuzenus, 1346.

Cabel, (Habel) Adrian Vander, painter,—b. at Ryswick, 1631—d. 1695.

Cabira, (Cabeira,) (Pouen,) —[B.C.]—Lucullus defeats Mithridates at, 71, 72—Fabius shut up in, by Mithridates, 68.

*a* Smith's Diet. *b* Clinton and Rawlinson. *c* Cabiz, Mohammedan doctor,—suffers death for teaching that Christ was superior to Mohammed, (8 Safar 334, A. H.) 19 Sep. 945.

Cables, Chain,—first patent for, by Slater, 1808—testing of, provided for, by Act 27 and 28 Vic. c. 27, 23 Jun. 1864.


*Engl. Cye.*

*b* Biog. Univ. *c* Ersch and Gruber.

Cabraal, (Cabrera,) Pedro Alvarez, maritimo discoverer,—commands fleet sent by Emmanuel, king of Portugal, to East Indies, 1500—driven on coast of Brazil, 24 Apr. 1500—returns, Jul. 1501.

Cabra, Bernard de, statesman,—defeats the Genoese, 27 Aug. 1543—beheaded at Saragossa, 26 Jun. 1564.


Cacault, François, diplomatist,—b. at Nantes, 1742—Prof. Mathematics at the Military School, 1764—secretary to Embassy at Naples, 1785—signs treaty of Tolentino, 19 Feb. 1797—member of Council of Five Hundred, 1796—negotiates Concordat at Rome, 1801—Senator, 6 Apr. 1802—Commander of Legion of Honour, 1804—d. at Cliniss, 18 Nov., 1805.

*a* Biog. Univ. *b* Ersch and Gruber.

Caccia, Ferdinando, philologist, &c,—b. at Bergamo, 31 Dec. 1689—d. there, 8 Jan. 1778.

De cogitationibus, 1719—Lo stato presente della lingua latina, 1762.

Caccia, Guglielmo, (Montauro,) painter,—b. at Montabone, 1568—d. about 1625.

Cachar, in Hindustan,—invaded by the Burmees, 1774—annexed to British India, 1830.

Cachet, Lettres de,—abolished in France, 15 Jan. 1790.

Cachin, Joseph Marie Francois, engineer,—b. at Castres, 2 Oct. 1757—member of Commission on works at Cherbourg, 1792—Chief Engineer of Calvados, 1795—Inspector-general of Bridges and Roads, 1804—Officer of Legion of Honour, 1812—Baron and Chevalier, 1819—d. 20 Feb. 1825.

Caldas, Don José de, poet,—b. at Cadiz, 3 Oct. 1757—serves in the army, 1762—killed at siege of Gibraltar, Feb. 1784.

Sancho Garcia, 1771—Los eruditos á la lédora, 1772—Poesias, 1773.


Cadamosto, Alois da, maritimo discoverer,—b. at Venice, 1432—voyage to the Gambia, Mar. 1455—second voyage to the St Dominic, 1456—returns to Venice, and d. 1464.

El libro de la prima Navigazione per l'Oceano a le terre de Negri della bassa Sicilia, &c., (first book of travels printed), 1507.

Cade, John, (Jack Cade,)—heads insurrection in Kent, May 1450—encamps on Blackheath, 1 Jun.—defeats and kills Sir Humphry Stafford at Sevenoaks, 27 Jun.—marches on London, 1 Jul.—captured and killed, 11 Jul. 1450.

Cadell, Robert, bookseller,—becomes pub-
lisher of Sir W. Scott's works, 1826— with Scott, repurchases the Waverley copyrights, 1827— at Edinburgh, 20 Jan. 1849.


Cadesia—Ysdegerd, king of Peru, defeated by Saracens at, (13 or 15, a. d.) 634 or 636.


Cadmium,—metal, discovered by Stromeyer, 1818.

Cadmus (Kadmós) of Miletus, one of the earliest Greek historians or lexographers,—[BC]—a. not long before 550, about 540. [a] Clinton. [b] Smith's Diet.

Cadmus, son of Scythe,—[BC]—ambassador from Gelon of Syracuse to Delphi, 480.


Cadsand, Zeeland,—taken and burned by Earl of Derby, 1337—occupied by France, 1794— restored to Holland, 1814.


Cadwallader, British Chieftain,—ally of Penda, king of Mercia, and with him defeats Edwin, king of Northumbria, at Hatfield Chase, 14 Oct. 623.

Caeceilianus,—lip of Carthage, 311—opposed by Donatists; confirmed by a Council at Rome, 2 Oct. 313—by Council of Arles, 1 Aug. 314— and by Constantine, 316. [Majorinii.]


Cecina Largus, C.,—Consul with T. Claudius Caesar Augustus, (795, a. u. c.) 42.

Cedicius, Q.,—[BC]—Consul with L. Marcus Vulsio Longus, (498, a. u. c.) 256.

Cedmon, poet, (Paraphrase,)—b. probably at monastery of Whitby, about 675 or 680.

Cen, in Normandy,— siege and capture of, by Edward III., 1346,—by Henry V., 4 Sep. 1417—retaken by French, 1449,—its abbey sacked by the Protestants, 1562.


Caesarwron,—Edward II. born at, 1283—besieged by Welsh, 1294—taken by the Parliamentarians, 1640. Castle, commenced by Edward I., 1283—completed by Edward II., 1322.

Casalpinus, Andrew, botanist, physician,—b. at Arezzo, 1539— at, in Rome, 1603. Libri XVII. de Plantis, 1583.

Cesar, C. Julius,—[BC]—Dictator,—b. (554, a. c. c.) 12 Jul. 100—flamen dialis, 57—divorces Cornelia, marries Cornelia, 53—refuses to divorce Cornelia at command of Sulla, 83—deprived of priesthood by Sulla, 82—serves at siege of Mitylene, 81–82—returns from Cilicia to Rome, 78—receives Dolabella, 77—and Caius Antonius, 76—studies at Rhodes, 76—captured by pirates, winter 76—serves in Mithridatic war, 74—returns to Rome, pontiff, 74—trib. mil., 74 or 73—quaestor, 68—Cur—


Caesar, L. Julius. —[B.C. — Consul with C. Marcius Figulus, (600, A. V. C.) 64—legate of C. Caesar in Gaul, 52—proscribed by Antony, and pardoned, 43.


Caesarea Philippi. (Bonips, Pananes.) —[B.C. — beautified by Philip, tetarch, 3—[A.D. — taken by Christians, 1129—given as fief to Rayner Brus; taken by Sultan Ismail of Damascus, and recaptured, 1132—restored to Rayner Brus, and made Latin bishopric, 1139.

Caesarean Era, (Era of Aulioeo,) —[B.C. — commences, 1 Sep. 48.


Caesars, Era of the, (Spanish Era,) —[B.C. — commences, 1 Jan. 38.


Caesinianus. [Piso.]

Caffa, (Kaffa,) in the Crimea, (Theodosia,) —taken and refounded by Genoese, 1266—by Venetians, 1297—retaken by Genoese, soon after—captured by Turks, 1474 or 1475—taken by Russians, 1770—their possession recognized by Treaty of Jassy, 1792.

Caffarelli, (Gaetano Majorana,) singer, —b., about 1705—goes to England, 1738—d. at Naples, 1738.

Caffaria, (Kaffaria,)—explored by Barrow, between 1797 and 1803—by Duncan, 1844—by Ruxton, 1845—British, constituted a colony by Letters Patent, 7 Mar. 1854—incorporated with Cape Colony, by Act 28 Vic. c. 0, 27 Mar. 1865.

Caffre War. —Sir Harry Smith appointed governor of the Cape, 1850—meets the Chiefs at Fort Cox, 19 Dec.—despatches Col. Mackinnon to capture Sandilli, 24 Dec.—Caffre attack on Mackinnon in the Keiskamma delta, and general rising of the natives; repulse of Colonel Somerset, 29 Dec.—1851: defeat of Caffres by Major Somerset before Fort Hare, 21 Jan.—hostile insurrection, end of May—the rebels defeated by Major-general Somerset, 3 and 5 Jun.—repulse of Caffres by Col. Fordeyce, 8—9 Sep.—expedition against Macomo, Nov.—martial law proclaimed, 31 Dec.—1852: Major-general Catheart appointed governor, Jan.—defeat of the Basitos, 20 Dec.—1853: submission of Macomo, Sandilli, and Kreili, 27 Feb.—terms of peace proclaimed, 2 Mar.—conference between Gen. Cathcart and the chiefs at Yellow Woods, 9 Mar.


Cagliari, (Colani,) Paolo, (Paolo Veronone,) painter, —b. at Verona, 1528—a 1530, b. 1532 e —d. at Venice, 20 Apr. 1588.

* Ridolfi. b Ranetti. c Others.

Cagniard—Calamy.

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demned to death, 7 Apr. 1791—a. at Chateaux of St Leo, 1795.


Cagnoli, Antonio, mathematician,—a. at Zante,a 18 Verona,b 29 Sep. 1743—goes to Verona, 1786—a. Prof. Mathematics, Modena, 1798—d. at Verona, Aug. 1816,a 1818,b Trigonometria piana e sferico, 1785,a 1786,a


Caille. [La Caille.]

Caillet, Guillaume, (Jacques Don-homme)—heads inscription of peasantry, (La Jacquerie,) 1520—captured and beheaded.

Caillié, René, traveller,—a. at Mauzé, 19 Nov. 1799—sails for the Senegal, 1815—and again, 1824—reaches Timbuctoo, Jan. 1828—d. at Saint-dége, May 1838.

Cainan,—[B.C]—a. summer 3679,a 3813—birth of Mahanadal, summer 3069—d. summer 2769—

Cainites, religious sect,—appear, about 160.

a. Wilkinson.

Cairo, Francesco, Cav. Del, painter,—a. at Milan, 1598—d. 1674.


Cains College, Cambridge,—[Gonville Hall,]—extended and endowed by Dr John Cains, 1558.


Cajetan, Constantine, Benedictine,—a. at Syracuse, 1560—enters Benedictine Order at Catania, 1585—Librarian of the Vatican to Clement VII., 1592—1605—a. at Rome, 17 Sep. 1650.

Calabria, (Messapia,)—[B.C]—conquered by Romans, 272—68—[A.D]—conquered by Odoacer, about 490—becomes part of Ostrogothic Kingdom under Theodoric, 493—recovered by Belisarius for Justinian, 536—taken by Autharbis, king of the Lombards, and made part of Duchy of Beneventum, about 580—ravaged by Saracens, about 820—30—invaded by Normans in service of Melo, 1017—conquered by Robert Guiscard and his brother Roger, the former taking title of Duke of Apulia and Calabria, 1058—the title confirmed by Nicholas II., 1059—[Guiscard, Robert,]—Roger, son of Robert, succeeds him, 1085—succeeded by his son, William II., 1111—the Duchy seized by Roger IX., Count of Sicily, 1127—[Sicily, Counts and Kings of]—overrun by Emperor Otto III., 1211—Sul-troops settled in, by Frederick II., 1250—in-
of Ministrors, —, ejected in 1682, 1727—Defence of Moderate Nonconformity, 1703.


Calanus, gymnosophist, —[BC]—b. on funeral pile at Pasargada, (Ol. 113, 4), 325.

Calas, Jean, — b. in Langenede, 1698—marries and settles at Toulouse, 1731—accused of strangling his son to prevent his entering the Roman Church, Oct. 1761—his cause pleaded by Voltaire: broken on the wheel at Toulouse, 9 Mar. 1762—declared innocent, 9 Mar. 1765.

Calasio, Mario de, *Franciscan*, — b. at Calasio near Aquila, about 1550—d. 1620. Consistoaria sacrorum Bibliorvm hebreaic, 1621.

Calatunus, A. Attilius, —[BC]—Consul with C. Sulpicius Paterculus, carries on the war in Sicily, (496, a. u. c.) 258—again with Cn. Corn. Scipio Asina, and takes Panormus, (500,) 254—Dietator, carries on the war in Sicily, (505,) 249.

Calatrua, Order of, — instituted in Spain by Sancho 111. of Castile, 1158.

Calcagnini, Cello, classical scholar, — b. at Ferrara, 17 Sep. 1479—accompanies Cardinal Hippolito d'Este to Hungary, 1518—Prof. Helles Lettres, Univ. of Ferrara, about 1520-41 — b. at Ferrara, 7 Apr. 1514, Opera, 1541.

Calciar, (Kallian), John, painter, — b. at Calciar, in Cleves, 1499—d. at Naples, 1546.


Calchi, Tristan, historian, — b. at Milan, about 1462—historiographer to the city, 1502—arch-treasurer to Louis XII., 1503—d. before 1517. *Historia patrie*, 1628.

Calcius, — discovered by Davy, 1808.

Calculating-machine, — invented by Morland, 1666—by Babbage, 1822—Swedish, by the Scheutzes, completed, 1853—applied to the calculation of Life-tables, by Farr, 1864.

Calculus, *Differential Calculus.*


Caldara, Polidoro, (Polidoro da Caravaggio,) *painter*, — b. at Caravaggio, about 1495—employed as assistant by Raphael, about 1512—visits Naples, 1527—d. 1543.


Calderon de la Barca, Don Pedro, *dramatist*, — b. at Madrid, 17 Jan. 1600—begins to write plays, 1614 or 1615—leaves Univ. of Salamanca, 1619—gains a prize at poetical contest at Madrid, 1622—attached to Court of Philip IV., 1636—knighted, 1637—serves in campaign against rebels, 1640—takes holy orders, 1651—chaplain to the king, 1663—priest of Congregation of St Peter, 1665—head of the Congregation, about 1666—d. 25 May 1681. *Works*, 1682-91.


Caldero, in Italy,—Napoleon defeated by Alvauni at, 11 Nov. 1796.

Calix, C. Ceilius, —[BC]—Consul with L. Domitius Aenobarbus, (60, a. u. c.), 94.

Calendar, —[BC]—goes as one of the spies from Kadiis Bahram, end of Aug. 1490—obtains Ichbrun, 1445.*

Calsadon, Caledonians, — invaded by Agrippa, 83-4—under Galgacus, defeated by Agri- cola, 84—pass the Roman Wall and are defeated by Ulpins, 181—conquered by Severus, 209.

Caledonian Canal, — constructed by Telford, 1803-23.

Caledonian Mercury, — established, 1662—discontinued, 20 Apr. 1867.

Calendar, —[BC]—correction of, provided for, by Decree of Canopus, 238—Roman: lunar months used to 448—correction by Decemviri, 450—by M* Atilius Glabrio, 169—by Julius
Cæsar, 46—by Augustus, 8—[A D]—by Gregory
XIII., by Bull, 24 Feb. 1582—[Gregorian
Style]—French Revolutionary, used, 26 Nov.
1793 to 31 Dec. 1805—adopted by Commune
of Paris, Apr. 1871.

Calendario, Filippo, architect and sculptor,—
ff. at Venice, and constructs porticoes round
Place of St Mark there, about 1350.

Calenus, Q. Fufus, —[B C]—trib. pbl., 61
—prator, 59, legate to Cæsar in Gaul, 51—in
Spain, 49—in Pharsalian War, 48—Consul
with P. Vatinius, 3 last months (707, A. u. c.)
—joins Antony, 44—3—b., 41.

Calepino, (De Calepio), Ambrogio, philolo-
ist,—b. at Calepio, 6 Jun. 1435—enters
Augustine Order, 1451—1458—b. at Berga-
mo, 30 Nov. 1511. Lexicon Latinum, 1502.

Caletti, Giuseppe, painter,—b. at Ferrara, about
1600—b., about 1660.

Calhoun, John Caldwell, statesman,—b. at
Abbeville, S. Carolina, 18 Mar. 1782—graduates
at Yule Coll, 1804—enters on practice of Law,
1807—member of House of Representatives, 1828—of Congress, 1831—Secretary of War,
1817—Viscount, 1825—re-elected, 1829—
—Senator, 1837—Secretary of State, 1843—
—Senator, 1845—b. at Washington, 31 Mar.
1850. Works, 1853-4.

Calico-printing,—practised in England, from
1676,—1666—introduced in Lancashire, 1768
—printing of cotton cloth permitted by parli-
ament, 1774—from taxation, 1831—the
Factories Act extended to print-works, by 8
and 9 Vic. c. 29, 30 June, 1845.

Calicutt, (Madacut,)—sucked by Vasse de
Gama, 1498—taken by Hyder Ali, 1766—res-
tered, when taken possession of by the English, 1790.

Caliñasa, Iudian dramatist,—ff. before 500.

California, U. S,—Hernando de Alarcon, (Grihalva,) explores Gulf of, 1540—b., 1543, b.—
visited by Cabrillo, 1542—visited by Drake,
1578—colonized by Spaniards, 1768—gold dis-
covered in, 1847—ceded to United States by
treaty, Feb. 1848—sovereign State of the
Caligula. [Caio Cesar.]

Calippic Cycle,—[B C]—begins, (Ol, 112, b.

Calippus, (Calippus), of Cycius, astronomer,—
[BC,—ff., about 330.

Calixtus (Kaulistus), I., St, Br of Rome,—succeeds Zephryinus, early 219,—2 Aug. 217,—
martyred, 14,—12,—2—Oct. 222, 223,—8.

Calixtus II., Pope,—Abp of Vienne, 1088—
succeeds Gelasium II., 1119—concludes peace
with Emperor at Dict of Worms, 23 Sep. 1122
—b., 12 Dec. 1124.

Calixtus III., (Alphonso Borgia) Pope,—b.
in Spain, 1379—Cardinal, by Eugenius IV.,
1444—succeeds Nicholas V., 8 Apr. 1455—ap-
points Commission which declares Joan of Arc
a martyr, 7 Jul. 1456—b., 6 Aug. 1458.

Calixtus III., Anti-Pope,—elected, 1168.

Calixtus, George, theologian,—b. in Holstein,
14 Dec. 1586—Prof. Theology, Helmstadt, 1614—b., 19 Mar. 1656. Compendium Thel-
ologie, 1634.—De conjunjo clericorum, 1631.

Calixtus, (Kathryn,) Erauf,—[B C]—com-
missions, (17—18, Feb. 1612, J.P.) 3102.

Calixtus van Beck, Jan Frederick, theologian
and natural philosopher,—b. at Groningen, 5
May 1772—Prof. Extraord. Astronomy, Leyden,
1790—Ordinary Prof., 1804—Prof. at Utrecht,
1805—b. at Utrecht, 25 Mar. 1811. Onderzoek
naar den oorsprong van den Moseschen en Christe-
lijken godsdiest, 8c., 1797—Eurytus over het
schoone, 1802.

Call, Jan van, engraver,—b. at Nimeguen,
1655—b. at the Hague, 1703.

Callamar, Charles Antoine, sculptor,—b.,
1776—member of the Philotechny Society,
1811—commits suicide, 1821.

Callao, Peru,—destroyed by earthquake,
1760—succeeds to the patriots, Sep. 1821—
capitulates to the patriots, 1826—bombardment
of, attempted by Spanish fleet, defeated by
Peruvians, 1 May 1826.

Callcott, Sir Augustus Wall, painter,—b.
at Kensington, 20 Feb. 1739—first exhibits at
the Royal Academy, 1799—A.R.A., 1807—
R.A., 1810—marries Maria Graham, about
1824—Knt, 19 Jul. 1827—Keeper of Royal
pictures, 1844—b. at Kensington, 25 Nov.
1844. The Brook, 1866—Littlehampton Pier,
1818—Return from Market, 1818—Raphael and
the Fornarina, 1837.

Callcott, (Maria Graham,) Lady, writer on
Art,—b., 1738—marries Sir A. W. Callcott,
about 1824—b. at Kensington, 21 Nov. 1842.
Memoirs of Toussin, 1820—Essays towards the
History of Painting, 1836—Little Artuk’s
History of England, 1836.

Callcott, John Wall, musical composer,—b.
at Kensington, 1766—assists in forming Glee
Club, 1787—studies under Haydn, 1790—Mus.
D., Oxen., 1790—b., May 1821. Musical
Grammar, 1805.

Calle, (Calle,) Jean François, mathematician,—
b. at Versailles, 25 Oct. 1744—goes to Paris,
1768—Prof. Hydrography at Vannes, 1788—
Prof. des ingénieurs géographes, 1792—pre-
presents plan of telegraph and telegraphic lan-
guage, 1797—b., 14 Nov. 1798. Tables of Loga-
rithms, 1795.

Calleja, Don Felix del Rey, Count of Cal-
deron,—b. in Spain, 1750—commands in
Mexico against Hidalgo and defeats him, 7
Nov. 1810—enters Hidalgo, 27 Mar. 1811—
returns to Spain, 1817—Count of Calderon, by
Ferdinand VII., 1818—imprisoned by Col.
Riego and the army, 1 Jun. 1820—b. in retire-
ment, 1830.

Callemburg, Johann Heinrich, orientalist,—
b. in Saxe-Gotha, 12 Jan. 1694—Prof. Philoso-
phy, Halle, 1727—Prof. Theology, Halle, 1739
—b., 16 Jul. 1760.

Callembuch, Gerard, admiral,—b. at Willem-
stadt, 8 Apr. 1642—commands under de Ruyter
against the French, 1676—Commander-in-chief
at Vigo, 1697—bombards Gibraltar with the
English, 1704—b. at Vlaardingen, 8 Oct. 1722.
Callepius,—Consult with Arbatures, (1200, A. V. c.) 447.
Callepius, Jean François. [Calle.] Callicrates, Callimachus,—of Erythrae, eloquent poet.—[BC]—fl., probably 736-712. a 700, b 680, c 634. a Clinton. b Smith’s Diet. c Others.
Calliphat, asteroid,—discovered by Hind, 16 Nov. 1832.
Callichenes, physician, historian,—[BC]—b. at Olynthus, Thrace, about 365—accompanies Alexander into Asia, 334—put to death, about 328.
Callistratus,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 106, 2.) 355.
Callistratus, jurist,—fl., about 198-211. Callion, Statuary, of Egina.—[BC]—fl., about (Ol. 59) 544? 516. a Smith’s Diet.
Callot, Jacques, painter, engraver,—b. at Nanci, 1593, c 1592—goes to Italy, 1605—refuses pension offered by Louis XIII., 1631—d. at Nanci, 27 Mar. 1635—6. a Blog. Univ. b Conv-Lex.
Calmer, Union of,—between Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, formed, 13 Jul. 1597—dissolved by Gustavus Vasa, 1 Sep. 1524.
Calne, Wiltshire,—Synod held at, 978.
Calo-Joannes, Joannes H. Commem, Emperor of the East,—b., 1088—succeeds his father Alexis Commens, 15 Aug. 1118—wars with the Turks, 1119-43—with Servians, 1123-4—with Hungarians, 1124—wars with Armenian of Citleia, 1131—Armenia annexed to Empire, 1137—at Ancyra, 1138—war with
Raymond against Turks; defeats Sultan of Iconium, and returns to Constantinople, 1141—sets out for Cilicia, 1142—d. at Anazarba, 8 Apr. 1143.

Calarmonde, Don Francisco Tadeo, Duke of, statesman,—b. in Galicia, a. Aragón, 10 Feb. 1773, b. 1775—First Commissioner of Ministry of the Indies under Ferdinand VII., 1814—exiled, Sep. 1815—Secretary of Provisional Regency, May 1823—Minister of Grace and Justice, Jan. 1824—d. at Toulouse, 19—^ June 1842.


Calotype Process, in Photography,—patented by Fox Talbot, 1841.

Calov, (Calvus), Abraham, theologian,—b. in Brunswick, 16 Apr. 1612—D. D., Rostock, 1637—Rector of College, Dantzic, 1643—Prof. Theology, Wittenberg, 1650—d. there, 25 Feb. 1686.

Calprenède, Gauthier de Costes, novelist,—enters the army, about 1632—d., Oct. 1663.

Calpurian Laws,—[BC]—De repetundis, carried by L. Calpurnius Piso, 149. Lex Aelia Calpurnia, carried, 67.


Calpurnius, (Calpurnhns), Titus Julius,—(Siculus), b. post.—fl., about 280—290. b. P

Calpurnius Flamma, Marcus, military tribune,—[BC]—rescues army of Attilus from the Carthaginians, about 259.

Caluso, Tommaso Valperga de, de' Conti di Masino, astronomer,—b. at Turin, 20 Oct. 1737, a. 1735 —enters the Church, at Naples, 1761—Director of Observatory, Turin; Prof. Greek and Oriental languages, to 1814—d., 1 Apr. 1815. a. B. Univ. 1. Ersch and Gruber.

Calvart, Denis, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1565, a. 1555—d. at Bologna, 1619. a. B. Univ. 1. Rees' Cye.

Calvenda, C. Matus, miscellaneous writer,—[BC]—Consul Caesar at Brundisium, 49—sides with Octavianus, 44.


Calvi, in Corsica,—taken by Lord Hood, 1794—abandoned by English, 1795.

Calvi, Lazzaro, painter,—b. at Genoa, 1502—d., 1607.


Calvinus, C. Sextius,—[BC]—Consul with C. Cassius Longtius, (630, A. v. c.) 124—pro-
assists Nicola Pisano at Siena, 1267—architect to Charles of Anjou at Naples, 1277—b., 1300,\(^a\) 1316,\(^b\) Church of Santa Croce, Florence, commenced, about 1298—Santa Maria del Fiore, commenced, about 1294.

\(^a\) Engl. Cye.  \(^b\) Crowe and Cavalesew.  

Cambridges, — visited and described by a Chinese traveller, 1292—visited and described by Chinese traveller, 1292 — and of second, 1758 — quite France, 1789 — b., 1805.

Cambron, Jean Louis Auguste Emmanuel de, statesman,—b. at Toulouse, 1737—member of first Assembly of Notables, 1787 — and of second, 1788 — quits France, 1789 — b., 1805.

Cambron, Joseph, statesman,—b. at Montpellier, 17 Jun. 1754,\(^a\) 1756 — member of Legislative Assembly, Sep. 1791 — opposes establishment of revolutionary tribunal, 10 Mar. 1792 — member of Chamber of Representatives, 1815—quits France, 1816—b. at Brussels, 15,\(^a\) 1754.\(^b\) 1820.


Cambray, A. A. P., general, defends St. Florence, 1794—pressures disorders in La Marche, 1797—killed at battle of Trebis, 1799.

Cambronian, Giralda. [Giralda.]  

Camberian Archaeological Association — founded, 1846.  

Cambridge (Granta bridge),—burnt by Northmen, 871 and 1010—castle built by William I., about 1067—visited by King John, Sep. 1216—the castle taken by Barois, 1216—the townspeople destroy the charters of the Univ. and are deprived of their charter by Richard II., 1381—occupied by Cromwell, 1643. University of, first mentioned, in charter of 15 Hen. III., 1231—its charters burnt by towns- men, 1351—declared to have ecclesiastical jurisdiction over its scholars by Martin V., 1430—charter by Queen Elizabeth, 1561—incorporated by Act 13 Eliz. c. 29, 1571—


a * Biol. Univ. b Conv-Lex.


Cambskenneh MATCHING:CAMBRIDGE—CAMMAS.

Cambridge,—[Persia.]


Camden Society,—established in London, 1838.

Camel,—[BC]—known to European Greeks, and many taken after battle of Platea, 479.

Cameniata, Joannes, Byzantine historian,—captured at taking of Thessalonica by Arabs, (180, a. h.) 904.

Camera Lucida,—invented by Wollaston, 1807.

Camera Obscura,—invented by Baptista Porta (?), about 1550.

Camerarius, Joachim I., classical scholar,—b. at Bamberg, 12 Apr. 1500—studies at Leipsic, 1515-18—Rector of the Univ., 1541—d. at Leipsic, 17 Apr. 1574. Commentarius linguae Graecae et Latinae, 1551—Epitome, 1583-95.

Camerarius, Joachim II., physician,—b. at Nuremberg, 6 Nov. 1534—M.D., Bologna, 1562—returns to Nuremberg, 1564—Dean of Medical Coll. there, 1592-8—d. there, 11 Oct. 1598. Hortus medici et philosophici, 1588.

Camerarius, Rudolph Jacob, botanist,—b. at Tübingen, 17 Feb. 1665—M.D. there, 1687—Director of Botanic Garden, 1688—d. 11 Sep. 1721. De secur plantarum Epitome, 1694.


Cameron, John, theologian,—b. at Glasgow, about 1580—goes to France, 1600—minister at Bordeaux, 1608-18—Prof. Divinity, Sammur, 1618-21—d. at Montauban, from assault in the streets, 1625.

Cameron, Richard, Coventerter,—retires to Holland, 1677—returns to Scotland, 1680—surprised with his followers by royal troops and killed, at Airds Moss, 20 Jul. 1680.

Cameronians, The,—form a presbytery under M'Millan, ("Reformed Presbytery") 1743.


Camilo, Francisco, painter,—b. at Madrid, about 1610—d. 1671.


Cammas, Lambert Françoise Thérèse,
CAMOENS—CAMPEX.

CAMOENS—CAMPEX.


Campbell, Sir Niel, lieutenant-colonel, b. about 1770—settles in West Indies, 1797-1800—at siege of Dunbarton, 1813—accompanies Napoleon I. to Elba, 1814—travels on the Niger, 1815—Governor of Sierra Leone, 1826—b. there, 14 Aug. 1827.


Campbell, Sir Colin. [Clyde, Lord.]

Campbell, George, theologian, b. in Argyles- shire, 1696—Prof. of Church History, St Andrews, 1728—b. 1757. Defence of the Christian Religion, 1736.


Campbell, Sir Niel, lieutenant-colonel, b. about 1770—settles in West Indies, 1797-1800—at siege of Dunbarton, 1813—accompanies Napoleon I. to Elba, 1814—travels on the Niger, 1815—Governor of Sierra Leone, 1826—b. there, 14 Aug. 1827.


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Campbell, George, theologian, b. in Argyles- shire, 1696—Prof. of Church History, St Andrews, 1728—b. 1757. Defence of the Christian Religion, 1736.


Campbell, John, historian, gc. — b. at
Campen, Jacob van, painter and architect,—b. at Amersfoort, 1657 or 1658. Toen Huij, Amsterdam, 1648-55.

Campen, Jan van, Hebraist,—b. at Campen, about 1490—Prof. Hebrew, Louvain, about 1519-31—travels in Germany, Poland, Italy, 1531-8—d. at Friburg, 7 Sep. 1538. De natura literarum et punctorum Hebraicorum, 1530—Psalmorum omnium juxta Hebraeam veritatem peraphasia interpretilii, 1532.


Camperdon, — Admial Duncan defeats Dutch fleet off, 11 Oct. 1797.

Campphus, Johannes, naturalist,—b. at Haarlem, 1634—Governor-general of Dutch Indies, 1683-91—d. at Batavia, 18 Jun. 1695.

Campyhusen, Dirk Rafael, painter,—b. at Gorcum, 1586—d. 9 Jul. 1627.

Campi, Antonio, painter and architect,—b., after 1591.


Campi, Giulio, painter,—b. at Cremona, about 1500—d., 1572.

Campi, Toussaint, Baron, general,—b. at Ajaccio, 1777—enters the army, 1795—defends Turin against Swayne, 1799—captured, imprisoned, 1799—aide-de-camp to Masséna, 1805—Lieutenant-general, 1820—d. at Lyons, 1832.

Campi Baudii,—[Bc]—Matius and Catulus defeat the Cinibii at the, 101.


Camplia, — Treaty of, between kings of Castile and Aragon, for cession of part of Murcia to Aragon, 1305.

Camplia, Jean Galbert de, dramatist,—b. at Toulouse, 1565—member of French Academy, 1701—d. at Toulouse, 11 May 1723. &c.

Campia Formio,—Treaty of, between Napoleon I. and Austria, Venice given to Austria in exchange for Lombardy and Flanders, 17 Oct. 1797.


Compomposa, Pedro Rodriguez, Count or, statesman,—b. in Asturias, 1 Jul. 1710,a 1723.—President of Supreme Council of Castile, 1788 — d. 3 Feb. 1802. Antiquidad maritima de la republica de Cartago, &c., 1756—Discourse sobre la educacion popular, &c., 1775—Apendice, &c., 1776-7.

Campredon, Jacques David Martin, general,—b. at Montpellier, 1761—director of military works at Mantua, 1805—accompanies Masséna to Naples, 1806—serves in Russian campaign, 1812—released and returns to France, 1814—d. at Montpellier, 1837.

Camuccini, Vicenzo, painter,—b. at Rome, about 1775—d. at Rome, 2 Sep. 1814.


Caau.—[Bc]—conquest of, by Joshua; the land divided amongst the 12 Tribes, 1445—

1602,a 1579. *Ussher.

Canachus,—[Bc]—statuary, —fl., (Ol. 60—68), 540-508,a (Ol. 78), 488-4 *Thiesch, *Muller.

Canada, Dominion of, (Provinces of Upper and Lower,)—discovered by John and Sebastion Cabot, 1497—visited and claimed for France by Verazanti, 1525—visited by Jacques Cartier, 1535—French settlement in, about 1604 or 1625—French under Champlain settle on site of Quebec, 1608—first French settlements broken up by Sir Samuel Argal, 1614—Quebec taken by English, and restored to France, 1629—made a royal government, 1663—Quebec taken by General Wolfe, Sep. 1759—ceded to England by treaty of Paris, 10 Feb. 1763—Legislative Council appointed by the Quebec Act, 1774—invaded by Americans, 1775—evacuated by them, 1776—divided into Upper and Lower provinces, and constitution established by Act 31 Geo. III. c. 31, 1791—in invaded by Americans, 1812—Peace of Ghent, 24 Dec. 1814—insurrection in, constitution suspended, 1837—9—the two provinces reunited by Act 3 and 4 Vic. c. 35, 23 Jul. 1840—sale of Clergy Reserves provided for and regulated.

Canada Company,—incorporated, 1826.


Canaleto, BernardinO, (Bernardo Bellotto,) painter, engraver,—b. at Venice, 1724—member of Academy, Dresden, 1764—d. at Warsaw, 1780.

Canani, Giambattista, anatomist,—b. at Ferrara, 1515—d. 29 Jan. 1579. Museorum humani corporis picturata disseccto, before 1540.

Canancro, Hindustan,—captured by General Abercornbe, 17 Dec. 1791.

Cananus, Joannes, Byzantine historian.—fl., about 1425.

Canara, Hindustan,—independent soon after A. D. 1—overturned by Delhi rajas, before 1200—conquered by Cajur, (710, A. H.) 1350, (712,) 1372,—subdued by Hyder Ali, 1765, 1765-6—subject to British rule, 1799.

Maccusilis's Diet.

Canaries, Canary Islands,—discovered, about 1330—granted to De Bethencourt by Henry III. of Castile and Leon, 1405—claimed by Spanish crown, 1461—subjugation completed, 1493—made Spanish province, 1822.


Cancrin, Georg, general, statesman,—b. at Hanau, 8 Dec. 1774—studies at Giessen and Marburg, 1790—enters the service of Russia, 1799—Lieutenant-general, 1815—Minister of Finance, 1823-4—d. at St Petersburg, 22 Sep. 1845. Uber die Militärökonomie, &c., 1822-3—Weltrichtthum, &c., 1821.

Candace, Queen of Ethiopia,—[BC]—attacks Egypt, 22.


Candia, [Crete],—city founded by Saracenfs, about 823—blockaded by Turks, 1642—siege commences, spring 1667—survivors, 16 Sep. 1669—revolt against Turks, begins Aug. 1666—cession of, to Greece, urged by France, Russia, Prussia, and Italy, and refused by Fund Pasha, Mar. 1867—fugitives removed to Greece, by French and Russian ships, Jul., Aug. 1867—destruction of the Arkadi, Greek blockade runner, by Turks, 19 Aug.—suspension of hostilities, amnesty to insurgents, 13 Sep.—surrender of provisional government, Dec. 1868.

Candido, Pietro, Doge of Venice,—succeeds Giovanni Partitico in, 17 Apr. 887—killed in sea-fight against the Slaves, Sep. 887.

Candido, Pietro II., Doge of Venice,—succeeds Orso Partitico in, 935—his troops take and burn Comacchio, 935—d. 939.

Candido, Pietro III., Doge of Venice,—succeeds Pietro Badoer, 942—associates his son in the dogate, and suppresses his revolt, 955—d. 959.

Candido, Pietro IV., Doge of Venice,—associated with his father, revolts against him, 955—excluded from the dogate by decree of the states, 955—elected to succeed his father, 959—his palace besieged and burnt by conspirators, 976—captured and put to death, 976.

Candido, Vitale, Doge of Venice,—succeeds Pietro Orsolo I., 978—d. about end of 979.
Candidus, Tib. Julius. — Consul with A. Julius Quadratus, (858, a. u. c.) 105.

Candish. [Cavendish.]

Candito, (Candido, Pierre de Witte,) painter, —b. at Bruges, about 1548.

Candles, —making and selling of, regulated by Acts 23 Geo. II. c. 21, 1750; 5 Geo. III. c. 43, 1763; 10 Geo. III. c. 44, 1770; 24 Geo. III. s. 2, c. 30, 1784; 25 Geo. III. c. 74, 1785; 26 Geo. III. c. 77, 1786; 42 Geo. III. c. 93, 1802; 43 Geo. III. c. 69, 1803 —annual licence for making, required by Act 24 Geo. III. s. 2, c. 41, 1784 —duty on, imposed by Act 8 Anne c. 9, s. 1, 1709 —repealed by Act 1 and 2 Wm IV. c. 19, 6 Sep. 1831.

Candorier, Jean, —by stratagem recovers the citadel of Rochelle from English garrison, 8 Sep. 1372.

Candy, [Kandy.]


Canga, Arguelles Jose, statesman, q. e., —b. in Asturias, about 1770 —member of the Cortes, 1813, 14 —Minister of Finance, 1816 —in England, 1822 —Dicionario de Hacienda, 1827 —Observaciones sobre la Historia de la Guerra de España, 1829-30.


Canini, Angelo, philologist, —b. at Anghiari, 1521 —sent to Paris, 1560 —b. in Avignon, 1557. Institutiones Linguae Assyriae atheis Thutmosevi, 1554 —Hellenismi, 1555.

Canini, Giovanni Angelo, painter, engraver, —b. at Rome, 1617 —d. there, 1666. With Marc Antonio Canini, Iconographia, 1669.


Canisius, (de Hondt.) Petrus, First Provincial of Jesuits in Germany, —b. at Nimguen, 8 May 1521 —enters Order of Jesuits, 1533 —at Council of Trent, 1545 —d. at Friburg, 21 Dec. 1597. Summa Doctrinae Christianae, 1585.

Caniz, Friedrich Rudolph Ludwig, Baron von, —poet, diplomatist, —b. at Berlin, 27 Nov. 1652 —sent by Frederick I. to Congress of the Hague, 1698 —Baron of the Empire, by Leopold, 1698 —d. at Berlin, 16 Aug. 1699.

Canux. —B.C. — Hannibal defeats the Romans under Varro at, (638, a. u. c.) summer 216.


Cano, Alonso, painter, q. e., —b. at Granada, 1600 —1601 —removes to Toledo, 1643 —d. 1676.


Cano, Sebastien del, maritime discoverer, —b. in Biscay, about 1507 —accompanied Magellan to Southern Seas, 1519-21 —after death of Magellan's aids in establishing Spanish factory in the Moluccas, 1521 —returns to Seville, having circumnavigated the globe, 1522 —d. on second voyage to South Seas, 4 Aug. 1526.

Canon of Scripture, —Melito's canon of Old Test. published, about 170 —settled by decree of Gelasius at Council of Rome, 494 (2) —controversy respecting, by Seuler, 1771.

Canon Law, —collection of, by Dionysius Exiguus, 520 —collection of, begun by Ivo, Bp of Chartres, 1114 —and completed by Gratian, 1150 —the Decretals published, 1224 —the 'Sext,' 1298 —the Clementines, published at Council of Vienna, 1308 —the Extraevang. of John XXII., 1317.

Canonica, Luigi, architect, —b. at Milan, 1742 —d. there, Feb. 1844.

Cantoration, —first example of, by John XVI. of Uldaric, Bp of Augsburg, 30 Jan. —3 Feb. 693 —right of, restricted to the popes by Alexander III., about 1160.


Canons, Apostolical, —alleged to be drawn up by Clement, Bp of Rome, 93 —published, after 200.


Canopus, Decree of. (Tablet of San,) bilingual inscription on stone, —[B.C.] —synd-
ical decree in honour of Ptolemy Euergetes I., and Benevento, and for reform of the Calendar, dated (7 April,) (17 Tybi,) 3 Dec. 238—A.D.—discovered by Lepsius at San, 15 Apr. 1865—removed to Museum of Boulaq, close of 1867.

Canossa, in Modena, Gregory VII. accepts submission of the Emperor Henry IV. at, and absolves him, Jan. 1077.


Canovai, Stanislau, mathematician,—b. at Florence, 27 Mar. 1740—gains prize for Eloge of Amerigo Vespuccio, 1788—b. at Florence, 17 Nov. 1811.


Cantabrian War,—[B.C.]-carried on by Augustus, 27-25—renewed, 24—finally terminated by Agrippa, 19.

Cantacuzzenus, John, Joannes V., Emperor of the East, Byzantine historian,—b., after 1300—great domestic to Emperor Andronicus III., 1332—Regent for John, 15 Jun. 1341—assumes the purple, at Demotica, 26 Oct. 1341—forms alliance with Umar Beg, 1343—civil war, 1343-7—takes Constantinople by surprise, 8 Jan. 1347—re-crowned with his wife Irene, 13 May 1347—war with the Genoese, 1348-52—sends envoys to Innocent V. respecting re-union of the churches, 1353—unsuccessful rebellion of Paleologus, 1353—has his son Matthew Cantacuzzenus crowned Emperor, Feb. 1354—abdicates and retires to a monastery, Jan. 1355—d., 20 Nov. 1410, e. 1411. a History of the Eastern Empire, 1645—Four Discourses, (Apologies,) 1543. a Art de Vérifier les Dates. b Drame.

Cantacuzenus, Matthaeus, Emperor of the East,—joint Emperor with Ioannes V. Cantacuzzenus, his father, Feb. 1354—defeated and exiled, 1354—abdicates, 1355—d., before 1400.

Cantarini, Simone, (Pasarea, Simone de Pasaro,) painter,—b. at Pasaro, 1612—d. at Verona, 1648.


Cantor,—Augustine baptizes Ethelbert at, 597—archbishopric erected, 602—taken by Northmen, 851 and 1011—murder of Thomas a Becket at, 29 Dec. 1170—Queen Elizabeth holds her court at, 1571—the Cathedral occupied by Parliamentary troops, Aug. 1642.

Cathedral, rebuilt by Lanfranc, 1070-89—partly taken down and rebuilt by Priors Ermulf and Conrad, 1100-30—the choir burnt, 1174—rebuilt, 1174-84—new nave and transepts by Prior Thilolde, about 1350-1410—central tower, by Prior Goldstone II., about 1495.


Canuleian Law,—[B.C.]—contumbrum between the patricians and plebeians established at Rome by 445.


Canuti, Domenico Maria, painter,—b. at Bologna, 1620—d. there, 1684.

 canvassing, (Ambitus, canvassing at elections at Rome,—[B.C.]—first law against wearing white, (322, A. D.) 432—another anonymous law against, (595,) 159—Sen., Cons. respecting, (3 Id. May 699,) 13 May = 30 Apr. 55. a [Calpurnian, Cornelian, Julian, Petician, Pompeian, Tullian Laws.] a Fischer.}

Canz, Israel Gottlieb, philosopher, theologian,—b. in Wiirttemberg, 26 Feb. 1690—l.rof. Rhetoric and Poetry, Tübingen, 1734—Pr.f.
Logie and Metaphysics, 1739—Prof. Theology, 1747—8. Jan. 1753. Philosophia Lix- 
animata, et Wolffiana: una in theologia, &c., 1728—9—Compendium Chologiae purioris, 
1752.

Caonabo, (Seigneur de la maison d'Or,) Ca- 
risee Advenituer, attains sovereignty of 
mountain tribes in St Domingo, about 1490— 
puts to death the Spaniards left there by 
Columbus, 1492—captured by stragery by 
Ojeda, on second voyage of Columbus, 1492; 
—embarks for Spain, 10 Mar. 1496—b. on voy- 
age, before 11 Jun. 1496. 
Caoutchouc. [India Rubber.] 
Cape Breton. [Breton, Cape.] 
Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast, Africa— 
Portuguese settlement, 1610—taken by Dutch, 
soon after; by English, 1661—ceded to them 
by treaty of Breda, 25 Jul. 1667. 
Cape Colony, —first charter, legislative, 1834— 
first charter, representative system, 23 May 
1850—first charter suspended by order of Lord 
Grey, 13 May 1857—first Cape parliament held 
at Graham's town, Apr. 1864—British Caffaria 
in incorporated, by Act 28 Vie. c. 5, 27 
Mar. 1865—diamonds discovered in, 1870. 
Cape Finisterre, —Admiral Anson defeats 
captures French squadron near, 14 Jun. 
1747—Admiral Hawke destroys French squa- 
Cape of Good Hope, —discovered by Bar- 
tholomew Diaz, 1497—doubled by Vasco de Gama, 
Nov. 1497—Dutch settlement at, 1650—taken 
possession of by the British, 1795—restored 
by Treaty of Amiens, 1802—again taken by 
British, 1806—finally ceded to them, 1815. 
Cape Horn, —discovered and named by 
Schouten, 1616. 
Cape St Vincent, —Sir George Rooke de- 
feated by Admiral Tovrville off, 17 Jun. 1693— 
Sir John Jervis defeats Spanish fleet off, 14 
Feb. 1797. 
Cape Town, —founded by Dutch, 1650— 
taken by English, 1795—restored to Dutch by 
Peace of Amiens, Mar. 1802—again taken by 
English, 1806—ceded to England, 1815. 
Cape Verd Islands, —discovered by Portu- 
guese, 1449. 
Capel, Arthur, Lord,—M.P., 1640—Baron, 
1641—raises body of cavalry for Charles I., 
1642—Lieutenant-general, North Wales, 1643— 
one of the King's Commissioners at UXbridge, 
1646—held hostage during siege, 1648— 
surrenders to Fairfax, 28 Aug. 1648—im- 
prisoned in Tower; beheaded in London, 9 
Mar. 1649. 
Capel, Arthur. [Essex, Earl of.] 
Capell, Edward, —b. at Troston, Suffolk, 11 
Notes and various readings of Shakespeare, &c., 
1775. 
Capella, Galaceo Flavio Capra, historiam, 
—b. at Milan, 7 Mar. 1487—State Secretary to 
Charles V., 1536—b. at Milan, 23 Feb. 1537. 
De bello Mediolanensi, &c., 1532. 
Capella, Martianus Meneus Felix,—ency- 
clopedia writer,—fl., before 500. a 240. b 
* Smith's Diet.  b Others. 
Capellari, Cardinal. [Gregory XVI.] 
Capellen, Godard Alexander Gerard Philip, 
Baron van der, statesman,—b. at Utrecht, 15 
Dec. 1778—Councillor of State, Minister of Inter- 
ior, 1809—quits Holland with King Louis, Jan. 
1811—commissioner to Brussels, May 1814— 
Governor-general of Dutch East Indies, Aug. 
1814—recalled, 1826—ambassador to England 
on coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838—b. 
near Utrecht, 10 Apr. 1848. 
Capellen de Marck, Robert Gaspard Burne 
van der, statesman,—b. at Zutphen, 30 Apr. 
1743—member of the States of Guelderland, 
1771—persuades the States-General to form 
alliance with France, 1783—sentenced to death 
as rebel and traitor, 8 Aug. 1788—b. at Paris, 
1798. 
Capellen, Thomas Francois van der, vice- 
admiral,—b. about 1750—enters the navy, 1772— 
preaches war with France, 1793—surrenders with his fleet to the English, 1796— 
returns from England with Prince of Orange, 
1813—Vice-admiral, and Governor-general of 
Dutch East Indies, 1814—joins British squadron 
in attack on Algiers, 1816—b., Apr. 1824. 
Capello, Bianca,—b. at Venice, about 1542— 
eglopes with Pietro Buonaventur, Dec. 1653— 
privately married to Francis, Duke of Tuscany, 
5 Jun. 1578—proclaimed Grand Duchess, 16 
Capellus, (Cappell.) Lewis, the Younger, 
thothologian,—b. at Sedan, a (Saumur, b) 15 Oct. 
1585—studies at Oxford, 1610—Prof. Hebrew, 
Saumur, 1613—Prof. Theology, 1633—b. there, 
Jun. 1638. Critica Sacra, 1650—Avvennum 
pu,tonationem revolutum, 1654. 
* Bio. Univ.  b Ersch and Gruber. 
Capet, Hugh, King of France,—elected 
on death of Louis V., at Noyon, May 987— 
crowned at Rheims, 3 Jul. 987—associates his 
son with him, 1 Jan. 988—b., 24 Oct. 996. 
Capilupi, Ippolito, diplomatist,—b. at 
Mantua, 1511—while secretary and minister 
at Rome of Cardinal Heruele de Gonzaga, 
imprisoned by Paul IV. in Castle of St Angelo, 
1556—b. of Fano, 1560—Nuncio of Pius IV. 
-to Venice, 1561—b. at Rome, 1580. 
Capistranus, (Capistrano.) Johannes, monk, 
—b. at Capistrano in the Abruzzi, 24 Jun. 
1385, a 1386 b—enters Franciscan Order at 
Perugin, about 1445—preaches in Italy, Ger- 
manny, Hungary, Poland,legate in Germany, 
1455—preaches war with Hungary, about 1453— 
 aids in delivering Belgrade from Turks, 1466— 
b., 23 Oct. 1456—beatiued by Alexander VII., 
1690—canonized by Benedict XIII., 1724. 
* Bio. Univ.  b Ersch and Gruber. 
Capital Punishment,—in England, laws in-
flicting, for offences relating to the revenue, 
consolidated by Act 53 Geo. III. c. 143, 23 Jul. 
1812—abolition of, for numerous offences, by 
and 4 Geo. IV. c. 46, 4 Jul. 1823—Courts en- 
cabled, in capital felonies, (except murder,) to 
order judgment of death to be recorded, by 
Acts 4 Geo. IV. c. 48, 4 Jul. 1823; and 7 
Wm IV. and 1 Vic. c. 77, 17 Jul. 1837— 
forgeries subjected to, reduced into one Act by
Volsceans and Equians; Consult with M. Genzianus Macerinus, (311,) 443—mediates in plebian and patrician contests; Consult with Agrippa Memecius Lanatus, (315,) 459—acknowledges acquisit of son of Dictator Cincinnatus, 437.

Capitolinus Crispinus, T. Quinctius Pen-

Capitazione—Cappadocia.
stored by Sulla, 92—expelled, 90—restored by Aquilius, 89—expelled by Mithridates, 88—restored by Curio, 84—again expelled, 67—restored by Pompey, 66—Ariobarzanes II., (Eusebes,) about 64—put to death by Cassius, 42—Ariarathes IX., 42—put to death by Antony, 36—Arechelaus, 36—part of Cilicia and Lower Armenia added to the kingdom by Augustus, about 31—added to Galatia, about 20—(A.D.)—regent appointed by Augustus during the imbecility of Arechelaus, 14—and by Tiberius, 15—on death of Arechelaus, made a Roman province by Tiberius, 17—Cilicia and Lycaonia added by Rome, about 130.

Cappel, the army of Zurich and Berna defeated by the army of the five Catholic Cantons, and Zwingli killed, 11 Oct. 1531.

Cappelle, Jean Pierre van, historian, &c., b. at Flushing, 1783—gains gold medal of Scientific Society of Haarlem, for Memoir on the burning glasses of Archimedes, 1804—Prof. National Literature, Amsterdam, 1815—Prof. National History, Amsterdam, 1819—b. there, 26 Aug. 1829.


Capranica, Domenico, Cardinal, b. near Palestrina, 31 May 1604—Cardinal, by Martin V., 1423—envoy to Council of Sienna, 1424—legate of the March of Ancona, 1433—Governor of Perugia and Spoleto, 1445—d. 1 Sep. 1458.


Caprarius, C. Caeccilius Metellus, [B.C.]; Consul with Cn. Papirius Carbo, (641, a. u. c.) 113.

Capreolus, A. V., &c., b. near Palestrina, 31 May 1604—Cardinal, by Martin V., 1423—envoy to Council of Sienna, 1424—legate of the March of Ancona, 1433—Governor of Perugia and Spoleto, 1445—d. 1 Sep. 1458.


Caprarius, C. Caeccilius Metellus, [B.C.]; Consul with Cn. Papirius Carbo, (641, a. u. c.) 113.

Capree, Capri, island. [Tiberius.]

Capreolus, theologian, b. of Carthage, 430—b. before 439. Letter to Synod at Ephesus, 431.

Caprise, Pier-Giovanni, historian, b. at Genoa, about 1600. Della Historia di P. G. Caprise, libri dodici dal 1613 al 1634, 1638.

Capua, (V'lturana), Capuanus, Capuensis, Campanus, [B.C.]—conquered by the Samnites, 420—again attacked, claims protection of Rome, 340—revolts to Hannibal, he makes it his winter quarters, 216—recovered by Rome, 211—and governed by a prefect; receives a Roman colony, 55—[A.D.]—receives a colony of veterans under Nero, 57—destroyed by Genseric, 456—by Saracens, about 840—rebuilt on site of Casilinium, and head of an earldom, by Landulf, 856—archbishoprie, 686.

Capuchins, Order of, founded by Matthew Baschi, 1525—confirmed by bull of Clement VII., 3 Jul. 1528.

Caracalla, (Caracallas,) M. Aurelius Antoninus Augustus, (Bassianus,) Roman Emperor, b. 5, 4 or 6 Apr. 188—Cesar, 196—pontifex, 197—Augustus, trib. pot., 198—takes part with Severus in expedition against Parthia; receives toga virilis, 201—Consul with his father Severus, (955, a. u. c.) 202—with P. Septimius Geta Caesar, (958,) 205, and (961) 208—goes with Severus and Geta to Britain, 208—Emperor with Geta, (4 Feb.) 211—murders Geta, 212—visits imperial provinces, 213—Consul with D. Celius Balbinus, (966,) 215—campaign against the Alamanni, 214—massacre at Alexandria, 215—invasion of Parthia, sack of Arbela, 216—assassinated near Edessa, 8 Apr. 217.

Caracas, S. Teodoro, earthquakes at, 1812, 1826. [Venezuela, Colombia.]

Caraccioli, Antoine, Prince of Melfi, Marshal of France, b. at Melfi, about 1500?—Abbé of St Victor, 1543—has conferences with Calvin and Beza at Geneva, 1557—d. at Châteauneuf-sur-Loire, 1569.

Caraccioli, Francesco, admiral, b. at Naples, about 1748—enters the navy, 1764—at Toulon, 1793—commands one of the vessels convoying royal family to Sicily, 1798—commander of the expedition against Proctida and Ischia, 1779—tried by court-martial and hung by Lord Nelson's orders, 1779.

Caraccioli, Giovanni, favourite of Jane II., Queen of Naples, 1414—32—assassinated, 17 Aug. 1432.

Caractacus, (Caradoc.) King of the Silures, defeated by Saurinia Scapula, and betrayed to the Romans by Cartismandua, Queen of the Brigantes, 50—taken prisoner to Rome, 51.

Caraffa, Giovanni Pietro. [Paul IV., Pope.]

Caraffa, Hector, Count of Ruvo, b. at Naples, 1767—arrested for liberal opinions, 1796—escapes, and quits Naples; returns with French army, 1799—arrested at Pesaro, tried, and executed, 1799.

Caraglio, (Caraglio,) Giangiacomo, engraver, b. at Verona, or Parma, about 1500—d. at Parma, 1551.


Caratal, in Guiana—gold mines on the Orinoco discovered by Plassard, 1849—settlement formed, 1857.


Smith's Diet. of Burial.

Caravaggio, (Amrighi or Merigi.) Michael Angelo da, painter, b. at Caravaggio, 1560—d. at Porto Ercole, 1609.

Caravaggio, Polidoro da. [Caldara.]
Carbajal (Carabajal) Luis, painter, b. at Toledo, 1534—employed in the Escorial; b, about 1613.

Carberry Hill, near Edinburgh,—meeting of Mary Queen of Scots and Bothwell and the insurgents at, flight of Bothwell and capture of the Queen, 14 June, 1567.

Carbone, (Carbones) —employed by Henry II. of France, 1559.


Carbon Printing, in Photography,—practised by Poitivet, 1805—improved by Pounee, 1858 —perfected by Swan, 1864.

Carbonara. Lodovico, Count, statesman,—b. at Genoa, 11 Mar, 1753—senator, 1793—one of the deputies to Bonaparte at Milan, 1797 —member of Provisional Government of Genoa, Apr. 1799—of commission of Government of Genoa, 1800—Count of the Empire, officer of Legion of Honour, 1809—one of the three delegates to Charles Felix, on the abdication of King Victor Emmanuel, 1821—b. at Genoa, 25 Jan. 1826.

Carbonari, The,—Society of, formed (2?) in Italy, 1808—take part in insurrection at Nola, 2 Jul. 1820—joined by the garrison of Naples; compel Ferdinand to grant a constitution, 7 Jul. 1820—establish themselves in France, close of 1820 —eapitulate to Austrians at Naples, 24 Mar. 1821.

Carbonic Acid,—described by Black, 1757—liquidified by Faraday, 1823—solidified by Thilorier, about 1836.

Carcano, Giovanni Battista, anatomist,—b. at Milan, 1538—Prof. Anatomy, Pavia, 1563.

Carcassona, (Carcasso, Carcassum, Toledarnum, Tectosagum,) in France,—passes under dominion of the Visigoths, about 420—unsuccessfully besieged by Clovis, 508—taken by Burgundians, under Gontman, about 586—retaken by Visigoths, 587—taken by the Moors of Spain, 724—retaken by Charles Martel, soon after; governed by Counts, from 819 —passes to Counts of Barcelona, 1060—taken by Crusaders, (Algibensus,) 1209—recovered by Raymond Trencavel, the last Viscount, 1224—conquered by Louis VIII., 1226—unsuccessfully besieged by Raymond, 1240—given up by him to the king at Beziers, 7 Apr. 1247—revolt, 1262—partly burned by Prince of Wales, 1355—parliament of Toulouse established at, 1589—falls into the hands of the Leaguers, 1591—recovered by Henry IV., 1596.


Cardi. [Ciglii.]


Cardinal, Pierre, troubadour,—b., about 1210—b. 1306.

Cardinals, College of Cardinals,—term in use, 1527—300—election of the pope from the, decreed by Council of Rome, 769—term applied to priests accompanying the pope at celebration of mass, at Council of Rome, 853—election of Nicholas II. by, 1058—their right to elect the pope established by bull of Nicholas II., 1059—number of, 82 or 63, from 1125—election of the pope by, decreed by Alexander III. at the Lateran Council, 1179, 1160—red hat given by Innocent IV. at Council of Lyons, 1245—expulsion of, from the Conclave, prohibited by bull of Clement V., 1310—number reduced to 24 by Council of Constance, 1414—red dress in use, from about 1264—number raised to 63 by Sixtus IV., about 1438—except the cardinals are not all of the See of Leo X., 1517—their right to elect the pope again declared by Pius IV., 1562—number raised to 70 by Sixtus V., 1607—title of Eminence granted to, by Urban VIII., 1630.

a Erseh and Gruber.  b Moreri.  c Onuphrius.


Cardonnel, Pierre Salvy Felix de, statesman,—b. at Monstier, 1770—member of Council of Five Hundred, 1795—Juge d' Instruction, 1802—President of the Chamber, 3 Sep. 1814—Secretary, 1815—b., Jul. 1829.

Cards, Playing,—importation of, into Eng-
land, prohibited by Act 3 Edw. IV. c. 4, 1463—tax imposed on, by Acts 9 Anne, c. 16, s. 42, 1710, and 43 Geo. III. c. 60, 1802.

Carducho, (Carduecio,) Bartolomeo, painter,—b. at Florence, 1560—accompanies Zuccherio to Spain, 1585—in service of Philip II. and III., 1583-1608—d. at Madrid, 1608.

Carducho, (Carduecio,) Vincenzo, painter,—b. at Florence, 1568—accompanies his brother to Spain, 1585—painter to Philip III., 1609—d., 1636. *Dialogos sobre la Pintura,* 1633.

Cardusians,—[B C]—Persia makes war upon, during the Cyprian war of Artaxerxes Mmonem, about 377 B.C.


Careastini, Giovanni, singer,—appears on the stage at Rome, 1721—arrives in England and is engaged by Handel, 1733—d. at Berlin, 1750—54. 55.


Carew, George, statesman,—ambassador to king of Poland, 1597—to court of France, 1605-9—d., about 1613. *Relation of the state of France,* &c., written, 1609, published, 1749.

Carew, John Edward, sculptor,—b. at Tramore in Waterford, 1782—settles at Brighton, 1830—d. in London, 30 Nov. 1868.

Carew, Sir Nicholas, Knight of the Garter,—beheaded at London for conspiracy, 3 March 1539.

Carew, Richard,—b. at East Anthoy, Cornwall, 1555—Sheriff of Cornwall, 1586—member of Coll. Antiquaries, 1589—d., 6 Nov. 1620. Survey of Cornwall, 1602.


Carez, Joseph, printer,—invents stereotyping and prints liturgies by the new method, 1586—deputy to Legislative Assembly, 1791—d. at Toul, 1801.

Caria, Carians,—[B C]—possess naval empire of the Mediterranean, 732-672—conquered by Lydia, about 570-560—subject to Persia, 546—revolts against Persia, with Ionian cities, under Picidorus, 490—revolt of Amorges, 473-412—Hecatomnus, 385-380—he commands Persian fleet in Cyprian war; *Mausolus,* 377-6-353-2—allegiance with satraps of Asia Minor, Sparta, and Egypt, revolts against Persia, 362—Mausolus accompanies Artaxerxes in Egyptian war, 362-1—overruns Lydia and part of Ionia, about 360—allegiance with Chios, Rhodes, and Byzantium against Athens, 358—instigates and leads in the Social War, 357-355—*Antemisia,* 353—2—351—subjects Rhodese, about 352—*Idricus,* 351—d.—344—3—he shares in Cyprian War, about 350—acquires Chios, Cos, and Rhodes, before 346—*Ada,* 344—3—341—*Pidonorus,* 341—d.—*Sparta,* 340-337—*Orobothites,* 335—Ada restored, 334—war against Alexander the Great, Halicarnassus taken, before winter 334—part of Macedonian Empire, 324—subject to *Ptolemy* Philadelphis 285-47—subdued by *Antigonus* Doson, about 229—divided by Rome between Eumenes and Rhodes, 190—added to the province of Asia, about 129.

Caribbee Islands. [Antilles.]


Carignan, in France,—defeat of Marshal MacMahon by Prussians, who occupied the town, 31 Aug. 1870.

Carinus, M. Aurelius Roman Emperor,—Cesar Emperor, 282—Emperor with his brother, 283—assassinated, close of 284, May 285. 5

Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight,—attempted by the French, 1377—Charles I. imprisoned in, Nov. 1647 to Nov. 1648.

Carissimi, Giovanni Giacomo, musical composer,—b. at Padua, about 1582—Maestro di Capella, church of St. Apollinaire, Rome, 1650—d., after 16 subjects Rhodese, about 1652—*Carismiana.* [Kharism.]

Carlawoack Castle, Scotland,—captured by Edward I., Jul. 1300.

Carlerius, Egidius, theologian,—b., about or before 1400—Dean of Cambray, 1431—opposes Hussites at Council of Basel, 1433—d., 23 Nov. 1473.


Carletti, Francesco Saverio, Count,—b. in


Carlin, Carlo Antonio Bertinazzi, actor,—b. at Turin, 1713—goes to Paris, 1741—b. there, 7 Sep. 1783.


Carlisle, Frederic Howard, Earl of,—b. 23 Nov. 1748—Privy Councillor, 1769—one of the deputation to American Colonies, 1778—Viceroy of Ireland, 1780-2—b. at Castle Howard, 4 Sep. 1825.


Carlowitz, Treaty of,—between the Emperor Leopold and the Turks, the latter ceding Hungary, Transylvania, and Servania to the Empire, concluded, 26 Jan. 1699.

Carlsbad,—meeting of the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia at, 22-24 Jun. 1864. *Congress of, meets, 1 Aug. 1819.*

Carlstadt. [Carlostadt.]

Carlstadt, [Carlostadt.], Andreas Bodenstein, reformer,—b. at Carlstadt, about 1483—settles at Wittenberg, 1504—B.D., 1510—Dean of Univ., 1512—becomes adherent of Luther, 1517—disputation with Dr Eck at Leipzig, 1519—excommunicated by the pope, 1520—occasions tumult by suppressing private masses, removing images, &c., 1522—opposes Luther in the Eucharist Controversy, 1524—expelled from Saxony, 1524—recalled, 1525—Prof. Divinity, Basel, 1534—there, 25 Dec. 1541.


Carmathians, followers of Carmath, Mus-
CARMEL—CARPENTER.


a Gibbon.  
b Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Carmel, Mount, Order of Our Lady of—established by Henry IV. of France, 1607—united with Order of St Lazarus of Jerusalem, 1608.

Carmelite Order, Carmelites,—founded in Syrta, 1171—the rule of the Order confirmed by Honorius III., 1224—driven from the Holy Land, about 1238—established in England, 1240—reformed by St Theresa, about 1533—
the Bare-footed separated from the Ancient Observance by Gregory XIII., 1580.

a Du Fresnoy.  
b Stevens.

Proverbes Dramatiques, 1768-81, 1811.

Carnevans.  
[Carnevansn.]

Carnata.  
[Carnara Bijaysanagurh.]

Carneades, [B.C.—philosopher,—b. about 213—ambassador to Rome with Diogenes and Crito, 155—b. 129.

Carneia, [B.C.—]musical contests at the, instituted at Sparta, (Ol. 26,) 676-673.

Carnot, Lazare Nicolas Marguerite, statesman, mathematician,—b. at Noyon, in Burgundy, 13 May 1753—enters the army, 1771—member of Academy of Dijon, 1784—of Legislative Assembly, 1791—of deputation to Louis XVI., 10 Aug. 1792—of National Convention, 1792—joins army of the North, 1793—proscribed, 1795—Minister of War, Apr. 1800—called to the Tribuna, Mar. 1802—Commander of Antwerp, 1814—
At Magdeburg, May, 2 Aug. 1823. 
Essai sur les machines en general, 1786—Réflexions sur la métaphysique du cæleste infinitésimal, 1797—De la défense des places fortes, 1809—Geometrie de position, 1803.

a Biog. Univ.  
b Engl. Cyc.

Caro, Anibale, poet, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Civita Nuova, 1507—secretary to Pier Luigi Farnese, 1543—b. at Frascati near Rome, 21 Nov. 1566. 
Rime, 1569—Lettere famigliari, 1572-75.

Caro, don Ventura or Bonaventura, general,—b. at Valencia, about 1742—Commander of Minorens, 1783—restores order in Galicia, 1790—commands in war against France, 1793—resigns office, 1794—Captain-general of Valencia, 1801—of the army, 1802—b. about 1808.

Carolina, U.S.—first colony in, on the Roanoke, by Raleigh, Jun. 1585—first permanent settlement, 1650—given by Charles II. to Clarendon, Monk, Shaftesbury and others, 24 Mar. 1663—receives constitution, 1667—
constitution for, drawn up by Locke, 1669—but abrogated, 1693—the colonists refuse submission to the proprietors, 1719—purchased by the Crown, and divided into North and South Carolina, May 1729, 1719—territory extended by grant from the Cherokees, 1755—opposition to the Stamp Act, 1765—
[American War]—boundary between S. Caro-

lina and Georgia adjusted by Commissioners, 1757.  
*Macaulay.


Caroline Amelia Augusta, (Elizabeth,) Queen of England,—b. at Brunswick, 17 May 1768—marries George, Prince of Wales, (George IV.,) 1789—b. of the Princess Charlotte, 7 Jul. 1796—separated from her husband, 1796—commission appointed to investigate her conduct, 29 May 1806—declared innocent; quits England and travels, 9 Aug. 1814—arrives in London, 6 Jun. 1820—bill of pains and penalties introduced, 6 Jul.—trials begins, 17 Aug.—bill abandoned, 10 Nov.—returns public thanks at St Paul's, 29 Nov.—is refused admission to Westminster Hall and Abbey at the coronation of her husband, 17 Jul. 1821—
At Hammersmith, 7 Aug. 1821.

Caroline Maria, Queen of Naples,—b. at Vienna, 13 Aug. 1752—marries Ferdinand IV., (or I.), King of the Two Sicilies, 12 May 1768—her influence supreme, opposes French policy, 1792—5—embarks for Sicily, 1798—returns with the king, 27 Jul. 1799—
quits Naples and returns to Vienna, 1811—
At Schönbrunn, 8 Sep. 1814.

Caroline, Wilhelmina, Queen of England,—b. 1683—marries Prince George of Hanover, (George II. of England,) 1705—crowned Queen with her husband, 22 Oct. 1727—
At 1 Dec. 1737.

Carotto, Gian Francesco, painter,—b. at Verona, about 1470—b. 1546.

Carpaccio, Vittore, painter,—b., probably at Venice, about 1455—b. after 1521. 
St Ursula and her Companions, Venice, 1493-5—Christ adored by Angels, Vienna, 1496—Madonna and Child enthroned, National Gallery, about 1478.


Carpenter, Nathaniel,—b. in Devonshire, 7 Feb. 1588—Fellow of Exeter Coll., Oxford, 1607—chaplain to Abp Ussher, about 1626—
At Dublin, 1628, 1635.  
*Philosophia liber., 1621.  
Wood.  
*Fuller.


Carpentier, Pierre, Governorgeneral of Dutch East Indies,—b. probably about 1588—goes to the Indies, 1616—Director-general of commerce, Amboyna, 1618—Governorgeneral of Dutch East Indies, 1623—returns to Holland, 1628—chief of the India Company, 1629-59—d. 5 Sep. 1659.

Carpi, in Italy,—Prince Eugene defeats the French at 9, Jul. 1701.

Carpi, Giolamo (Bianchi) da, painter,—b. at Ferrara, 1458—d. there, 1556. * Tiraboschi, b. Vasari.

Carpi, Hugo da, wood-engraver,—b. at Rome, about 1485—d. there, about 1518-22.

Carpini, (Carpasius,) Johannes de Plano, Francigeno,—b. in Italy, about 1220—d. 1216—envoy from Innocent IV. to the Tartars, 1246—to St. Louis, to dissuade him from the crusade, 1243—d. * Ersch and Gruber.

b Engl. Cyc. c Kington.


Carpov, (Carpovius,) John Benedict, philosopher,—b. at Leipsic, 20 May 1720—Prof. Philosophy there, 1747—Prof. Greek, Helmstadt, 1748—d. 28 Apr. 1803. Philosophorum de quieta Dei placita, 1740—Exercitationes sacrae, 1758.


Carr, Jean Louis,—b. at Pont-de-Vesle, 1743—goes to Paris, 1759—declares war at the Jacobin Club, on the Emperor Leopold, 22 Dec. 1799—recalled from mission to Blos, 12 Jun. 1793—heheaded, with the Girondists, 31 Oct. 1793.


Carracci, Antonio, painter,—b. at Venice, 1583—d. at Rome, 1618.

Carracci, Lodovico, painter,—b. at Bologna, 21 Apr. 1555—with his cousins founded and directs the Academy of Painting there, 1580-1600—solo Director, from 1600—d. at Bologna, 13 Dec. 1619.

Carradore, Joschim, natural philosopher,—b. at Prato, Tusciay, 7 Jul. 1758—Prof. Philosophy, Pistoia, about 1786—d. Nov. 1818. Toria del color, 1737—Sulla fertilità della terra, about 1801.

Carrache, Bartolommeo de, Abp of Toledo,—b. at Miranda-del-Ebro, 1503—d. 1520—succeeds by Charles V. to Council of Trent, 1545—confessor to Queen Mary of England, 1554—Abp of Toledo, by Philip II., 1557—d. imprisoned at Rome, 1566-7—d. 2 May 1576. Commentarios sobre el catequismo cristiano, 1558—Summa conciliorum, 1546. * Biog. Univ. b Ersch and Gruber.


Carrara, Giovanni Michel Alberto, historian, &c.,—b. at Bergama, soon after 1490—Count Palatine, by Emperor Frederick III., 24 Feb. 1488—d. at Bergama, 26 Oct. 1490.


Carré, Louis, mathematician,—b. in La Brie, 26 Jul. 1663—member of Academy of Sciences, 1697—d. 11 Apr. 1711. Méthode
pour la mesure des surfaces, la dimension des solides, etc., par l'application du calcul intégral, 1710.

Carro, Robert. [Somerset, Earl of.]


* Biog. Univ.

Carreno de Miranda, don Juan, painter, — b. à Asturias, 1614 — court painter to Philip IV, 1651 —. 1685. —

Carrera, Pietro, historian, etc., — b. à Mili- tello, Sicily, 1571 —. à Messina, 8 Sep. 1647. Varia epigraphata, 1610 —. Le poëme de seachei, 1617 —. Le monigolio descritto, 1636 —. De l'esclavage des veuvés de la république de Catania, 1639-41.


Carrey, Jacques, painter, — b. à Troyes, Jan. 1636 —. there, 18 Feb. 1726. —

Carrère, Charnen, Harran, in Mesopotamia, — [B C] —. Cassotus defeated and slain by Persians at, 53 —. [AD] —. taken by Odenathus, 264 —. Narses defeats Galerius near, 297 —. Julian reaches, 19 Mar. 363. —

Carrickfergus, in Ireland, — castle besieged and taken by Edward Bruce, 1315 — burnt by Scots, 1386 — stormed and plundered by Earl of Arran, 1513 —. besieged by MacDonnell, 1555 —. relieved by Sir Henry Sidney, Jul. 1556 —. surrenders to Schomberg, 29 Aug. 1689 —. William IIII. lands at, 14 Jun. 1690 —. captured by the French, 21 Feb. 1706 —. abandoned by them, 26 Feb. 1706 —. Paul Jones captures the sloop Drako off, 24 Apr. 1778. —

Carrier, Jean Baptiste, Jacobin leader, — b. in Anvergne, 1756 —. deputy to National Convention, 1792 —. aids in forming revolutionary tribunal, 10 Mar. 1793 —. arrives at Nantes, 8 Oct. 1793 —. first noused, 15 Nov. 1793 —. executed by sentence of revolutionary tribunal, 16 Dec. 1794. —

Carrière. [Rosalba.]

Carrión, Louis, — b. à Bruges, about 1547 —. Prof. Royal of Civil Law, Louvain, 1 Dec. 1586 —. Prof. Canon Law, 10 Jun. 1589 —. Director of Coll. of St Yves, 1587 —. 92 — à Louvain, 23 Jun. 1595. Antiquum Xeuctum commentarii tres, etc., 1576 —. Emendationum et observationum libri duo, 1583. —

Carro, Gui Toussaint Julien, abbe, — b. à Rennes, 23 Feb. 1760 —. founded there a sailcloth factory and a penitentiary, 1789 — exiled to Jersey, 1792 —. comes to London, 1796 —. returns to France and has direction of the Institute of Marie Thérèse, 1814 —. à Paris, 15 Mar. 1820, a 1821. —

Carronade, invented by General Melville, 1752 —. first cast and brought into use, 1779. —


Carstens, Asmus Jacob, painter, — b. à Sleswick, 10 May 1574 —. goes to Rome, 1792 —. a, 25 May 1798. —


Carrondo de Visite, Photographic, — patented by Discé, 27 Nov. 1854. —

Cartez, Jean François, general, — b. à Alleuvas, 1751 —. enters the army, 1767 —. takes part with National Guard, Paris, 10 Aug. 1792 —. General of Brigade, 1793 —. defeats Marscllese and enters Marseilles, 25 Aug. 1793 —. represses rebellion at Caen, 1795 —. returns from Piombino, 1805 —. a, 2 Apr. 1813. —

Carthœ, Carthœ, Carpe, Carpessus, — [B C] —. C. Lelius defeats Adherbal at sea, off, 206. —

Cartellier, Pierre, sculptor, — b. à Paris, 2 Dec. 1757 —. Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, 1808 —. member of Institute, 1810 —. Prof. of School of Fine Arts, 1816 —. a, 12 Jun. 1831. —


Carteret, John. [Granville, Earl.]

Carthage, Carthaginians, — [B C] —. founded by Dido, (mythik), 794. a 818. a 825. a 861. a 1025. a before 1200. —. acquire port of Sardinia, before 550 —. destroy Phocean fleet, about 550. —. first treaty with Rome, 528 —. attempt conquest of Sicily, and are defeated by Gelo at Himera, 480. —. second treaty with Rome, 480 —. 410. a 345. a second expedition to Sicily, beginning of a long war, 410 —. destroy Selinus and Himera, 409 —. war with Dionysius I. of Syracuse, 405 —. 456. a war with Dionysius II, 436 —. 430 —. defeated by Timoleon at the Cre- misus, Jun. 339 —. war with Agathocles, 311 —. 304. a third treaty with Rome, 278 —. defeat Pyrrhus and drive him out of Sicily, 276 —. aid Tarentum, 272 —. first Punic war comes, 264. —. ends with cession of Sicily to
CARTHAGENA—CARVAJAL.

Rome, 241—African (Libyan) War, between 241-238—and Hamilcar into Spain, 238—second Punic War, begins with siege of Saguntum, 218—ends, 201—third begins, 149—siege of three years, and the city razed, 146—colonyed by the Gracchi, 122—by Augustus, 16 (A.D.)—taken by Generica, 439—taken by Belisarius, 533—destroyed by Saracens, 697—excavations and researches of Davis on its site, 1856-7. Councils of, respecting re-baptism of heretics, about 200—on discipline, about 217—to confirm election of Cornelius as pope, to regulate re-admission of apostates to the church, and to condemn the schism of Felicissimus, 251—respecting treatment of the fallen within the church, 252—respecting baptism of infants, 253—respecting the deposition of Basilides and Martial, Spanish bishops, 254—held by Cyrian on re-baptism, 255—confirming the previous Council, two Councils in 256—election of Celestius as bp of Carthage, and his deposition by the Donatists, 312—under Donatus, the traditores received communion, about 350—on discipline, 357—on 349—on discipline, confirming synodal letter of Pope Silvius, 386—on discipline, 390; 397; 398—on the admission of Donatist clergy, 401—on reunion of Donatists with the church, 403—on the Donatists and on discipline, 404; 405—on appeals, the Donatists, and new Sees, 407—against pagans and heretics, 408; 409—against the Donatists, 410—conferences between Donatists and Catholics, 411—against Celestius, 412—against Pelagius and Celestius, 416, 417, and 418—on the appeal of Apriarius to the Pope, 419, 425—conference appointed by Humeric between the Catholics and the Arians, not held, the Catholic bishops exiled, 482—on the liberties of monasteries, 525—for the restoration of the rights and possessions of the churches usurped by the Saracens, 535—[Benedict Watson, Hamilcar, Hammbuhl, &c.] a Servius, b Vell. Paternus. c Justin and Orosius. d Josephus. e Eusebius. f Pilatus. g Grote. h Casaubon. i Rawlinson.


a Smith's Diet. b Eng. Cye.

Carthagena, in S. America, founded by the Spanish, 1533—seized by the French, 1544—taken by Sir Francis Drake, 1585—by the French, 1697—unsuccessfully besieged by Admiral Vernon, 1741—besieged and taken by the patriots, under Bolivar, 1815—surrendered to royalists, 6 Dec. 1815.

Cartheuser, Friedrich August, mineralogist, &c.,—b. at Halle, 1734—Prof. Physics, Giessen, 1766—b. at Schierstein, 12 Dec. 1796. Elementa mineralogica, 1755—Mineralogische Abhandlungen, 1771.

Cartheuser, Johann Friedrich, naturalist, physician, &c.,—b. at Hayn, 29 Sep. 1704—Prof. Chemistry, &c., Frankfort-on-the-Oder, 1740—member of Academy of Sciences, Berlin, 1758—b., first Prof. Medicine, there, 22


Carthusians, Order of,—founded at Chartreuse, by Bruno, 1084—introduced in England, about 1100. [Charterhouse.]

Cartier, (Quartier,) Jacques, prudente discerner,—b. at St Malo, about 1500—embarks for coast of North America, 1534—second time, 10 May 1535—arrives at St Malo, 16 Jul. 1536—third voyage, 1540-2.

Cartridges, (Cartouches,)—invented, 1670.

Cartwright, Edmund, mechanician,—b. at Marnham, Notts, 1743—enters Univ. of Oxford, 1760—Fellow of Magdalen Coll., 1764—settles at Doncaster, 1779—invents his power-loom, 1785—takes out patent for combing wool, 1790—receives grant of £10,000 from parliament, 1809—b., 30 Oct. 1823.

Cartwright, George, traveller,—b. at Marnham, 1739—in India, 1754-7—makes six voyages to Labrador, 1766-82—brings six Esquimaux, 1772—b., 1819. Journal of facts and events during a stays of nearly 16 years on the coast of Labrador, 1793.

Cartwright, John, political writer,—b. at Marnham, 1746—enters the navy, 1758—Major in the militia, Notts, 1775-92—convicted of political conspiracy and fined, Aug. 1820—b., 23 Sep. 1824—stationed to him in London, 1831. Independence of America considered as supremely useful and glorious to Great Britain, 1774.

Cartwright, Thomas, Bp of Chester,—b. at Northampton, 1 Sep. 1634—dean of Ripon, 1677—Bp of Chester, Oct. 1686—one of the commissioners sent to Oxford, 1687—follows James II. to France, 1688—accompanies him to Ireland, early in 1689—b. in Ireland, 15 Apr. 1690.

Cartwright, Thomas, theologian,—b. in Hertfordshire, about 1535—enters Cambridge Univ., 1550—Fellow of St John's Coll., 1560—Lady Margaret Prof. Divinity, 1570—deprived by Whitgift, 1571—returns to England and is imprisoned, 1582—imprisoned again, 1585 and 1591—b., 27 Dec. 1603.


Carus, M. Aurelius, Roman Emperor,—made praefectus praetorio, by Probus, about 277 f—succeeds Probus, 282—defeats the Sarmatian, end of 282—war with Persia, takes Ctesiphon, 283—b. near Ctesiphon, end of 283.


Carvajal, Francesco de, captain,—distinguishes himself at battle of Pavia, 1525—and at the sack of Rome, 1527—Major-general of royal army in Peru, 1530—disperses the Royalists, gains la Plata and mines of Potosi, 1546—hung, as a traitor, 1548.
Carvalah, Joseph Michael de. [San-Carlos.]

Carvalah, (Carvahah) Juan de, CARDINAL, Dr.,—b. at Trujillo, about 1400?—Cardinal, by Eugenius IV., 17 Dec. 1446—contributes to victory over Turks, 22 Jul. 1456—b. at Rome, 5 Dec. 1469.


Carvalho d'Acosta, Antonio, topographer,—b. at Lisbon, 1650—b., 1715. Corografia Portugueza e descripção topográfica de reino de Portugal, 1766-8-12.

Carve, Thomas, priest,—b. in Tipperary, about 1590—b., 1664. Itinerarium, f.e., 1639-46. Lyra, 1666.


Cary, Lucius. [Falkland, Lond.]

to

ology chronica, 1677.


Carvius, —[B C ]—grammarian,—fl., before 100.


Casa-Bianca, Lucien, naval officer,—enters French navy, about 1755—member of National Convention, 1792—Captain of the Orient, killed, with his son, at battle of Aboukir, 1 Aug. 1798.

Casa-Bianca, Count Raphael de, general,—b. at Vescovato, Corsica, 27 Nov. 1738—in France, 1770-2—Lieutenant-colonel, 1779—commander in French army, 1789-1812—Chevalier of St Louis, 1814—member of Upper Chamber on return of Napoleon, 1815—restored to the peerage, 21 Nov. 1819—b. at Bastia, 28 Nov. 1825.


Casalanzio, Joseph de, —b. at Perita, Aragon, 1556—estabishes at Rome the Pauline Congregation, 1617—b. at Rome, 25 Aug. 1643—canonized by Clement XIII., 1757.

Casale, in Piedmont,—taken from the Spaniards, 1640—sold to France by Duke of Monmouth, 1681—taken by the allies, 1695—but recovered by the French: taken by king of Sardinia, 1706—by the French, 1745—retaken, 1746—by French, 1796.

Casali, Giovanni Battista, antiquary,—fl., about 1640. De profanis et sacris veterum ritibus, 1644-5—De veteribus sacris Christianorum ritibus, 1647—De urbis ac Romanorum antiqua splendori, 1650.

Casali, Giuseppe, numismatist, f.e.,—b. at Rome, 1744—b. there, 4 May 1797. De duobus Lacocedemoniis nummis ad Hev. San-Clementum epistola, 1793—Lettera su una antiqua terra detta trovata in Palestina, nell' anno 1793, 1794—Conjecturas de num
micales prives inscriptis, &c., 1797.

Casalina, Lucia, painter,—b. at Bologna, 1677—b., 1762.

Casan, [Kasan.]

Casanata, Girolamo, Cardinal,—b. at Naples, 13 Jun. 1620—Chamberlain to Innocent X.,
Casanata—Casmir IV.


Casanata Library,—founded at Rome, 1700.

Casanova, François Joseph, painter,—b. in London, 1747—goes to Paris, spring 1751—at Dresden, 1752—member of Academy of Painting, Paris, 28 May 1763—settles at Vienna, about 1783 (1785)—d. at Brühl, near Vienna, Mar. 1805, 8 Jul. 1802.*

*a Jai.  
*b Biog. Univ.


Casati, Paolo, Jesuit, mathematician,—b. at Piacentia, 1617—returns from Sweden, 1652—d. at Parma, 22 Dec. 1707.

Cas-Tilly, Don Francesco Xavier Erhard de Tilly de l'Arc de Parades, Marquis de, admiral,—b., 1712—serves in the navy, 1727—92—Director-general of the fleets, 1792—Captain-general of the naval forces, 1794—d. at Carthage, 11 Dec. 1795.


Cascales, Francesco, historian,—b., about 1620? Discursos historicos de la ciudad de Cartagena, 1758—Tables poéticas, 1617—Discursos historicos de la muy noble y muy leal ciudad de Marcell y su reino, 1624.

Cassellius, A., jurist,—b. refuses to aid illegal proceedings of the trimvirs, 41.


a Rees Cyc.  
*b Chaikes.

Caselius, (Chessel,) Johann,—b. at Göttingen, 1533—goes to Italy, 1562—Prof. Philosophy and Eloquence, Rostock, 1560—second visit to Italy, 1566—Prof. Philosophy, Helmstedt, 1589—1613—d. there, 9 Apr. 1613.

Casenave, Antoine de, statesman,—b. at Lambaye, 9 Sep. 1763—deputy to the Convention, 1792—re-elected to Council of Five Hundred, 1799—secretary of the Corps Législatif, 7 Mar. 1800—5, and 1810—15—Deputy to Chamber of Representatives, 1815—d. at Paris, 27 Apr. 1818.


Casim,—conquers Sind from Raja Dahir, (92, A. H.) 711—to put to death, 714.

Casmir I., the Peaceful, King of Poland,—succeeds his father Mieczislaus II., under the regency of his mother, 1034—she flies with him to Saxony, 1036* end of 1037—recalled and crowned, 1041—d., 28 Nov. 1059.

*a Biog. Univ.  
b Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Casmir II., the Just, King of Poland,—b. 1151—succeeds on deposition of Mieczislaus III., his brother, 1177—d., 4 May 1194.

Casmir III., the Great, King of Poland,—b., 1309—elected on death of Vladislaus Loketek, 1333—recognizes as successor his nephew Louis of Hungary, 1339—invases Silesia, 1343—defeats the Tatars on the Vis- tula, 1344—defeats king of Bohemia who besieged Cracow, 1345—publishes his code, 1347—founders Univ. of Cracow, 1364—subdues part of Lithuania, 1366—d., 8 Nov. 1370.

Casmir IV., King of Poland,—b., 29 Nov. 1427—elected, 1445—elected again, 1446—crowned at Cracow, 26 Jun. 1447—sends the Poles against the Teutonic Knights, 1454—66—acquires Pomerania and part of Prussia by
CASSIMIR V. — CASSEL.

Cassim, Giovanni, painter, sculptor, — b. at Cassa, 1511 — d. at Miranda, 1591.

Cassano, Giovanni Francesco, painter, — b. at Cassano, 1561 — d. at Venice, 1659 — d. in London, Court painter to Queen Anne, 1713.


[287] — B. — at Florence, about 1585 — b. at Bologna, about 1465 — captured by the Turks, 1527 — receives the poetical laurel from Clement VII., 1527 — charged with reform of Academy at Bologna, 1525 — b. there, about 1532.


Bibliotheca arabico-hispana escurialensis, g.c., 1790-70.


Cassana, Giovanni Francesco, painter, — b. at Cassana, 1511 — d. at Miranda, 1591.

Cassana, Niccolo, (Nicolatto) painter, — b. at Venice, 1659 — d. in London, Court painter to Queen Anne, 1713.

Cassander, George, theologian. — b. near Bruges, 1515 — d. 3 Feb. 1566. De officio pietatis, g.c., * in hoc dissidio religiosis, 1561 — Consultatio de artificio fidei, 1565.

Cassandreia. — Potiadea.


Cassard, Jacques, — b. at Nantes, 1672 — accompanies Pointis to Carthage, 1697 — defeats English fleet near Scilly Isles, Sep. 1708 — envoy to the Porto, 1711 — embarks at Toulon for Portuguese colonies in the West Indies, Mar. 1712 — imprisoned by Cardinal de Fleury in the Castle of Ham, 1726-40 — d. there, 1740.


Cassation, Court of, — at Paris, established, 1790.


Cassel. (Montecassell) in Flanders, — sacked by the Northern, 935 — Philip I. of France defeated by Robert-le-Frison, Count of Holland, at, 20 Feb. 1071 — taken by Philip Augustus, and retaken by Flemings, 1213 — taken by Robert of Artois, 1297 — burnt, 1311 — Philip VI. of France defeats the revolted Flemings at, 23 or 24 Aug. 1328 — seized by the English,
under Bp of Norwich, 1383—retaken and pillaged by Clisson, soon after; pillaged and burnt by Louis XI., 1477—the Prince of Orange defeated by the Duke of Orleans at, 11 Apr. 1677—ceded to France by treaty of Nimoghen, 1678—captured by Prince Frederick of Brunswick, 1762.

Cassel, François Pierre, botanist, &c.,— Prof. Natural History and Botany, Ghent, 1818-21—b. there, 1821. Skizzen für Zoologie, 1808—Versuch über die naturalten Familen, 1808—Morphoniana botanica, 1820.

Cassel, Hesse. [Hesse-Cassel.]

Cassella, Giuseppe, astronomer,—b. at Naples, about 1760—b. there, 1808.


Cassipin. b Dom Rivet. c Bailet.


Cassini, Jacques, astronomer,—b. at Paris, 18 Feb. 1677—member of Academy of Sciences, 1694—F.R.S., 1696—continues, with his father, measurement of meridian as far as Canigou, 1701—Astronomer Royal, Paris, 1712—completes the meridian to Dunkirk, 1718—superintends measurement of longitude from Brest to Strasbourg, 1733—b. at Thury, 16 Apr. 1756. De la grandeur et de la figure de la terre, 1720—Tables astronomiques, 1740.


* Smith’s Diet. b Clinton.

Cassiterides, (Tin Islands.)—[B.C.—] mentioned by Herodotus, about 410. c.

Cassito, Lodovico Vincenzo, theologian, antiquary,—b. at Bonito, 1765—b, 1 Mar. 1822.

Cassius Agrippa, theologian,—fl. about 460.

Cassius Avidius, carries on war with Parthia, 163-5—serves on the Danube, about 166—quells insurrection in Egypt, 170—governor of Eastern Provinces; has correspondence with Faustina; claims the empire, May 175—assassinated, Aug. 175.

Cassius Longinus, C,—[B.C.—]questor to Crassus in Parthian war, 53—pro-questor, defeats Parthians, in Antioch, 52-51—tribun. plic. joins Pompey, 49—commands fleet of Pompey in the Hellespont, 48—surrenders to Caesar, and is pardoned, 48—studies at Rome, 46—retires to Ibrundusium, 45—prator peregrinus, 44—consul against Caesar, kills him, Mar. 44—goes to Syria, after Jul. 44—defeated Dabellata and is master of Syria, 43—joins Brutus at Sardis, beginning 42—defeated by Antony at Philippi, and kills himself, 42.

Cassius Longinus, C, jurispr., governor of Syria, under Claudius, 50—banished by Nero, 66—recalled by Vespasian, 70.


Cassius Longinus, L,—Consul with M. Vinicius, (783, A. u. c.) 30—proconsul in Asia, 40.

Cassius Longinus, Q,—[B.C.—]—praetor urb., 167—Consul with A. Manlius Torquatus, (399, A. u. c.) 164—b., 164.

Cassius Longinus, Q,—[B.C.—]—questor to Pompey in Hither Spain, 54—trib. plic. with Antony, 49—joins Caesar, 6 Jan.—accompanies Caesar to Spain, 49—puts down conspiracy at Corduba, and engages in civil war, 48—escapes from Spain and is drowned, 47.

Cassius Longinus Ravilla, L,—[B.C.—]—trib. plic., proposes the lex tabellaria, 137—Consul
with L. Cornelius Cinna, (627, 8. u. c.) 127—
censor with Cn. Servilius Caspio, 125—investi-
gator of incest of Licinia, Marcia, 261, 113.
Cassius Longina Varus, C., — [8 C]—Consul
with M. Terentius Varro Lucullus, proposes the
lex Terentia Cassia, (681, 8. u. c.) 73—defected
by Spartacus near Mutina, 72—put to death by
Hannibal, 43.
Cassius Parmenianis, — [8 C]—joins in a
conspiracy against Caesar, 44—joins Antony, 36—
put to death by Octavius, about 39.
Cassius Viscellinus, Sp., — [8 C]—Consul
with Opius Verginius Tricostus, conquers the
Cominius Auruncus, makes a league with the
Latins, (261,) 493—Consul with Proculus Ver-
ginius Tricostus Rufus, makes a league with the
Hercules, carries first agrarian law, (208,) 486—
accused of treason, and put to death, 485.
Cassivelaunus, British chief, — [8 C]—
defeated by Caesar, summer 54.
Cassova, — Amarath I. defects army of the
Christian at, (270, A. D.) 1590.
Castaglione (Castiglione) Giuseppe, anti-
quary, poet, &c., — Governor of Coreno, 1598
— at Rome, 1616.
Castagno, Andrea del, painter, — at Tusc.
eany, 1590—employed in Cathedral of Florence,
1444 seq.— at Florence, 19 Aug. 1457.
Castaigne, Edme Samuel, — at Alencon,
1796—M. D., Paris, Jul. 1821—extorts 100,000
fr. from Auguste Ballet, for suppression of a
forged will, Oct. 1822—poisons him, 30 May
1823—executed at Paris, 6 Dec. 1823.
Castalian, Sébastien, theologian, — at
Dauphiny, 1515—introduced to Calvin at
Strasburg, 1540—Prof. Humanity, Geneva,
1541-4—banished from Geneva, goes to Basel,
1544—Prof. Greek there, 1544-6— at Basel,
20 Dec. 1546.— De hecatombe variorum senten-
tiae, 1554—Colloquia sacra, 1545—Mones lati-
nuus, 1546.
Castaneda, (Castaneda, Castaneda,) Fernan-
ando Lopez de, historian— at, about 1500-60.
Historia de descobrimento e Conquista da India
por los Portuguese, 1552-61.
Castanos, don Francisco Xavier de, Duke
of Baylen, general, — at Madrid, about
1756; 1753 — enters the army, 1768—Lieute-
nant-general, 1784—defeats the French under
Duport at Baylen, 22 Jul. 1808—defeated by
the French at Tudela, Nov. 1808—General-in-
chief of a division, 1811—distinguishes himself
at Vittoria, 21 Jan. 1813—Duke of Baylen,
1513—Captian-general of Catalonia, 1814—
again, 1813—called to the Council of State,
1825— in retirement, 1823—33—guardian to
Queen Isabella, 1843—Grand Cordon of the
Legion of Honour, by Louis Philippe, 1844—
senator, 1845— at Madrid, 24 Sep. 1852.
Castel, Louis Bertrand, mathematician, — at
Montpellier, 11 Nov. 1688—enters Order of
Traité de la pesanteur universelle, 1724 —
Mathématique universelle, 1728—Optique des
couleurs, 1740.
Castel, René Richard Louis, poet, botanist,
— at Vire, in Normandy, 6 Oct. 1758—enters
Coll. Louis le Grand, Paris, 1770—member of
Legislative Assembly, 1791—Prof. Rhetic,
Coll. Louis le Grand, (Imperial Lyceum,) 1798
— Inspector-General of the Univ., Speyer,
1802— at Rheims, 1832. Volume des Plantes, 1792—
Forêt de Fontainebleau, 1805— with Paprins,
Sonnnini, &c., Cours complet d'histoire naturelle,
1790-1802— Lettres, 1834.
Castelli, Edmund, orientalist, — at Cam-
bridge, 1666—enters Cambridge Univ.,
1621—chaplain to the king, Prof. Arabic,
Cambridge, 1666—prebendary of Canterbury,
1668— at Bedfordshire, 1685. Lexicon hept-
tagloton, 1669.
Castella, in Spain,— General Suchet defeated
by the allies at, 13 Apr. 1813.
Castella, Rodolphe de, general,— enters
French army, 1723—serves in campaigns on the
Rhine and in Flanders, 1742—Maréchal de
Camp, 1748— Colonel, 1756—Grand Cross of
St Louis, 1769— at, 1775.
Castellamare, in Naples,— (Stabiae)—sacked
by the army, 1461—by Duke of Guise, 1654—
excavations at, 1745.
Castellane, Antoine Louis, painter, architect,
antiquary,— at Montpellier, 1772—member of
Institute, Apr. 1815— at Paris, 2 Apr.
1838. Lettre sur la Morée, &c., 1808— in
Grèce, &c., 1811— T. Italie, 1819—Mours, usages,
costume des Ottomans, &c., 1812.
Castellane, Esprit Victor Elisabeth Boni-
face, Count de, Marshal of France,— at
1804—noble de camp to Count Lobau in Spain,
1807—distinguishes himself at Eckmühl, 22
Apr. 1809— at Wagram, 6 Jul. 1809—receives
cross of Legion of Honour, 1810—takes part in
expedition of Russia, 1812—distinguishes him-
self at the Beresina, 26 Nov. 1812—receives
cross of St Louis, officer of Legion of
Honour, 1815—Maréchal de Camp, serves in
Spain, 1824—27— at siege of Antwerp, Nov. to
Dec. 1832— Lieutenant-general, 9 Jan. 1833—raised to
the peerage, Oct. 1837—serves in Algeria, end of
1837 to Mar. 1838— commander of Rouen,
1847— of Lyons, 1851—Marshal of France,
about 1854— at Lyons, 16 Sep. 1862.
Castellanus, (Pierre Duchâtel ou Châtelain,) anti-
quary, physician, — at Flanders, 5 Mar.
1585— Prof. Greek, Louvain, 1616, 1609—
M. D., 1618— at, 23 Feb. 1632. Ludus, 1616—
Eortologion, 1617—Vite illustrium medi-
corum, 1618.
* Biog. Univ.
** Rees’ Cyc.
Castellanus, (Châtelain, George.)
Castellesi, Adriano, (Castellous, Castellus,) CARDINAL, miscellaneous writer,— envoy from
Innocent VIII. to Scotland, 1488—agent of
Henry VIII. at court of Rome, before 1503—
Bp of Hereford, 1503—Cardinal, by Alexander
VI., 1503-4—Bp of Bath and Wells, 1504—
takes part in conspiracy against Leo X., and
flies from Rome; at, 1518. De sermone
latino, 1513—De vera philosophia, 1507.
* Chacon.
Castelli, (Castello), Bartolomeo, physician,
CASTELLI—CASTILE.


Castelli, Benedetto, mathematician,—b. at Brescia, 1577—Prof. of Mathematics, Pisa, 1615—Prof. of Mathematics, Rome, 1625—there, 1644. *Della misura dell’acqua corrente*, 1638, 1628—Dimostrazioni geometriche, &c., 1628.

a Biog. Univ. b Ersch and Gruber.

Castelli, (Castello,) Bernardo, painter,—b. near Genoa, 1557—b. 1629.

Castelli, (Castello,) Giovanni Battista, painter,—b. at Monza, 1527—b. 1549—b. 1637.

a Ersch and Gruber.


Castello, (Castello, Castelli,) Gio-Battista, (II Bergamasco,) painter,—b. at Bergamo, about 1500—invited to Spain by Philip II., 1567—b. at Madrid, about 1570?


Castelnau, Michel de, Sieur de la Mauris-sièr, diplomate,—b. in Tournai, about 1520—serves under Brissac in Picardy, about 1553—attaches himself to Francis of Lorraine, Grand Prince of France, and returns to France, 1557—employed on embassies to Mary Stuart, to Queen Elizabeth, to princes of Germany, &c., 1557—contributes to election of Pope Pius IV., summer 1559—contributes to the Conspiracy of Amboise, Mar. 1560—accompanies Queen Mary to Scotland, Aug. 1561—attempts to make peace between her and Queen Elizabeth, 1561—returns to France, 1562—taken prisoner by the Protestants, but soon exchanged, 1562—serves at siege of Rouen, Sep. to Oct. 1562—distinguishes himself at Dreux, Dec. 1562—repairs a plot of Condé and Coligny to carry off the Royal Family, but is not believed, 1567—made governor of Dijiez and commander of a company by Catherine de’ Medici, 1568—takes part in battles of Jarnac, Mar.—and Moncontour, Oct. 1569—ambassador to England, Germany, and Switzerland, 1572—again to England, 1574—declares against the League and is deprived of his government, obtains confidence of Henry IV., 1580—d. at Joinville, 1592. Mémoires, 1621—complete, 1731.

Castelnau, Raimond de, troubadour,—b., about 1274.*


Castelnaudary, in France,—defeat of Raymond VI., Count of Toulouse, and the Count of Poix, by Simon de Montfort, 1211—burnt by the English, 1255—the Duke of Montmorency defeated and made prisoner by Marshal Schomburg, 1 Sep. 1632.


Casti, Giovann-Battista, poet, &c.—b. at Prato in Tuscany, 1721—goes to Vienna, 1769—to St Petersburg, 1778—settles at Florence, 1789, after 1796—goes to Paris, 1798—b. there, 16 Feb. 1804, 1803. Gli Animali parlanti, 1802—Novelle galanti, 1793—Il Ter Giuli, 1762.

a Biog. Univ. b Engl. Crc. c Ersch and Gruber.

Castiglione, taken by the allies, 1701—defeat of Imperialists by the French, 1706—Napoleon defeats General Wurmser at, 5 Aug. 1796.


a Biog. Univ. b Rees’ Crc. c Ersch and Gruber.

Castiglione, Giovanni Benedetto, (II Grecchetto,) painter, engraver,—b. at Genoa, 1616—d. at Mantua, 1670.

Castile, (Castilla,) in Spain,—after the death of Garcia, the last Count, is reunited to the kingdom of Navarre, 1028—erected into a kingdom, for Ferdinand, son of the king of Navarre, 1033—Ferdinand defeats Bermuda III. of Leon, and reunites Castile and Leon, 1037—[Ferdinand I.], his son, Sancho II., succeeds him in Castile, 1065—he carries on war with Alfonso VI. of Leon, 1067—defeats him and seizes Leon, 1070—seizes Galicia, 1071—on his death, at siege of Zamorn, the kingdom is reunited to Leon, under Alfonso VI., Oct. 1072—his daughter, Urraca, succeeds, with her husband Alfonso VII., 1109—war between Urraca and Alfonso. Urraca convokes an assembly at Burgos to decide respecting her marriage, 1113—the marriage declared void by the Papal legate, 1114—on death of Urraca, Alfonso Raimond, (VIII. or II.),(king of Galicia since 1112), 1126—he marries Berengaria of Barcelona, 1128—assists Ramirez of Aragon and Garcia-Ramirez of Navarre, against the Moors, 1134—gets himself crowned Emperor of Spain, 1135—receives Louis VII. of France at Burgos, 1154—victories over the Almohades, 1157—b. 21 Aug., 1157—the kingdoms separated: succeeded in Castile by his son, Sancho III., 1157—his son, Alfonso III. (VIII. or IX.), succeeds, Aug. 1159—succeeded by his son, Henry I., 1197—Ferdinand III. the Holy, Aug. 1217—the kingdoms of Castile and Leon reunited: his son, Alfonso X. the Wise, 1252—succeeded by his son, Sancho IV. the Great, 1284—by treaty with Philip the Fair of France, resigns Murcia to the sons of Don Ferdinand, 13 Jul. 1289—\ the princes refuse to ratify it: war with the


Castilebar, in Ireland,—Generals Lake and Hutchinson defeated by General Humbert, 27 Aug. 1798.


Castor Philoromaeus, grammarian, rhetorician,—b., about 125-45, a. 150.

Castro, Antonio, painter,—b. at Madrid, 1625—b. 1699.


Castries, Charles Eugène Gabriel de la Croix, Marquis de, Marshal of France,—b., 25 Feb. 1727—commands in Germany, 1757-8—distinguishes himself at Clостercamp, 1760—Marshal, 1783—deputy to Assembly of Notables, 1787—emigrates, 1790—d. at Wolfenbuttel, 11 Jan. 1801.

Castrioto, George. [Sinderbeg.]

Castro, Alverez Gomez de, miscellaneous writer,—b. in diocese of Toledo, 1521—a. 1544—Prof. Rhetoric and Greek, Toledo; d. there, 17 Sep. 1586—a. 1580. [Idyllia, 1558—De resbus gestis Francisci Ximenei, 1569.

Castro, Cristoval Vaca de,—Governor of Peru, by Charles V., 1541—defeats, captures, 19.
and beheads Almagro, 1542 — arrested by the new viceroy, 1544—b., 1548.


Castro, Gabriel Pereira de, poet,—b. at Braga, 1571—b., 1632. *Ulysses,* (Lisbon ed. 1626.)

Castro, Guilher (Gislen) de, dramatist,—b. at Valencia, 1580, *a., 1589, 6, 1567,—member of the *Nocturnos,* 1591—assists Lopez at festival of canonization of San. Isidro, 1620—b., about 1630, *a., 1626, b., 1631.* 

*Comedias,* 1614—b. *Biog. Univ.* 

1. B. *Meier, Conv.-Lex.*
2. De Tiernor.

Castro, Ines de. [Ines de Castro.]

Castro, Joao de,—b. at Lisbon, 7 Feb. 1500 — serves in expedition to the Red Sea, 1540—governor of the Indies, 1545—b. at Orouz, 6 Jun. 1548.


Castro, Paul de, jurist,—Prof. Law, Padua, before 1429—b. there, about 1436,* a. 1447, or 1457, b. *Commentar. super codicem,* ge, 1527— *Singularia,* 1596—*Responsoria,* 1607.

1. Rees C. Yce. 
2. Erasch and Gruber.


Castro, Stefano Rodriguez de, physician,—b. at Lisbon, about 1559—Prof. at Univ. of Pisa, about 1615—b., 1637. *De meteoris Microcosmi,* 1621—De complexum morborum tractatus, 1624—*Qua ex quibus,* 1627—*Commentaria in Hippocrate de alimento,* 1635—*Medicee consutationes,* 1644—*De animatis Microcosmi,* 1661.

Castruccio-Castranca, Guideline Chief,—b. at Luccha, about 1233 — visits England, about 1303 — returns to Italy, 1313 — chief of republic of Lucca, 1316—defeats Florentine army at Alto Pescio, Sep. 1325 — accompanies Emperor Louis of Bavaria to Rome, 1327—Count Pala
tine, 1328—b. 2 Sep. 1328.


De Rossi.

Catalan Grand Company,—formed and led by Roger di Flor, enter the service of the Emperor Andronicus the Elder, Sep. 1303 — in winter quarters at Cycziax, 1303—4 — obtain victories over the Turks and raise siege of Philadelphia, summer 1304—besiege Magnesia unsuccessfully, 1305 — winter at Gallipoli, 1305—6 — fortify themselves there, spring 1306 —assassination of Roger at Adrianople, 4 Apr. 1306 — defeat Imperial forces at Apros; pass into Greece, 1306 — enter service of the Duke of Athens, 1310 — defeat Walter de Briegne, Duke of Athens, in the battle of the Cephissus, 15 Mar. 1311 — victory of Attica, 1311 — finally defeated by Philes, near Bizy, 1311.

Catalogues of New Books,—first published by Willer of Augsburg, about 1554.

Catalonia, (*Cataluia,*) — occupied by the Goths and Alans, about 470 — by the Moors, 712—conquered by Charles the Great, 788—subject to Counts of Barcelona, 801—annexed to Aragon, on marriage of Raymond Berenger with Petronilla of Aragon, 1137 — rebels against Pedro III., 1277 and 1283 — against Juan II., 1460—submits to France, 1640 — becomes province of Spain, by Treaty of the Pyrenees, 1659 —supports Archduke Charles in War of the Succession, 1705 — deprived of its cortes and liberties by Philip V., 1714 — occupied by the French, 1805—13 — scene of civil war, 1823.


1. Erasch and Gruber. 
2. Grote. 
3. Dufresney. 
5. Smith's Diet.

Cataneo, Girolamo, architect, engineer. *Opera nuova di fortificare,* ge., 1564.


Catania. [Catana.]

*De Rossi.*
Catani, Damiano, admiral,—takes Nicosa, Cyprus, 16 Jan. 1373.

Catanzaro, in Italy,—partly destroyed by earthquake, 1783—republican insurrection at, 8 May 1870.

Cateau-Cambresis,—Peace of, between England, France, and Spain, signed, 2 Apr. 1559.


Catesby, Robert,—takes part in insurrection under Earl of Essex, Feb. 1601—originates the Gunpowder Plot, 1605—shot, while attempting insurrection in Worcestershire, 8 Nov. 1605.

Catherine Hall, Cambridge,—founded by Dr. Robert Wodelake, 1473.

Catherine, St. of Bologna,—b. at Bologna, 1413—b. 9 Mar. 1463—canonized by Benedict XIII., 1724. Libretto composto da una beata religios, del corpo de Cristo, about 1474.

Catherine, St. of Genoa,—b. at Genoa, 1448—b., 14 Sep. 1510—canonized by Clement XII., 1737.

Catherine, St. of Siena,—b. at Siena, 1347—enters the Order of Sisters of St. Dominic, 1365—attaches herself to the party of Urban VI., 1378—b., 29 Apr. 1380—canonized by Pius II., 1461. Opere della serazion S. Caterina, 1707-21.

Cathcart, Sir George, general,—b. in London, 15 May 1784—enters the army, 1810—present with the grand army in campaigns of 1812-14—aide-de-camp to Wellington, 1815—at Quatre-Bras and Waterloo, Jun. 1815—serves in Canada, 1837-44—Deputy-lieutenant of the Tower, 1846—Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, 1852—terminates the Kaffir war; General of Division, sent to the Crimea, 1854—killed at Inkermann, 5 Nov. 1854. Commentaries on the Campaigns of 1813 and 1814, 1850.


Catherine of Aragon, Queen of England,—marries Arthur, Prince of Wales, 14 Nov. 1501—death of Arthur, 2 Apr. 1502—betrothed to Henry, Prince of Wales, under dispensation by Pope Julius II. of 13 Mar. 1504,—protest of Henry against the betrothal, 27 Jun. 1505—marries Henry VIII., 3 Jun. 1509—crowned with her husband, 24 Jun. 1509—the king ceremony in Paris, with her, 1524—commission appointed by the pope to inquire into the lawfulness of the marriage, 1527—a new commission to Wolsey and Campegio, Jun. 1528—appears before legates, and is declared contumacious, 18 and 21 Jun. 1529—the affair referred to Rome by bull of 15 Jul. 1529—obtains inhibition from the pope against further proceedings, autumn 1529—another, Mar. 1530—opinions of the Universities sent to the pope, 15 Jul. 1530—and laid before parliament, 30 Mar. 1531—refuses to withdraw her appeal, Jun. 1531—finally leaves the king, mid. Jul. 1531—takes up her residence at Ampthill, summer 1532—court at Dunstable opens, 10 May 1533—refuses to appear, and is pronounced contumacious; her marriage pronounced void by Cranmer, 23 May 1533—protests against the sentence, and refuses title of Princess Dowager a few days later; the sentence reversed by the pope, 12 Jul. 1533—removes to Kimbolton, Oct. 1535—b. at Kimbolton, 7 Jan. 1536.

* Froude.  b Lingard.


Catherine de Medici, Queen of France,—b. at Florence, 1519—marries Henry (II.) of France, at Marseilles, 1533—Henry succeeds to the throne, 1547—he dies, 1559—Regent on accession of Charles IX., 1560—permits conference of Poissy to be held, 1571—grants freedom of worship to the Protestants, 1572—counsels the massacre of St. Bartholomew, of Aug. 1572—Regent on death of Charles IX. till return of Henry III., Oct. 1574 to Jan. 1575—b. at Blois, 5 Jan. 1589.


Catherine I., Empress of Russia,—b., about 1689—captured by Tcheremetof, in Livonia, 20 Aug. 1702—becomes mistress of Peter the Great; marries him secretly, 1707—accompanies him in Turkish war, 1711—crowned as successor of her husband, 7 May 1724—succeeds to the throne, Jan. 1725—founds Russian Academy of Sciences, 1725—b., 27 May 1727.

Catherine II., Empress of Russia, (Sophia Augusta of Anhalt-Zerbst,)—b. at Stettin, 12 May 1729—marries Charles Peter Ulric, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, 1 Sep. 1745—he becomes
Catherine, St. Order of, Russia,—instituted by Peter I., 1714.


Catholic Emancipation, in United Kingdom,—bill for, brought in by Mr. (Sir E.) Peel, 10 Mar. 1829—read a second time, 18 Mar.—third time, and passed by Commons, 30 Mar.—read first time by Lords, 31 Mar.—second time, 4 Apr.—third time, and passed, 10 Apr.—receives royal assent, 13 Apr. [Roman Catholites.]

Catilina, L. Sergius,—[BC]—about 109—partisan of Sulla, 82—quarrel, about 77—legatus to Scribonius Curio in Macedonia, 75—praeator, 68 (67)—proprietor in Africa, 67—dis-appointed of consulate, forms a conspiracy, end of 66—acquited on trial for oppression in his province, 65—for share in Sulla's prosecution, spring 64—begins his great conspiracy, Jun. 64—candidate for consulate, 63—denounced by Cicero, 8 Nov. 63—leaves Rome; killed in battle, beginning 62. [Catilinan War.]

Catilinarian War,—[BC]—first meeting of Catilines and conspirators, beginning Jun. 64—Cicero fails to obtain the consulship, 64—troops levied under superintendence of C. Manlius, 63—Cicero accuses Catiline in the senate, 21 Oct. 63—dictatorial power given to the consuls, 22 Oct. 63—Catiline again unsuccessful at consular election, 63—meeting of the conspirators at the house of M. Porcius Læca, night of 6-7 Nov. 63—the senate assembled by Cicero, who delivers his first oration against Catiline, 8 Nov.—Catiline refused a hearing, quits Rome in the night, 8 Nov.—Cicero assembles the people in the forum, delivers his second oration, 9 Nov.—Catiline and Manlius declared public enemies: arrest of Allobrogesians with documents of the conspirators on the Milvian Bridge, night of 3 Dec.—arrest of Lentulus, Cæthegus, &c., in the Temple of Concord, 4 Dec.—Cicero delivers his third oration in the forum, 4 Dec.—debate in the senate respecting punishment of the conspirators, Cicero's fourth oration delivered, and sentence of death passed, 5 Dec.—Lentulus and his accomplices strangled in prison, night of 5 Dec.—Catiline endeavours to pass into Gaul, is intercepted by Metellus Celer; the consul Antonius sent against him, Catiline defeated and killed by M. Petreius, early in 62.


Cato, L. Porcius,—[BC]—Consul with Cn. Pompeius Strabo, (665, A. u. C.) 89—killed in battle against the Marsi, 89.

Cato, M. Porcius,—[BC]—Consul with Q. Marcus Rex, (636, A. u. C.) 118—B., 118.


Cato, M. Porcius Licinius, jurist,—[BC]—engaged in military service, 173-168 B. praetor, 152.

Cato, M. Porcius Ucetius,—[BC]—b., 95—serves in war with Spartacus, 72, 73—tribunus militum, serves in Macedonia, 67—brings Athenodorus from Pergamus; quaestor, 65—visits Delphi; trib. pleb., 63—takes possession of Cyprus for Rome, 58-57—settles affairs of Byzantium; unsuccessful candidate for praetorship, 55—praetor, 54—unsuccessful candidate for consulate, 52—at Dyrrachium with Pompey, 49—goes to Cyrene, 48—joins Scipio and the Pompeians, spring 47—kills himself at Utica, 46.

Cato Street Conspiracy, The,—formed by Thistlewood and others, to murder the cabinet ministers, 20 Feb. 1820—arrest of several conspirators, 24 Feb.—and of Thistlewood, 25 Feb.—execution of Thistlewood and four others, 1 May.
Cato, Valerius, — [B C]:—grammatrian, poet, —fl., about 81.a


Cattani di Diaceotto, Francesco, philosopher,—b. at Florence, 16 Nov. 1446—d. there, 1522. Opera, 1563.

Cattaro, in Dalmatia,—submits to Venice, 1420—earthquake at, 1563 and 1667—ceded to Austria by Treaty of Campo Formio, 1797—ceded to France at Peace of Pressburg, 1805—held by Russians, from 4 Mar. 1806—given up to France by Treaty of Tilsit, Jul. 1807—captured by allies, 16 Oct. 1813—given up to Austria, by Treaty of Vienna, 1815—revolts, 1839—reduced, Jan. 1850.


Cattermole, George, painter,—b. in Norfolk, 1800—member of Society of Painters in Watercolours, 1833—resigns, 1851,a 1853—b, 24 Jul. 1868. a Atheneum. b Engl. Cye.


Cattulins, Aco,—Consul with Upius Linenius, (1102, A. U. C.) 349.

Cattulins, Q. Fabius,—Consul with M. Flavins After, (883, A. U. C.) 130.

Cattullus, C. Valerius, poet,—[B C]—b. at Verona, 87—d., after 47.


Catus Decianus,—procurator of Britain, provokes the revolt under Boudicca, and escapes to Gaul, 61,a 62.c a Clinton.


Catus, Sex. Ælius Petus,—[B C]—Consul with T. Quinctius Flamininus, (506, A. U. C.) 158.


Caucasus, The,—Military line of, North, fixed by Catherine II., 1777—first Russian settlement in, about 1766. [Circassia, Cossacks, Georgia, &c., Schamyl.]

Cauche, François, traveller,—visits Madagascar, 1638-41.

Cauchon, Pierre, Bp of Beauvais,—driven from his See, 1429—condemns Joan of Arc, 30 May 1431—b. 1443—excommunicated by Calixtus III., between 1455-58.


Caudine Forks, (Furuido Caudine,) in Samnium,—[B C]—the Romans surrender to the Samnites and pass under the yoke, 321.

Caudinius, [Lentulus.]


Caulliac, L., Chief of (Fridol de) surgon,—physician to Clement VI., 1348—to Urban V., 1362. Chirurgia tractatus septem eun anti-doteis, 1363.

Caumont. [Force, la.]

Causs, Salomon de, architect, engineer,—b. in Normandy, about 1600—d., 1630. Perspective, &c., 1612—Raisons des forces mouvantes, 1615.

Causans, Joseph Louis Vincent de Mauléon de, mathematician,—b. at Avignon, about 1710—d., 1770. La vraie Géométrie, &c., 1754—Eclaircissements sur le peché originel, 1755.

Causin, Nicolas, Jesuit, confessor to Louis XIII.—b. at Troyes, 1583—enters Order of Jesuits, 1607—d. at Paris, 2 Jul. 1621.

CAUSTIC—CAYE.

Caustic Curve,—properties of, demonstrated by Teubnhausen, 1682.

Cautionary Towns, (Flashing, Briel, Ram- nevkens,)—pledged to Queen Elizabeth, Jul. 1538—delivered up to the Dutch by James I., 27 May 1616.

Cavecepi, Bartolomeo, sculptor,—b., about 1795. **Raccolta d'antica statue, noti, **1768-72.

Cavagnac, Jean Baptiste, statesman,—b. at Gordon, 1762—deputy to Convention, 1792— to Brest, May 1792—contributes, with Barras, to triumph of Convention, Sep. 1795—member of Council of Five Hundred, 1797—called to Naples, by Joseph Napoleon, 1806—Conseller of State; at Paris, Mar., 1815—retires to Brussels, 1816—d. there, 24 Mar. 1829.


Cavalca, Domenico,—b., Nov. 1342. **El tratto diotto, poegio lingua, 1472—Spezio di Croce, 1480—Fruitl della lingua, 1493.


Cavalcanti, Bartolomeo,—b. at Florence, 1503—d. at Padua, 9 Dec. 1622. **Trattati, **1555—Rettorica, 1559.


Cavalleri, Battista del, sculptor,—b., 1518—d., 1583.

Cavalleri, (Cavalleri,) Buona Ventura, mathematician,—b. at Milan, 1598—enters the Order of Jesuits, 1613—Prof. Mathematics, Bologna, 1729—d. there, 3 Dec. 1647. **Specchio notorio, **1647— **Directorium generale tronometricum, **1652—Geometria indivisibilibus continuorum nova quadam ratione promota, 1635— **Sfera astronomico, **1690.

Cavalleri, Giovanni Michele, Cardinal,—b., Abp Beneventum, 1701. **Galleria de's ummi pontifici, **1669.

Cavallerii, (Cavallerii,) Giovanni Battista, engraver,—b. in Brescia, about 1530—d. at Rome, 1597. **Antique statue urbis Rome, 1685-94— **Ecclesia militantis triumphus, **1585.

Cavalli, Francesco, musical composer,—b. at Venice, about 1600—called to Paris by Cardinal Mazarin, 1660—d., Apr. 1676.


Cavalli, Jacopo, orientalist,—b. at Verona, 1678—d. at Rome, 1758.


Cavallucci, Antonio, painter,—b. at Sermoneta, 1752—d. at Rome, 1795.

Cavanilles, Antonio Jose, botanist,—b. at Valencia, 16 Jan., 1745—accompanies Spanish ambassador to Paris, 1777—Director of Royal Garden, Madrid, 1801—d. there, Aug., * May a 1804. **Monadelphie classic dissertations, 1785— **Icones et descriptions planctuum, **1791-9— **Observations sobre la historia natural, **1795—


Cavazza, Giovanni Battista, engraver,—b. at Bologna, 1620.

Cavazzza, Pietro Francesco, painter,—b. at Bologna, 1675—d. there, 14 Oct. 1733.

Cavazzi, Giovanni Antonio, missionary,—b. in Modena, about 1600—sent to Angola, 1654—returns to Rome, 1668—d. at Genoa, 1692. **Dissertatione dei tre regni de Congo, Mutamba, ed Angola, **1687.


Cave, William, theologian,—b. in Leicestershire, 30 Dec. 1637—enters Cambridge Univ., 1653—M.A., 1660—D.D., 1672—D.D., Ox-

Cavedon, Giacomo, painter, —b. near Modena, 1577—b. at Bologna, 1660. San Petronio and other saints, 1614.

Cavereac, Jean Novi de, —b. at Nismes, 6 Mar. 1713—b. 1782. La Vérité vengée, 1756—Apologie de Louis XIV., &c., 1758—Appel à la raison, texte publié contre les jésuites de France, 1762.

Cavellier, Robert. [Salle, La.]

Cavendish. [Devonshire, Newcastle, Dukes of.]


Cavendish, (Candidis,) Sir Thomas, maritime adventurer,—accompanies Sir R. Grenville to Virginia, about 1585—embarks for S. America, 22 Jul. 1586—enters Straits of Magellan, 6 Jan. 1587—returns to Plymouth after circumnavigation of the globe, 9 Sep. 1588. Knit, by Queen Elizabeth; embarks on second voyage, 6 Aug. 1591—b. at sea, 1593.

Cavendish, Sir William, Gentleman Usher to Card. Wolsey,—b. about 1505—attends Wolsey on his embassy to France, 1527—attends him at his death, Nov. 1530—enters service of Henry VIII., close of 1530—named one of the Commissioners for taking murderers of the Monasteries, 1536—one of the Auditors of Court of Augmentations, 1539—treasurer of the Chamber to the king, 1546—Knt, Easter Day 1546—Privy Councillor soon after: b., 1557. Life and Death of Cardinal Wolsey, 1607, 1667.


Cavino, Giovanni, engraver,—b., 1499—b., 1570.


Cawnpore, in Hindostan,—made British military cantonment, 1777. 1857: mutiny of the Sepoys at, the Europeans retire to the entrenchment, end of May—attack on the entrenchment by Nana Sahib, begins 7 Jun. —negociation between General Wheeler and the Nana for the removal of the Europeans to Allahabad, 25 Jun. —the boats tiored on by the Sepoys, 27 Jun. massacre of the women and children, their bodies thrown into the well, 15 Jul.—the magazine blown up by the Nana, 18 Jul.—taken possession of by General Havelock, 18 Jul.—General Windham attacked by the rebels at, 26-28 Nov.—arrival of Sir Colin Campbell, evening 28 Nov.—removal of the women and children, 1-3 Dec.—unsuccessful attack by the rebels, 5 Dec.—defeat of the rebels by Sir C. Campbell, 6 Dec.

Caxex, Eugenio, painter,—b. at Madrid, 1577—painer to the king, 1612—b., 1642. Lady Chapel, cathedral of Toledo, 1616.

Caxes, (Patricio, architect, painter,—in servise of Philip II. and Philip III., Spain, about 1500-1600.

CAJENNE—CELER.


Cayenne, S. America,— colony of France, about 1653, 1603, 1064 and 1633—held by the English, 1634—again occupied by the French, 1664—taken by English, 1667—by Dutch, 1672, 1676—recovered by France, 1674, 1675—taken by Portuguese, 1809—restored to France, 1814.


Cayot, Auguste, sculptor,—b. at Paris, 1667—member of Academy of Sculpture, 1717—b. 1717.


Cazali, (Casali,) Giovanni Vincenzio, sculptor, architect,—b. at Florence, about 1540—b. 1597.

Cazali, Giuseppe, antiquary,—b. 1746—b. at Rome, 4 May 1797.  Dissertations, 1793.


Ceadwalla.  [Wessex, Kingdom of.]

Cbean-Bermudez, Juan Augustin,—b. at Gijon, Asturias, 1749—accompanies Jovellanos to Madrid, 1778—b. at Madrid, 1834—b. 1829.  Diccionario historico de los mas ilustres Professores de las Bellas Artes en Espana, 1800—Descripción Artistica de la Catedral de Segovia, 1804—Carta sobre el Estilo, 8vo., de la Escuela Segoviana, 1805—Noticias de los Arquitectos y Arquitectura en Espana, 1829—Sumario de las antiguedades romanas que hoy en Espana, 8vo., 1831.


Cecawlin, Bretwald of England,—King of Wessex, 560—takes many towns in Gloucestershire, and becomes Bretwaldas, about 584—defeated by his brother Ceol and driven from his kingdom, 591—killed, 593—[Anglo-Saxon Kings of England.]

Ceba, Ansald, poet,—b. at Genoa, 1565—d. there, 1623.  Rime, 1611—Il Gonzaga, 1621—Il Cittadino repubblicano, 1617.

Cebes.  (Kebes,) moral philosopher,—[B.C.]

ft., about 400.

Cebornico, volcan in Mexico,—eruption begins, 22 Feb. 1870—continuing, 1 Apr.

Ceccato, Domenico Francesco, sculptor,—b. at Stiano, 1642—d. there, 1717.

Cecchi, Giovannia, poet,—fl. at Florence, about 1510-50.

Cecco d'Aeschi, (Francesco Stabili, )—b. at Ascoli, about 1527—Prof. Astrology, Bologna, 1532—5—burnt by the Inquisition at Florence, 1732—Aecria, 1476.


Cecil, Robert.  [Salisbury, Earl of.]

Cecil, William.  [Burleigh, Baron.]

Cecilia, St.,—martyred, 177—translation of her body, by Paschal I., 821—body discovered by Card. Sfontrati, 1599—crypt of, discovered by De Rossi, 1835—[b. De Rossi.

Cecryphaleia, (Kekryphaleia, )—[B.C.]

battle of, spring 458.  a. MULLER.


Cedrenus, Georgius, Byzantine historian,—fl. about 1050.

Cei, Francesco, poet,—fl. 1523.  Sonetti, capitolii, 8vo., 1503—b. 1507.


Celakowsky, Frantisek Ladislav, poet, philologist,—b. at Strakonice, 7 Mar. 1799—Prof. Bohemian language, Prague, before 1831—Prof. Slavonic literature, Breslau, 1842-8—Prof. Slavonic Philology, Prague, 1849—b. 5 Aug. 1857.

Celano, Lago.  [Fucinus.]

Celano, Thomas von, Franciscan,—keeper of the convenats of Worms, Montz, and Cologne, about 1221—living in 1250.

Celebes, Eastern Archipelago,—Portuguese settlement at Macassar, 1512—conquered by the Dutch, and the Portuguese expelled, 1660—conquered by the English, 1811—ceded to them by the Dutch, 1815—1816—Macassar declared a free port, 1846—Menado and Kema made free ports, 1849.


Celer,—joint commander in Persian war, 593—recovers Amida, and concludes peace with
Cabadés, 525—Consul with Venantium, (1261, A. u. c.) 508.


Cælesti, Andrea, painter,—b. at Venice, 1637—d. there, 1706.

Cæistine I., Bp of Rome,—succeeds Boniface I., Sep. 422—d., 432.

Cæistine II., Pope,—succeeds Innocent II., 26 Sep. 1143—d., 9 Mar. 1144.


Cæistine IV., Pope,—elected to succeed Gregory IX., Oct. 1241—d., before consecration, 17 or 18 Nov. 1241.


Cæsarius of Heisterbach, b. DuFraesnay.

Cæsarius, Order of,—found by Pierre de Moron, (Cæistine V.), 1274, 1264, 1254—suppressed in France by Pius VI., 1776—d.

Cæsareo, Cyn., b. Rome, c. 480.

Cæsareo, historian,—b. at Bergamo, about 1450—Historia quadripartita de Bergamo, &c., 1617.

Cæsarius, theologian,—publishes his doctrine, about 402, 409—goes to Carthage, is condemned and excommunicated by the Synod, 409, 412—the sentence confirmed by Innocent I., 416—declares orthodox by Zosimus, 417—Zosimus revokes his sentence and adheres to the condemnation of Cæsarius, 418—protected by Nestorius, about 430—unsuccessfully appeals to Council of Ephesus, 431.* Gieseler.


Cæsarius, Daniel, geographer. Speculum orbis terrarum, 1758.

Cæsarius, Solomon, physician,—b. at Zetz, 1679—d. 1700. Origines et antiquitates medic, 1701.


Some authorities. * Conv.-Lex.

Cælius, Andreas, astronomer,—b. at Upsala, 27 Nov. 1701—Prof. Astronomy there, 1730—travels in Germany, 1732—travels in Italy, 1733—goes to Paris, 1734—d., 25 Apr. 1744. Dissertatio de novo methodo dimetendi distantiarum solis a terra, 1730—Dissertatio de chronologia ecclesiastica, 1740—Dissertatio de origine artium mechan carcinam, 1739.


Cælius, Epicurean philosopher,—b., about 150.

Cælius, Aurelius (Anius) Cornelius, physician,—b., about 20 ?

Cælius, Juvenius, jurist,—b., about 75.

Cælius, L. Publius, Consul with C. Claudia Crispinus, (806, A. u. c.) 115—put to death for conspiracy by Adrian, 118.


Cælius, P. Juvenius, Consul with M. Pompeius Macerinius, (917, A. u. c.) 164.


Cætes Proctacius, Conrad, (Meisel), poet,—b. in Wurtzburg, 1 Feb. 1459—d. at Vienna, 3 Feb. 1508. Ars versificandi, 1487—Amores, 1502—Oder, 1513.

Celtiberians,—[BC]—subdued by Hannibal, they assist him against the Romans, about 220—defeated by Q. Fulvius, 181—pacification effected by T. Ciceronus, 179—defeat the consul Fulvius Nobilius, 153—war against, carried on by Marcellus, 152—by Lucullus, 151—Viriiathus carries on the war with success against the Romans, 149—146—join the Lusitanians, 145—the war carried on by Metellus, 143—142—by Pompeius, 141—Viriiathus assassinated, 140—Popilius conducts the war, 139—138—defeat Mancinus, who makes treaty of peace, the treaty disowned by the senate, 137—Scipio sent to conduct the war, 134—siege and destruction of Numantia, 134—subject to Rome, 133—surrender of, suppressed by Didius, 97—serve under Sertorius, about 80—72.

Cenci, Beatrice,—takes part in the murder of her father, 9 Sep. 1598—beheaded at Rome, 11 Sep. 1599.

Cenis, Mont,—crossed by Frederick Barba-
rossa, 1174—the pass of, improved by Catuin, 1691—taken by the French, May 1794—road over, constructed by the French, 1820—railway tunnel, construction of, authorized by law, and commenced, Aug. 1857—boring completed, 25 Dec. 1870.


Cennino-Cennini, painter. Trattato della pittura, &c., 1437.

Censorinus, grammarian, &c. De die natali, about 258.

Censorinus, C. Marcu[s],—[BC]—1. accuses Sulla, 91—shares in proscription by Marius, 87—defeated and killed by Sulla, 82. 2. Consul with C. Asinius Gallus, (746, A. D. c.) 8.—3. in Asia, [AD] 2.

Censorinus, C. Marcu[s Rutilius],—[BC]—Consul with Q. Fabius Rullianus, (444, A. D. c.) 310—defeated and wounded in Samnite war, 310—Pontif, 300—Censor, 294 and 265.


Censorship of Books,—ordered by Berchtold, Abp of Mentz, 1386 a—by Pope Alexander VI., 1501—general, established by Council of the Lateran, 1515—[Index Expurgatorius.] In England,—importation and sale of bound books from the continent prohibited by Act 25 Hen. VIII. c. 16, 1534—Tyndale's Bible prohibited by Act 34 Hen. VIII. c. 1, 1543—popish books prohibited by Act 3 and 4 Edw. VI. c. 10, 1549—licence of council or ordinary made necessary by proclamation of Queen Elizabeth, 1559—books against the Queen prohibited by Act 13 Eliz. c. 1, 1570—licence of Abp of Canterbury or Bp of London required by Ordinances of Star Chamber, 1585 b—royal proclamation against seditious and schismatical books, 1589 b—established by Ordinances of Star Chamber, 1611 Jun. 1657 c—exercised by Commons House, Mar. 1642—adopted and regulated by order of parliament, Jun. 1643—attacked by Milton, (Areopagitica,) 1644—publication of news prohibited without leave of Secretary of State, by order of the Council, Oct. 1653 a—committee appointed by parliament to watch blasphemous publications, 1654—committee for regulating, appointed by parliament, 1656—Buchanan's History of Scotland and De Jure Regni soed, by order of Council, Jun. 1660 a—the Licensing Act passed, 13 and 14 Car. II. c. 33, 1662—continued by Acts 16 Car. II. c. 8, 1664: 16 and 17 Car. II. c. 7, 1665: and 17 Car. II. c. 4, 1665—expiration of the Licensing Act, 27 May 1679—resolution of the Judges against unlicensed printing; printing news without licence prohibited, May 1680—the Licensing Act revived for 7 years, by Act 1 Jas. II. c. 17, 1685—and for 2 years by Act 4 Wm and Mar. c. 24, 1692—attacked by Blount, 1695 a—petition of booksellers and printers against, 1693—censorship censured, 1694 a—the Commons refuse to reestablish, 1695. In France,—delegated to the faculty of theology, by France I., 1520—four royal censors created by the chancellor Seguier, 1653 a, 1658 a—abolished, 1789— the newspaper press subject to the government by decree of 17 Jan. 1801—director-general of the press appointed, Feb. 1810—all works under 20 sheets subject to censorship, and a council of 20 censors established, 1814—abolished by Charles X., 1824—revived by ordinance of 25 Jul. 1830—abolished by Charter of 1830—reestablished, 9 Sep. 1835. In Russia,—abolished for books of a certain size, 6 Apr. 1865. In Germany,—works under 20 sheets subject to, by Congress of Carlsbad, 1814—popular opposition to, and partially abolished, after Jul. 1817—abolished, 1828—restored by Austria, Mar. 1849—and by other states, before 1851. In Spain,—established by ordinance, 8 Jul. 1502 a—abolished by constitution of, 1837—partly revived, 1850. a Eng. Cye. b Hallam. c Lingard. d Macaulay. e Morelli. f Prescott.

Census, in Great Britain, appointed to be taken by Act 41 Geo. III. c. 16, 31 Dec. 1800,—first taken in Great Britain, 1801.

Centenaria, Don Martin del Barco, poet,—accompanies expedition to S. America, 1573. Argentina y conquista del Rio de la Plata, 1662.

Cenrteño, Amaro. Historia de las cosas del Oriente, 1595.

Cenrteño, Diego, b. in Castile, 1505—accompanies Pizarro to Peru, 1531—distinguishes himself at battle of Chupas, 1542—created by Gonzalo, at Cuzco, Oct. 1547—3d, 1549.

Cenrtho, C. Claudius,—[BC]—Consul with M. Sempronius Tadianus, (514, A. D. c.) 240.


Central Criminal Court, London,—established by Act 4 and 5 Wm IV. c. 36, 25 Jul. 1834.


Cenwalch, King of Wessex,—succeeds his father Ceawlin, 643—driven from his kingdom by Penda, 645—baptized, 646—defeats the Britons at Petherton, 658 b, 672.

Ceol. [Wessex, Kingdom of.]

Ceolfrid. [Mercia, Kingdom of.]

Ceolwulf. [Mercia, Northumbria, and Wessex, Kingdoms of.]
Cepeda, Joachim Romero de, poet. La Destruccion de Troia, 1583—metrical translation of Aesop's Fables, 1590—Obras en verso, 1562.

Cephalonia, Kephallenia, (Samos, Same,)—(B C)—taken by the Romans, 130—[A D]—captured by the Normans, 1146—given to Venice by Gaio, 1224 or 1213—taken by the Turks, 1479—recovered by Venice, about 1499—earthquakes, 1766 and 1767—seized by the French, 1797—forms part of republic of Ionian Islands, 1807—earthquake at Argostoli and Lixure, 4 Feb. 1867. [Ionian Islands.]

Cephalus, (Kephalaos),—[B C]—orator,—joins in overthrow of the Thirty Tyrants, 411—moves decree to aid Theban exiles after recovery of the Cadmea, end of 379.

Cephisodorus, (Kephisodotus),—[B C]—1. Archon at Athens, (Ol. 103, 3) 366—2. Archon at Athens, (Ol. 114, 2) 373.

Cephasodotus, (Kephisodotus),—[B C]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 105, 8) 358.

Cephasodotus,—[B C]—ambassador with Cal- lias and others to Sparta, 371—opposes proposition of Sparta, 369—commands the fleet at the Hellespont, about 259—recalled, tried and mulcted for mismanagement; defends law of Leptines against Domesthenes, 355—opposes Chares, 347.

Cephisodotus, sculptor,—[B C]—fl., about (Ol. 102) 372.

Cephisodotus, the younger, sculptor,—[B C]—fl., about (Ol. 120) 300.

Ceri, (Kepi),—[B C]—colony from Miletus, about 750.

Cepion, (Coriolan Cippico), historian,—b. in Dalmatia, 1425—serves in Venetian navy against the Turks, 1470—4—, 1493. Gesta Petri Moenici, 1477.

Cepola, [Cepul.]

Ceporin, (Ceporinus), Jacob, philologist,—b. in Zurich, 1499—u., Prof. Theology, Greek, and Hebrew there, 20 Dec. 1525.

Ceracchi, Giuseppe, sculptor,—b. in Corsica, about 1760—joins French army at Milan, 1796—takes part in establishing republic at Rome, 1798—goes to Paris, 1799—arrested as conspirator against Napoleon, 10 Oct. 1801—executed at Paris, 10 Feb. 1802.

Ceratin, Jacob, philologist,—b. at Louvain, 20 Apr. 1530. Lexicon Graeco-latinum, 1524—De siero Graec. litterarum, 1529.

Cereaoo. [Androuet.]


Cerda, Bernarda Ferreira de la, poetess,—b. at Porto, 1595—u., 1644. España libertada, 1618.

Cerda, Jean Louis de la, Jesuit,—b. at Toledo, about 1560—enters Order of Jesuits, 1574—Prof. Theology, Logie, &c., about 1592—1643—b. at Madrid, 6 Aug. 1643. Commentary on Virgil, 1682—17—Adversaria sacra, &c., 1626.

Cerda, Meichdie de la, Jesuit,—Prof. Belles Lettres, Philosophy, Theology, at Seville and Cordova: b. at Seville, 1615. Apparatus Latini sermonum, 1758—Campi eloquentiae, 1614—Consolatorio ad Hispanos, &c., 1621.

Cardague, (Ceritaniini),—held as a countship, about 863—given by Miron, Count of Barcelona, to his son Oliba, about 982—falls to Raymond Berenger III., Count of Barcelona, 1117—freed from suzerainty of France by Treaty of Corbeil, 11 May 1258—confiscated and united to Aragon by Pedro IV., by Pragmatic Sanction, 29 Mar. 1344—pledged to Louis XI. of France, by Juan II., 1462—Juan attempts to recover it, 1473—restored by Charles VIII. to Ferdinand of Aragon, by treaty of Figueres, Jan. 1493.

Cordic, King of Wessx,—settles in the west of England, 495—establishes kingdom of Wessex, 519—conquers Isle of Wight, 530.*—b. 534.—a. S. Chron.

Cerda, Juan Nicolas, botanist,—b. in Isle of France, 1727—officer in Royal Navy, 1757—returns to Isle of France, 1759—Director of Royal Garden there, 1775—receives gold medal from Agricultural Society, Paris, 1788—b., 2 May 1810.


Cerelias, Neratiius,—Consul with Dativius, (1111, A. U. C.) 358.

Ceremonies, Master of the,—first appointed by James I., 1603.

Ceres,—[B C]—first temple to, built at Romo by A. Postumius Albinus, (258, A. U. C.) 496.

Ceres, asteroid,—discovered by Piazzi, at Palermo, 1 Jan. 1801.

Ceresio, Matteo, painter,—b. at Burgos, 1635—b., Madrid, 1685.

Ceresola, (Cerelotla), Domenico, Jesuit, poet,—b. at Bergamo, 1683—b. at Rome, 1746. Rime sacre, 1747.

Ceresolae, [Cerisole.] Cerialia, (Cerialis, Cerelius), Petilus,—routed with the Ninth Legion by the Britons, 61—supports claim of Vespasian to the empire, 69—defeats Civilis on the Rhine, 70—Lieutenant in Britain, 70.* 71.b


Cerinthus, theologian,—teaches at Antioch, before 100, after 100.*—b. Smyrna and others.


Cerisier, Antoine Marie, historian, &c.,—

CEPEDA—CERISIER.

Cerisiers, René de, b. at Nantes, 1603. Innocence reconnue, &c., 1647.

Cerium, metal,—discovered by Hisinger and Berzelius, 1803.

Cermonati, Giovanni di, historian,—living at Milan, 1536. Historia de situ, origine et auroribus Ambrosiana orbis, &c., after 1313.

Ceroni, Giovanni Antonio, sculptor,—b. at Milan, 1579—d. at Madrid, 1640.

Ceroni, Giuseppe, poet,—b. at Verona, about 1775—imprisoned, 1806—d. at Verona, 1814.

Cerquozzi.—

Cetto, Francesco.—


Cesare, Bernardino, painter,—assists his brother Giuseppe, and b. young, 1614.

Cesare, Giuseppe, painter,—b. at Rome, 1570—a. 1560, &c. there, 1640 or 1642.

Cesari, Giuseppe, painter.—

Cesari, Carlo, painter, engraver,—b. at Bologna, 1556—d. 1627 or 1629.

Cesari, Gioacchino, painter, &c.,—b. at Padua, 1556—founds Academy of the Fine Arts, 1603—d. 1630. Apollo, 1635—De Caelo, 1630.

Cespedes, Paolo de, painter, &c.,—b. at Cordova, 1538—d. 1577—&c. there, 1608.

Cessart, Louis Alexandre de, engineer,—b. at Paris, 1719—engineer in chief, Tours, 1751—assists in construction of bridge of Saumur, 1756—Director of works at Cherbourg, 1781—&c. Inspector-general of Bridges and Roads, 1806.

Cestoni, Hyacinthe, naturalist,—b. in Ancona, 3 May 1637—d. 29 Jan. 1718.


Cetti, Francesco, naturalist,—b. in the Mi-
Iunese, 1726—Prof. Philosophy, College of Sassari, 1760—b. there, about 1780. *Quadru- 
pedii di Sardegna, 1774—Gli ucelli di Sardegna, 1766.

Ceuta, Septa, (Mos Abyla), Africa,—taken by Belisarius, 534,—by the Visigoths, 616— 
occupied by the Moors, 930,—taken from them by John I., king of Portugal, 1415, 1414:* 
1409—falls under dominion of Spain, 1580— 
confirmed to Spain by revolution of 1640— 
ceded to Spain by Portugal by Treaty of Lis- 
bon, 1668—besieged by Moors, 1697— 
the Moors defeated and siege raised by Marquis 

* Art de Védrine les Dates.

Cevallos. [Zevallos.]

Cevennes, Thé, in France,—Huguenot insur- 
rection in, 1703—which is suppressed by Duke 
of Berwick, 1705. [Cavalier, Jean.]

Ceylon, (Taprobane)—[BC]—visited by 
Nearchus, 326-125—[AD]—embassy from, to 
Rome, under Claudius, 41-54—visited by Marco 
Polo, about 1292—by Sir John Mandeville, 
about 1350?—the Portuguese settle in, about 
1505—conflicts between Portuguese and Dutch, 
1632-56—the coast districts taken by Dutch, 
1656—conquered by the English, 1716— 
ceded to them by Treaty of Amiens, Mar. 1802— 
deposition of the native king, occupation of 
the whole island by the English, 1815—insur- 
rection, 1848. [Kandy, Trincomalee, Co- 
lombo.]

Chabanel, Jean,—b. at Toulouse, about 
1560—b. there, about 1615. —De l'antiquité 
des églises paroissiales, &c., 1608—Sourcés de 
de l'élegance française, &c., 1612.—De l'antiquité 
de Notre Dame de la Daurade à Toulouse, &c., 
1621.

Chabannes, Antoine de, grand maître de 
France,—distinguishes himself at siege of 
Orleans, 1428—escapes from the Bastille, 1465— 
governor of the Île de France, 1485—b., 25 
Dec. 1488.

Chabannes. [Rochon de Chabannes.] 

Chabanon, Michel Paul Gui de, miscell- 
aneous writer,—b. at St Domingo, 1730— 
member of Academy of Inscriptions, 1750— 
Of French Academy, 1780—b., 10 Jul. 1792. 
Observations sur la musique, 1779—Etude his- 
torique de Rameau, 1764.

Chabaud, Antoine, engineer,—b. at Nismes, 
23 Feb. 1727—employed to fortify Constan- 
tinople, 1783—b. at Cotte, 5 Aug. 1791.

Chabaud de Latour, Antoine George 
Francois,—b. at Paris, 15 May 1767— 
commander of National Guards, Nismes, 1791— 
proscribed, 1793—member of Council of Five 
Hundred, 1797—deputy to Legislative Body, 
1813—b., 20 Jul. 1832.

Chabassequiè, L. [Labaschasseurié.] 

Chabert, Joseph Bernard, MARQUIS DE,—b. 
at Toulon, 28 Feb. 1723—enters the navy, 1741— 
receives Cross of St Louis, 1748— 
member of Academy of Sciences, 1755—returns 
from England, 1802—member of Board of 
Longitudes, 1804—b. at Paris, 2 Dec. 1805.

Chabert, Philibert, veterinary surgeon,—b. 
at Lyons, 6 Jan. 1737—Inspector-general of 
Veterinary Schools, 1780—member of Legion of 
Honour, 1805—correspondent of the In- 
stitute; b., 8 Sep. 1814. Traité du charbon 
or anthrae dans les animaux, 1783—Instruc- 
tions, &c., sur les maladies des animaux domes- 
tiques, 1791-3.

Chabot, François,—b. in the Rouergue, 1759— 
deputy to Legislative Assembly, 1791—to 
Convention, 1792—executed at Paris, 5 Apr. 
1794. Édits Journal populaire, &c., 1792.

Chabot de l'Allier, George Antoine, jurist, 
b. at Montluçon, 13 Apr. 1758—deputy to 
Council of the Ancients, 1799—President of the 
Tribunals, 1803—Inspector-general of Law 
Schools, Feb., 1806—Judge of Court of Cassa- 
tion, 1807—Inspector-general of Studies, 1815 
—b., 18 Apr. 1819.

Chabot, Philippe de, admiral of France. 
Made prisoner at battle of Javia, 1525—com- 
mands in Piedmont, 1535—deprived, 1540—b., 
1 Jun. 1543.

Chabrias,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (OL. 
91, 2) 415.

Chabrias,—[BC]—succeeds IPHICRATES at 
Corinth, 393, 392—commands mercenaries of 
Acoris of Egypt against Persia; recalled, 
about 390?—defeats Spartans at AEgina; assists 
EVAGORAS in Cyprus, 378—sent with Timotho- 
ses and Callistatus to Thebes against Agesilaos, 
introduces his new manoeuvre, 378, 377,—gains 
sea-fight off Naxos, 9 Sep. 376—joins Iphir- 
icates at Korkyra, autumn 373—repulses Ep- 
mimonidas from Corinth, early 369—accused re- 
specting loss of Oropus, 366—commands army 
of Tachos of Egypt, early 361 —sent to 
arrange affairs of Thrace, latter part 360— 
succeeds Athenodorus in Thrace, 358—Admiral, 
in Social War, 357—besieges Chios, before 

Chabrol de Crousol, Christophe Jean André, 
COUNT DE, PEER OF FRANCE,—b. at Riom, 
1771—auditor to Council of State, 1805—In- 
tendant-general of Finance, Illyrian provinces, 
Aug., 1811—Councillor of State, officer of 
Legion of Honour, 1814—Minister of Marine, 
1823,—b. of France, 1829—b., 1836.

Chacon, Alfonso, (Ciaconius,) Dominican, 
b. in Granada, 1540—b. at Rome, 14 Feb. 
1599. Historia struensque belli Dacici à Tra- 
jano Cesare gesti, 1576—Vita et res gestae pontificum, &c., 1601—Bibliotheca, 1731.

Chacon, Pedro, (Ciaconius,) philologist, — 
b. at Toledo, 1525—employed by Gregory 
XIII. in correction of the Calendar, about 
Romana, 1583—De ponderibus et mensuris, &c., 
1608.

Charemon, tragedian,—[BC]—fl., about 
380.

Charemon, Stoic and grammarian,—librarian at 
Alexandria, between 1 and 50.

Cherondas,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (OL. 
110, 3), 378.

Chereonoea,—[BC]—Philip of Macedonia 
defeats Athenians and Thebans at, (OL. 110, 3, 
7 Metagonia, Aug. 338.—Sulla defeats Arche- 
laoas at, 86.
CHAINITZA—

Chains, (Khainitza,)— b. in Albania, about 1750—marries Castron d'Argyro, 1765—b. at Libovo, 1826.

Chair of St Peter, at Rome,—mentioned by Eanodius of Pavia, 500—feast of, restored by Paul IV, 1558—exposed for veneration of the faithful, by Pius IX, 1867.

Chaise. [Fileau.]

Chalais, COUNT DE. [Talleyrand, Henri.]

Chaledon,—[bC;]—founded by Archias of Megara, 674. a [O1. 26, 2.] 675-4. b [85]—taken by Otanes, 424—aided by Pharamnaxus, revolts against Athens, about Jun. 411—captured by Alkibiades and the Athenians, 408—war of Zipoces against, 315—subject to kings of Byz- nia, 140—its inhabitants transferred to Nicomedia, 140—besieged by Mithridates, 74. [A.D.]—taken by Gomis, 259—taken by Chor- roes, 616—recovered by Heraclius, about 620—assaulted by the Turks, 29 Jun., 8 Aug. 626—taken by the Turks, about 1075. Council of, (General,) to reverse decisions of Council of Ephesus, Eutyches condemned, &c., 451. a

a Clinton. b Muller. c Smith's Diet.

Chalidice, (Chalkis, Khalkidiké,) in Thrace,—[bC]—requests aid of Athens in Olythian War, latter part of 349. [Braiaas, Oly- них, Potidea, &c.]

Chalidicene, in Syria, (Chalkis,)—Ptol- meus, tetarch of, 1040—Lyssantas, 40—Hero- des, 41—Herodes Agrippa, the younger, 48—Austobulus, before 73—incorporated in the Roman Empire, about 90.

Chalis,(Chaltis,) in Euboea,—[bC]—cleruchs sent out from, at Athens, 569—captured by Romans, 192. [Eubea.]

Chalaeondylae, (Chaleondylae,) Laonicus, (Nicolaus,) Byzantine historian,—ambassador from John VII. to Sultan Murad II., 1446—living, 1452. a [? 1490 b.]

a Hamberger. b Voss.

Chalaeondylae, Demetrius, grammarians,—b. at Athens, about 1424—Prof. Greek, Florence, about 1471, b 1479—Prof. Greek, Milan, 1492—b there, 1511, b 1510. c Greek Grammar, about 1493—editions of Homer, 1438—of Isocrates, 1493— and Suidas, 1499.

a Rees' Cyc. b Biog. Univ. c Ersch and Gruber.

Chaiida. [Babylonia.]

Chaiidaen Era,—[bC]—commences, spring 311.

Chalé. [Dechales.]

Chaligrin, Jean François Thérèse, architect,—b. at Paris, 1739—first architect to Monsieur, about 1770—member of the Institute; b. 20 Jan. 1817.

Chaligrove, in Oxfordshire,—Hampden mortally wounded in a skirmish at, 18 Jun. 1643.

Chalin de Viniero, Raymond, physician,—ll. at Avignon, about 1350-80.

Challan, Antoine Didier Jean Baptiste,—b. at Meulan, 19 Sep. 1754—member of Council of Five Hundred, 1798—President of the Tri- bunate, 1802—of Legislative body, 1807—officer of Legion of Honour, Oct. 1815—receives patent of nobility, 29 Nov. 1815—b. at Meulan, 31 Mar. 1831.

Challes, Claude François Milliet de, mathe- matician,—b. at Chambry, 1621—enters Order

of Jesuits, 1635—b. at Turin, 28 Mar. 1678—Curseus seu minitus mathematicae, 1674—Eu- cides elementorum lib. VIII., 1660.


Chalmel, Jean Louis, historian,—b. at Tours, 1756—deputy to Council of Five Hundred, 1798—to Chamber of Representatives, 1815—b. at Tours, 26 Nov. 1829. Histoire de la Touraine, &c., 1828.


Chaloner, Sir Thomas,—b. in London,
about 1515—Knt, after battle of Musselburgh, 1547—ambassador from Queen Elizabeth to Emperor Ferdinand I., 1559—to Philip II., 1561—in London, 7 Oct. 1565. De repub.
licae Anglorum viastaurada, 1579.

Chalonier, Sir Thomas,—b., 1559 — Knt, 1591—Tutor to Prince Henry, 1603—b. at Chiswick, 17 Nov. 1615.

Chalons-sur-Marne, in France, (Cotellesni),—Teutons defeated by Aurelianus near, sum

* Clinton. 2 Art de Véritier les Dates.

Chalons-sur-Saone, in France, (Cabilionum, &c.)—besieged by Attila, 451—ravaged by Saracens, 732—head of a county under Pepin the Short, about 760—sacked by Lothaire, 874—taken by Huns, 937—Lambert, first hereditary Count, 968—passes by exchange to Duchy of Burgundy, 1237—passes with Burgundy to kings of France, 1477. Council of, on discipline, 813.


Chalmeleon, Lord Great, of England,—office of, held by the De Veres, from about 1102—rauds after the Lord Privy Seal by Stat. 31 Hen. VIII. c. 10, 8, b. 1539—office of, passes to the families of Willoughby de Eresby and Cholmondely, 1779.


Chamberlen, Hugh, surgeon,—b., 1664—M.D., Cambridge, 1690—b. in London, 17 Jun. 1728. Translation of Mauricenau's Mid-
wifery, 1683—invents the Forceps, about 1693?

Chambres, Ephraim, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Kendal, probably about 1680—F.R.S., 6 Nov. 1729—b. at Islington, 15 May 1740. Cyclopaedia, 1728.

Chambers, George, painter,—b. at Whiby, about 1800—b. marine painter to William IV, and Queen Adelaide, Oct. 1840. Bombard-
ment of Algiers, 1836—Portobello taken, 1839.

Chambers, Robert, publisher, historical and miscellaneous writer,—b. at Peebles, 1802—begins business as a bookseller at Edinburgh, 1817—marries, about 1829—enters into part-
ership with his brother William, 1832—visits Switzerland, 1838—Sweden and Norway, 1849—authorship of Vestiges of Natural History of Creation attributed to him, 1844—visits Iceland, 1855—L.L.D., St. Andrews, 1863—death of his wife, 29 Sep. 1863—marries again, 1867—
dearth of his second wife, Jan. 1870—b. at St. Andrews, 17 Mar. 1871. Traditions of Edin-
burgh, 1823—Popular Rhymes of Scotland, 1826—Picture of Scotland, 1827—Histories of Scottish Rebellions, (for Constable's Miscellany,) 1826—Scottish Ballads and Songs, 1839—Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen, 1835—with his brother, Gazetteer of Scotland, 1835—Cyclopaedia of English Literature, 1844—
tributes to Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, from 1832—joint editor of Chambers's Encyclo-
pedia, 1860-8.


Chambers's Edinburgh Journal,—com-
meneced, 4 Feb. 1832.

Chambert, Germain, painter, engraver,—b. at Grissolles, 1784—b., 13 Feb. 1821.

Chambery, Savoy,—ceded to Thomas I., Count of Savoy, 1220—taken by the French, 1690—recovered by Treaty of Utrecht, 1713—occupied by French and Spaniards, 1743—
entered by General Montesquieu, 25 Sept. 1792—taken by Austrians, 20 Jan. 1784—
the Austrians driven out by the French, 19 Feb. 1814—restroke to Savoy by second Treaty of Paris, 20 Nov. 1815—Archbishopric, 1817—
ceded to France by Victor Emmanuel, 24 Mar. 1860.


Chambrai, Roland Frédéric, Sieur de, writer on art,—sent to Italy by Louis XIV. to collect objects of art, 1640—examines projects for restoration of the Louvre, 1666—b. at Mann, 1676. ParaHelle de l'architecture ancienne et moderne, 1650—Idée de la perfection de la peinture, &c., 1662.

Chambray, Georges, Marquis De,—b. at Paris, 1783—serves in campaigns in Germany, 1806-9—captured by the Russians at Wilna, 1812—returns to France, 1815—Maréchal de
camp, 1839—b., 1850. *Histoire de l'expédition de Russie, 1833.*

Chambres Ardente,—established by Francis I. of France for trial of heretics, about 1535—cases to sit, about 1560.

Chambre, Marin Cureau de la, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Mans, about 1594,a 1613 b—member of French Academy, 1635—member of Academy of Sciences, 1666—d. at Paris, 29 Nov. 1669. *Caractères des passions, 1640-62—Art de connaître les hommes, 1660—Système de l'Amé, 1664.*

CHAMBRE—


Chamfort, Sébastien Roch Nicolas, miscellaneous writer,—b. in Avignon, 1741—member of French Academy, 1781—d. at Paris, 13 Apr. 1794. *Éloge de Molière, 1769—Éloge de la Fontaine, 1774—Oeuvres, 1795.*

Chamier, Daniel, theologian,—b. at Montélimart, about 1570—d. at Montélimart, 1612—killed at siege of that town, 16, 21 b Oct. 1621, *P. 'Anstratian catholica, &c., 1618, a 1625 b—Epistola Jesuitica, 1599—Corpus theologorum, 1613.*


Chamilly, Noël Bontin, Marquis de, Marshal of France,—b. at Chamilly, 6 Apr. 1636—serves under Schomberg in Portugal, 1663—distinguishes himself by defence of Grave, 1675—Marshal of France, 1703—b., 8 Jan. 1715,a 1705.b


Champ de Mars. [Federation.]

Champagne, in France, Counts of Champagne,—conquered from the Romans by Clovis and made part of his kingdom, 486—forms part of Austrasia, 511—governed by Counts of the House of Vermandois, from about 940 (c) to 1035,a 1019—b. by Counts of the House of Blois, 1019-1234—Eudes II. succeeds Stephen, 1019—Stephen II. succeeds, 1037—succeeded by his brother, Theobald I., (III. of Blois,) 1047 or 1048—succeeded by his son, Hugh I., about 1089 (c)—he goes to Palestine, 1113, 1121, and 1125—his nephew, Theobald II., succeeds, about 1125—who intrigues with Henry I. of England, and is attacked by Louis I. Gros, 1135—Henry I., the Liberal, son of Theobald II., Jan. 1152—his son, Henry II., 1180 or 1181,a 1197 d.—Henry goes to Palestine, 1190—and is named King of Jerusalem, 1192—d. at Acre, 1197—succeeded by his brother, Theobald III., 1197—his son, Theobald IV., succeeds, 1201—becomes part of kingdom of Navarre by succession of Theobald, May 1234—Theobald V., his son, 1253—his brother, Henry III., succeeds, 1270—Joanna I., his daughter, under the guardianship of her mother Blanche, 1274—Prince Edmund of England marries Blanche and receives title of Count of Champagne, 1275—marriage of Joanna to Philip the Fair of France, 16 Aug. 1284—Louis Hutin, their son, succeeds on his mother's death, 1305—Joanna II., daughter of Louis, under the regency of Philip the Tall, 1316—she marries Philip of Évreux, 1318—ceded by her and Philip to Philip of Valois by treaty of 13 Mar. 1335—united to the crown of France by John II., 1361—invaded by Charles V., 1544—entered by Frenchs, 1792—held in pledge by Germans, 1871.

Champagne, Jean Baptiste, painter,—b. at Brussels, 1643,a 1645,b 1652—?—reached at the Academy, 14 Sep. 1671—b., 1688,a 28 Oct. 1681.c


Champagny, Jean Baptiste Nonpareil de, Duke de Cadone, statesman, peer of France &c.,—b. at Roanne, 4 Aug. 1756—deputy to States-General, 1789—arrested, 1793—member of Council of State, 1799—ambassador to Vienna, 1801—officer of Legion of Honour, Minister of the Interior, 1804—assists at coron-
Champagne, by Humayun, (Sheer 942), Aug. 1535.

Champertty, (Champerty),— defined by 33 Edw. I, st. 1, 1304-5— prohibited by Stat. 3 Edw. I. c. 25, 1275; 13 Edw. I. c. 49, 1285; 28 Edw. I. st. 3, c. 11, 1299-1300, 7 Rim. II. c. 15, 1383; & 32 Hen. VIII. c. 9, 1540.


Champier, Symphorien, physician, historian, b. in the Lyonsese, 1472—physician to Duke of Lorraine, 1509—b. at Lyons, 1539. Les grands Chroniqueurs des princes de Savoye, &c., 1516—Vie du capitaine Bayard, 1525—De origine, &c, civilisation Lugdunoensis, 1507—Castigationes pharmacoecolurm, 1532.

Champion of the King, in England,—office held by the family of Dymocke from the coronation of Richard II., 1377—last appears at coronation of George IV., 1821.

Champion de Nilon, Charles François, Jesuit,— b. at Rennes, 1 Feb. 1724—b. about 1794. Morceaux choisis des prophetes mis en fransois, 1777.


Champlain de Bronage, Samuel, maritime discoverer,—goes to the East Indies, about 1600—sent to Canada, ascends the St Lawrence, 1603—returns to France, 1607—embarques for Canada, 1608—founds Quebec, Jul. 1608—governor, 1620—capitulates to the English, 1627—b. Dec. 1635. Des Sauvages, &c., about 1608.


Champeusel, Charles Chevillet, Sieur de, actor, dramatist,—b. at Paris, 22 Aug. 1701. (Ueuers, 1742.

Champeusel, Marie Desmares, actress,—b.

at Rouen, 1644—goes to Paris, 1669—b., 15 Mar. 1698.


Champs, Etienne Agard de, Jesuit,—b. at Bourges, 1713—thrice Provincial of his Order; b. at la Flèche, 31 Jul. 1701. De haresi Janassiana, 1753—Quo Vadis Facti, 1660.

Chancellor of France,—made first minister of the crown, 1223.


Chancellor, Richard, maritime discoverer,—commands under Willoughby in expedition to explore Northern Ocean, 1553-4.

Chancellors, of Vic, in England,—first appointed by Act 53 Geo. III. c. 24, 1813—additional, by Acts 5 Vic. c. 9, 23 Mar. 1842; 14 Vic. c. 4, 1 Apr. 1851.


Chancery Commission, issued, Dec. 1850.

Chancery, Court of,—remodeled and practice regulated by Acts 15 and 16 Vic. cc. 86 and 87, 1 Jul. 1852; 16 and 17 Vic. c. 98, 20 Aug. 1853.


Chancery, Masters in,—office regulated by Act 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 94, 28 Aug. 1853.

Chancery Offices,—laws relating to abolition of, 2 and 3 Wm IV. c. 111, 15 Aug. 1832; 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 94, 28 Aug. 1833; 5 and 6 Vic. c. 103, 10 Aug. 1842.

Chanderi,—besieged and taken by Baber, (934, A. H.), 20 Jan. 1528.

Chandernagore, in Hindustan,—French settlement at, 1676—taken by Clive, Mar. 1757—restored to the French, 1763—again taken by British, again restored, 1783—taken by the British, 1793—given up to the French, 1816.


Chandos, John, general,—regent for king of England in France, 1630—Constable of Guienne, 1632—sent to assist Earl of Montfort, 1634—defeats Duguesclin at Auray, 29 Sep. (8 Oct.) 1634—Constable to Prince of Wales; Seneschal of Poitou, 1369—invades Anjou; killed in combat near Poitiers, 1369.

Channel Islands,—as part of Duchy of Normandy, are attached to crown of England at the Conquest, 1066.


Chantal, Jeanne Françoise Frémiot, Dame de,—b. at Dijon, 23 Jan. 1572—places herself under direction of St. Francis de Sales, 1604—found Order of La Visitation Sainte Marie at Annecy, 1610—d. at Moulins, 13 Dec. 1641—beatiied, by Benedict XIV, 1751—canonized by Clement XII, 1767. Letters, 1660.

Chantony, (Chantonnay,) Thomas Perrenot de, diplomatist,—b. at Besançon, 22 May 1514—represents Philip II. of Spain at his marriage with Queen Mary of England, 1554—ambassador to France, 1560—Captain of Besançon, 1564—ambassador to Maximilian II, 1565—d. at Antwerp, 1575.


Chantreys,—suppressed in England by Acts 37 Hen. VIII. c. 4, 1545, and 1 Edw. VI. c. 14, 1547.


Chao-yong, philosopher,—b., about 1000—d. 1077.


Chapelle, de la. [Lachapelle.]

Chapron, Nicolas, painter, engraver,—b. at Châteaudun, about 1596—d. at Paris, 1647.

Chaplains,—privileges as to holding benefices, reserved to, by Act 21 Hen. VIII. c. 13, 1520—number of, regulated by the above Act and Acts 25 Hen. VIII. c. 16, 1533-4, and 33 Hen. VIII. c. 28, 1541-2.

Chapman, George, dramatist, translator,—b. 1557—d. in London, 12 May 1634. Æneas in memoriam, 1669.


Chappe, Claude, mechanician,—b. at Brunon, Normandy, 1563—presents telegraphic invention to Legislative Assembly, 1792—receives from Convention title of Ingenieur-télégraphiste, 1793—d. 27 Jan. 1805.

Chappel d'Autecho, Jean, astronomer,—b. in Avargne, 2 Mar. 1722, 1728—assistant astronomer, Royal Academy, 1759—sent by the Academy to Tobolok, to observe transit of Venus, Jun. 1761—sent to California, 1769—d. there, 1 Aug. 1769. Relation de Voyage en Siberie, 1768—Voyage de Californie, 1772.

a Biog. Univ. b Delambre.


Chapters, The Three. [Three Chapters.]


Charbonnier, Louis, general,—b. at Clamecy, (Nièvre,) 9 Oct. 1754—enters the army, 1780—serves under Dumouriez in Belgium, 1792—commands the army of Ardenois, 1793—d., after 1814.

Chardin, Jean Baptiste Siméon, painter,—b. at Paris, 1699—admitted to the Academy, 1728—d., 7 Dec. 1779.


Chardin, Louis Armand, vocaliste, composera.—b. at Rouen, 1755 or 1758—makes his début at Paris, 1780—member of Royal Academy of Music, 1781—d., 1 Oct. 1793.

Chardon, Mathias, Benedictine,—b. in Luxembourg, 1693—d. at Metz, 1771. Histoire des sacrements, 1745.

Chardon de la Rochette, Simon, philosophe,—b. in the Vivarais, 1753—d. at Paris, 18 Sep. 1814. Mélanges de critique et de philologie, 1812.


Charicles, [BC]—commissioned respecting mutilation of the Herma, 415—with Demosthenes, Admiral in Peloponnesus, 413—one of the Thirty Tyrants, 404—put to death, 403.

Charilides, [BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 104, 42), 363.

Charidemus, orator,—[BC]—ambassador with Antiphon to Philip of Macedonia, about Amphipolis, 358—envoy from Athens at Philip's Court, 336—demanded by Alexander, Nov. 335—flies to Persia; put to death by Darius, 333.

Charidemus, Greek leader of mercenaries,—[BC]—serves under Iphicrates at Amphipolis, 358—joins Cotys, 364—captured by Timotheos, aids at Olythus, 364—returns from the service of Artabazus to that of Cotys, 360—a serves Kersobletees, 360—358 a—receives the freedom of Athens, and a gold crown for his supposed services in the Chersonese, 357 b—dispatched against Philip in Thrace, Sep. 351 a—sent to aid Khalidike, (Olythian War,) latter part of 349 b—superseded by Chares, 348—banished at the demand of Alexander the Great, 335 b—put to death by Darius, 333 a.

Charis, Grote.  b Smith's Diet.  c Clinton.

Charīnus, [BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 118, 1), 360.

Chares, [BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 101, 1), 376.

Charis, Jehuda Ben Solomon, Hebrew poet,—b. before 1235.

Charisias, Flav. Socipater, grammarian,—fl., about 400.


Charity, Brothers of,—congregation of the, founded by St John de Dieu; refounded at Madrid, 1553—confirmed by Pius V., (Gregory XIII.,) 1572—introduced in France, 1601.

Charity, Organization of,—Society for, established in London, 1870.

Charity, Sisters of,—congregation of the, founded by St Vincent de Paul, 1634—authorized by Louis XIV., 1657—confirmed by the pope, 1660.

Charlemagne. [Charles the Great.]

Charles, [BC]—ceded to the French by Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 2 May 1668—as unsuccessfully besieged by Prince of Orange, Dec. 1672—and again, 1677—restored to Spain by Treaty of

Charles I. the Bald, King of France.—b. at Frankfort-on-the-Main, 15 May, a. 13 Jun. a
823—named king of Aquitaine, 838—succeeds his father, 20 Jun. 840—with Louis of Bavaria defeats Lothaire and Pepin at Fontenoy, 25 Jun. 841—interview with Louis, and treaty of alliance against Lothaire at Strasbourg, 842—Treaty of Verdun, Jun. 843—crowned king of Aquitaine at Limoges, 843—ravages of the Normans; buys them off, 845 and 861—his daughter Judith marries Ethelwulf, king of England, Oct. 856—Ludwig, king of Germany, called by the nobles to defend France, 856—compels him to return to his kingdom, 857—seizes the Normans, 858—makes treaty of partition of Lorraine with Ludwig of Germany, Aug. 870—crowned Emperor on death of Ludwig II., Jan. 875—attempts to seize dominions of Ludwig of Germany, and is defeated at Meycenfels near Andernach, 8 Oct. 876—called by the pope to assist him against the Saracens, 877—Marches into Italy, but on approach of Carlistan retires; b. at Brios, Mont-Cenis, 6 Oct. 877.
* Art de Vérifier les Dates. *

Charles II. the Fat, King of France.—b., about 832—king of Suabia, 876—of Italy, 879—crowned Emperor, Jan. or Feb. 881—king of Saxony, 882—succeeds Carloman, Jan. 885—séige of Paris by the Northmen, 885—makes peace with them, 30 Nov. 886—deposed, 11 Nov. 887—b. in Suabia, early in 888.


*Art de Vérifier les Dates.* a Biog. Univ.


Charles X., (Charles Philippe, Count of Anjou), King of France,—b. at Versailles, 9 Oct. 1757—marrics Maria Teresa of Savoy, 16 Nov. 1773—visits Madrid, Sep. to Oct. 1782—member of Assembly of Notables, 1788—refuses election to the States-General, 1789—emigrates, 17 Jul. 1789—his allowance stopped by the Assembly, 19 May 1792—takes title of Lieutenant-general and goes to St Petersburg, early in 1793—makes an attempt with English squadron on the coast of Brittany, and abandons it, Oct. 1793—lives at Hartwell, Buckinghamshire, 1793—enters Paris, 12 Apr. 1814—follows the king to Ghent, Mar. 1815—returns after Waterloo, Jun. 1815—succeeds his brother, 16 Sep. 1824—enters Paris, 27 Sep. 1824—crowned at Rheims, 29 May 1825—dissolves the National Guard, and attempts to re-establish the censorship, 1827—dissolves Chamber of Deputies, Nov. 1827—Prince de Polignac prime minister, 17 Nov. 1829—opens the Chambers, 2 Mar. 1830—address of the deputies and vote of want of confidence in ministers; prorogues the Chamber, 19 Mar.—dissolves it, 16 May—new elections, Jun. to Jul.—publishes the Six Ordinances, 25 Jul.—insurrection at Paris, 27 Jul.—state of siege proclaimed, 28 Jul.—attack of the people on the Louvre and the Tuilleries, 29 Jul.—quits St Cloud, 30 Jul.—the Duke of Orleans proclaimed Lieutenant-general of the kingdom, 30 Jul.—revokes the Ordinances, 30 Jul.—adicates, in favour of the Duke of Bordeaux, 2 Aug.—escorts by commissions to Cherbourg; embarks for England, 17 Aug.—b. at Goritz, in Styria, 6 Nov. 1836.

—levies troops against the Scots, early in 1639—goes to York, Apr., concludes pacification with Scots, 18 Jan.—meeting of fourth parliament, 13 Apr. 1640—dissolved, 5 May—meets the peers at York, 24 Sep.—the fifth or Long Parliament meets, 3 Nov.—impeachment of Stafford, 11 Nov.—lands sent to the Tower, 1 Mar., 1641—consents to bill of attainder of Stafford, 10 May—goes to Scotland, early in Aug.—insurrection in Ireland, Oct. 1641—goes to the House of Commons and demands the surrender of Lord Kimbolton and the Five Members, 4 Jan. 1642—retires from London, 10 Jan.—the queen goes to Holland; refuses assent to Militia Bill, 1 Mar.—goes to York, 19 Mar.—is refused entrance into Iull by Sir John Hotham, 23 Apr.—rejects propositions of peace, 2 Jun.—sets up his standard at Nottingham, 22 Aug.—makes Shrewsbury his head-quarters, 20 Sep.—battle of Edgehill, 23 Oct.—occupies Oxford, 26 Oct.—battle of Brentford, 12 Nov.—fruitless negotiations for peace, 30 Jan. to 15 Apr. 1643—besieges Gloucester, 10 Aug. to 8 Sep.—first battle of Newbury, 20 Sep.—the Scots enter England, Jan. 1644—holds a parliament at Oxford, 22 Jan. to Apr. 1644—defeats Waller at Cropredy-Bridge, 29 June—battle of Marston Moor, 2 Jul.—second battle of Newbury, 27 Oct.—Apr. Land beheaded, 10 Jan. 1645—conference at Uxbridge, Jan. to Feb.—relieves Chester, 15 May—takes Leicester, 31 May—defeated by Fairfax at Naseby, 14 Jun.—escapes into Wales; shuts himself up in Oxford, 5 Nov.—opens secret negotiations with the Scots and the parliament, Nov.—quits Oxford in disguise, 26 Apr. 1646—goes to the Scots army, near Newark, 5 May—given up by the Scots to the commissioners of the parliament, at Newcastle, 30 Jan. 1647—taken to Holmby, in Northamptonshire, carried off thence by Joyce, 4 Jun.—placed at Hampton Court, 16 Aug.—attempts to escape, 11 Nov.—confined in Carisbrook Castle, 14 Nov.—negotiations at Newport, 3 Sep. to 27 Nov. 1648—escapes to the Hunt Castle, 27 Nov.—to St. James's, 18 Dec.—to Windsor, 22 Dec.—to Whitehall, 19 Jan. 1649—trials before High Court of Justice commence, 20 Jan.—condemned to death, 27 Jan.—beheaded at Whitehall, 30 Jan.—buried at Windsor, 8 Feb. 1649.


a Engl. Cyc. 
b Biog. Univ.

Charles Martel, Duke of Austrasia,—b. about 649—imprisoned by Electrude, widow of his father Pepin le Gros, 714—escapes and is proclaimed Duke, 715—defeated by Radbald, Duke of the Frisians, 716—defeats Chilperic, 716, 717, and 719—Mayor of the Palace to Chilperic, 717—overruns Germany, 718—victories over the Bavarians, 728—defeats Eudes, Duke of Aquitaine, 731—obtains victory over the Saracens near Tours or Poitiers, Oct. 732—defeats the Frisians, 733—Aquitaine, 735—takes Avignon from the Saracens, 737—obtains victory over them on
the Berre in Languedoc, 737 — on death of
Thierry IV., takes title of Duke of the
Franks, 737—subdues the Saxons, 738 —
receives two nuncios from Gregory III., 741—
divides the monarchy between his sons Carloman and
Pepin; b. at Queret-sur-Oise, 22 Oct. 741.

Charles Martel, TITULAR KING OF HUNGARY,
—b., about 727—on death of Ladislaus III.
(or IV.) is crowned King of Hungary by
legates of Pope Nicholas IV. at Naples, 8 Sep.
1290 — opposed by Albert of Austria; marries
Clementia, daughter of Emperor Rudolph, 1291—
again crowned by Celestine V., 1294 —b. at
Naples, 1295. a Villani. b Radulphus.

Charles II., the Bold, KING OF NAVARRE,
—b., 1332—succeeds his mother Joanna, Oct.
1349—crowned at Pampeluna, 27 Jun. 1350—
maries Jeanne of France, 1353—conspires with
the Dauphin against John II., and is
imprisoned, 1354—escapes, 1357—joins the
English, and aims at crown of France, 1358—
renews his attempts, 1364—concludes treaty of
peace with King of France, 6 Mar. 1365—suspects
of poisoning his queen, 3 Dec. 1373—
attends to poison the king and royal family of
France, 1373—b. at
Carloman, king of Castile, 1375—succeeds
his father, Charles the Bad, 1 Jan. 1387—
at Olita, 8 Sep. 1425.

a Art de Vérifier les Dates. b Blog Univ.

Charles the Bold, COUNT OF CHAROLAIUS,
DUKE OF BURGUNDY, —b. at Dijon, 10 Nov.
1433 — distinguishes himself at battles of
Rupelmonde, 1452—Morbéeque, 1453— and
Montlhérié, 1465—succeeds his father, Philip
to Nov. 1467—marries Margaret of York, 3 b
9 b Jul. 1468—bribed by Louis XI. to lay
down his arms, Sep. 1468—conference with
Louis XI. at Péronne, 9 Oct. — compels him to
sign treaty of alliance against Liége; with
Louis takes Liége, 30 Oct. —receives Order of
the Garter from Edward IV., 1470—receives
Edward IV. in Flanders, and furnishes him with
ships and money, 1470—war with France
recommences, about Dec. 1470—passes the
Somme, 1471 —makes league with Ferdinand,
king of Sicily, against Louis XI., 1 Nov.
1471 — publishes his manifesto against Louis
22 Jun. 1472—buys Duchy of Gueldern and
County of Zutphen, 1472—does homage
to the Emperor at Treves, 1473—un-
successful in his attempt to obtain title of
king, 1473—allies himself with King of England
to dethrone Louis, but fails; conquers Lorraine,
1475—enters Nancy, 30 Nov. 1475—invades
Switzerland, and takes Granson, Feb. 1476—
defeated by Swiss near Granson, 3 Mar. 1476—
—and again, at Morat, 22 Jun. 1476—loses
Nancy, 6 Oct. 1476 —besieges Nancy; his
general goes over to Duke of Lorraine, 4 Jan.
1477—defeated and killed in battle, 5 Jan.
1477—buried at Nancy; his remains removed to
Bruges by Charles V., 1550. a Art de Vérifier les Dates. b Annais of England.

Charles I., COUNT OF ANJOU, KING OF
NAPLES AND SICILY, —b., Mar. 1220—marries
Beatrice, daughter of Raymond Berenger, Count
of Provence; accompanies his brother St Louis
to Egypt, and is taken prisoner with him, 1250—
engages, at instigation of the pope, in the
conquest of Sicily, 1264—proclaimed senator at
Rome, 23 May 1265—proclaimed king of Sicily
there, 25 Jun. 1265—crowned with his wife at
St Peter's, 6 Jan. 1266—defeats and kills Manfred
near Beneventum, 26 Feb. 1266—the crown
is renewed by the people to Conradin, who takes
title of king, 1267—defeats Conradin at Tagliacozzo,
23 Aug. 1268—beheads him at Naples, 29—
26 b Oct. 1268—takes Nocera from the
Saracens, 1269—conducts fleet to Africa
to succour St Louis, Aug. 1270—crowned king of
Jerusalem, Jan. 1278—dictates the election of
Martin IV., Feb. 1281—John of Procida
endeavours to raise the people against his tyranny,
1281—the Sicilian Vespers, 30 Mar. 1282—
besieges Messina, Jul. 1282—Pedro, king of
Aragon, and John of Procida received as
liberators at Palermo, 1 Sep. 1282—sends fleet to
relieve Malta; the fleet destroyed or captured
by Roger de Loria, 1283—his son,
Prince of Salerno, defeated by Roger, 5 Jun.
1284 —b. at Poggio, 7 Jan. 1285. a

a Art de Vérifier les Dates. b Blog Univ.

Charles II., the Lame, PRINCE OF SALERNO,
KING OF NAPLES, —b., 1248—captured by
Roger de Loria, 1284—succeeds his father,
Charles I., 7 Jan. 1285—treaty for his liberation
by King Alfonso, of Aragon, and Edward I.
of England, 1288—released, takes title of King
of Naples, Nov. 1288—crowned at Rome, 29 May
1289—carries on war with his rival James,
1289—truce for two years negotiated by the
king of England and the pope, Aug. 1289—
peace with Alfonso, at Aix, 1291—invasion of
Sicily by Roger de Loria, 1293—b. at Casna-
nova near Naples, 5 or 6 May 1299.

Charles I, the Great, (Karl der Grosse)
(Charlemagne), KING OF THE FRANKS,
EMPEROR OF THE ROMANS, —b. at Salzburg, Bavaria,
742—crowned by Pope Stephen II. at St.
Denis, 28 Jul. 754—succeeds on death of his
father to Neustria, Burgundy, and Provence,
 latter part of Sep. 768—crowned again at
Noyon, 9 Oct. 768—conquers Aquitaine, 769—
maries the daughter of Desiderius, king of
the Lombards, 770—repudiates her, and
marries Hildegard, 771—becomes sole king on
death of his brother Carloman, Dec. 771—
begins his wars with the Saxons, 772—invited by
Pope Adrian, invades Italy, 773—besieges
Desiderius in Pavia, about Oct. 773—visits
Rome, 2 Apr. 774—takes Pavia, and sends
Desiderius and his family prisoners to France.
End of May 774—proclaimed King of Italy,
774—defeats Saxons on the Weser. 775—re-
turns to Italy, defeats and kills the Duke of
Friuli, 776—receives submission of Saxons at
Worms, 776—conquers Navarre and part of
Aragon, 778—defeated by Gascons at Rouen-
valles, death of Hruodland (Roland), 778—war
with the Saxons, 780—goes to Rome, his two
sons crowned by the pope, Easter 781—revolt of
the Saxons, 782—massacres 4500 of them, 782—
defeats them in two battles, 783—defeats Ari-
gius, Duke of Beneventum, 787—applies himself
to promotion of learning, 788—publishes Theor.
mena Codex, 788—crosses the Elbe, 780—
defeats the Avars, 791—holds a diet at Ratisbon,
Easter 791—revolt of the Saxons, Jul. 791—
projects canal to join North Sea and the Euxine, 792—holds Council at Frankfort, 794
—revolt of the Saxons, 794—subdues them and
disperses the chief families, 796—another revolt
suppressed, 797—restores Pope Leo to his see, 799 —
exels the Saracens from Minorca, Minorca, and Ivica, 799—proclaimed
and crowned Emperor at Rome, 25 Dec. 800—
concludes treaty with Emperor of the East, respecting
limits of the two Empires, 803—last revolt
of the Saxons, 803—holds diet at Thionville, prepares plan for division of
Empire between his sons, Jan. 806—first descent of the Normans on France, 808—associates his
son Ludwig in the empire, 813—d. at Aix-la-
Chapelle, 28 Jan. 814.

Charles II., Emperor of the Romans. [Charles II., of France.]

Charles III., Emperor of the Romans. [Charles III., of France.]

Charles IV., Emperor of the Romans,
—b. at Prague, 16 May 1316—elected king of the Romans, at diet of Rentz, 19 Jul. 1346—
crowned at Bonn, Nov. —relected by electors
on death of Louis V., and several rivals set up, close of 1347—Rienzi, tribune of Rome, 1347—
crowned again at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1349—
crowned King of Lombardy, at Milan, 6 Jan. 1355—crowned Emperor at Rome, 5 Apr. 1355—
publishes the Golden Bull, 16 Jan. 1356—
crowned King of Arles, 1356—his wife
rowned Empress at Rome, 1 Nov. 1356—visits
Paris, Jan. 1378—d. at Prague, 29 Nov. 1378.

Charles V., (I., King of Spain, Emperor of the Romans,—b. at Ghent, 24 Feb. 1500—on the
death of his father, Archduke Philip, is declared
heir of the Netherlands and Franche Comté, 1506—
succeeds Ferdinand, his grandfather, as
King of Spain, under regency of Ximenes, 23
Jan. 1516—quiets the Netherlands for Spain, Aug.
1517—death of Ximenes, 8 Nov. 1517—
crowned King of Castile, 7 Feb. 1518—of Aragon,
at Saragossa, 1518—elected Emperor on death of Maximilian, 28 Jun. 1519—visits
Henry VIII., at Dover, 1520—visited by him
Grande, Jun. 1520—crowned at Aix-la-
1521—begins war with Francis I., 1521—
insurrections in Spain, 1521—visits England
again, May 1522—leagues with England against France, 1523—Constable de Bourbon enters his
service, 1523—battle of Pavia, 24 Feb. 1525
—releases Francis I., Jan. 1526—marries
Isabella of Portugal, 10 Jan. 1526—concludes truce with the pope, 15 Mar. 1527—sack of
Rome, by de Bourbon, and capture of Clement
VII., May 1527—Diet of Spire, 1529—
concludes treaty of peace with Clement VII. at
Barcelona, 29 Jun. 1529—crowned King of Lombardy, at Bologna, 12 Feb., and Emperor,
24 Feb. 1530—opens Diet of Augsburg, 13
Jun. 1530—league of Smalkald formed, 31
Dec. 1530—embarks on expedition to Tunis, at
Barcelona, 30 May 1535—takes La Golette, 3
Jul. 1535—takes Tunis, restores Muley
Hassem, embarks for Europe, 17 Aug. 1535
—takes Fossano, 6 Jul. 1536—invades Pro-
venç and is repulsed, 1536—concludes truce for 10 years with Francis I., 1538—revolt
breaks out in the Netherlands, 1539—crosses
France with his army; visits Francis I. at
Paris; suppresses the revolt, early in 1540—
unsuccessful expedition against Algiers, Oct. to
Nov. 1541—war breaks out with Francis I.,
1542—battle of Cerisoles, Apr. 1543—invades
Champagne, 1544—Pax Crescens, 1545—
death of Luther, Feb. 1546—defeats the Pro-
testants at Mühlberg, and takes John Frederick
the Elector prisoner, Apr. 1547—makes Maurice
Elector of Saxony, 1547—publishes the In-
termar, at Diet of Augsburg, 15 May 1548—
Bishops narrow escapes surmounts, 1548—wars
his son Ludwig in the empire, 813—d. at Aix-la-
Chapelle, 28 Jan. 814.


Charles IX., King of Sweden,—b. 4 Oct. 1550—administers government in absence of Sigismund, 1552—succeeds Sigismund, 20 Mar. 1560—defeated by the Poles before Riga, 27 Sep. 1565—crowned at Upsala, 1606—b. at Nicopig, 8 Nov. 1611.


* Art de Vérifier les Dates.  
^2^  

* Art de Vérifier les Dates.  
^1^  
* Charles XIII., King of Sweden,—b., 7 Oct. 1748—Duke of Sudermania, 1772—marries Hedwig Elizabeth Charlotte of Holstein-Gottorp, 7 Jul. 1774—Commander-in-chief of the fleet in Russian war, 1778—Governor-general of Finland; Regent during minority of Gustavus Adolphus, 1792—administration of the kingdom, Mar. 1809—elected king on abdication of Gustavus Adolphus, 6 Jun. 1809—adopts Bernadotte as his


Charles I., the Good, Count of Flanders,—distinguishes himself in the crusade, 1096—1100—Regent during absence of Baldwin VII., 1118—succeeds him, Jun. 1119—assists in defence of France against Imperialists, 1123—refuses crown of Jerusalem, 1124—refuses imperial crown, 1125—accompanies Louis le Gros in expedition of Avignon, 1126—assassinated at Bruges, 2 Mar. 1127.


Charles Emmanuel I, the Great, Duke of Savoy,—b. at Rivoli, 12 Jan. 1562—succeeds his father Phillip Emmanuel, 31 Aug. 1580—marries the Infanta Catherine of Austria at Saragossa, 11 Mar. 1583—takes Château-Dauphin, but is defeated soon after by Lesdiguières, 1588—conquers the marquisate of Saluzzo, 1588—takes Château-Dauphin after a siege, 20 Nov. 1588—


Charles de Saint Paul,—Bp of Avanches, 1840—b., 15 Sep. 1844. Geography sacra,
CHARLESTON—CHARTRON.

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1641—Memoires du Cardinal de Richelieu, 1649.


Charlet, Nicolas Toussaint, painter,—b. at Paris, 1792—d. 1845.


Charlotta Augusta, Princess of Wales,—b., 7 Jun. 1790—marries Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-[Leopold, King of the Belgians,] 2 May 1816—d. 6 Nov. 1817.

Charlotte Sophia, [of Mecklenburgh Strelitz,] Queen of England,—b., 1745—marries George III., 8 Sep. 1761—d. at Kew, 17 Nov. 1818.

Charlevoix, Pierre François Xavier de, Jésuit,—b. at St Quentin, 1682—missionary to America, 1720—visits St Domingo, 1722—d. at Flèche, 1761. Histoire et description du Japon, 1715—Histoire de l'ile de St Domingue, 1730—Histoire de la Nouvelle France, 1744.

Charnaux, Herve Girard, Baron de, diplomatist—ambassador to Sweden, 1625—negotiates treaty of Berwalle, 1631—shot at siege of Breda, 1 Sep. 1627.

Charnières, de,—d., about 1774. Théorie et pratiques des longitudes en mer, 1772.


Charnois, Jean Charles le Vacher de, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Paris, about 1750—massacred, 2 Sep. 1792. Recherches sur les costumes et sur les théâtres de toutes les nations, 1792.

Charolais, Charles, Count of. [Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy.]


Charon, of Lampsaus, historian,—b. at late as 465.

Charondas, legislator,—b., before 494.

Charops,—b.—Archon of Athens, (OL, 7, I, 753.)


Charpentier, Jacques, physician,—b. at Clermont (Beauvaisis), 1524—Prof. Mathematics, College Royal, 1566—d. 1 Feb. 1574. Orations contre Rannum, 1566.


Charpentier, René, sculptor,—b. at Paris, 1680—d., 1723.


Charpentier-Cossigny. [Cossigny.]

Charrière, Joseph de la, surgeon,—b. at Ameyc, Savoy, about 1650. Traité des opérations de chirurgie, 1690-2.

Charron, Pierre, moralist,—b. at Paris, 1541.
CHARTER—CHASTELIER.

—Secretary of Assembly of the Clergy, 1595—
  b. at Paris, 16 Nov. 1603. 

Traité des trois Vérités, 1594—Traité de la Saagesse, 1595.

Chartier, de Green [Magna Charta].

Charter-house, (Charterhouse) London, —
  founded as a monastery by Sir Walter de Menny,
  1371—on suppression of monasteries surrendered to
  the king, 1537—sold to Duke of Norfolk, 1565—bought by
  Thomas Sutton, 1611—incorporated as hospital and free school
  by charter of James I., Jun. 1611.

Charter-house School. [Charter-house.]

Chartier, Alain, —b. at Bayeux, between
  1380-90—secretary to Charles VII., about
  1420—b. at Aigvion, ? 1439, 1457, 1458, before
  1463. * Éuvres, 1617.
  * Some authorities.
  b La Monnie.

e Duchesse and Pasquier, d Nouv. Biol, Gen.

Chartier, Jean, Benedictin, —historiograph
  published successfully by Charles VII., 1442—69,
  about 1461-7 —Grands Chroniques de France,
  1476 —Histoire du règne de Charles VII.,
  1476-93.

Chartier, René, physician, —b. at Vendôme,
  1572—M.D., Paris, 1608—physician to the
  king, 1612—b. 29 Oct. 1654. * Éuvres réunies
  d'Hippocrate et de Galen, 1638-79.

Chartists, in England, —name first used,
  about 1832—great meetings of, autumn 1838—
  proclamation against their meetings, Dec. 1838
  —petition of, presented to parliament by Att
  wood, 14 Jun. 1839—insurrection of, at New
  port in Monmouthshire, headed by Frost, Williams, and Jones, 4 Nov. 1839—disturb
  ances in the midland and northern counties, 1842—meeting on Kennington Common, their
  presence prevented and the petition taken in
  cabs to parliament, 10 Apr. 1848.

Chartres, in Normandy, (Autrihois, Caram
  tum civitas), —besieged and taken by Thierry
  II., king of Orleans and Burgundy, about 660
  —burnt by Northmen, 832, 838 —rebuilt and
  taken by clasping, but given up for a ransom:
  again besieged and taken by Northmen, 872—
  capital of a county, held by Theobald, Count
  of Blois, about 890 —successfully holds out
  against Rollo, 911—fortified, about 1090-1100
  —meeting of Innocent II. and Henry I. of England
  at, 1130—acquired by the crown, about
  1286—taken by the Burgundians, 1417—re
  covered from the English by Dunio, 1422—
  erected into a duchy by Francis I., before 1437
  —successful besieged by Protestant forces
  taken by Henry IV., 19 Apr. 1590 —coronation
  of Henry IV. at, 27 Feb. 1594—the duchy
  bought by Louis XIII., and made appannage of
  House of Orleans, 1623—occupied by Germans
  under Gen. Wittich, 21 Oct. 1870. Cathedral,
  commenced by Bp Fulbert, ? 1020—completed
  and dedicated, 17 Oct. 1260.

Chartreuse, La Grande, in France,—founded
  by St Bruno, 1084.

Chasles, François Jacques. Dictionnaire
  universal, &c., de justice, police, et finances, 1725.

Chasot de Nantigny, Louis, genealogist,—
  b. in Burgundy, 1692—b. 29 Dec. 1755.

Chasse, David Hendrik, Baron, general,—
  b. in Guelderland, 18 Mar. 1765—enters the
  army, 1775—enters the French army, 1787—dis
  tinguished himself in Prussian campaign, 1806.
  Baron of the Empire, 30 Jun. 1811—go
  vernor of Antwerp, 1815—defends it against
  the French, 1832—b. at Breda, 7 May 1849.

Chassell, Charles, sculptor,—b. at Nancy,
  1612.

Chassell, Remi-François, sculptor,—b. at
  Metz, 1666—goes to Paris, 1676—d. 5 Oct.
  1752.

Chasselay-Laubat, François, Count, Peer of
  France, general,—b. at Saint-Sernin, (Charante Inferérieure), 18 Aug. 1754—Lieut
  enant, 16 Feb. 1781—directs siege works at
  Montmédy, 1792—distinguishes himself at
  Arlon, 1793—assists at taking of Maestricht.
  Colonel, 1794—at siege of Meutz, 1795—com
  mander of engineers in army of Italy, 1796—
  General of Brigade, 1796—commands in
  Italy, 1799—General of Division, 18 Sep. 1799
  —directs works of fortification in Italy, 1803,
  1804, 1805—Commander of Legion of Honour.
  14 Jun. 1804—commands in campaign of Prusi
  sia, 1806—Chief Commander of Manuta, 1809—
  Grand Officer of Legion of Honour, Councillor
  of State, 30 Jun. 1811—takes part in expedition
  of Russia, 1812—Count, Senator, 5 Aug. 1813
  —Peer of France, Chevalier of St Louis, grand
  cordon of Legion of Honour, 1814—Commander
  of St Louis, 3 May 1816—Marquis, 1819—b. at

Chasseneux, Barbélemi de, jurisconsult,—
  b. in Burgundy, 1435—president of Parlia
  ment of Provence, 1532—b. at Aix, 15 Apr.
  1544. Consuludes duexius Burgundiæ, &c.,
  1547—Catalogus gloria mundi, 1559—Consulis,
  1571.

Chassépoto Rîñe,—adopted in French army
  by decree of Napoleon III., 30 Aug. 1866.

Chassignet. Jean Baptiste, poet,—b. at Besançon, about 1578—d. after 1620.

Chastel, Pierre Louis Aimé, general,—b.
  in Chablais, 1774—enters the army, Dec. 1792
  —serves under Napoleon in Italy, 1796—takes
  part in expedition of Egypt, 1798—serves in
  campaign of Austerlitz, 1805—serves in Prussia
  and Poland, 1807-8—serves in campaign of
  Austerlitz, 1809—General of Division, 1809—dis
  tinguishes himself at battle of Moscow, 1812—takes part
  in campaign of Saxony, 1813—in defence of

Chastelain. [Chatelain, George.]

Chastellard. [Chatellet.]

Chasteler, Jean Gabriel, Marquis du, ge
  neral,—b. at Mons, 22 Jan. 1763—enters the
  army, 1776 —employed at fortifications of
  Theresienstalt, 1781-4—Chamberlain, Lien
tenant-colonel, by Leopold II., 1791—dis
  tinguishes himself at battle of Wagnies, 1793
  —takes the French lines before Meutz, Oct.
  1795—serves in campaign of Italy, 1799—
  Field-marshal Lieutenant, 8 Jan. 1801—in
  the Tyrol, 1805—directs works at Comorn, 1808
  —Commander of Order of Leopold, 1808—com
  mands in Silesia, 1811-12—commands at battle
  of Dresden, 1813 —military commander of
Chasteau, Jean Baptiste Vivien de, dramatist, — b. at Angoulême, 1866—member of French Academy, 1753—b., 16 Feb. 1775. Les Troyennes, 1754—Philoctète, 1755.

Châteaudun, in France,—the castle partly built, 935—the town burnt, 1723—taken by Germans, 18 Oct. 1870.

Châteaufort, Marquis de. [Boyseau.]

Château-Gaillard, in Normandy,—erected by Richard Cœur de Lion, 1195, 1197—exchanged with Abp of Rouen for Dieppe, soon after: taken by Philip Augustus, 1204—Murger, queen of Louis X., confined in, 1314—strangled there, Aug. 1315—asylum of David Bruce, 1334—Charles the Bad imprisoned in, 1356—taken by the English, after a siege of seven months, 1418—re-tooken by the French, 1449—captured by Henry IV., 1589—recovered by the League, soon after: partly dismantled by Henry IV., 1603—the keep partly demolished by Louis XIII., 1616. [Eng. Cye. Art de Vérifier les Dates.


Châteauroux, Marie Anne, Duchess of,—b. 1710—Duchess, by Louis XV., 1742—driven from the king, at Metz, 1744—b., 8 Dec. 1744.

Château, du. [Duchâtel.]

Châtel, François du, painter,—b. at Brussels, 1626. King of Spain receiving oath of fidelity from States of Brabant and Flanders, 1661.

CHATELAIN—CHULNES.

Jacques de Lalain, &c., 1634—Grand Chronique, about 1474.

Châtelain, Jean Baptiste, engraver,—b. in London, 1710—d. there, 1771.

Châtelus. [Chastellux.]

Chatham, in Kent,—dockyard of, founded by Queen Elizabeth, before 1663—surprised by the Dutch, 1667—mutiny of convicts at, suppressed by military, 5-11 Feb. 1661.

Chatham Islands, in the Pacific,—discovered by Broughton, 1791.


Châtilion, in France,—German force surprized by Ricciotti Garibaldi at, 10 Nov. 1870. Congress of, between France and the allies, without result, 5 Feb. to 19 Mar. 1814.

Châtilion. [Castillon, and Coligny.]

Châtilion, Louis de, painter in enamel, engraver,—b. at St. Menchould, 1639—d. at Paris, 1734.

Châtre, Claude, Baron de la, Marshal of France,—b. 1536—at siege of Thionville, 1558—at battle of Dreux, 1561—commands

under the Duke of Nevers in Piedmont, 1567—besieges and takes Sancerre, 1574—d. 18 Dec. 1614.

Châtre, Edme, Count de la,—b. about 1600—Colonel-general of the Swiss and Grisons, 1643—wounded and captured, at battle of Nordlingen, Aug. 1645—d. at Philippsburg, 3 Sep. 1645. Memorie, 1662.

Châtre, Louis de la,—submits with his father to Henry V., 1554—Governor of Berri, 1614-16—Marshal of France, 1616—d. 1630.


Chaucer(s), (Caucl) The, in Germany.—[DC]—attacked by Drumus, 11, [A.D.]—form alliance with the Romans, 5—at war with them, about 47?... Zusprun.

Chaudet, Antoine Denis, sculptor,—b. at Paris, 31 Mar. 1763—obtains the grand prize of the Academy, 1784—returns from Rome, admitted to the Academy, 1789—member of Institute, 1805—d. at Paris, 19 Apr. 1810.

Chaudon, Louis Maieur, miscellaneous writer,—b. in Provence, 20 May 1737—d. 28 May 1817. Nouveau Dictionnaire historique, 1766.

Chaufrée, Jacques George de,—b. at Leward, 9 Nov. 1702—pastor at Amsterdam, 1743-36—d. there, 3 Jul. 1786. Nouveau Dictionnaire historique et critique, 1759-60.

Chauliac, Guia de, physician,—physician to Clement VI., Innocent VI., and Urban V., at Avignon, about 1343-70—d. about 1370. Latinrarie, &c., 1490.


Chaulnes, Marie Joseph Louis d'Albert d'Ailly, Duke of,—b., 1741—Colonel, quits the army, 1765—travels in Egypt, 1765—d., about 1791.


Chaumeix, Abraham Joseph de, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Orléans, 1725—d. at Moscow, 1770. Précipités légitimes contre l'Encyclopédie, 1758.


Chaumette, Antoine, surgeon. Enchiridion chirurgicum, &c., 1750.

Chaumette, Pierre Gaspard, Revolutionary leader at Paris,—b. at Nevers, 25 May 1763—takes part in attack on the Tuileries, becomes member of Municipalitè, Aug. 1792—executed, 13 Apr. 1794.


Chaumont, Chevalier de,—b., about 1610—ambassador to King of Siam, 168—6. Rèlation de son voyage, 1686.

Chaumont, Treaty of,—between England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, signed, 1 Mar. 1814.


Chaupy, Bertrand Capmartin de. [Capmartin.]


Chaussette, Pierre Claudio Nivelle de la, dramatist,—b. at Paris, 1692—member of French Academy, 1734—d. at Paris, 14 May 1754. Éuvres, 1762.


Chauveau, François, painter, engraver,—b. at Paris, 1613—member of Academy of Painting, 1663—d. at Paris, 1756.

Chauveau, René, sculptor, architect,—b. at Paris, 1663—d. there, 1722.


Chavelot, Silvestre,—b. at Beaune, 1747—serves in the army of the princes, 1792—settles at Beaune, 1805—d., 1832. Le Lièvre des érètés, &c., 1795.


Chavagnac, Gaspard, Count of,—b. in Auvergne, 1624. Mémoires, 1669.


Chaves, Diego de, and Francesco,—accompany Pizarro to the conquest of Peru, 1535.

Chaves, Emmanuel de Silvceyn Pinto de Fonseca, Count of Amarante, Marquis of,—serves in Peninsular War, 1809—14—opposes the revolutionary party, 1823—restored to office, made Marquis of Chaves, Jun. 1823—defeated by Villalor, near Coimbra, 1827—d. at Lisbon, 7 Mar. 1830.

Chavigny. [Bouthillier-Chavigny.]

Chavigny, (Chavignard,) Théodore, diplomatist,—b. at Beaune, about 1687—named Resident at Genoa, 1720—envoy to Spain, 1722—minister in England, 1731—envoy to Denmark, 1737—ambassador to Portugal, 1740—negotiates Treaty of Union signed at Frankfort, 22 May 1744—ambassador to Venice, 1749—10 Switzerland, 1751—retires, 1762—d. at Paris, 26 Feb. 1771.
Chaviv, Jacob Ben, rabbi,—expelled from Spain, 1492—d. at Salonica, about 1500. Hebrew Israel, 1511.

Chaviv, Levi Ben, rabbi,—b. about 1550. Consultations, 1565.


Chedel, Quentin Pierre, engraver,—b. at Châlons-sur-Marne, 1705—d. there, 1762.

Cheezman, Thomas, engraver,—b. about 1760—d. about 1792.


Cheillon, (Chillon), one of the Seven Sages,—b. at Chêne-Bougeries, 1586—d. at Epernay, Eponym., (Vol. 56, 1), 1592.


Chéridomius, Benedictus, poet,—b. about 1529. De passione Domini Nostri I. C., 1510—De vita Mariae Virginis, 1511.

Cheili, Jean, botanist,—b. at Magdeburg, 10 Oct. 1730—d. at Copenhagen, 12 Oct. 1800. Neues systematisches Conchylienkabinett, etc., fortgesetzt, etc., 1769-95.


Chérubin, Philipp Bogislav, historian,—b. at Stettin, 1665—d. in Sweden, 1768. Der königl. Sächs. in Deutschland geführte Krieg, 1648-52—De ratione status in imperio nostro Romano-Germanico, etc., 1640.


Chenevix, Richard, chemist, etc.—b. in Ireland, about 1760—F.R.S., 1801—d. at Paris, 5 Apr. 1830.

Chenier, Louis de,—b. at Montfort, 1723—Consul-general at the Porte, 1753-64—at Morocco, 1767-84—d. at Paris, 25 May 1796. Recherche des esteurs sur les Mares, etc., 1787—Révolutions de l’empire Othoman, etc., 1789.


Chenier, Marie Joseph de, poet,—b. at Constantinople, 28 Aug. 1764—deputy to the Convention, etc., 1792-1802—d. 10 Jan. 1811. Oeuvres, 1824.

Chenu, Pierre, engraver,—b. at Paris, 1730.

Chesto. [Pyramid.] Cheques, stamp duty imposed on, by Act 21 Vict. c. 20, 21 May 1858.

Cheradamé, Jean, Hellenist,—b. about 1500—Prof. Greek, College Royal, Paris, about 1540. Lexiconotum etymon, 1543.


Cherbourg, in France,—its castle mentioned, 1256—plundered by the English, 1295—ceded with the Cotentin to Charles the Bad, king of Navarre, 1335—taken by the English, 1418—retaken by Charles VII., 1450—taken by the English and the works destroyed, 1758—meeting of English and French fleets at, 15-16 Aug. 1865. Breakwater, commenced, 1783—fortifications completed, and inaugurated by a visit of Queen Victoria of England, 1854.

Cherbury, Lord. [Herbert, Edward.] Chéreau, François, engraver,—b. at Blois, 1680—member of the Academy, 26 Mar. 1718—d. at Paris, 15 Apr. 1729.
Cherubini, Angelo Maria, — assists his father in compiling the Magnum bullarium, before 1617 — Constitutions Urbani VIII., 1678.

Cherubini, Laerzio, — b., about 1626. Magnum bullarium, 1617.


Cheruzel, The, — [BC] — friendly to Rome, about 150. [AD] under Arminius, destroy the army of Varus, 9 — conquered by the Chatti, between 50 and 100 — belong to the Confederation of the Franks, before 400.

Chesapeake, The, United States frigate, — captured by the Shannon, under Sir R. Brooke, off Boston, 1 Jun. 1813.

Chesapeake Bay, — explored by John Smith, summer 1608.

Chéseaux, Johann Philipp de Loys de, natural philosopher, — b. at Lausanne, 1718 — b. at Paris, 30 Nov. 1751. Traité de la comète qui a paru en December, 1748, &c., 1744 — Mémoires posthumes, &c., 1754.

Chesel, Jan van, painter, — b., 1644 — b. at Paris, 1758.


Chesme, Du. [Duchesne.]

Chesme, — introduced from India into Persia, before 628.

Chessel, Jean. [Caselius.]

Chester, — head-quarters of the 20th Legion under Agricola, about 61 — taken by Ecbert, 830 — by the Danes, 894 — Edgar receives homage of the kings at, summer 973 — erected into earldom by William I., 1068 — seat of a bishopric, 1078 — see removed to Coventry, between 1086-1117 — earldom annexed to the crown on death of John Scot, Earl of, 1237 — ravaged by the Welsh, 1255 — Henry III. assembles army at, for invasion of Wales, 1257 — made a principality by Richard II., 1398 — seized by Henry IV., 1399 — see founded, 1541 — diocese of, transferred to Province of York, 1542 — visited by James I., 1617 — head-quarters of the Royalists, 1642 — attacked unsuccessfully.


Chesterfield, Castle of,—occupied by Earl of Derby, autumn 1265—the Barons defeated by Royalist forces, spring 1266.

Chester-le-Street, Durham,—see of Lindisfarne transferred to, 875,* 882—taken by the Danes and the see removed, 995. * King.

Chetham, Humphrey,—b. at Crumpsall, Lancashire, 1538—b. 12 Oct. 1653. Chetham College and Library, Manchester, founded under his will, 1645—the trustees incorporated by charter of Charles II., 20 Nov. 1665.

Chevalier, Antoine Rodolphe, (Cevallieris), orientalist,—b. in Normandy, 1507—Prof. Hebrew, Geneva, 1559-64 and 1565-7—b. in Guernsey, Sep. 1572. Lingua hebræa rusticata, 1567.


Chevillet, Juse, engraver,—b. at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, 1739—b., after 1795.

Chevillier, André, doctor and librarian of the Sorbonne,—b. at Pontoise, 1636—b., 8 Apr. 1700. Origine de l'imprimerie de Paris, 1694.


Chevy Chase. [Otterburn.]


Chichester, Sir Arthur, Lord Deputy of Ireland, — fills that office, Feb. 1603-16 — ambassador to Germany, 1622—3, 1625.


Chiili (Quirks) Republic of (Carew), — founded by the Balbi, about 590 — city destroyed by Frederick Barbarossa, 1154 — victory over him at Lignano, 29 May 1176 — truce granted to foreign enemies, 1271 — submit to Duke of Savoy, reserving right of self-government, (interior), 1347 — subjugated by Louis II, Duke of Savoy, 1455 — the French defeat Spaniards at, 1639.


Chiggi, Fabio. [Alexander VII.]


b Eenev. Mod. * Statesman's Year Book.

Chillianwallah, Hindustan, — Lord Gough defeats the Sikhs at, 13 Jan. 1849.


Chilon. [Chelion.]

Chiltern Hundreds. Stewardship of, — acceptance of, begins, 1750.


Chimney-tax, [Heath-money], — levied by Act 18 and 14 Car. II. c. 10, 1662 — abolished by Act 3 Wm. and Mar. c. 10, 1680.

China, — [BC] — mythic, astronomical observations first made, 2249 — Era of Emperor Yao, 2803 [2339]; 2357; 2356 — IIIa dynasty founded by Yu-Ta, 2204, 2198 — Shang dynasty, 1765, 1766 — Chow, 1121, 1110 — Ts'in, 220, 246 — the Great Wall built, by first Ts'in Emperor, about 220-210 — authentic annals commence with IIa dynasty, 204 — reformation of the calendar, 102- [AD] — period of the Ch'ang Kio, (Three States), about 424 — 211 — Ts'in dynasty, 265 — the three kingdoms united, 265 — IIa Seng dynasty, 421 — 420 — Ts'e, 470 — Liang, 502 — Chin, 557 — Tang founded by Kou-tsoo, who subjuges the whole Empire, about 620-260 — preaching of Nestorians in, before 700, [658] — between 743-820 — invasions of the Kitan, 816 and 859 — How Liang dynasty, 907 — How Tang, 923 — How Ts'in, 937 — How Han, 947 — How Chow, 951 — Sung founded by Taoo-SoO, 960 — invasion of the Kitan, 999, 1035 — their kingdom destroyed by Eastern Tatars, about 1018 — invasions of the Mongols begin, about 1272 — extinction of the Kin dynasty, 1234 — conquered by Mongols, about 1250 -80 — visited by Marco Polo, 1275-90 — Yuan dynasty, (Tatar) founded by Kubial Khan, 1280 — unsuccessfully invaded by Mohammed
Tehilak of Delhi, about 1335—Mino dynasty, 1358—capital removed from Nanking to Pe-kings, 1408—mission and death of Xavier, 1553—Portuguese traders settle at Macao, 1580—unsuccessful attempt of the English to trade with, 1596—Jesuit missionaries expelled, 1615—re-admitted, soon after: invaded by the Mantchous, about 1618—English merchant ships fired on in Canton river, storm the fort at Canton, 1627—dynasty of Ta-sien founded by Mantchous, 1644—toleration of Christianity by Kang-hi, 1692—survey of the Empire by Jesuit missionaries, for Kang-hi, commenced, 1708—completed, 1716—map by Father Jartoux, 1718—embassy of Lord Macartney, 1792—embassy of Lord Amherst, 1816—trade with, thrown open on termination of East India Company's monopoly, Apr. 1834—the trade suspended, two British ships silence and pass the batteries of the Canton river, fruitless negotiations, summer 1834—disturbances about opium-smuggling, 1838—[Chinese War]—treaty of peace and commerce signed, 29 Aug. 1832—supplementary treaty, 8 Oct. 1834—rebellion of the Taepings breaks out, 1851—[Chinese War Second]—Treaty of Tientsin, 1838—Peking entered by French and English, 12 Oct. 1860—British subjects permitted to enter the service of, about Sep. 1862—fall of Nanking, end of Taeping rebellion, Jul. 1864—rebellion of the Nienfei, 1868—Chinese embassy to France, Apr. 1871.

Chincha Islands—[Guano],—taken possession of, by Spain, 14 Apr. 1864—restored to Peru, by treaty of 25 Jan. 1865.

Chinese War, [First]—appointment of commissioners of Chinese trade, provided for by Act of Parliament, 1833—arrival of Lord Napier at Macao, 15 Jul. 1834—the mandarins refuse to recognize him; British frigates pass the forts, 7 Sep. 1834—the trade reopened, Sep. 1834—British host fired on by the forts, and satisfaction given, autumn 1838—proclamation by local government of Canton to put down opium traffic, edict of Commissioner Lin to deliver up opium, Jan. 1839—the factories at Canton blockaded, Apr. 1839—the opium delivered up, blockade ceased, 4 May—Captain Elliott removes from Macao to Hong-kong, 25 Aug.—edict of Commissioner Lin against importation of British goods, ant.—defeat of Chinese by British squadrons, 3 Nov.—arrival of the British fleet at Singapore, Apr. 1840—unsuccessful attempt to burn British fleet, 9 Jun.—the port of Canton blockaded, 28 Jun.—capture of Chusan, 5 Jul.—negotiations at Pe-che-lee, 30 Aug. to 15 Sep.—continued unsuccessfully at Canton; attack on the Bogue forts, 7 Jan. 1841—preliminary arrangements concluded by Captain Elliott, 20 Jan.—Hong-kong taken possession of by the British, capture of the Bogue forts, 7-8 Jan.—suspension of hostilities agreed to, 20 Mar.—advance of English upon Canton, 24 May—renewed suspension of hostilities, 27 May.—arrival of Sir H. Pottinger as plenipotentiary, 9 Aug.—capture of Amoy, by Sir W. Parker, 27 Aug.—capture of Chinghah, 10 Oct.—of Ningpo, 13 Oct.—the Chinese repulsed in attacks on Chinghah and Ningpo, 10 Mar. 1842—Sir Hugh Gough defeats Chinese at Tse-kei, 15 Mar.—evacuation of Ningpo by English, 7 May—attack on Chappoo, 18 May—English squadron advances beyond Shanghai, 20 Jun.—capture of Chin-koang-foo by Sir Hugh Gough, 21 Jul.—preparations for attack on Nanking, but suspension of hostilities agreed to, 17 Aug.—treaty of peace concluded, 26 Aug. 1842.

Chinese War, [Second]—the lorchas Arrow seized by Chinese off Canton, 8 Oct. 1853—unsuccessful attempt at negotiation; capture of several forts on Canton river by Admiral Seymour, 23-25 Oct.—Sir John Bowring demands free access to Canton for all foreign representatives; attack on Canton begins, 27 Oct.—capture of the Bogue forts, 12-13 Nov.—the Chinese burn the factories near Canton, 14 Dec.—destruction of piratical fleet by British, 19 Mar. 1851—of the war-junks destroyed by Commodore Elliott and Sir Michael Seymour, May 1851—the Earl of Elgin arrives at Hongkong as plenipotentiary, beginning of Jul.—he communicates British demands to Commissioner Yeh, beginning of Dec.—troops landed on the island of Honan, before middle Dec.—bombardment of Canton begins, 28 Dec.—the town taken by British and French, 29 Dec.—capture of Yeh, 5 Jan. 1853—capture of the Peio forts, 19 May—Treaty of Tientsin, 26 Jun. 1858.

Chingleput, [town], in Hindustan,—taken by the French, 1757—retaken by Clive, 1752—besieged by Hyder Ali, 1750—siege raised by Sir Eyre Coote, Jan. 1781.

Chin-hae, in China,—taken by English, 10 Oct. 1851—unsuccessfully attempted by Chinese, 10 Mar. 1842.


Ching-hoang-foo, in China,—taken by English, 21 Jul. 1842—by the Taepings, 1 Apr. 1853—the Taepings defeat the Imperialists near, 1 Jun. 1856—abandoned by the Taepings, 1858.

Chinsura, in Hindustan,—Dutch settlement at, 1657—after the Dutch defeated by the English near, 1759—blockaded by Nabob of Bengal, 1765—taken by English, 1795—given up to the Dutch, 1814—exchanged with the English by treaty of 17 Mar. 1824.

Chioscarielli, Bartolomeo,—b. at Naples, 1560—d. 1646. De illustr. scriptoribus qui in civitate et regno Neapol. &c. floruerunt, 1780.

Chierico, Andrea, physician,—b. at Verona, 1563—d. there, 1624. De balsami naturae, &c., 1596—Eviron, 1593.

Chion,—[B C]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 103, 4), 365.

Chionides, comic poet,—[B C]—d. about 487—460.

Chios, (Seia),—[B C]—falls under Persian do-
minion, 493—freed, and becomes member of Athenian league, 479—revolts from Athens, spring 412—revolts again, and is besieged by CHARES and CHABRAS, before midsummer 357—acquired by the Persians, 333—taken from them by Macedonians, summer 332—besieged by Philip of Macedonia, defeat of Philip by the allies, 201—submits to Rome, 86—[A D]—conquered by Turks, 1306—by Genoese, 1346—taken by Soloym, 1566—by Venetians, 1694—recovered by Turks, 1695—joins in Greek insurrection, massacre of the people by the Turks, the town burnt, 1822.


Chippawa, —the English defeated by the Americans at, 5 Jul. 1814.

CHIozZA, Pierre, physician, —b. in the Rouergue, 1652—first physician to the army of Catalonia, 1692—follows Duke of Orleans in campaigns of 1706-7—first physician to him, 1715—admitted to Academy of Sciences, 1716—Superintendent of Jardin des Plantes, 1718—d. at Marly, 1 Mar. 1732.

Chirimos, Pedro, Jesuit,—b. at Ossuna, 1556—d. at Manilla, 1634. Relazione de Filipinas, 1604.

Chishull, Edmund, antiquary,—b. in Bedfordshire, about 1680?—M.A., Oxford, 1693—chaplain to Queen Anne, 1711—b. at Walthamstow, 18 May 1733. Antiquitates Asiaticae, 1728.

Chitor, (Chittor,) in Hindustan,—taken by Ala-ud-din, 1303—held by Maldeo as tributary to him, about 1304-5—retaken by Rajaets, Maldeo expelled by Hamir, 1316—besieged by Kutb Shah of Guzerat, (861, A.H.) 1457—besieged by Bahadur Shah of Guzerat, (938,) 1532; (941,) Nov. 1534; 1538—taken by Shir Shah, 1545—taken by Akber, Udi Sing abandoning it, (Shefan 975,) Mar. 1568—Rana Pertab deprived of territories by Akber, probably (986,) 1578—Rana Pertab recovers dominions and founds Oudipur, about 1600—taken by Aurungzebe, about 1676—taken by Hyder Ali, 1780—retaken by Sir Eyrre Coote, end of 1781—restored to the Rana of Oudipur, 1790.

Chopol, -Elphinstone. -b. in Scotland.


Chivalry, Court of, (Court of Constable and Marshall)—jurisdiction of, limited by Act 13 Ric. II. st. 1, c. 2, 1389-90.

CHLADNl, Ernst Florens Friedrich, natural philosopher,—b. at Wittenberg, 30 Nov. 1756—invents his euphones, 1789-90—his clavecinlinder, 1800—travels in Germany, Denmark, Russia, 1791—presented to Napoleon I., Dec.? 1808—b. at Breslau, 4 Apr. 1827. Akustik, 1802—Neue Beiträge zur Akustik, 1817—Uber Feuermeteore, 1819.

Chloral,—discovered by Liebig, 1832—hydrae of, investigated by Richardson, 1869.

Chlorine,—discovered by Scheele, 1774—applied to bleaching, about 1786.

Chloroform,—discovered by Soubeiran, Guthrie, and Liebig, 1831-2—used as anaesthetic by Simpson, 1847.

CHMELNITZKl, Nikolai Iwanowicz, dramatist,—b. at St Petersburg, 11 Aug. 1786—serves against the French in campaign of 1812—governor of Smolensk, 1829—of Archangel, 1837—d. at St Petersburg, 1846. Works, 1849.

CHNODOMARIUS, (Chondomarius, Goundoram,) KING OF THE ALEMANNI,—invited by Constantine, he invades Gaul, defeats Decennius Cesar, and ravages the country, 351-3—defeated and captured near Argentoratum, by Julian, 357-8, 358-9.


Chobham,—camp formed at, Jun. 1853—forces reviewed by the Queen, 21 Jun.—camp broken up, 20 Aug.


Chozine, in Bessarabia,—Sobiecki defeats the Turks at, 10 Nov. 1673—taken by the Russians, 29 Aug. 1739—recovered by Turks; again taken by Russians, Jul. 1769—given up to Turkey by peace of Kutchuk-Kainarji, Jul. 1774—taken by Russians, 1788-9—given up to Turks by Treaty of Jassy, 1792—finally ceded to Russia, 1812.

CHODKIEWICZ, Charles, Count of, general,—b. 1560—grand marshal of Lithuania, 1660—obtains from the Muscovites cession of several districts to Poland, 1619—defeats the Sultan Osman, 1621—g. at Chozine, 25 Sep. 1641-4.

CHODOWIECKI, Daniel Nicolas, painter, engraver,—b. at Dantzic, 16 Oct. 1762—settles at Berlin, 1743—b. director of Royal Academy of Arts, there, 7 Feb. 1801.

Chorephanes,—[B.C]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 82, 1.) 452.

Chorélieu, tragic poet,—[B.C]—d. at Athens, 542-483.

Chorélieu, of Samos, epic poet,—[B.C]—b. about 479-470—b. about 399.

Chorélieu, of Samos, epic poet,—[B.C]—b. about 479-470—b. about 399.


Choffard, Pierre Philippe, engraver,—b. at Paris, 1730—d. there, 7 Mar. 1809.


Choiseul, Charles de, Count de Plessis-Parislin, Marshal of France,—distinguishes himself at siege of La Fère, 1575—Captain of the Guard, to Henry IV., 1594—Marshal of France, 1619—b. at Troyes, 1 Feb. 1626.

Choiseul, Duke of Parlsin. [Parlin.]

Choiseul la Baume, Claude Antoine Cleri- dus, Count de, general,—b., 5 Oct. 1733—
CHOISEUL—CHORIER.

enters the army, Jun. 1746—serves in campaign of Germany, 1757-8—Brigadier, 20 Feb. 1767—distinguishes himself at battle of Johannisberg, 30 Aug. 1762—Lieutenant-general, 1781—executed, 4 May 1794.

Choiseul, Claude Antoine Gabriel, Duke de,—b., 1762—Peer, 1787—chose with Marquis Bouillé and Count Fersen to secure the escape of Louis XVI., and arrested at Varennes, Jun. 1791—Chevalier d'honneur to Marie Antoinette; made prisoner, 1793—called to the peerage by Louis XVIII., Lieutenant-general, 1814—member of the Provisional Government, 1830—aide-de-camp to Louis Philippe, governor of the Louvre, 1830—b., 1839.


Choiseul-Gouffier, Marie Gabriel Auguste Florent, Peer of France,—b. at Paris, 27 Sep. 1752—accompanies Chabert to the Mediterraneum, 1776—Associate of Academy of Inscriptions, 1779—admitted to French Academy, 1784— ambassador to Constantinople, 1785—goes to St. Petersburg, 1793—returns to France, member of Institute, 1802—Peer, 1814—b. at Aix-la-Chapelle, 20 Jun. 1817, Voyage pittoresque de la Grèce, 1780-1824.

Choiseul-Meuse, Henri Louis, Marquis de, general,—b., 22 Jul. 1689—enters the army, 1704—serves under Marshal de Boniflers in Flanders, 1704—aide-de-camp to Louis XV., 1744—battles of Fontenoy and Lawfeld, 1747—b. at Paris, 11 Apr. 1754.

Choiseul-Meuse, Jean Baptiste Armand, Marquis de, general,—b., 1735—serves in Seven Years' War, 1756-63—Marchal de Camp, 1780—follows the Prince of Condé to Germany, 1789—returns to France, 1814—b. at Paris, 10 Dec. 1815.


Chokier, Erasme Surlot, Baron de, Regent of Belgium,—b. at Liége, 27 Nov. 1769—member of Legislative Body of French Empire, 1812-14—deputy to second chamber of States-General, 1815-18—instructed, 1828—Prés. National Assembly of Belgium, 10 Nov. 1830—head of commission to offer crown to the Duke of Nemours, Feb. 1831—elected Regent of Belgium, 24 Feb. 1831—resigns on in-}


Chola,—its largest extent, about 750—reduced to ancient limits, about 1150—Raja supplanted by Mahratta chief of Tanjore, in 1800.* Ellis.


Cholieres, Nicolas, littérateur. Les neuf Matières, 1585—Après-dînées, 158—La Forêt nuptiale, 1600.


Cholula, in Mexico,—massacre of natives at, by Cortez, 1519.

Chomel, Jean Baptiste Louis, physician,—b., 11 Apr. 1755, Essai historique sur la médecine en France, 1762.

Chomel, Noël, agriculturist,—b. at Paris, about 1640, 1632—b. at Lyons, 30 Oct. 1712—Dictionnaire économique, 1709.

* Biogr. Univ. a Ersch and Gruber.

Chomel, Pierre Jean Baptiste, physician, botanist,—b. at Paris, 1671—M.D., 1697—physician to the king, 1707—admitted to Academy of Sciences, 1720—Dean of the Faculty, 1738—b., 1740, Abrégé de l'histoire des plantes usuelles, 1712-25.


Chompré, Pierre,—b. at Paris, 16 Jul. 1760, Dictionnaire de la Fable, 1727—Dictionnaire abrégé de la Bible, 1755.


Chopin, Frederick, musical composer,—b. near Warsaw, 1810—goes to Paris, about 1832—b. there, Oct. 1849.

Choragos. [Liturgy.]

Choris, Christian. 329

Choris, Ludwig. — b. in Little Russia, 22 Mar. 1795— accompanies M. de Riberstein to the Caucasus, 1813— accompanies expedition under Kotzebue, 1814— goes to France, 1819— embarks for Mexico, 1825— assassinated, near Vera Cruz, 22 Mar. 1828. Voyage pittoresque autour du monde, 1821—3 English translation, 1824.


Chosroes, King of Persia. [Arsaces.]

Chosroes I., Nushirvan, (Khosroes) King of Persia, succeeds his father Cobades, 531— makes peace with Justinian, between 1 Jan. and 1 Apr. 533— invades Syria, beginning of spring 540— master of Antioch, Jun. 540— Belisarius sent against him, 541— invades Colchis, 541— marches towards Palestine but is compelled by Belisarius to return to Persia, 542— enters Mesopotamia, raises siege of Edessa, 544— makes peace with Justinian for five years, Apr. 545— negotiations with the Romans, Apr. 550— siege and capture of Petra by Besas, 550—1 makes a truce with Justinian for 5 years, autumn 551— gains some advantages in Colchis, 554— recalls Nacoragan and puts him to death, 557— concludes another truce with Justinian, 557— truce for 50 years, 662— persecution and revolt of Armenians, the war with Romans renewed, spring 571— takes Daras, winter 573—4— truce for a year; fresh negotiations, 575—6— invades Armenia, spring 576— defeated by Justinian at Maltene, 576— b. at Ctesiphon, Mar. 579.


a Art de Vérifier les Dates. b Clinton.

Chouan, (Jean Cottieran.) — b. 30 Oct. 1757— head of royalist insurgents at St Ouen, Aug. 1792— killed in combat, 28 Jul. 1794.

Chouans. [Vendean War.]


Chrestiens, (de Troyes), romance-writer. — b. at 1791.

Chrestus, rhetorician, — b., about 1791.


Christian, Order of the Knights of — founded by Dionysius, king of Portugal, 1317— acquires the possessions of the Templars, 1319— creates mastership of Mendes and Vila Nova, 1364— placed under the protection of John III., by Adrian VI., 1522— vested in the crown by Julius III., 1551.

Christian, Order of, in Livonia, — instituted by Albert, Bp of Riga, 1205.

Christian Church College, Oxford, — founded as 'Cardinal College' by Wolsy, 1534— re-founded by Henry VIII., 27 Sep. 1532— further endowed, and thus named, 1546.

Christian, (Christien) I., King of Denmark. — b. 1426— elected, 1 Sep. 1448— elected King of Norway, but dispossessed by Canutson, 1449— crowned at Copenhagen, 28 Oct. 1449— marries Dorothea, widow of Christopher his predecessor, Oct. 1449— goes to Norway, annuls election of Canutson, and is crowned at Drontheim, 29 Jul. 1450— King of Sweden, on deposition of Canutson, Jun. 1457— claims succession to Schleswig and Holstein, but makes compromise with Count of Schauenburg, 1459— loses crown of Sweden, 1465— sets out for Palestine, Jan. 1474— visits Rome, Apr. 1474— founds University at Copenhagen, 1478— orders the foundation of the Elephant, 1478— b. at Copenhagen, 22 May 1481.

Christian, (Christien) II., the Cruel, King of Denmark, — b. at Copenhagen, 2 Jul. 1481— recognized as successor to his father John, 1486— succeeds him in Denmark and Norway, 1513— crowned at Copenhagen, May 1513— crowned King of Norway, at Opsole; marries Isabellasisthenes, sister of Charles V., 12 Aug. 1515— unsuccessful expeditions against Sweden, 1518 and 1519— defeats and kills Sten Sture at Bogesund, Jan. 1520— recognized King of Sweden, 6 Mar. 1520— besieges Stockholm, held by Christina, widow of Sten Sture, middle of May to Aug. 1520— enters Stockholm, 7 Sep.— crowned there, 4 Nov. — massacres the leading families of Stockholm, 8 Nov.— perpetuates other massacres in the chief towns; returns to Denmark, 1521— Gustavus Vasa raises an army in Dalecarlia, and takes title of administrator, spring 1522— revolts in Jutland, Jan. 1523— flies from Denmark, 24 Apr. 1523— makes a descent on Norway, 1531— besieged in Opsole by the Danes, 1532— im-
prisoned at Sonderburg, 1532—b. at Callenburg, 25 Jan. 1539.

Christian III., King of Denmark,—b., 1502—proclaimed, after interregnum, 4 Jul. 1534—captures and puts to death Clement, general of the Count of Oldenburg, 1534—besieges Assens and defeats rebels, 1535—besieges Copenhagen and makes allience with king of Sweden, 1535—Copenhagen capitulates, 29 Jul. 1536—establishes Lutheranism, 30 Oct. 1536—crowned at Copenhagen, 12 Aug. 1537—makes Norway province of Denmark; concludes treaty of alliance with Francis I. of France, 29 Nov. 1541—has the Bible translated into Danish, 1545—b. at Colding, 1 Jan. 1559.


* Art de Vérifier les Dates. 

Christian, FIRST BY AND APOSTLE OF PRUSSIA,—sets out with other monks to plant Gospel among the heathen, about 1209—joins Rome, 1211—again, 1214—prima Episcopus Prussiae generalis, from 1214—b., about 1243.

Christian, ABB OF MENTZ,—sent by Frederick Barbarossa to Italy, 1167—defeats Romans near Tuscum, 30 May 1167—commands Tusean Ghibelines, 1171—undertakes siege of Aneona, 1174—reconciles himself with Alexander III., 1177—b., near Tuscum, 1183.

Christian, (Christen Reisen), Charles, en- graver of genes,—b. in London, about 1695—b. there, 1725.


Christian, Wilhelm Ernst, historian,—b. at Kiel, 23 Apr. 1731—Prof. Eloquence and Public Law, there; b., 1 Sep. 1793. Geschichte der Herzogthümer Schleswig und Holstein, 1775–84.

Christian Era, [Nativity, &c.]—first used by the monk Dionysius Exiguus, about 527—introduced in Italy, before 600—propagated by Bede, who died, 735—legal and popular, before 1200.

Christian Knowledge, Society for Promotion of,—incorporated, 1701.


Christina, (Marie Christine,) QUEEN OF SPAIN,—b. (daughter of Francis I. of Naples,) 27 Apr. 1836—marries Ferdinand VII., 21 Dec. 1839—declared queen-regent, Oct. 1832—left a widow, 29 Sep. 1832—privately marries Fernando Munoz, 28 Dec. 1833—grants the Estatuto Real, 15 Apr. 1834—resigns the Regency, 10 Oct. 1839—and re-
tires to France; returns to Spain, 1843—again withdraws to France, Jul 1854.

Christina, Queen of Sweden,—b. 18 Dec. 1626—succeeds her father, Gustavus Adolphus, 14 Mar. 1633—Oxenstierni of the regency; assumes the government, 1644—concludes treaty with Denmark, 1645—takes part in Peace of Westphalia, Oct. 1648—names her cousin, Charles Gustavus, her successor, 18 Oct. 1650—abdicates, 16 June 1654—received into Roman church by Nuncio Holstein at Innsbruck, Nov. 1656—enters Rome as an Amazon, 1656—visits France, Sep. 1656 and summer 1657—has her euryerry Montalducsh murdered at Fontainebleau, 8 Nov. 1657—returns to Rome, 1658—visits Sweden, 1660—b. at Rome, 19 Apr. 1689. Works, 1751.


[Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy.]

Christine de Pisan, miscellanea writer,—b. at Venice, about 1363—accompanies her father to France, and is brought up at the court, 1368—marries, 1378—left a widow, 1397—b., soon after 1415? about 1431? Cont hystoria de Troie, 1497—Le Livre des faits et bonnes maniers du sage roi Charles V., written, 1404—Le Trésor de la cité des daunes, etc., 1497.


Christodorus, epie poet,—fl., about 500.

Christophe, Henri, King of Hatyi,—b., about 1767—joins the insurgents, St Domingo, 1790—defends Cape Town against Leclere, 1802—heads insurrection, murders Dessalles, gets himself proclaimed Generalissimo, and President for life of republic of Hatyi, Oct. 1806—King of Hatyi, 1811—crowned, 2 Jun. 1812—killed himself, 8 Oct 1820.

Christophe, Joseph, painter,—b. at Utrecht, 1408—b. at Lisbon, 1537.

Christopher, St, St Kitts, island,—discovered by Columbus, Nov. 1493—English settlement in, 1623—French settlement in, 1625—attacked by Spaniards, 1629—hostilities between French and English, 1666—the English expelled, 29 Jul. 1659—reconquered by English, Jun. to Jul. 1690—ravaged by the French, 1706—ceded to England by Treaty of Utrecht, Apr. 1713—taken by the French, 1782—restored to the English by Peace of Versailles, Jan. 1753—ravaged by the French, 1805—

the capital, Basse Terre, burnt, 3 Jul 1867.

Christ's College, Cambridge,—founded by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, 1505.

Christ's Hospital, Blue Coat School, London,—patent of foundation by Edward VI., 26 Jun. 1553—partly burnt down, 1666—rebuilt by Wren: entirely rebuilt by Shaw, 1825.


Christy, Henry, antiquary, naturalist, etc.,—b., about 1811—b. in France, 4 May 1865.


Chromatius, Br of Aquileia,—fl., about 370—b., about 410.

Chromium, metal,—discovered by Vauquelin, 1797.

Chronometer.—Harrison gains parliamentary reward for his, 1765.

Chroecinski, (Chroniecki, Chruceinski),

Adalbert Stanislaus, poet,—fl., about 1700. Trava wickommery slavery Jana III., 1684—Translations from Ovid, 1695?—Translations of Job, and Lamentations of Jeremiah, 1705.

Chysander, (Goldmann,) Wilhelm Christian Justus, theologian, orientalist, etc.,—b. near Halberstadt, 9 Dec. 1718—b. at Kiel, 10 Dec. 1788.

Chrysippus, Stoic philosopher,—[B.C.],—b., 280—d., 207.

Chysoborges, Lucas, theologian,—patriarch of Constantinople, 1575—resides at Synod of Constantinople, 1166—b., 1167.

Chrysocephalus, Macarius, Amp of Philadelpia,—fl., about 1290, about 1351.

Chyssoceques, Georgius, physician, astronomer,—fl., about 1350.

Chysologue, Noel Andre, astronomer, etc.,—b. at Gy, (Franche-Comte,) 8 Dec. 1728—b. there, 8 Sep. 1808. Planisphere, 1778.

Chysoloras, Demetrius, theologian, philosopher, astronomer,—fl., about 1400.


Chysostomus. [Dion.]

Chysostomus, Johannes, Patriarch of Constantinople,—b. at Antioch, about 344—a 354, b 347—baptized, 370?—retires to mount-
tian solitude, about 374—deacon at Antioch, 381—presbyter, 386—succeeds Nectarius as patriarch, 26 Feb. 398—promotes missions among the Goths, 393, &c.—holds a council at Constantinople, 400—attends at Ephesus, winter 400—refuses to condemn Origen, 401—deposed, by Theophilus, at synod of the oak, and goes into exile, about Jul. 403—recalled a few days after: another synod assembled against him, Dec. 403; again exiled, Jun. 404—arrives at Cucusus in Armenia, Sep. 404—removed to Arabissus, beginning 406—ordered to be removed to Fitzus, in Pontus, Jun. 407—b. at Comana, 14 Sep. 407—his remains brought to Constantinople, 438.e
a Biog. Univ. b Engl. Cyc. c Neander.
d Butler. e Clinton.

Chrysus,— [B C]—Aclspedial of Cos, (Ol. 47, 3.) 590.a
b Müller.

Chtoherbatov, Michel, historian,—b., about 1700—d., Dec. 1790. History of troubles and revolutions of Russia, 1778.


Chumanus, Nicephorus, theologian, philospher, statesman,—forms alliance with Imperial family, 1295—d. after 1330.

Chumpamer, (Champsier) in Hindustan,— taken by Mahmud, king of Guzerat, (888, A. H.) 1483, 1484—taken by Humayun, (Safar 942,) Aug. 1535, 1534—taken by English, 17 Sep. 1822—annexed to Seinde, 1823.—Thorton.

Chunar, in Hindustan,—attacked by Bengalese Confedecray, 1529—seized by Shir Khan, about 1530—attacked by Humayun, but retained by Shir Khan, 1532—besieged and taken by Humayun, Jan.to Jun., 1538, 1539—recovered by Shir Khan, autumn 1538, 1539—taken by the English, 1764—ceded to them 1768. Treaty of, between East India Company and the Nabob of Oude, 10 Sep. 1781.e
a Elphinstone. b Thornton. e Encyc. Brit.

Chund, (Chand or Chandra-Bardai,) poet,—fl. at Delhi, about 1200.

Church, States of the. [Papal States.]

Church-building Commission,—established by Act 38 Geo. 111., c. 45, 20 May 1818.

Church Discipline,—better enforcing of, provided for by Act 3 and 4 Vic. c. 86, 7 Aug. 1830.

Church of England,—separated from Church of Rome, by Act 25 Henry VIII. c. 21, 1534—Henry VIII, declared supreme head of, by Act 26 Hen. VIII. c. 1, 1534—Articles, Thirty-Nine, &c.—[Articles, Thirty-Nine, &c.—]Church of Ireland united with, 1800—Irish Church.]

Church-lands,—confirmed to lay holders by Stat. 1 and 2 Phil, and Mar. c. 8, 1554—those held by the crown given up by Queen Mary, 1555.

Church-rates,—recovery of, by civil process provided for by Act 58 Geo. 111., c. 127, 12 Jul, 1813—time of imprisonment for non-payment limited by Act 12 and 13 Vic. c. 14, 11 May 1849—compulsory, abolished by

Act 31 and 32 Vic. c. 109, 31 Jul. 1858.


Churchyard, Thomas, poet,—b. at Shrewsbury, about 1520—b. in London, Mar. or Apr. 1604. Chippes, 1575—Worthiness of Wales, 1580—Description of the seallfull Warrres in Plaunders, 1575—Miserice Plaunders, &c., 1579—[Challenge, 1593.


Churruca y Elorza, Cosme Damijan de, naval commander,— b. at Motrico, (Guipuzcuro,) 27 Sep. 1761—commands expedition to survey Gulf of Mexico, 1791—falls, at Trafalgar, 21 Oct. 1805.

Chusan, Chusan Island,—taken by the English, 5 Jul. 1840—abandoned by them, 24 Feb. 1841—again captured, 1842—restored to the Chinese by Treaty of Nankin, 26 Aug. 1842.

Chytrezus, David, theologian, &c.,—b. at Ingeligen, 26 Feb. 1530—Prof. Theology, Rossoek, 1535—b. first Prof. Theology there, 25 Jun. 1600. De nigeriae historiaeente Institutione, 1565—Historia Augustana professionis, 1578—Chronicon Saxoniae, 1593.


Ciamberlano, Lucas, painter, engraver,—b. at Urbino, 1586—b. at Rome, 1641.


Ciamelli, Agostino, painter,—b. at Florence, 1578—b. at Rome, 1640.

Ciampi, Sebastiano, archiologist,—b. at Pistoia in Tusscany, 20 Oct. 1679—Prof. at Univ. of Pisa, 1693—18—Prof. at Univ. of Warsaw, 1818-22—returns to Italy, 1822—b. near Florence, 14 Dec. 1847. De usu linguæ Italiae saltem a sculo quintho, 1817—Monumenti d'un manuscrito autografo di Giovanni Battista da Cercondo, 1827—Notizie inedita della Sacrosanta Pistoieno, &c., 1810.—Bibliografia critica delle antiche reciprocé corrispondenze dell' Italia colla Russia, &c., 1834-43.

de sacris adficiens a Constantino Magno con- 1633.
structivis, 1657.
Ciampolli, Giovanni Battista, poet,—b. at 1589—b. at Jesi, 8 Sep. 1643. Rome, 1648—Prouse, 1667.
Ciantar, Jean Antoine,—b. at Malta, 1696 —correspondent of Academy of Inscriptions, 1745—b., Nov. 1778. Epigrammata, 1737— De B. Paulo apostolo in Melitam, &c., 1738.
Cibalis, in Pamontia,—Constantine defeats Licinius near, 8 Oct. 314.
Cibber, Cains Gabriel, sculptor,—b. at Flensburg, Holstein, about 1630—settles in London, about 1660—b. there, 1700.
Cibber, Colley, dramatist, actor,—b. in London. 6 Nov. 1671—volunteer under Earl of Devonshire, in support of Prince of Orange, 1688—enters upon the stage, 1688—Poet Laureate, 1770—b., 12 Dec. 1757. Works, 1777.
Cibber, Susanna Maria, (Mrs Clarke,) actress,—b., 1716—makes her debut on the stage, 1736—b., 30 Jan. 1766.
Cibber, Theophilus, actor,—b., 26 Nov. 1703 —b. by shipwreck on coast of Scotland, Oct. 1758.
Ciccione, Andrea, sculptor, architect,—b., 1455. Monument to King Ladislas of Naples, between 1414-50.
Cicero, Q. Tullius,—[B C]—, about 102—at Athens, 79—adile, 69—pretor, 66—governor of Asia, 58?—at Rome, 59—legatus to Cesar in Gaul, 55-54—defeats Ambiorix, 54—legatus to his brother in Cilicia, 51—joins Pompey, 49—joins Caesar, 47—put to death, 43.
Circinnaius, C. Veturius,—[B C]—Consul with T. Romilius Rocus Vaticanus, (299, A. v. c.) 455.
Cid, The, (Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar),—b. at Burgos, about 1040—Knt, by Ferdinand I. of Castille, about 1066—serves under Sanchez II. at battle of Graces, 1063—offends Alfonso VI., and retires from the court, 1085—besieges and takes Valencia, 1094—b. at Valencia, about 1090.
Cieco da Ferrara, Francesco Bello, poet. Libro d'arme e d'armoiri nomato Mambriano, 1509.
Ciezca, Josep de, painter,—b. at Granada, 1656—painter to the king, 1659—b. at Madrid, 1692.
Ciezca, Miguel Geremino, painter,—b., 1677.
Ciezca, Vicente, painter,—painter to the king, 1693—b. at Granada, about 1701.
Cigals, Léon Franois, troubadour,—ambassador to Ruymond, Count of Provence, 1241—assas- sinated, near Monaco, 1278.
Cignani, Carlo, painter,—b. at Bologna, 25
CIGAROLI—CIPRIANI.


Cigaro1, Giambettino, painter, — b. at Salò, near Verona, 1706—b. at Verona, 1770.


Cilia, — [BC]—given to Ambris, king of Tubal, by Sargon, about 711—invaded by Sennacherib, about 701—by Esarhaddon, about 685—Sveynking, with Lahynetus of Babylon, meditates between Cyrus and Alyattes (Crassus?), 610 b.c.—submits to Persia, 546—reduced by Alexander the Great, 333—assigned to Philotas, 323—to Philoxenus, at Triparynus, 320. a 321 b. —to Pleistarchus, after battle of Ipsus, 301—taken possession of by Demetrios Poliorcetes, 300—taken by Séleucus Nicator, for Syria, 286 b.c. by Ptolemy Philadelphus, before 247—M. Antonius, praetor:—beginning of the war against the pirates, 103—Sulla, praetor, 92—taken in part by Tigranes, 83-76—held till 69 or 66—pirates and Tigranes conquered by Pompey, and reduced in part to a province, 67-66—Cicero proconsul, 51-50—Tarchondimotus aids Pompey, but has his dominions increased by Caesar, 48—Pompeian, made sovereign of part, by Antony, 39, 41—Tarchondimotus II. receives his paternal possessions from Augustus, 20. [Armenia, Cilician Pontus.]


Cilo, L. Fabius Galerius Septimius,— [BC]—Consul with C. Fabius Libo, (967, A. U. C.) 204. 

Cima da Conegione, Giambattista, painter, — painted at Venice, 1489-1517.

Cimabue, (Guaitieri,) Giovanni, painter,— b. at Florence, 1240—employed in the Duomo at Pisa, 1301-2.


Cimbri, The,— [BC]—migrate southward, about 120?—the consul Carbo defeated by, near Nocera, 113—retires from Italy into Gaul, 113—the consul Silanus defeated, in Gallia Transalpina, 109—M. Scarrus sent against, 108—defeats Manlius, 105—defeats proconsul Casio, 6 Oct. 150—invade Spain, 104—repulsed by the Celtiberians, 103—Catulus holds command against, in the Athesis, 102—overthrown by Marius and Catulus at Verceilie, 30 Jul. 132 c. 

Cimmerians. [Kimmerians.]

Cimon. [Kimon.]

Cinethon. [Kingston.]

Cinethus. [Kinetus.]

Cinastatis, Society of the, in United States,—founded, 1753.


Cincius. [Alimentus, L. Cincius.]

Cinna, C. Helvius, poet,— [BC]—trib. pleb. ? murdered by the mob after Caesar’s assassination, Mar. 44.

Cinna, Cn.,—Consul with L. Valerius Messalla Volesus, (758, A. U. C.) 5.


Cinna, L. Cornelius,— [BC]—pract. leg. in Marisic war, 89—Consul with Cn. Octavius, (667, A. U. C.) 87—impeaches Sulla; defeated in attack on the constitution, leaves Rome; with Marius besieges and takes Rome, 87 [Marius]—Consul with C. Marius, (668,) 86—Consul with Cn. Papirius Carbo, (669,) 85 and (670,) 84—killed in a mutiny at Ancena, 84.

Cinnamus, (Cinarus, Sinenamus,) Joannes, Byzantine historian, — b. about 1143-50.


Cing-Mars, Henri Colmer de Rusé, Marquis de,— b. 1620—Master of the Horse, 1639—executed for conspiracy, at Lyons, 12 Sep. 1641.

Cinque Ports, in England,—return each two barons to parliament, as early as 18 Edw. I., 1290—general charters of, given up to Constable of Dover Castle, 1685—lord wardens lose power of nominating members by Act 2 Wm and Mar. c. 7, 1689—further changes effected by Reform Act, 1832—and Municipal Corporations Act, 1835.

Cinqu, (del Cinque,) Giovanni, painter,— b. at Florence, 1667—b. 1743.

Cintara, Convention of,—between French and English, for evacuation of Portugal by French, signed, 30 Aug. 1808—court of inquiry respecting, Nov. approved by the court, 22 Dec.

Cizci, Giovanni Mario, painter,— b. at Florence, 1638—b. 1725. La Pintura in Parmaso, 1725.

Cionacci, Francesco, grammarian. Saggio della Favelatoriaro, 1679.

Cipriani, Giovanni Battista, painter, engraver,— b. at Florence, 1732. a 1727 b. Pistoia, 1716 c. is at Rome, 1750—goes to London, 1751.
Circassia, Circassians,—first submitted to Russians, 1555,—incorporated with Russian Empire, by Treaty of Adrianople, 1829,—traffic in female slaves reestablished by treaty with Russia, 1835,—surrendered by Russians, to Turkey, 1864. [Schamyl.]

Circe, asteroid,—discovered by Chacornac at Paris, 6 Apr. 1855.

Circassian Game,—[BC]—mythic institution by Romulius;—[AD]—punpo Circensis abolished by Constantine, about 315?—games abolished by the Goths, 410.

Circassia, (Carcemishis,) in Mesopotamia,—[BC]—taken by Pharaoh Necho, 610, a 608 b—retaken by Nebuchadnezzar, 604 b.

a Ussher. b Smith's Diet.

Cirignano, (Cirigniab), Antonio, (il Pomacucio), painter,—b. 1560, 1599 — b. at Rome, 1619. a Filkington. b Eresch and Gruber.

Cirignano, (Cirigniab), Niccola, (dalle Pomaccucio), painter,—b. near Volterra, 1516 — b. at Rome, 1538, after 1591.

a Eresch and Gruber. b Landz.

Circulating Library,—first established in London, by Samuel Fancourt, 1740 or 1745.

Circulation of the Blood,—discovered by Harvey, about 1616.

Circumcolliones, [Donatists.]

Circumnavigation of the Globe,—by Magellan's squadron, 1521-22. [Drake, Cavendish, Anson, &c.]


Cirigualna. [Cirigualna.]

Cirillo, Domenico, botanist, &c., — b. in Naples, 1734—honorary member of Academy of Sciences, Naples, 1779—President of Legislative Assembly, 1799—arrested, executed by King Ferdinand, 13 Jul. 1799. [Corinum, Corinum, Ducunovum;—taken by West Saxons, 577—battle of, between West Saxons and Mercians, 628—taken by Northmen, 878—Guthrum stays with his army at, 879—Council held at, by Canute, 1029?—garrisoned for Empress Mand, 1150—skirmish at, between the Earls of Kent, Salisbury, and Huntingdon, &c., and the townsman, 6 Jan. 1400—garrisoned for the Parliament, and taken by Prince Rupert, 1642—surrenders to Parliamentarians, 1643.


Cirrhanean (Kirkhean) War. [Sacred War.]

Cisalpine Republic,—constituted by Napoleon, 1796—the Valtelline annexed to it;—recognized by Treaty of Campo Formio, 17 Oct. 1797—Napoleon Pres. of, and names it Italian Republic, Jan. 1802—forms part of kingdom of Italy, 1805-14—given to Austria, as the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, by Congress of Vienna, 1815.


Cisneros. [Ximenes.]

Cispadane Republic,—founded by Napoleon, 1796—forms part of Cisalpine Republic, 1797.

Cistercian Order, Order of Citeaux,—founded—by Robert de Molesme, 1098—reconstituted by Stephen Harding, the Chapter-General instituted, 1119—introduced in England, 1128.

Citadella, Alfonso, (Alfonso Lombardi, or Alfonso Ferrarese,) sculptor, &c.,—b., about 1457—d. at Bologna, 1535.

Citate, occupied by Russians, 1823—the Russian camp stormed by Turks, 6 Jan. 1854.

Cities of the Plain, (Pentapolis,)—[BC]—destroyed, spring 1897.

Citadini, Celso, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Rome, 1553 — b. at Siena, 1627. Rime pomiciche, 1585—Tre orazioni, 1603.

Citadini, Pierfrancesco, (il Milanese,) painter,—b. at Milan, 1615, 1613 b. — b. at Bologna, 1681. a Crespi. b Orelli.

City Mission,—established at Glasgow, by David Nasmith, 1826.


Ciullo D'Alcamao, poet,—fl., about 1190?

Cius. [Kios.]

Civil Engineers, Institute of,—founded, 2 Jan. 1818—incorporated, 3 Jun. 1828.

Civil List,—better regulation of, proposed by Burke, 11 Feb. 1780—again, 15 Feb. 1781—regulated by Act passed, 1782—settlement of the, by Act 1 Wm IV. c. 25, 22 Apr. 1831.


Civil Service Examinations, in England,—instituted by Order in Council, 21 May 1855.

Civilis, Claudius,—heads a revolt of the Batavi from Rome, 60-70.

Civita Castellana,—the Neapolitans defeated by Macdonald at, 3 Dec. 1798.

Civita Vecchia, (Centum Cellas,)—port of, constructed by Trajan, about 110—taken by Belisarius, 536 or 538—by Totilas, 542-3—by Narses, 553—destroyed by Saracens, 812—made boundary of Pisan territory by charter of
Clara, St, monastic foundress,—b. at Assisi, 1193—founds Sisterhood of St Clara, 1212—d., 11 Aug. 1253—canonized, by Alexander IV., 1255.


Clare, Nuns of St,—founded at Assisi, about 1212—settle in England, about 1293.

Clare, Richard de. [Pembroke, EARL OF.]
Claro Hall, Cambridge,—founded by Lady Elizabeth, sister of Gilbert, Earl of Clare, 1326.

Claret, in Surrey,—built by Vanbrugh, between 1702 and 1714—bought by government as residence for Princess Charlotte, 1816.

[Louis Philippe, Mario Ameilie.]


Clarence, Thomas, Duke of,—b. 1339—Lieutenant of Ireland, 1401—Duke of Clarence, 1412—takes part with Henry V., his brother, in French war, 1415—defeated and killed at battle of Beaufort, 22 Mar. 1421.


Clarendon, Constable of,—subscribed by the bishops, Becket refusing, 25 Jan. 1164.

[Henry II., Becket.]

CLARENDON—CLAUDE GELEE.


Clarici, Paolo Bartolomeo, botanist,—b. at Ancona, 1664—  b. at Padua, 22 Dec. 1724. Istoria e cultura delle piante,  26, 1726.

Clario, (Claricius) Isidore,—b. near Brescia, 1495—distinguishes himself at the Council of Trent, 1546—b. Prof. Poligno, 1547—d. there, 1555. Vulgata editio Vetus of Novi Testamenti, 1542.


Clarke, Jeremiah, musical composer,—b., about 1668—organist of St Paul's, about 1693—organist of Chapel Royal, 1704—commits suicide in London, Jul. 1707.

Clarke, John, engraver,—b. in Scotland, about 1650—  b. in London, 1721.


Clarke, Samuel, philosopher, theologian,—b. at Norwich, 11 Oct. 1675—enters Cambridge Univ., 1691—Boylean lecturer, Oxford, 1704—chaplain to Queen Anne, 1706—master of Wigston Hospital, 1724—  b. in London, 17 May 1729. The Being and Attributes of God, 1704—Scripture doctrine of the Trinity, 1712—Cesar's Commentaries, 1712—Homer's Iliad, 1729—32.


Chalmers, b. Rees' Cyc.


Clarus, C. Erucius,—Consul with M. Cornelius Cethegus, (923, a. u. c.) 170.

Clarus, C. Julius Erucius,—Consul with Q. Sosius Falco, (946, a. u. c.) 193.


Chalmers, b. Erch and Gruber.

Clarus, C. Sexius, Erucius,—Consul with Cn. Claudius Severus, (899, a. u. c.) 146.

Clastidium,—B.C.—Marcellus defeats and kills Viridomarus at 222—betrayed to Hannibal, 218.

Clausberg, Johann, philosopher,—b. at Soingen, (Bergh,) 24 Feb. 1622—  b. at Dinburg, 31 Jan. 1665. Opera, 1691.

Claude, painter on glass,—b., about 1470—employed by Julius II., in the Vatican, between 1503 and 1513—  b. at Rome, about 1547.

Clande Gele, Claude Lorraine, painter,—  b. in Lorraine, 1600—pupil of Agostino Tassi, pro-

22
bably between 1605 and 1621—known as good landscape painter, by 1630—b. at Rome, 1682.
Liber Veritatis, 1777.


ClauDanus, Claudius, poet, b. 365—begins to write, 395—involved in Stilicho's fall, ? 408.

Claudi, Chiodini, Giulio Cesare, physician, Prof. Medicine, Bologna,—b. 2 Feb. 1618. Responsiones et consultationes medicinales, 1666—De crisiis et diebus criticis tractus, &c., 1612—De ingressu ad infirmos, 1627.


Claudius I., Drusus Nero Germanicus, Roman Emperor, —B.C.—b. at Lyons, 1 Aug. 10—[A D]—Consul with Caligula, (700, A. v. c.) 1 Jul. 37—succeeds Caligula, 41—Consul with C. Cæcina Largus, (796,) 42—Consul with L. Vitellius, (796,) 43—visits Britain, 43—Consul with L. Vitellius, (800,) 47—marries his niece Agrippina, 49 (50)—Consul with Sc. Cornelius Aurelius Probinus, 51—defeats the army of Agrippina, 54.

Claudius II., M. Aurelius Gethicus, Roman Emperor,—b. 214—succeeds Gallienus, 24 Mar. 268—defeats the Goths at Naissus, 266—b. at Sirmium, 270.


Clauzel, (Clauzel,) Bertrand, Count of, Marshal of France,—b. at Mirepoix, (Ariège,) 12 Dec. 1772—enters the army, 1791—serves in the campaign of the Pyrenees, 1793—follows General Périgord to Madrid, 1795—serves in the campaign of Italy, 1795—accompanies Leclere to St Domingo, 1802—Commander of the Legion of Honour, General of Division, 1804—takes part in Austrian campaign, 1809—distinguishes himself in Spain, 1810-11—Baron, Count of the Empire; receives Order of St Louis, from Louis XVIII., 1814—Peer, by Napoleon, 1815—declared traitor by royal ordinance, embarks for America, Jul. 1815—returns to France, 1820—member of Chamber of Deputies, 1827 and 1830—Marshal of France, 1831—Governor-general of Algeria, 1833,* 1832,* Dec. 1830—commands expedition against Constantine, 1836—visits Algeria, 1838 and 1839—b. at Secourieu,* Toulouse,* 21 Apr. 1834,* 1841.*


Clausowski, Karl von, general,—b. at Burg, 1 Jun. 1750—enters the army, 1792—serves in the campaigns of the Rhine, 1793-4—takes service in the Russian army, 1812—attached to the head-quarters of Blücher, 1813—reenters service of Prussia, 1815—Major-general, Director of the Military School, Berlin, 1818—b. at Breslau, 16 Nov. 1831.

Clauzel, Bertrand. [Clauzel.]

Claverhouse, [Graham.]


Clavignor, Francesco Saverio, Jesuit missionary,—b. at Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1718,* about 1720—goes to Italy, 1767—b. at Cesena, Oct. 1793. Storia antica del Messico, &c., 1780-81,* 1783.*


Clavijo, Ruy Gonzalez de,—heads embassy from Henry III. of Castile to Tamerlane, 1403-6. Historia del gran Tamerlan e Itinario, &c., 1582.


Clay, Johann, (Clajus,) philologist,—b. at Herzberg, 1533—d. at Bendeleben, Thuringia, 11 Apr. 1592. Grammatica Germanica lingue, &c., 1578.

Clayton, John, botanist,—b. in Kent, 1693—goes to Virginia, 1705—d. there, 15 Dec. 1773.


Cleanthes, (Kleamethes,) Stoic,—[BC]—b. about 300—succeeds Zeno Kiticus, 263, (259 ?)—d. about 220 (2017).

Clearchus, (Klearchos)—[BC]—present at Congress of Corinth, 412—serves under Mardonius at battle of Cyzicus, 410—serves at Byzantium, 410—besieged there by the Athenians, 408—at battle of Arginusae, 402—sent to Byzantium, but recalled, 405—served in service of Cyrus, at battle of Cunaxa, made prisoner and put to death by Tissaphernes, 401.

Clearchus,—Consul with Richomerus, (1137, a. u. c.) 384.


Cleef, Jan van, painter,—b. at Vanloo, 1646—d. at Ghent, 18 Dec. 1716.


Cleemsen, Friedrich Johann Christoph, miscellaneous writer,—b. near Schwerin, 16 Sep. 1770—d. at Parchim, (Mecklenburg-Schwerin,) 26 Dec. 1826. Collections for History of Lutheranism in Mecklenburg, 1809-10—Historical, Genealogical, and Biographical Lexicon of the Churches and churches of Mecklenburg, 1819.


Clieithenes, (Kleithenes,) Tyrant of Sicily,—[BC]—succeeds Myron as Tyrant, about 600—aided Amphietys against Kirrha, 595 a. (Ol. 47,) 592 b—war with Argos, victor in chariot-race at Olympia, (Pyth. 2, Ol. 49,) 584 b—gains chariot-race at Pythian games, (Ol. 49, 3) 582 e—overthrown by Sparta, after 580 (576).

Smith's Dict. b Müller. * Clinton.

Clieithenes, (Kleithenes,) Reformer at Athens,—[BC]—reforms the Constitution of Athens, after the expulsion of the Peisistratides, 510-509—banished at the demand of Sparta, on pretext of the murder of Clyon; and immediately recalled, (Ol. 68, 1) 508 a. * Alcmeonide, Cleomenes, Isagoras.) b Müller.

Clzetomachus, (Kleistomachus,) philosopher of New Academy,—[BC]—b. about 185—goes to Athens, before 146—succeeds Karneades, 129 a—Athens, 111.

Clemangis, (Clamanges,) Mathieu Nicollas de, theologian,—b. in Champagne, about 1350—prof. Theology, Paris, 1386—rector of the University, 1393—secretary to Benedict XIII., between 1394-1404—takes part at Council of Basel, 1413—d. at the College of Navarre, 1434. Opera, 1613.


Clements, T. Flavius.—Consul with Domitian, (548, a. u. c.) 95—obdicated, and is put to death as a Christian, 95.

Clemens, Titus Flavius Alexanderus, Christian Father,—b. about 150 a.—assistant to Panteus, at Alexandria, 190—retires from Alexandria, 202—d. at Alexandria, 220, a. 213 b 217 c after 211 and before 218. a Cave, &c. a Guericke. * Biog. Univ. d Erich and Gruber.

Clemens, Tineius,—Consul with Scapula Tertullus, (948, a. u. c.) 195.

Clement Romanus, Bp of Rome,—succeeds Anacleitus, 92—d. 100.

Clement II., Pope,—succeeds Gregory VI., Christmas-day, 1046—crones Henry III., Emperor, same day: B. in Italy, 72 * b Oct. 1047. a Engil. Cye. b Arte de Verifier les Dates.

Clement III. Anti-Pope, (Guibert, Abp of Ravenza)—elected through the influence of the Emperor Henry IV., at Brixen, 25 Jun. 1080—b., end of Sep. 1100.

Clement IV. Pope, (Gui Foulquais, Fouques, or de Fouques)—succeeds Urban IV., 5 Feb. 1265—gives kingdom of Sicily to Charles of Anjou, by bull, 26 Feb. 1265—Roger Bacon presents to him plan of reformation of the calendar, 1267—b. at Viterbo, 29 Nov. 1268.


Clement IX. Pope, (Giulio Rospigliosi).—b. at Pistoia, 1600—Cardinal, 1657—succeeds Alexander VII., 20 Jun. 1667—terminates the disputes in French church respecting the formulary, 1668—contributes to Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 2 May 1668—sends succours to Candia against Turks, 1669—b., 9 Dec. 1669.


* Art de Vérifier les Dates. b. Bibl. Univ.


* Art de Vérifier les Dates. b. Bibl. Univ.


Clément, Jacques, Dominicain.—b. in Champaign, about 1567—assassinate Henry III. at St Cloud, and is massacred by the nobles, 1 Aug. 1589.


Clément, Jean Pierre, historien, economist,

Clementi, Bartolomeo, sculptor,—b. 1525.


Clementi, Prospero, sculptor,—b. at Reggio, about 1500—d. there, 26 May 1584.


Clementinus,—Consult with Probos, (1200, A. U. C.) 513.


Clementone, Boccicardi, (II Clementone) painter,—b. at Genoa, 1620.


Cleobulus, (Kleoboulos,) lyric poet, one of the Seven Sages,—[B C]—ii., about 560, 580, * (Ol. 50), 580-576. *Smith’s Dict.

Cleobry,—Griffith, the Welsh king, defeats and kills Leotar, Bp of Hereford, at, 17 Jun. 1056.

Cloeonitis, (Kleorionis)—[B C]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 91, 4), 413.

Cleombronos, (Kleombratos)—[B C]—leads back Spartan army from the Isthmus on eclipse of the sun, 2 Oct. 480.* *Müller.

Cleomenes (Kleomenes) I., King of Sparta,—[B C]—succeeds Anaxandrides, his father, not later than 519, about (Ol. 64) 524—defeats Argives, 519—expels Hippias from Athens, (Ol. 67, 3) 510—endeavours to put down Cleisthenes, is besieged in the Acropolis, and compelled to retire, (Ol. 68, 1), 508—third expedition against Athens, dispute with Demaratus, 506—unsuccessful attempt to seize hostages at *Egina, 491, 492—deposes Demaratus, and seizes the Athenian hostages, 491—banished, returns, and dies mad, (Ol. 72, 2), 491.* *Müller.

Cleomenes III., King of Sparta,—[B C]—marries Agiatis, 240—succeeds Leonidas II., 236—seizes the Arcadian cities, and Jebelina, beginning 227—defeats Aratus at Mount Lyceum, summer 226—intrigues for revolution, 226-225—kills the Ephors and restores the Lycurgian institutions, 225—Cleomenic War, 225 to spring 222—death of his wife, Agiatis; flies to Ptolemy Euergetes, 221—charged with conspiracy, imprisoned, and commits suicide, 221-220.

Cleomenes,—[B C]—vicerey of Egypt, by Alexander the Great, 331—charged with the building of Alexandria, late 332—hyparch under Ptolemy, put to death by him, 323.

Cleomenic War,—[B C]—Cleomenes besieges Mantinea, Tegea, and Orchomenos, 229*—Cleomenes seizes and fortifies the Athenium in Belbina, Aratus attempts to surprise Tegea and Orchomenos, 228, 227—Cleomenes recalled by the Ephors; the Achaean League declares war on Sparta; reduction of Cyphes by Aratus, 228, 227—Cleomenes takes Methymnion and overruns Argolis, 228, 227—Aristomachus declines battle and retreats before Cleomenes at Pallantium, 227—Aratus invades Elis, 227—he is defeated by Cleomenes near Mt Lyceum, 226*—Aratus takes Mantinea, 226—murmurs of Archimamus at Sparta, 226—Cleomenes captures Leneatra, and defeats Aratus at Ladoeaa, 226—the League refuses to support Aratus in carrying on the war; Aratus defeats Spartans near Orchomenos; revolution at Sparta, Cleomenes introduces his reforms, 225, 226—Cleomenes invades territory of Megalopolis, early in spring 224, 225*—and forces Mantinea, 224, 225—he invades Achaea, and defeats Hyperbates at Icetosomum, 224, 225*—restores Lacon to Equans, 224, 225*—proposes a truce with the League; illness of Cleomenes delays ratification of the treaty, 224, 225*—Aratus sends embassy to Antigonus with proposals of alliance, 225, 224*—he breaks off negotiations with Cleomenes, who invades Achaea, surprises Pellene, and makes himself master of Argos, 223—Corinth surrenders to Cleomenes, who blockades the citadel, 225, 222—Aratus flies to Sicyon and is created Strategus Autocrat, 224, 223*—Cleomenes unnecessarily attempts to make terms with him; ravages Sicyon, 224, 223—Aratus attends assembly at *Egrium; decree passed that the Acacrinthus should be given up to Antigonus, 224, 223*—Cleomenes fortifies the Isthmus, &*Etolians refuse passage to Antigonus by Thermopylae; insurrection at Argos, supported by Aratus and the Macedonians, 224, 223*—Megistonus, sent to recover the city, is slain; Cleomenes quits his entrencheds and marches into Argolis, Corinth taken by Macedonians, 224, 223*—Cleomenes sends his mother and children hostages to Ptolemy Euergetes; Argoils submits to Antigonus; Assembly at *Egrium, Antigonus declared chief of the allies, 224, 223*—Antigonus winter at St. John and Corinth, 223—he besieges and takes Tegea, early in spring 222—storms and pillages Orchomenos, 224, 223*—takes Mantinea, and sells citizens into slavery, 224, 222—here he and Tiphysa submit to him, 224, 222—puts his troops in winter quarters, 224, 222—Cleomenes surprises Megalopolis, 223, 222—his terms rejected by the citizens, he destroys the city; Antigonus retires to Argos for winter, 222, 222, 223, 223—*invasion of Argolis by Cleomenes, spring 221—invasion of Laconia by Antigonus, summer 221, 222*—defeat of Cleomenes by Antigonus and the Achaean at Sellasia, end of the war, 221. [Cleomenes,
Achean League, Etolian League, Arcadia, &c.— Brandtitter. b. Thirlwall.

CLEON, (Kleon),—[3 C]—begins to influence affairs at Athens, 420—reduces Sparta, 425, &c. 424 b—goes into Thrace, 432—defeated and killed by Brasidas, before Amphipolis, (Megatig. Ol. 80, 3.) end of summer 422.


Cleopatra, (Kleopatra), Queen of Egypt,—[B C]—b., latter part 69—succeeds her father, Ptolemy Anetus, 51—driven from the kingdom, 49—restored by Julius Cæsar, 48—visits Cæsar at Rome, 46—44—meets Antony [Antonius, M.], at the Cydnus, 40, 41—receives part of Judea from Antony; causes the defeat at Actium, 31—destroys herself, 30.

a. Smith's Diet.

Cleophon, (Kleophon),—[B C]—defeats negotiations for peace between Athens and Sparta, 410, late in 406, 405—to put to death during siege of them by 16,000, 405.

Cleonymus, (Kleonymus), astronomer,—[B C]—fl. between (Ol. 58-37) 548-432.


Cleopatra, L. Gennicus,—[B C]—Consul with C. Quintius Cladius, (483, A. V. c.) 271.

Cleopatra,—[B C]—in common use at Athens, before Aristophanes, 444-340—public one at Rome, by P. Scipio Nasica, 159—that of Ctesibius of Alexandria, about 135.

Clerc. [Leclerc, Jean.]

Clerc. [Leclerc, Sébastien.]


Clerck, Karl, entomologist. Aranee Succiæi, 1757—Recueil de figures coloriées de poniets, 1759.

Clérembault, Philippe de, Marshal of France,—b., 1606—enters the army, 1622—at siege of Landrecies, 1637—at the taking of Arras, 1639—Maréchal de Camp, 1642—serves under Condé, 1644—commands at Nordlingen, 1645—takes part in conquest of Courtrai, Furnes, and Dunkirk, 1646—Lieutenant-general, serves in Flanders under Condé, 1648—commands the army of Berri, 1651—Maréchal of France, 1651—Governor-general of Berri, 1666—Chevler, 1661—1665.


Clergy, in England,—[Marriage]—forbidden to take lands to farm, by Act 21 Hen. VIII. c. 18, 1525—disqualified from sitting in Parliament by Act 41 Geo. III. c. 63, 1801—permitted to hold lands to farm, by Act 57 Geo. III. c. 99, s. 2, 1817—limited freedom from arrest, by Act 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 23, 27 Jun. 1828—disqualified from being aldermen and councillors by Act 5 and 6 Win. IV. c. 76, 9 Sep. 1835—permitted to be shareholders in commercial company, by Act 1 Vic. c. 10, 20 Feb. 1838—proceedings against, regulated by Church Discipline Act, 3 and 4 Vic. c. 86, 7 Aug. 1840—reflected from disabilities by Act 33 and 34 Vic. c. 91, 9 Aug. 1870.

Clergy, Festival of the Sons of the,—instituted, 1658—the Society incorporated, 1 Jul. 1767.

Clergy Reserves. [Canada.]

Cléry. [Clery.]


Cleron, Jean Jacques, sculptor,—b. in Provence, 1640—pensionary of the King in Academy of France, 1668—b., 1714.


Clerke, Charles,—b., 1741—follows Commodore Byron in his voyages of discovery, 1764-66—follows Captain Cook, 1768, 1772-76—b. in Kantschatka, 22 Aug. 1779.

Clermont, College of, Paris,—established by the Jesuits, under letters patent of 20 Aug. 1610.

Clermont en Beauvaisis,—head of a county, about 1054—RAULI I., Count of, Constable of France, 1158—he accompanies Louis VII. to Palestine, 1190—and at siege of Acre, Jul. 1191—county given by St Louis to his son Robert, 1269—Robert succeeds to the lordship of Bourbon, with which the county is then held, 1283.

Clermont, Jean de, Marshal of France,—Marshall, 1352—employed to negotiate peace with the English, 1354—Lieutenant of the king in Poitou, &c., 1355—falls at Poitiers, 15 Sep. 1356.

Clermont, Louis de Bourbon-Conde, Count of,—b., 15 Jun. 1709—receives the tounsure, 1718—receives dispensation to enter the army, 1733—serves in Germany and the Netherlands, 1733—in campaign of 1747—commands army of Hanover, 1738—b. at Versailles, 15 Jun. 1770, a 1771. b


Clermont-Ferrand, in France, (Claraus Mons, Augustonemetum,)—[Gergovia]—sacked by Vandals, 408—by troops of Ilonorius, 412—besieged by Erante, king of the Visigoths, 413—taken by him, 415—conquered by Thierry, son of Clovis, 507—sacked by Childerbert, 532—
Clermont-Gallarande—Clignet. 343

retaken by Thierry, 532—taken by Pepin, 761—plundered by Northmen, 853 and 916—besieged by Louis le Gros, 1160—reunited to the crown by Philip Augustus, 1212—capital of Duchy of Auvergne, till 1265—Estates-General assemble at, 1374—to which Louis X. again made the capital, 1556. Cenonées, held by Urban II., publication of the first crusade, on discipline, &c., 18-28 Nov. 1095— held by Innocent II., 1130.
Clervant, Claude Antoine de Vienne, Baron de,—b. probably at Metz, about 1505—exiled to Geneva, 1558—arrested, imprisoned, at Metz, 1571—takes part in treaty between the German princes, Duke of Alençon, and Prince of Condé, 1575.
Clève, Corneille van, sculptor,—b. at Paris, 1645—admitted to the Academy, 1681—assistant rector of Academy, 1711—b. at Paris, 31 Dec. 1732.


Clifden, Earl of, Chalmers.

Cleveland and Duchy of, a county, as early as 1000—Adolph II. succeeds to county of La Mark, 1398—made a duchy by Emperor Sigismund, Apr. 1417—John I. (III.) the Warlike, succeeds his father, Adolph II., 1443—goes to Palestine, 1450-51—sends the Duke of Burgundy against the revolted Ghentese, 1452—makes war with Adolph, Prince of Guelderland, 1466-69—takes part with Duke of Burgundy in siege of Nimegue, 1473—succeeded by his son, John II. (III.), 1481—war with the Netherlands closed, 11 May 1500—John III. the Pacific, Duke of Berg and of Juliers, succeeds his father, 1521—introduces Lutheranism, 1533—succeeds Munster besieged by Anabaptists, 1534—his son William recognized Duke of Guelderland and Zutphen, 1538—his daughter Anne marries Henry VIII. of England, 1544—Duke of Guelderland, (dukes of)—passes by marriage to House of Brandenburg, 1609—seized by the French, 1794—part united to Duchy of Berg, by Napoleon, 1806—restored to Prussia, 1815. [Anne of Cleves.]

Cleynaerts. [Cleynard.]


Clidicois, [B.C]-Archon at Athens, (ol. 12, 1.), 732.

Clifford, Arthur,—b., 1758—b. at Winchester, 16 Jan. 1830. State Papers and official correspondance of Sir Ralph Sadler, 1839—Historical and topographical description of the parish of Tixall, &c., 1817.

Clifford, George, Earl of Cumberland,—b. in Westmoreland, 8 Aug. 1558—one of the judges of Mary Queen of Scots, 1568—ravages coasts of N. America, 1586—distinguishes himself in engagements with the Armada, 1588—expedition against Azores, 1589-K.G., 1591— aids in reducing Earl of Essex to obedience, 1601—b. in London, 30 Oct. 1605.


Clifford, Sir Thomas, statesman,—b., 1630—follows Duke of York in naval campaigns against the Dutch, 1665-6—Privy Councillor, 1666—member of the Cabal ministry, 1667—created Lord Clifford of Cudleigh, 1672—Lord Treasurer, 26 Nov. 1672—deprived, by Test Act, 1673—b., 1673.

Clifton, Gloucestershire, Suspension Bridge (Hungerford Bridge) removed from London, and opened, 8 Dec. 1864.

Clignet, Jacob Arnold,—b., 1756—member of the Institute of the Netherlands, 1819—b.,
CLIMACUS—CLOOTZ.

30 Dec. 1828, b. 1827, b. Bijdragen tot de oude Nederlandse letterkunde, 1819.


Climacus, Joannes, theologian, b. about 505—Abbot of Mt Sinai, about 560—b. 30 Mar. 606?

Climax, St John, (the Scholastic), doctor of the Church,—b. in Palestine, about 352—retires into the desert of Sinai, 541-600—abbot of monastery of Mt Sinai, 600—b. 30 Mar. 605.


Clio, asteroid,—discovered by Luther, at Dusseldorf, 25 Aug. 1865.

Clissau, in Poland,—Charles XII. of Sweden defeats the Poles at, 19 Jul. 1702.


Clitus, (Kleitos),—[B C]—saves life of Alexander under the Great at the Granicus, 334—killed at a banquet by Alexander, 328.


Clocks,—known as early as 1300—first at Bologna, 1356—palace-clock for Charles V. made by Henry de Wyck, about 1364—for astronomical observations, 1484—made portable, before 1544—pendulum applied to, by Harris, 1641—[Pendulum]—by Huyghens, about 1657—electric, invented by Shepherd and others, 1851.

Clodius, Cn. Corn. Lentulus,—[B C]—Consult with L. Gellius Poppilica, (682, a. u. c.) 72.

Clodion, Claude Michel, sculptor,—b. at Nancy, about 1745—b. at Paris, 1814. Groupe du Deluge, 1801.


Clodius, Heinrich Jonathan, bibliographer,—b. 4 Apr. 1767. Specimen novae bibliothecae, 1757—Prima linea bibilothecae insurb, 1761.


Clonas, poet, musician,—[B C]—fl., about 620.

Clonmel, Ireland,—taken by Cromwell, 1650—session of the Special Commission at, 24-31 Jan. 1848—trial of Smith O'Brien before Special Commission at, 28 Sep. to 9 Oct. 1848.

Clontarf, Ireland,—Brian Boru defends Northmen at, Good Friday 1014.


\(^a\) Nouv. Biol. Gen.  
\(^b\) Vepareux.

Clostercamp, on the Rhine,—the Hanoverians defeated by the French, 16 Oct. 1762.

Closter-Seven, Convention of,—concluded with the French by Duke of Cumberland, (disavowed by English government,) 10 Sep. 1757.

Clot, Antoine, (Clot-Boy), physician,—b. near Marseilles, Apr. 1795—M.D. Montpellier, about 1820—enters service of Mehemet Ali, 1822—created Bey, 1832—member of Legion of Honour, 1832—physician to the staff of the army, 1836—settles at Marseilles, 1849—commander of Legion of Honour, 1851—gives up his Egyptian collection to French government, 1852—d. at Marseilles, 1868. Aperçu général sur l'Egypte, 1840—De la Poste observée en Egypte, 1840—De l'Ophtalmie, \(c\), 1864.

Cloth, Clothiers,—in England, laws relating to, 11 Edw. II. c. 2, 3, 1336-7; 4 Edw. IV. c. 1, 1465-5; 3 Hen. VII. c. 11, 1487; 3 and 4 Edw. VI. c. 2, 1553; 5 and 6 Edw. VI. c. 6, 1552; 9 Eliz. c. 20, 1597; 48 Eliz. c. 10, 1601; 4 Jac. I. c. 2, 1605; 21 Jac. I. c. 18, 1623; 6 Ann. c. 8, 1707—10 Ann., c. 16, 1711; 1 Geo. I. st. 2, c. 10, 1714; 12 Geo. I. c. 34, 1725; 13 Geo. I. c. 28, 1726; 15 Geo. II. c. 27, 1742.

Cloth-Workers' Company,—incorporated by Edward IV., 1482.

Clotho, asteroidal,—discovered by Tempel, 17 Feb. 1868.

Cloud, St. (St Cloud.)

Clouet, Francois, painter,—b. about 1510? 1520?—first painter to Francis I., 1541—d. before 1574.\(^a\) Jal.

Clouet, Jean Francois, chemist,—b. near Mezières, 11 Nov. 1751—d. at Cayenne, 4 Jun. 1786.\(^b\)


Cloveshoo, Synods of,—early in Sep. 742, 822, and 824.

Clonio, Giulio, painter,—b. at Grisone, in Croatia, 1498—d. at Rome, 1578.

Clunus, (Hudwig), KING of the FRANKs,—b. 465?—467?—succeeds his father, Childeric, 481,\(^a\) beginning 482?—defeats Syagrius at Soissons, 486—marries Clothilda, daughter of Chilperic, 493—defeats Alemani at Tolbiac, autumn 496?—baptized, Christmas Day 496—union of Franks and Armoricans, 497—makes war with Godesguisil on Gundebald, king of the Burgundians, 500—besieges him at Avignon; imposes tribute on him; defeats Alaric, king of the Visigoths, at Vouge, near Poitiers, 507—defeated by troops of Theodic near Arles, 509—raises siege of Carnassone, 509—receives ambassadors from Emperor Anastasius, at Tours, and the titles of Patrician and Consul, 409—makes Paris seat of government, 510—with the Burgundians besieges Arles, but is defeated by Marobaudus, 510—d. at Paris, 27 Nov. 511—his remains discovered in church of St Genevieve, 10 May 1807.\(^b\) * Art de Verifier les Dates.  
\(^a\) Engi. Cye.  

Clouverus, (Chlavier, Chliver), Philip, geographer,—b. at Dantzig, 1580—d. at Leyden, 1623. Germania antiqua, 1616—Italia antiqua, 1624—Sicilia antiqua, 1619—Introductio in universalem Geographiam, 1629.

Cluyt, Auger, botanist,—b. at Leyden, about 1600—d. about 1650. Causes sive dissertatio lapidis nephritic, \(\&\), 1627—Mé-
moire pour indiquer la vraie manière d'exalter
et d'enrober aux arbres, &c., 1631—Opus-
cola du duo singularia, 1634.

CLUYT, Theodor August, botanist,—Director of Botanical Garden, Leyden, 1577-89. Van
der Buyn, &c., 1598.

CLYDE, Colin Campbell, Lord, field-mar-
shal,—at Glasgow, 20 Oct. 1792—enters the
army and serves in Spain, 1808—serves in Walcheren expedition, 1809—returns to Spain,
end of 1809—at battle of Barossa, Mar. 1811—
at defence of Tarifa, 5 Jan. 1812—at Vittoria,
Jun. 1813—wounded at St Sebastian, Jul.
1813—wounded at the passage of the Bidassoa,
Oct. 1813—serves in N. America, 1814—in De-
metara, 1823—Lieut.-Colonel, 1823—sent to
China, 1842—distinguishes himself in the
Sikh war, 1848—wounded at Chillianwallah, Jan.
1849—K.C.B., 1852—commander of
Highland Brigade in the Crimea, 1854—
distinguishes himself at Alma, Sep. 1854—
Major-general: distinguishes himself at Balak-
lava, Oct. 1854—G.C.B., 1855—Lieutenant-
general, 4 Jun. 1856—D.C.L. Oxford, 1856—
Commander-in-chief of British forces in India,
3 Jul. 1857—fights battle of Cawnpore, 3
Nov.—relieves Lucknow, 17 Nov.—defeats
the rebels at Futteghur, 2 Jan. 1858—receaptations
Lucknow, 4 Mar.—General, 14 May 1858—
created a Peer, 16 Aug.—receives thanks of
Parliament, 1859—Colonel of Coldstream
Guards, Jun. 1860—Kn of the Star of India,
1861—Field-marshal, 9 Nov. 1862—d. at
Chatham, 14 Aug. 1863.

CLYDE Canal, (Forth and Clyde,)—con-
structed by Smeaton and Whitworth, 1764-90.

CLYTH, asteroid,—discovered by Tuttle, 7
Apr. 1862.

CLIDUS,—[B C]—battle of, few days before
14 Aug. 394.

Coach. [Hackney, Stage, Coaches.]

Coal,—first authentic mention of working it, in
Chapter of Henry III. to freemen of New-
castle-upon-Tyne, 1259—use of, prohibited in
London, by Edward I., 1306—exported to
France, 1325—tax imposed on, of 2d. per chaldron, before 1421—monopoly in, created by
Charles I., 1635—the ‘Richmond shilling’
imposed by Charles II., 1677—commuted for
perpetual annuity, 1799. Mines, employment of
females in, prohibited by Act 6 and 6 Vic.
ed. 90, 10 Aug. 1842—inspectors of, appointed
by Act 6 and 14 Vic. ed. 1842, 6 Aug. 1850.

Coalition, against France,—first, formed be-
tween Austria and Prussia, 27 Aug. 1791—
1797—second, by Great Britain, Russia, Aus-
tria, Turkey, Naples, Portugal, and Bar-
bary States, 22 Jun. 1799—broken by
Treaties of Lunéville, 1801, and of Amiens,
1802—third, by Great Britain, Russia, Aus-
tria, Sweden, and Naples, 8 Sep. 1805—
dissolved by battle of Austerlitz, Dec. 1805—
fourth, by Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, and
Saxony, 3 Oct., 1806—dissolved by Peace
of Tilsit, Jul. 1807—fifth, by Great Britain
and Austria, 9 Apr. 1809—dissolved by battle
of Wagram, Jul. 1809—sixth, by Russia,
Prussia, England, Sweden, and Austria, 1 Mar.
1813—terminated by abdication of Napoleon at Fontainebleau, 14 Apr. 1814—seventh, (?)
(after return of Napoleon, 1815.

Coalition Ministry,—of Fox and North,
formed, 2 Apr. 1783—dismissed, 13 Dec. 1783—
under Lord Aberdeen, formed, 27 Dec. 1852—
resigns, 30 Jan. 1855. [Broad-Bottom
Administration.]

Coast Survey, America,—commenced under
direction of Hassler, about 1815—continued by
Bache, 1843.

Cobalt,—used for preparation of small, about 1550—metal extracted by Brandt, 1733.

Cobbett, William, political and miscellaneous
writer,—b. at Farnham in Surrey, 9 Mar.
1762—enters the army, 1784—goes to America,
1785-91—in France, Mar. to Oct. 1792—goes
to New York, Oct. 1792—returns to England,
1800—imprisoned for libel, 1810-12—visits
America, 1817-19—M. P. Oldham, 1822—d.
near Farnham, 18 Jun. 1835. Dorey's
Works, 1801—Paper against Gold, 1817—
Weekly Register, 1802-05—Legacy to Poor
Men's Friend, 1826—English Grammar, 1819—
French Grammar, 1824—Rural Rides, 1830—
History of Protestant Reformation in Eng-
land, &c., 1834-7—Parliamentary History of

Cobden, Richard, political economist,—b.
at Dunford, Sussex, 1804—partner in a Man-
chester house, 1830—travels in Egypt, Greece,
Turkey, and the United States, 1834-5—
commences the agitation against the Corn Laws,
1838—M. P. Stockport, 1844—visits the
Continent, 1846-7—M. P. West Riding, 1847—
loses his seat, 1857—visits America, 1857—
M. P. Rochdale, 1857—refuses Presidency of
Board of Trade, 1859—negotiates Treaty of
Commerce with France, signed, 23 Jan. 1860—
d. in London, 2 Apr. 1865.

Cobenzl, (Cobenzl,) Johann Karl Philipp,
Count von, diplomatist,—b. at Laybach, 21
Jul. 1712—minister plenipotentiary of Aus-
trian Netherlands, 1753—d. at Brussels, 20
Jan. 1770.

Cobenzl, (Cobenzl,) Johann Ludwig
Joseph, Count von, diplomatist,—b. at Brus-
ells, 21 Nov. 1753—enters service of Austria,
1772—ambassador to Catherine II., 1779-97—
etablishes secret treaty between Austria, England,
and Russia, 1795—signs Treaty of Campo
Formio, 17 Oct. 1797—at Congress of Rastadt,
Dec. 1797-9—plenipotentiary at Lunéville,
1801—Vice-chancellor of State, Foreign Af-
fairs, 1801—d. at Vienna, 22 Feb. 1808.

Cobenzl, (Cobenzl,) Johann Philipp,
Count von, diplomatist,—b. in Carniola, 28 May
1741—Councillor of State, 1767—at Teschen,
concludes peace with Prussia, 1779—ambas-
dor to Paris, 1801-5—d. at Vienna, 30 Aug.
1810.

Cobham, Lord. [Oldcastle, Sir John.]

Coblentz, in Prussia, (Confluentes)—falls to
Lothaire on division of French monarchy, 843—
given by Emperor Henry II. to Aup of
Treves, 1018—visited by Frederick II., 1217.

Cochin-China—conquered by Tonquin, 1471—独立国家, 1433—名义上的主权变为事实上的主权成为常例, 1478—Gia-long restored by aid of the French, 1774—his successor made Emperor of Tonquin and Cochín-China, 1821—[Anam]—joint French and Spanish expedition to, 1828—Lower, ceded to France, 1860—entirely annexed by France, 1867.

Cochinai, —imported into Europe, about 1523—in England, duty on, repealed by Act 8 and 9 Vic. c. 12, 8 May 1845.

Cochlanus, Johann, theologian, —b. near Nürnberg, 1479—b. canon of Breslau, 10 Jan. 1554—b. as anarchist, regisque Outro- gatorum, 1554—Historia Illustriam, 1549—Commentaria de actis et scriptis M. Luthori, 1549—Lutherus septuaginta ubique sibi contrarius, 1529.

Cochon de L’Apparent, Count Charles,—b. in la Vendée, Jan. 1750—deputy to Constituent Assembly, 1789—to Convention, 1792—Commissioner to Army of the North, 1793—quits Valenciennes with the garrison, 1 Aug. 1793—takes part in invasion of Holland, 1795—member of Council of Ancients, 1795—Minister of Police, 1796—exiled, Aug. 1797 to Nov. 1799—member of Legion of Honour, 1804—sent to Russia, 1809—retires to Louvain, 1815—b. at Poitiers, 17 Jul. 1825.


Cochrane, Archibald, and Lord. [Dundonald.]

Cochrane, John Dundas, traveller,—b., about 1750—enters the navy, 1790—travels in France, Spain, &c., 1820—in Russia and Siberian Tartary, 1820—b. at Valencia, (Colombia,) 12 Aug. 1825. Narrative of pedestrian journey through Russia and Siberian Tartary, &c., 1824.


Cock, Jerom, painter, engraver,—b. at Antwerp, 1510—b. there, 1570. Precipuum aliquot Roman. antiquitatis monumenta, 1551—Pictorium aliquot celebrum Germaniae inferioris effigies, 1572.


Cockburn, Patrick, *orientalist,*—b. at Langton, Scotland, about 1500?—d. Prof. Oriental Languages, St Andrews, 1559.


Cockeir, John,—b. in Lancashire, 3 Aug. 1790—accompanied his father to Belgium, 1802—sends extensive coal and iron works and machine manufacture at Scraing, 1816—d. at Warsaw, 1840.

Cock-fighting,—practised in England, before 1200—prohibited by Edward III., 1366—by Queen Elizabeth, 1569—by Cromwell, 31 Mar. 1653—by cruelty to Animals Act, 6 and 5 Wm IV., c. 68, 9 Sep., 1835—prohibition extended to Ireland by Act 1 Vic. c. 68, 15 Jul. 1837—repealed, and new provisions made, by Act 12 and 13 Vic. c. 92, 1 Aug. 1849.

Cock Lane Ghost,—trick performed, 1760-2

—the performers convicted of conspiracy, 10 Jul. 1762.


Cocoa,—introduced in Europe, from Mexico, by Spaniards, 1520.

Cocchi, Domenico, *mathematician,*—b. at Brescia, 12 Aug. 1747—Prof. Physics and Mathematics there, 1774-1804—Inspector-general of Waters and Ways, kingdom of Italy 1803—d. 27 Nov. 1812.

Codic, Giambattista, Count,—takes part in massacre of St Bartholomew, 1572—beheaded at Paris, 30 Apr. 1574.

Cody. [Burgundian, Justinian, Theodosian, Code.]


Codex. [Alexandrian, Argenteus, Sinaitic, Vatican, Codex.]

Codinus, Georgius, *Cypriot, Byzantine historian,*—fl., before 1453.

Codomannus. [Darius.]


Codrifa, Panagioti,—(Panagiotaiki) diplomatique agent,—d. at Athens, about 1360—goes to Paris, dragoon to Ali Effendi, 1797—d. there, about 1830.


Coeberger. [Koeberger.]

Coeck. [Koeck.]

Coehorn, Louis Jacques, *Baron de,* general,

COEHRN, Menno, Baron van, engineer,—b. in Friesland, 1652; a, 1621 a.e.—as Directeur-general of Fortifications, Governor of Flanders, defends fort of Namur, 1692—employed at attack on Namur, 1695—as siege of Bonn, 1703—of the Hague, 17 Mar. 1703. For handling over the vorstekringen des vilfoks met al yne buitenwerken, 1682—Nieuwe Vestingbouw, 1685. Engr. Cyn. Biog. Univ. a Ersch and Gruber. b Biog. Woordenboek.

Celestins. [Celestins.]

Coello, Alonso Sanchez, painter,—b. in Portugal, 1525—d. at Philip II. of Spain, 1590.

COELLO, Claudio, painter,—b. at Madrid, 1621—painter to the king, 1684—cabinet painter to the king, 1686—d. at Madrid, 1693.

Coelhaz, Jacob, engraver,—b. at Antwerp, 1670—d. at Aix, 1735.


COEN, Jan Pieterszoon, Governor-General of Dutch E. Indies,—b. at Hoorn, 8 Jan. 1587—goes to India, 1607—Director-general of Dutch India trade, 1613—President of Ban- tan, 1617—Governor-general, 1619—found of city of Batavia, 1616—returns to Europe, 1623—defends Batavia against the Javanese, 1627—d. there, 20 Sep. 1629.

COËTIVY, Présent de, Admiral of France,—b. about 1400—as Lieutenant of the King and the Dauphin, serves against the English, 1421—Chevalier, 1431—assists at arrest of La Trémouille, 1433—Councillor, Chamberlain of the King, Governor of Rochelle, 4 Nov. 1436—Admiral of France, Dec. 1439—distinguishes himself at siege of Pontoise, 1441—takes part at siege of Mâcon, 1447—killed in battle of Formigny, Apr., or siege of Cherbourn, Aug. 1450. a Biog. Univ. b Ersch and Gruber.

COEURJACQUES, financier, statesman,—b. at Bourges, about 1395—1400—visits Egypt and Syria, 1432—Master of the Mint at Bourges, 1435—at Paris, 1436—Controller-general (argentier) to Charles VII., about 1436—ennobled, Apr. 1440—joint-commissioner to preside at States-General of Languedoc, Sep. 1444—envoy to Genoa, 1446—to Rome, 1447—to Lauzanne, 1448—arrested at Taillebourg, 31 Jul. 1450—and his property confiscated: fined and banished, 29 May 1453—at Rome, 1455—as Captain-general conducts Papal fleet against Turks, 1456—d. at Chiö, 25 Nov. 1456.

Cofio,—brought into Europe, soon after 1500—in England, duty imposed on, by Act 12 Car. II. c. 24, 1660.

Cogan, Thomas, physician,—b. at Rowell, Northamptonshire, 8 Feb. 1726—founder, with Dr Hawes, the Royal Humane Society, London, 1774—d. in London, 2 Feb. 1818.

Cogels, Joseph Karl, painter,—b. at Brussel, 1785—settles at Munich, 1810—member of the Academy there, 1824—d. near Donauwörth, 1831.

COGESSHALE, Ralph of, chronicler,—b. about 1228.


COGNATUS, [Cousin, Gilbert.]

COHAN, Johann Heinrich, physician,—b. at Hildesheim, 1665—d. at Munster, 13 Jul. 1750. Noethea, 1716—Hermippus redivivus, 1742.

COHEN-ATTHAR, Abulmen ben Abu Nasr Izazayl-Harouny, physician,—d. at Cairo, about 1150.

COHORN, Menno. [Coehorn.]

COIGNET, Gillis, (Egidius,) painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1530—d. at the Academy there, 1561—d. at Hamburg, 1600.


Coombatore, in Hindustan,—annexed to British dominions, 1799.

Coombatore, (town.)—taken by the English, 1783—restored, 1784—again taken by English, Jul. 1790—retaken by Tipper, 1791—transferred to British, 1799.

COIMBRA, Portugal, (Conimbrica.)—murther of Inex de Castro at, 1360—partly destroyed by earthquake, 1 Nov. 1755—the French defeated by the English at, 1810. University, transferred from Lisbon to, 1308—permanently, 1527.
Coimbra—COLBERT.

Coimbra, Pietro, Duke of,—b. 1395—distinguished himself in expedition against Ceuta, 1415—travels in Turkey, Germany, &c., 1417-21—assumes the regency, 1440.

Coin, Spurious,—a nuisance at Rome, 36.

Coinage, Bronze,—first in England, 1861.

Coinage, Copper,—first in England, 1672.

Coinage, Gold,—[B 0]—first at Rome, 207—[A D]—first in England, 1344, 1257?


Coinage, Silver,—[B 6]—first at Rome, 269.

Coining,—counterfeits, prohibited by Acts 27 Edw. I. c. 3, 1299; 17 Edw. III. c. 1, 1343; 8 Hen. V. st. 1, 1415-16; 1 Mar. sess. II. c. 6, 1543; 14 Eliz. c. 5, 1557; 8 and 9 Wm. III. of 26, 1697; 15 Geo. II. c. 28, 1742; 11 Geo. III. c. 40, 1771; 14 Geo. III. c. 42, 1774; 37 Geo. III. c. 126, 1797; 39 Geo. III. c. 70, 1799; 43 Geo. III. c. 139, 1803—former Acts repealed by Act 2 Wm IV. c. 34, 23 May 1832—last Act extended to the colonies by 16 and 17 Vic. c. 48, 4 Aug. 1853—deposing coin by advertisements a misdemeanour by Act 16 and 17 Vic. c. 102, 20 Aug. 1853—laws consolidated and amended by Act 21 and 22 Vic. c. 99, 6 Aug. 1861.

Coining-press,—invented by Brucher, 1553—use of, established in England, 1662—new, invented by Boulton, 1783.


Colas, Jean Baptiste, Marquis de Seignelay,—b. at Paris, 1651—Secretary of State, 1676—accompanies expedition to Genoa, 1684—accompanies fleet sent against allied English and Dutch, 1688—again, 1690—b. 3 Nov. 1692—Colbert, Jean Baptiste, diplomatist,—b. at Paris, 14 Sep. 1665—
Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1838—Superintendent-general of the posts, 1699—honorary member of Academy of Sciences, 1718—b. 2 Sep. 1746. Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des négociations, &c., 1756.


Colchester, besieged and taken by Royalists, 1648—surrenders to Fairfax, 28 Aug. 1648.


Coler, Johann Christoph, bibliographer, &c.,—b. in Thuringia, 1691—court preacher, Weimar, 1731—d. there, 7 Mar. 1736.


Colles, Cowper Philipps, Captain, R. N.,—b., about 1789—enters the navy, 1831—takes part in assault on Sebastopol, Oct. 1854—invents the turret-system, 1855-60—superintends conversion of Royal Sovereign, 1863-4—designs and constructs the Captain, 1866-70—perishes with the Captain, off Cape Finisterre, night of 6-7 Sep. 1870.


Coleti, Nicola, ecclesiastical antiquary,—b. at Venice, about 1680—d. 1756. Editœ Italia Sacra of F. Ugelli, 1717-33.—edits Labbé's Collection of Councils, 1728.

Colette, St, monastic reformer,—b. in Picardy, 1580—d. at Ghent, 6 Mar. 1446.—canonized by Pius VII., 3 Mar. 1807.


Coligni, Gaspard de, admiral,—b. at Chaillot-sur-Loing, 16 Feb. 1517.—Chevalier, at battle of Cérisoles, 1544—Colonel-general of French infantry, 1547.—Admiral of France, 11
Nov. 1552—distinguishes himself at battle of Renty, 1554—captured by the Spaniards at St Quentin, 1557—defeated by the Duke of Guise at Dreux, 1562—commands with Condé at battle of St Denis, 1567—defeated at Jarnac, 1569—at Moncontour, Oct. 1569—massacred at Paris, 24th Aug. 1572—his remains transferred from the family tomb at Châtillon to the estate of the Marquis of Montesquieu-Fezenzac, 1786.


* Biog. Univ.
* Erseh and Gruber.

Colignon, François, engraver,—b. at Nancy, about 1610,—1621—d. goes to Rome, 1640—d., 1671.

* Biog. Univ.
* Nagler.


* Biog. Univ.

Collaert, Adrian, designer, engraver,—b. at Antwerp, about 1520—d. there, 1567.

Collaert, Jan, engraver,—b., about 1540—d., after 1626.


* Biog. Univ.
* Chalmers.

Collantes, Francisco, painter,—b. at Madrid, 1599—d. there, 1656.


Collet, Jean Théodore, general,—b. in Lorraine, 17 May 1734—enters the army, Apr. 1753—distinguishes himself at affair of Einsdorf, 16 Jul. 1760—Chevalier of St Louis, 1781—General of Bridlade, 19 May 1793—member of Legion of Honour, 26 Mar. 1804—d. at Nancy, 22 Sep. 1806.

Colle, Raffaellino del, painter,—b. at Colle, near Borgo San Sepolcro, 1490—d. serves of Vasari, 1536—d. at Rome, after 1540,—1546,—1550.* Biog. Univ.

* Biog. Catalogue.
* Erseh and Gruber.


Collège de France, Collège Royal,—founded by letters patent of Francis I, 24 Mar. 1529.


Collet, Joseph, admiral,—b. at St Denis de Bourbon, 29 Nov. 1568—enters the navy, 1790—serves in Egyptian expedition, 1801—distinguishes himself in engagement near the Isle of Aix, against Lord Hood, 25 Sep. 1806—serves at Antwerp, 1811—d. at Toulon, Oct. 1828.


Collimator, Floating,—invented by Captain Kuter, horizontal, 1823—vertical, 1828.


Collin, Richard, engraver,—b. at Luxemburg, 1627—d., about 1690.


Collingwood, Cuthbert, Lord, admiral,—b. at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 26 Sep. 1750—entered the navy, 1761—follows Admiral Graves to America, 1774—Lieutenant, after battle of Bunker Hill, 1775—sent to the West Indies, 1783—takes part in Lord Howe's victory over the French at Ushant, 1 June 1794—distinguishes himself at the battle of Cape St Vincent, 14 Feb. 1797—Rear-admiral, 1799—Admiral, 1803—second in command at Trafalgar, 21 Oct. 1805—Peer, 1805—d. at sea, 7 Mar. 1810.


Collins, Samuel, physician, State of Russia, 1671—*System of Anatomy, 1685.*


Collinson, John,—b., 27 Aug. 1793. *History and Antiquities of the County of Somerset, 1791.*


*‘Chemist,’ Mar. 1851—made public by L. Gray, Sep. 1852.*

Colloredo, Jerom,—b., 1582—at battle of Lützen, 1632—commands in Bohemia, defeated by the Saxons, 3 May 1632—killed at siege of St Omer, 1638.

Colloredo, Johann Baptist, Count Waldsee,—distinguishes himself under Archduke of Austria at battle of Leipsic, 1642—enters the service of Venice, 1643—falls, defending Candia against the Turks, Oct. 1649.

Colloredo, Rudolph, Count Waldsee, Field Marshal,—b. 2 Nov. 1755—charged by Wallenstein to occupy castle of Weissenfels, 1632—distinguishes himself at battle of Lützen, 1632—defends Prague against the Swedes, 1648—d., Governor of Prague, 24, 27 Jun. 1657.

*Collins, Biog. Univ.*


*Collino-Waldsee, Rudolph Joseph, Count, statesman,—b., 6 Jul. 1706—Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, 1737—assists at coronation of Francis I., 1745—Prince of Holy Roman Empire, 29 Dec. 1763—d., 1 Nov. 1788.*


Collet d’Herbois, Jean Marie,—b. at Paris, about 1750—deputy to the Convention, Sep.
COLLUCIO—COLONNA.

1793—envoy to Nice, Dec. 1792—member of Committee of Public Safety; sent with Fouché to Lyons, Nov. 1793—shot at by Admiral, 25 May 1794—President of Convention, to Jul. 1794—sentenced to transportation, 2 Mar. 1795—d. at Cayenne, 8 Jan. 1796. Almanach du P. Gérard, 1792.

Collcci, Salutato. [Salutato.]


* Engl. Cyc. 

* Biog. Univ.

Colmar, in France, —raised to the rank of a town, 1220—imperial free town, soon after 1282—ravaged by the plague, 1541—fortified, 1552—taken by the Swedes, 1632—by Louis XIV., 1673—ceded to France by Treaty of Ryswick, Sep. 1697. Cathedral built, 1363.


Cologne, (Colonia Agrippina) — Roman colony, by Claudius, 51—taken by the Franks, about 350, a 475, b 482, c 354—recovered by Julian, about 356—made archbishopric, probably between 794 and 799—annexed to the Western Empire, 870—imperial town, by Otto the Great, 955, b 949—besieged by Emperor Henry V., 1106—by Philip of Swabia, 1201—expulsion of the Jews, 1349 and 1420, a 1439—sides with England against Hanseatic League, and is excluded from the League, 1452—admitted to League, 1474—the Protestants expelled, 1618—taken by the French, 1794—ceded to them by Treaty of Lunéville, 1801—restored to Prussia, 1814—insurrection at, Sep. 1848—Exhibition at, opens, 2 Jun. 1865—Liberal Banquet suppressed by Prussian government, 22 Jul. 1865. Cathedral of, commenced by Abp Conrad, 1428. Connects of: submission of the Saxons to Charles the Great, 782; 843—on discipline, 870; 887—for reform of the clergy, 1057; 1116—renewal of excommunication against Emperor Henry V., 1115 and 1118; 1186; 1187; 1247—publication of statutes for the clergy and monks of the province, 1251; 1256—on discipline, 1281—against the Beghards and on discipline, 1307—on discipline, 1310; 1322; 1390—on discipline, 1423; 1452; 1526.

* Engl. Cyc. 

a Ersch and Gruber. 

b Meyer, Conv.-Lex.

c Calomo, Carlos, historian, —b. at Alicante, 1573—d. 1637. Guerra de los Estados Bavaros, 1625.

Colombel, Nicolas, painter, —b. near Rouen, 1646—d. at Rome, 1683—d. 1692? —admitted to the Academy, Mar. 1694—d. at Paris, 27 May 1717. 

* Biog. Univ. 

b Art.

c Calombe, S. America, —republic of, constituted by union of New Granada and Venezuela, 17 Dec. 1819—Bolivar chosen dictator, Feb. 1824—independence of, acknowledged by Great Britain, Jan. 1825—Venezuela separates from, 1826—resignation of Bolivar, and reunion with Venezuela, 1830—separation into three republics, Nov. 1831. [Bolivar.]


a Biog. Univ. 

b Ersch and Gruber.

c Colombière. [Vulson de la Colombière.]

c Colombières, François de Briqueville, Baron de,—engaged with the Protestants at Rochelle, 1568—falls at defence of St Lo, 1574.

Colombini, St John, monastic founder,—obtains sanction of Urban V. to institution of the Order of Jesuates, Jun. 1357—d. 31 Jul. 1361.

Colombo, Domenico, poet, —b. near Brescia, Jan. 1749—d. there, 2 April 1813. I piccini della solitudine, 1781—Scintoli campestri, 1796.


Colomera, Count. [Alvarez, Martin.]


Colonies—[American War, and names of British colonies]—Secretary of State for the established, 1768—office abolished, 1782—joined with War department, 1794—constituted third Secretary of State, 1801—naval defence of, further provided for, by Act 28 Vic. c. 14, 7 Apr. 1865.


Colonna, Antonio,—Prince of Salerno and Duke of Amalfi, 1419—with his brothers, seizes the Papal Treasury, 1431—deprived of his principality, 1431.

Colonna, Fabio (Fabius CoLonna,) botanist, —b. at Naples, 1567—d. at Naples, 1650, a 1650, b 1656, c Phytothecos, 1592—Minus cupularum rarioirumque stirpium descriptio, 1616—Sambucus lanae, 1618. 

a Biog. Univ. 

b Chalmers. 

c Rose Biog. Diet.


Colonna, Filippo Alessandro,—b. at Rome,
COLONNA—COLUMBAN.

1663—Grand Constable of kingdom of Naples, 1689—b., 6 Nov. 1714.


Colonna, Giovanni,—Cardinal, by Honorius III., 1216—b., 1245.

Colonna, Giovanni,—b. Abp of Messina, about 1282.


Colonna, Jacopo,—Cardinal, by Nicholas III.; deprived by Boniface VIII., 1297—re-established, 1305—b., 1318.


Colonna, Marco Antonio, general,—in service of Julius I. defends Ravenna, 1514—enters service of the Emperor Maximilian, and defends Verona against French and Venetians, 1515—enters service of Francis I., 1517—killed, before Milan, 1522.

Colonna, Marco Antonio, the younger,—b., 1535—contributes to the peace of Siena, 1557—takes command of Papal fleet, 1570—under Don John of Austria contributes to the victory of Lepanto, 7 Oct. 1571—b. Viceroy of Sicily, 2 Aug. 1584.

Colonna, Mario, poet,—b. at Rome, about 1540. Poems, 1580.

Colonna, Michelangelo, painter,—b., 1600—b. at Bologna, 1687.

Colonna, Ottone. [Martin V.]

Colonna, Pompeo,—Cardinal, by Leo X., 1517—decides election of Clement VII., 1523—attempts to carry off, 1526—deprived, 1526—procedes liberation of Clement, and is restored, 1527—b., 1532.

Colonna, Prospero, general,—joins Charles VIII. in invasion of Naples, 1494—reconciles himself with Frederick of Aragon and assists at his coronation, 1497—charged by Gonsalvo to conduct Borgia to Spain, 1504—obtains victory over Venetians near Vicenza, 1513—enters service of Duke of Milan; captured by the French at Villa-Franca, 15 Aug. 1515—takes Milan from the French, 1521—deaths Marshal de Lautrec at La Bicouque, 22 Apr. 1522—takes Genoa, 1522—defends Milan against Admiral Bonivet, 1523—b., end of 1523.

Colonna, Scarlari,—governor of Palestrina, surrenders it to Boniface VIII., 1299—with William of Nogaret surprises Boniface at Anagni, 7 Sep. 1303—exiled with the Gibellines from Rome, 4 Aug. 1328.

Colonna, Stephano,—Count of Romagna, about 1290—Senator of Rome, 1328—submits to Government of Rienzi, 1347—killed in attack on Romans, 1347.

Colonna, Vittoria, poetess,—b. at Marino, about 1490—marries Ferdinand, Marquis of Pescara, 1507—left a widow, 1525—meets Michel Angelo at Rome, 1536—follows Cardinal Pole to Viterbo, 1541—returns to Rome, autumn 1542—b. at Rome, close of Feb. 1547. Rome spirituali, 1538.

Colophon, in Asia Minor,—[B C]—taken by Gyges of Lydia, about 700—by Lysimachus of Thrace, about 300.

Colorado, N. America,—bill for the admission of, to the Union, vetoed by Pres. Johnson, 16 May 1866.

Colombar, at Rome,—dedicated by Titus, 80—repaired by Antoninus Pius, about 150—struck by lightning on the day of the Valcanalina, in the reign of Macrinus, 218—restored by Eligabalus, 220—and by Alex. Severus, about 230—struck again, in reign of Decius, 250—last show of wild beasts under Theodoria, about 500—consecrated by Pope Benedict XIV., 1750—arena excavated, 1813.

Colossus, of Rhodes,—[B C]—erected by Chares, about 290—broken by earthquake, 224—[A D]—fragments bought and carried away by a Jew, 672.

Colotes, Epicurean philosopher,—[B C]—b. ca. 277.

Colpoys, John, admiral,—enters the navy, 1766—commands Royal George in the Channel, 1779—Vice-admiral, 1795—distinguishes himself in resistance to mutineers at Portsmouth, K.J., 1797—Admiral, 1 Jan. 1801—Commander-in-chief, Plymouth, 1803—Lord of the Admiralty, 1804—Governor of Greenwich Hospital, 1816—b., 4 Apr. 1821.


* Chambers' Biog. Diet. b Biog. Univ.

Colson, Jean Francois Gille, painter, &c.,—b. at Dijon, 2 Mar. 1733—goes to Paris, 1752—b. there, 1 Mar. 1803.


Colston, Edward, philanthropist,—b. at Bristol, 2 Nov. 1650—retires to Mortlake, Surrey, 1689—b. there, 11 Oct. 1721.

Colt, Samuel, inventor of Revolver,—b. in Connecticut, U.S., 1814—patents the Revolver, 1835—b. at Hartford, Conn., 1862.

Colston, St., founder of the Unioes,—b. in Dougall, 1523—arrives in Iona, 563—founds monastery in Iona, 563—b., 597,—d. 615.


Columban, (Columbanus), St, founder of
Luzenac.—b. in Ireland, 543—a enters monastery of Banchor; goes to preach in Gaul, 573—settles at Luzenac (Luzownium) in Elsaa, 590—and founds the monastery: his conflict with Thierry II. of Burgundy and Bruchant begins, 607—expelled from Luzenac, 610—escapes from Besançon and returns to Luzenac, and is again expelled, 610—in Lombardy, 612—founds Abbey of Bobbio; 62, 21 Nov. 615. b Montembeni.


Columbus, discovered by Hatchett, 1801.

Columbus, Bartholomew,—b. about 1437—visits Cape of Good Hope, about 1436—explains his brother’s project to Henry VII., 1438—ennobled, by Ferdinand and Isabella, 1493—accompanies his brother to St Domingo, 1494—accompanies him on his fourth voyage, 1502—b. at St Domingo, 1514.


b Bossi. b Charlevoix. e Robertson, &c. d Navarrete, Humboldt, &c. e Willard.

Columbus, Ferdinand, (Fernando Colon, biographer, geographer, — b. 15 Aug. 1485—enters the church, about 1530—b. 8 Jul. 1539. Historia del Amimante don Cristobal Colon, before 1571.

Columella, L. Junius Moderatus, writer on Agriculture,—b. about 25-50.

Column, (B C) — beaked, in honour of Dutilis, erected, 261—tax on, levied in Syria, by Metellus Scipio, 49-8.


Combat. (Gladiators, Wager of Battle.)


Combe, Michel,—b. at Feurs, (la Loire), 1787—enters the army, 1802—at battle of Wagram, 1809—Lieutenant, 1811—commands battalion of Old Guard at Waterloo, 1815—goes to America, 1822-30—Colonel, serves in Africa; killed at taking of Constantine, 1837.


Combes, Francesco, Jesuit,—b. at Saragossa, 1613—b. at Acaulpulo, 1663. Historia de las islas de Mindanao, &c., 1667.


Comedy, (Greek),—[B C]—prohibited at Athens, 440—prohibition repealed, 437—but revived for a short time, about 415—silenced, 411—begins to decline, soon after 406—only one prize, 385—licence adverted to by Isocrates, de Pace, 356—restored by Lycurgus, orator, 337—introduced at Rome by Livius Andronicus, c. 240. Old, lasts from Epicharbus, 500, or Cratinus, 458, to Theopompus, 404 (Of. 80-94). Middle, from Eubulus, 375, to Simylus, 353 (Of. 94-110). New, from Philippides, 353, to Posidippus, 285, or about 340-260.


linguvarum reserata, 1631.—Opera didactica omnium, 1657.—Orbis sensualium pictus, &c., 1659.—Historia Ecclesiae Slavoniarum, 1660.

a Blog. Univ.  b Rees's Cyc. and Chalmers.

cConv.-Lex.

Comes, (Count.)—made an honorary title, about the time of Constantine, 306-337.

Comes, Natalis. [Conti, Noël.]


Comoyeras. [Comeiras.]


Compliation du cube, 1677.—Tradit de la parole, 1690.—Pratique curieuse avec les oracles des Sybilles, 1690.


Comino, Giuseppe, printer,—head of the printing establishment of the Volpis at Padua, 1717—d. 1765.

Comitia Centuriata of Rome,—[B.C.—elect magistrates without previous sanction of Senate, about 482—shake off power of the Curie by the abolition of the curia by the law of 337—authority changed, by C. Flaminius, 220,—as early as 396—vote by voting-papers introduced by Lex Gabinia tabellaria, 319—in trials also, by L. Cassius, 137. [Sulla, Pompey, Julius Caesar, Augustus.]

some authorities.

b Niebuhr and others.  c Smith's Diet.

Commagene,—[B.C.—independent of Syria, about 100.—Antiochus I., 69—makes war against Pompey, 65—peace and addition to territory by Pompey, 64—ails Pompey against Caesar, 48—attacked by Ventidius, 38—Ministriates, ally of Antony at Actium, 31.—Antiochus II. summons no Rome and put to death by Augustus, 29.—Mithridates II. made king, 20.—[A.D.—made a Roman province on death of Antiochus III., 17.—Antiochus IV., Epiphanes, made king by Cæsiulus, 38—deposed, 39—restored by Claudius, 41—serves under Corbulio against Thirtiades, 59—receives part of Armenia, 61—ains Titus against Jerusalem, 70—deposed, and Commagene finally made a Roman province by Vespasian, 72, 73, 73.

a Smith's Diet.  b Clinton.


Commelin, Isaac, historian,—b. at Amsterdam, 19 Oct. 1598—d. there, 13 Jan. 1676. Hollandisch Plaatsen Boek, 1644.—Frederik Hendrik van Nassau, &c., 1651—Begin en voort-
COMPANIONS—

1662—revision of, proposed and rejected, 1689.
Commons, House of. [Parliament.]
Commons, Metropolitan, — improvement, protection, and management of, provided for by Act 29 and 30 Vic. c. 122, 10 Aug. 1866.
Commune, Communal Insurrection. [Paris.]
Communion.—reduced to three times a year by Council of Age, about 500—by and Council of Tours, 813—reduced to once a year (Easter) by Lateran Council, 1215—in one kind, enjoined on the laity by Council of Constance, 1415—confirmed by Council of Coligni, 1536—and by Council of Trent, ses. XIX., 1551 —in both kinds, allowed by Pius IV. in diocese of Mentz, 1564—of children, prohibited by Odo, Bp of Paris, in his diocese, 1175—and by Council of Bordeaux, 1255—still practised in some places, till about 1400. a Gieseler.
Communism. [Owen, Robert; Saint Simon; Fourier, etc.]
Commutation. [Tithes.]
Commens, Communen. [Alexis, Anna, Andronicus, David, Isaac, John, and Manuel.]
Como, (Como.) in Italy.—[B C]—occupied by M. C. Marcellus, 1506—colony sent to, by C. Pompeius Strabo, 89—by C. Jul. Caesar, about 55—obtains the full Roman jus civitatis, 49—[A D]—besieged and burnt by Milanese, 1127—engaged in destructive wars, 124{1-1335 —forms part of territory of Milan, from 1335.
Compact, Financial,—concluded by the Bourbons, 15 Aug. 1761.
Compacta, of Basel, (or Prague),—between Illusites and Council of Basel, concluded, 20 Nov. 1433—rejected by Taborites; accepted by Sigismund, 5 Jul. 1436—declared null by Pope Pius II., 1462.
Companies’ Clauses, in Acts of Parliament,—consolidation of, effected by Act 8 and 9 Vic. ce. 16 and 17, 8 May 1845.
Comparotti, Andrea, anatomist,—b. at Vicinaje, (le Frioni), Aug. 1746—Prof. Medicine, Padua; b. there, 22 Dec. 1801. Observationes de luce inflexa et coloribus, 1757 Observationes anatomicae de ore interna comparata, 1789 Predromdi di un trattato di fisiologia vegetabala, 1791-99.
Compass, Mariner’s,—mentioned by Gylott of Provence, 1190—by Raymond Lully, 1386.
Compass, Variation,—constructed by Gambio, Paris, before 1842—another, invented by Swan, 1852.
Compensation Balance,—invented by Harrison, 1726—improved by Berthoul, 1760—another, invented by Hardy, 1805.
Compiége, in France,—Clotaire I. dies at, Nov. 561—Parliament held, 757—Louis the Débonnaire surrenders to his son Lothaéro, 830 —Louis le Bégo crowned at, 8 Dec. 877— Curlonan assembles the nobles at, 884— Louis V. crowned at, 986—Hugh, son of Robert, king of France, crowned as associate with his father, 9 Jun. 1017—taken by Burgundians, 1143— surrendered to them by Charles VI., 1144— entered by English and Burgundians, 1147— occupied by Charles VII., 1147—besieged by English, defended by Joan of Arc, who is captured, May 1640—residence of Charles IV. of Spain, 1688—first meeting of Napoleon I. and Maria Louisa at, 1810. Councils of, on discipline, 22 Jun. 756; 816; 823—against the Emperor Louis I, Oct. 833; 871; 877; 1085—to declare null the marriage of Philip II., king of France, with Ingelburga, 4 Nov. 1193—respecting some Royal Articles affecting liberties of the Church, 5 Aug. 1253; 1270; 1278; 1303; 1329.
Compitalia,—[B C]—public games suppressed by senate, 68—celebrated by Piso, 58—festival restored by Augustus, after 31.
Complutensian Polyglot. [Polyglot.]
Compostella, Order of St James of,—instituted, Jul. 1175—administration of, assumed by Ferdinand and Isabella, 1493—Grand Mastership vested in the crown of Spain by bull of Adrian VI., 12 May 1522.
Comprehension, Scheme of, for Church of England,—proposed by Sir Orlando Bridgman, 1667—8—again proposed and abandoned, 1674 and 1689.

Comptagur. [Wager of Law.]

Contat Venassin. [Venassin.] [Lecomte.]


Conche, le. [Leconte.]

Comyn, John, Earl of Badenoch,—competitor for throne of Scotland on death of Queen Margaret, Oct. 1300—joins in submission to Edward I., May 1291—joint Regent of Scotland with Bruce, 1299—defeats the English at Roslyn, 24 Feb. 1303—concludes treaty with Edward, 4 Feb. 1304—killed by Bruce at Dunfurie, 29 Jan. or 10 Feb. 1306.


Concan, in Hindustan,—North, ceded to the British, 1817—South, partly conquered, partly ceded to them, 1817-18.

Concepcion, Chili,—built, 1763—destroyed by earthquake, 1835.

Conception, Immaculate, of the Virgin,—feast of, established in Europe, about 1450—condemned by St Bernard, about 1142—and by Thomas Aquinas, about 1260—controversy respecting the, revived at Paris, 1384—confirmed by Council of Basel, 1431—sanctioned by Council of Trent, 1545-63—vow to defend, first taken by Spanish Orders of Knighthood, 1562—made a dogma of the Romish Church by Pius IX., 8 Dec. 1854.

Conchillos Falco, Joao, painter,—b. at Valencia, 1641—b., 1711.

Conchyliaus. [Coquille.]


Conciini. [Ancre, Marshal D’.]


Concord, battle of. [Lexington.]

Concordia, Formula of,—drawn up at Torgau, 1516—convocation respecting, at Quedlinburg, 1583—suppressed in Brandenburg, about 1614—new, published in Switzerland, (Consensus,) 1675.

Concordance, to the Bible,—first, by Antony of Padua, who died, 1231—Hebrew, by Rabbi Nathan, 1523—first English, by Marbeck, 1550. [Cruden, Alex.]

Concordat,—of Worms, between Calixtus II. and the Emperor Henry V., concluded, 8 Sep. 1122—between Francis I. of France and Leo X. for abolition of the Pragmatic Sanction, signed at Bologna, 11 Apr. 1555—a. 1543—between the Emperor Charles V. and Clement VII., signed at Barcelona, 29 Jun. 1529—between Ferdinand VI. of Spain and Benedict XIV., respecting collation to benefices, signed at Rome, 11 Jan. 1753—between Napoleon I. and Pius VII., respecting the organization of worship in France, signed, 15 Jul. 1801—ratified, 15 Aug. —between the same, signed at Fontainebleau, 25 Jan. 1813—rejected soon after by the pope; with the king of the Netherlands, 1827—between Pius IX. and the Queen of Spain, signed at Madrid, 16 Mar. 1851—between the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and Pius IX., concluded at Vienna, 18 Aug. 1855—abrogated, Jul. 1870.

Conedy, a. 1680.


Conde, Louis I. de Bourbon, Prince of,—b. at Vendome, 7 May 1550—serves in expedition against English at Boulogne, 1550—serves under the Duke of Guise at defence of Metz, 1552—distinguishes himself at St Quentin, 1557—at sieges of Calais and Thionville, 1558—quits the court and professes Calvinism, 1559—sentenced to death at Orleans, 1560—discharged by edict of the parliament, Dec. 1560—recognized as head of the Huguenots at Orleans, 12 Apr. 1562—wounded and
captured by Royalists at battle of Dreux, 18 Dec. 1562—liberated, 1563—follows the Queen to the siege of Havre, May to Jul. 1563—claims and is refused the post of Lieutenant-general of the kingdom, 1563—unsuccessfully attempts to seize the king at Montceaux, 1567—blockades Paris, 1567—indecisive battle of St. Denis, death of Montmorency, 10 Nov. 1567—escapes to Rochelle, 1568—wounded and taken prisoner at battle of Jarnac, and put to death, 13 Mar. 1569.


b. Art de Vérifier les Dates.


b. Art de Vérifier les Dates.

c. Art de Vérifier les Dates.


c. Art de Vérifier les Dates.

d. Le Bas.


Essai sur la vie du grand Conde, 1866.


Condianus, Sex. Quintilianus, Consul with Sex. Quintilianus Maximus, (904, a. u. c.) 151—Consul with L. Fulvius Brutus Frasens, (903,) 180.


Condivi, Ascanio, painter,—b. in Ancona,
about 1520. Life of Michelangelo, 1553.


a Diog. Univ.

Condottieri. [Grand Company, Sforza, &c.]

Congnellino, Giambattista Ganna da, painter—fl. at Venice, 1492-1517.

Confederate States, N. America, (1861-66)—constituted by delegates from S. Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, in convention at Montgomery, 4 Feb. 1861—Jefferson Davis elected President, same day: bombardment and capture of Fort Sumter, 12-13 Apr.—denounced by Pres. Lincoln, 15 Apr.—cession of Virginia, 17 Apr.—the ports blockaded, 19 Apr.—Act of Congress recognizes war with the United States, 4 May—cession of Arkansas, 6 May—cession of Tennessee, 8 May—neutrality of Great Britain proclaimed, 13 May—seizure of telegrams received in Free States, by Federals, 20 May—cession of N. Carolina, 20 May—mail-service discontinued in, 31 May—neutrality of France declared, 11 Jun.—of Spain, 17 Jun.—recognition of, as belligerents, by Great Britain and France, 15 Jun.—seat of government transferred to Richmond, 20 Jul.—battle of Bull Run, 21 Jul.—commercial intercourse with Federal States prohibited by Pres. Lincoln, 16 Aug.—introduction of passports in the Federal States, 19 Aug.—capture of Lexington, 20 Sep.—affair of the Trent, 8 Nov.—Davis elected Pres. for six years, 30 Nov.

1862—surrender of Fort Donnelson to Gen. Grant, 16 Feb.—evacuation of Nashville, 23 Feb.—of the Merrimac in Hampton Roads, 8 Mar.—evacuation of Centreville and Manassas, 8 Mar.—battle of Pittsburg Landing, 6-7 Apr.—Conscription Act passed by Congress, 16 Apr.—capture of New Orleans, 26 Apr.—evacuation of Williamsburg, 6 May—destruction of Norfolk Navy Yard, 9 May—Pres. Lincoln takes possession of all the railroads, 25 May—evacuation of Corinth, 30 May—battle of Fair Oaks, 31 May to 1 Jun.—battles of the Chickahominy, 25 Jun. to 1 Jul.—second battle of Bull Run, (Manassas), 28-29 Aug.—battle of South Mountain, 14 Sep.—capture of Harper's Ferry, 15 Sep.—battle of Antietam, 17 Sep.—Surrender and evacuation of Pres. Lincoln issued, 22 Sep.—Suspension of Habeas Corpus Act, 24 Sep.—second Conscript Act, passed, 27 Sep.—battle of Corinth, 3-4 Oct.—Military exemption Act, passed, 4 Oct.—joint intervention of France and England proposed by Napoleon III, 10 Nov.—declined by England, 15 Nov.—battle of Fredericksburg, 13 Dec.—battle of Murfreesborough, begins, 31 Dec.

1863—proclaimed as being in rebellion, and slaves declared free, by Pres. Lincoln, 1 Jan.—Western Virginia admitted as a State into the Union, 1 Jan.—siege of Charleston by Federals, begins, 7 Apr.—battle of Chancellorsville, 2 May—battle of Gettysburg, 1-3 Jul.—surrender of Vicksburg to Gen. Grant, 4 Jul.—Proclamation of Pres. Davis for putting in force the Second Conscript Act, 15 Jul.—evacuation of Chattanooga, Sep.—battle of Chickamauga, 19-20 Sep.—the British consul suspended and expelled by Pres. Davis, close of Oct.—battle of Chattanooga, 24 Nov.—evacuation of Cairo, military asylum proclaimed by Pres. Lincoln, 9 Dec.

1864—capture of Fort Pillow, 13 Apr.—battles in Virginia, between Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee, early in May—battle of Spottsylvania, 12 May—invasion of Maryland, early in Jul.—battle of Petersburg, 30 Jul.—evacuation of Fort Powell, 5 Aug.—surrender of Fort Morgan, to Admiral Farragut, 22 Aug.—evacuation of Atlanta, 4 Sep.—battle of Winchester, 19 Sep.—battles of Cedar Creek, 19 Oct.—march of Gen. Sherman through Georgia to Savannah begins, 12 Nov.—battle of Nashville, 16 Dec.—capture of Savannah by Sherman, 21 Dec.

1865—surrender of Fort Fisher, 15 Jan.—Conference of Confederate Peace Commissioners with President Lincoln and Mr. Seward at Hampton Roads, 3 Feb.—evacuation of Charleston, 17 Feb.—of Wilmington, 22 Feb.—battle between Gen. Early and Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, 1 Mar.—the Congress adjourned sine die, 13 Mar.—evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond, 2 Apr.—surrender of Gen. Lee to Gen. Grant, 9 Apr.—evacuation of Mobile, 12 Apr.—assassination of Pres. Lincoln, 14 Apr.—Convention between Gen. Sherman and Johnston repudiated by Federals, 21 Apr.—surrender of Johnston to Sherman, 26 Apr.—restrictions on commerce with States cast of Mississippi removed by Pres. Johnson, 29 Apr.—capture of Pres. Davis and his family, 10 May—surrender of Confederate forces under Gen. Kirby Smith, 26 May—recognition of Confederates as belligerents in British ports ceased, 2 Jun.—blockade of the ports raised, 1 Jul.—repeal of Secession Ordinance by S. Carolina Reconstruction Convention, 15 Sep.—repeal of same by N. Carolina, 7 Oct.—exempted from ordinance restoring Habeas Corpus Act, 1 Dec.


[Reconstruction.]

Confederation, Germanic.—constituted, 8 Jun. 1815—dissolved, 1866. [Seven Weeks' War]
CONFEDERATION—CONQUEST.


Confis, Treaty of,—between Louis XI. of France and the League, to put an end to the 'war of the public good,' signed, 5 Oct. 1465.

Confucius, (Kung-fu-tse,) moralist,—[BC]—ft., about 550? 450?

Cougu d'élie,—for appointment of bishops, granted by the sovereign, under Act 26 Hen. VIII. c. 29, 1533-4.


Congra, Africa,—reached by Diego Cam, 1469.—Portuguese settlements in, soon after 1446—explored by Captain Tuckey, 1816—by Douville, 1832.

Congregation of the Lord, —formed in Scotland, 1557.

Congregational Union, of England and Wales,—established, 1830—declaration of faith, Church order and discipline, adopted, 7, 8, and 10 May 1833.

Congregationalists, (Independent,)—rise of in England, about 1580.


Congreve Rocket,—invented by Sir William Congreve, about 1804.

Coni, Cuneo, in Piedmont,—unsuccessfully be-

Conrad I., King of Germany, — elected, while Count of Franconia, to succeed Louis IV., Sept.* before 29 Oct. b. 911—d. of wound received in battle with the Huns, 23 Dec. 918.

a Biog. Univ. 
b Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Conrad II., (the Salian) King of Germany, Emperor of the Romans,—succeeded Henry II., 1024—crowned at Mentz, 8 Sep. 1024—crowned King of Italy at Milan, and again at Monza, spring 1026—crowned Emperor, and his wife Empress, by the Pope at Rome, 26 Mar. 1027—crowned King of Burgundy on death of Rudolph, Feb. 1033—war with Eudes, Count of Champagne, respecting succession to Burgundy, 1033—employed in suppressing revolts in Italy, 1037—returns to Germany, summer 1038—gives up crown of Burgundy to his son, 1038—d. at Utrecht, 4 Jun. 1039.

Conrad III., King of Germany, Emperor of the Romans,—b. 1093 or 1094—competitor with Lothaire for crown of Germany, 1125—crowned King of the Romans at Monza and at Milan, 1128—excommunicated and the coronation declared null; defeated by Lothaire, 1132—elected to succeed Lothaire at Diet of Coblenz, mid-lent 1133—opposed by Henry the Proud, Duke of Bavaria and Saxony; puts Henry under the ban of the empire, and deprives him of his estates, 1138—defeats Welf at Weinsberg, 1140—restores László to throne of Bohemia, 1142—protects the Jülich-Hungarian crusade preached by the monk Rudolph, 1146—persuaded by St Bernard, sets out on crusade, 28 May 1147—returns from Palestine, 1149—d. at Hamborg, 15 Feb. 1152.


Conrad. [Monteferrat, Marquis of.]

[Conrad, (the philosopher,) Benedetto.]—b. 1241. Chronicon Schironis, published, 1623. 

[Conrad, Dr. Othman. de rebus sacris Magnostarum, (1140-1251.) published, 1530.]

Conrad, Minnesinger,—b. 1280.

Conrad, Friedrich Willem, Engineer,—b. at Delft, 21 Dec. 1769—geometrician of Holland, 1788—d. at Zwaneburg, 6 Feb. 1808.


Conradi, David Arnold. Cryptographia denudata, de, 1739.

Conradi, Georg Christoph, physician,—b. in Coswig, 8 Jun. 1767—d. at Northeim, 16 Dec. 1798.

Conradin,—b., about 1251—acknowledged Duke of Swabia on death of his father, the Emperor Conrad IV., 1254—assumes title of King of the Two Sicilies, and goes into Italy, autumn 1256—excommunicated, Easter 1258—at Rome, Aug. 1258—defeated by his rival Charles of Anjou, at Tagliacozzo, 23 Aug. 1268—beheaded at Naples, 26, a. 29 be. Oct. 1268.

a Biog. Univ. 
b Engl. Cyc.

c Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Conrant, Valentin, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Paris, 1603—first perpetual Secretary of French Academy, 1629—b., 23 Sep. 1675.

Conring, Hermann, (Courtingius) physician, dr.—b. in Friesland, 9 Nov. 1666—Prof. Philosophy, Helmstadt, 1632—Physician to Queen Christina of Sweden, 1650—b., Senator of University of Helmstadt, 12 Dec. 1681. Opera, 1730.


Consarbrück, in Germany,—defeat of Marshal de Créqui by the Allies, 11 Aug. 1675.

Conscience, Courts of. [Requests.]

Conscription,—law of the, adopted in France, 5 Sep. 1793.

Conscription Bill, U.S.,—passed by Congress, Mar. 1863—occasions riots at New York, which are suppressed by the military, 13-17 Jul. 1863.

Consecration,—of churches, practised soon after 300,—of church at Jerusalem by Synod of bishops of the East, 335.

Consistory Court,—appeal from, to the Archbishops, by Act 24 Hen. VIII. c. 12, 1532-3.

Consolidated Fund, of Great Britain,—formed by union of the Aggregate, General, and South Sea Funds, by Act 27 Geo. III. c. 13, 1787—combined with that of Ireland, under Act 50 Geo. III. c. 98, 1 Jul. 1816.

Conspiracy to murder, in Great Britain,—amendment of law relating to, proposed by Lord Palmerston, 8 Feb. 1853—bill rejected by House of Commons, 19 Feb.—consequent resignation of ministry, 22 Feb.


Constable of France,—office abolished, Jan. 1627, 1667—revived by Napoleon, (an XII.), 1804—again abolished, 1814.


Constables,—in England, for the hundred, appointed by Statute of Winchester, 13 Edw. I. st. 2, c. 6, 1285. Special, appointment of, for provided for by Acts 1 and 2 Wm IV. c. 41, 15 Oct. 1831, and 5 and 6 Wm IV. c. 43, 31 Aug. 1835. Parish, appointment and duties of, regulated by Acts 5 and 6 Vic. c. 109, 12 Aug. 1842; 7 and 8 Vic. c. 52, 29 Jul. 1844; and 13 and 14 Vic. c. 20, 31 May 1850. County and District, instituted and regulated by Acts 2 and 3 Vic. c. 93, 27 Aug. 1839; 3 and 4 Vic. c. 88, 7 Aug. 1840; 22 and 23 Vic. c. 92, 13 Aug. 1859. [Police, Metropolitan, &c.] High, abolition of office provided for, by Act 32 and 33 Vic. c. 47, 2 Aug. 1869.

Constance, (Konstanze, Kostnitz,) in Germany,—death of bishopric, 553; visit of Charlemagne, 785—walled, about 900—freed imperial town, 1192—resists attempt of Charles IV. to subject to the bishops, 1326—adopts Reformed faith, 1526—refuses to submit to the Inquisition and is placed under ban of the empire by Charles V., 15 Oct. 1548—annexed to Austria by Ferdinand I., 1549—besieged by Sweeds, 7 Sep. to 5 Oct. 1632—bishopric suppressed, 1802—transferred to Baden by Treaty of Presburg, Dec. 1805. Cathedral, founded, 1048—tower erected, 1850-58. Treaty of, between the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa and confederate towns of Italy, confirming their privileges, signed, 25 Jun. 1183. Councils of, 1005; for establishment of 'public and universal peace,' in Germany, 1143; against simony and inconstancy, and for regulation of Easter and Whitsuntide, 1094; for divorce of Emperor Frederick from Adelaide, 1153; against Wickliffe, Huss, and Jerome of Prague, opens, 5 Nov. 1414—first session, 16 Nov.—second, 2 Mar. 1415—act of cession of the pope, John XXIII., same day—retirement of the pope, 23 Mar.—third session, 26 Mar.—fourth, 30 Mar.—fifth, 6 Apr.—7th, doctrines of Wickliffe condemned, 2 May—the pope deposed, 29 May—14th session, abdication of Gregory XII., 4 Jul.—John Huss burnt, 6 Jul. 1415—Jerome of Prague burnt, 30 May 1416—Benedict XIII., deposed, 26 Jul. 1417—1st session, election of Otho Colonna as Martin V., 11 Nov. 1417—4th session closed, 22 Apr. 1418.

Constance, Queen of the Two Sicilies,—b., about 1146—marries Henry, son of the Emperor Frederick I., 1155, 1156—d—crowned with him at Rome, 15 Apr. 1190—receives the Two Sicilies from her cousin Tancred, 1194—b., 27 Nov. 1198.

* Biog. Univ. * Art de Verifier les Dates.


Constance Faulkton, (Faulkton), adventurer,—b. in Cephalonia, about 1550, 1648—enters service of King of Siain; renounces Protestantism, May 1682—takes part in negotiations between King of Siain and Louis XIV., 1685—gives up Bankok and Mergoky to the French, Oct. 1687—heheaded, Jun. 1688.


* Clinton.

Constans II., Flavius Heraclius, Emperor of the East,—b., 7 Nov. 630—co-regent with usurper Heraclonas, early 641—sole Emperor, autumn 641—war with Mohammedans, at Alexandria, in Syria, Tripolitana, Cyprus, Cilicia, 646-8—publishes edict (Type) in favour of Monothelites, 648—truce with Mohammedans, 648-651—war with them in Sicily and Rhodes, 651-55—defeated off Syrian coast, by Moaviyah, 655—puts his brother Theodosius to death, 659—heaves Constantineople, end of 662—war in Italy, plunders Rome, Jul. 663—Africa revolts and is lost to the Empire, 665—drowned in the bath, at Syracuse, 15 Jul., end of Sep., 668.

* Art de Verifier les Dates. * Biog. Univ.

Constant, Pierre, poet,—b. at Langres, 1560—living at Dijon, 1595. République des Abeilles, 1582.


Constantinople—Byzantium—begun by Emperor Constantine the Great, 324—inaugurated, May 324—besieged by Moaviyah, 654—by Yezid, 667—by Sidi bin Aouf, 672—by Moslema and Omar Abd-al Aziz, 715—taken by surprise by Theodore III., Jan. 716—be-
siegied by Soleym, son of Caliph Abd-el Melek, 739;—by Paganos, Kral of Bulgarians, 764.—by Harun al Rashid, 780—by Abd-el Melek for Harun al Rashid, 798;—by Kramus, despot of Slavi, 811—by Slavian, Thomas, 830—by John of Lucullus, and Dir, Russian, 866—by Simeon, Kral of Bulgarians, 914;—by Thorbius, 1248—taken by Alexius Comnenus, 1081—by Dandolo and the Crusaders, 1204—by Michael Palaeologus, 1261—by Andronicus III, the Younger, 23 May 1328—besieged by Bajazet Yildircm, 1356 and 1402—by Musa, son of Bajazet, 1414—by Amurath II., 1422—taken by Mahomet II., 1453—great fire, 2 Aug. 1831—visit of Prince of Wales to, 20 May 1862—Old Scareligio burnt, 10 Aug. 1863—great fire, 6 Sep. 1865—cholera Conference, opens, 13 Feb. 1866—great fire, British Embassy burnt, 6 Jun. 1870. Imperial Academy of Sciences, founded, 1851. Councils of, in favour of Arians, 336; 339; 360; Second General Council, May to 30 Jul. 381; to appease dissensions in the churches, 382; for reunion of schismatics, 383; 394; in favour of Chrysostom, 403; to depose Chrysostom, 420; 456; to condemn Eutyches, Nov. 448 and Apr. 449; against dogmas of Nestorius and Eutyches, Aug. 450; against the Simoniaci, 459; 478; to confirm Council of Chalcedon, 492; to depose Euphemius, 495 or 496; to condemn Council of Chalcedon, 516; for the restoration of the exiled partisans of Euphemius and Macedonius, 518; to ordain Epiphanius patriarch, 520; 531; 532; to condemn heretical bishops, 530; to condemn Origen, 543; 547; 551; Fifth General Council, respecting the three chapters, and against Origen, 4 May to 2 Jun. 553; 588; 626; in favour of the Monothelists, 633; Sixth General Council, against the Monothelites, 680—687; ('in Trullo') on discipline, 691; against the 6th General Council, 719; 715; 730; Iconoclast, 10 Feb. to 8 Aug. 754; against the Iconoclasts, dissolved by their violence, 1 Aug. 786; 806; 809; 812; 814; for deposition of the patriarch Nicephorus, by the Iconoclasts, Feb. 815; for conference between Catholics and Iconoclasts, the former refusing to meet, 821; 829; to confirm second Council of Nice, condemn the Iconoclasts, &c., Feb. 842; 847; to depose Photis, 858; to depose St Ignatius and confirm Photis, 861; to depose Photis, 867; Eighth General Council, to depose Photis, to condemn Iconoclasts, &c., 5 Oct. 869 to 28 Feb. 870; respecting Photis, the Nicean Creed, &c., Nov. 870 to 13 Mar. 886; 906; 911; 920; 931; to confirm marriage of the Emperor Nicephorus Phocas with Theophanu, 963; 1027; 1029; to anathematize legates of the pope, 1054; against incestuous marriages, 1066; 1067; against the Bogomiles, 1110; to condemn the works of Constantine Chrysomalos, 1140; 1143; 1144; 1147; 1157; respecting marriage, 1166; respecting union of the two churches, 1170; on elections of certain bishops, 1186; 1222; 1275; for profession of Catholic faith by the patriarch Veccss, about Apr. 1277; to excommunicate opponents of reunion of the churches, 16 Jul. 1277; 1280; to condemn Veccess, Jan. 1283; to condemn the bishops who had promoted reunion of the churches, Easter 1283 or 1284; 1285; respecting anathema of the Emperor by Athanasius, 1297; 1299; respecting doctrines of Barlaam and Palamas, Jun. 1341; 1342; 1347; against reunion of the churches decreed at Florence, 1435.

Constantinople, Mundane Era of,—[B.C]—5509.

Constantinus, the 'Tyrant,'—Emperor of Britain, Gaul, Spain, 407—8—acknowledged by Honorius, 409—marches into Italy to aid Honorius, recalled by revolt of Georitians, besieged by Genitori and Constantinus in Arles, taken, and put to death by Honorius, 411.

Constantinus I. Flavius Valerius Aurelius, Magnus, Roman Emperor, (306-337,)—b. in Moesia, 27 Feb. 274;* 272—hostage with Diocletian and Galerius, 306—serves under Galerius in Persian war, 296—proclaimed Augustus on the death of his father, Constantius Chlorus, 25 Jul. 305—marries Fausta, acknowledged as Augustus by Maximiain and Maxentius, 308—takes Maximiain at Marsilles and puts him to death, 309—his vision and conversion, 312—defeats Maxentius at Turin, Verona, and at Rome, the Mutian Bridge, 27 Oct. 312—defeats Licinius at Gibalus and Mardin, 314—peace concluded, 314—war with Sarmathians in Illyricum, Pannonia, and Dacia, 322—war with Licinius, defeats him at Adrianople, 3 Jul. 323—and at Chrysopolis, 18 Sep. 323—and becomes sole Emperor; Council of Nice, 325—puts his son Crispus and his wife Fausta to death, 326—dedicates Constantineople as metropolis, 11 May 330—divides his empire amongst his sons, and b. at Nicomedea, 22 May 337.

* Clinton.  b. Blog. Univ.


Constantinus IV. Flavius Pogonatus, (Barbatus,), Roman Emperor, (668-678) —succeeds his father, Constans II., 668—quells insurrection in Sicily and puts Mizzins to death, 669—quells rebellion of his brothers; besieged by Yezid in Constantineople, yearly, 672—holds Council at Constantinople, 680—makes his son Justinian Augustus, 681—b. Sep. 685.

Constantinus V. Copronymus, Emperor of the East, (741-775)—b. 719—succeeds his father, Leo I., (the Isaurian), 741—dethroned by Artavasdes, recovers Constantinople, 2 Nov. 743—holds Iconoclast Council at Constantinople, 754—war with Bulgarians, defeats them, 765—defeated, 766, 774—b. 13 Sep. 775.

Constantinus VI., Flavius, (Porphyrogenitus,) Emperor of the East, (786-797)—b. 771—succeeds his father, Leo IV., 786—troubles with his mother Irene; banishes her, Sep. 790—reinstates her, Jan. 792—defeated by Bulgarians, 792—conspiracy of Nicephorus
suppressed, 792—attempted assassination, 17
Jun. 797—b., about 797?  

Constantius X., Monomachus, Emperor of the East, (1042-1054)—marries Zoe and becomes Emperor, 1042—war against Arabs, rebellion of Tornicius, 1047—deaths Pethene- nius, 1053—b., 1054.

Constantius XIII., Paleologus, (Dra- gases), Emperor of the East, (1434-1453)—b., 1394, Feb. 1403—despot in Chersonesus Taurie and Peloponnesus, before 1448—succeeds his brother, John VII., 1448—besieged in Constantinople by Mahomet II., 6, 2 Apr. 1453—killed at capture of the city and fall of the Empire, 29 May 1453.

a) Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Constantius, jurist, commissioned for the first code, 528—for the Digest, 530.

Constantius Africanus, (Syngenius; phy- sician,—b., 1050—monk at Cassino, 1072—d., 1087.


* Clinton.


Consulate, The,—in France, established, (19 Brumaire,) 10 Nov. 1799—ends on establish- ment of the Empire, 18 May 1804.

Consuls, Consulship, at Rome,—[B C]—instituted, (mythic,) 509—judicial power transferred to prætor, 356—opened to plebeians, by law of Licinius, 366—plebeian right established, 342—attempts to exclude plebeians, as late as 297—augurs oppose election of two plebeians, 215—two plebeians elected, 172—not to go to their provinces for 5 years, by a law of Pompey, 53—power of, abridged by Jul. Cæsar, about 45—destroyed by Augustus, after 31—[A D]—last consul at Rome, Dec. Theodorus Paulinus, 556—last at Constantinople, Flavius Basilius, Junior, 541.


Contagious Diseases, (Animals,) in Great Britain,—laws relating to, consolidated, amended, and made perpetual by Act 32 and 33 Vic. c. 70, 9 Aug. 1869.

Contarini, Ambrogio, diplomatist, traveller,—ambassador to king of Persia, 1473-77—podeest of Vicenza, 1482. Viaggio in Uccam-Cassan, et de Persia, 1487.


Contarini, Domenico,—Doge of Venice, 1042—b., 1571.

Contarini, Domenico (II.), Doge of Venice,—succeeds Giovanni Pesaro, Oct. 1659—siege of Candia by the Turks, begun, May 1667—capitulation, 6 Sep. 1669—d., 16 Jun. 1675,1674.b

a) Art de Vérifier les Dates.

b) Biog. Univ.


Contarini, Giovanni, painter,—b. at Venice, 1540—d. at Prague, Venice, 1605. 

* Biog. Catalogue.

Contarini, Vincenzo,—b. at Venice, 1577—
Prof. Greek and Latin, Padua, 1603-14—b. at Venice, 1617. Variarum lectionum liber, &c., 1606—De frumentaria Romanorum largitione, 1609—De militoribus Romanorum stipendio, 1609.

Conte, Jacopino del, painter, b. at Florence, 1510—b. at Rome, 1598.

Conté, Nicolas Jacques, chemist, mechanician, b. in Normandy, 4 Aug. 1755—accompanies the expedition to Egypt, 1758—b. 6 Dec. 1805.

Conte, Primo del, b. at Milan, 1498—charged to prepare questions to be submitted to Council of Trent, and assists at the Council, 1545—b. at Milan, 1595—1592.

Biog. Univ.  E. Eich and Gruber.


Conti, Bernardo de', painter, b. at Pavia, about 1450—b. 1525.

Conti, Francesco, painter, b. at Florence, 1680—b. 1760.

Conti, Francois Louis de Bourbon, Prince of, b. at Paris, 1664—distinguishes himself at siege of Luxemburg, 1664—in Hungary, 1685—in Flanders, 1692-1—elected King of Poland, but deprived by Elector of Saxony, 1697—b., 22 Feb. 1709.

Conti, Giovanni Battista, translator, &c., b. at Lendinara, 26 Oct. 1740—b. 7 Dec. 1780. Collezione de poesie Castellane, con introduzione in verso Toscano, 1782-90—Opera, 1819.

Conti, Giusto de', poet, b. at Rimini, 19 Nov. 1449. La Bella Muna, 1472.

Conti, J. F. [Quinzano.]

Conti, Michel Angelo del [Innocent XIII.]

Conti, Niccolo, traveller—visits the East, India, China, Ethiopia, &c., about 1419-44.

Conti, Noel, b. at Milan, about 1520—b., about 1580? Uvarova, 1560—Mythologie, 1551.

Contile, Luca, miscellaneous writer, b. near Sicily, about 1560—Spanish Commissary, Pavia, 1565-8-3—b., 28 Oct. 1574. La Fescara, la Cesara Gonzaga, la Trinacria, 1550—Rime, 1560—Littera, 1564.


Contractors, (Government),—prohibited from sitting in parliament by Act 22 Geo. III. c. 45, 1782—prohibition extended to Ireland by Act 41 Geo. III. c. 52, 1801.

Contreras, Juan Senen de, general, b. at Madrid, 1760—in service of Charles III. visits England, France, Prussia, &c., 1787—serves against the Turks, 1788—against the French, 1808—takes part in battle of Talavera, Jul. 1809—charged with defence of Tarragona, taken prisoner there, sent to France, 1811—returns to Spain, 1814—b. at Madrid, 1826.

Conti, Antonio, painter, b. at Ferrara, about 1660—b. at Cremona, 1732.

Control, Board of. [Board of Control.]

Contucci, Andrea, (Andrea Sansovino), sculptor, architect, b. at Sansovino, Tuscany, 1460—d. there, 1529.


Conventicle Act, The,—16 Car. II. c. 4, 1664—second, 22 Car. II. c. 1, 1670—repealed by Toleration Act, 1 Wm. and Mar. c. 18, 24 May 1689.

Convicticres, in England,—frequenting of, punishable by imprisonment and death by Act 35 Eliz. c. 1, 1593.


Convulsionars, The,—appear at Paris, about 1730—the cemetery of St. Médard closed by the government, 1732—disappear, about 1750.

Conway Castle built by Edward I., 1283—Edward I. besieged at, by Welsh, 1290—Richard II. takes refuge at, and is given up to Henry IV., Aug. 1399—taken by Parliamentary forces, Aug. 1646—the castle surrenders, soon after. Tubular Bridge, by Stephenson, 1848.


Cook, Sir Anthony, preceptor to Edward VI., — b. in Essex, about 1506— lives in exile, 1553—8— b. 11 Jun. 1576.


Cook, Sir George, engraver,— b. in London, 22 Jan. 1781— d. 27 Feb. 1834.

Cooke, George Frederick, actor,— b. at Westminster, 17 Apr. 1755— makes his début, in London, 1778— d. at New York, 26 Sep. 1812. Memoirs, 1813.


Cooley, Thomas, architect,— b., 1740— d., 1784. Royal Exchange, Dublin, 1769— commences the Four Courts, 1776.


Cownixlo, Giles van, painter,— b. at Antwerp, 1544— d. there, soon after 1600.


Cooper, Sir Anthony Ashley. [Shaftesbury, Earl of.]


Cooper, John Gilbert, poet, &c.,— b. in Nottinghamshire, 1723— d. 1769.

Cooper, Richard, engraver,— b. in England, about 1736.

Cooper, Samuel, painter,— b. in London, 1699— d. there, 5 May 1672.

Cooper-Walker, Joseph,— b. at St Valery, Ireland, 1761— d. 1810. Historical memoirs of the Irish bards, 1786— Historical essay on the dress of the ancient and modern Irish, 1788.

Coorg, (Cuddya), in Hindostan,— conquered by British, 1834.


Coote, Sir Charles,— governor of Dublin, 1621— one of the Commissioners for management of Ireland, 19 Jan. 1659—60— Baron, Viscount Coote, Earl of Montrath, 6 Sep. 1662— d. 1 Dec. 1661.

Coote, Sir Eyre, general,— b. in Ireland, 1726— serves in the army, in Scotland, 1745— goes to India, 1754— governor of Calcutta, 1757— contributes to the victory of Plassey, 23 Jun. 1757— takes Pondicherry, 14 Jan. 1761— Commander-in-chief to East India Company,


University of, founded by Christian I., 1478.

Copernican Theory — prohibited by Congregation of the Index, 5 Mar. 1616.a

* Humboldt.


*Jenntius.


Copley, John Singleton. [Lyndhurst, Lord.]

Copper.—[B.C]—coined at Athens, but recalls, 466.

Copetta, II. [Boccuti.]

Coppi, Jacopo, painter, — b. in Florence, 1523—d., 1591. — The Crucifixion, Bologna, 1579.


Copying—machine,—invented by James Watt, 1780.

Copying, in England,—established by Act 8 Ann. c. 19, 1710—perpetual, conferred on the Universities, by Act 15 Geo. III. c. 63, 1775—regulated by Acts 41 Geo. III. c. 107, 2 Jul. 1801; 54 Geo. III. c. 156, 29 Aug. 1814; 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 15, 10 Jun. 1833; 5 and 6 Vic. c. 45, 1 Jul. 1842—importation of foreign reprints prohibited or regulated by Acts 8 and 9 Vic. c. 86, s. 63, and c. 93, s. 9, 4 Aug. 1845; 10 and 11 Vic. c. 95, 22 Jul. 1847; and 17 and 18 Vic. c. 107, 20 Aug. 1853. — International, provided for, by Acts 1 and 2 Vic. c. 59, 31 Jul. 1838; and 7 and 8 Vic. c. 12, 10 May 1844—established with France, by Act 15 and 16 Vic. c. 12, 28 May 1852—with Belgium, 1853—with Prussia, 1855—between France and Italy, by convention of Oct. 1862—between Italy and Belgium, 25 Apr. 1867—between France and Papal States, 21 Jul. 1867—

Copyright in Designs for manufactures, — established by Act 27 Geo. III. c. 38, 1787—extended and regulated by Acts 2 Vic. c. 13, 4 Jun. 1839; 2 Vic. c. 17, 14 Jun. 1839; 5 and 6 Vic. c. 100, 10 Aug. 1842; 6 and 7 Vic. c. 65, 22 Aug. 1843; 13 and 14 Vic. c. 104, 14 Aug. 1850; 14 and 15 Vic. c. 8, 11 Apr. 1853; 21 and 22 Vic. c. 70. (Copyrights, Designs Act,) 2 Aug. 1858; and 24 and 25 Vic. c. 73, 6 Aug. 1861.

Copyright in Engravings, — established by Act 8 Geo. II. c. 13, 1735—confirmed and regulated by Acts 7 Geo. III. c. 38, 1767; 17 Geo. III. c. 57, 1777—extended to Ireland by Act 6 and 7 Wm. IV. c. 59, 13 Aug. 1836—extended to foreign engravings, by Act 7 and 8 Vic. c. 12, 10 May 1844—law amended by Act 15 and 16 Vic. c. 12, 28 May 1852.

Copyright in Paintings, Drawings, and Photographs,—established by Act 25 and 26 Vic. c. 68, 29 Jul. 1862.


Coqubert de Montbret, Ch. Etienne, Baron de,—b. at Paris, 3 Jul. 1755—visits Great Britain, as agent of the navy, 1788—3—correspondent of Academy of Sciences, 1802—charged by Champagne to collect materials for general Statistics of France, 1806—4—Associate of Academy of Sciences, 1815—d., 9 Apr. 1831.


Coquerel, Athanasie Laurent Charles, theologian,—b. at Paris, 27 Aug. 1795—ordained Pastor, 1816—Pastor of Reformed Church, at Paris, 1839—member of Legion of Honour, 1835—deputy to Constituent and Legislative Assemblies, 1848—5—retires from political life,
COQILLART—Cordova.


Coquilla, Guillaume, poet—official of the Church of Rheims, 1748—assists in consecration of Charles VIII., 1484—\( n. \) about 1490. Euvres, 1493.


Coquille. [Dougmiere].

Coram, Thomas, captain—b. about 1688—establishes the Foundling Hospital, Nov. 1739—\( n. \) in London, 29 Mar. 1751.

Coran. [Korän].


Corax, of Syracuse, rhetorician—[BC]—fl. after 467.

Coray, Adamante, (Diament), philologist—b. at Smyrna, 7 Apr. 1748—goes to Amsterdam, 1772—M. D. Montpellier, 1786—\( n. \) at Paris, 6 Apr. 1833. Edits 'Characters of Theophratus, 1799—' Geography of Strabo,' (translation) 1805-19—Collection des Classiques Grecs, 1805.

Corbach, in Prussia, defeat of Hanoverians by the French, 10 Jul. 1760.

Corbetti, Treaty of, between St Louis and Jayme I. of Aragon for exchange of courtships, concluded, 11 May 1528.


Corbières, Pierre de. [Nicholas V., Antipope].

Cordesdale, in Scotland—defeat of Montrose by Covenanters, 27 Apr. 1659.

Corbineau, Jean Baptiste Juvalal, Count de, general—b. at Marchiennes, 1776—enters the army, 1793—distinguishes himself at battle of Eylau, 1807—officer of Legion of Honour, 1808—wounded at Wagram, 1809—serves in Russian campaign, 1812—distinguishes himself at passage of the Beresina, 1812—nide-de-camp general, serves in Saxony, 1813—General of Division, 23 May 1813—saves life of Napoleon I., at Montmirail, 1814—receives cross of St Louis, 19 Jul. 1814—grand officer of Legion of Honour, 17 Jan. 1815—\( n. \) about 1830.

Corbinielli, Jacopo, ed. of the Corbaccio of Boccaccio, 1569—Dante's De vulgari eloquio, 1577—Conti's Italia Moio, 1595.

Corbulo, Ca. Dominus, pretor, before 37—Consul suffectus, 39—commands in Germany, 47—against Volgosies of Parthia 54, 58, 63—against Tiridates, 58, 63—commits suicide to avoid assassination by Nero, 67.

Corymbo, (Korymbos),—[BC]—[Corfu]—found ed by Ciceronian of Corinth, 734, (Ol. 5, 3) 758—sea-fight with Corinth, 605, 664, 668—Periander, of Corinth, tyrant of, 625-685—[Peloponnesian War]—civil war in, summer 427-425—subjugated for Athens by Timotheos, 375—attacked and ravaged by the Peloponnesians, 373—seized by Cleonymus, 303—besieged by Cassander, taken possession of by Agathokles, 300—acquired by marriage with Lanassa, by Demetrius Poliorcetes, 288—recovered by Pyrrhus, 274—surrendered to Rome, 229.

* Smith's Dict. \( b \) Clinton. \( c \) Müller.


Cordelliers, Order of, founded by Bernardi, about 1210—confirmed by Honorius III., 1223—suppressed in France, 1793.

Cordelliers Club, Paris—dissolved by Committee of Public Safety, 24 Apr. 1794.


Cordonnier. [Saint-Hyacinthe].

Cordova, general,—b. in New Grenada, 1797—dies the army, 1812—distinguished himself at battle of Boyaca, Aug. 8, 1819—defeated by the forces of Bolivar, at Santuario, and mortally wounded, 17 Oct. 1829.


Cordus, Enricus, poet, physician,—b. at Simthaaun, (Hesse,) about 1475. a 1486 b—goes to Italy, 1512—accompanies Luther to Worms, 1521—physician to town of Brunswick, 1524—physician to town of Bremen, 1534—b., there, 24 Dec. 1538, c 1539. c Regimentus man sich von den neuen plagen der Englisch Schweiz genannt bewahren solle, 1529—Opera poetica, 1614—Botanologiae, 1534—

Eber, Univ. a Erseh and Gruber.

Cordus, Valeriu.s, botanist,—b. at Simthauun, (Hesse,) 18 Feb. 1515—goes to Wittenberg, 1521—b. at Rome, 25 Sep. 1544. DISPENSATORIUM PHARMACIUM OMNIA QVAE IN US MORTEM SIMILIS QVANTUM, 1533—Historia stirpium, 1561—Stirpium descriptione, 1563.

Cordwainers' Company,—of London,—incorporated by Henry IV., 1410.

Corean Archipelago,—discovered by Alceste, 1816.


Corentzio, Belisario, painter,—b. in Greece, 1558—settles at Naples, about 1590—b. there, 1643.

Corfe Castle, in Dorsetshire,—Edward the Martyr assassinated at, by his mother, 18 Mar. 979—held for Charles I. by Lady Bankes, and betrayed to Parliamentary forces, Feb. 1645-6. (Cathedral) of, founded by Abderahman (170-8), 786-94.

Corfu, (Korkyra),—becomes subject to Venetians, about 1390—city unsuccessfully besieged by Turks, 1716—given up to the French by Treaty of Campo Formio, 1797—blockaded by Russians and Turks, and united with Ionian Islands, 1798-99—subjugated by the British, 3 Oct. 1829—[Ionian Islands]—fortifications destroyed by the English, Mar. 1864.

Corinna, lyric poetess,—[BC]—fl., about 500-460 B.C.— 

Corinth, [BC]—mythical kingdom overthrown, annual Pyt^anes appointed, from 745-636, 748—attention to naval affairs begins, triremes built, 704—sea-fight with Korkyra, about 665—Kypselos tyrant, the Bachiadai expelled, 655, [OL 30, 3], 658 a 657 a—Pereiander succeeds, 657, 627 a—Kypselides, overthrown by Sparta, [OL 40, 3], 581—defeated by Megara and Argos, about (OL 60), 540—battles with Athenians in the Megarid, 457—sea-fight with Korkyra, 435—[Peloponnesian War]—attempt of democrats to incorporate it with Argos, 395—4—in alliance with Athens, defeated by Sparta near, midsummer 394—[Coronea]—makes separate peace with Thebes, about 366—oligarchy established, (Dion,) 356—Tehmophanes, attempting to become tyrant, is slain by Timoleon, 346-44, delivered from Macedonians by Aratus, joins the Achaean League, 243—surrenders to Antigonus Do- son, 223—reunited to Achaean League, 196—pillaged and destroyed by Mummium, 146—restored by Julius Caesar, about 46—[A.D.]—sacked by Georgius Antiochenus, [Roger I.] 1146 c—besieged by Boniface of Thessalonica, 1204-6—by Villehardouin, and Otho de la Roche, spring 1209—taken by Villehardouin, 1247—taken by Morosini, 7, Aug. 1687—taken by Ali Comorugi, 25 Jun. to 3 Aug. 1715. a

a Eratosth. b Müller. c Clinton.

Smith's Dict. d Finlay.


Corinth, Isthumus of,—fortified by Justinian, before 565—fortifications repaired by Manuel II., 1413—demolished by Amurath II., 1445 a—restored by Venetians, 1637, a


Corio, Bernardino, historian,—b. at Milan, 1439—b., 1519. MINIENEA HISTORY, 1521 1522.

Coriolano, Bartolomeo, Cav, engraver,—b. at Bologna, 1590—works at Bologna, 1670-47—CAVALLIARDE LORREO, by Urban VIII., 1636—b., 1654. FULL OF THE GIANTS, 1678. a

a Nagler.

Coriolo, Cristoforo. (Christoph Lederer), engraver,—b. at Nürnberg, 1560, about 1540 b—goes to Italy, about 1560—b. there, 1603, at Bologna, Venetie, 1603. PORTRAITS IN VASARI, 1568. a Huber and others. b Malpe.

c Ticozzi. d Nagler. e Bibliogr. Univers.

Erseh and Gruber and Engl. Cyc.

Coriolo, Giambattista, painter, engraver, —b. at Bologna, 1595—b., 1649.

Coriolanus C. (Ca.) Marchus, [BC]—

24 a
Steen,) theologien,—b. in Liége, about 1570—
enters the Order of Jesuits, 1592— Prof. He-
brew and Theology, Louvain, about 1596—Prof.
at Rome, 1617—b. at Rome, 12 Mar. 1637.
Commentarii in sacrorum Scripturarum, 1614-
45.

Cornelius, Peter von, painter,—b. at Düss-
seldorf, 16, a 23 b. Sep. 1787, b. 1783 b. — removes to Frankfort, 1810—goes to Rome, 1811—with Overbeck applies himself to fresco-painting; as
Director, reorganizes Academy of Düssel-
dorf, 1819—Director of Academy of Munich, 1825—visits Rome, 1833—visits Paris, 1839 c.
ished, 1841—Cartoon of the Four Horsemen, 1848.

a Eng. Cye. b Conv. Lex. c Vaperean.


Cornet, Adriano. [Castelliens.]

Corney, Bolton, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Greenwich, 1784—b. there, 1 Sep. 1870. New
Curiosities of Literature, 1835—editions of Goldsmith's Poetical Works, 1846—Voyage of Sir H. Middleton to Bantam, &c., 1855—
and Locke's Conduct of the Understanding, 1859.

Cornhert, (Cornhert,) Diedrich, (Hivar.)
Volkertzaon, engraver, miscellaneous writer,—
b. at Amsterdam, 1522—imprisoned at the Hagne, 1568, b. 1567 b. —Secretary of State, 1572—b. at Gouda, 29 Oct. 1590. Werken, 1630.

a Biog. Univ. b Biog. Woordenboek.

Corniani, Giovanni Battista, miscellaneous writer,—b. near Brescia, 1742—b. at Brescia, 
Oct. 1813. Scelii della letteratura Italiana, 
&c., 1804-13.

Cornicen, Posthumus Ebutius Elva,—[B C]
—Consul with M. Fabius Vibulanus, (312, 
A. u. C. c) 442.

Cornides, Daniel von, historian, &c.,—b. 
1727—studies at Erlangen, 1754—librarian, 
Prof. Diplomacy and Heraldry, Univ. of Pesh, 
1784—b, 4. Oct. 1787. Regio Hungariae, qui 
seculo XI. regnasse, 1778—Bibliotheca Hun-
гарica, &c., 1792—Commentario di religione 
veternum Hungarorum, 1791.

Cornificius, L.—[B C]—commands for Octa-
vianus against Sex. Pompeius, 38-36—Consul 
with Sex. Pompeius, (719, A. u. C.) 35.

Cornificius, Q.—[B C]—quaster to Cesar, 
43—augur, 47— governor of Syria, 45—of 
Africa Vetus, 44—defeated and killed by T. 
Sextius.

Cornille, (Cornille,) Engelbrechtsen, painter,
—b. at Leyden, 1463—b. 1533.

Cornille, Kunst, painter,—b. at Leyden, about 1493—b. 1544.

Cornuti, Jacques Philippe, botanist,—b. at 
Paris, about 1660—b. 23 Aug. 1651. Ca-
nadensium plantarum, &c., historia, 1655.

Cornuslus, L. Annaeus, Aristotelian com-
mentator and philosopher,—banished by Nero, 
68 a

Hieron.

Cornwall, Duchy of,—settled on Prince of 
Wales for the sovereign's life, 1337.

Cornwall, Richard, Earl of, King of the 
Romans,—b. at Winchester, 5 Jan. 1209—
commands expedition to Guineec, 1225—takes 
the cross, 1226—sets out for Palestine, 1240—
returns to England, Jan. 1242—accompanies 
Henry III. to France, 1247—deprived of 
Guineec, 1249—escapes to England, 1242—
marrisc Sanchia of Provence, 1243—crowned 
King of Germany at Aix-la-Chapelle, 17 May 
1257—returns to England, Jan. 1259—revisits 
Germany, 1260 and 1262—taken prisoner by 
De Montfort at the battle of Lewes, 13 May 
1264—returns to Germany, 1268—holds diet 
at Worms, 1269—marries Beatrice von Falken- 
stein, and returns to England, 1269—b, 2 Apr. 
1272.

Cornwallis, Charles, Marquis, Governor-
general of India,—b. 31 Dec. 1738—aide-
de-camp to Marquis of Granby, serves in 
Seven Years' War, 1761—succeeds to the peerage, 1762—aide-de-camp to the king, 1765—
governor of the Tower, 1770-82—serves in 
America under Howe and Clinton, 1776-79— 
defeats General Gates at Camden, 16 Aug. 
1780—and General Green at Guilford, 15 Mar. 
1781—besieged at York Town, surrender, 19 
Oct. 1781—again governor of the Tower, 1784-
1805—K. G., 1786—Governor-general and 
Commander-in-chief, Bengal, 1786—invades 
Mysore, and captures Bungalore, Mar. 1791—
attacks Seringapatam, and concludes treaty with Tippoo Saib, Mar. 1792—returns to 
England, created Marquis, and appointed Master-
general of the Ordnance, 1792-3—l.o.d. 
lieutenant of Ireland, 1798-1801—Plenipo-
tentary to France, negotiates Treaty of Amiens, 
1801-2—Governor-general of India, 1804—b. 
at Ghazipore, 5 Oct. 1805.

1744—Lieut. R.N., 1761—Captain, 1765—com-
mands under Sir S. Hood, in the West Indies, 
1781-82—commander of English station in the 
East Indies, 1783—takes Pondicherry, Aug. 
1793—Vice-admiral, 4 Jul. 1794—engagement 
with French off Brest, 17 Jun. 1795—Ad-
1819.

Corbus, (Koroivos,) Victor at Olympia, 
mythis,—[B C]—(O.I. 1) 776.

Corbus, [B C]—Archon at Athens, (O.I. 
118, 3,) 306.

Coronation,—first performed by a clergy-
man; Leo I. crowned by Anatolius, 457.

Coronation Oath, in England, new, ap-
pointed by 1 Wm and Mar. c. 6. 1689.

Coronea,—[B C]—defeat of the Athenians 
by Byzantians, 447—Agesilus defeats allied 
Greeks at, few days after 14 Aug. 394.
Coronelli, Marco Vincenzo, geographer,—b. at Venice, 1650—cosmographer to the republic, 1685—General of the Order of Minimes, 1702—d. at Venice, Dec. 1718. Memorie historico geografiche del regno della Morea, &c., 1685—Atlante Veneto, 1690—Isoliero, 1696.

Coroner, in England,—empowered to hold inquests in cases of sudden death by Act 4 Edw. I. st. 2, 1276.

Corporation Act,—13 Car. II. st. 2, c. 1, 1661—repealed by Act 9 Geo. IV. c. 17, 9 May 1825.—[Municipal Corporations.]

Corr, Erin, engraver,—b. at Brussels, 1803—d. at Paris, 1862.

Corrad, Giaquinto, (Carlo.)—painter,—b. at Molletta, Naples, 1693—d. at Naples, 1765—q. 1768.


b. Nagler.

Corrado, Quinto Mario,—b. at Oria, (Naples,) 1508—d. there, 1575. Epistole, 1565—De lingua latina, 1569.

Corrado, Sebastiano,—Prof. Ancient Literature, Bologna, 1545—d. at Reggio, 19 Aug. 1557. In M. T. Cicororia queristura, 1537—Queristura, &c., 1538—Enea(s, 1555.

Correa, Louis, historian. Conquista del regno de Navarre, 1513.

Correa, Manoel,—b. at Lisbon, about 1600. Commentary on Canossa, 1613.


Corresponding Society.—established at London, about 1792.—meetings of, in Copenhagen Fields, Oct. to Nov. 1795 and 12 Nov. 1796—the leaders arrested, 28 Jul. 1797.


Corisca,—(B.C.)—rapaved by the Romans, 259—subject to Rome, 238—subjugated, 236—230—(A.D.)—rapaved by Vandals, about 476—70—conquered for Eastern Empire by Belisarius, 533—coasts ravaged by Lombards, 580—conquered by Franks, about 754—invaded by Saracens, 826—conquered by them, 850—incursion, independent government established, 1002—annexed to Holy See, by Gregory VII., 1077—administration of, entrusted by him to bishops of Pisa; sold to bishops of Pisa by Urban II., 1091—seizure of Bonifacio by the Genoese, 1195—*the Pisans defeated and expelled by Genoese, 1284—offered by the pope to James II., (Alfonso,) von Aragon, 1297—submits to Genoese, 1347—revotes against them, 1380—transferred to Duke of Milan, 1466—given up to Genoese, 1480—subject to the Company of St George, 1485—ceded to Genoese by Treaty of Cateau Cambresis, 1559—begins revolt, 1729—Theodore von Neufho king, 1736—subdued by the French, 1759—evacuated by them, 1741—freed from Genoese by Pasquale Paoli, 1755—claims of Genoese resigned to France, 1768—conquered by the French, May 1769—the French expelled, placed under protection of England, 1793—retaken by French, 1796—occupied a few months by English, 1814.—a. Engl. C. e. b. Eneyc. Mod.

Corrini, Bartolomeo, poet,—b. 1675. Torrachione desolato, 1768—translation of Aurora, 1767.


Cort, Cornelio, engraver,—b. at Hoon, 1536—d. at Rome, 1578. Martyrology of St Lawrence, 1571—Diama and Callistio, 1566.

Corte, Girolamo della, historian,—b. about 1600. History of Venice, 1594.

Corte, Juan de la, painter,—b. at Madrid, 1587—d. there, 1660.

Cortenova,—Frederick II. of Sicily, 1748—b. at Evora, before 1593. Austria, 1578.

Cortes, The, of Spain,—deputies from the towns to, about 1188—dissolved by Charles V., 1538—abolished by Philip II., 1556—98—assembled at Cadiz, 24 Sep. 1810—proclaim a constitution, 1812—abolish the Inquisition; dissolved by Ferdinand VII., spring 1814—restored by him, 1820—again dissolved by the French, 1823—restored, 10 Apr. 1834—assemblies, early in 1837—publish a constitution, 16 Jun. 1837—suspected, 27 Dec. 1843—summoned again, 1844—restored by Espartero, 1848.


Cortez, Hernando, conqueror of Mexico,—b. at Medelín, in Estremadura, 1485—goes to St
Domingo, 1504 — distinguishes himself under Velasquez in the conquest of Cuba, 1511—as captain-general of the Armada, embarks at Sant Iago for Mexico, 18 Nov. 1518—defeats Indians and takes Tabasco, 1519—founds Vera Cruz, 1520—destroys his fleet, 1519—massacre at Cholula, 1520—ascents of Popocatepetl, 1519—captures Mexico, Montezuma submitting to him, 8th 15 Nov. 1519—defeats and captures Narvaez, 1520—storms the great temple, 1520—evacuates Mexico, beginning Jul. —a great slaughter of the Spaniards: defeats the Mexicans at Otumba, 8 Jul. 1520 —returns in triumph to Tласела, Dec. 1520—begins siege of Mexico, May 1521—the city surrenders, 15 Aug. 1521—a commission sent to arrest him, Dec. 1521 —confirmed in his powers by the emperor, 15 Oct. 1522 —goes to Honduras, 1524—returns to Mexico, Jun. 1526—returns to Spain, May 1528—created Marquis of the Valley of Ouxaca, 6 Jul. 1529 —returns to Mexico, spring 1530—discovers California, 1533 —returns to Spain, 1540—follows Charles V. to Algiers, 1541 —near Seville, 2 Dec. 1547 —his remains removed to Tezcuco, 1562 again, to Mexico, 1569. a Presb., b Engl. Eye.

Corti, Matteo, (Curtius,) physician,—b. at Pavia, 1475—Prof. Medicine there, 1497-1515 —Prof. Medicine, Pisa, 1515-24—Prof. Medicine, Padua, 1524 —Physician to Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1541—Prof. Medicine, Pisa, 1543 —b. there, 1544. Questio de phledothoma in mens, etc., 1523—De curandis fabulis, etc., 1561.


Cortona, Pietro da, (Berrettini,) painter,—b. at Cortona, 1 Nov. 1596 —b. 16 May 1669.


Corvettlo, Lodovico Emmanuele, statesman,—b. at Genoa, 11 Jul. 1756—Councillor of State, Officer of Legion of Honour, by Napoleon I., 1805 —goes to Paris, 1806—Minister of Finance, 1815-18—Minister of State, 1818—b. at Genoa, 23 May 1822, a 1821. b

a Blog. Univ. b Ersch and Gruber.

Corvius, [Matthias Corvius.]

Corvius, Johann Arnold, jurist,—b. at Leyden, about 1590—b. Prof. Jurisprudence at Amsterdam, 1650. Exhinition juris civilis, 1660—Elementa juris civilis, 1665.

Corvius, M. Valerius,—[BC]—Consul with Q. Cornelius Noctua, (405, A. U. C.) 289.

Corvius, M. Valerius Messalla. [Messalla.]


Corvius de Belderen, Arnold, jurist, Posthumus Pacianus, 1643 — Jurisprudentia Romana summarium, 1655.

Corvisart-Dumas, Jean Nicolas, physiciam, —b. at Driocourt, (Champagne,) 15 Feb. 1755 —received Doctor-regent of the Faculty, 1782—Prof. Clinical Medicine, Hospital of La Charité, 1788—Prof. Practical Medicine, College of France, 1797—surgeon to Napoleon I., 1802-14—Officer of Legion of Honour, 1802—member of Institute, 1811—honorary member of Royal Academy of Medicine, 1826—b. 18 Sep. 1821. Essais sur les maladies et les lésions organiques du cœur, etc., 1866.


Cos., —[BC]—given to Skyes, tyrant of Zanuel, by Persian king, 497—taken by Arte- misia, about 484—[AD]—made free state by Claudius, between 41-54.

Cosa, —[BC]—colony from Rome, 273.

Cosenza, (Consentia,) in Italy,—death and burial of Alaric at, autumn 410.

Cosimo, Piero di, painter,—b. at Florence, 1462—assists Cosimo Roselli at Rome, about 1485, sqq. —b. 1521.

Cosimo Roselli. [Roselli.]

Cosin, John, Bp of Durham,—b. at Norwich, 1554—D.D. Cambridge, 1628—Master of Peterhouse, 1634—Vice-chancellor of the Univ., 1640—Dean of Peterborough, 1642—deprived and impeached, 1644—joins in sending the Univ. plate to Charles I., and is ejected from his mastership, 1642—retires to France, 1642—Bp of Durham, Nov. 1660—b. 15 Jan. 1672.


Cosmas, of Jerusalem, hynymologist,—Bp Mai- numa, (Palestine,) about 743. 730. a Zedder.

Cosmas, of Prague, chronicler,—b. 1045—d. 21 Oct. 1125.

Cosmas, Indicopleustes, maritime discoverer,—makes his voyage to the Indies, about 522 —writes his Topographia Christiana, 535-547. a Gibbon.
Cosme, Jean Bazelhcq, (le Frère.) surgeon, —b. 5 Apr. 1703—enters the Order of Felicitats, 1729—d. at Paris, 8 Jul. 1751. Renseign des pieces importantes concernant la taille par / le lithotome caché, 1751 — Nouvelle méthode d'extraitre la pierre par-dessus le pubis, 1779.

Cosso de Medici. [Medici.]

Cossia, Balthasar. [John XIII.]

Cossacks,— accompany Ivan IV. against Turks, 1570— settle a colony on the Don, 1572— serve as guards of the frontier under Stephen Bathori, King of Poland, 1592— revolt, under Chamnicki, 1613— put themselves under protection of Russia, 1654. [Mazoppa.]


* Biog. Univ. b Ersch and Gruber.


Cossé, Timiléon de, Count of Brissac,—b. 1545— Colonel-general of infantry, 1561— at siege of Rouen, at defence of Paris, 1562— at siege of Lyons, Mar. 1563— serves against the Turks in Malta, 1565— commands at battle of St Denis, 1567— at Jarnac, 1569— killed at siege of Muelcan in Perigord, 28 Apr. 1569.

Cossigny, Joseph François Charpentier de,—b. in the Mauritius, about 1751,—1753—


* Biog. Univ. b Ersch and Gruber.

Cossin, Louis, engraver,—b. at Troyes, about 1633,—1635—d. at Paris, 1682.

* Biog. Univ. b Ersch and Gruber.

Costa, [Kossova.]


Costa de Beauregard, Joseph Henri de, MARQUIS,—b. in Savoy, 20 Apr. 1752— enters the army, May 1772— signs armistice with the French, at Clerasco, Apr. 1796— chief of the permanent staff, Jan. 1797—d. 11 Nov. 1824. Mémoires historiques sur la Maison royale de Savoie, etc., 1816.


* Biog. Univ.

Costa da, [Gonzaga.]

Costa, Lorenzo, painter,—b. at Ferrara, 1460—d. at Mantua, 5 Mar. 1535. Madonna Enthroned, Bologna, 1488.


Costeaux, [Coste.] Giovanni, physician,— teaches medicine at Bologna, 1581—d. there, 1603. * De venarum neveracium usu, 1565— Annotationes in Avicenna canonum, etc., 1595— De humani conceptus, formationis, motus et partus tempore, 1596— De igneis medicinis Pavesidus, 1615.

Costanzo, Carlo, engraver of gems,—b. at Naples, 1703.

Costanzo, Angelodi, historian,—b. at Naples, about 1507—d. there, 1591. * Storia del regno di Napoli, 1582.


* Engi. Cyc. b Biog. Univ.


Coste, Jean Francois, physician,—b. at Villebois-Bugey, 4 Jun. 1741— first physician to army sent to America, 1780— physician-in-chief to Hôtel des Invalides, 1796—d. at l'arlos, 8 Nov. 1819. * Du service des hôpitaux militaires ramené aux vrais principes, 1790.

naire, 1858—Holidays with Hobgoblins, 1860—Italy, 1861.


Coster. [Koster.]

Coster, Samuel, dramatist,—b. at Amsterdam, about 1590—d., after 1646.

Costen Ben Luka, philosopher,—b. at Heliopolis, about (250-260, A. H.)—d. about 890, and about 250. a

Costs, in—allowed to defendant in case of wardship by Stat. of Marlbridge, 52 Hen. III. c. 6, 1267 or 1269—made recoverable by demand of Stat. of Gloucester, 6 Edw. I. c. 1, s. 2, 1278—allowed to defendant in personal actions by Stat. 23 Hen. VIII. c. 16, 1531—taxing, regulated by Act 2 Geo. II. c. 23, 1729—double or treble costs abolished by Act 5 and 6 Vic. c. 97, 10 Aug. 1842—the crown to pay or receive in civil cases, by Act 18 and 19 Vic. c. 90, 14 Aug. 1855.

Cosway, Richard, painter,—b. at Tiverton, 1740—d. H. A., 1771—d. 1821.

Costa, Rodrigo, poet,—writes first Act of Celestina, forerunner of Spanish secular drama, 1460.

Costellier, Jean Baptiste, (Cotelierius,) Helveticus,—b. at Nismes, 1629,—1672 b—Fellow of the Sorbonne, 1649—assists Ducange in preparing catalogue of Greek MSS. in Royal Library, 1667—Prof. Greek, Collège de France, 1674,—1676, b—d. 12 Aug. 1686. SS. Patrum qui temporibus apostolici floruerunt opera, 1672—Ecclesia Graecae monumenta et anecdotae, 1672-86. a

Costes, Francis, painter,—b. in London, 1725—takes part in founding Royal Academy, 1768—d. in London, 20 Jul. 1770.


Cook, Ebenezer, Mohammed, historian,—b. (988, A. H.) 1580-1.

Cook, Ebenezer-Shairaz, Mahmoud Ben Masoud, philosopher,—b. at Shiraz, (634, A. H.) 1236-7—d. (710), 1310-11.


Ocator, b. 124—goes into voluntary exile, 91-82—Consul with C. Octavius, (679), 75—Pro-consul in Gaul, 74—d. before his undeserved triumph.


Cotta, Giovanni, poet,—b. near Verona, about 1455,—1479 a—loses his MSS. at battle of Agnadello, 1509—envoy to Pope Julius II.; b. at Viterbo, about 1511,—1510, b—Cammin, 1527.

Cotta, Giovanni Battista, poet,—b. at Tende, (Nico), 20 Feb. 1688—Prof. Logic, Florence, 1693—d. at Tende, 31 May 1738. "Dio, sonetti e inni, con note, 1709.


Cottet, Thomas Jules Armand, jurist,—b. in Tours, 1733—d. there, 28 Nov. 1809. Droit général de la France, 66, 1778-88.


Cottius, M. Julius; Cottian Alps,—[B C]
—Ligurian chief, made prefect of Cottian Alps by Augustus, about 40—makes roads, triumphal arch, &c., 8—[A D]—on his death his son, M. Jul. Cottius, made king by Claudius, 44— reduced to province by Nero, about 60.

Cottle, Joseph, publisher, littérateur,—b., 1774, a about 1770—gives up book trade, autumn 1798—d. near Bristol, 7 Jun. 1853. 

Recollections of Cottidge, 1857. 

a Eng. Cyc.

Cotton, Charles, poet, translator,—b. at Bersford Hall, Staffordshire, 1630—d. at Westminster, 1687. 

Scourronides, 1678—translation of Montaigne’s Essays, (4th ed.) 1711 

—Complete Angler, 1676. 


Cotton Manufacture. [Spinning Jenny, Power-loom, Steam-engine, &c.]

Cottonian Library,—formed by Sir R. B. Cotton, who died, 1631—partly burnt, 1731— transferred to British Museum, 1757.

Cotugno, Domenico, phytoian,—b. at Ruvo, 29 Jan. 1736—d. 6 Oct. 1822. 

De quaestionibus variis huius aenormis versus dissertatio, 1761—Lettera garanzandita l’eletricità d’un marcioli, 1784.

Cotys. King of Thrace.—[BC]—begins to reign, 382—obtains aid of Charidesmus against Athens, 364—Athens denies citizenship to him, 362—bribed by Philip against Lusianis, 359—assassinated, 358.

Cotys. [Paphigonia.]

Coucy, Robert de, architect,—b., about 1350—d. about 1300—completes church of St Nicolas, at Aigremont, 1329—b., 1311. 

Completes rebuilding of Cathedral of Aigremont, by 1247.


Coudray, du. [Trenson.]


Coulomb Charles Augustin (Auguste) de, natural philosopher,—b. at Angoulême, 1736—admitted to Academy of Sciences, 1752, a 1736  b—Intendant-general of waters and fountains of France, 1784—member of Institute, 1796—d. 23 Aug. 1806. Recherches sur les moyens d’exciter sous l’eau toutes sortes de travaux hydrauliques, &c., 1779. 


Coulon, Louis, geographer,—b. at Poitiers, 1605—d., 1664. 

Rivieres de France, &c., 1644. 

Councils. [See names of places where held, Privy Council, &c.]


Courcelles, near Metz,—Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia defeats the French at, 14 Aug. 1870.


Couler, Paul Louis, political and miscellaneous writer,—b. at Paris, 4 Jan. 1773, a 1774, b 1772—officer of artillery, 1793—serves in campaigns of Rome, 1798-9—of Italy, 1806—of Austria, 1809—married, 12 May 1814—
edition of Maine de Biran, 1834—41—Abiard, 1836—
Cours de Philosophie Morale, 1840—41—Cours de l'histoire de la Philosophie, 1823—9—
Philosophie Scolastique, 1840—Défense de l'Université et de la Philosophie, 1844—Des
Pensées de Pascal, 1842—Jacqueline Pascal, 1842—Madame de Longueville, 1853.

Cousin, Espirit Marie, numismatist, &c.,—b. at Marseilles, 8 Jun. 1747—Consul at
Salonica, 1736—93, and 1814—19-member of Legion of Honour, 1 May 1821—d., 1833.
Essai historique et critique sur les monnaies
et inscriptions de la ligne Achille, 1825—Relation
d'un voyage en Macédoine, 1832.

Cousin, Pierre, Benedictine,—b. at Compiègne, 1654—d. at Paris, 18 Oct. 1721. S.
Hilarit Pictavornm episcopi opera, 1693—
Epistola Romanorum pontificum, &c., 1721.

Coutou, Guillaume, sculptor,—b. at Lyons, 25 Apr. 1677—a—received at the Academy,
Paris, 26 Oct. 1704—b—from the Director of the Academy, 20 Feb. 1746.4—
A. Jac.

Coutou, Guillaume, sculptor,—b. at Paris, 1716—admitted to the Academy, 23 Jul. 1742—
A. treasurer of the Academy at Sens, 13 Jul.
1777.

Coutou, Nicolas, sculptor,—b. at Lyons, 9 Jan. 1653—obtains grand prize of the Academy,
1681—at Rome, 1681—received at Academy

Couthon, George, revolutionary leader,—b.
at Versailles, 1736—deputy to Legislative
Assembly, 1791—to Convention, 1792—
sent to Lyons, orders its demolition, 1794—
executed, 28 Jul. 1794.

Couto, Diego de, historian,—b. at Lisbon, 1542—d. at Goa, 10 Dec. 1616. Continuation of
Barros’ Asia Portuguesa, 1645.

Coutras, in France,—the Duke of Joyeuse
defeated and slain by Henry King of Navarre at,
20 Oct. 1587.

Couture, Guillaume, architect,—b. at Rouen,
1732—admitted to Academy of Architecture,
1775—b—Dec. 1779. Church of La Madeleine,
 begun 1777.

Cova, Alexander John,—b. at Galatz, 1820—
studied at Paris, 1814—39—elected Hospodar of
Wallachia, 17 Jan. 1859—Hospodar of
Wallachia, 5 Feb. 1859—on union of the
Principalties becomes Prince of Roumania, 23
Dec. 1861—gets a new constitution established,
May 1864—visits the Sultan, Jun. 1864—com-
pelled to abdicate, 22 Feb. 1866.

Covelli Niccolo, natural philosopher,—b. at
Cnajzo, 20 Jan. 1790—d. 15 Dec. 1829. With
Monticelli, Prodromi de la minéralogie
Vénitienne, 1825.

Covenent. [Solemn League and Covenant.]

Coveney, the Dukes of Hereford and Norfolk
meet at, for single combat, 16 Sep. 1398
—parliament held at, by Henry IV., 1424—
—performance of 'mysteries' at, as early as 1416
—equip 600 armed men for the king, 1448—
visited by Henry V. II. and his
—parliament held at, by Henry VI., 1459—
visited by Prince Edward, 1474—by Henry
VII., 1485—by Prince Arthur, 1498—espouses
cause of the parliament, 1462—walls de-
molished by Charles II., 1661—the Coventry
Procession begins, 1677—Industrial and Art
Exhibition at, opens, 19 Jun. 1867.

Coveney, Sir John,—M. P., offends Charles
II. by a remark in the House, 1670—attacked
in the streets and his nose slit by a party of
the royal guard, 21 Dec. 1670. [Coveney Act.]

Coveney, Thomas, Lord Covennon, Lord
Keeper of the Great Seal,—b. in Wor-
ester, 1578—Recorder of London, 1616—
Knt, Solicitor-General, 1647—Lord Keeper,
1621—Barron, Apr. 1628—b. in London, 13
Jan. 1642.

Coveney, Sir William,—Knt, 1665—Com-
missioner of the Treasury, 1667—member of the
' Cabal,' 1667—offends Buckingham and is
forbidden to appear at court: b., 1689.

Coveney Act,—against malicious wounding and
maiming, 22 and 23 Can. II. c. 1, 1670—
repealed by Acts 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 27, 21
Jun. 1827; and 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, 27 Jun. 1828.

Covedale, Miles, bp of Exeter, translator of the Bible,—b. in Yorkshire, 1487—takes
holy orders, 1514—friend of Cromwell and
Moré, 1527—meets Tyndale at Hamburg, 1529—
assists Tyndale in his translation of the Bible;
1532—summoned before Inquisitors at Paris,
Dec. 1538—escapes: bp of Exeter, 14
Aug. 1551—deprived, imprisoned, 1553—
returns from Geneva, 1558—b. in London,
Feb. 1568. Translation of the Bible, 1535—
Latin-English Testament, 1538—superintends
preparation of The Great Bible, 1539—
assists in translation of Geneva Bible, 1537-60.

Covette, Robert, traveler,—embarks for London
for the Indies, 14 Mar. 1607—arrives in England,
Apr. 1611. True and almost incredible Narrative, &c., 1612.

Covilham, Pedro de, maritime discoverer,—
b. in Portugal, about 1450—embarks at Lisbon,
May 1457—b. in Abyssinia, about 1520? a
Ersch and Gruber.

Cowell, John, jurist,—b. in Devonshire, about
1554—Prof. Civil Law, Master of Trin.
Coll. Cambridge, about 1600—b. there, 31
Oct. 1611. The Interpreter, 1607.a 1605 b
Institutiones Juris Anglici, &c., 1655.

Cowley, Abraham, poet,—b. in London,
1618—enters Trin Coll. Cambridge, 1636—
M.A., ejected from Trin. Coll., 1643—removes
to Oxford, 1643—follows the Queen to Paris,
1646—returns, 1656? 1658? M. D. Oxford,
2 Dec. 1657—takes part in founding the Royal
Society, 1660—b. at Chertsey, Surrey, 28 Jul.
1667. Poetical Blossoms, 1653— Puritan and
Papist, 1643—Mistress, 1647—Pindaric Odes,
1658—Carmina; Books of Plants, 1662—7—
Four Ages of England, 1675—Poem on the
Civil War, 1679.
Cowpens, S. Carolina, U. S.,—the English defeated by the Americans at, 11 Jan. 1811.

Cowper, Edward, mechanician, b., 1790—b. at Kensington, London, 17 Oct. 1752. a


Coxie. [Coxie.]


Coxie, (Coxie), Michiel van, painter,—b. at Mechlin, 1497. a 1500—b. at Antwerp, Mechlin, b. 1592. Copy of Van Eyck's Adoration of the Lamb, 1557. a Eng. Cyme. b Biog. Woordenboek.

Copley, Antoine, painter,—b. at Paris, 12 Apr. 1661—admitted to the Academy, 1681—director, 1714—painter to the king, 1716—ennobled, 1717—b., 8 Jan. 1722.


Cozenz, John, painter,—b., 1752—visits Italy with Beckford, about 1781—b., 1796 or 1799.


Crabeth, Dirk, (Theodor,) painter on glass,—fl. at Gouda, 1557—b., 1601.a b Nagler. b Biog. Woordenboek.

Crabeth, Wouter, (Halfter,) painter on glass,—fl. at Gouda, 1557—b. Nagler.

Craecow,—taken from Bohemians and made capital of Poland, 999—taken by Charles XII. of Sweden, 1702—the castle fortified by Dumourier, 1768—Kosciusko proclaims insurrection at, 3 Mar. 1794—captured by Russians, spring 1794—passes to Austria at third partition of Poland, 1795—occupied by Poles, 6 Jul. 1810—secret convention respecting, between Austria and Russia, 29 Mar. 1813—erected into a republic, 3 May 1815—garrisoned by Austrian troops, from 1826—incorporated with Austria, 11 Nov. 1846—burnt, 18 Jul. 1850—the Public Library and other Collections burnt by the Russians, Sep. 1863—state of siege proclaimed, and of Feb. 1864. University of, founded by Casimir the Great, 1364.

Craesbeke, Joseph van, painter,—b. at Brussels, 1662—b., 1668,a 1641.b a Biog. Univ. b Ersch and Gruber.


Craig, Nicholas,—b. in Jutland, about 1549, a 1546—b., Principal of College of Sora, 14 May 1602. De republica Lacellemontiorum, &c., 1593—Annales quibus res Danico . . . annarum, 1737. a Biog. Univ. b Ersch and Gruber.

Craig, (Sir) Thomas, jurist,—b. at Edinburgh, probably 1538,a 1548—b. enters Univ. of St Andrews, 1552—b.A., 1555—goes to France,
CRAIK—CRANZ.

1555—returns, 1561—called to the bar, Feb. 1563—joins deputo to Archibald, Earl of Arran, July 1572—advocate for Church of Scotland, 1606—d. at Edinburgh, 26 Feb. 1608. Just froladie, &c., completed, 1603; published, 1655.


Craik, George Lillie, miscellaneous writer,—b. in Fife-shire, 1798—settles in London, 1826—Prof. English Literature, Queen’s Coll. Bel- 


Cramer, Andreas Wilhelm, philologist,—b. at Copenhagen, 24 Dec. 1760—Prof. Laws, Kiel, 1782—Councillor of State, Denmark, 1810—d. 23 Jan. 1833. In Juvenalia satiras commentarii vetusti, &c., 1823—Divus Vespera- 
ianus, &c., 1785.


Cramer, Johann Andreas, mineralogist,—b. at Quedlinburg, 14 Dec. 1710—d. near Dresden, 6 Dec. 1777. Elementa artis dominica- 
tic, &c., 1744.


Cranach, Lucas, (Lucas Suder, painter,—b. at Cranach, near Bamberg, 1472—accompanies Frederick the Wise to Palestine, 1491— Court painter to Elector of Saxony, 1495—Burgomaster of Wittenberg, 1517, 1540—shares the captivity of John Frederick at Innspruck, 1547—d. at Weimar, 16 Oct. 1553.

Cranangere, in Hindustan,—colony of Syrian Christians at, (f) 345—Portuguese settlement, shortly before 1500—taken by the Dutch, 1662 or 1663—purchased from them by Rajah of Travancore, 1789—taken possession of by Tipoo Sultan, 8 May 1799—captured by the British, 15 Dec. 1790.

Cranmer, Thomas, Abp of Canterbury,—b. at Aslaeton, Notts, 2 Jul. 1484—d. 1534—enters Jesus Coll., Cambridge, 1503, 1498— Fellow of Jesus Coll., 1510 or 1511—marries, and loses his wife and child in a year, before 1523—ordained priest, 1523—D.D., 1523—tutor to sons of Mr Cressey, Waltham Abbey, 1528—summoned to the court by Henry VIII., 1529—sent as one of the embassy to Rome, 1530—appointed ‘Penitentiary of England,’ 1530—minister-plenipotentiary to the Emperor, Jan. 1532—d. marries the niece of Ostander, at Nurnberg, 1532—appointed Abp of Canterbury, Jan. 1533—consecrated, 30 Mar. 1533—opens his court at Dunstable, 11 May 1533—pronounces the marriage of the king and Catherine of Aragon null, 23 May 1533—oliciates at the correlation of Queen Anne, 1 Jun.—spars to the Princess Elizabeth, Sep. —made Vicar- 
general, 1535—pronounces Anne Boleyn’s marriage void, 16 Jun. 1536—takes part in conference with embassy of German Protestants in London, 1538—consents to the Six Articles, May 1538—sends his wife to Germany, 1538—celebrates the marriage of the king and Ann of Cleves, 1540—presides at conviction which dissolves the marriage, Jul. 1540—one of the executors of Henry VIII., and one of the Regents of the kingdom, end of Jan. 1547—crows Edward VI., 20 Feb. 1547—head of commission for compiling English liturgy, May 1548—engaged in revision of the Service-book, 1550—committed to the Tower, 8, 14 Sep. 1553—removed to Oxford, Mar., 4 Apr. 1554—appears before the judges, between 13 and 20 Apr. 1554—again examined under new commision from the pope, 12 Sep. 1555—excom- 
municated and deprivd, 14, 4 Dec. 1555—degraded, 14 Feb. 1556—writes a recantation, 16 Feb.—his sixth recantation, 18 Mar. —removes it, and is burnt, 21 Mar. 1556.

Remains, 1833.

a Foxe. b Hook. c Lingard.

Cranon, (Cranon,) battle of,—[B C]—6 Aug. 322.

Crantor, philosopher, Old Academy,—[B C]—fl., after 315—d. before 278.

Crantz, (Krantz,) Albert, chroni- 
aleur,—Doctor of Canon Law, &c., 1490—b. 7 Dec. 1547. 
Saxonica, 1575—Wandlun, 1575.


Cranworth, Robert Money Rolfe, Baron, Lord Chancellor of England,—b. at Cran- 

Cranz, David, Moravian missionary,—b. in Pomerasia, 1723—visits Greenland, 1761—d. in Sillen, 6 Jun. 1777. Historie von Grun-
Craon—Craufurd. 383

1765—Alte und neue Brüderhistorie, &c., 1771.

Craon, Pierre de, seigneur de la Saze,—besieges and takes Roche-Derien, 1550—besieged in château of Romorentin, surrenders to the English, 1536,—taken prisoner at battle of Pothiers, 1356—b., 1376.


Craone, in France,—repulse of the allies by Napoleon I., 7 Mar. 1814.


Fables de la Fontaine, 1756—Oeuvres dorés, of Aubebert, 1802.


Cras., Guillaume, Baron de, antiquary, &c.,—b. at Liége, 1662—b., 1751. Series nummartum antiquorum, &c., 1721.


—Biol. Univ. a Ersch and Gruber.


Cras., L. Furius Camillus. [Camillus.]


—Clinton; a Visscher. b Smith's Diet.


* Visscher.


Crastoni, (Creatoni,) Giovanni,—lexicographer. Greek-Latin Lexicon, about 1478?

Craterus,—[B.C.—with Alexander in his Persian expedition, 334—conducts veterans back to Macedonia, 324—joined in the administration of Macedonia and Greece with Antipater, 323—brings reinforcements from Asia to Antipater in Laman War, 322—battle of Cronon, 6 Aug. 322—war with Antipater in Ætolia, winter 321—called into Asia, before 321—falls in Asia, before midsummer 321.

Crates, comic poet,—[B.C.—fl.—(OL 82, 4), 449—8, 450—b., before (OL 88, 4), 424.

—Hieron, Euseb.


Crates, Academic philosopher,—[B.C.—succeeds Polemon, about 270.

Crates, of Mallus, Stoic philosopher, grammatician,—[B.C.—ambassador from Attalus to Rome, introduces study of grammar, about 157.


—Clinton.

Cratinus, the Younger, comic poet,—[B.C.—fl., about 324.

Craippus, historian,—[B.C.—lived to 400.

Craippus, Peripatetic,—[B.C.—with Pompos after Pharsalis, 43—teaches Cicero, &c., at Athens, 44–43.


Crawford, David, historian, &c.—b. near Glasgow, 1665—d. 1726. M. of Scots under the reign of Mary, 1706.—Poet of Scotland, (2) 1716.

Crawford, John, philologist, ethnologist.—b. at Edinburgh, 1783—d. in London, 11 May 1868. History of Indian Archipelago, 1820.—Descriptive Dictionary of Indian Islands, &c., 1836.—Malay Grammar and Dictionary, 1852.


Creation, Era of,—[B C]—of the LXX, according to Peczor, 3872—Constantinopolitan and Russian, 5308, 3 m.—Eusebius, 5200—Josephus, *corrected,* 4603—Reclioli, according to the ancient, 414.—Clifton, 4217.—Mesthiln, 4279, 3 m.—Moses Maonmadides, 4258—Regiomontanus, 4053—Uscher, 23 Oct. 4040—Petricius, 3983—Scaliger, 3950 or 3947.—Calvisius, 3949, 3 m.—Arias Montanus, 3849—the Jews, (ordinary reckoning,) 3760; (another reckoning) 3670.


a Biog. Univ.

b Jun.


Créci, (Crécy,) in France,—Edward III. defeats Philip VI., 26 Aug. 1346.


b Le Monnier.

Crédit Mobilier, La Société Générale de,—established in France by Imperial decree, 18 Nov. 1852.


Crellius, Johann, theologian,—b. near Nürnberg, 1590—d. at Raccow, 11 Jun. 1633.

Crema, in Italy,—captured by the Emperor Frederick I., after seven months’ siege, 27 Jan. 1162.—Commanded by the Lombards by Frederick II., Jul. 1237—entered by the French, Mar. 1297—ceded to Cisalpine Republic by Treaty of Campo Formio, 18 Oct. 1797.

Cremera, in Italy,—[B C]—(mythical? !)—the Fabii fortify themselves at, 479—and are slain by the Veientes, 16 Jul. 477.

Cremona, in Italy,—[B C]—Roman colony, 219—Seipio winters at, after battle of the Trebia, 218—I. Furius defeats the Gauls at, 200—second colony settled at, 190—pillaged by Octavianus, *Augustus Caesar,* and divided among his veterans, 42—[A D]—pillaged and burnt by army of Vespasian, 69—destroyed by Lombards under Agilaphus, 605—raided by the Gótts, 630—receives the Emperor Frederick III., 1212—becomes head-quarters of the Guibelline cause, 1276—obtains charter from Frederick, Jul. 1226—his triumph at, after Cortemouvo, Nov. 1237—his Council at, 1238—his Parliament at, 1 May 1247—winter-quarters of Marshal Villeroi, 1702—capture of Marshal Villeroi by Prince Eugene at, 1702—occupied by the French, May 1796—incorporated with Cisalpine Republic, Apr. 1797—occupied by Austrians, 16 Apr. 1799—retaken by French, forms part of kingdom of Italy, 1800—14.

Crevon, (Krozon,)—[B C]—(mythica) first annual archon at Athens, (Ol. 24, 2) 683.

Cripo, Nicolas, painter,—b. at Brussels, 1660—d. there, 1761.

Criqui, Antoine de,—commands at battle of *Ravenna,* 1512—defends Téonence against Henry VIII., and Emperor Maximilian, 1513—distinguishes himself at battle of *Bricque,* 1523—d. in Picardy, 1525.


Criqui, Jean de,—defends Paris against Joan of Arc, 1529—at siege of Compiegne, 1430—d. 1473.

Criqui, Renee Caroline de Froulay, MARQUISE DE,—b. at *château de Montlachon,* 19 Oct. 1714—d. at Paris, 3 Feb. 1823.


 Crescenzius,—seizes and murders Pope Benedict VI., 973—ruler (Prince) of Rome, about 980—refuses John XV. admission to Rome, 985—expels Gregory V. and sets up a rival, John XVII., 997—besieged and put to death by Otto III., 998.

Crescenzio, Giovanni Battista, architect, painter,—b. at Rome, 1595—about 1597—d. at Madrid, 1660. *a Some authorities.

b Others.

c Nagler.


Crespi, Treaty of,—between Charles V. and Francis I. of France, 17 Sep. 1544.

Crespi, Daniele, painter,—b. near Milan, 1590;—b. at Milan, 1630. a Bio Catalogue.  b Blog. Univ.

Crespi, Giovanni Battista, (Il Cerano), painter,—b. at Cerano, 1557;—b. at Milan, 1633.

Crespi, Giuseppe Maria, (Lo Spagnuolo), painter,—b. at Bologna, 16 Mar. 1665;—b. 17 Jul. 1747.


Cressey, (Cressy,) Hugh Paulin, (Sermoenu,) theologian,—b. at Wakefield in Yorkshire, 1605—enters Oxford Univ., 1619—Fellow of Merton College, 1626—chaplaine to Lord Falkland, accompanies him to Ireland, about 1638—canon of Windsor, 1642—abjures Protestantism, at Rome, 1646—enters the Benedictine Order, at Douai; chaplain to Queen of Charles II., about 1660;—b. at East Grinstead, Sussex, 10 Aug. 1674. Church History of Britain, 1668.

Crestin, (Cetin,) Guillaume Dubois, (Pierre?) poet,—b. at Paris, about 1525. Chants royaulx, orations, etc., 1527.


Creté,—[Bo]—subdued by Amphiloch as for Alexander the Great, 333—a Roman province, (Ol. 178, 2.) 67. [Camel.]

Creutz, Gustaf Philipp, Graf von, poet, statesman,—b. in Finland, 1726;—1739—ambassador from court of Sweden to Madrid, 1763—negotiates (with Franklin) a treaty between Sweden and United States, at Paris, 3 Apr. 1783—Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1783;—b., Chancellor of Univ. of Upsala, 1785. Attis og Camilla, 1761.

Creuziger, (Crueziger,) Gaspard, theologian,—b. at Leipsig, 1 Jan. 1540—Prof. Theology, Wittenberg, 1528—assists Luther in translating Bible; accompanies him to Conference of Marburg, 1529—to Worms, 1540—at Diet of Augsburg, 1543;—b. at Wittenberg, 16 Nov. 1548.

Creuziger, Geo.—b., 1575;—b., 8 Jul. 1637. Harmonia lingvarum quatuor cardinalium, etc., 1616.


Crevi, in France,—the English and Burgundians defeat the French and Scotch at, 31 Jul. 1421.

Creveldt, on the Rhine,—the Count of Clermont defeated by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, 23 Jun. 1758.


Crilon, Louis de Balbe (Balthas de Berton) de, general,—b. at Murs, (Provence,) 1541—aide-de-camp to Duke of Guise, 1557—distinguishes himself at siege of Calais, 1558—defeats conspirators of Amboise, 1560—distinguishes himself at siege of Rouen, 1562—wounded at battle of St Denis, 1567—at battle of Jarnac, Mar. 1569—at siege of Poitiers, Jul. to Sep. 1569—at battle of Moncontour, Oct. 1569— and at siege of St Jean d'Angely, Oct. to Dec. 1569—assists Venetians against Selim II. in Cyprus, 1570-71—distinguishes himself and is wounded at siege of Rochelle, 1573—receives citizenship of Venice; Governor of Boulogne, about 1574—commands and is wounded at siege of la Fère, 1580—Chevalier de l'ordre du St Esprit, 1581—Lieutenant-colonel-general of Infantry; commands under d'Esperson in Provence, 1586—defends Tours against the Leaguers and is wounded, 1588—distinguishes himself at battle of Ivry, Mar. 1590—at siege of Paris, 1590—
commissaries in Savoy, 1660—b. at Avignon, 2 Sep., 1615.


Crimes, The, [BC]—Greek colonies in, about 550—[Bosporus, Kingdom of]—[AD]—conquered by Hungarians, 464—the Hungarians expelled by Justinian, about 530—conquered by the Khazars, 679—invaded by, and capture of Cherson, by Vladimir, Grand Duke of Russia, 988—invaded by, of Tartars, 1237—in incorporated with Empire of Capetian by Bati Khan, 1240—the Genoese obtain privileges for trade with, from the Emperor Michael Paleologus, 1261—they establish themselves in, 1270—war between Genoese and Tartas, 1342—Khanate, about 1407—Hadji-Gherai becomes sovereign, 1440—succeeded by his son Mengly-Gherai, 1467—conquered by Mahomet II., Jun. 1475—the Khan joins the Cossacks in making war on Poland, 1647, 1649, and 1651—alliance of the Khan with Poland, and of the Cossacks with Russia, 1652—invaded of the Muscovites repelled by Selym Khan, 1659, and again, 1693—war with Russia, ends with Peace of Azof, 1711—Russian invasions, 1736—7—seized by Russians, 1770—Treaty of Kainardji, 1774—again seized by Russians, 1776—they engage to evacuate it, by treaty of 21 May 1779—Sahin abdicates in favour of Russia, 1783—sovereignty confirmed to Russia by Treaty of Constantinople, 1784—visited by Catherine II. and the Emperor Joseph II., 1787. [Crimean War.]

Crimean War, (1853-5)—the Porte publishes a firman denying the exclusive right of the Latins to the guardianship of the Holy Places, Mar. 5—Nicholas I., of Russia claims the protectorate of the Greek Church in the Turkish Empire, Nov.—the key and silver star delivered to the Latin Patriarch, 22 Dec.—Russian troops advance to the Pruth, close of 1852.—1853: secret correspondence between Sir George H. Seymour and the British Government, Jan. to Feb.—Prince Menschikoff arrives at Constantinople as plenipotentiary, 28 Feb.—French squadron sent to Salamis, Mar.—arrival of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe at Constantinople, 5 Apr.—Prince Menschikoff addresses a note of Russian claims to the Porte, 19 Apr.—publication of two firmans by the Porte, making concessions, beginning of May—Prince Menschikoff delivers an ultimatum demanding signature of a convention within 5 days, (23 Apr.) May—the Porte refuses to enter into the convention, 10 May—final rejection of Russian proposal, 20 May—Menschikoff quits Constantinople, 21st—28th May—firman confirming privileges of the Greek Church, published, end of May—note of Count Nesselrodte threatening that Russian troops would cross the frontier, 31 May—Admiral Dundas ordered to proceed with the fleet to the Dardanelles, 2 Jun.—manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas, 26 Jun.—Prince Gortschakoff occupies the Principalities, 23 Jul.—protest of the Porte against the invasion, 14 Jul.—the Porte requires the Hoogle to quit the Principalities, 25 Jul.—the Vienna Note agreed to by the Four Great Powers, end of Jul., but rejected by the Porte, 19 Aug.—fruitless negotiations at Olmutz, end of Sep.—declaration of war by the Porte, 5th—23rd Oct.—English and French fleets enter the Dardanelles, 14th—22nd Oct.—Russian manifesto, 1 Nov.—31st Oct.—the Turks cross the Danube, between 25 Oct. and 4 Nov.—battle of Oltenitza, 4 Nov.—General von Bérard appointed Commissary in the Principalities, 8 Nov.—the Turks evacuate Oltenitza and recross the Danube, 13 Nov.—arrival of General Baraguay d'Hilliers at Constantinople, middle of Nov.—destruction of the Turkish fleet by the Russians at Sinope, 30 Nov.—Vienna protocol of the Four Great Powers, 15 Dec.—1854: the French and English fleets enter the Black Sea, 4 Jun.—the French and English governments announce to Russia that their combined fleets must have command of the Black Sea, 12 Jun.—suspension of diplomatic relations of Russia with Great Britain, 4 Feb.—Baron Brunnow quits London a few days later; fruitless mission of Count Orloff to Vienna, 28 Jan. to 8 Feb.—and of Baron de Bulberg to Berlin, same time: circular of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, 5 Mar.—English squadron sails for the Baltic, 11 Mar.—Treaty of alliance between England, France, and the Porte, signed 12 Mar.—passage of the Danube by Russians, 23rd—24th Mar.—declaration of war by France, 27 Mar.—by England, 28 Mar.—French forces land at Gallipoli, 30 Mar.—English, 5 Apr.—Treaty of alliance between France and England, 10 Apr.—declaration and war manifesto of the Czar, 11 Apr.—bombardement of Odessa, 22 Apr.—Lord Raglan arrives at Constantinople, 29 Apr.—Marshall St Armand, 8 May: council of war of the allies at Varna, 19 May—siege of Siliistra, begins about 19 May—raised, 18—19th—22nd Jun.—the allied armies land at Varna, 29 May—convention between Austria and the Porte, 14 Jun.—Captain Parker destroys the batteries at Sulina, 26—27 Jun.—the Turks recross the Danube, beginning of Jul.—Captain Parker destroys inner Sulina batteries, 8 Jul.—battle of Giurgo, 8 Jul.—cholera at Varna, 21 Jul.—fire at Varna, 11 Aug.—Austrian occupation of the Principalities, begins about 23 Aug.—council of war at Varna, 26 Aug.—order to embark for the Crimean issued, 3 Sep.—embarkation begins, 24 Aug.—French fleet sails, 5 Sep.—English fleet, 7 Sep.
— the allies land in Eupatoria Bay, 14 Sep.— they begin the march from Old Fort, 19 Sep.— battle of the Alma, 20 Sep.— occupation of Balaklava, 26 Sep.— earthworks for defence of Balaklava constructed, 7-12 Oct.— bombardment of Sebastopol begins, 17 Oct.— battle of Balaklava, 25 Oct.— battle of Inkermann, 5 Nov.— great storm on the Black Sea, 14 Nov.— Miss Nightingale takes management of the hospital at Scutari, 5 Nov.— cholera at Balaklava, 28 Nov.— Treaty of alliance between Austria, France, and England, signed at Vienna, 2 Dec.— 1855: Sardinia joins the allies, 26 Jan.— Russian attack on Eupatoria repulsed, 17 Feb.— death of the Emperor Nicholas, 2 Mar.— Conference at Vienna, opens 15 Mar.— ends, 4 Jun.— expedition to Kertch leaves Sebastopol, 22 May— death of Lord Raglan, 28 Jun.— storming of the Malakhoff, and the Redan, 8 Sep.— Sebastopol evacuated by Russians, 8-9 Sep.— expedition to Kinburn leaves Kamiesch Bay, 7 Oct.— [Kars, Siege of];— mission of Count Esterhazy to St Petersburg, middle of Dec.— 1856: Conference of Paris, opens 26 Feb.— an armistice concluded, 26 Feb.— Treaty of Paris signed, 30 Mar.— evacuation of the Crimea by the allies, 12 Jul.

Criminal Law, in England,— improvement of administration of justice, provided for by Acts 7 Geo. IV. c. 64, 26 May 1826; 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 28 29 Jun. 1827: 1 Will. IV. c. 70, 23 Jul. 1830; 9 and 10 Vic. c. 24, 26 Jun. 1846; 11 and 12 Vic. c. 46, 14 Aug. 1848, and c. 78, 31 Aug. 1848; 14 and 15 Vic. c. 100, 7 Aug. 1851; 18 and 19 Vic. c. 126, 14 Aug. 1855; 19 and 20 Vic. c. 118, 29 Jul. 1856; 24 and 25 Vic. c. 94-100, 6 Aug. 1861; and 30 and 31 Vic. c. 35, 20 Jun. 1867.

Criminals, — Convention for mutual surrender of, between Queen of England and King of Denmark, signed, 1862— carried into effect by Act 25 and 26 Vic. c. 70, 29 Jul. 1862.

Criminals, Habitual, in Great Britain,— registration, supervision, and punishment of, provided for and regulated by Acts 32 and 33 Vic. c. 99, 9 Aug. 1869.

Crinagoras, epigrammatist,— [BC]—d. 31 to [A D]—

Cripina, Christoph, orientalist,— b. at Schneekwulst, 1584—b. Prof. Theology, Altdorf, 1630. Lexicon Syriacum, &c., 1612.— Gymnasmum Syriacum, &c., 1611.— Gymnasmum Chaldaicum, &c., 1627-8.

Crinito, (Crinitus) Pietro, miscellaneous writer,— b. at Florence, about 1465—b., about 1505: De honesta disciplina, 1504.— De poetis Latiniis, 1505.

Criscolo, Gio. Filippo, painter,— b. at Gaeta, about 1509—b., about 1534.


Crispinus, L. Quinctius (LC),— Consul with M. Statilius Taurus, (797, A. U. C.) 44.


Crispo, Giovanni Battista, poet, &c.,— d. 1595. Vita di Samararo, 1583—De ethicitis philosophiae caute legendae, 1594.— De Medicis laudibus, &c., 1591.

Crispus, Fl. Julius, (son of Constantine),— Cesar, 1 Mar. 317— Consul 318— destroys fleet of Licinius at the Hellespont, 323— put to death by his father, 326.

Cristall, Joshua, painter,— b. in Cornwall, 1767,— assists in founding Society of Painters in Water Colours, 1804.— Pres., 1811-23—d. in London, 18 Oct. 1847.

Cristofano, B. di, [Buffalmaco],

Critias,— [BC]— endeavours to excite rebellion in Thessaly, 406—one of the 30 tyrants at Athens, 404—slain at Munchia, 404.

Critoilos, Peripatetic philosopher,— [BC]— ambassador from Athens to Rome, 155—b., before 111.

Critoilos,— [BC]— strategus of Achaean League, 147—defeated by Metellus, in Sclerisca, 149.

Crivellari, Bartolomeo, sculptor, engraver,— b. at Venice, 1725—d. there, 1777.


Croese, Gerard,— b. at Amsterdam, 26 Apr. 1642—d. at Dort, 10 May 1710. Historia Quakeriana, &c., 1693-6.— Homerus Hebraeus, 1704.

Croesus, [Lydia].

Craik, William, musical composer,— b. in Warwickshire, 1677—d. 1678— organist of Chapel Royal, 1707—organist of Westminster Ab-
CROKER—CROMWELL.


Croll, Oswald, alchemist,—b. in Hesse, about 1537—b. 1609. Basilius alchimis, &c., 1609.


Crome, John, (Old Crome), painter,—b. at Norwich, 1769—assists in founding the Norwich Society of Artists, 1803—b. there, 22 Apr. 1821. Norfolk Picturesque Scenery, (etchings), 1834.


Crompton, Samuel, mechanical inventor,—b. near Bolton, 1733—completes his 'Mule,' 1779—b. at Bolton, 26 Jun. 1827.


CRUSADE—CRYOPHORUS.


Crystal Palace, at Sydenham,—opened, 10 Jun. 1854—north wing burnt, 30 Dec. 1856.

Csokonai, Mihaly Vitöz, poet,—b. at Debrezin, 17 Nov. 1773,—died there, 28 Jan. 1805. Works, 1813.


Csoma de Koros, Alexander, philologist,—b. at Koros, Transylvania, about 1790—studies at Göttingen, 1815—sets out for the East, 1820—at Buddhist monastery of Kanam, 1827—goes to Calcutta, 1830—died at Darjeeling, 11 Apr. 1842. Essay towards a Dictionary, Tibetan and English, 1834.

Csomas, (Ksiaias), physician, historian,—[B.C]—made prisoner and kept as court physician to king of Persia 17 years, 415? 401? returns to Cnidus, 398. Persika, brought down to 358.

Ctesibius, (Ktesibios), mechanician,—[B.C]—fl., about 250.


Cuaba,—discovered by Columbus, 28 Oct. 1492—its conquest by Spaniards completed, 1497—negro slaves introduced, 1524—occupied by them, 1672—restored to Spain, 1763—commercial monopoly of Spain terminated, 1821—attacks of American filibusters against, 1850—treaty, conferences of U.S. Ministers about, held at Ostend, Aug. 1854—insurrection breaks out, 30 Nov. 1868—troops sent from Spain, 18 Feb. 1869—Captain-General compelled by Volunteers to resign, 2 Jun.—additional troops sent from Spain, 24 Aug. and 16 Sep.—religious liberty established by decree of Spanish government, 24 Oct.


Cudalor, in Hindustan,—ceded to East India Company by Rajah of Gingee, 1681—taken by the French, 1758—taken from them by Colonel Coote, Apr. 1760—taken by Raja of Mysore and the French, Apr. 1782—attempted by General Stuart, Jun. 1783—restored to British, 1795.—comes into possession of the English by treaty, 1801. a Macaulay. b Eng. Cyc.

Cudena, Pedro,—b. at Villem, 1602. Description of Brazil, 1634.


Cueve, Juan de la, poet,—b. at Seville, about 1550—d. after 1607. Obras, 1582—La Conquista de la Bética, 1603—Primeria parte de las comedias y tragedias, 1583-88.

Cujas, (Cuajecus), Jacques, jurist,—b. at Toulouse, 1520—a 1522—lectures on Justinian's Institutes at Toulouse, 1547—Prof. Law, Bourges, 1555—d. at Bourges, 1576—Prof. Law, Valentin, 1597—d. at Bourges, 1577—d. there, 4 Oct. 1590. Opera, 1577-1614.

Culgan, Louis, Baron de, Admiral of France,—b. at Mulon, 1447—Admiral of France, 1422—distinguished himself at siege of Orleans, 1429—d. 1444.

Culiant, Philippe de, Marshal of France,—distinguished himself in Normandy, 1436—sailed with the fleets of Meaux, 1439—at siege of Pontoise, 1441—Marshal of France, 1441—commands under Charles VII., in Guienne, 1442—at siege of Mans, 1447—contributes to conquest of Normandy, 1450—distinguished himself at battle of Castillon, 1453—assists at reduction of Bordeaux, 1453—d. 1454. a Dec. 1453. b Biog. Univ. c Erasch and Gruber.


Culloden, in Scotland,—the Duke of Cumberland defeats the Pretender at, 16 Apr. 1746.


Cuma, in Italy,—[B.C]—Aristodemus, tyrant of, pillaged by the Romans, 420—taken by Campanians, 417—succeeded by Gracecus against Hannibal, 215—Octavius defeats Sextus Pompeius near, 38—[A.D.]—taken by Xerxes, 553—ruined and forsaken, by 1207—discovered by, at Prince of Syracuse, 1853.


CUMBERLAND—CURETON.

at Cambridge, 19 Feb. 1732—enters Cambridge Univ., 1746—accompanies Earl of Halifax, as secretary, to Ireland, 1760—Secretary to Board of Trade, 1775-82—envoy to Madrid, 1780—d. in London, 7 May 1811. *The West Indian, 1771—Anecdotes of eminent painters in Spain, 1782.*—The Observer, 1783.


Cuneus, Pietor,—b. at Flushing, 1586—Prof. Rhetoric, Leyden, 1611—b. 1638. *Sardi Renata, &e., 1612—De republica Hebrazvum, 1617—Epistola, 1725 or 1732.

Cunaxa,—[B C]—battle of, between Cyrus the Younger and his brother Artaxerxes Mniemon, Cyrus killed, autumn 401.


Cuneiform (Cuneartic) Inscriptions,—[B C]—date from about 3000-340 B. [A D]—first specimens of, in Europe, published by Tavener, 1675—and by Chardin, 1638—imperfectly deciphered by Grotefend, 1802—decipherment of, advanced by St Martin, 1822—by Rask, 1826—by Burnouf and Lassen, 1836—by Behistun, copied by Colonel Rawlinson, 1837—by Assyrian, discovered by Botta, 1843—by Layard, 1845—by Behistun, facsimile and translation of, by Rawlinson, 1846.

Cuneradof,—the Russians and Austrians defeat Frederick II. of Prussia at, 12 Aug. 1759.


Cunha, Nuno da,—b., 1487—follows his father to the Indies, 1508—Governor-general of the Indies, 1528—b. at sea, about 1538.

Cunha, don Pedro,—distinguishes himself in expeditions to Tangier and Azamor, 1532—34— accompanies dom Garcia de Noronha to India, 1538—returns to Europe, 1544—general of the galleys, 1550-57—governor of Ceuta, 1572—commandant of Lisbon, Aug. 1580—taken prisoner at battle of Alcântara, 25 Aug. 1580.


Cunha, Tristam da, maritime discoverer,—embarks at Lisbon, commander of expedition to the Southern Ocean, Jan. 1508—chief of embassy from Emmanuel, king of Portugal, to Leo X., 1515—b. before 1550.

Cuniz, Maria, astronomer,—b. in Silesia, about 1600—b. there, after 1669. *Urania propitia,* 1650.


Cunningham, John, poet,—b. at Dublin, 1720—b. at Newcastle, 1773. *Poems, 1766.*


Cunningham Lecture,—at Edinburgh, founded by Webster, 1862.


Curaçoa, Curaçoa, island,—settled by the Spaniards, before 1600—taken by the Dutch, 1632—by the English, 1798—restored to the Dutch by Treaty of Amiens, 1802—taken by the English, 1805—b. given up to Holland, 1814.*—Eng. Cyc.*

Curadi, Domenico. *Ghirlandajo.*

Curadau, François René, chemist, &e.,—b. in Normandy, 1765—b. at Paris, 25 Jan. 1813.

Cureau. [Chambre, de la.]*


Curne, la. [Sainte-Palaye.]


Currie, James, physician,—b. in Dumfries-shire, 31 May 1756—M.D. Glasgow, 1780—settles in Liverpool, 1805—F.R.S., 1792—d. at Salford, 31 Aug. 1805. Medical Reports on the effects of weather, cold and warm, as a remedy in febrile diseases, 1793—1804—editions of Works of Robert Burns, &c., 1800.


Curtona, in Italy,—stormed by the Austrians, 29 May 1848.

Curti, Francesco, engraver,—b. at Bologna, 1603.

Curti, Girolamo. [Dentonae.]


Curtil. [Curti and Curtz.]


Curtius, Q. Rufus, historian,—fl., about 75, about 200. [Some authorities. Others.]


Cusa, Nicolas de, (Cusamus) cardinal,—b. at Cusa, (Treves), 1401—assists at Council of Basel, 1431—Cardinal, by Nicolas V., 1448—d. at Todi, (Umbria,) 11 Aug. 1464.


Custodes, Dominique, engraver,—b. at Antwerp, 1750—b. at Augsburg, 1612. Atrium heroicum Caesarem, regum, &c., 1600—Paggerum et Paggerorum imaginum, 1593.

Custodes Brevisum,—office abolished by Act 1 Wm. IV. c. 68, 25 Jul. 1836.

Custodes Rotulorum,—appointment of, regulated by Acts 37 Hen. VIII. c. 1, 1545; 3 and 4 Edw. VI. c. 1, 1549; and 1 Wm. and Mar. s. 1, c. 21, 1688.

Custozza, in Italy,—Radaetzky defeats the Piedmontese at, 23 Jul. 1843—Victor Emmanuel defeated by Archduke Albert of Austria, 24 Jun. 1866.

Gbstrin, [Kubstrin.]

Cuthbert, St.—Ip of Lindisfarne, 685—reigns soon after; b. at his hermitage off coast of Northumbria, 20 Mar. 687—his remains removed from Lindisfarne, 875—and translated to Durham Cathedral, 1104.

Cutteck, in Hindustan,—becomes subject to Mohammedans, 1592—invaded by Mahraets, tributary to Rajah of Nagpore, 1750—passes to Mahraets, 1756—conquered by the British, Oct. 1803.


a Engl. Cyc.  b Conv.-Lex.

Cuvier, Frédéric, natural historian,—b. at Montbéliard, 28 Jun. 1773—d. at Strasbourg, 17 Jul. 1838.—Histoire naturelle des Manisfères, 1824.

Cuyp, Albert, painter,—b. at Dort, 1605—living, Jan. 1683.

Cuzeo, in Peru,—taken by the Pizarro, 1534.

Cyanogen,—discovered by Guy Lussac, 1815.

Cyaxares. [Media.]

Cybele, (Kýbêlê, Kýbêtê),—[B C]—Worship of, introduced at Rome from Phrygia, 204.

Cyclades,—[B C]—conquered by Amphoteris for Alexander the Great, 333.—[Archipelago.]

Cyclod, The,—properties of, investigated by Galileo, about 1599—observed by Mercenne, about 1615.

Cydias, (Kyðiôs) orator,—[B C]—fl. 352.

Cydonia, (Kyðônia),—[B C]—colonized by Egyptians, (Ol. 65, 2) 710.—a müller.

Cylou, (Kýlôn),—[B C]—victor in the diu-
CYPSELOS—CYZICUS:

—reigned by Constantine Copronymus, about 740—recaptured by Saracens, about 825—re-

negined by Nicophorus II., 964-75—seized by

Isaac Comnenus, who makes himself king, 1182-91—taken by Richard I. of England, 1191—given to Guy of Lusignan, who be-

comes king, 1192—Amauri succeeds, 1194—

Hugh I., 1205—Henry I., 1219—Hugh II.,

1253—Hugh III., 1267—John I., 1284—

Henry II., 1285—Hugh IV., 1324—Petron, 1369—James I., 1382—James, (John II.),

1398—John II. (III.), 1432-1439—Charlotte and Louis of Savoy, 1458—civil wars in

which the Sultan of Egypt and Venice take part, 1458—James I., 1464—James I., 1473—

Catharine Cornaro, 1457—she abdicates, and the island is acquired by Venice, 1489—the Turks under Selim II. invade and seize the island, 1570—ceded by Venice to the Turks, 1573.

• Clinton. b Blair. c Heeren. d Smith's Diet.

Cypselus, (Kyprélos), King of Corinth,—

[BC]—expels Bacechades and becomes king, (Ol. 30, 3.) 658.a Müller.

Cyrenaica, (Kyéréná),—[BC]—colonized from Thera, Platea founded, (Ol. 38, 4.) 639-

8.a 640.a—Azion founded, 637.a 638.a—Ky-

réná, 631.a 637.a—Battus I., sovereign, 631-516.a 640-599—Areskloa I., 570-576.a

515-575th. 599-583 I.—Battus I. (Endamon),

575th.a 554.d 583-570-60?—he defeats Apries in Iras and conquers Libya, about 570 b—

Areskloa II., (Buren), 554-544, 556d 570-

650-650—a he loses Libya, defeated at Lecone, about 550—is assassinated, 560-60.c 544.d

Battus III., (Claudia), 544-520, 550-530 a—

popular supremacy given by legislation of De-

momax, 540, 538 b—Areskloa III., 529-516,b 570 to about 514. a—times becomes tributary to Persia, about 524.a 525 a—Areskloa at-

tempts to regain regal supremacy, and is assas-

sinated, about 516.d 514.d—Phetireta regent for Battus IV., about 512.4 before 514.a—

he takes revenge on Bera, about 512.4 514.a—

Battus IV., (Calus) adopts Medizing policy, about 512 a—Areskloa III., 466c 470a about 431 c—popular government established, about 457 b before 460-400 c—insur-

rection of Arizon, 403.c 460d—submits to Alexander, and becomes dependency of Egypt, 332.b—Thimon attempts to get possession of,

324.2—subject to Egypt by Ophellas, 321 d—

revolt supported by Agis, 313—a revolt of Ophellas, after 313-308 b—subdued by Magas, 308th—revolt of Magas, 283-258—Demetrius,

(Calus), 258, before 247.4—subject to Egypt under Ptolomy Euergetes, before 247—Ptolomy Phusen, after 164-117—dependency of govern-

ment, after 164-96—Apion, 117-96 c—be-

queathed to Rome by Apion, 96.d 97 d—

Roman province, about 65.a. (A.D.)—Greek colonies extirpated by Chios, 616.b

a Clinton. b Müller. c Smith's Diet. d Heeren.

Cyrene, (Kyérená), [Cyrenaica],—[BC]—founded by Battus I., (Ol. 37.) 631.a 597 b—
sieged by Thimbron, 322 c—(A.D.)—ruins

explored by Dr Della Cella, 1817—by Beechey, 1821—by M. Pacho, 1826—by Smith and

Porecher, 1860-61—marbles from, added to

British Museum, 1831.

a Clinton. b Solinas. c Smith's Diet.

Cyril Lucar, (Kurillas Loukaris), Patriarch of Constantinople,—b. in Candia, 1572—pos-

sition of Greek and Latin Churches, 1595—

Patriarch of Alexandria, 1602?—administrator of Church of Constantinople during exile of

Neophyts, 1611-13—Patriarch of Constanti-

nople, 5 Nov. 1621 a—preaches Protestant

doctrines, and projects union of Greek and Re-

formed Churches, 1622—deposed and banished to

Rhodes through influence of the Jesuits, 1622—reinstated, 1625—sends Alexandrian
codex to England, 1628—banished to Tenedos by Sultan Amurath, 1631—again restored, 1633—

again driven away, 1634—recalled, 1634—

banished to Rhodes, 1636—restored a fifth time, 1637—seized and sent away, end of Jun.

1637, b in 1638 put to death in his name and

doctrines anathematized by his successor, Cyril

of Beren, Sep. 1638 a—again condemned by

Synod of Constantinople, May 1641.


Cyrillus, jurist,—b, before 553.

Cyrillus, St, (Constantine), Apostle of the Slaves,—sent with Methodius to preach in

Bulgaria, about 860?—b. at Rome, 882, b about 860?

Cyrillus, (Kyrrilos), St, BP. of Jerusalem,

b. at Jerusalem, about 315—Deacon, about 334-35—Prebyster, 345—succeeds Maximus as

b. vision of luminous cross, 7 May 351—deposited, retires to Tarsus, 358—restored,

by Council of Seleucia, 359—deposed and banished by Constantius, 360—

restored, 362—restored by Theodosius, 3 Dec.

380 a—banished by Valens, 375—returns, 378

restored by Council of Constantinople, 381 b,

r., 388.a 386.b Lectures to catechumens

cf., about 347. a Clinton. b Eng. Cye.

Cyrillus, St, BP of Alexandria, Christia-

n Father,—succeeds Theophils as BP of Alex-

andria, 412—holds Synod at Alexandria, 430—

presides at Gen. Council at Ephesus against


Cyrus, King of Persia,—[BC]—defeats Astyages (9) and becomes king of Media and

Persia, 559 —defeats Cresus, takes Sardis, and

conquers Lydia, 546—takes Babylon, 538—

issues decree for the return of the Jews to

Jerusalem, 536—killed in battle against the

Macedonians, 529.

a Clinton.

Cyrus, the Younger, [BC]—intrap of Lydia, 547—visits the court, 427—expedition against

Artaxerxes, killed at Cunaxa, spring 401 [Xenophon.]

Cysat, Jean Baptiste, mathematician, —b.

at Lucerne, 1588—enters Order of Jesuits, 1604—b. at Lucerne, 3 Mar. 1657. Mathem-

atica astronomica de loco, cf., cometa annum

1618 et 1619, 1619.

Cythera, (Kythera),—[BC]—occupied by the

Athenians, summer 424.

Cyzicus, (Kyzikos),—[BC]—colonized by

Milesians, 756 a—by Megarians, 675 b—Artisu-
DABELOW. — "DABELOW, • "DRERT, Bussiaus der treaty, castellan 1768 i665,>> carried invaded 1830, pressed expedition to Danube simachus, there, at founds against, 1656 by a conquered Saracens, 675, a Some authorities. CZACKI. Tadesz, statesman, historian,—b. in Volhynia, 28 Aug. 1675—member of Constitutional Diet, 1788-91—his property confiscated by Catherine II., 1795—joint founder of Society of Friends of Science, Warsaw, 1800— founds Polish Commercial Society, 1802— founds High School at Krzemieniec, 1805—b. at Dubno, 8 Feb. 1813. O literackich i polskich prawach, 1805—his scientific institutions suppressed by Nicholas I., and their treasures carried off to St Petersburg, 1832.


CzarnoWo, in Poland,—the French defeat the Russians at, 23 Dec. 1806.


Czaslau,—Frederick II. of Prussia defeats Prince Charles of Lorraine at, 17 May 1742.


Dach, Simon, poet,—b. at Memel, 1605— Prof. Poetry, Königsberg, 1638, 1639—b. there, 15 Apr. 1659. Werke, 1696. a Biog. Univ. b Ersch and Gruber.

Dacia, the Daci, DACIANS, (Getae,] [Bo]—invaded by Alexander the Great, 335—by Lysimachus, who is defeated and captured, 292—invaded by the Romans, 10,—A D]—cross the Danube under their king Decembals, and defeat Ap. Sabinius, 86—Dominus sends forces against, 86—defeat and kill Cornelius Fuscus, 88—make peace with Domitian on his agreeing to pay annual tribute, 90—Trajan sets out on expedition against, 100—refuses to pay the tribute, and takes their chief town Zarmizoghethus; 101—the war renewed, 104—made a Roman province, 166— overrun by the Goths, 250—abandoned by Anaelian, 270—conquered by the Huns, 376— ravaged by Attila, 447— conquered by the Gepidae after death of Attila, 453—by Lombards and Avars, 566—the Magyars settle in, about 900. [Hungary.] a Zumpt. b Clinton.

Dacier, André, translator, ge., —b. at Castres, 6 Apr. 1651—admitted to Academy of Inscriptions and French Academy, 1695—b. at the Louvre, 18 Sep. 1722. Œuvres d'Horsac, 1681—Réflexions morales de l'empereur Marc-Antonin, 1690—Poétique d'Aristote, 1692—Table des hommes illustres de Paris, 1692—1721. Juvant les causes de la corruption du goût, 1714.


Dacosta. [Acosta, Costa, da.]

Daddi, Bernardo, (Bernardo di Firenze,)
DAEHNERT—DAINE.

—living at Florence, 1346—47. Madonna, Church of Or San Michele, Florence, 1347—7.


Dagaliaphs,—(1.) Consult with Flavius Gratianus, (1119, A. U. C.) 366—sent to oppose Alemanni in Gaul, delays, and is recalled, before 1 Jan. 366. (2.) Consult with Pl. Severinus, (1214,) 461. Daghestan. [Derbend]—ceded by Persia to Russia, 1812, 1813. a Encycl. Mod.


Dagamori, Paolo, geometrician,—b. near Florence, about 1320—b. at Florence, 1366.


Daguerreotype. [Daguerrue.]

Daguesseau. [Aguesseau, d.]

Dahl, Johann Conrad, historical and topographical writer,—b. at Mentz, 19 Nov. 1762—canon of Mentz, 1819—b. there, 10 Mar. 1833.


Dahra, Dahara, in Algeria,—the French massacre the Kabylies in caverns of, 18—19 Jun. 1845.


Daily. [Ailly, Pierre d.]


Daimachas, (Démachus, a historian,—b. [B C]—histoire, —ambassador to allithroches, king of India, about 312.


Daine, Nicolas Joseph, general,—b. in Belgium, 13 Oct. 1782 or 1786—enters the French

a Biog. Univ.  b Biog. Woordenboek.

Dalibor, Vaudelet de. [Baudelot.]


Dalberg, Johann Friedrich Hugo, Baron von, musical composer, —b. at Coblenz, 1752—b. at Aschaffenburg, 1812.

Dalberg, Johann Kamerer von, (Dalbur- gius,) Be or Works,—b. at Oppenheim, 1445—visits Italy, 1467?—founder and president of the Societas litteraria Rheana, Heidelberg, 1480—M.P. of Worms, 1482—ambassador to Innocent VIII., 1485—b. at Ladenburg, Jul. 1503.


Dalberg, Wolfgang Héribert, Baron von, poet, &c.,—b. near Worms, 1750—b. at Mannheim, 27 Sep. 1806.


Dale. [Van Dale.]

Dale, Samuel, physician, &c.,—b. at Brain- tree, Essex, 1659—of at Bocking, 6 Jun. 1739

—Pharmacologia, 1693.


Dalemaine, poet, chronicler,—canon of Prague, 1300—b., probably 1314. Chronicle of Bohem- ia, finished, 1314.

Dalen, Cornelis von, (the younger,) engraver,—b. at Haarlem,a Antwerp,d 1640.,b 1665.  a Biog. Univ.  b Biog. Woordenboek.

Ersch and Gruber.  d Nagler.


Dalimkote. [Bhoontan.]


Dallas, George Mifflin, statesman,—b. at Philadelphia, 10 Jul. 1792—graduates at Princeton, 1810—admitted to the bar, 1813—U. S. Senator, 1831—Minister to Russia, 1837-9—Vice-Pres., U. S., 1844-49—Minister to Great Britain, 1856-61—b. at Philadelphia,


Damasenus, Joannes, ecclesiastical writer,—b. about 700—d. not earlier than 756.

Damasenus, Niccolaus,—[B.C]—historian, interceded in behalf of Ilum, 16,a 14—sends in securing the ethnarchy to Archelus, 4,a

a Clinton. b Smith's Dict.

Damasenus, the Syrian, Neo-platonist philosopher,—b., before 500—taught by Isodorus of Alexanderia, before 525—goes into Persia, 539, beginning of 532—returns, beginning of 533.a

a Clinton.

Damas-Cruix, Louis Etienne François, Count de, general,—b. in the Nervierias, about 1750—emigrates, 1792—takes part in defence of Maestricht, Feb. 1793—enters service of Duchess of Angouléme, 1799—follows her to Russia, Poland, and England, 1799-1814—Lieutenant-general, Peer of France, 1814—d. at Paris, 1814.

Damascus, (Es Sham,) in Syria,—[B.C]—place of note in time of Abraham, about 1850?—taken by David, 1044—seat of a kingdom under Rezon, before 1015—taken by Jeroboam II., 825—taken and destroyed by Tiglath Pileser, the inhabitants carried captive into Assyria, about 742,b about 732—surrendered to Parnienfo, 333—seat of kingdom of Antiochus
Cyzicenus, 111—submits to Pompey, 64—[A D]—seat of a bishopric, before 335—besieged and taken by Khalid and Abu Obeidah, 635—made seat of the Caliphate under the Ommeyyades, by Maowiyah, 661—seized by Ahmed the Tulaneide, 877—becomes subject to the Seljus, 1075—unsuccessfully attacked by crusaders, 1128—submits to Nouradid, 1144—surrenders to Hulagu, the castle besieged and taken, 1260—and taken and burnt by Timur, massacre of the inhabitants, 1401—taken by Sultan Selim I., autumn 1516—earthquake, 1759—seized by Mehemet Ali, 1832—ceded to him, 1833—restored to the Porte, 1840—Protestant mission established at, 1843—massacre of Christians, 9–11 Jul. 1860. Great Mosque, built by Wâlid ben Abdalmalik, 707.e

* Ussher. b Robinson. c Ersh and Gruber. d Rawlinson.

** Damascans, Roger, Count of, general, [b.], 1765—enters the army, 1777—Colonel in Russian army, serves against Turks, 1789—distinguishes himself at battles of Akerman and Klia, 1790—at taking of Ismail, 1790—aide-de-camp to Count of Artois, 1791—commands of the Prince of Conde, 1796–97—enters service of king of Naples, 1798—returns to France, 1814—d. at Cirey, Sep. 1823.


Damask, Silk,—weaving of, introduced into England by Flennings, 1567.

Damastis, historian, [B C]—fl., about 450.


Damascus II., Pope,—succeeds Clement II., 16 Jul. 1048—d. 8 Aug. 1048.

D’Amboise. [Amboise.]


Damer, Anne, sculptor, [b.], 1748—marries Mr Damer, 1767—d. in London, 28 May 1828.

Damery, Jacques, painter, engraver, [b.], at Liége, 1622—d. at Rome, 1678.

Damery, Simon, painter, [b.], at Liége, about 1600—d. at Milam, 1640.* a Nagler.

Damery, Walter, painter, [b.], at Liége, 1614—d. there, 1678.


* Biog. Univ. b Biog. Woordenboek.

Damiano, (Damiano), Pietro, [b.], Cardinal, bp of Ostia, [b.], at Ravenna, about 1588, 1602, b 1507—abbot of Font-Avellana, 1541—Cardinal, bp of Ostia, 1577, 1558—opposes election of Benedict X., 1558—legate to Milan, with Anselm, 1559—supports Alexander II. against Emperor, 1062—retires to Font-Avellana, 1062—attends Council of Augsburg, 1062—legate to France, 1063, b 1069—d. 1069, sent to reestablish order at Raveonna, 1071—d. at Faenza, 22 Feb. 1072.

* Biog. Univ. b Ersh and Gruber. c Robertson. d Milman.


Damin, (Daminio), Pietro, painter,—b. at Castelfranco, Venice, 1592—d. at Venice, 1631.

Daminini, Vincenzo, painter,—comes to London, about 1720—returns to Italy, 1730.


Dampierre, Guy de, Count of Flanders, Peer of France,—associated in the government with his mother, Margaret II., does homage to Louis IX., 1245—taken prisoner by the Count of Holland, at Walcheren, 4 Jul. 1253—liberated, 1256—becomes Count of Namur, 1263—accompanies St Louis to Africa, 1270—receives oath of fealty by Flemish towns and nobles, 11 Sep. 1279—succeeds his mother, Feb. 1280—attacks Walcheren and takes prisoner Florent, Count of Holland, 1285—negotiates marriage of his daughter Philippa with Prince Edward of England, 1294—arrested with his countess at Paris, by Philip the Fair, 1295—liberated on giving his daughter as hostage, 1295—declares war on France, 1296—defeated by Robert, Count of Artois, at Furnes, 13 Aug. 1297—concludes truce with France for two years, 1297—on renewed invasion by the French, goes to Paris with his sons and is kept prisoner, 1300—sent into Flanders to arrange a peace, 1303—fails and returns to his prison at Compiegne, Apr. 1304—d. in the prison of Pontoise, 7 Mar. 1305.

Dampierre, Henri du Val, Count de, general,—b. in Champagne, 1585—serves service of Rudolph II.; defeats Turks and Transylvanians, 1604—rescues Archduke Ferdinand.
from Protestant insurgents, Vienna, 1619—commands in Bohemia and Hungary; 1620—General-in-chief of Cavalry; 11 Apr. 1620—killed by musket-shot near Presburg, 9 Oct. 1620.

Dampierre, Auguste Henri Marie Picot de, general,—b. at Paris, 19 Aug. 1756—aide-de-camp to Marshal Rochambeau, 1779—serves in the expedition of Mons, 1792—contributes to the victory of Jemappes, 6 Nov. 1792—commands at battle of Neerwinden, 16 Mar. 1793—killed by cannon-shot, 8 May, 1793.


Danois, histoires de la riviére de Carthage et de Rome, 1789—Événements que se sont passés sous mes yeux durant le cours de la révolution Française, 1799—La France sous ses rois, 1810.

Danie, Pierre,—sent to Barbary to redeem captives, Jul. 1634 to Mar. 1635.—b. 1649.

Danois, histoire de Barbary et de ses corsaires, 1637.

Danaé, astéroid,—discovered by Goldschmidt, 9 Sep. 1860.


Danby, Rand of,—[Leeds, Duke of;]

Danby, Francis, painter,—b. at Wexford, Ireland, 16 Nov. 1793—settles at Bristol, 1820—A.R.A., 1825.—b. 17 Feb. 1861.

Danby, Francis, printer,—b. at Wexford, Ireland, 16 Nov. 1793—settles at Bristol, 1820—A.R.A., 1825.—b. 17 Feb. 1861.

Danesby, Rand of,—[Leeds, Duke of;]

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Danesby, Rand of.—[Leeds, Duke of;]

DANIELE PIERRE, (Daneutis) —b. at Paris, 1497—first Prof. Greek, College Royal, 1530—visits Venice, 1535—joins in condemnation of Ramus, 1543—ambassador of France to Council of Trent, 1545—tutor to Dauphin, (Francis II.) 1547—Bp of Lambour, 1557—d. at Paris, 23 Apr. 1577.


DANIELKINN, EBERHARD CHRISTOPH BALTHAZAR, BARTON VON, statesman, —b. in Prussia, Nov. 1643—principal Minister to Frederick, Elector of Brandenburg, 1695—d. at Berlin, 31 Mar. 1732.


DANERS OF RY (Daneverts), Cornelis, architect, —b. at Amsterdam, 1561—d. there, or at Antwerp, 1634. The Exchange, Amsterdam, 1608-13—Architectura moderna, 1631.

DANNEBROG, ORDER OF THE, —said to be founded by Waldemar II., 1219—founded or restored by Christina V., 12 Oct. 1671—new statutes of, 1693—reconstituted by Frederick VI., 28 Jun. 1688.

Dannemayer, (Dannemayr,) Mathias, historian,—b. in Silesia, Feb. 1741; 1744—Prof. Theology and Ecclesiastical History, Vienna, 1786—First Keeper of the University Library, 1782—d. there, 8 Jul. 1805. Introductio in historiam ecclesiam Christianam universam, 1778—Institutiones historiae ecclesiasticae, xc, 1783, 1788. *Bibl. Univ. b Ersch and Gruber.


Dante, Egnaio, mathematician,—b, 1537—d. 19 Oct. 1586. Le Scienze matematiche ridotte in tavole, 1577—Anatomophia in anatomicop sino verticale instrumentum, 1578.

Dantines. [Antines, Maur François.]

Danton, George Jacques, revolutionary leader,—b. at Arcis-sur-Aube, 28 Oct. 1759—advocate to the Council, 1789—Pres. of Cordeliers District, 1789—presents to Louis XVI. petition of the Sections against ministers, 1790—member of departmental administration of the Seine, Mar. 1791—promotes Assembly of the Champ de Mars, 1791—Minister of Justice, Aug. 1791—organises massacres of September, 1792—arrested, 31 Mar. 1793—condemned by Revolutionary Tribunal, 2 Apr.—guillotined, 5 Apr. 1794.

Dantsz, (Dantsz,) Johann Andreas, orientalist,—b. near Gthna, 1 Feb. 1654—Prof. Oriental Languages, Jenia, 1685—D.D., Prof. Theology, 1710—d. there, 20 Dec. 1727.

Danzig, (Danzig,)—place of importance as early as 909—taken and rebuilt by Teutonic Knights, 1140—obtains the Council Right, 1378—independence recognized by kings of Poland, 1454—recovery of, unsuccessfully attempted by Teutonic Knights, 1456 and 1462—given to Poland and by John of Thorn, 1466—receives the Reformation, 1523—attacks, 1528. 1572. 1588. 1593—sagged by pestilence, 1709—receives Stanislaus, king of Poland, 1733—bombarded by Russians and Saxons, and taken, Mar. to Jun. 1734—incorporated with Prussia, 1793—garrisoned by Prussians under convention of 8 Mar. 1793—capitulates to the French, 24 May 1807—re-established as free state by Treaty of Tilsit, but still garrisoned by the French, 9 Jul. 1807—capitulates to Russians after 8 months' siege, Dec. 1813—restored to Prussia, 3 Feb. 1814—cholera rages at, 1831.

Danzu, The, (Danz, Dant,)—forms northern boundary of the Roman Empire under Augustus, 29—[A D]—and under Aurelian, 270—free navigation of, by Austria and Bavaria, agreed to by Peace of Tischen, 1779—confirmed by treaty of 14 Apr. 1816—islands at the mouth of, ceded to Russia by Treaty of Adrianople, 14 Sep. 1829—steam navigation introduced on, 1830—Society for promoting navigation of, established, 1836—opened to British commerce by treaty with Austria, 7 Jul. 1838—navigation free by Treaty of Paris, 30 Mar. 1856—placed under regulation of European Commission, and Commission of the Danubian-shore States, 1856—Navigation-Act signed, 7 Nov. 1847—ratified at Vienna, 9 Jan. 1858—regulation of course of, at Vienna, commenced, 16 May 1870—European Commission on, extended for 12 years by Treaty of London, 13 Mar. 1871—[See articles on battles in vicinity of the River, Darius, Trajan's Bridge, &c.]


D'Anville. [Anville, D.]

Daocy, Etienne, Benedictine,—b, 1619. Index du droit civil, 1610—Index du droit canonique, 1613.

Daphne, near Antioch,—[B C]—Temple of Apollo at, built by Antiochus Epiphanes, about 170—[A D]—Olympic games celebrated at, 44—visited by the Emperor Verus, 163—Christian church built by the Cesar Gallus, about 352—visited by the Emperor Julian, 362—3 the temple burnt, 22 Oct. 362—heated worship revived by Julian, 362.

Daphne, asteroid,—discovered by Goldschmidt, 22 May 1856.

Dapper, Olfert, (Oliert,) geographer, sc,—b. at Amsterdam, 1600. Historische beschrijving der stad Amsterdam, 1664—Beschrijving van Afrika, 1676.

Dappas, Valley of the,—dispute respecting, settled by treaty between France and Switzerland, 3 Dec. 1862.


Daras, in Mesopotamia,—fortified by the Emperor Anastasius, 566 or 567—strengthened by Justinian; captured by Chosroes, winter of 573-4—captured by revolts of 641. a Ersch and Gruber.

D'Arblay, Madame, (Frances Burney,)—b, 26 *
D'Argenville. [Dezalliers.]

Daries, [B C]—gold coin struck by Darius Hytaspis, 542-485.

Darien, Isthmus of,—crossed by Balboa, who discovers Pacific Ocean, 25 Sep. 1513.


Dairgirand, Jean Baptiste,—advocate to parliament of Paris, 1761. Anti-financier, &:c, 1763.


Darling, Grace,—b. at Bamborough, about 1816—saves crew of the Forfarshire, 6 Sep. 1838—b. 20 Oct. 1842—death of her father, at Bamborough, 28 May 1865.

Darling River, Australia,—discovered by Sturt, 1828.

Darlington, Charlotte Sophia, Baroness Kilmanseg, Countess or,—created Countess of Leinster by George I., 1721—Countess of Huntington, 1722—b. 1730.

Darline, Michel, naturalist,—b. 1797—Prof. Botany, Aix; b. there, 1783. Histoire naturelle de la Provence, 1782-6.

Darmstadt,—entered by Trussians, 18 Jul. 1866. [Hesse-Darmstadt.]

Darnley, Henry Stuart, Lord,—b. 1541—marries Mary Queen of Scots, 29 Jul. 1565— sides with the Reformers, 1566—with associates, murders David Rizzio, 9 Mar. 1566—murdered, near Edinburgh, 10 Feb. 1567. [Bothwell; Mary, Queen of Scots.]

Darricau, Auguste, general,—b. at Tartas, (Landes,) 5 Jul. 1773—enters the army, 23 Aug. 1791—serves in campaigns of Italy and Germany, 1794-7—distinguishes himself in campaign of Egypt, 1798-9—commands in Germany, Prussia, and Poland, 1805-7—General of Brigade, 15 Feb. 1807—contributes to victory of Friedland, 14 June 1807—assists at taking of Madrid, 3 Dec. 1808—Governor of Seville, 10 May 1810—General of Division, 31 Jul. 1811—wounded at battle of Vittoria, 21 Jun. 1813—defends Toulouse against English, 1814—Chevalier de St Louis, 1814—b. at Dax, 7 May 1819.


Dashkov, Ekaterina Romanova, Princess,—b. 1744—marries Prince Dashkov, 1759—takes principal part in insurrection and de- thronement of Peter III., 1762—travels in Germany, England, France, &c., 1768-82—Director of Academy of Arts and Sciences, St Petersburg, 1782—suggests foundation of Russian Academy, and is first President, 1783—dismissed from her offices by Paul I., 1796—b. at Serpukh, near Moscow, 4 Jan. 1810.

Dassier, Jacob Antoine, engraver of medals,—b. at Geneva, 1715—b. at Copenhagen, 1759.

Dassier, Jean, engraver of medals,—b. at Geneva, 1677—b. there, 1763.


Datianus,—Consul with Neratius Cerealis, (1111, A. u. c.) 338.


Daubeney, Charles Giles Bridle, botanist, chemist,—b. in Gloucestershire, 1795—B.A. Oxford, 1814—visits Auvergne, 1818—F.R.S., 1822—Prof. Chemistry, Oxford, 1822-55—retires from the medical profession, 1834—visits United States, 1837—Prof. Botany, Ox-

Daubuy, Charles,—b. in Guienne, 1674—driven out of France, 1686—studies at Queen's College, Cambridge, 1689—Head Master of Grammar School, Sheffield, 1696—Vicar of Brotherton, 1699—d. there, 14 Jun. 1717.

Daude, Adrien, historian,—b. in Francia, 9 Nov. 1704—withdraws from Order of Jesuits, 1738—Prof. Philosophy, Bamberg, 1738—b. Prof. Polemistics and History, Wurtzburg, 12 Jun. 1755—Historia universitatis et praegnatica Romani imperii, &c., 1748—Majestas hierarchie ecclesiasticae, 1760.

Daude, Robert, engraver,—b. at Lyons, 1737—d. at Paris, 2 Jun. 1824.


Biog. Univ. b Erzech and Gruber.

Dauguesclin, Jean de. [Foucauld.]

Daullier des Landes, André, traveller,—accompanies Tavernier to Persia, 1664. Beautés de la Perse, &c., 1673.

Daulle, Jean, engraver,—b. at Abbeville, 1703—d. admitted to the Academy, 30 Jun. 1742—d. at Paris, 23 Apr. 1763.

a Biog. Univ. b Jul.


Dauphin,—title of, borne by eldest son of king of France, since 1349. [Dauphiny.]

Dauphin, Fort, (Anoisi, Corseaux, Androba,) in Madagascar,—permission to Rievaut by Carol. Richelieu to form settlement, 1642—built, 1644—burnt, 1656—new settlement, 1768.

Dauphiny, (Dauphiné) in France,—under dominion of the Burgundians, 413—united with kingdom of France, 613—invaded by Saracens, 734—forms part of kingdom of Provence, 879—part of the Empire, from 933—governed by its own Counts, from about 1244—ceded by Humbert II. to France by Treaty of Vincennes, 30 Mar. 1349—granted by Charles VII. to dauphin Louis, 1426—parliament of, constituted by letters-patent of dauphin, 29 Jul. 1453—and confirmed by edict of Charles VII., 4 Aug. 1455.

Daurat. [Dorat.]

Daurier, Charles, general,—b. at Saint Paulin, (Haute Loire,) 29 Jun. 1761—distinguishes himself at passage of the Nahe, 1791—as General of Brigade, contributes to victory of Fleurs, 1794—Commander of Legion of Honour, 1804—Chevalier de St. Louis, 1814—killed himself at Nancy, 30 May 1833.


Davenant, Sir William, poet,—b. at Oxford,
1605—Poet Laureate, 1637—Knt, by Charles I. at siege of Gloucester, 1643—follows the Queen to France, 1644—\( \ast \) in London, 17 Apr. 1668. 

David, King of Israel. \( \ast \) B.C. B. spring 1085—anointed by Samuel, spring 1063—flees to Achish, king of Gath, spring 1060—war on the Amalekites, spring 1055—constituted king of Judah in Hebron, 1055, 1056, 1070—war with Ishboseth, spring 1053—Abner joins him, summer 1048—made king of Israel, summer 1048—takes Jerusalem, autumn 1048—attacked by Philistines, 1047—rebuids Zion, winter 1047—6—makes league with Iliam, 1046—removes Ark to Zion, 1045—war against Syrians, Amalekites, &c., 1044—sends embassy to Haman the Amnonite, 1045—war against Ammonitish League, 1047—adopts death of his queen, 1046—Solomon born, autumn 1042—rebellion of Absalom, spring 1023—slaughter of Saul’s children, in Gibeah, 1103—war with Philistines, 1103—census taken, summer 1107—Solomon made king, spring 1105—\( \ast \)—\( \ast \), autumn 1105, 1106, 1109, 1110.

\textit{David, Armenian philosopher, \( \ast \), about}, 450. \( \ast \) Eesch and Graber.

David, (brother of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales)\( \ast \)—surrenders to Edward I., 1283—executed, 20 Sep. 1283.

David II., Bruce, King of Scotland. \( \ast \) succeeds Alexander I., 27 Apr. 1124—visits Henry I., 1126—takes oath of future allegiance to Henry’s daughter Maud, 25 Dec. 1125—invades England to support her, Feb. 1126—makes a truce with Stephen; invades England again, and is defeated near Northallerton, 22 Aug. 1125—visited by Henry, son of Maud, and knights him, 1149—\( \ast \), 24 May 1153.

David II., King of Scotland, \( \ast \). at Dunfermline, 5 Mar. 1232, 1234—marries Joan, sister of Edward III., before 7 Jun. 1329—succeeds his father, 7 Jun. 1329—crowned at Scone, 23 Nov. 1331—dispossessed by Edward Baliol, summer 1332—(Bailoi, Edward.)—takes refuge in France, 1332—returns to Scotland, May, 1334—ultimatum from the Tower, 1336 to Nov., 1337—death of his queen, 1338—marries Margaret Logy, 1336—makes a pilgrimage to Walsingham, 1343—divorces his queen, 1349—\( \ast \) at Edinburgh, 22 Feb. 1370.

\textit{David, Charles, engraver, \( \ast \) at Paris, about}, 1600—\( \ast \) before 1639. \( \ast \) Dal.


\textit{a} Bisog. Univ. \( \ast \) Cal. \( \ast \) Bouillet.

David, Maurice, \( \ast \), 1614—\( \ast \), 11 Nov. 1679. \textit{Animadversiones in observationes chronologicas Fossiani ad Juvenues, 1679.}

David-Cohen, Rabbin, \( \ast \) at Hamburg, 1674. \textit{Corona sacerdotum, \&c., 1667.}

David-George, (David-Joseph), founder of sect of Davidists, \( \ast \) at Delft or Ghent, 1501—enters service of Lord Treasurer Howard and comes to England, about 1523—returns to Delft, 1524—becomes acquainted with doctrines of Luther, about 1525—imprisoned, about 1530—banished for 6 years, 1530—joins the Anabaptists, about 1534—visits Strasburg, 1535—his mother beheaded at Delft, 1539—settles at Basel, spring 1544—pledges for Servetus, 1553—\( \ast \) at Basel, 26 Aug. 1556. \textit{Wonderboek, 1542.} His followers persecuted in Holstein, 1642.

Davidovich, Paul, general, \( \ast \) in Servia, about 1750—serves in Austrian army against Belgians, 1750—distinguishes himself at battles of Neerwinden and Wattignies, 1793—Field-marshal-lieutenant, commands in army of Italy, 1796—distinguishes himself at Novi, 1799— in the retreat into Hungary, 1805—\( \ast \) at Co- norm, about 1820.

David’s, St, South Wales, (Menevia)—archbishopric transferred to, from Caerleon, ? about 510—see and monastery of, founded probably soon after 600—destroyed by Danes, 906—retirement of Abp Sampson to Brittany, 930—attacked by Godfrey the Northman, 983—attacked by Danes, about 998—burnt by them, 1000—devastated by Saxons, 1013 (?)—by Eliulf, (Eglaf,) 1022—by Danes, 1077 and about 1089—Henry I. appoints his chaplain, Bernard, to the see, 1115—Bernard swears obedience, and then refuses it to Abp of Canterbury: question discussed before Council at Rheims, 1148—at 3rd Lateran, 1179—and at London, 1185—independence of see maintained by Giraldus at Rome, about 1200—its subjection to Canterbury decreed by Innocent III., 1203—the shrine visited by Edward I., 26 Nov. 1384—Owain Glyndwr asks the French to aid him in restoring independence of the see, 31 Mar. 1404. \textit{Cathedral of, (present building,)} commenced by Bp Peter de Leud, 1180—full of the tower, 1220—damaged by earthquake, 1248—alterations, by Bp Gower, 1248—7—by Owen Pyle, 1472-1500—by Bp Vaughan, 1500—22—West front rebuilt, 1793. \textit{St Mary’s College, founded by Bp Houghton, 1377—by John of Gaunt, 1395.}

\textit{b} Jones and Freeman. \textit{b} Eneye, Brit.


Davila y Padilla, Augustin, Dominican,—b. Abp of St Domingo, 1604. *Historia de la provincia de Santiago de Mexico, ge.,* 1592—b. Edwar, engraver,—b. in Wales, about 1640.


*Statesman's Year Book.*


Davison, William, statesman,—ambassador from Queen Elizabeth to the Netherlands, 1577—recalled, 1579—sent again, Mar. 1584—ambassador to Scotland, Apr. 1584—again sent to Holland, Jan. 1585—concludes treaty of alliance with the Netherlands, Jul. 1585—returns, Feb. 1586—Privy Councillor, Secretary of State, 1586—presents warrant for Queen Mary's execution to Queen Elizabeth, 1 Feb. 1587—deceived, imprisoned in the Tower, Feb. 1587—tried and acquitted, Mar. 1587.


Day, [Duperron.]


**Deaconess,—ordination of, prohibited by Council of Laodicea, a 314, b 315, c 316—by first Council of Orange, 441—by Council of Epaon, 517—and second Council of Orleans, 533—office of, continued in Eastern Church, till after 1100—Institute of, originated in Germany, by Fiedner, 1836.**

a Bingham. b Baronius. c Others.

**Deacons,—prohibited from celebrating Holy Communion by Act of Uniformity, 14 Car. II. c. 4, 19 May 1662.**

**Dead Sea, Salt Sea, Sea of the Arabah,—visited by Seetzen, 1807—by Irby and Mangles, 1818—depression of, below Mediterranean, ascertained by Moore and Beck, Mar. 1837—visited by Dr Robinson, May 1838 and 1851—surveyed by Count Bertow, 1839—by Russianer, 1838—by Lieutenant-Sameau, 1841—American exploring expedition, Apr. 1848—visited by Lieut. Lynch, May 1848—by De Saucy, 1850-51—by Holman Hunt, 1854—by Poole, Nov. 1855—by Clowes, Apr. 1863—observations on, by Terrell, 1865.**

**Dead and Dumb Persons, (Deaf-mutes,)—declared incapable of making wills, giving freedom to slaves, &c., by Justinian, 534—method of teaching, practised by Pedro de Ponce, before 1584—[Wallis, Dr; L'Epée, Abbé; Sicard, Abbé]—school for, at Edinburgh, commenced by Braidwood, 1764—government institution for, established at Leipsic, 1772—London Asylum for, established, 1792.**

**Dean, in Kent,—annexed to Cinque Ports, as member of Sandwich, between 1200-30—castle built, by Henry VIII., 1359.**

**Dean and Chapter,—appointment of, &c., regulated by Acts 3 and 4 Vic. c. 113, 10 Aug. 1840, and 4 and 5 Vic. c. 39, 21 June 1841.**


**Dean, Rural,—instituted before 900—facilities for reviving office of, by Act 3 and 4 Vic. c. 113, 10 Aug. 1840.**

**Death. [Registration.]**

**Death, Punishment of. [Capital Punishment.]**

**Debranx, Paul Emile, poet, b. in La Meuse, 30 Aug. 1798—d. 12 Feb. 1831. Chansonnettes, 1819-22—Chansons nouvelles, 1825, 1826—Passage de la Breviaire, 1825.**

**Debt. [ Arrest, Imprisonment.]**

**Debtors, Absconding, in Great Britain,—arrest of, facilitated by Act 33 and 34 Vic. c. 76, 9 Aug. 1870.**

**Debs of deceased persons in Great Britain,—distinction as to priority of payment between specialty and simple contract, abolished by Act 32 and 33 Vic. c. 46, 2 Aug. 1869.**

**Debucourt, Louis Philibert, painter, engraver,—b. at Paris, 1755—d. at Belleville, 1832.**

**Debure, Guillaume, bookseller, bibliographer,—b. at Paris, 10 May 1734—imprisoned in the Bastille, 23 Jan. 1778—d. librarian to Academy of Inscriptions, 4 Feb. 1820. Catalogue de la bibliothèque du duc de la Vallière, 1783—Catalogue de la bibliothèque de Randon de Boisset, 1777—Catalogue de la bibliothèque de Gouart, 1780.**

**Debure, Guillaume François, bibliographer,—b. at Paris, Jan. 1731—d. 15 Jul. 1782. Muséum typographicum, 1755—Bibliographie instructive, 1763-68.**

**Decaducli, Council of Ten,—[B C]—succeeded the Thirty Tyrants at Athens, (Ol. 94, 2), 403.**


**De Candolle, Augustin Pyrame, physician, botanist,—b. at Geneva, 4 Jun. 1778—escapes with his mother to the Jura, 1792—goes to Paris, 1796—Prof. Medicine, Montpellier, 1805—Prof. Botany, Montpellier, 1810—travels in France, 1810, 1812, 1813—returns to...**
DECCAN—DEFENCE.


*Biog. Univ.*

*b* Engl. Cye.


Decебalus, (Disparous, philosomeus, KING ov DACTA,) — carries on war with Dorian, 86—q— with Trajan, 101—103.—renews war with Trajan, 104—kills himself, 106. *a* Clinton.

Decelean War, (Dekelien,) — [BC] — occupation of Decelea suggested to Spartans by Alkibiades, 415—4.—Decelea seized and fortified by Arts, spring 415—held by Spartans till the end of the Peloponnesian war, 404.

Decembrio, Pietro Candiito, miscellaneous writer, — b. at Pavia, 1399 — President of republic of Milan, 1447—b. there, 12 Nov. 1477. *Vita Philippui Marisc, ductis Mediolanensiis, sive Martibus,* 1524.


Decemviri, (Curators of Shibylline Books,) — [BC] — at first 2 (Djuemveiri) appointed by Tarquin, mythical:—increased to 10 by Licinian Laws, 566—to 16 by Sulla, ? after 82—to 16 by Julius Caesar, after 46.

Dechales, Claude Francois Milliet, mathematician, — b. at Chambery, 1611—b. at Turin, 1678. *Cursus mathematicus, 1674—Pyrotechnic, 1693.*


Decline, Fractions,—probably invented by Regiomontanus, about 1464—first treatise on, by Stevinus, 1582.

Decimal System, — [Metric System.]


Decius Mus, — [Mus.]


Decker, Jeremias de, poet, — b. at Dort, about 1610—died at Amsterdam, Nov. 1666. Risembewingen, 1656.


Decker, Paul, architect, — b. at Nürnberg, 1677—b., 1713. Fürstlicher Baumeister, 1711—Architecutura theoriae-practica, 1720.


Decker, (Decker,) Thomas, dramatist, — publishes his Plays, and Gull's hornbook, about 1600—15.

Declaration of Independence,—by Congress of United States, 4 Jul. 1776.

Declaration of Rights,—rendered by Convention and accepted by William and Mary, 13 Feb. 1689.


Declaration of Title,—obtainable by Act 25 and 26 Vic. c. 67, 29 Jul. 1862.

Declination of the Magnetic Needle,—line of no variation in, first observed by Columbus, 13 Sep. 1492. [Variation.]

Decretals, Isidorian,—forged, between 835—8.—given to it's authority for universal jurisdiction of the pope, by Nicholas I., about 856—by Leo IX., 1048—6—form basis of the Hildebrandine system, 1073—80—appealed to by Abbot Barlaam, 1341—at Council of Florence, 7 May 1437—by Council of Trent, 1563—proved to be forgeries by Cunitus, before 1586—his evidence suppressed: again proved forgeries by Blondel, 1628—his book placed on the Index: the fraud admitted by Pius VI., 1789.


Dee, John, astrologer,—b. in London, 13 Jul. 1527—enters St John's College, Cambridge, 1542—Fellow of Trinity College, about 1548—visits Louvain and Rheims, 1548—51—released from prison, Aug. 1555—sent to Germany by Queen Elizabeth, 1578—warden of Manchester College, 1595—b. at Mortlake, Surrey, 1608. Works, 1659.

Defamation, — [Libel.]

Defence of the Realm,—purchase of lands for, authorized and regulated by Acts 5 and 6 Vic. c. 94, 10 Aug. 1842; 18 and 19 Vic. c.
Defender—Deira.


Defender of the Faith, (Fidei Defensor,)—title conferred on Henry VIII. by bull of Leo X., 11 Oct. 1521.  

Defenders, Catholic faction,—organized in Ireland, cause disturbances in 1704-5—combats with Peep-o'-Day Boys at the Diamond in Armagh, Sep. 1795.  

Defenders, Church officers,—mentioned, 407—appointed to each parochial church, about 426.  


Deflection. [Diffraction.]  


Defrance, Jean Marie Antoine, COENT, general,—b. at Vussy, 21 Sep. 1771—as General of Brigade serves in Austrian campaign, 1805—in Prussia, 1806—distinguished himself at Wagram, 1809—General of Division, 1811—commands under Murat in Russian campaign, 1812—distinguished himself at combat of Montmirail, 1814—Count, Inspector-general of cavalry, 1814—d. at Ecuilly, 1835.  

Degge, Karl, BARON, naturalist,—b. in Sweden, 1720—Knt of the North Star, 1761—Commander of Order of Vasa, 1772—Baron, 1773—d. 8 Mar. 1778. Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des inuestes, 1772-78.  

Degrande, Gerardo, DE.  


Degree of Meridian,—[BC]—first measured by Eratothenes, between Syene and Alexandria, before 196—by Positionus, between Alexandria and Rhodes, 112-50—[AD]—by the brothers Ben Shaku, by order of the Caliph Al Mamun, in the plain south of Damascus, 813-33—by Norwood from London to York, 1623, 1635—by Picard, between Amiens and Malvoisine, 1669-71—his measurement continued through France by the Cassini, 1683-1718—by Maurice, Clairaut, and others in Lapland, 1735—by Bouguer and others in Peru, 1735—by Lacroix, at the Cape of Good Hope, 1752, 1753—arc from Dunkirk to Barcelona, by Mechain and Delambre, 1792-1806—English arc, by direction of Board of Ordnance, commenced, 1791—first Indian arc, by Lambert, commenced, 1801—second Indian arc, by Everest, commenced, 1823—Russio-Scandinavian arc, by Struve, 1819-27—Prussian arc, by Bessel, 1831-38.  


Delemites, (Devélité), Dynasty of the,—conquer western provinces of Persia from the Samanids, seize Baghdad, and rule in name of the Caliph, (321, A. H.) 932—conquered and dispossessed by the Seljukides, under Togurl Begh, (448), 1055.  

Deiman, Jan Rudolph, physician, chemist,—b. in Friesland, 29 Aug. 1743—M.D. Halle, settles at Amsterdam, 1770—physician to king of Holland, 1806—d. at Amsterdam, 15 Jan. 1808. Verhandeling over het niet van de groei der boomen en planten, &c., 1780—Over den steen- en metaalvraghe, &c., 1803.  

Deimar, Pierre de, poet,—b. at Avignon, about 1570. Illustrés Aventures, 1603—Austrée, 1610—Nécrit, 1706.  


Deincrates, architect,—[BC]—builds temple of Artemis, at Ephesus, after 356—accompanies Alexander the Great into Egypt and is employed in building Alexandria, 332.  

Deinon, (Dison), historian,—[BC]—d., about 600.  

Deistars, King of Galatia,—[BC]—defeats generals of Mithridates in Phrygia, 74—named 'King' by the Senate: his dominions increased by Gacloulitas and Armenia Minor, 63—present with Pompey at Pharsalia, 48—aided by Caesar against Pharnaces, 47—deprived of Armenia by Caesar, 47—defended by Cicero before Caesar, 45—joins Brutus and Cassius, 42.  

Deira, in England,—separated from North-
umbria and seized by Ella, 560—reunited to Northumbria by Ethelfrith, 593—on death of Edwin, seized by Osric, who is expelled by Oswald, 634—Oswine, 644—Adelwald, Aug. 651—reunited to Bernicia, by Osuw, 655.


Dejoux, Claude, sculptor, b. near Artois, 1731—admitted to the Academy, 1779—b. member of the Institute, 18 Oct. 1816. St Sebastian, 1779—Ajaz and Cassandra, 1787.


Delahaye, Guillaume Nicolas, engraver, b. at Paris, 1725—b. at Charenton, 1802.

Delaistré, François Nicolas, sculptor, b. at St Germins, 9 Mar. 1746—obtains first prize of the Academy, Aug. 1772—Associate of the Academy, 1784—b. at Paris, 23 Apr. 1832. Philotes in Lunam, 1784—Figure of the Virgin, 1787—Peace, 1800—Thonson, 1813—Psycle, 1814.

Delambre, Jean Baptiste Joseph, astronomer, b. at Amiens, 19 Sep. 1749—obtains prize of Academy of Sciences, for his Tables of Jupiter and Saturn, 1792—appointed with Méchain to measure arc of the meridian in France, 1792—perpetual secretary of the Institute, 1803—member of Legion of Honour, 1803—Prof. at the College of France, 1807—treasurer of University, 1808—member of Council of Public Instruction, 1814—b. at Paris, 4 Nov. 1836. St Vincent de Paul, 1824—Death of the President Dumourier, 1827. Cromwell contemplating the获败 of Charles I, 1831—Children of Edward IV, 1831—Lady Jane Grey, 1834—Assassination of the Duke of Guise, 1834—St Cecilia, 1835—Stratford, 1837—Napoleon at Fontainebleau, 1845—Marie Antoinette after her condemnation,
1831—The Young Martyr, 1855—The Girondis, 1856.

Delany, Louis, mineralogist,—b. in the Netherlands, about 1740—admitted to Academy of Brussels, 1770—d. after 1805. Mineralogie des anciens, 1803.


Delaware, U. S.,—visited by Lord Delaware, 1610—settled by Swedes, 1627—passes to the Dutch, 1655—ceded by them to English, 1664—separate colony, 1704—becomes one of the United States, 4 Jul. 1776—constitution amended, 1813.

Delarue, Jean, sculptor,—b. at Liége, 4 Apr. 1707.

Delcourt, Jean Gilles, painter,—b. at Liége, 1694.

Delegates, Court of,—established by Act 25 Hen. VIII. c. 19, 1533-4—jurisdiction transferred to Privy Council, by Act 2 and 3 Wm. IV. c. 92, Aug. 1832.


Delfino, Federico, physician, astronomer,—b. at Padua, 1477—Prof. Astronomy there, 1521-47—d. there, 1547.

Delfino, Girolamo,—provveditore-general of Venetians, commands in Dalmatia, 1604—9—defeated by the Turks, losses the Morea, &c., 1714.

Delfino, Giuseppe,—Captain-general of Venetian fleet, defeats the Turks at the Dardanelles, 6 Jul. 1654.


Delinquent, in English History,—denounced by the Long Parliament, early in Nov. 1648.

Delisle, Claude, geographer, &c,—b. at Vaucouleurs, 5 Nov. 1643—d. at Paris, 2 May 1720. Abrégé de l'histoire universelle, 1731—Traité de chronologie, 1730—Introduction à la géographie, &c., 1747.

Delisle, Guillaume, geographer,—b. at Paris, 28 Feb. 1675—admitted to Academy of Sciences, 1702—d. 5 Jan. 1726.


Delium, (Delien,)—[BC J]—Athenians defeated by Boiotians, beginning of winter 424.


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Delzons, Alexis Joseph, general, — b. at Mons, 1650—y. there, 18 Nov. 1724. Histoire générale de Hainaut, 1768.


Demades, orator, — [BC] — opposes Demo- sthenes, 349—taken prisoner at Cheronaea, 338—propitiates Alexander respecting the Athenian orators, Nov. 335—administers a theoricon, 331—administris affairs at Athens 12 years, before 326—ambassador with Phokion, &c., to Antipater, 322—put to death, about midsummer 318.


Demaratos, King of Sparta, — [BC] — succeeds Ariston, about 510—commands in ex- pedition into Attica, dissensions with Cleomenes, 507—dethroned by intrigues of Cleomenes, goes to Persia, 491—accompanies Xerxes in his expedition against Greece, 480—b., after 465.


Demarne, (De Marne), Jesuit, — b. at Donay, 26 Nov. 1699—d. at Liége, 9 Oct. 1756—His- toire du comte de Namur, 1754.

Demarne, Jean Louis, painter, — b. at Brus- sels, 1752—d. 1829.


Demartea, Gilles, (the elder), engraver, — b. at Liége, 1739—d. 1782—b. at Paris, 1776.


Dembowsk, Jean, general, — b. at Gora, (Warsaw,) 1773—serves against Russia under Kosciusko, takes refuge in France, 1794—sides-camp to General Dombrowski, distinguishes himself in campaign of Italy, 1796—in Spain, 1809—General of Brigade, 1810—serves in Russian campaign, 1812—d., 1823.

Dembowsk, Louis Mathieu, general, — b. at Gora, (Warsaw,) Aug. 1769—enters the French army, 19 Feb. 1795—distinguishes himself in campaign of Italy, 1796—Colonel of Polish Legion, 5 Apr. 1799—follows Rohan beaux to St Domingo, 1802—serves in the Peninsula, 1809—General of Brigade, 8 Jan. 1810—d. at Valladolid, 12 Jul. 1812.

Demerara, (British Guiana,) in S. America, —surrenders to the English, 1766—restored to the Dutch, 1802—retaken by the British, 1803.


Demetrius, comic poet, (new Comedy), — [BC] — fl., after 299.

Demetrius, statutory, — [BC] — fl., about 400.

Demetrius, Platonian philosopher, — [BC] — fl., about 85.


Demetrius, (Dmitri,) the False Demetrios, CZAR of ITTEN, —appears in Poland, pretends to be son of Ivan IV., 1603—invades Russia, close of 1604—on death of Boris Godunof, conducted in triumph to Moscow, Jun. 1605—crowned soon after: marries Marina Mniszek, May 1606—murdered by the mob, (17) 28 May 1606.

Demetrius, (Dmitri,) second False Demetrios, — appears near Moscow, 1609—besieges Moscow; takes refuge with Tatars, and is killed by Tatar chieftain, 1610.

Demetrius Cydonius, theologian, &c., — enters monastery with Joanna Cumanus, 1555—d., after 1384.

Demetrius Pappan, (Pappan,) theologian, —studies at Rome, about 1637—44. Opera, 1781.

Demetrius Phalerus, — [BC] — b., about (Ol. 1680,) 345—begins to take part in public affairs at Athens, 325—begins to govern Athens, Sep. 317—Achon, 309—expelled from Athens by Demetrius Poliorkeites, withdraws to Thessos, (Thargel,) May, &c., Sep. 307— and to Egypt, 296—d. in prison, after 283.

Demetrius I, Soter, KING of SYRIA, — [BC] — b., about 185—hostage at Rome, throughout reign of Antiochus Epiphanes, 175—164—escapes and gains throne of Syria from Anti- chus Eupator, 162—expels Ariarathes from
Cappadocia, 158—defeated and killed by Alexander Balas, 150.

Demetrius, Poliorcetes, King of Macedo-

nia,—[BC]—b., about 338—commands hetaira' at Gabiene, 317—commands right wing at Gabiene, 316—defeated by Antigonus

and Seleucus, after midsummer 312—recovers Babylon, 311—acquires Athens, Jan. 307—defeats Ptolemy at sea, before midsummer 306—besieges Rhodes, spring 304 to spring 303—opposes Cassander in Greece, after midsummer 303, late in 304—campaign against Cassander in Greece, 302,

303—Commander-in-chief of Greece at Corinth, 303—initiated in Eleusinian Mysteries, Apr. 301, 302—joins Antigonus at Ephesus, 301, 302—defeated at Ipsus by


recovering Asia, 288—driven from Macedonia by Pyrrhus, 287—war in Asia, surrenders to Seleucus, 286—b., 283, b. 284, c. 2 Clinton.


Demetrius II., Nicator, King of Syria,—[BC]—sent to Cnidus, 150—invades Syria, 148—defeats Balas at the Oinoparas, 146—loses Antioch, [The Maccabees, Typhon,] 145—taken prisoner by Parthians, 138—re-established in his kingdom by Phraates, 128—defeated by Alexander Zebina, and assassinated, 125. 

Demetrius, (Demetriou), Jean Nicolas, statesman, miscellaneous writer,—b. in Franche-

Comté, 15 Mar. 1751—deputy to States-Gen-

eral, 1789—member of Tribunate, Dec. 1799


Demide, armorine,—discovers mines of Koli-

wan, Siberia, 1752—establishes first iron foundry there, 1726. 

Demidow, Anatoli, Prince, art critic,—b. at Florence, about 1810—marries Princess Matilda de Montfort, at Florence, 1843, 1841—separates from his wife, 1845—b. at Paris, 29 Apr. 1870. Voyage dans la Russie Méridi-

dionale, &c., 1839. 

Demidoff, Nicolay Nikitiitch, Count on

philanthropie,—b. near St. Petersburg, 3 Nov.

1773—side-de-camp to Prince Potemkin, 1759

—Lieutenant-colonel, 1792—gentleman of the chamber to Empress Catherine, 1794—equips and commands regiment against French, 1812—settles at Paris, 1815—b. at Florence, 22 Apr. 1828. 

Demme, Hermann Christoph Gottfried, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Mühhausen, 7

Sep. 1750—first pastor, Cathedral of Saxo-


Demmen, Pomerania,—besieged by German

crusaders, 1148—stormed by Henry the Lion, 1164—occupied by Waldermar I., 1210-27—taken by the Swedes, 1637—by the Imperialists, 1637—recovered by the Swedes, 1639—taken by the Great Elector, 11 Nov. 1659—recovered by the Swedes, 12 Oct. 1676—given up to Prussia by Peace of Stockholm, 1720—the fortifications demolished, 1759—occupied for a short time by the French, Apr. 1807. 

Demochares, Athenian orator,—[BC]—b., about 380—is engaged in public affairs at Athens, 322—supports Sophocles' law against philoso-

phers, 316—head of patriot party, 307-303—banished, 302—returns, 298—fortifies Athens, 297—ambassador to Philip and Antipater, 296—concludes treaty with Boeotia and is exiled, 296—returns to Athens, 287 or 286—ambassador to Lysimachus, 282—proposes statute to

Demosthenes, 280—b., between 280-270. 

Democles,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 126, 8), 278. 

Demodex,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 116, 1), 316. 

Democritus, philosopher,—[BC]—b., (Ol. 80, 1), 456,—visits Persia and Egypt in his travels, between 423-405—b., (Ol. 108, 4), 357,—a Clinton. 

b. Tarasius. 

Demogenes,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 115, 4), 317. 


Demokedes, Greek physician,—[BC]—taken prisoner with Polycrates of Samos, and sent to Suss, 322—accompanies Persian exploring ex-

pedition, escapes, and settles at Crotona, about 518. 

Demonax, Cynic philosopher,—[BC]—fl. about 125. 

Demophilus,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 99, 4), 381. 

De Morgan, Augustus, mathematician,—b. at Madura, E. Indies, Jun. 1806—B.A., fourth wrangler, Cambridge, 1827—marries, about 1828


Demosthenes,—[BC]—[Peloponnesian War]—Admiral with Procles, 426—seizes Pylos and blockades the Spartans in Spahaha, 425—takes Nicara, 424—conducts reinforcements to Sicily, 413—taken and put to death, 413. 

38a (O1. 94, 4) 381: 384d—left an orphan, 378—Sep. to Oct. 376—admitted to citizenship after examination, (O1. 108, 3) 376b—a accuses his guardian, (O1. 104,) 364—quarrel with Mecidias, 361—353—begins his career as a statesman, (O1. 106,) 356—a acts as chorages voluntarily, 354—Feb. 350b—1 with Eschines and others ambassador to Philip, Mar. 346b—a ambassador with others to Peloponnese and Ambracia, (O1. 109, 2,) 343—at Charoneia, (7 Metag. 01. 110, 9,) 338—demanded by Alexander, Nov. 335—prosecuted for receiving bribes from Harpalus, fined and withdraws to Trazea and Eginia, summer 234—recalled, after Jun. 235—flies from Athens and is sentenced to death, Sep. 322b—at Calauria, (16 Panae. 01. 114, 3,) 13 Oct. 332b. 


**Demonstrators,—**[B C]—Archon at Athens, (O1. 96, 4) 393a, and (O1. 97, 8) 390a.

a Clinton.

**Demotion,—**[B C]—Archon at Athens, (O1. 77, 8) 470.


**Denaus,—**Marshal Villars defeats Earl of Albemarle at, 24 Jul. 1712.

**Denarius,—**[B C]—first coined at Rome, 269—gold denarius, first, about 295?—half denarius first coined, under Lex Clodia, ? 177?

**Denbigh, in N. Wales,—**castle built, about 1283—Charles I. takes refuge at, Sep. 1645—surrendered to Parliamentary troops after several months' siege, Nov. 1646—dismantled by order of Charles II., after May 1660.

**Denderah, Egypt,—**one of the Zoisides of, removed to Paris, 1821.

**Dendermonde, (Terramondes), in F. Flanders,—**citadel built, 1534—unsuccessfully besieged by Louis XIV., 1667—taken by Marlborough, 1706—falls into hands of the French, 1745.


**Denmark, (Chersonesus Cimmerico),—**[B C]—Cimbri inhabit, and become known to the Romans, about 100—[A D]—overrun by Goths under Odin, about 250—[Danes, Northmen]—Christianity introduced by Anscharius, 826—Gorm, the Old, subdues Jutland, about 863—he unites the country under his rule, before 900—Harold II. Bluetooth, (son,) succeeds, 935—goes to assist Richard, Duke of Normandy, against king of France, 945—makes a descent

Denner, Balthazar, painter,—b. at Hamburg, 1685—d. at Rostock, or Hamburg, 1747 or 1749.

Dennewitz,—the Crown Prince of Sweden defeats Marshals Ney and Oudinot at, 6 Sep. 1813.


Dentatus, L. Sicinius,—[B.C.]—trib. pleb., 454—assassinated, 450.


*Niebuhr.

Dexter, M. Livius,—[B.C.]—Consult with M. Eumilius Paullus, (452, A. u. c. 362.

Dexter, George Frederick, general,—b. at Tarkheim, (Limagne,) 25 Jul. 1755—enters the French army, 1774—deputy to Convention, 1792—secretary to Convention, 1795—serves in Prussian campaign, 1806—General of Brigade, 1813—Officer of Legion of Honour; Marshal of Infantry camp, 3 Apr. 1814—receives Cross of St Louis, 21 Aug. 1814—at Waterloo, 1815—d., about 1820.


Deogiri, (Doulatabad,) [Maharratas]—submits to Ala ud din, 1294—taken by Cadi, 1312—made seat of government by Mohammed Toghlagh, about 1340-50—besieged by Nizam Shahi, King of Ahmednagar, and relieved by Mahmud Begara of Guzerat, (905, A. H.) 1499.


Departments,—division of France into, proposed in Constituent Assembly, 1789—effected, 1790.


Deprés, (Després) Josquin, musical composer,—b. in Hainault, 1450 or 1455—d. at Condé, 1531.

Dertford, in Kent,—Royal dockyard closed, 13 Mar. 1869.


Derdan, François,—b. at Metz, 1588—d. at Agde, 26 Oct. 1644. Architecuture des voutes, 1645.

Derdan in Doghestan, (Albana, Albinian Gates),—occupied by Peter the Great, 1722—restored to Persia, 1733—again seized by Russia, 1795.

Derby, in England,—recovered from the Northmen by Ethelfleda, 917—again taken by

Derby, Henry, Earl of. [Lancaster, Earl of.]

Derby, Robert Ferrers, Earl of,—takes part in the Baron's War, 1261—seizes the castle of Chesterfield, 1625—captured and imprisoned; 1275.


Derby, Thomas Stanley, 2nd Earl of,—succeeds his grandfather in the title, 1504—attends Henry VIII. to France, 1513—one of the peers at the trial of Buckingham, 13 May 1521—b., 23 May 1521.


Derckyllidas. [Derckyllidas.]

Dereycyah. [Wahhabees.]

Derflogger, Georg, Baron von, Field-Marshal,—b. in Brandenburg, Mar. 1606—enters the Swedish army, before 1635—serves under Gustavus Adolphus; contributes to victory of Leipzig, 1642—Major-general in service of the Elector Frederick William, 1654—Lieutenant-general, 1656—Field-marshall, 1670—Baron, 1674—Governor of fortresses in Pomerania, 1677—takes Stralsund, 1678—commands against the Swedes, 1678—b., 4 Feb. 1695.


Derckyllidas,—[B.C.]-excites revolt in Abyssinia and Lampascus, 411—supersedes Thibron in Asin, 399—winters in Bithynia, 399—goes to Lampascus, 398—makes a truce with Pharnabazus, 398—makes a wall in Chersonesus, spring 398—besieges Acragnus 3 months, 398—ordered to invade Caria, 399—meets Pharnabazus and Tissaphernes in vale of Maxander and makes armistice, summer 397—ratifies armistice with Tissaphernes, 396—carries news of battle of Corinth to Agesilaus, and is sent into Asia, 394.

Dermody, Thomas, poet,—b. at Innis, Clare, 1774—goes to Dublin, 1783—b. in London, 15 Jul. 1802.

Dermot, [Dermondo.] Mac Murragh,—becomes King of Leinster, 1140—expelled, unsuccessfully seeks aid from Henry II., 1168—obtains aid from richard de Clare, Jun. 1169—besieges
and takes Wexford, 1710—marries his daughter Eva to Strongbow, 1170—⁦, 1170.

Deroi, Bernard Erasme, general,—⁪. at Manheim, 11 Dec. 1743—Major-general, 1792—commands at Manheim against French, 1794—taken prisoner at Hohenlinoden, 1801—Lieutenant-general, 1804—contributes to delivery of Bavaria, 1804—distinguishes himself at battle of Abensberg, 20 Apr. 1809—General of Infantry, 1811—⁪. of wound received at battle of Pultusk, Aug. 1812.


Derzhavin, (Derzawin), Romanovich, (Romanovicz), poet, statesman,—⁪. at Kazan, 3 Jul. 1743—enters the army, 1760—⁪, 1762—Councillor of State, 1784—Secretary of State, 1791—Minister of Justice, 1802—⁪. in Novgorod, 6 Jul. 1816. *Works, 1810-15.


Desbills, François Joseph Terrasse, poet,—⁪. in Berri, 1711—⁪, 1749—daughter of Guillaume Dostel, 1773—Miscellanea posthuma, 1792.

Desbois. *Chesnaye-Desbois.*


Descamps, Dom, philosopher,—⁪. at Renne, 10 Jun. 1716—enters the Benedictine Order; gc., at convent of Montreuil-Bellay, 19 Apr. 1744. *La Vérité, discovered in MS. at Voutiers, 1865.


Deseriv, (Deservius), Joseph Innocen, Carolina,—⁪. at Neitra, 1702—⁪. at Waixen, (Vesz.), 1765. *De initiis et majoribus Hungarorum commentarius, 1748-58.

Desessarts, Jean Charles, physicien,—⁪. in Champagne, 1729—Dean of the Faculty, Paris, 1756—member of Institute, 1756—⁪. 13 Apr. 1811. *Traité de l'éducation corporelle des enfants en bas age, 1760—Recueil de mémoires, gc., 1811.


Desse, (De Séce), Raimond, (Romain), Cour, advocate,—⁪. at Bordeaux, 26 Sep. 1748—admitted avoué, 1767—assists in defence of Louis XVI, 26 Dec. 1792—arrested, 20


Desfontaines, René Louiche, botanist, —b. in Brittany, end of 1751 or beginning of 1752 —M.D., 1782—member of the Academy, 1783 —Prof. Botany, Jardin des Plantes, 1786—Chevalier of Legion of Honour, 1804—d. at Paris, 16 Nov. 1833. Flora Atlantica, 1798.


Desgenettes, René Nicolas Dufriche, Baron, physician, —b. at Alençon, 23 May 1762—M.D., Montpellier, 1780—physician to army of Italy, 1793—physician-in-chief to army of the East, 1798—to Hospital of Val-de-Grâce, 1802—sent to Spain, 1805—accompanies expedition to Russia, 1812—captured by Russians, 10 Dec. 1812—liberated, 25 Mar. 1813—at Waterloo, 1815—physician of the Invalids, Mar. 1832—b. 3 Feb. 1837.


Desiderius, (Didier,) Lombards, Kingdom of last King of the Lombards, Duke of Istria (?)—proclaimed, 8 Dec, 756 (?)—opposed by Ratchis, 756—associates his son Adalgis in the government, 760—marries his daughter Desiderata to Charles the Great, and Gerberge to Carloman, 770—Desiderata repudiated and returns; quarrel with Pope Adrian I, respecting Ferrara and other towns, 772 —Charles on the request of the Pope invades Italy, summer 773—defeat of Adalgis at Mont-Cenis; blockaded by Charles in Paris, Oct. 773—capituates, May 774—carried with his wife and daughter to France, 774, and b. there.

Desiderius, Pope. [Victor III.]

Design, School of,—founded at Edinburgh, 1760—Central, established in London, beginning 1837—reconstituted as Department of Practical Art, and merged in Department of Science and Art, 1837.

Desjardins, Martin van den Bogaerts, sculptor,—b. at Breda, about 1640—admitted to Academy, Paris, 1671—b. at the Louvre, 1694.


Desmares, (Desmarais,) Jean Scéphain Regnier, Sieur, grammarian,—b. 1632,—d. 1634,—b. Perpetual Secretary of the French Academy, 6 Sep. 1713. *Jul.

Desmaret, Nicolas, statesman,—Intendant of Finances, 1683—Director of Finances, 1702—Controller-general of Finances, 1708-15—b. 1721.


Desmarets, Samuel, (Marcion,) theologian,—b. in Picardy, 9 Aug. 1599—d. at Groningen, 18 May 1673. Jeanne papisse restituée, 1658.


Desmaures, Louis, (Masuris,) poet,—b. at Tournai, about 1523—secretary to Cardinal John of Lorraine, before 1550—b. probably at Strasbourg, about 1580. Œuvres poétiques, 1553—Éuvres poétiques, &c., 1667—Éuvres poétiques, 1653—Éuvres poétiques, 1701—Éuvres poétiques, 1700.

Desmaurais, Camille, revolutionary leader,—b. at Guise, Picardy, 1762,—b. 1660—studies at Coll. of Louis le Grand, 1776—harangues the people at the guillotine of Necker, 12 Jul. 1789—takes part in attack on Bastille, 14 Jul. 1789—takes the title of Procureur-général de la lanterne, and commences his journal Les Révolutions de France et de Brabant, 1789—joins
Desnoyers, journalist
— Liege, Dec. 1682
1546—1745.''

Paris, 1801—
— \( \text{De la Vierge} \) and

Transfiguration, 1814—
Dec.

Desnoyers, journalist—
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1546—1745.''

Paris, 1801—
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Paris, 1801—
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1546—1745.''

Paris, 1801—
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1546—1745.''

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Desnoyers, journalist—
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1546—1745.''

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1546—1745.''

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1546—1745.''

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Paris, 1801—
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Transfiguration, 1814—
Dec.


D'Este. [Este.]


D'Estrees. [Estrees.]

Destutt de Tracy. [Tracy.]


De Thou. [Thou. De.]

Detournen, Jean, (Tornarius), printer, —b. at Lyons, 1504 —establishes printing-press there, about 1540 —Petrarch, 1545 —Dante, 1547 —Vitruvius, 1552 —Proutart, 1559–61.

Detournes, Jean, printer, —b. about 1539 —exiled from Lyons, establishes himself at Geneva, 1555 —member of Council of Two Hundred, 1604 —b., 1615 —Petronius, 1575.

Detroit, U.S., —founded by French settlers from Canada, 1683 —1679 —taken by the English, 1759 —incorporated as a city, 1815 —ceases to be capital of Michigan, 1847.

a Engl. Cyc. 

b MacCulloch.

c Johnston.


Detroy, François, painter, —b. at Toulouse, 1645 —admitted to Academy of Painting, 1674 —b. at Paris, 1730.

Detroy, Jean François, painter, —b. at Paris, 1766 —b. at Rome, 1754.

Dettingen, —defeat of the French under Marshal Noiilly by George II., 26, 27, 13, 17, 1743 —the Bavarians defeated by Prussians at, 26 Jul. 1806.

a English Cyc.

b Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Duffeson.

c Lord Mahon.

Duceaul, Deluge of, mythic, —[BC] —1777, a 1541, b 1548.

c Clinton.

d Eusebius.

e Parian Marbles.

Deusing, Anton, (Deusiusius), physician, —b. in Westphalia, 15 Oct. 1612 —M. D. Leyden, 1627 —1634, b 1635 or 1637 —b. Prof. Medicine, and Rector of the University, Groningen, 29 Jan. 1666 —De vero systemate mundi dissertatio mathematica, 1643 —Synopsis medicina universalia, 1649 —Anatome parvorum naturalium, 1651.

f Brig. Univ.

g Chalmers.

h Blog. Woordenboek.


Deutsch, Nicolas Emmanuel, engraver, —b. at Berne, 1484 —b. there, 1530.

Deutschmann, Johann, theologian, —b. in Germany, 1625 —Prof. Theology, Wittenberg, 1662 —b. there, 12 Aug. 1706 —De libris Scripturae apocryphis, 1682 —Theologia positiva Adami Protolasti, 1709.


a English Cyc.

b Art de Vérifier les Dates.

c Encyc. Mod.

Devaines, Jean, statesman, —b. about 1740
Devaux, Pierre, Baron, general, — b. at Vierzon, 26 Nov. 1762 — enters the army, 1782 — distinguishes himself at battle of Fleurus, 26 Jun. 1794 — contributes to the victory of Convention over the Sections, 5 Oct. 1795 — follows Bonaparte to Egypt, 1798 — wounded at siege of Acre, May 1799 — captures fort St Iago, Jan. 1801 — takes part in expedition to St Domingo, 1802 — General of Brigade, 26 Mar. 1802 — Commander of La Mayenne, 1804 — takes part in German campaign, 1813 — member of Legion of Honour; Chevalier de St Louis, 20 Aug. 1814 — b. at Paris, 1818.

Deventer, in Holland, — besieged by Philip of Burgundy, 1478 — falls to Charles V., 1528 — seat of a bishopric, by Philip II., 1559-91 — betrayed to the Spaniards by Stanley, 29 Jan. 1557 — retaken by Prince Maurice, 1591 — held by Bp of Munster, 1672-74 — unsuccessfully besieged by Russians and Prussians, 1813 — Observatory founded, 1839.

Deventer, Hendrik van, physician, — b. at Deventer, the Hague, 16 Mar. 1651 — b. at Voorburg, after 1730 — 12 Dec. 1724 — Manuale operatim, &c., 1701 — Daguerre de Vroomerouen, 1696.

Devereux. [Essex, Earls of.]


Devi-Cotta, Hindustan, — captured by Clive, 1749 — taken by the French, 1758 — retaken by the British, soon after.


Devonius. [Icanus.]

Devonshire, — inscription in, against the Reformation, Jan. 1549 — suppressed by Lord Russell, Aug. 1549.

Devonshire, Charles Blount, Earl of. [Mountjoy, Lord.]

Devonshire, Edward Courtenay, Earl of, — released from the Tower by Queen Mary, Aug. 1553 — suspected of favouring Wyatt's rebellion, and again imprisoned, 12 Feb. 1554 — his release procured by Philip II. of Spain, Jul. 1554 — b. in Italy, 1556.


Devos, Martin, painter, — b. at Antwerp, about 1534 — admitted to Society of Painters, 1559 — b. there, 1604.


Dewangiri. [Bohotan.]


De Wint. [Wint, Peter de.]

De Winter. [Winter, Jan Willem de.]

De Witt. [Witt, Jan de.]

Dexiractes, — Consul with Volusianus, (1256, A. u. C.) 503.

Dexippus, P. Herennius, rhetorician, historian, — opposes the Goths at Athens, 262 — b., about 280.

Dexiteus, — [B C] — Archon at Athens, (Ol. 98, 4.) 385.

DEYEUX—DIAZ

DEYEUX, Nicolas, chemist, — b. at Paris, about 1753—member of the Institute, soon after 1800?—deprived of his chair at the School of Medicine, Nov. 1822—d. at Passy, 27 Apr. 1837. Précis d'expériences et observations sur les différentes espèces de lait, gc. 1800.


DEYS, Jacques, painter, — b. at Antwerp, 1645—d. there, 1794.

DEYSTER, Luis van, painter, — b. at Bruges, 1656—d. there, 1711.


D'Egle, E. A. (Lorient, 1827—d. 1852).

DIABALL, in Hindostan, — taken from the Mahrattas by Hyder Ali, 1757—retaken by the British and the Mahrattas, 1791.


Dias, (Sun-dial, Horologium,) — b. at Lisbon, 1745—d. 1795. Works, 1799.

Dias Del Bivar. [Cid, The.]


Dictatorship,—b. by America, about 1789-99.


Dickinson, Philomen, general,—b., about 1742—member of first Congress, U.S., 1774—distinguishes himself at battle of Monmouth, 1776—b. at Trenton, 4 Feb. 1809.

Dickson, Adam, agriculturist,—b., 25 Mar. 1776. Treatise on Agriculture, 1762—Treatise on Agriculture of the Ancients, 1788.


Dialectology,—b. at Rome, 501—first plebeian dictator, 356—office abolished, fallen into desuetude, after 202—revived by Sulla, 82—by Julius Caesar, 48—finally abolished by the Consul Antonius, 44—offered to Augustus, and declined, 23.

Dicer, geographer,—b. in Ireland, about 780.


Didius, T.,—b., 1774—prater, defeats and triumphs over the Scordiscians, 100—Consul with Q. Cæcilius Metellus, 98—proconsul in Spain, defeats and triumphs over Celtiberians, 93—falls in Marseis war, 89.


Didymium,—metal, discovered by Mosander, 1829—b., 1841. *Conv.-Lex.*

Didymus, grammarius,—b. about 46. *Clinton.*

Didymus, of Alexandria, theologian, philosopf, grammarius, &c.,—b., 301—d., 396.


Diederichs, Johann Christen Wilhelm,
Diede—dietrich.

translation of Scheele's Treatise on Air and Fire, 1781—Description des gites de minerai, &c., 1786.

Dietterlin, Wendelin, painter, architect, — b. at Strasburg, about 1540—d., 1599. Treatise on Architecture, 1593.

Dietz, (Dies), Heinrich Friedrich von, orientalist,— b. at Bernburg, 2, 22 b Sep. 1751—ambassador extraordinary to the Porte, 1786,— 1784—90— d. at Berlin, 8 Apr. 1817. Uber Inhalt und Vortrag... des koniglichen Buches, 1811—Buch des Kahun, 1811—Wesentliche Be- trachtungen, 1813.

Diog., B. Digob. Univ. a Ersch and Gruber.

Dieu, St Jean de, monastic founder,— b. in Portugal, 1495—founds Hospital of La Charité,Granada; d. 8 Mar. 1550—beautified, by Urban VIII., 1630—canonized, by Alexander VIII., 1690.


'Dieu et mon Droit,'— assumed as motto by Richard I., 1189—99—revived by Edward III., about 1340.

Diez, Johann Andreas, historian,— b. at Leipzig, 1729—Prof. Ancient and Modern Literature, Göttingen, 1764—first librarian to the University, Miitz, 1784— d. there, 14 Sep. 1785. Uebersicht von Velasques 'Origines de la poesie,' 1754.

Differential Calculus,— [Fluxions]— invented by Leibnitz, 1684—systematized by James and John Bernoulli, 1684—90—made known in France by J. L'Hospital, 1696.

Differential Thermometer,— suggested by Sturm, 1672—invented and applied by Leslie, about 1795.

Diffraction, (Deflexion of rays of light),—discovered and described by Grimaldi, before 1665—investigated by Newton, 1674—1704—by Young, 1802—by Fresnel, 1821.


Digby, George and John. [Bristol, Earls of.]


Digest,— [Pandects]— of Justinian, compiled by Tribonian and others, published, 533— MS. of, discovered at Amalphi, (f) 1137—carried from Pisa to Florence, 1411.


Digges, Sir Dudley, statesman,— b., 1583—enters Oxford Univ., 1598—ambassador to Russia, 1618—M.P., 1621—compelled to go to Ireland on king's service, 1622—named one of the Commissioners to conduct impeachment of Buckingham, 3 May 1626—sent to the Tower with Sir John Eliot, 10, 11 May—released a few days later: Master of the Rolls, Apr. 1636— d., 8 Mar. 1639. Defence of Commerce, 1615—Complete ambassador, 1655.


Digges, Thomas, mathematician,— b. in London, 1595. Also sixe scale mathematie, 1573—Arithmetical Military Treatise, 1579—Stratioticus, 1579.


Univers Pittorese.

a Enev. des Gens du Monde.

Dilettanti Society,—established in England, 1760.

Dilherr, Johann Michael, philologist, &c,— b. in Henneberg, 14 Oct. 1604—Prof. Elo- quence, Jena, 1631—Prof. History and Poetry, 1634—Prof. Theology and Philosophy, Nürnberg, 1642— d. at Nürnberg, 8 Apr. 1669. Atrium lingue sanctae, 1660—Apparatus philologicus, 1639.

Dilke, Charles Wentworth, Bart,— b. in London, 18 Feb. 1812—L.L.B. Cambridge, 1834—promotes the first Great Exhibition.
DIGNUS—

1851—visits America as English Commissioner at Industrial Exhibition, N. York, 1853—
one of the Commissioners of Great Exhibition, 1852—Bart., 22 Jan. 1862—M. P. Wallingford, Jul. 1862 to Nov. 1868—b. at St Petersburg, 10 May 1869.


Dillen, Arthur, Count, general,—b. 1670—Brigadier in service of France, 1702—Lieutenant-general, 1706—contributes to victory of Cassiglione, 1706—retires, 1730—b. 5 Feb. 1733.

Dillen, Arthur, Count,—b. in Ireland, 3 Sep. 1750—serves in French army, and distinguishes himself in West Indies, 1777—deputy to States-General, 1789—condemned to death by revolutionary tribunal, 14 Apr. 1793.


Dillen, Theobald, Count,—Maréchal de Camp, 13 Jan. 1753—serves under Rochambeau, 1792—massacred by his soldiers, Apr. 1792.

Dillon, Wentworth. [Roscommon.]

Dimsdale, Thomas, physician,—b. in Essex, 1712 — Counsellor of State, physician to Empress Catherine of Russia, 1768—b. at Hertford, 30 Dec. 1800. Tracts on inoculation, 1781.

Dimant, in Belgium,—belongs to bishops of Liège, 559—comes into possession of Charles the Bold, 870—taken, pillaged, and burnt by Philip the Good, Aug. 1466—taken and pillaged by the French, 1554—by Marshal de Créqui, 29 May 1675—the fortress destroyed by the French, 1690—restored to Bp. of Liège by Treaty of Ryswick, 1697—taken by the French, 27 May 1794—occupied by the allies, 1813.


Diniz da Cruz, Antonio, poet,—b. at Castello de Vide, 1730—b. Chancellor of Supreme Court, Rio Janeiro, 1798.

Dinner, Conrad, philologist,—b. in Friesland, 1540—b. about 1600. Epitethorum Graecorum farrago loquentissima, 1589.

Dinophilos, —Archon at Athens, 49.


Dio,—Consul with Tiberianus, (1044, A. U. C.) 291.

Dioeces,—[B C]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 92, 4, 409).

Diocles, legislator,—[B C]—proposes the death of Nikias and Demosthenes, 417—gives laws to Syracuse, 412—commands against Hannibal at Himera, 409—banished, 408.

Diocles Carystius, physician,—[B C]—fl., about 325.

Diocletian, Era of, (Era of the Martyrs)—commences, 20 Aug. 284.


Diodorus, jurist,—commissioner in compilation of Theodosian Code, 435.

Diodorus, Peripatetic philosopher,—[B C]—fl. 411.

Diodorus Siculus, historian,—[B C]—in Egypt, (Ol. 190,) 20—writes his History, about 8.

Diogenes, Cynic philosopher,—[B C]—b. about 412—b. at Corinth, May or Jun. 323.

Diogenes Apolloniates, natural philosopher,—[B C]—fl. after 463.

Diogenes Babyloniensis, Stoic philosopher,—[B C]—ambassador from Athens to Rome with Carneades and Critolaos, 155—b., before 151.


Diogenianus, of Heraclia, grammarian, &c.,—fl., about 125.

Diognetos,—[B C]—1. Archon at Athens, (Ol. 72, 1,) 492. 2. Archon at Athens, (Ol. 129, 1,) 264.

Diomedon,—[B C]—commands in Ionis, &c., 412—opposes the 400, and recalls Alkibiades, 411—one of the ten generals, 407— at Arginhusa, 406—condemned to death, 406.

Dion, Tyrant of Syracuse,—[B C]—b. about 458—becomes acquainted with I'ato, about 387—banished from Syracuse, 367—leaves Zakynthus, after eclipse, 9 Aug. 357 b.—reaches
Sicily, Sep. 357—despot of Syracuse, 356—killed, before midsummer 353. [Dionysius, the Elder and the Younger.]

A Grote.


Dion (Pausanias), Chrysostomus Cocceianus, rhetorician and sophist,—b., about 50—withdraws from Rome, 90—returns to Rome, about 97—returns to Prusa, about 100—d. at Rome, about 117.


Dionisi, Filippo Lorenzo, antiquary,—b. at Rome, 1711—d. 11 Mar. 1789. Sacrarum Vaticanae basilicae cryptarum monumenta, 1773.

Dionisi, Giovanni Giacomo, antiquary, philologist,—b. at Verona, 1724—d. there, 14 Apr. 1808. Della zecca di Verona, 8vo, 1773, 1785—Dei santi Veronesi, 1786—Preparazione storica e critica alla nuova edizione di Danti Alighieri, 1806.


Dionysius I. (the Elder), Tyrant of Syracuse,—[B C]—b., about 471—d. about 461—attacks the restoration of Hermocrates, 407—serves against Hannibal, 406—accuses the generals, and is named one of their successors; becomes tyrant, Dec. 406—Stratégus autocrator, spring 405—defeated by Himilco at Gela, makes peace, 405—puts down KHALIDIAN cities, 403—unsuccessful war against Carthage, 397-6-5—defeats Mago at Abacenna, 393—treaty with Carthage, 392—war with Italian cities, 390-387—all of Sparta, 387-367—[Korkyra, Thebes]—insufficient war and peace with Carthage, 385—war renewed, 386—gains prize for tragedy at the LONDA, (Renémpio Hectoria) Feb. 367—d., Feb. 367.—a Clinton. B Grote.


Dionysius, of Colophon, painter,—[B C]—fl., about 450.

Dionysius, Euphenian philosopher,—[B C]—after Polyaenus, and is succeeded by Basiliades, about 200.

Dionysius, of Halicarnassus, historian,—[B C]—b., between 78 and 54—goes to Italy, about (Ol. 187, 2) 29—completes his History, after 7. B. B. Dodwell. B Clinton.

Dionysius, of Byzantium, poet,—fl., before 197.

Dionysius, of Herculea, (Metathemenus), philosopher,—[B C]—fl., after 263.

Dionysius Periegetas, geographer,—[B C]—fl., after 1. A. Clinton.

Dionysius Periegetes, poet, geographer,—fl., about 280-300.—a Clinton.

Dionysius Thrax, grammairian,—[B C]—teaches at Rome, about 84.


Dionysius, bp of Rome, succeeds Sixtus II., 259—d., 269.

Dionysius,—Consul with Florentius, (1182, A. v. C.) 429.

Diopæthes,—[B C]—leads Athenian envoys to Thracian Chersonesus, about 344—Athenian general at Hellespont, 342-341—accused for his proceedings against Philip and defended by Demosthenes, 341.

Diophantes, orator,—[B C]—fl., about 372.

Diophantos, of Alexandria, algebraist,—fl., about 365—after 600.—a Abulfar, Colebrooke. B De Morgan.

Dioscorides Pedacinus, (Pedanios), writer on materia medicia,—fl., before 260.

Dioscorus,—Consul with Eutaxius, (1185, A. v. C.) 442.


Dioscurias,—[B C]—colony from Miletus, about 750.

Diotimos,—[B C]—1. Archon at Athens, (Ol. 88, 1) 428. 2. Archon, (Ol. 106, 3) 354.

Diphilus, of Sinope, comic poet,—[B C]—(New Comedy)—fl., about 340.

Diphilus,—[B C]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 84, 3) 442.

Diplomatic Service, in England,—salaries and allowances provided for, by Civil List Act, 2 and 3 Wm. IV. c. 116, 1832—provisions repealed, salaries and pensions to be paid out of money annually voted by parliament, by Act 32 and 33 Vic. c. 43, 2 Aug. 1869—Select Committee on, appointed, Feb. 1871—first report, 18 May 1871.

Diplomatie, —science of, originated by Papbroek, about 1675—reduced to scientific form, by Mabillon, (De l'Ecole Diplomatique,) 1681—
DIPENOS—DITMARSH.

further developed by Benedictine fathers, Tous-
saint and Tassin, (Nouveau Traité de Diplomati-
tique,) 1750-60.

Dipenos and Skylis, sculptors, — [B.C.]—
(mythic?)—[b., before 550 a.—in Peloponnesus,
(Or. 60.) 580-576. b Pliny. b Müller.

Dippel, Johann Conrad, theologian, chemist,
—b. at Frankenstein, 1673—goes to Berlin,
1706—M. D. Leyden, 1711—b. at Wittgenstein,

Dipping Needle,—invented by Robert Nor-
man, 1576.

Diratzou-Baghdassar, Armenian historian,
—b. about 1719.

Directions for Public Worship,—prepared
by Westminster Assembly of Divines, 1643—
substituted for the Liturgy, by parliament, Jan.
1645.

Directory, French,—established by decree of
—abolished by Napoleon, (18-19 Brumaire),
9-10 Nov. 1799.

Discipline, Book of,—First, compiled by
General Assembly of Church of Scotland, 1560
—Second, Apr. 1581.

Disney, John, theologian, &c.,—b. at Lin-
coln, 1577—takes priest’s orders, 1719—b.
vicear of St Mary’s, Nottingham, 1730.

Dispensation, Papal,—prohibited in England,
and to power, granted, to the two arch-
bishops, by Act 26 Hen. VIII. c. 21, 1534.

Dispensing Power, in England,—abolished
by Bill of Rights, 1689.

Dispersion of Mankind. [Babel.]

Disraeli, (D’Israels,) Isaac, miscellaneous
writer,—b. at Enfield, May 1766—D.C.L. Ox-
ford, 1831—b. at Braendham House, 19 Jan.
1848. Curiosities of Literature, 1791-3—Mis-
cellanies of Literature, 1812-22—Life and
Reign of Charles I., 1828-31—Amunities of
Literature, 1841—Genius of Judaism, 1833.

Dissection, (Anatomical,) —[B.C.]—practised
by Democritus of Abdera, about 400—by
Erasistratus and Herophilus at Alexandria,
about 380-260—[AD.]—of human subjects
publicly practised by Mondino at Bologna,
1315—authorized in school of Montpellier by
royal ordinance, May 1315—practised of, re-
vived by Leonardo da Vinci, 1459—by Ves-
alius, about 1550.

Disen, Georg Ludolf, philologist,—b. near
Göttingen, 17 Dec. 1784—enters the Univ.,
1804—founds Philological Society there, 1811
—Prof. Classical Philology, Marburg, 1812—
Prof. Classical Literature, Göttingen, 1813—
—b. Sep. 1837. De Temporibus et Mosis Verbi
Græci, 1809—edition of Pindar, 1830—of To-
libus, 1835—of Demosthenes, (De Corone,) 1837.

Dissenters, in England,—the Savoy Confer-
ence, 1661—excluded from municipal offices
by Corporation Act, 18 Car. II. st. 2, c. 1,
1661—become a distinct body after ejection
from the Church of England under Act of Uni-
formity, 14 Car. II. c. 4, 1662—asssemblies
of prohibited by Conventicle Act, 16 Car. II.
C. 4, 1664—of the Five-mile Act, 17 Car. II. c.
2, 1665 —Comprehension of, unsuccessfully
attempted, 1668—second Conventicle Act, 22
Car. II. c. 1, 1670—Declaration of Indulgence
by Charles II., 15 Mar. 1672—withdrawn,
on complaint of parliament, 8 May 1673—ex-
cluded from government offices by the Test
Act, 25 Car. II. c. 2, 1673—royal proclama-
tions for enforcing laws against, early 1675—
towards show to, by James II., 1686—Declara-
tions for liberty of conscience published by
James II., Feb. and Apr. 1687—and again,
25 Apr. 1688—Seven Bishops,—Bill for re-
peal of Corporation Act defeated by proration
of parliament, 10 Jan. 1681—exempted from
certain penalties by Toleration Act, 1 Wm
and Mar. 1689—motions for relief of,
angered by House of Commons, 28 Mar.
1787; and 8 May 1789—the Corporation and
Test Acts repealed by Act 9 Geo. IV. c. 17, 9
May 1828—chapels exempted from church and
poor rates by Act 3 and Wm IV. c. 30, 24
Jul. 1833—authorized to solemnize marriages
by Act 6 and Wm IV. c. 86, 17 Aug. 1836
—titles to trust property for purposes of wor-
ship simplified by Act 13 and 14 Vic. c. 28, 15
Jul. 1850.

Disidens, in Poland,—appear during reign
of Sigismund Augustus, 1538-72—freedom of
worship secured to, by the ‘Pacta Conventa’ of
Henry of Valois, 10 Sep. 1573—unsuccessfully
oppose his coronation, 24 Feb. 1574—perse-
cution of, 1717-18 and 1733—intervention in
favour of, by Empress of Russia and the King
of Prussia, Sep. 1764—unsuccessful appeal of
England, Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, and Rus-
sia, to the Diet of 1766—form a Confederation,
1767—which is dissolved by the Diet, Mar.
1768—Confederation of Bar and other associ-
atations formed, 1768—take the name of crusaders
and occasion great disorders, 1770—intervention
of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, and the first
Partition of Poland, 1772—partly restored to
their rights, 1775.

Dissolution of Monasteries. [Monasteries.]

District Parishes,—constituted under Acts
58 Geo. III. c. 48, 30 May 1818; 39 Geo.
c. 134, 12 Jul. 1819; 1 and 2 Wm IV. c. 38,
s. 28, 15 Oct. 1831; 1 and 2 Vic. c. 107, s.
10, 15, 18, 1835; 6 and 7 Vic. c. 97, 28 Jul.
1843; 7 and 8 Vic. c. 94, 9 Aug. 1844; 13
and 14 Vic. c. 94, 27, 14 Aug. 1850; 19 and
20 Vic. c. 104, 29 Jul. 1856—further regulated
by Acts 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 72, 1827; 7 Wm
IV and 1 Vic. c. 68, ss. 2 and 3, 15 Jul. 1837;
8 and 9 Vic. c. 70, 31 Jul. 1845; 9 and 10
Vic. c. 68, 26 Aug. 1846; 11 and 12 Vic. c.
37, 31 Aug. 1848; 14 and 15 Vic. c. 97, 7
Aug. 1851—annexation of titles to, facilitated

Ditmar, (Dithmar, Dithmarus,) Bp of Me-
rsburg, chronicle,—b. 25 Jul.* 978, 9
976—Bp of Merseburg, Apr. 1099—a—b. 2,
Dec. 1103.

biog. Univ.

Chalmers. c Erasm. and Gruber.

Ditmar, Theodor Jacob, historian,—b. at
Berlin, 1734—d. there, 7 Jul. 1791. De
methodo quo Historia universalis dueri quern,
1779—Geschichte der Israeliten, 1788.

Ditmarsh, (Dithmarsh,) Holstein,—seized
by Waldemar II. of Denmark, 1203—given
up as part of his ransom, 1225—reconquered by him, 1226—lost again, 1227—united to Holstein Proper, 1439—unsuccessfully invaded by John I. of Denmark, 1500.

Ditmer, (Ditmar), Jan, engraver, — b. in the Netherlands, about 1538—d. at Antwerp, 1603. 


Ditton, Humphrey, mathematician, — b. at Salisbury, 29 May 1675—d. Mathematical Master of Christ's Hospital, 15 Oct. 1715. 


Diu, in Hindustan, — its temple destroyed and pillaged by Mahmud of Ghizni, 1025— the Portuguese defeated, and afterwards defeat combined fleet of Maimulkes and Guzurat near, (913, A. H.) 1508—taken possession of by Portuguese, 1515—Portuguese obtain permission to build a factory, on aiding Bahadur nasy, 1525—fortified, 1536—pillaged by the Arabs of Muscat, 1670.

Diviæus, (Fon Diven,) Pieter, antiquary, — b. at Louvain, 1536—investigates charters and privileges of Louvain, 1575-82—d. at Mechlin, 1591, &c. 1581, &c. 

De antiquitatis Galliciae Belgicæ, 1566—Rerum Brabantiarum lib. XIX., 1610. 

Digovits, on Public Stocks, in Great Britain, — payment of, facilitated and regulated by Act 32 and 33 Vic. c. 104, 11 Aug. 1869—amended and extended to Ireland by Act 33 and 34 Vic. c. 47, 1 Aug. 1870.

Divine Right of Kings, — maintained in the Book of Canons of the Convocation, 1604.

Diving Armour, — devised by Klingert, 1798—by Tonk, 1834.

Diving Bell, — experiment with, before Charles V., at Toledo, before 1558—improved by Halley, about 1715, &c. 1717—by Trivedal, 1732—by Spalding, 1775—by Smeaton, and applied to engineering operations, 1779 and 1788—used to examine the 'Royal George,' May 1817—improved by Jones, 1838. 

Deene Brit. 

Engl. Cyc.

Divino, El. (Morales, Louis de.)

Divo, (Divoa, Androz, translator, — b. at Capo d'Istria, about 1500. Latin translations of Homer, 1537—Aristophanes, 1538—and Theoritius, 1539. 


Dixmier, Nicolas Bricaire de la, misselancous writer, — b. in Champagne, about 1731—d. at Paris, 26 Nov. 1791. Contes philosophiques et moraux, 1769—L'Espagne littéraire, 1774— Eloge analytique et historique de Michel de Montaigne, &c., 1780.

Dizer, St, in France, — taken by Charles V., 1544—Marshal Victor defeated by allies at, Jan. 1814—Napoleon repulses the allies, 27 Jan. 1814.


Djuzak. (Bokhara.)

Dlugosz, John, historian, — b. in Poland, 1415—tutor to the sons of Casimir IV., about 1451—d. at Cracow, May 1480. Historia Poloniae, 1471-72. 

Dmitri. (Demetrius.)

Dmitri. (Demetrius,) Abp of Rostoff, — b. 1651—d. 18 Oct. 1709—canonized, 1732. 

Lives of Saints honored by the Greco-Russian Church, 1689-1705—Inquiries concerning the heresy of Naakolinski of Brunislik, 1745.

Dmitriev, Ivan Ivanovich, poet, — b. in Russia, 1765—d. 15 Oct. 1837. 

Dmochowski, Francis Xavier, poet, translator, — b. in Poland, 1762—enters congregation of Friars, 1779—member of Supreme Council, takes part in Polish insurrection, 1794—d. at Warsaw, 20 Jun. 1808. Translation of Homer's Iliad, 1800—of Homer's Odyssey, 1806—of Epistles of Horace, 1802—of Virgil's 

Enéd., 1809—of Milton's Paradise Lost, 1803.

Dob, in Hindustan, (between Ganges and Jumna,) — southern part acquired by the English from king of Oude, 1801—northern part ceded to them by Dowlat Raja Scindia, 1803.


würdige Eigenschaften des Platins, &c., 1824. 

Dobner, Johannes, (Felix Job,) historian, — b. at Prague, 1719—d. there, 24 May 1790. 

Wenceslaus Hrycek annales Bohemorum, &c., 1782—Monumenta historiae Bohemiae, &c., 1764-86—Examen criticum ... originem Czechorum a Zachis Asiae pettiam, &c., 1770. 

Döbrentei, Gabor, (Gabriely,) poet, antiquary, — b. in Hungary, 1716—tutor to Count Louis Gyulay, Transylvania, 1867—settles at Pesth, 1826—Secretary of Hungarian Academy, 1811—37—d. 27 Mar. 1851. 

Dobrichofer, Martin, Jesuit missionary, — b. at Gratz, Styria, 1717—enters Order of Jesuits, 1736—sent to Paraguay, 1739-67—d. at Vienna, 17 Jul. 1791. Historia de Abiponibus, &c., 1784. 

Dobro, in the Ukraine, —defeat of the Swedes under Rosen, by Prince Galitzin, 20 Aug. 1708.
DOBROWSKI—DOES.


Dobrudscha, The, in Turkey,—occupied by the Russians, Apr. 1854.

Dobson, William, painter,—b. in London, 1610—d. there, 1646 or 1647.


Dockyard. [Chatham, Portsmouth, Suffolk, &c.]

Doctor—title of, in use, about 1140—b. in England, about 1207.—Spelman.

Doctors' Commons, London,—founded by Harvey, (Hervie,) about 1572—b. the College incorporated, 1768—the building taken down, Apr. 1867.

Doctrinaire,—term first used as political designation in France, 1815.

Dodart, Denis, physician,—b. at Paris, 1634—admitted to Academy of Sciences, 1673—d. 5 Nov. 1707. Statae medicina Galilaei, 1725.


Dodd, Robert, engineer,—b. at Cheltenham, about 1735—d. 11 Apr. 1822.


Dodo, (Didus,)—seen in the Mauritius by the Portuguese, 1499—seen by the Dutch, 1598—figured by De Bry, 1601—b. by Clusius, 1605—&c. by Bontius, 1638—bones of, discovered in the Mauritius, by Clark, 1865.

Dodoens, Rambert, (Dodoenius,) physician, botanist,—b. at Malines, 20 Jun. 1518, 1517—b. licentiates in medicine, Louvain, 1535—first physician to Emperor Maximilian II., 1574—to Rudolph II., 1576—Prof. Medicine, Leyden, 1582—d. there, 10 Mar. 1585. Stirpium historia, 1553-83—Floruum, leguminum, &c., historia, 1561—Medicinalium observationes ex-emplaria rara, 1581.

Does, van der. [Dousa.]

Does, Jacopo van der, painter,—b. at Amsterdam, 4 Mar. 1623—d. there, 17 Nov. 1673.

Does, Simon van der, painter,—b. at Amster-
Doge—DoLE.

435
dam, 1653—b. at the Hague, a Antwerp, b 1717.  
a Ezech and Gruyer. b Blog. Woordenboek.  
Doge, of Venice, first created, 697 — of Genoa, 23 Sep. 1329 — office limited to 2 years, at Genoa, 1528 — abolished by Napoleon, 1797.  
Doggerbank, The — decisive action between English and Dutch fleets near, 1781.  
Dogget, Thomas, actor — comes into notice, about 1692 — institutes the rowing-match on the Thames, for Coat and Badge, 1715—b. in Kent, 22 Sep. 1721. Country Wake, 1696.  
Dogiel, Matthew, historian, — b., 1764? Codex diplomaticus regni Poloniae, &c., 1753-64.  
Dolciani, Giovanni Niccolò, (Dolcasus,) historian, — b., soon after 1600. Origine ed antichità della città di Belluno, 1588 — Istoria Venetiana, 1598 — Cose maravigliose della città di Venezia, 1603.  

Dolce, Luigi, miscellaneous writer, — b. at Venice, 1508—b. there, 1566 and 1569. Tragedies, 1560 — Comedies, 1560 — Dialogo della pittura, 1557.  
Dolci, Agnese, painter, — b., about 1690.  
Dolci, Sebastiano, miscellaneous writer, — b. at Ragusa, 1699—b., about 1770. Maximus Hieronymi vitae suas scriptor, 1750 — De Ilyrica lingua vetustate, 1754.  
Dolcino, (Dolicinus,) Fra of Novara, — succeeds Sagareolo as head of the Apostolic Brehren, 1300 — tortured and burnt, with Margarita, at Vercelli, 1307.  
Dôle, in France, (Dole Sequanorum et Diadittium,) erected into a commune, 1724 — unsuccessfully attacked by Duke of Bourbon, 1435 — taken and burnt by Louis XI., 1479 — parliament transferred to Salins, 1480 — fortifications strengthened by Charles V., 1530 — unsuccessfully besieged by Conde, May to 15 Aug. 1656 — taken by Louis XIV., 10—14 Feb. 1663 — restored to Spain, by Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 2 May 1668 — taken again by Louis,

a Bouillet.

Dolendo, Bartholomeus, engraver, —b. at Leyden, 1566, a about 1560.

b Biogr. Woordenboek and Nagler.

Dolendo, Zacharias, engraver, —b. at Haerlem, 1561. a Biogr. Univ.
b Nagler.


Dolgorouki, George, general, —commands against Poles, in Lithuania, takes Wilna, 1794—commissioner of army in Finland, 1795—commands at Corfu, 1804—envoy to Vienna, 1806 ambassador to king of Holland, 1807—settles in France, 1815—b. at Courbevoie, 27 Jun. 1829.

Dolgorouki, Ivan, Prince,—procures the marriage of his sister Catherine to Peter the Great, 30 Nov. 1729—promotes elevation of Anne to the throne, 1736—banished to Siberia, through Biren's influence, put to death, 1737.

Dolgorouki, James Fedorovitch, —b., 1639—sent ambassador to Louis XIV., and to Madrid, 1687—captured by Swedes at first battle of Narva, 1700—liberated, 1710—b. at St Petersburg, 24 Jun. 1720.


Dolgorouki, Michael Petrovitch, general,—serves in campaign against France, 1805—serves in campaign of Moldavia, 1806—Major-general, serves in Finland, 1808—Lieutenant-general, killed by cannon-shot, 15 Oct. 1808.


Dolivar, Juan, engraver, —b. at Saragossa, 1641—b. at Paris, 1701.


Dollond, John, optician,—b. in London, 10 Jun. 1706—invents the achromatic object-glass and obtains Copley medal of Royal Society, 1758—F.R.S., optician to the king, 1761—b. in London, 30 Sep. 1761.

Dollond, Peter, optician,—b., 1730—b. at Kensington, 2 Jul. 1820.

Dolomieu, Déodat Gin Sylvain Tancrède de Gralet de, geologist, mineralogist,—b. at Dolomieu, (Dauphiny), 24 Jun. 1759—correspondent of Academy of Sciences, before 1778—visits Portugal, 1777—Sicily, 1781—the Pyrenees, 1782—Prof. at School of Mines, member of Institute, 1796—accompanies expedition to Egypt, 1798—imprisoned in Naples, 1799 to Mar. 1801—Prof. Mineralogy, Museum of Natural History, 6 Jan. 1799—b. at Châteauneuf, 26 Nov. 1801. Philosophie minéralogique, 1802—Voyage aux îles de Lipari, &c., 1785; sur le tremblement de terre de la Calabre, 1784—sur les îles Ponces et les produits volcaniques de l'Etne, 1788.


Domaïry, (Demri), Kemal Eddin Ablulaba Mohammed, naturalist, jurist,—b., (803, A. D.) 1405.


Dombey, Joseph, botanist,—b. at Mâcon, Feb. 1742—goes to Paris, 1772—visits South America, 1778–85—b. in prisons of Montserratt, 1793—b., 1795.

b Biogr. Univ.
e Erseh and Gruber.

Dombrowski, Jan Henryk, general,—b. in Cracow, 19 Aug. 1815—serves in army of Saxony, 1770–91—distinguishes himself at defence of Warsaw, 1794—leads expedition.
Domenichino—Dominici.

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Domenichino, (Domenico Zampieri) painter—architect, —b. at Bologna, 21 Oct. 1581, a 1582 b—goes to Rome, about 1600—s. at Bologna, 1610 a—again at Rome, 1621—architect of the Vatican, 1621—goes to Naples, spring 1626 a—d. at Naples, 15 Apr. 1641. 

Communion of St Jerome, the Vatican, about 1614—Martyrdom of St Agnes, Rome, about 1622—Madonna del Rosario, Bologna, about 1624. a Nov. Biog. Gen. b Nagler.

Domenico, of Pistoia, and Pietro, of Pisto, painters, —fl. at Florence, 1726-83. La leggenda della mirabile vergine beata Caterina di Siena, Sc., 1477.

Domenico, Alexis, painter, engraver,—b., about 1547—d. at Toledo, 1625.

Domenico degli Canei, (dos Canee), (Compongi), engraver of gems,—b. at Milan, about 1400—d. about 1490.

Domenico del Barbieri, (D. Fiorentino), painter, sculptor, engraver,—b. at Florence, about 1506.


c Ence, Mod. d Eng. Cyc. e Allison.

Dominic, St, founder of Dominican Order,—b. at Calabria, Old Castile, 1170—canon of Osma, 1193—priest and archdeacon, 1198—preaches in Liéegeneoc; instigates the crusade against the Albigenses, 1208—founds Dominican Order at Toulouse, 1215—Master of the sacred palace, about 1216—d. at Bologna, 6 Aug. 1221—canonized, by Gregory IX., 3 Jul. 1234.

Dominica, island of the West Indies,—discovered by Columbus, 3 Nov. 1492—Lord Wiloughby named Governor, by Charles II. 1673 a—declared neutral by Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748—taken from the French by the English, 6 Jun. 1761—their claim recognized by Treaty of Paris, 1763—taken by the French, Sep. 1778—Roosevelt, the capital, burnt by the French, 1781—restored to England, 1783—unsuccessfully attacked by the French, 22-27 Feb. 1805 a—devastated by hurricane, 9 Sep. 1806. a Bayley.

Dominican Order, Black Friars, Preaching Friars, Jacobins,—founded by St Dominic, 1215—approved by Honorius III. 1216—introduced in France, 1218—establish themselves at Oxford, 1221—obtain direction of University of Paris, 1229-31—become the most zealous agents of the Inquisition, 1233.

Dominican Republic. [Domingo, St.]

DOMINIS—DONATISTS.

Domitius, Marco Antonio de, theologian, natural philosopher,—b. at Arba, in Dalmatia, 1566, a 1561—enters Order of Jesuits, about 1580—secularized and is made bp of Segni, about 1600—Abp of Spalatro, 1602—resigns his See, 1615—visits England, 1616—Master of the Savoy, 26 Mar. 1618—Dean of Windsor, 13 May 1618—expelled by James I, early in 1622—d. in prison, at Rome, Sep. 1624, a 1625. De republica ecclesiastica, 1617—censured by the Sorbonne, 15 Dec. 1618—De radix visus et lucis in vitris perspectivis et vitre, 1611.


Domitius, Ch. and L. [Ahenobarbus, Calvins.]


Dommerich, Johann Christoph, theologian, ge.,—b. at Buckeburg, 1723—studies at Halle, 1740—Prof. Philosophy, Helmstadt, 1759—d. there, 28 May 1767. De scholis veterum, ge., 1749—Meditationes philosophicae et theologicae, 1744.

Domna Julia, Roman Empress,—marries Sept. Severus, about 175—starves herself, 217.

Domniz (Doniz). Writes his Vita Comitissae Mathildis, about 1100.

Donatus (Tahon). X., Pop., — succeeds Adoaldus. Nov. 676—puts an end to the schism of Ravensen, 677—d. 11 Apr. 678.

Donnus (Donus) II., Pope,— succeeds on expulsion of Boniface VII., 974—d. 974 or 975.


Donald. [Scotland, Kingdom of.]

Donald VII. [Duncan.]

Donald (VIII). Ban, King of Scotland,—escapes to the Hebrides on the murder of Duncan his father, 1039—succeeds his brother Malcolm Can-mohr, Nov. 1093—expels foreigners, 1093—deprived by Duncan, 1094—restored, shares the throne with Edmund, 1095—again expels foreigners, and is imprisoned and blinded by his nephew Edgar Atheling, 1098—d. in prison, 1098.


Donati, Alessandro, Jesuit,—b. at Siena, 1554—d. at Rome, 23 Apr. 1640. Roma vetus ac recent, ge., 1639—Constantinus Romae liberator, 1640.

Donati, Corso de',—contributes to victory over the Aretins, at Campaldino, 1289—heads party of the Nerl against the Cerchi, at Florence, 1300—arrested, and kills himself, 1308.

Donati, Vitaliano, naturalist,—b. at Padua, 1713.—d. at Bassora, 1758. Della Storia Naturale Marina dell'Adriatica, 1750.

a Biog. Univ. b Chalmers.


Donatists, Sect of,—arise in Africa, in opposition to Cecilianus, Bp of Carthage, about 311—Donatus accuses Cecilianus, who is excommunicated by Synod of Carthage, 313—the case remitted to Rome by the procunual, 15 Apr. 313—Melechides, Bp of Rome, decides, in favour of Cecilianus, Oct. 313—condemned by Council of Arles, Aug. 314—Donatus becomes head of the party, on death of Majorinus, 315—appeal to the Emperor Constantine, 316—condemned by him, Oct. 316—imperial laws passed against, 316—the Circumcelliones take up arms, 317, a 318—about 319 b—petition the Emperor, 321—Descript of toleration by Constantine, 321—Constantius sends Ursacius and Leonitus to win them over, 347—failure of attempt by Paul and Macarius to win over, 347—revolt of Circumcelliones, and persecution, 347—condemned by Constans, 348—petition Julian and are reinstated in their churches, 362—edicts against, by Valentine 1, 373—by Gratian, 377—division among, on death of Pulciennius, 392—Augustine begins to write against, 393—invited to a discussion, by Council of Carthage, Apr. 403—penal laws against, demanded by Council of Carthage, Jun. 404—true laws against, Aug. 405, 408, and 410—conferences of, with Catholics, at Carthage, under presidency of Maredinus, 1,
DONATO—DONELSON.


Donato, Leonardo, Doge of Venice,—ambassador to Rome, 1605—elected on death of Grimani, 10 Jan. 1606—excommunicated, with the senate, by Pope Paul V., 17 Apr. 1606—Paul Sarpi writes in defence of the republic, 1606—effects accommodation with the pope, 21 Apr. 1607—d. 1612.

Donato, Nicolo, Doge of Venice,—March to Apr. 1618.


Donatus, Bp of Carthage, 316—s. in exile, 335.


Donatus, Junius,—Consult with P. Cornelius Secundus, (1013, A. U. C.) 260.

Donauwerth, Bavaria,—belongs to the Hohenstaufen family, 1191—seat of the dukes of Upper Bavaria, about 1250—Duke Louis the Strong has his wife, Mary of Brabant, beheaded at, 18 Jan. 1256—free imperial city, by Albert I., 1306—put to ban of the empire, and seized by Duke Maximilian, 1506, a 1569 b restored to privileges of imperial city, 1610—stormed by Gustavus Adolphus, 1632—conquered by King Ferdinand, 1634—besieged by Prince Louis of Baden and the Duke of Marlborough, Jul. 1704—free city again, by Joseph I., 9 Jun. 1705—given to Bavaria by the Peace of Baden, 1714—Scuit defeats Mack near, 6 Oct. 1805. a Conv. Lex. b Ersch and Gruber.

Donati, (Donatus or De Donatis,) Jacopo, physicain, &c.—b. at Padua, about 1300—d. after 1355, a about 1370. b Promptuariurn medicin., &c., 1481. a B. Univ.


Donati, B. of Padua, Giovanni, mathematician, physiciain,—b. at Chioggia, 1318—Prof. Astronomy, Padua, 1532—reader in Medicine, Florence, 1538—returns to Padua, 1370—b. at Genoa, 1350. a Feb. 1389. b Planetarium, written, 1364. a B. Univ. b Nov. B. Gen.

Donatini, Guglielmo, historian,—b. 1600—enters Order of Jesuits, 1627—d. after 1675. a De rebus in Gallia gestis ab Alexandre Parvo, n. 1673.

Donato, Hugues, (Donelius,) jurist,—b. at Châlons-sur-Saône, 23 Dec. 1527—LL.D. Bourges, 1531—teaches Law there, 1531-72—Prof. Law, Leyden, 1575—d. at Altorf, 4 May 1591. a Sourciati de Jure Civile, 1596.


Dongola, in Africa,—unsuccessfully attacked by Mohammedans, (31, A. U. 651) s.—seat of a kingdom, about 693-1290 a—conquered and destroyed by army of Sultan Bibars, (674,) 1275—visited by Ibn Batuta, about 1340?—by Makrizi, between 1400-40 —by Poneert, 1698—ravaged and subjugated by the Shergia Arabs, between 1700 and 1800—the Mamukal settle in, 1812—made a dependency of Egypt by Ibrahim Pasha, 1820. a Ritter.

Doni, Antonio Francesco, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Florence, about 1574—d. 1609—quis Flores, 1594—d. at Monselice, near Padua, Sep. 1574. a Dioc. Veneta, 1551-2. b Mondi celesti, terrestri, et infernali, &c., 1552. a I marmi, 1552. b La Libraria, 1550. c La seconda Libraria, 1551.

Doni, Giovanni Battista, antiquary, musician,—b. at Florence, 1593—studies at Bourges, 1613-18—LL.D. Pisa, 1618—visits Paris, 1621-2—Secretary of the Sacred College, about 1624—Prof. Eloquence at Florence, 1640—member of Academy of Florence; b. at Florence, 1646, a 1647. b De præstantia musica veteris, 1647—Lira barberina, 1763—Inscriptiones antiques, 1731.

Donizetti, Gaetano, musician, composer,—b. at Bergamo, 23 Sep. 1795, a 1799 b—Prof. Counterpoint, Royal College of Music, Naples, 1835—Chapel-master, composer to Imperial Court, Vienna, 1842—d. at Bergamo, 8 Apr. 1845. a Anna Bolena, 1830, a 1831 b—Lucia de Lammermoor, 1835—Linda di Camonii, 1842. a Don Pasquale, 1843. a Engl. Cyc. b Conv. Lex.


Dornou, Chalmers. a Walton.

Donnellan, Lectureship,—in Dublin Univ., instituted under will of Anna Donnellan, 1794.

DONNINI—DORCHESTER.

Donnini, Girolamo, painter,—b. at Correggio, 1681—d. at Bologna, 1743.


Donoso Cortés, Juan Francesco Maria de la Salud, Marquis de Valdegamas, diplomatist, &c.,—b. in Estremadura, 6 May 1809—enters Univ. of Salamanca, 1821—receives appointment in Ministry of Grace and Justice, 1832,a 1833 b—royal commissioner to Estremadura, 1835—enters service of Queen Christina, 1836—a companion to her to Spain, 1834—promotes the Spanish Marriage, and is named Grand Officer of Legion of Honour, Marquis de Valdegamas, 1844—ambassador to Prussia, 1845—d. at Paris, 3 May 1853.

Colección escogida de los escritos, 1848—Consideraciones sobre la diplomacia, 1834—La ley electoral, 1835—Essai sur le Catholiciisme, le Liberalisme, et le Socialisme, 1851. a Engl. Cyc. b Conv.-Lex.

Donoso, Josef, Ximenez, painter, architect,—b. in Castile, 1628—d. 1686.

Donoughmore, John Holy Hutchinson, Earl of, general,—b., 15 May 1757—enters the army, 1774—member of Irish parliament for Cork, 1777—Colonel, 1794—aide-de-camp to General Abercromby, serves in Flanders, 1794—wounded in the expedition of the Ilted, 1799—distinguishes himself under Abercromby in Egypt, 1801—succeeds to command of English forces there, 21 Mar. 1801—takes Cairo, Jun.—takes Alexandria, Aug.—envoy to king of Prussia and emperor of Russia at Memel, 1826—General, 1813—deputy to Queen Caroline at St. Omer, 1820—succeeds his brother in the caridom, 1825—d. 1832.


Donzelli, Giuseppe, Baron de Dignoliola. Synopsis de opobalanio orientali, 1610—Partenope liberata, &c., 1647.

Donzello, Ippolito, painter,—visits Florence, after 1463, 1468. a Zani.

Donzello, Pietro, painter,—b. at Naples, about 1405—d. 1470, about 1405,a 1468.b a Domenical. b Zani.


Doolittle, Amos, engraver,—b. near Newhaven, Connecticut, about 1755—d. 31 Jan. 1833.


Dorat, (Daurat,) Jean, (Auratus,) poet,—b. in the Limousin, about 1508 (?).—Prof. Greek, College Royal, 1560—d. at Paris, 1 Nov. 1588. Poëma, 1586.

Dorchester, in Oxfordshire,—seat of a bishopric, by Birinus, 636—See removed to Winchester, 676—rebuilt, by Alfred, 886—united with Sidnacester; removed to Lincoln, 1078.


Dordoni, Antonio, engraver of gems,—b. in Parma, 1526—d. at Rome, 1584.

Dordrecht. [Dort.]


Doria, Lamba, admiral,—defeats Venetians under Andrea Dandolo, near Corzola, 8 Sep. 1298.

Doria, Luciano, admiral,—commands Venetian fleet, captures Rovigno, &c., 1538—falls at battle of Iola, 29 May 1379.


Doria, Paolo Matteo, philosopher,—b. at Naples, 1675—d., 1743.

Doricus, of Rhodes,—[B C]—pancratiast, victor at Olympia, (Ols. 87, 88, 89 a) 432, 428, 424—leads fleet from Thurii to Cnidus in aid of Sparta, 412—at Mileitus, 411—puts down democratic revolt at Rhodes, 411—at battle of Rhode- tiwm, Oct. 411—taken by Phanosthenes and released by Athenaeus, 407—406—put to death by Spartans, about 396. a Chiaton. b Grote.

Dorisus, of Sparta,—[B C]—goes to Libya. (Ols. 64), 514—goes to Sicily, finds Hercules; killed in battle, between Carthaginians and Egeastes, (Ols. 65, 2), 519.a 508.a b Müller. c Smith's Diet.

Dorigny, Louis, painter,—b. at Paris, 1654—painter to the king, 1672—d. at Verona, 1742.

Dorigny, Michel, painter, engraver,—b. at St Quentin, 1617—received at the Academy of Painting, 3 Mar. 1663—d. at the Louvre, 1665.a 22 Feb. 1665.b a Biog. Univ. b Jal.


Dorimachos,—[B C]—sent to Phigaleia, 221—defeats Aratus at Caphyce, 220—strategus of Eotolian League, autumn 219—invides Thessaly 218—concludes treaty with M. Valerius Lionelus against Philip, 211—with Scopus, draws up new laws for Eotoliuns, 204—goes to Egypt to negotiate peace with Ptolemy Epiphanes, 196.

Döring, (Dörink, Döringk, Matthias, Franciscan, chronicler,—b. at Kirzt, about 1415—chooses at Council of Basel, and is elected there General of his Order, 1443—d. at Kirzt, probably before 1465.

Dorion, Claude Auguste, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Nantes, about 1770—d. at Paris, 2 May 1711. Poètiques lyriques, 1780—Perkus Works, 1781.

Doria, asteroid—discovered by Goldschmidt, 19 Sep. 1857.

Dorival, Claude François, jurist,—b. at Besançon, 1656—d. there, 4 Sep. 1733. Usages et coutumes de Besançon, 1721.

Dorland, Pieter, Carthusian,—b. in Brabant, 1449—d. at Zedem, 21 Aug. 1507. Chronicon Carthusianum, 1608.


Dorn, Johann Christoph, bibliographer, &c., librarian at Wolfenbiittel, 12 Aug. 1752. Do des Basis positorum, 1753—De vita Saxoniem, 1754—edition of De Scriptoribus histori philosophe, 1756.


Dorochoff, John, general,—b. 1762—enters Russian army, 1782—serves in Poland and Moldavia, 1788—commands against insurgents at Warsaw, Apr. 1794—distinguishes himself at siege of Warsaw, Nov. 1794—Major-general, Aug. 1803—serves in campaigns against French, till 1807—charged with defence of fortresses on Gulf of Finland; commands on frontier against the French, 1812—distinguishes himself at Smoleneck, Aug.—at Borodino, 7 Sep. Lieutenant-general, Sep.—takes Weryba by assault, 11 Oct.—d. at Toula, 7 May 1813.

Dorotheus, theologian,—Archimandrite of Palestine and Ipp of Brixia, about 600.

Dorotheus, jurist,—employed on second edition of the Code of Justinian, 534.

Dorpat, in Livonia,—founded by Russians, 1030—taken by the Teutonic Knights, 1222—conquered by Ivan IV., 1558—falls into the power of Poland, 1582—falls to the Swedes, 1625—taken by Peter the Great, 3—13 Jul. 1704—

Dorpius, Martinus, —b. in Holland, 1480—D.B., 1515—b. at Louvain, 31 May 1525.

Doré, Antoine, doctor of the Sorbonne, —D.D., 1665—b. at Paris, 13 Nov. 1728. Journal qui contient tout ce qui s’est passé à Rome et en France au sujet de la bulle 'Unigenitus,' 1753.


Dorsch, Christoph, engraver on gems, —b. at Nürnberg, 1766—b. there, 17 Oct. 1732.


Dorset, Edward, Earl of, statesman,—b., 1590—commands troops sent to Elector Palatine, 1620—ambassador to France, 1621—Earl, on death of his brother, 1624—one of the regents during absence of Charles I, 1640—distinguished himself at battle of Edgehill, 1642—b. at Witham, Sussex, 17 Jul. 1652.


Dor, Dordrecht, in Holland,—fortified, 1231—residence of Counts of Holland, from 1231—unsuccessfully besieged by John II., Duke of Brabant, 1304—made an island by the inundation of 1421—burnt, 1457—seized by John, Count of Egmont, 1480—independence of United Provinces declared at, 1572—opposes the French alliance, 1631—seized by the French, winter 1794. Synod of, condemns Arminius and Barneveldt, 13 Nov. 1618 to 29 May 1619.

Dorotus. [Mairan.]

Dorylasium, in Phrygia,—the crusaders defeat Kililige Arslan at, 1 Jul. 1097.

Dosa, George,—proclaimed king of Hungary, 1513, 1514—taken prisoner by John, vaivode of Transylvania, and executed, 1514.

Dosso, Girolamo, architect,—b. at Carpi, Modena, 1695—goes to Rome, 1710—architect to Clement XII., between 1730-40—b. at Carpi, 23 Nov. 1775.

Dosio, Giovan-Antonio, sculptor,—b. at Florence, 1533.

Dosithaeus, geometrical and astronomer,—[B.C.]*, fl., about 200.

Dosithaeus Magister, grammarian,—fl., about 207.

Dosma Delgado, Roderico, theologian,—b. at Badajoz, 21 Jul. 1533,—historiographer to Philip, II., about 1607. Ad sanctorum quatuor evangeliorum cognitum spectantia opera, 1601.

Dossi, Dossio, painter,—b. at Dossio, near Ferrara, 1474, a 1520—b., about 1560. a Bieg. Univ. b Bieg. Catalogue. c Nagler.

Dossi, Giambattista, painter,—b., 1545.a

a Barnabaldi.


Dotrenge, Théodore, statesman,—b. at Brussels, 1761—member of commission to prepare fundamental laws of kingdom of the Netherlands, 1815—Councillor of State, 1823—b. at Brussels, 15 Jun. 1836.


Dotti, Bartolomeo, poet,—b. in Brescia, 1642—married at Venice, Jan. 1712. Rime e sonetti, 1689.


Douai, in France,—attacked by the Northmen, 870—taken by Hugh the Great, 932—taken by Lothaire, 965—recovered by Counts of Flanders, 988—seized by Robert le Frison,
Doubdan—Douglas.


Doubdan, Jean,—goes to Palestine, 1651—b. about 1670. Voyage de la Terre Sainte, 1661.


Dufet, Gerard. [Dufet.]


Douglas, David, botanist,—b. at Scene, Pershore, 1750—botanic collector to Horticultural Society of London, sent to United States, 1823—sent to Columbia river, 1824—7—revisits Columbia river, 1829—b. at the Sandwich Islands, 12 Jul. 1834.

Douglas, Lord James, (the Good Sir James),—joins Robert Bruce, 1306—surprises Douglas Castle, held by Lord Clifford, spring 1307—takes Roxburgh Castle by assault, 7 Mar. 1313—commands centre of Bruce's army at Bannockburn, 24 Jun. 1314—takes part in the capture of Berwick, Apr. 1318—tutor to the heir to the crown, 1318—with Randolph, Earl of Moray, invades England and ravages Yorkshire, Sep. 1319—defeats Abp of York at Milton, 28 Sep. 1319—again invades England with Randolph, summer 1327—crosses the Wear and surprises the tent of Edward III., 4 Aug. 1327—commissioned to carry the heart of Bruce to Jerusalem, sets out, Jun. 1320—killed by the Moors in Spain, 1321.


Douglas, William, 1st Earl of,—slays the Knight of Liddisdale, 1355—reovers Douglasdale and other districts from the English, 1355—drives Edward III. out of Scotland, Nov. 1355—fights at Poitiers and is knighted on the field, 19 Sep. 1356—quits Scotland, 1356—b., 1384.

Douglas, James, 2nd Earl of,—receives the French army, 1385—besieges Newcastle and is repelled by Hotspur, summer 1388—killed at Otterburn, Aug. 1388.

Douglas, Sir William, (the Black Douglas), Lord of Nithsdale,—makes a descent on the coast of Ireland, and burns Carlingford, 1387—murdered by Earl of Clifford, 1390.


Douglas, James, 9th Earl of,—corresponds with the Yorkists, 1452—takes up arms to avenge murder of his brother William, Feb. 1452—burns and pillages Stirling, is besieged in his castle by James II., submits, and is pardoned, Aug. 1452—obtains a dispensation from the pope, and marries his brother's widow, 1453—negotiates with the Yorkists, 1454—his castles stormed by the king, he is deserted and becomes a fugitive, 1454—5—collects fresh forces, invades Scotland, and is defeated by the Earl of Angus at Arkinholmie, 1455—declared a traitor by the parliament, and his estates forfeited, Jun. 1455—unsuccessful attempt by Donald, Lord of the Isles, to aid him, 1455—takes refuge with the Duke of York, 1456—his countess forsakes him, and is married to Sir
DOUGLAS—DOYLE.

John Stewart, 1436—with Percy, invades the Borders, and is defeated by the Earl of Angus, Oct. 1438—the lordship and estates given by the king to Angus, 1435—supported by Edward IV. in other attempts, 1461—defeated and captured at Lochmaben, 22 Jul., & Jun. 1484—b. at the Abbey of Lindores, a few years later. a Tyler. b Annals of England.

Douglas, [Angus and Morton, Earls op.]-


Doulatabad, (Doulatabad,) in Hindustan,—taken by Moguls, 1599—seats of government removed to Aurungabad, 1634.

Douro, river in Portugal,—passage of, defeat of Soult by Wellington, 12 May 1809.


Dover, (Dubris,)—combat between Eustace of Boulogne and the townsman, 1051—one of the Cinque Ports, before 1066—unsuccessfully attacked by Eustace of Boulogne, 1067—King John received by the landlup at, and does homage to the pope, 13, 15 May 1213—unsuccessfully besieged by the Dauphin Louis, Jun. 1216—Edward I. lands at, on return from Palestine, 2 Aug. 1274—attacked by the French, 1 Aug. 1295—made sole port of embarkation for the continent, 1337—meeting of Henry VIII. and Charles V. at, 1520—first pier erected by Henry VIII., 1525—castle surprised by the townsmen, for the parliament. 1 Aug. 1642—Van Tromp defeated by Blake off, 10 May 1652—secret treaty between Charles II. and Louis XIV. signed at, 22 May 1670—fortifications extended, 1745.


Dow, Alexander, orientalist,—b. in India, 1779. History of Hindustan, 1797-72.

Dow, (Douw,) Gerhard, painter,—b. at Leyden, 7 Apr. 1613—studies under Rembrandt, 1628-76—b. at Leyden, 1683. a Feb. 1675. c Descamps. d Eisch and Gruber. e Wornum.

Dower, in England,—widow entitled to third part of her husband’s lands, by charters of Henry III., 1217 and 1224—forfeited by alienation of the lands assigned, by stat. 6 Edw. 1. c. 7, 1247—lost by elopement, by 13 Edw. 1, st. 1, c. 34, 1285—may be barred by jointure under Act 27 Hen. VIII. c. 10, 1535—allowed to widow of a traitor or felon, by stat. 1 Edw. VI. c. 12, 1547; but barred, as to treason, by stat. 5 and 6 Edw. VI. c. 11, 1552—arrears of, not recoverable after six years, by Act 3 and 4 Wm IV. c. 27, s. 41, 24 Jul. 1833—equitable estate made subject to methods of barring or restricting provided, &c., by Act 3 and 4 Wm IV. c. 109, 29 Aug. 1833—recoverable by action under Act 23 and 24 Vict. c. 126, s. 26, 28 Aug. 1866.

Dow, See of,—united with Connor, 1442. [Dromore.]

Dowling College, Cambridge,—funds for establishing, bequeathed by Sir George Downing, 1717—establishment authorized by Privy Council, 1800—opened, 1821.

Downman, Hugh, poet,—b. near Exeter, 1740—b. 23 Sep. 1809. Land of the Muse, 1768—Infaney, 1771.

Downshire, Marquis of. [Hillsborough.]

Doxiapper, Jeanes, grammarians, rhetori- cian,—b. after 1041.


Doyie, Sir John, Bart., general,—b. at Dublin, 1756—enters the army, 1771—distinguishes himself in American War, 1775-83—Lieutenant-colonel, serves under Duke of York in Netherlands, 1794—Minister of War for Ireland, 1796—Brigadier-general, sent to Gibraltar, 1799—serves under Abercromby in


Dracoites, Johann. [Carlstadt.]

Dracountius, poet—composes poems in prison, about 425—b., about 450.

Dragondades, — against Protestants of France, follow révocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685.

Dragut, corsair,—taken prisoner by Venetians under Andrea Doria, about 1540—falls at siege of Malta, 23 Jul. 1565.


Drake, Sir Francis, maritime discoverer,—b. in Devonshire, 1545—b. 1539 or after b.—obtains commission from Queen Elizabeth, cruises in West Indies, 1572—takes and plundered Nombre de Dios, 1573—embarks for South Seas, 13 Dec. 1577—returns, 26 Sep. 1579, 3 Nov. 1580—commands fleet against Spanish West Indies, 1583—commands expedition against Spain, destroys ships of war at Cadiz, 19 Apr. 1587—as Vice-admiral, commands under Lord Howard of Effingham against Armada, 1588—with Norris, commands expedition to Portugal, to establish Don Antonio on the throne, Apr. 1589—commands, with Hawkins, expedition against Spanish West Indies, 1595—b. at Nombre de Dios, 27 Dec. 1595.

a Biog. Univ. 
b Engi. Cye. 
c Chalmers.


a Biog. Univ. 
b Erich and Graber.

Dramatic College,—at Maybury near Wooling, founded 23 Apr. 1862.

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Draper, Jacques Philippe Raymond, naturalist,—b. at Montpellier, 3 Jun. 1772—b. Director of Botanic Garden there, 1 Feb. 1804. Histoire naturelle des mollusques, 6e., 1805.


Draper's Company, London,—founded, 1439.

Drapier's Letters. [Swift, Dean.]

Draud, George, (Draudus)—b. in Hesse, 9 Jan. 1573—b. at Butzbach, 1630 or 1635. Dissolutiones historico-bibliicas, 1655—Bibliotheca Classica, 1661—Typographiae discursus experimentalis, &c., 1625.


Drebel, Cornelis van, natural philosopher,—b. at Alkemaer, 1572—invents thermometer, about 1621—b. in London, 1634. Tractatus duo, de natura elementorum... de quinta essentia.... 1621.


—Homerici Achilles, 1692.

Drepanius, Latinus Pacatus, poet,—deives—his panegyric on Theodostius, Aug., 386.

a Clinton.

Drepanum, in Sicily,—[BC]—Adherbal defeats P. Claudius in sea-fight off, 249.

Dreaden, capital of Saxony,—mentioned as a place of trade, 1296, 1266—seat of the Margraves of Meissen, 1370—falls to the Albertine line, 1483—burnt, 1491—fortified, about 1530—8—the Reformation introduced, 1539—capital of Electorate of Saxony, about 1548—plague rages at, 1631—2—taken by Frederick the Great, 1745 and 1756—bombarded by Frederick, 1430 Jul. 1760—occupied by Austrians, Jun. 1809—occupied by French, Mar. 1813—evacuated by French, 25 Mar.—re-entered by Napoleon, 8 May—Napoleon defeats the allies at, 26—27 Aug.—invested by allies, Oct. capitulates to allies, 19 Nov.—fortifications destroyed, 1815—1817—insurrection at,
Drölling, Martin, painter,—b. at Oberhöfen, (Upper Rhine,) 19 Sep. 1752—d. at Paris, 16 Apr. 1817.

Dromedaries,—[B C]—archon at Athens, (Ol. 70, 2.) 475.


Dropsides,—[B C]—archon at Athens, (Ol. 46, 4.) 593.

Dropili, [B C]—archon at Athens, (Ol. 34, 1.) 644.


Drouais, Hubert, painter,—b. at La Roque, 1699—received at the Academy of Painting, 29 Nov. 1730—d. 9 Feb. 1767.


Drouet, Jean Baptiste, maître de poste,—b. 8 Jan. 1763—recognizes Louis XVI. at St Ménichaud, and procures his arrest at Varennes, 21 Jun. 1791—deputy to Convention, 1791—taken prisoner by Austrians, 1793—d. 11 Apr. 1824.

Drouin, sculptor,—b. at Nancy, about 1600—d. there, 1647.

Drouet, Antoine, Count, general,—b. at Nancy, 1774—Lieutenant of Artillery, serves at Fleurus, 1794—at Hohenlinden, 1800—distinguishes himself at Trafalgar, 1805—at Wagram, 1809—at the Moskwa, 1812—Commander of the Legion of Honour; distinguishes himself at Lützen and Bautzen, 1813—General of Division, Sep. 1813—aide-de-camp to Napoleon, 1813—follows him to Elba, 1814—fights at Waterloo, 1815—retires to Nancy, 1815—Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, Oct. 1830—d. at Nancy, 24 Mar. 1847.

Drowning, Punishment of,—obsolete in England, by 1600—in inflicted in Switzerland, as late as 1652—in Scotland, 1683—abolished in Russia, soon after 1700—in inflicted in Saxony, as late as 1734—in Austria, 1776—in Iceland, 1787.


Droz, Jean Pierre, mechanician,—b. in Neuchâtel, 1746—d. at Paris, 1822.

Droz, Pierre Jacques, mechanician,—b. in Neuchâtel, 28 Jul. 1721—d. at Bienne, 28 Nov. 1790.

Druids,—slaughter of, at Mona, by Suetonius, 61.

Drumclog, in Scotland,—Graham of Claverhouse defeated by the Covenanters at, 1 Jun. 1679.

Drummond, James, statesman,—b. 1658—Councillor of State, 1670—Grand Justiciary of Scotland, 1689—Grand Chancellor of Scotland, 1684—joins James II. at Rome, after 1688—d. at St Germain, 10 May 1716.

Drummond, Thomas, mathematician, &c.,—b. at Edinburgh, Oct. 1797—studies at the Univ., 1810—cadet at Woolwich, 1813—enters the Royal Engineers, 1815—assistant in the Ordnance Survey, 1819—invents the Line Light, (Drummond Light,) and the Helioscat, 1825—superintendent of the Boundary Commission, 1832—under-Secretary of State for Ireland, 1835—Chairman of Commission on Railways in Ireland, 1836—d. at Dublin, 15 Apr. 1840.


Dual Arithmetic,—invented by Byrne, 1863.

Duarren, (Donaren,) Francois, jurist,—b. in Brittany, about 1509—d. at Bourges, 1559. Opera, 1579.

Dubet, A., naturalist,—b at Châteauroux, 1730. Micrographie, 1770.

Dubienka,—Kosciusko defeats the Russians at, 17 Jul. 1792.


Dublin Society, Royal, incorporated by George II., 1749.


Dubois, (De le Boé,) François, (Sylvius,) physician, b. at Hana, 1614—b. Prof. at Univ. of Leyden, 1672. Opera medica, 1679.


Dubois, Guillaume, [Crestin.]

Dubois, Jacques, (de Boé or Sylvius,) physician, b. at Amiens, 1478—Prof. Medicine, College Royal, 1550—b., 13 Jan. 1555. Opera medica, 1630—Oeuvres poétiques, 1534.

Dubois, Jean, sculptor, b. at Dijon, 1626—b. there, 29 Nov. 1694.

Dubois, Philippe Goibard, miscellaneous writer, b. at Poitiers, 1626—admitted to French Academy, 12 Nov. 1693—b., 1 Jul. 1694. Lettres de Saint Angoust, 1684—Les Confessions, 1686.


Dubourg, Louis Fabricie, painter, engraver, b. at Amsterdam, 1691—b. there, 1775.

Dubourg, Matthew, violinist, b. in England, 1705—director of the king's band, 1752—b., 1767.

Dubraw, (Dubravsky,) John, (Dubravski,) historian, takes part in relief of Vienna besieged by Turks, 1529—b. at Plzen, 6 Sep. 1553. Historia regni Bohemien, 1552—De pescinis, 1557.


* Biog. Univ. b Chalmers.

Ducamp, Théodore, surgeon, — b. at Bordeaux, 10 Apr. 1792—d. 1 Apr. 1823. Traité des rétentions d’urine, 1822.


Ducart, Isaac, painter,— b. at Amsterdam, 1630—d. there, 1694 or 1697.

Ducas. [Constantine Ducas.]

Ducas, Michael, Byzantine historian,—takes refuge in Lesbos on capture of Constantinople, 1453—employed by Donno and Domenico Gateluzzi, 1455—d. after 1462.


Duceceau. [Androuet du Cerceau.]

Ducerceau. [Cerneau, Jean Antoine du.]

Ducetius, [B.C.]—founds l’Allice and attempts to unite the Sicilian tribes, 452 a — gives himself up to Syracuse and is exiled to Corinth, about 448 a — returns to Sicily and founds Calacte, 446 b —, about 440. a Grote.

Duchange, Gaspard, engraver,— b. at Paris, about 1662—received at the Academy, 1707—d. there, 1735, 7 Jan. 1737, 2


Duchâtel, François. [Châtel, du.]

Duchâtel, Pierre, (Castelanne,) Grand Almoner of France,— b. at Langres, about 1500—Bp of Tulle, by Francis I, 1539—Bp of Orleans, 1551—Grand Almoner, 1547—d. at Orleans, 2 Feb. 1552.


Ducher, Gilbert, (Vulton,) poet,— b. in Limagne, about 1500—d. about 1538. Editions of Caesar’s Commentaries, 1522—and of Martial, 1526—Epigrammata, 1538.

Duchesne, André, (Cheneux, Duchesins, Quercus, or Quercus, historian,— b. at lie-Douchard, Touraine, May 1584—d., geographer and historiographer to the King, at Paris, 30 May 1640. Les antiquités et recherches de la grandeur et de la majesté des rois de France, 1600—Hist. Antiqui, ducs, et comtes de Bourgogne, 1619—Historia Normannorum Scriptores antiqui, 1619—Historia Francorum Scriptores cotenanc, 1656-61.


Duchi, (Ducci,) Lorenzo, (Ducius.) Traité de la noblesse, de l’infantrie, &c., 1603—De aboetoinio, 1600—Ars historica, 1604.


Ducis, Jean François, poet, translator of Shakespeare,— b. at Versailles, Aug. 1733—admitted to the Academy, 1778—member of
at Antwerp, about 1609—at Rome, 1614-21—

Duff-Gordon, Lucie, Lady, miscellaneous writer,—b. 1820—d. in Egypt, 13 Jul. 1869.


Dufoos, Claude, engraver,—b. at Paris, 1678—

1677—


Dufour, Louis Thomas, orientalist,—b. at Fécamp, 27 Jan. 1613—d. at Jumièges, 2 Feb. 1645 or 1649. Linguae hebraicae opera grammaticum eum kurtulium radicam, 1642.

Dufour, Louis [Longneur.]


Dufrénoy, Adélaïde Gillette Billet, poetess,—b. at Nantes, 3 Dec. 1665—d. 7 Mar. 1825. Œuvres, 1827.

Dufresne. [Francheville.]

Dufresne. [Ducange.]


Dufresny, Charles Rivière, dramatist,—b. at Paris, 1616—d. 6 Oct. 1724. Œuvres, 1731.

Dufroische—Valazé [Valazé.]


Dugommier, Jean François Coquille, general,—b. in Guadaloupe, 1736—Commander of the National Guard of the island, 1739—goes to France, 1792—Commander-in-chief of army of Italy, 1793—distinguishes himself at the siege of Toulon, 1793—commands army of the Eastern Pyrenees, and wins the battle of Alberdes, 1794—seizes the post of Montesquieu, 1794—killed at St Sebastian, 17 Nov. 1794.

Dugua, Charles François Joseph, general,—b. at Toulouse, 1740—enters the army, 1769—at siege of Toulon, chief of the staff of Dugommier, 1793—distinguishes himself in campaign of the Pyrenees, 1793—serves under General Hoche, 1794—under Bonaparte in Italy, 1796—in Egypt, 1798—under General Leclerc in St Domingo, 1802—falls at attack of Pierrot, 16 Oct. 1802.


Duguernier, Louis, painter,—b. about 1550—

Duguernier, Louis, painter,—b., 1614—

Prof. at Academy of Painting, 1655—

Duguesclin, Bertrand, constable of France,—b. near Remire, about 1314—obtains prize at tournament, 1338—distinguishes himself in the conflicts between Charles of Blois and the Count Montfort, 1339—in the service of France, defeats forces of king of Navarre, takes prisoner Captal de Buch, 1364—captured by the English at battle of Aurini, Sep. 1364—charged to subdue the Grand Companies, puts himself at their head, leads them into Spain, 1366—captured by the Black Prince, but soon liberated, 1367—Constable of France, recovers Guienne and Poitou from English, 1370-2—accused of treason, quits army, 1373—d. before Randon, 13 Jul. 1380.

Duguet, Jacques Joseph, theologian,—b. near Lyons, 9 Dec. 1649—enters Congregation of the Oratory, 1667—Prof. Philosophy, College of Troyes, 1671—

Duhalle, Jean Baptiste,—b. at Paris, 1 Feb. 1674—

Duhame, Jean Baptiste, philosopher, mathematician, &c,—b. at Vire, in Normandy, 1624—enters the Oratory, 1643—withdraws, 1653—almoner to the king, 1656—first perpetual secretary of Academy of Sciences, 1666—assists at Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1668—visits England, about 1659—retires from secretariat of Academy, 1697—

Duhame, Jean Baptiste, philosopher, mathematician, &c,—b. at Vire, in Normandy, 1624—enters the Oratory, 1643—withdraws, 1653—almoner to the king, 1656—first perpetual secretary of Academy of Sciences, 1666—assists at Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1668—visits England, about 1659—retires from secretariat of Academy, 1697—

Duhame, Jean Baptiste, philosopher, mathematician, &c,—b. at Vire, in Normandy, 1624—enters the Oratory, 1643—withdraws, 1653—almoner to the king, 1656—first perpetual secretary of Academy of Sciences, 1666—assists at Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1668—visits England, about 1659—retires from secretariat of Academy, 1697— at Paris,


Dullin, Cesio, —[DC]—Consul with L. Papirius Crassus, (418, A. v. c.) 336.


Duiller, Fatio de. [Fatio.]

Duisbourg, (Dinbourg), Pierre de, chronieler,—ll., about 1330.


Dujardin, Karel, painter,—b. at Amsterdam, about 1640—b. at Venice, 20 Nov. 1678.


Duker, Karl Andreas, philologist,—b. at Ums, Westphalia, 1670—Prof. History and Eloquence, 1680-3—b. at Meyrieu, Holland, 5 Nov. 1752. Edition of Florus, 1722—of Thucydidès, 1731.


Dullaert, Heiman, painter,—b. at Rotterdam, 1636—b. there, 6 May 1684.


Barry, commenced, 26 Jun. 1866—opened by Prince of Wales, 21 Jun. 1870.


Dumarest, Rambert, engraver of medals, — b. in Forez, 1750—d. at Paris, 4 Apr. 1806.


Dumas, Alexandre Davy, general, — b. in St Domingo, 25 Mar. 1762—enters the army, 1786—General of Division, 3 Sep. 1793—distinguishes himself in Army of the Alps, 1793-4—General-in-chief of Army of Brest, 1795—serves in Italy, 1796—d. in Egypt, 1798—d. at Villers-Cotterêts, 1807.


Dumas, Mathieu, Count, general, — b. at Montpellier, 23 Dec. 1752—enters the army, 1768—aide-de-camp to Rochambeau, follows him to America, 1780—chief of the staff, St Domingo, 1783—assists at siege of Amsterdam by Prussians, 1787—aide-de-camp to Lafayette, 1789—commander of Louis XVI. returning to Paris, 1791—deputy to Legislative Assembly, 1793—to Council of Ancients, 1795—Chief of the Staff of Army of Reserve at Dijon, 1800—General of Division, 1805—Minister of War at Naples, 1806—assists at battle of Wagram, 1809—Intendant-general of Napoleon, 1812—arrives Napoleon to Saxony, 1813—taken prisoner at Leipzig, 1813—Councillor of State, 1814—Peer of France, 1830—d. 1837. Précis des événements militaires, &c., 1817-26.

Dumay, Louis, publicist, — d. at Tübingen, 22 Sep. 1861. La Science des Princes, &c., 1873.

Dumbarton Castle, (Aeloyng),—given up to Edward I., 1291—to John Baliol, 1292—Bruce gets possession of, 1309—besieged by the English, 1341—annexed to the crown, 1345—visited by James V., 1540—the Queen takes refuge at, 1547—taken by troops of the Regent, 2 May 1571—seized by the Covenanters, Mar. 1639—recovered by the king, 1639—again taken by the Covenanters, 1650—taken by Cromwell, 1652—one of the forts agreed to be kept in repair, at the Union, 1706.

Dumbarton, [Sh. Aff. Muir].

Dumfries, in Scotland,—of importance, before 800—murder of the Comyns by Bruce at 29 Jan. or 10 Feb. 1205—Edward II. receives homage of some of the nobles at, Aug. 1307—taken by Bruce, 1312—burnt by the English, before 1448—again, 1536—castle built by the Maxwells, about 1540 (?)—peace with England ratified by Queen Mary at, 1563—threatened by Queen Mary, and the castle surrendered to her by Maxwell, 1565—taken and sacked by the English, 1570—visited by James I., 1617—the Articles of Union burnt by the Covenanters, 20 Nov. 1606—fortified and held for the king, 1715—attacked by the rebels, 1745—burial of Burns at, 1795—cholera rages, Sep., Oct. 1852.a b Statist. Account of Scotland.

Dumolinet, Cléon, antiquary,—b. at Châlons-sur-Marne, 1620—d. at Paris, 1687. Le Cabinet de la bibliothèque de Sainte Généric, 1692—Historia ssumorum pontificum a Martino V. ad Innocentium XI. usque per annum missimata, &c., 1679.


Dumont, François, sculptor,—b. at about 1687—admitted to Academy of Painting and Sculpture, 24 Sep. 1712,—first sculptor to Duke of Lorraine, 1726—d. at Lille, 14 Dec. 1726.a b Aul.

Dumont, Gabriel Martin, architect,—b. at Paris, about 1720—d. after 1790. Œuvres de
gravure et d'architecture, 1765 — Ruines de Pietain, 1764.

Dumont, Jacques, (le Romain,) painter,—b. about 1700?—received at Academy of Painting, 1728—b. at Paris, 17 Feb. 1752.


Dumont, Pierre Étienne Louis, publicist,—b. at Geneva, 18 Jul. 1759—minister of Protestant Church there, 1781—of French Protestant Church, St Petersburg, 1783—tutor to sons of Marquis of Lansdowne, introduced to Jeremy Bentham, 1791—member of Representative Council, Geneva, 1814—establishes Penitentary there, 1824—b. at Milan, 29 Sep. 1829. a b 1825. b Edits Bentham's Traité de la législation, 1802; Théorie des peines et des récompenses, 1811; Tactique des assemblées législatives, 1816, 1819; b Prenses judiciaires, 1823 —Souvenirs sur Mirabeau, &c., 1832.


Dumont D'Urville, Jules Sébastien César, maritime discoverer, naturalist,—b. in Normandy, 23 May 1790—enters the navy, 1805—accompanied scientific expedition to Mediterranean and Black Sea, 1820—to Oceania, 1823—commands expedition in search of La Pérouse, 1826—9—expedition to South Pole, 1837—40—killed on Versailles railway, 8 May 1842. Enumeratio Plantarum quas in insulis Archipelagi, &c., colligt et detexit, 1822 —Voyage de la corvette L'Atalante, &c., 1830 —Expedition au Pole Austral, &c., 1839.


Dumouriez, (Dumourier,) Charles François Dupérier, general,—b. at Cambrai, 25 Jan. 1739—serves in Seven Years' War, 1756—63—charged with secret mission to Poland, 1770—Marchéal de Camp, 1788—commands in La Vendée, 1791—Lieutenant-general; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 15 Mar. to 15 Jul. 1792 —Commander-in-chief against Prussians, after 10 Aug. 1792—distinguishes himself in campaign of Argoonne, Sep. to Nov. defeated at Neerwinden, Mar. 1793—fixes head-quarters at St Amand, 30 Mar. arrests Commissioners of the Convention, there, 2 Apr.—takes refuge with Austrians, Apr. 1793—settles in England, about 1805—b. at Turville Park, near Henley upon Thames, 14 Mar. 1823. Mémoires du Général Dumouriez, écrits par lui-même, 1794.


Dumoutier, Daniel, painter,—b. at Paris, about 1550—b. there, 1631.

Dunbar, Dunbar Castle,—town burnt by Kenneth, 869—confederated by Malcolm Canmore on Cospatrik, Earl of Northumberland, who takes the title of Earl of Dunbar, 1072—town burnt by King John, 1216—the Scots defeated by Edward I. at, 27 Apr. 1296—Edward II., takes refuge at, 1314—razed by the Earl, 1332, and soon rebuilt: successfully defended by 'Black Agnes' against the Earl of Salisbury, about 1377—royal burgh, by David II., 1369—castle passes to the crown and is given to the Duke of Albany, the title of Earl of, extinct, 1434—death of Jane Seymour at, 1446— the castle surrendered to the English by Duke of Albany, 1484—recovered by Scots, summer 1485—destruction of the castle ordered by parliament, 1485—burnt by the English, 1548—Mary Queen of Scots flees to, 1566—visits it, Nov. 1566—carried to, by Bothwell, Apr. 1567—again flees to, in disguise, 1567—castle demolished, 1567—gives title of Earl to George Home, Lord High Treasurer, 1605—Cromwell defeats the Scots under Leslie, 3 Sep. 1650—head-quarters of Royalist troops, Sep. 1745—threatened by squadron under Paul Jones, spring 1778.


Dunbar II., KING OF SCOTLAND,—by the aid of William Rufus, drives Donald Bane from the throne, and succeeds him, May 1094—assassinated by Malcolm, Earl of Mearns, end of 1095.


Dundalk, in Ireland,—taken by Edward Bruce, 1315—his defeat by the English near, 5a 14b Oct. 1318—taken by O'Neill, 1641—stormed by the English, Mar. 1642—surrenders to Cromwell, 1649—Marshall Schemberg en-
Dundas, David, general, — b. at Edinburgh, 1735—Major-general, 1750—serves at Toulon, 1793—distinguishes himself at affair of Tournai, 10 May 1794—Quartermaster-general, 1797—Commander-in-chief, 1809—Governor of Chelsea Hospital, Privy Councillor, 1811— d., 18 Feb. 1820.


Dun, Battle of the,—the Spaniards defeated by French and English, 4 Jun. 1658.


Dunbar, hill, in Fife,—the Irish defeated by Colonel Jones, 1467.


Dunker, Balthazar Anton, engraver,—b. at Saal, near Stralsund, 1746—goes to France, about 1765.

Dunkers, Religious sect of,—formed in Pennsylvania, 1724.*


Dunlop, Alexander,—b. in Ameice, 1685—Prof. Greek, Glasgow Univ., 1720— d. there, 1742. Greek Grammar, 1736.


Dunnwald, Johann Heinrich, Count von field-marshal,— b. about 1620—distinguishes himself at battle of St Gotthardt, Hungary, 1663—Commander of Cavalry, 1670—distinguishes himself at battle of Ennsheim, 1674—Count, 1675—obtains victory over the Turks, 14 Aug. 1686—General Field-marshal, assists at siege of Belgrade, 1688—sent against Turks in Hungary, 1691— d. at Eseke, 31 Aug. 1691.


Duns Scotus, John, philosopher, theologian,—b. 1265, d. 1275—b Prof. Theology, Oxford,
DUNSE—DU PONT.

Dunse, Pacification of,—between Charles I. and the Scots, concluded, 18 Jun. 1639.

Dunstable, Bedfordshire,—town given to the Priory by Henry I., 1131—one of the halting-places of Queen Eleanor's remains, 1290—Cranmer holds court at, to annul marriage of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Aragon, 23 May 1533.


Dunton, John, bookseller, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Graffham, Hunts, 4 May 1659—commences business as bookseller, about 1683, 1685-93—Life and Errors of Dr. John Dunton, 1705—Atlantick Mercury, 1690-9.

Duperat, Charles Mercier, sculptor,—b. at Bordeaux, 29 Sep. 1717—b. 12 Nov. 1825.


Duperray, Michel, canonist,—b. at Mans, 1640—advocate to parliament of Paris, 1661—b. there, 1730. Traite historique et chronologique des dixneuf, 1719.


Duperron. [Anquetil.]


Dupin, (Duperin, Durpin), Jean,—b. 1702—b. 1372? Livre de bonne vie, 1485.


Dupleix, Joseph François, Governor of French East Indies,—member of Council of French East India Company at Pondicherry, 1720-30—Director of settlement at Chandernagore, 1730—Governor of Pondicherry, Director-general of French establishments in India, 1742—recalled to France, Oct. 1754—b. 1762.


Duplessis, Joseph Sifrède, painter,—b. at Carpentras, 1725—admitted to Academy of Painting, 1744—b. at Versailles, 1802.

Duplessis, Michel Toussaint Chrétien, Beneficicie,—b. at Paris, 1683—b. at Abbey of St Denis, 1767. Description géographique et historique de la Île de France, &c., 1740—Histoire de l'église de Montréal, 1774—Description de la ville et des environs d'Ottawa, 1736.


Duplessis-Praslin. [Choiseul.]


Dupont, Denis, (Pontanneau), jurist,—b. at Blois, about 1500. Commentaire de la Coutume, 1677.


Du Pont, Samuel Francis, admiral,—b. in New Jersey, U. S., 27 Sep. 1803—enters the navy, Dec. 1815—Commander, 1845—distinguishes himself in Mexican war, 1846-5—Cap-


Dupeyron, Guillaume, Baron, surgeon, —b. in Limousin, Oct. 1777—M.D., 1803—assistant surgeon of l'Hôpital-Dieu, 1808—b. Prof. Medicine opératoire, 1811, 1812—chief surgeon of l'Hôpital-Dieu, 1815, 1818—admitted to Academy, 1818—surgeon to Louis XVIII, 1823—d. at Paris, 8 Feb. 1835.

Duquesne, Abraham, naval commander, —b. at Dieppe, 1610—takes the island of Lerins from the Spaniards, May 1637—distinguishes himself in expedition of Corunna, 1639—at Tarragona, 1641—at the combat of the Cape of Gates, 1643—Vice-admiral of Swedish fleet, 1643-45
arms a squadron, recovers Bordeaux from the Spaniards, 1650—distinguishes himself in war with England, 1672—encounters the Dutch under de Ruyter and Van Tromp, 30 May 1673—lieutenant-general, commands expedition for relief of Messina, Jan. 1676—obtains victory over de Ruyter before Messina, 22 Apr.—bomards Algiers, 1682-83—loses his commission after Revocation of Edict of Nantes, 1685—b. at Paris, 2 Feb. 1688.

Ducquesne, Fort, in Canada,—erected by the French, 1754—abandoned and occupied by the English, 25 Nov. 1758.

Ducquesnoy, François, (François Flamand,) sculptor,—b. at Brussels, 1592—goes to Rome, 1619—b. at Leghorn, 1646.

Ducquesnoy, Jerome, sculptor,—b. at Brussels, 1602—sculptor to Philip IV. of Spain, 1620—executed at Ghent, Sept. 1654.

Durameau, Louis, painter,—b. at Paris, 1733—b. at Versailles, 4 Sep. 1796.


*Biog. Univ.*

Durand, (Durantis,) Guillaume, (le Spéculateur,) jurist,—b.—at Puy-Moissin, about 1232, b. 1237—assists at Council of Lyons, 1274—governor of patrimony of St Peter, b. of Mende, 1283,—1286—b. at Rome, 1 Nov. 1296. *Repertorium aureum juris, (1474)—Spectulum judiciale, 1271-72—Rationale divinorum officiorum libris VIII. distinctorum, (1459).*

*Biog. Univ.*


Durand de Saint-Pourcain, Guillaume,—Bp of Puy, 1718—Bp of Meaux, 1726—b., probably 1733. *In sentimenta theologicae Petri Lombardi commentarius, 1505—De origine jurisdictiorum, 1506.*


*Biog. Univ.*

Durant, Gilles, poet,—b. at Clermont, about 1530—b. 1615. *Poésie, 1587.*

Durante, Francesco, musician composer,—b. at Naples, 1532—director of Conservatory, 1743—b. at Naples, 1755.


Duranti, Jean Etienne,—First President of Parliament of Toulouse, 1581—assassinated there, 26 Feb. 1589. *De vitulis Ecclesiae Catholicae, 1591.*

Durantis, Guillaume. [Durand.]


Durbin, the Teutonic Knights defeated by Lithuanians at, Jul. 1529.

Durean de Lamalle, Jean Baptiste Joseph René, translator,—b. in St Domingo, 21 Nov. 1742—member of Legislative Body, Paris, 1801—member of Institute, 1813—b.—19 Sep. 1807. *Translation of Tacitus, 1799—of Livy, (with Noël, 1810.*

Düren, (Marcodurum, Mark-Düren,) in Prussia,—the Ubi defeated by Datavinas, 70—taken and burnt by Charles V., 1543—recaptured by Duke William, and again given up to the Imperialists, 1642—taken by the French, 2 Oct. 1794—ceded to Prussia, 1814. *Council of, 1779.*

DURET—DURRIUS.


1 Vapereau, a Gazette des Beaux-Arts.


D'Urfe, Thomas, dramatist,—b. in Devonshire, about 1650—b. in London, 1723. Pells to purge Malignol, 1719-20.

Durfert, Galhard de, military commander,—one of the barons charged with reduction of Guienne, Jun. 1451—signs capitulation of Bordeaux, 1453—returns to England, 1453—Governor of Calais, K. G., by Henry VI., before 1461—Chamberlain to Duke of Burgundy, 1470—recalled to France, 1476—b. in Burgundy, 1487.


Durham, Battle of. [Neville's Cross.]


Dureure, Louis Pierre Sépion de Beauvoir-Grimoard, Count,—suppresses insurrection of peasants in Vivarais, 1670—serves with distinction under Duke of Luxembourg in war between France and Holland, 1673-8—b. at Barjac, 1733.

Dureure, Sépion de Beauvoir-Grimoard, Count, general,—b. in Vivarais, 10 Mar. 1611—distinguishes himself at siege of Rochelle, 1628-9—Colonel, 1635—distinguishes himself at combat of Ticino and battle of Montbaldon, 1637—at taking of Quiers, 1638—at revictualing of Casal, 1639—in Italian campaign, 1640—Grand Bailli of Vivarais, Lieutenant-general, Councillor of State, Chevalier des Ordres, 1644-61—distinguishes himself at battle of Rethel, 1650—b. at Paris, 1669.


Durrenstein,—defeat of the French by Russians at, 11 Nov. 1805.

Durrius, Johann Conrad,—b. at Nürnberg, 1625—b. 1677. Institutiones ethicæ, 1665—
Dusseldorf School of Painting,— rises into distinction under Cornelius and Schadow, 1822-6.


Duyer, John, (Duraus,) theologian,— publishes project of union between Lutherans and Calvinists, assists at Assembly of Evangelicals at Frankfort, 1634— b. after 1674. Ireneorum Treatatum prodrumus, &c., 1661.


Dusart, Cornelis, painter,— b. at Haarlem, 1665— b. 1704.


Dutillet, Jean, historical writer,— b. at Angoulême, about 1500— b. 2 Oct. 1570. Sommaire de la guerre faite contre les Allemands, 1590— Reconnis de guerres et de traités de paix, &c., d'entre les rois de France et d'Angleterre, 1588— Reconnis des rois de France, 1589.

Dutillet, Jean,— Bp of St Briën, 1555— Bp of Meeaux, 1565— b., 19 Nov. 1570. Parallelle de vitis ac moribus paparum cum praecipuis ethneis, 1610— Chronicon de regibus Francorum, &c., 1543.

Dutilingen,— the French defeated by Dui J of Lorraine at, 25 Nov. 1643.


Duvemira, — [B C]— naval, first elected at Rome, 311.

Duval, (Valentin Jamcray,) numismatist,— b. in Champagne, 1609— librarian to Duke of Lorraine, about 1718— keeper of Imperial Cabinet, Vienna, about 1739— b. there, 3 Sep. 1775. Numism. cimeli csesarei regii Austri- aci et Vidinonensis, &c., 1754-55— Monnaies nec or et en argent qui composent une partie du cabinet de l'empereur, 1759-69.

Duvall, François, miscellaneous writer,— b. at Tours, about 1690— b., about 1730? Mémoires historiques de la révolte des Cevennes, 1708.


Duval, Robert,—b. about 1500—d. 1567. De verité et antiquité artis chimicæ, 1561.

Duval Le Roy, Nicolas Claude, mathematician,—b. at Bayeux, about 1730—d. correspondent of the Institute, 6 Dec. 1810. Traité d'optique, (translation,) 1767 — Supplément au Traité d'Optique de Newton, 1783.

Duval. [Vallé, Nicolas.]

Duvauce, Alfred, naturalist,—b. at Paris, 1792—sets out for India, as naturalist of the king, 1818—d. at Madras, Aug. 1824.

Duvardin, Antoine,—b. in Forez, 11 Nov. 1544—d. at Duerne, 25 Sep. 1600. Le Prosographie, 1573 — La Bibliothèque, 1585.

Duvernet, Théophile Imarigeon, abbé, historian,—b. in Auvergne, about 1730—d. 1796. Vie de Voltaire, 1786—Histoire de la Sorbonne, 1790.

Duvernen, Joseph Guichard, anatomist,—b. in Forez, 5 Aug. 1648—admitted to Academy of Sciences, 1676—Prof. Anatomy, Jardin Royal, 1769—d. 10 Sep. 1730. Traité de l'organe de l'œil, 1683.


Duvet, Jean, engraver,—b. 1485.

Duvielier, Ignace, painter,—b. 1832.

Dwellings, (Artisans and Labourers,) in England,—improvement of, provided for, by Act 31 and 32 Vict. c. 180, 31 Jul. 1858.

Dwight, Timothy, theologian,—b. in Massachusetts, 14 May 1752—graduates at Yale College, Newhaven, 1769—President of Yale College, 1793—Prof. Theology, 1795-1817—d. 11 Jan. 1817. Travels in New England and New York, 1821—Theology explained and defended, 1818—Conquest of Canaan, 1785.


Dyck, Anton van. [Vandyck.]

Dyck, (Dirk) Floris van, painter,—b. at Haarlem, 1579.

Dyck, Philip van, painter,—b. at Amsterdam, 1680—d. at the Hague, Feb. 1752 or 1753.


—Foss.


Dynamometer,—Regnier’s invention, about 1798—Morin’s exhibited, 1851.

Dyrrachium. [Epidausmus.]—[BC]—occupied by Pompey, winter, 49-48—unsuccessfully besieged by Cæsar, spring 48—[AD]—earthquake at, 345—taken by Theodorie the Ostrogoth, 479. [Darassio.]

Dyskineto, [BC]—Arechon at Athens, (Ol. 102, 3,) 370.

Dzialinski, Xavier, general,—member of the deputation to prepare Polish Constitution of 3 May 1791—promotes insurrection at Warsaw of 17 Apr. 1794—imprisoned by Pussins at Glogau; sent to Siberia by Empress Catherine, Mar. 1795—recalled by Paul I., 1796—d. 1798.

Dzondi, Karl Heinrich, physician,—b. in Saxony, 25 Sep. 1770—librarian to University of Wittenberg, 1800—surgeon to Military Hospital, 1806—visits Vienna, 1810—Prof. Surgery, Halle, 1811—d. 1 Jan. 1835.

Eadbdal, King of Kent,—succeeds Ethelbert, 616—baptized; d. 20 Jan., 640. *Lappenberg.

Eadbert, King of Kent,—succeeds Whtred, 23 Apr. 725—d. 748.

Eadbert, King of Northumbria,—suc-
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ceeds his cousin Coelwulf, 737—resigns and enters a monastery, 757—b., 20 Aug. 768.

Eadbert (Edbert) Praen, King of Kent, 794—captured by Cenwulf, (Cynulf), 796.

Eadburga, daughter of Offa,—marries Briht-ric of Wessex, 787—poisons him, and is expulsed the kingdom, 800.

Éadmer, (Edmer),—becomes friend of Anselm, about 1093—chosen Bp of St. Andrews, 1120—but returns to Canterbury; and b., Jan. 1124. ? Historia Norvorum, 8c., 1122?

Eadric Streona, Earl of Mercia,—takes a leading part in massacre of the Danes, Nov. 1002—made ealdorman of Mercia and marries Edgyth, soon after: minister of Ethelred II., 1014—murders Sigeforth and Morcar, at Oxford, 1014—joins Cnut, 1015—gets Uhtred, Earl of Northumbria, put to death, and succeeds him, 1015—fights against Edmund Ironside at Seecorstan, 1016—returns to the service of Edmund, and betrays him at Assandune, 1016—put to death by Cnut, 1017.


Eagle, (base coin)—current in Ireland, about 1272.

Eagle, Order of the,—founded by the Emperor Albert II., 1333 a—Eiseh and Grabner.

Eagle, Black,—Order of the, instituted by Frederick I. of Prussia, 17 Jan. 1701.


Eagle, Order of the,—Order of, constituted as Ordre de la Sinécure, by Margrave of Baihurst, 1755—reconstituted as the Brandenburg Red Eagle, 13 Jul. 1754—made second Prussian Order, 1791—reorganized, 1810.

Eagle, White,—Order of the, instituted in Poland, by Ladislaus V., 1325—confirmed by Pope Urban VIII., 1634—suppressed, about 1658—reestablished by Augustus II., 1 Nov. 1705—included in Russian orders by statute of 26 Feb. 1832.

Eardwulf, King of Northumbria,—supports Allfwold against Ethelred, before 780—is sentenced to death, but is saved by the monks, 792—succeeds Ethelred, 14 May 795, 796 a—defeats Wada, 2 Apr. 798—expelled, goes to the court of Charles the Great, 806—restored to the throne, 809 a—Lappegberg.

Earl Marshal's Court,—abolished by Long Parliament, 1641.


a Nagler.

Early English, or Lancet, style in Architecture,—appears, about 1190—merges in the Decorated, (Geometrical), about 1275—term brought into use by Millers, 1805. a Parker.

Early English Text Society,—established in London, 1864.

Earth, Figure of the,—theoretically determined by Newton, in the Principia, 1687. [Degree, Measurement of, Pendulum.]

Earthquake, Council of the,—held in London, respecting Wickliffe, 17 May 1382.


East India Company, (English),—formed, 1599 incorporated by Royal Charter, 31 Dec. 1600—obtains permission from native princes to establish factories, about 1612—invested with powers of government, 1624—other bodies empowered to trade with India, 1636 and 1655—new charter, 1657—reincorporated by Charles II., 3 Apr. 1661—new company formed, about 1688—charter (monopoly) renewed, 7 Oct. 1693—parliamentary examination of its accounts, 1695—rival company incorporated by 9 Wm III. c. 44, 1698—chartered, 5 S.C. 1698 b—union of the two companies, by 1 Ann. c. 1, 1701—charter of 'United Company,' 1720—exclusive trading rights conferred by parliament, 1707, 1708 a—select committee on, 1772—loan for, granted by parliament, 1773—Governor-general appointed at Bengal, by Act 13 Geo. III. c. 63, 1773—charter renewed and modified by Act 53 Geo. III. c. 133, 1813—charter expires and trading privileges cease, 1833—charter renewed and affairs administered under Act 3 and 4 Wm IV. c. 85, 28 Aug. 1833—number of directors reduced to 18 by Act 16 and 17 Vic. c. 96, 20 Aug. 1853—government of India transferred to the Crown, by Act 21 and 22 Vic. c. 106, 2 Aug. 1858—management of the stock of, provided for by Act 23 and 24 Vic. c. 102, 20 Aug. 1860. [Board of Control, India Bill.]


East India Company,—Danish, established, 1616, 1618 a—dissolved, 1634—new one formed, 1670—third, 1686—fourth, 1731 a—1732 rights of the company purchased by the king, 1777—charter renewed, 1792. Intehc, formed, 1595—union of several companies confirmed by the States, 1602. French, established, 1664—dissolved by ordinance of Louis XV., 8
EASTER—EASTERN EMPIRE.

Apr. 1779—new, formed, 1783—dissolved, 1790. [Sweden, established, 1741—reorganized, 1806. (Ostend, by Leopold, 1718—the Dutch prohibited from supporting it, under pain of death, 1721—a dissolved by the Emperor Charles VI., 1731. * Rees' Cyc. Conv.-Lex.]  

Easter—controversy respecting time of keeping, begins, between Polycarp and Anicetus, 162—breaks out afresh, Victor Bp of Rome excommunicates churches of Asia Minor, 190—letter of Polycarp of Ephesus, 197 b—celebration on same day throughout the world, decreed by Council of Arles, 314—unsuccessful attempt of Constantine to procure uniformity by negotiation, 324—uniform celebration on Sunday decreed (?) by Council of Nice, 325—the dissentients (Quartodecimans) excluded from the church, 325—a new method of reckoning proposed by Dionysius Exiguus and adopted by Eastern and Western Churches, 534—552—550 a—conferences of Augustine with British bishops, 663 a (601, 602, 604, 599?)—Columbanus writes to Pope Gregory and Simeon, and a synod of Gaul prevailing 590—610—discussion respecting, at synod of Strenseshalh, (Whithby,) 664 d—dispute settled in accordance with Roman view, at Council of Hertford, 24 Sep. 673—comformity of monks of Iona, 716.  


(brother) 1228—John of Brienne, during minority of Baldwin, 1229-37—Constantinople taken by the army of Michael Palæologus, Jul. 1261.


4 Gibbon.


Easton, Adam, Cardinal,—accused of conspiracy against Pope Urban VI., and imprisoned, Jan. 1385—removed to Genoa, Sep.—pardoned, on intercession of Richard II., 1386.

Ebb, Br of Rheims,—assists at Council of Thionville, Oct. 822—missionary to the Northmen, 822-6 and 831—presides at Assembly of Compignie, confesses Louis le Débonnaire, Oct. 833—deprived of his See by Council of Thionville, Feb. 835—withdraws to court of Bavaria, and is made Bp of Hildesheim, 844—d. there, 851.


Ebeling, Christoph Daniel, geographer,—b. near Hildesheim, 1741—studies at Göttingen, 1763—Prof. History and Greek, Hamburg, 1782—d. 1817. Erdbeschreibung und Geschichte von Amerika, (part of Büschings Erdbeschreibung,) 1797.


Echer, August Gottlob, poet, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Basel, 1769—d. at Dresden, 13 May 1845. Peruginus Werner, 1802—Federzeichnungen von Ernst Scherzer, 1805—Der erste Mensch und die Erde, 1828.


Eberhard. [Württemberg.]

Eberl, Anton, musical composer,—b. at Vienna, 13 Jan. 1766—d. 15 Mar. 1807.


Eberwein, Traugott Maximilian, musical composer,—b. at Weimar, 27 Oct. 1775—d. 2 Dec. 1831.

Ebellion, first so designated by Irenæus, 177-197—continue to exist as a sect, after 300.

Ebb, (Eeco, Egke de Repkaua)—fl. 1210-30—compiles the Speculum Saxonicum, (Saxonische Sprüche,) about 1230; printed, 1472.

Ebel, Jean Baptiste, general,—b. in Lorraine, 21 Dec. 1755—enters the army, 1767—serves under Dumouriez, Pichegru, and Jourdan, 1792—General of Brigade, Dec. 1793—takes part in conquest of Holland, 1794—defends Kehl against the Austrians, 1797—serves in campaign of Hohenlinden, 1800—directs siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, 1810—serves in expedition of Russia, 1812—d. at Königsberg, 21 Jan. 1813.

Ebro, (Iberus,) in Spain,—[B C]—made boundary of Carthaginian Empire by treaty between the Senate and Hasdrubal, 227.

Eburones,—[B C]—revolt under Ambiorix, 54—subdued by Caesar, winter 54-53.

Ecbatanas, (Aeghmatia, Abbatanaz,) Hamadan,—[B C]—built, about 709, 700—festival of
Dionysus observed at, by Alexander, 324—dismantled by Alexander at Hephæstion's death, 324 [Hamadan].

Eccelino, Romano, Eccelino da.]

Ecclesiastical Commission, Court of,—established by James II, 14 Jul. 1686—dissolved, 8 Oct. 1688—by William III, for revision of the Liturgy, 30 Nov. 1689.


Ecclesiastical Titles,—assumption of, in respect of places in the United Kingdom, prohibited by Act 14 and 15 Vic. c. 60, 1 Aug. 1851—repeal of Act recommended by Select Committee, Aug. 1867.

Ecco de Repkow. [Ebbok.]


Echion. [Erizzo, Sebastiano.]

Echion, painter, sculptor,—[B.C.—fl. about (Ol. 107), 352.]

Echo, asteroid,—discovered by Ferguson, 14 Sep. 1860.

Eck, Johann Mayr von, (Eckius, theologian,—b. at Eck, in Suabia, 13 Nov. 1436—goes to Freiburg, 1498—to Tübingen, 1500—M.A., and removes to Cologne, 1501—settles at Freiburg, (Breisgau), 1502—ordained priest, 1502—D.D., 1509—Prof. Theology, Ingolstadt, 1510—canon of Eichstatt, 1512—visits Bologna, 1515—visits Vienna, 1516—becomes acquainted with Luther, about 1516—has a controversy with Carlstadt, 1518—disputes with Carlstadt and Luther at Leipsic, 27 Jun. to 16 Jul. 1519—goes to Rome and procures a bull against Luther, spring 1520—visits Rome again, 1521 and 1522—visits the Netherlands and England, 1525—opposes Eccampsadius in Switzerland, 1526—takes a prominent part at Diet of Augsburg, 1530—attends Conference at Worms, 1540—attends Diet at Ratisbon, 1541—b. at Ingolstadt, 10 Feb. 1543. Exercitationum Logiæ, 1506—Obelisci, 1518—Eschirchian theorum communium adversus Lutheranos, 1525.


Eckmühl,—Napoleon defeats Archduke Charles at, 22 Apr. 1809.


Ecliptic,—[B.C.—] obliquity of, observed by Eratosthenes of Cyrene, about 240—[A.D.—] corrected by Albigentius, about 880—variation of, discovered by Tycho Brahe, 1583—1601.

Economus,—[B.C.—] defeat of Carthaginian fleet by L. Manlius Vulso and M. Attilius Regulus off, or near Hercælæ Minœa? 236.

'Ethesis,'—of Heraclæ, in favour of
Monothelites, published, 639 (12th Indiction), not before Sep. 638.\(^b\)

\(^a\) Art de Vérifier les Dates. \(^b\) Clinton.

**Ecuador.** *S. America, (Kingdom of Quito),—* discovered by Pizarro, 1526—part of viceroyalty of New Granada, before 1550—forms part of republic of Colombia, 1821, \(^b\) 1819—Spaniards expelled, 1823—separates from New Granada and becomes independent, Nov. 1831—earthquakes in, 13-16 Aug. 1868.

\(^a\) Engl. Cye. \(^b\) Macauloech.

**Edda, The.** The Collection of Scandinavian songs,—(elder or poetic), arranged by Sæmund Sigfusson, before 1113—discovered and brought into notice by Svendsen, Bp of Skaholt, 1643—edited by Rask, 1818—(prose) composed by Snorri Sturluson, (c) before 1141—arranged by Lip Armgrim, 1628—published by Resen, 1665—edited by Rask, 1818.


**Edelmaick, Gerard, engraver,—** at Antwerp, 1649—called to Paris by Louis XIV., about 1665—& there, 2 Apr. 1707.


**Eden, Hon. Emily, miscellaneous writer,—** 1795—accompanied her brother, Lord Auckland, to India, 1835—&. at Richmond, 5 Aug. 1869. *People and Princes of India,* 1844—*Up the Country,* 1866—*Semi-Detached House,* 1849.

**Edessa, (Orhoecae, Orfas) in Mesopotamia,—** [BC]—built or rebuilt by Seleucus, before 306?—seat of independent kingdom, 137—Abgarus II. aids the Parthians against Rome, 53—[AD]—declared an ally of Rome by Trajan, 115—burnt by Romans, 116—attempts to recover independence, 193—subjugated by Severus, 195—Abgarus VI. sent as a prisoner to Rome, and the city made a colony 216—Valerian defeated and captured by Sapor near, 260—disturbances by Aruanus at, property of the Christians confiscated by Julian, 362—unsuccessfully besieged by Chosroes Nushirvan, 540? 544—suffers from an earthquake, is rebuilt by Justinian, and called Justinopolis, 554—falls under dominion of the Arabians, 641—nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 718—falls to the Seljuk Turks, 1040—principality founded by Baldwin, who conquers Armenia and Mesopotamia, 1097—Joscelin of Courtemay acquires principality, 1101—city taken by Zenghi and the Atabeks, end of 1144 or beginning 1145—revolt of, and destruction of the city, 1146—end of the principality, 1151-2—plundered by Timur, 1393—again conquered by the Turks, 1637.\(^c\) *Du Fresnoy, Clinton.

\(^b\) Gibbon. \(^c\) Edinlaw. \(^d\) Conv-Lex.

**Edfu, in Egypt,—[Ptolemaic]—Temple of, partly built by Ptolemaus Philometer, 181.**

**Edgar, (Edagar,) King of England, the Peaceable,—** 943—Governor of Mercia, on accession of Edwy, 955—proclaimed King of Mercia and Northumbria, 957—succeeds Edwy, Oct. 958—recalls Dunstan; makes him Primate, 959—marries Elfritha, 965—crowned at Akemanestra, (Bath,) 11 May 973—reviews his fleet and meets the six kings at Chester, 973—&. 8 Jul. 975.


**Edgecote,—** defeat of Royal forces by Lancastrian insurgents, 26 Jul. 1469.


**Edgeworth, Maria, novelist,—** in Berkshire, 7 Jan. 1767—settles at Edgeworthstown, Ireland, 1782—& there, 21 May 1849. With her father, *Essay on Irish Bulls,* 1807—*Castle Rackrent,* 1802—*Popular Tales,* 1805—*Moral Tales,* 1806—*Tales and Novels,* 1832—*Harrington,* 1817—*Helen,* 1834.


**Edgitha, (Eadgitha,) daughter of Earl Godwin,—** marries Edward the Confessor, 23 Jan. 1045—put away by the king, who seizes all her property, Sep. 1051—restored to honour, Sep. 1052—represents Edward at the consecration of Westminster Abbey, 28 Dec. 1065.

\(^a\) Freeman.

**Edict, (of Theodoric)—** promulgated in Italy, 500—superseded by Justinian's Laws, 554.

**Edict of Berlin.** [Berlin.]

**Edict of Milan.** [Milan.]

**Edict of Nantes.** [Nantes.]

**Edict, Perpetual, (of Hadrian),—** composed by Sulpicius Julianus, 132.

**Edinburgh, (Edinburnghe, Dun-Edin, Edin,)—** royal burgh, as early as 1128—given up


**Edmiston, James**, poet, b. about 1791—d. at Hamilton, Feb., 1856.


**Edmonstone, painter, b. at Kelso, Scotland, 1759—goes to London, 1819—d. at Kelso, 21 Sep. 1834, 1835.**

a *Bosg. Univ.* b Rose's *Bosg. Dict.*

**Edmund, St, King of East Anglia,** begins to reign, 855—captured and killed by the Danes, 870.


**Edmund (Endmund) II., Ironside,** b. 959—marries Egithe (Ladlyth), widow of Siferth, 1015—establishe(s) himself in the Five Boroughs, 1015—war with Cnut; succeeds his father, Ethelred II., Apr. 1016—overrun Wessex, 1016—war with the Danes; defeats Cnut at Pen Selwood, 1016—raser Stareaen (Sherstone). Jul.—defeated at Assandun, summer 1016—makes terms with Cnut, retaining Wessex, close of Oct. (?)—d. at London, 30 Nov. 1016.

**Edmund, Earl of Lancaster,** b. 1245—titular king of Sicily, by Pope Innocent IV., Mar. 1254—his claim disputed by Manfred, 1254—accompanies Prince Edward to Palestine, Jun. 1260—suppresses a rising in the northern counties, 1273—sent by Edward II. to negotiate with Philip III. of France, end of 1293—takes Bordeaux, 28 Mar. 1296—d. in Gascony, soon after.

**Edmund. [Kent, Earl of.]**

**Edmund Rich, St, Amp of Canterbury,** b. at Abingdon, about 1195—treasurer of Salisbury Cathedral, between 1249-29—preaches the crusade, 1237—elected Abp, 1253—presides at a Council at Westminster, early in 1254—consecrated at Canterbury, 2 Apr. 1234—presides at another Council, 9 Apr. 1234—negotiates peace with Llewelyn, 1234—holds a Council at Gloucester, May 1234—affiliates at the consecration of Grosstete, bp of Lincoln, 1235—visited by Henry III., Jan. 1236—issues his Constitutions, 1236—celebrates marriage of the king and Eleanor of Provence, 14 Jan. 1236—crows the Queen, 19 Jan. 1236—his authority superseded by that of the legate, Cardinal Otho, 1237—attends the Council held by the legate, Nov. 1237—opposes the marriage of Simon de Montfort and Eleanor, Countess Dowager of Pembroke, and excommunicates them, 1238—goes to Rome, 1238—retires to the house of Fontigny, 1240—d. at priory of Soisy, 16 Nov. 1240—canonized by Innocent IV., 1246.

**Edred, [Edred.]** King of England, suc-
ceeds his brother Edmund I., May 946—
crowned, 16 Aug. 946—defeats Northumbrians, 946—
receives their submission, 947—expels
Eric the Dane from Northumbria, 948—makes
Danstan chief minister; d. at Frome, 23 Nov. 955.

Edridge, Henry, painter—b. in London, 1768—d. 1821.

Edrisi, (Abu-Abdallah Mohammed ben
Mohammed ben Abdallah ben Edrisi), geo-
grapher,—b. about (193, a. h.) 1099—con-
structs terrestrial globe for Roger II. of Sicily,
about 1150—b. between 1175-86. Nuzhat al-
mushtahak fi ikhtirak al ajuk, 1153.

Education, in Great Britain.—first parlia-
mentary grant for promotion of, 1834.—Com-
mittee of Privy Council on, appointed, 1839—
Conference on, held in London, 22-24 Jun. 1857—[Schools]—of poor children, provided for
by Acts 7 and 8 Vic. c. 101, 9 Aug. 1844;
11 and 12 Vic. c. 82, 31 Aug. 1848; 13 and 14
Vic. c. 1, 17 May 1852; 20 and 21 Vic. c. 48, 17
1860—laid two Acts revealed and provisions consolidated by Act 24 and 25 Vic. c. 113, 6
Aug. 1861—further provisions by Act 25 and
26 Vic. c. 43, 17 Jul. 1862. Public Elementary,
in England and Wales, provided for by Act 23
and 34 Vic. c. 75, 9 Aug. 1870.

Edward I., the Elder, King of England,
—b. about 870—distinguishes himself against
Danes at Farnham, 894—succeeds his father,
Alfred the Great, Oct. 901—unsuccessfully op-
posed by Ethelwald, 901—crowned, 16 May
902—invades territory of Anglo-Danes, and
wins a great victory over them, Ethelwald
slain, 905,* 906 or 907—makes peace with
East Anglians and Northumbrians, 906—battle
of Tevenhale, 910—Mercia governed by
Ethelreda, from 912—master of London, 913—
builds forts in Hertfordshire and Essex, 913—
takes Bedford, 919—builds fort at Stamford,
922—takes possession of Mercia on death of
Ethelreda, 923,* 920—subdues Northumbria,
923—the Scots and the king submit to him,
924—d. 925


Edward II., the Martyr, King of Eng-
land,—succeeds his father, Edgar, Jul. 975—
Council at Caen, 978—assassinated at Corfe,
by order of his stepmother, Eelfrida, 18 Mar.

Edward III., the Confessor, King of Eng-
land,—b. probably 1004.—d.—sent with his
mother, Emma, to Normandy, Aug. 1013—
invited to England by Harold I., 1036,* 1037—
escapes again to Normandy, 1036—recalled
to England by Harthacnut, 1041—chosen king
on death of Harthacnut, 1042—crowned at
Winchester, 3 Apr. 1043—seizes his mother's
lands and treasures, 16 Nov. 1043—deprives
Stigand of his see, Nov. 1043—restores him,
10 Aug. 1044—marries Editha, daughter of
Godwin, 23 Jan. 1045—collects a fleet to aid
the Emperor, Henry III., 1049—holds a
Counsel at Gloucester, and removes it to Lon-
don, Sep. 1051—outlaws Sweyn and banishes
Godwin, Sep. 1051—visited by William, Duke
of Normandy, 1051—council at London,
Godwin reestablished in his earldom, Sep. 1052—
death of Godwin at Winchester, Easter, 15
Apr. 1053—dedicates Westminster Abbey, 28
Dec. 1053—b. 5 Jun. 1066—canonized by
Alexander III., 1166—his relics translated, 1263—


c Florence of Worcester.  d Freeman.

Edward I., Longshanks, King of England,
—b. at Westminster, 18,* 16 b. Jun. 1239—
governor of Gascony, 1249,* 1252—marries
Eleanor of Castile, 1254—Lord of Ireland, by
letters patent, 14 Feb. 1254—accepts with
his father (Henry III.) the Provisions of
Oxford, (Jun. to Jul.) 1258—makes preparations
for war with the barons, 1260—invises Wales,
1263—occupies Windsor, 1263—surrenders it
and withdraws to France: assists Mortimer
against Llewellyn, 1263—joins the king at Ox-
ford, early in 1264—takes Tisbury, Apr. 1264—
defeated and made prisoner at Lewes, 13,* 14,* 15 b. May 1264—liberated and placed in free
custody,* on great expense and with great
escapes, 23 May 1265—defeats De Montfort at
Evesham, 4 Aug.—reduces the Cinque Ports,
1265—reduces Isle of Ely, 25 Jul. 1267—takes
the Cross at Council of Northampton, 1268—
besieges John, Earl of Warrence, at Reigate,
1268—sets out on the crusade, May 1269,* 1270,* b. Jul. 1270—spends winter in Sicily,
1270—b. takes Nazareth, May 1271—attempt
at assassination him by a Saracen at Acre, 17
Jun. 1272—concludes a ten years' truce with
the Sultan, and quits Palestine, 15 Aug.—suc-
ceeds his father, 20 Nov.—at Rome, Feb. 1273—
reduces the Gascons, 1273—'the little war
of Chalons,' May 1274—arrives at Dover, 2 Aug.,* 15* 65 Jul. 1274—crowned with his con-
sort at Westminster, 19 Aug. 1274—summons
Llewellyn to parliament at Westminster, Sep.
1274—and again, 1276—removes courts of law
to Shrewsbury and invades Wales, after Easter
1277—Llewellyn submits to him, 10 Nov. 
persecutes the Jews, Nov. 1278—goes to France,
gives up Normandy, and secures possession of
Gascony, 1279—Statute of Mortmain, 1279—
invades Wales, 1282—defeat and death of
Llewellyn, 11 Dec. 1282—puts David to
death, 20 Sep. 1283—Statute of Rhuddlan,
1284—presents spoil of Wales at West-
minster, 1285—in Gascony, Jun. 1286 to Aug.
1289—seriously ill, takes the Cross, 1287—
concludes treaty of marriage between Prince
Edward and Margaret of Norway, at Salisbury,
6 Nov. 1289,* 18 Jul. 1290—orders the ex-
pulsion of the Jews, 31 Aug. 1290—occupies
Isle of Man, 1290—death of his queen, Eleanor,
28 Nov. 1290,* 1291—arbiters in disputed suc-
cession to crown of Scotland, 1291—acknow-
ledged Lord Paramount of Scotland, at Norham,
5,* 15 b. Jun. 1291—obtains the royal castles,
6,* 11 b. Jun.—gives his decision for John
Buliol, 30,* 17 b. Nov. 1292—refuses to appear
before Philip IV. of France, loses his fiefs, Feb.
1294—renounces fealty to France and raises an
army, 1294—marches against the Welsh, Nov.
1294—receives the Papal legates respecting
peace with France, May to Aug. 1295—war
EDWARD.


Edward.


Edward IV., King of England.—b. at Rouen, 29 Apr. 1441, (or Sep. 1441)—escapes to Calais after the dispersion of the Yorkists, Oct. 1455—surrenders to Lancastrians at Northampton and takes Henry VI. prisoner, 26 Jul. 1460—his father recognized as heir to the crown, 1 Nov. 1460—Duke of York on his father's death, 31 Dec.—defeats Lancastrians at Mortimer's Cross, 2 Feb. 1461—enters London, 28 Feb.—proclaimed King, 4 Mar.—defeats Queen Margaret at Towton, 29 Mar.—crowned, 29 Jun.—his title confirmed by stat. 1 Edw. IV. c. 1, 4 Nov. 1461—negotiates partition of Scotland with the Lord of the Isles, Feb. 1462—publicly acknowledges his marriage with Elizabeth Grey, (Woodville,) 29 Sep. 1464—her coronation at Westminster, 26 May 1465—forms an alliance with Charles the Bold, and gives him his sister Margaret in marriage, 1467—forms alliances with Aragon and Castile and the Duke of Brittany against France, 1468—declares Warwick and Clarence traitors, end of Mar. 1470—prepares for war, is deserted by Lord Montague, and goes to Flanders, 3 Oct. 1470—returns with an army, lands at Ravenspur, 14 Mar. 1471—joins by Clarence, enters London, sends Henry to the Tower, 11 Apr. 1471—defeats Warwick at Barnet, 14 Apr.—defeats and captures Margaret at Tewkesbury, 4 May—death of Henry in the Tower, Jun. (?)—renews his foreign alliances, 1473—prepares for war with France, 1474—lands at Calais, Jul. 1475—agrees to a truce with Louis XI., (Pence of Pecquigny,) 29 Aug.—arrives in England, 28 Sep.—procures the condemnation of Clarence, 7 Feb. 1478—prepares for war with France, 1483—b, 9 Apr. 1499.


Edward VI., King of England.—b. at Hampton Court, 12 Oct. 1537—successes his father, Henry VIII., 28 Jan. 1547—protectorate of Somerset, Jan. 1547—protectorate of North-
Edward—

Edward, (Dom Duarte,) King of Portugal, —b. 1391 or 1401—with his brother, Prince Henry the Navigator, lands at Ceuta, Aug. 1415 — Kit, by the king, Aug. 1415 — marries Leonora of Arago, 1418—succeeds his father, John I., Aug. 1423—makes Pirate, Santo, Porto Santo, &c., to Prince Henry, by charter of 21 Sep. 1433 — reluctantly consents to expedition against Tangier, 1437 — b. 9 Sep. 1438.


Edwardes, Bryan, historian,—b. in Wiltshire, 21 May 1743—goes to Jamaica, 1759—St Domingo, 1791—b. in England, 15 Jul. 1800. History of British Colonies in the West Indies, 1793—Historical Survey of St Domingo, 1797.


Edwardes, William, architect,—b. at Eglwysil, Glamorganshire, 1719—pastor there, 1750—59—b. 1789. Bridge over the Taff, 1755.

Edwin, (Edwine,) Earl of Mercia,—succeeds his father, about 1062?—joins his brother Morcar at the head of revolted Northumbrians, Oct. 1065—takes part in the defeat of Tostig in Lincolnshire, summer 1066—defeated with Moreau, by Tostig, at Fulford, 20 Sep. 1066 — submits to William of Normandy, Oct. 1066—ontia, 1071—betrayed and killed, 1071, 1073. a


Edwy, King of England,—b. about 940—marries Elgiva; succeeds his uncle Edred, Nov. 955—crowned by Abp Odo, 955—battles Dunstan, 956 — his brother Edgar king of Mercia and Northumbria, 957—separated from Elgiva by Odo, 958—Elgiva puts to death; b. 1 Oct. 958.

Eckhout, Anton van den, painter,—b. at Brussele, 1656—assassinated at Lisbon, 1695.

Eckhout, Gerbrant van den, painter,—b. in Amsterdam, 15 Aug. 1621—b. 22 Jul. 1674. b Biog. Univ.


Effulgelman, Howard of. [Howard, Charles.]


Egbert, (Egberht,) King of England,—claims kingdom of Wessex, on death of Cynewulf, 784—takes refuge with Offa, 784—escapes to court of Charles the Great, 787—present at coronation of Charles, at Rome, 25 Dec. 800—succeeds Bdiric in Wessex, 800—gives the name of England to his dominions, 800—overruns West Wales, (Devon and Cornwall,) 813—defeats Deornwulf at Ellendune, 823—Essex and Kent submit to him, alliance with East Angles, 823—conquers Mercia (East Anglia?) and Northumbria, and is named Bretwalda, 827—Wiglaf of Mercia tributary, 828—war with the North Welsh, 828—deeds of the Danes, 832—5—defeats the Danes and Britons at Hengestdow in Cornwall, 833—b. 837, a 836. b


Lappenberge.

Egbert, Priest of Iona, Bp of Lindisfarne,—converts monks of Iona to Roman view of Easter, &c., 716—translates Gospels into Anglo-Saxon, about 720—b. in Iona, 25 Apr. 729.
Egbert,—Afp of York, 734 — , 766.a
b Stubbs.


Egeria, asexual,—discovered by Gasparis at Naples, 2 Nov. 1850.

Egerton, Francis. [Bridgewater, Duke of.]


a Engl. Cyc. b Chalmers. c Foss.

Egesta, (Segeta,) in Sicily,—[B C]—revolves to Romans, 263—besieged by Carthaginians, and relieved by Romans, 260.a
b Zumpt.

Egfrid, King of Northumbria,—succeeds his father Osywy, 15 Feb. 670—defeats the Picts, captures Lincoln, 671—deprives Wilford of the Sea of York, and divides it, 678—war with the Mercians, 679—killed in war with the Picts, 20 May 685.


Egggestein, Heinrich, painter,—fl. at Strasburg, about 1470. Gratiani decrementum, &c., 1471—Justissinis Institutiones juris cum glossa, &c., 1472.


Egi, (Ego), King of the Visigoths, in Spain,—succeeds on abdication of Ervice, Nov. 687—repudiates Cixilone and marries again: convokes Councils of Toledo, 11 May 688, and 2 May 691—d., 701.

Egil, (Eígis) poet,—fl. in Iceland, between 900-1000.

Eginhard, (Heinhardus, Agnerardus,) historian of Charles the Great,—b., about 771—requires to monastery of Fontenelle, about 816-23—converts his residence at Mulheim into an abbey, 827—death of his wife, Imma, 836—present at assembly at Aix-la-Chapelle, 837—a at Seligenstadt, 839, 841,a 843,b 844.a


Eguirand y Eguren, Juan Jose d. Bibliotheca Mexicana, 1755.

Egypt, (Ægyptus,)—[B C]—Ist (Thinite) Dynasty established by Menes, 2717,a about 2220, 2267, 5867, 2700, 3700, 3892,— IIIrd (Memphite) Dynasty, commences, about 2650,a 2405,a 5181,b 2869.—IVth (Thinite) Dynasty, commences, about 2470,a 2305,—Vth (Memphite) Dynasty, commences, about 2440, 2219, 5121,a 2450,b 3209,—Vth (Elephantinite) Dynasty, commences, about 2400,a 2015,a 4673,a 2450—VIth (Memphite) Dynasty, commences, about 2200,a 1998,b 4425,a 2220,b 2420,b 2409,— IIXth (Heracleopolite, or Heliopolite) Dynasty, commences, about 2200,a 2433,a 3477,a 2240,—IXth (Bubastite, or Thebain) Dynasty, commences, about 2200,a 2433,a 3762,a 2240,— XIIth (Bubastite) Dynasty, commences, about 2080,a 2290,a 3703,a 2100,a 2020,a 2218,—XVth (Xoites) Dynasty, commences, about 2080,a 2435,b 3004,a 2100,a 2020,a—XVth (Shepherd's) Kings commences, about 2080,a 2100,a 2030,a—XVIIth (Shepherd's) Kings, commences, about 2080,a 2100,a 2030,a—1650,a—
EGYPT—Ehret.


a Smith's Diet.  

b Clinton.  

Art de Vérifier les Dates.  

c Champollion-Figeac.  

d Rawlinson.  

e Wilkinson.  

f Poole.  

g Dunlop.  

h Others.  

i Paton.  

Ehrenbreitstein, in Prussia,—fortress rebuilt and extended by Hermann, Abp of Treviss, about 1150—successfully attacked by Marshal Boullers, 1688—siegé of, by the French, begins, Nov. 1797—taken by them, 27, 29 Jan. 1799—given up to Prussia by Treaty of Lunévile, and the fortifications destroyed, 1801—fortifications restored, after 1814.

a MacLeoch.  

b Conv. Lex.  

ELEANOR—ELECTRIC LIGHT.


Eleanor of Provence, Queen of Henry III.,—marries Henry III., 14 Jan. 1265—insulted by the Londoners, and goes abroad, 1263—preparcs a fleet for invasion of England, 1264—becomes a nun at Amesbury, 1286—d. there, 24 Jun. 1291.


Eleanor, Queen of Navarre,—marries Gaston IV. Count de Foix, 1434—d. of her husband, Jul. 1451—succeeds her father, John II., 19 Jan. 1459—d. at Tudela, 10 or 12 Feb. 1479.

Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Eleanor, of Maid of Brittany,—captured with her brother Arthur at Mirabel by King John, 31 Jul. 1202—sent to England and imprisoned, 1202—d. at Bristol castle, 1241.

Eleanor de Montfort,—alliance to Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, 1275—captured by Edward I., 1275—who refuses a ransom for her, 1276—released, and marries Llewellyn, 13 Oct. 1278—d. early in 1282.

Eleanor Crosses,—erected in memory of Eleanor of Castile, after Nov. 1290—new one, at Charing Cross, erected, 1365.

Eleanor de Guzman,—mistress of Alfonso XI. of Castile, about 1320—put to death by Pedro the Cruel, 1351.

Eleanor Tellez, Queen of Portugal,—divorced by Don Juan (Lorenzo d. Acuña, and marries Ferdinand king of Portugal, 1371—a. 1372—compiles against the regent John I., close of 1383—arrested and confined in a convent at Tordesillas; d. there, about 1405.

Eleetie School of Philosophy, [BC]—founded by Xenophanes, about 530.

Elections, at Rome, [BC]—laws against canvassing, enacted, 432—Lex Patilia, first law against bribery on market days, 355—Lex Cornelii, incapacitating canvassers for 10 years, 181—Lex Gabini, introducing ballot. 139—Lex Acilia Calpurnia, against treating electors, 67—Lex Tullia, enhancing penalties, 63—Lex Licinia, against sodalitis, 55—Lex Julia de Ambitio, against bribery, 18—amended, 8—[A.D.]—in England, regulated by Act 7 Hen. IV. c. 15, 1405-6—county voters to have forty-shilling freeholds, by Act 8 Hen. VI. c. 7, 1429—further regulations by Acts 10 Hen. VI. c. 2, 1432, and 23 Hen. VI. c. 14, 1444-45—to be free, by Act 1 Wm and Mar. sess. 2, c. 2, 1689—further regulations by Acts 7 and 8 Wm III. c. 7 and 26, 1696; and 11 and 12 Wm III. c. 7, 1699—penalties for making fraudulent conveyances to create votes, by Act 10 Ann. c. 25, 1711—copyholders excluded from voting by Act 31 Geo. II. c. 14, 1758—further regulated by Acts 25 Geo. III. c. 84, 1784; 33 Geo. III. c. 64, 17 Jul. 1793; 9 Geo. IV. c. 50, 15 Jul. 1828 [repealed by Act 24 and 25 Vic. c. 101, 6 Aug. 1861]; the Reform Act; and 6 and 7 Wm IV. c. 36, 25 Aug. 1835; 6 and 7 Wm IV. c. 102, 20 Aug. 1836; 6 and 7 Vic. c. 18, 31 May 1843; and 12 Vic. c. 90, 31 Aug. 1843; 14 and 16 Vic. c. 14, 3 Jul. 1835—time of taking the poll limited to one day by Act 16 and 17 Vic. c. 15, 18 Mar. 1853—[Bribery, Qualification of Members]—controverted, in Ireland, trial of, regulated by Acts 42 Geo. III. c. 106, 26 Jun. 1822; 47 Geo. III. s. 1, c. 14, 19 Feb. 1807; 60 Geo. III. and 1 Geo. IV. c. 7, 24 Dec. 1819; and 7 and 8 Vic. 103, 9 Aug. 1834—controverted, in Great Britain, trial of, regulated by Acts 7 and 8 Vic. c. 103, 9 Aug. 1834; and 11 and 12 Vic. c. 18, 4 Sep. 1838—law relating to petitions amended, and prevention of corrupt practices more effectually provided for, by Act 31 and 32 Vic. c. 126, 31 Jul. 1868—law relating to payment of Commissioners' expenses amended by Act 32 and 33 Vic. c. 21, 24 Jun. 1869.

Eectors, of the Empire,—College of, first named, 1152—again, 1198—seven named, 1265—seven in number, by the Golden Bull, 1356—vote of the Palgrave (king of Bohemia) transferred to Maximilian of Bavaria, by Ferdinand II., 1618—the Palgrave reinstated as eighth Elector, by Peace of Westphalia, 1648—title conferred on Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, (Elector of Hanover,) 1692—confirmed by Treaty of 1709—number reduced to eight by union of Bavaria and the Palatinate, 1777—electors of Cologne and Trevé suppressed by Napoleon I., 1802—title abolished on the extinction of the Empire, [except for Hesse-Cassel,] 1806.

Bryce.

Electric Clock,—invented by Bain, 1837—Wheatstone's, 1841—Shepherd's, 1859—Siemens', 1866.

Electric Compass,—invented by Gisborne, 1863.

Electric Gun,—invented by Beningfield, 1845.

Electric Light,—discovered by Davy, 1813.
—patented by Stade, 1848.—used at the Westminster Bridge works, 1858.—applied at the South Foreland Lighthouse, 1859.—Wilde’s, invented, 1866.

Electric Loom,—invented by Bonelli, 1855.—improved by Froment, 1859.


b Engl. Cyc. c Tomlinson’s Cyc.

Electric Thermostome,—invented by Becquerel, 1863. [Electric Thermometer, invented by Becquerel, 1863.]

Electromagnetism,—discovered by Oersted, 1815.—application of, in manufacture of wrought-iron, by Robinson, Feb. 1865.

Electricometer,—invented, about 1750 (?)—Oersted’s, invented, 1824—Thomson’s, 1863. [Electric-Motive Machine, invented by Jacobi, 1838—by Page, 1850—Ladd’s, 1856.]

Electrophorus,—invented by Volta, about 1774. [Electrotype, Electro-Metallurgy,—invented by Jacobi, 1838—by Spencer and Jordan, 1839—application of, to plating and gliding, patented by Elkington, 1840.

Elephant, Order of the, (Danish,)—renewed by Christian 1., 1438—sanctioned by Pius V., 1462—by Sixtus VI., 1464—statutes of, revised by Christian V., 1 Dec. 1693.

Elephants,—[B C]—first seen by the Romans at battle of Heraclea, 280—first exhibited in the circus, by C. Claudioi Fulcher, 99.

Elcuis,—[B C]—act of amnesty and oblivion, after capture by Thrasybulus, (12 Ileodr. Ol. 91, 2,) Sep. 403.—[D]—temple of, destroyed by Alaric, and the Eleusinia cease to be celebrated, 396—visited by Spor and Wheler, 1676—by Dr E. Clarke, 1801.

Eleutherus, Br of Rome,—succeeds Soter, 177.—

Elfritha,—marries King Edgar, 965—assassimates her son-in-law, Edward the Martyr, at Corfe, 18 Mar. 979.


Elgin Marbles,—brought from Athens by the Earl of Elgin, 1802—purchased for the British Museum, under Act 56 Geo. III. c. 99, 1 Jul. 1816.

Elgiva, (Elfgifu,) Queen of England,—marries Edwy; insulded by Dunstan after the coronation, 955—separated from Edwy by Abp Odo, 958—murdered and murdered by adherents of Dunstan and Odo, 958.

Elhuyart, D., mineologist,—b. at Logrono, 11 Oct. 1755—visits Germany, 1786—Intendant-general of mines in Mexico, 1789-1822—d. at Madrid, 6 Feb. 1831.

Elías, Matthias, painter,—b. at Cassel, 1658—sent to Paris, 1678—d. at Dunkirk, 1741.

Elías Levita, rabbi,—b. in Italy, 1472—teaches at Padua, 1504—goes to Rome, 1512-27—d. at Venice, 1549. [Masoret Humassorci, 1538—Methurganen, 1541—Tischbi, 1542—Commentary on the Grammar of Moses Kimhi, 1508.]

Eliah, Jewish prophet,—[B C]—denounces a famine against Israel, 929—a, about 929—b. at the brook Cherith, 929—at Zarephath, 928—the trial of the prophets at Mount Carmel, 926—d. at Horeb, 926—foretells Ahab’s doom, 899—a—taken up to heaven, 896, 895.b

a usher. b Clinton.

Elio, Francesco Xaviero, general,—b. at Pamplona, 4 Mar. 1769—serves in campaign of Roussillon, 1794—sent to Buenos Ayres, 1805—executed in Spain, 4 Sep. 1822.

Eliot, John, Apostle of the Indians,—b. in England, 1604—goes to America, 1631—pastor at Roxbury near Boston, 1632-88—begins preaching to the Indians, Oct. 1646—d. at Roxbury, 20 May 1669,a 1689.b Translation of Bible for the Indians, 1663.

Eliot, Sir John, statesman,—b. at Port Eliot in Cornwall, 20 Apr. 1590—enters Oxford Univ., 1607—travels with George Villiers, 1611—marries, winter of 1611—M. P. St. Germain’s, 1614—Kut, May 1618—Vice-admiral

Elis, [Pisa,,—[B.C.]—war with Dyme, (Ol. 28), 668—extends dominions towards Triphylia, (Ol. 50), 580—population collected into one town, (f) 471—Lacedemonians make war on, 401—399—Arcadia at war with, latter part 356—joins Achaean League, overrun by Macedonians, 218—again invaded by Philip, 209.

b. Möller.  

Thirlwall.

Elisha,—[B.C.]—called by Elijah, 906, 985—a miracle of the waters, 895—leprosy of Gehazi, 894—Syrians at Dothan, 892—Shunamite's son born, 891—at Damascas, 885—b., about 837, 839.

Clinton.  

Usher.

Elizabeth, (Woodville), QUEEN OF EDWARD IV,—privately married to Edward IV., 1 May 1464,1 1465 of 1465—the marriage acknowledged by him, 29 Sep. 1464—crowned, 26 May 1465—takes sanctuary at Westminster, 1 Oct. 1470—fails in attempt to obtain the regency, Apr. 1483—takes sanctuary at Westminster, 1 May 1483 to Mar. 1484—provided for by Richard III., Mar. 1484—confined in Bermondsey nunnery by Henry VII., May 1487—d. there, 8 Jun. 1492.

Engl. Cyc.  


Engl. Cyc.


Froude.  


Elizabeth, of Austria, QUEEN OF FRANCE,—b., 5 Jun. 1554—marries Charles IX., 1570—widow, 30 May 1574—retires to Vienna, 1574—b.—in a monastery, 22 Jan. 1592.


Elizabeth, St. Queen of Portugal,—b., 1271—marries Dionysius of Portugal, 1282—accused of favouring revolt of her son, and is banished, 1320—reconciles the king and his son, 1324—widow, retires to a nunnery, 1325—b. at Coimbra, 4 Jul. 1356—beautified by Leo X., 1516—canonized by Urban VIII., 1625.

Elizabeth, QUEEN OF HUNGARY,—marries Charles, king of Hungary, 1319,1 1320—Regent of Poland after death of Casimir III., 1370—the Polish revolt and expel her, 1376—again Regent, 1379—driven away, 1380—b. in Hungary, Dec. 1381.

B. Univ.  

Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Elizabeth, Queen of Hungary,—marries Albert of Austria, 1422—marries Albert of Austria, 1422—married to her father, Sigismund, Dec. 1437—married to her father, Sigismund, Dec. 1437—crowned, 1 Jan. 1438—widow, 27 Oct. 1439—the crown given to Ladislaus of Poland; birth of her son Ladislaus, 22 Feb. 1440—has him crowned, Jun.—places him under protection of the Emperor: civil war: b., 1447, b. 20 Dec. 1447.

Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Elizabeth, (Stuart,) QUEEN OF BOHEMIA,—b., 19 Aug. 1596—marries Frederick V.,
ELIZABETH CHRISTINA—ELLIS.

Elizabeth, St., (of Hungary,)—b. at Presburg, 1207—marries Louis, landgrave of Thuringia, 1221—widow, 1227—b. at Marburg, 19 Nov. 1231—canonized by Gregory IX., 27 May 1235.


Elizabeth Christina, (of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel,) Queen of Prussia,—b., 8 Nov. 1715—marries the Prince Royal of Prussia, Frederick, (II.,) 1733—becomes Queen of Prussia, 1740—widow, 1786—d., 13 Nov. 1797.

French translations of Spalding's Destination of Man, 1776—Storm's Reflections, 1777—Gillers' Hymns, 1790.

Elizabeth Petrovna, Empress of Russia,—b., 1709—29 Dec. 1776—refuses to claim the crown on death of Peter II., 1730—insurrection in her favour, and she is proclaimed Empress on the deposition of Ivan, 7 Dec. 1741—crowned at Moscow, May 7, 1742—declares Karl Peter Ulrich of Holstein her successor, 18 Nov. 1742—assists Maria Theresa in the war of the Austrian Succession; joins in Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748—joins alliance against Frederick the Great, 1757—d., 5 Jan. 1762. (N.S.)

* bag. Univ.  b. Art de Vérfier les Dates.

Ella, King of the South Saxons,—lands with his sons in England 477—storms Andeida, and takes title of King, 491—Bretwald, 492—b., 502.

Ella,—becomes king of Deira, 569—b., 588.

Ellandune, (Ellandune),—Beornwulf of Mercia defeated by Egbert, 823.


Elliott, Gilbert. [Heathfield, Lond.]

Elliott, George Augustus. [Heathfield, Lond.]

Elliott, William, engraver,—b. at Hampton Court, 1717—d. in London, 1766.

Ellis, George, miscellaneous writer,—b. about 1743—b., 10 Apr. 1815. Specimens of Ancient English Poetry, 1790—Specimens of Ancient English Romances, 1802—


Ellisson Gallery, of Water-colour Paintings, —presented to the nation by Elizabeth Ellisson, and placed in S. Kensington Museum, May 1860.


Elmacin, (Elamakin), historian,—b. in Egypt, (620, A. H.) 1223—d. at Damascus, (672,) 1273.

Elmes, Harvey Lonsdale, architect,—b. near Chichester, 1814—d. in Jamaica, 26 Nov. 1847. St George’s Hall, Liverpool, 1841-47.

Elpeopment,—right to dower forfeited by, under stat. 13 Edw. I. c. 34, 1285.

Eloy, Nicolas François Joseph, physician,—b. at Mons, 1714—d. there, 1788. Dictionnaire historique de la médecine, 1778.


Elphinston, John, admiral,—b. in Scotland, 1720—enters service of Russia, 1768—d. in England, 1774.


Elpines,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 106, 1), 336.

Elsheimer, (Eltehmer,) Adam, painter,—b. at Frankfort, 1574—d. at Rome, 1610, ² or 1610—Engl. Cy.

b. Chalmers and Ross.

Elsinore, [The Sound]—burnt by Haco, king of Norway, 1238—raised to the rank of a city, by Eric of Pomerania, 1425—taken by the Lübeckers, 1522—recovered by Christian II., 1525—Kronborg castle built, about 1580—the castle taken by the Swedes, 6 Sep. 1668—restored to the Danes, 1660—meeting of the kings of Denmark and Sweden at, 17 June 1626.

Elsner, Jacob, theologian,—b. at Saalfeld, 1692—d. at Berlin, 8 Oct. 1750. Observationes sacre in Novi Testamenti libros, &c., 1720-28.


Elva, T. Æbutius,—[BC]—Consul with P. Veturius Geminius, (255, A. v. c.), 499.

Elvira, in Graunda.—Council of, on discipline, about 300, 305, ² or before 250, ² or about 315, ² or 324. ² or 325. ² Tifflement and Art de Vérier les Dates. ² Neander. ² Others.


Elly, Isle of,—Etheldreda retires to, about 670—monastery founded by her, about 673—raigned by the Danes, and the monastery burnt, 870—monastery refounded by Etheldreda, Bp of Winchester, 970—the ‘Camp of Refuge’ defended by Hereward, 1071—attacked and taken by William the Conqueror, 1071—cathedral commenced, by Abbot Simeon, 1083—See founded, 1107, ² or 1108, ² or 1109—Henry II. holds a council at, soon after Easter 1177—some of the barons take refuge in, 1265—reduced by Prince Edward, Jul. 1267—convocation of the clergy held at, 2 Oct. 1290—visited by Edward I., Feb. 1297—Edward II. spends Easter at, 1314—restorations of cathedral in progress, since 1840. ² Engl. Cy. ² or 257. ² Béthel. ² or 294.

Elmaya, (Elma,)]—[Assyria, Persia, &c.]


Elzevir, Bonaventura, printer,—partner
with his father, Matthew, 1618-26—with his brother Abraham, 1626-52—b. 1654.

Elzevir, Daniel.—b. 26 Nov. 1617—associated with his cousin John, 1632-54—b. 13 Sep. 1650.

Elzevir, Gille (Egilius),—bookseller at the Hague, 1599.


Elzevir, Jacob, printer,—1626.

Elzevir, John,—b. 27 Feb. 1622—d. 8 Jun. 1661.

Elzevir, Louis, bookseller,—d. at Leyden, 1592-1617.

Elzevir, Louis (II.), bookseller,—at Amsterdam, 1638—b. 21 Jul. 1662.

Elzevir, Matthew,—b. 1565—b. at Leyden, 6 Dec. 1640.


Elzevir, Peter, (II.)—prints at Utrecht, 1692.

Emadi, poet,—b. at Scherker, (675, A. II.), 1744-5.

Emanuel Ben Schelomo, poet,—b. at Rome, about 1250.

Emden, (Emden), in Hanover,—of note, before 800—seized by the Hamburger, 1402—reincarnated to East Friesland, 1440—secured to the Counts of Friesland by treaties with Hambourg, 1453, 1466, 1494, and 1545—adopts Lutheranism, 1519—revolt against Count Edzard III. and compels him to grant a liberal constitution, 15 Jul. 1595—obtains from Count Ennon III. authority to receive a foreign garrison, by Treaty of the Hague, 8 Apr. 1603—seat of an African trading company, 1682—sold to Prussia, 1744—free port, 1751—East India Company established at, 1751 —1769—seized by the French, 3 Jul. 1717—again, 25 Sep. 1767—restored to Hanover by Treaty of Fontainebleau, Nov. 1762—comes into possession of Holland, 1806.? 1807,? 1808—of France, 1809—of Prussia, 1814—incorporated with Hanover, 1815—ceases to be the capital of E. Friesland, 1823.*

Ememy,—deposit of, discovered near Smyrna, by Smith, 1847.


Emigration,—from England, restrictions on, by Charles I., 30 Apr. 1637—Commission established, 1831—Board, Jan. 1840—Commissioners appointed by Royal Warrant, 27 Nov. 1847—facilitated and regulated by Acts 5 and 6 Wm IV. c. 53, 31 Aug. 1835; 5 and 6 Vic. c. 107, 12 Aug. 1842; 14 and 15 Vic. c. 91, 7 Aug. 1851; 16 and 17 Vic. c. 44, 30 Jun. 1852; 16 and 17 Vic. c. 84, 20 Aug. 1853; 18 and 19 Vic. c. 119, 14 Aug. 1858; Of Paris, provided for, by Acts 4 and 5 Wm IV. c. 76, s. 62, 63, 14 Aug. 1834; 7 and 8 Vic. c. 101, s. 29, 9 Aug. 1844; 11 and 12 Vic. c. 116, s. 5, 4 Sep. 1848; 12 and 13 Vic. c. 103, s. 20, 1 Aug. 1849; 13 and 14 Vic. c. 101, s. 4, 14 Aug. 1850.

Emili, Paolo, (Paulus Aemilius), historian,—called to France, about 1499—b. 5 May 1529. De rebus gestis Francisco, 1539.

Eminence,—title appropriated to Cardinals, by Urban VIII., 1630.

Emir al Omra,—office created by the Caliph Rulid, (324, a. H.), 936.*

* Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Emma, (Emma-Baume), Queen of England, (Lady of the English),—marries Ethelred II., 1002—sees her sons to Normandy, Aug. 1013—left a widow, Apr. 1016—marries Cnut, Jul. 1017—again a widow, Nov. 1035—her treasures seized by Harold I., 1035—banished, takes refuge with Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, 1037—her treasures seized by Edward the Confessor, Nov. 1043—b. 6 or 14 Mar. 1052.

Emmanuel, the Great, King of Portugal,—b. 3. 31 May 1469—succeeds his cousin John II., Sep. or Oct. 1495—expels the Jews, and establishes the distinction of 'old' and 'new Christians,' 1496—promotes expulsion

a Art de Vérifier les Dates.
b Biog. Univ.
c Roscoe.

Emmanuel College, Cambridge— founded by Sir Walter Mildmay, 1584.

Emmanuele Filiberto, (Tête-de-fer), Duke of Savoy— b. at Chambrey, 8 Jul. 1528— follows the Emperor to Africa, 1541— serves against the League of Smalkald, 1545— unsuccessfully attempts recovery of Savoy from the French, 1552— at sieges of Metz and Tournaine, 1552— commands at siege of Hesdin, 1553— succeeds his father, Charles III., Sep. 1553— gains the victory of St Quentin, 10 Aug. 1557— restored to his estates by Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis, 3 Apr. 1559— marries Margaret of France, at Paris, 9 Jul. 1559— is compelled to grant freedom of worship to the Vaudois, 1561— recovers Turin and other towns from the French, 1562— institutes (reconstitutes?) Order of St Maurice, Jul. 1572— acquires Neaplia, 1576— claims crown of Portugal, 1579— b. 30 Aug. 1580.

Emmett, Robert— b. at Cork, about 1780— joins the United Irishmen, and takes part in insurrection at Dublin, 1803— executed, 20 Sep. 1803.

b Biog. Univ.
c Erench and Gruber.

Empedocles, philosophe— [B C]— fl., 470-435.

Empoli, Jacopo Chimenti da, painter— b. at Empoli, about 1554— b. at Florence, 30 Sep. 1640.


Emser, Hieronymus, theologian— b. at Ulm, 26 Mar. 1477— secretary to Duke George, 1505— d. at Leipzig, 5 Nov. 1527.
a Biog. Univ.
b Conv.-Lex.

Enamelled Painting— revived in Italy under Pope Julius II., 1503-15.

Enamelled Ware— patent for, by Hickling, 1799— new process, by Clarke, 1839.

Encaustic Painting— [B C]— comes into use among the Greeks, after 330— [AD]— art of, lost, before 1400— revival of, attempted by Count Caylus and Bachelier, 1749-54— again revived at Munich, about 1830.

Encke, Johann Franz, astronomer— b. at Hamburg, 1791— assistant in the Observatory of Seeburg, 1815— secretary to the Academy of Sciences and Director of the Observatory, Berlin, 1825— d. 2 Sep. 1865. Edits the Berlin Astronomisches Jahrbuch, from 1830.


Encratites— religious sect of, founded by Tatian, about 173.


In the West Indies— Court established by Act 17 and 18 Vic. c. 117, 11 Aug. 1854— further regulated by Act 21 and 22 Vic. c. 96, 2 Aug. 1858.

Endois— [B C]— ambassador to Athens, respecting alliance with Argos, 420— ephor, 413— ambassador to Athens after battle of Cyzicus, 410.

Endosmose and Exosmose, (Osmose),— discovered by Dutrochet, 1828— investigated by Graham, 1834.


Vapereau.

Enfield Rifle— invented by Pritchett, at the Enfield factory, and adopted in the English army, 1852-3— converted into Snider breechloaders, 1866-7.

Endfield, William, miscellaneous writer— b. in Suffolk, 1741— minister at Norwich, 1785— d. there, 3 Nov. 1797. The Speaker, 1774— History of Philosophy, 1791.


Engelbrechten, Cornelis, painter— b. at Leyden, 1468— d. there, 1533.

Engelbrechten, Engelrecht,— deputy from the Swedish peasants to Erick XIII.
and leader of the revolt, 1433—procures deposition of Erick, early in 1435—makes a truce with Erick before Stockholm; named generalissimo of Sweden and administrator of the kingdom, 1435—assassinated by order of Carl Catunson, 4 May 1436.

Engelhardt, Karl August, historian, geb. at Dresden, 4 Feb. 1768—assistant in the Royal Public Library, Dresden, 1805—archivist to the Chancery of War, 1811—secretary to the Ministry of War, 1831—died at Dresden, 28 Jan. 1834. 

Neuer Kinderfreund, 1797—Tägliche Denkwürdigkeiten aus der sächsischen Geschichte, 1809-12—Geschichte der kur- und herzogl. sächsischen Länder, 1832-5.

Engen—Moreoe defeats Austrians at, 3 May 1800.

Engenio, Cesare Caraccioli, historian, geb. about 1650. Napoli saura, 1624.

Engern, (Angara.) [Agrivani.]


Englefield—Ethelwulf defeats the Danes at, 871.

English Language—ordered to be used in law pleadings by Act 36 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 15, 1562—to be used in all proceedings in courts of justice, by Acts 4 Geo. I. c. 26, 1731, and 6 Geo. II. c. 14, 1733.

Engraving, Copper-plate—invited by Maso Finiguerra, about 1450. (Etching, Lithography, Photo-zincography, Copyright.)

Engraving on Wood,—the earliest known, dated 1418. [Playing Cards, Block Books.]

Enguerrand. [Marigny, Monstrelet.]

Enkiöping,—Albert, king of Sweden, defeats Hao and Magnus at, 1365.


Enna, in Sicily,—[B C]—founded by Syracusans, 664, (Ol. 29, 1), 688.

Ennui, M. Michelet de, nunmisstat, —at Metz, 1709—d. at Paris, 1736.

Ennis, in Ireland,—castle built by Raymond de Gros, about 1170-5—taken by Cromwell, 1649—stormed by the rebels, 28 May 1798—defeat of the rebels by Lord Lake, near, 21 Jun. 1798.


Ennius, Magnus Felix, Bp of Pavia, miscellaneous writer,—b. about 476—lived of Pavia, 511—sent to Constantinople, against Eutychianus, 514 and 517—d. 17 Jul. 521.

Enoch,—[B C]—b. summer 3516, 3516—birth of Methuselah, summer 3317—translated, summer 3017.

a Ussher.

b Clinton.

Enoch, Book of,—[B C]—written about 30.?—[A D]—quoted by Jude, between 64-90.?—Ethiopic version brought to Europe by Irurce, 1773—complete English translation by Laurence, 1821.

Enos,—[B C]—b., summer 3761, 3903—31.
birth of Canaan, summer 3679—, summer 2864.

Ensenada, Zenon Silva, (Garcia de la Silva), Marquis de la, statesman,—b. near Valladolid, 1600—Minister of Finance to Ferdinand VI., 1746—dismissed by Charles III., 1759—d. at Madrid, 1762.


Entomological Society of London,—established, 22 May 1833.

Entragges, (Antraigues,) Emmanouel Louis Henri de Launey, Count d',—b. in Vivarais, about 1755—deputy to States-General, 1789—obeys France, Jan. 1790—At Venice, 1797—enters the Greek Church, 1800—murdered at Barnes, near London, 1812.

Envelope-making Machine,—invented by De la Rue, 1845—Rémound's, patented, 1849.

Enzina, Juan de la, poet,—b. in Old Castele, about 1446. Comeetam, 1501.

Enzo, King of Sardinia,—b. 1224,—1240—marries Adelaide, and takes title of King of Sardinia, 1238—murdered by his father Emeric II. Victor of Imperial in N. Italy, 1239—defeats Genoese fleet and captures the cardinals, prelates, &c., 3 May 1241—with his brother Conrad defeats the Mongols on the Danube, 1244—carries on the war with the Ghelds in Lombardy, 1242-43—communicated by Innocent IV., 1245—unsuccessfully besieges Parma, Jun. 1247—besieges Colorono, Oct. 1247—takes the castle of Arola and puts to death 112 Reggian Guelfs, 1249—wounded and captured by the Bolognese, 25 May 1249—d. in prison, 14 Mar. 1272.


Epeiros, (Albania,) in Greece,—[B C]—Alexander the first king, about 332—assists Tarentines and is killed at battle of Panodis, 326—Alcides defeated and killed by Cassander, 315—Pyrrhus secures the kingdom, 295—republic established on the death of Pythoneumus, 239—falls under the power of Roman rule. V. W. F. Rosse, b. Smith's Diet.

Epernay, in France,—burnt by Francisco I., 1544—taken by Henry IV., 1592—given to Duke of Bouillon in exchange for principality of Sédan, 1642—pillaged by allies, 21-22 Mar. 1814—occupied by the Russians, 1870.

Epernon, Duke d'.' [Espernon.]


Epialtes, the Callim,—[B C]—betrayed to the Persians the way into the Pass of Thermopylae, 480.

Epialtes,—[B C]—co-operates with Pericles in establishment of democracy at Athens, about 466—assassinated, 467 or 453?

Ephoros,—[B C]—fl., about 408-332.

Ephors,—[B C]—instituted, or reconstituted, at Sparta, by Theopompus, (Op. 5, 4,) 758-7., 770-720—abolished by Cleomenes, 225—
restored by the Romans, after 146.

*Eusebius, Müller, Clinton.

Ephraem (Ephehum) Syrus, theologian, — accompanies Bp of Nisibis to Council of Nice, 325 a. — at Nisibis during siege by Sapor, 350 b.


Ephraim, (Enoch priest), Patriarch of Antioch, — fl. 527-545-6.

Epicharum, comic poet, Pythagorean philosopher, — [B C] — [bc] at Cos, about (OL. 60), 540 a.

— taken to Mecara, (Sicily), 540 — accompanies Cadmus, son of Syltes, to Messana, about (OL. 73), 488-489 b.

— Naos exhibited, 477 — 478, about 450, 443 c. 

*Smith's Dict. 

b. Müller.

Caucian.


b. Smith's Dict.


Epicycloid, (Euree), — invented by Römer, about 1673 — rectification of, by Newton, 1687 — properties of, demonstrated by John Bernoulli, about 1691. a. Hutton.

Epicydes, — [B C] — with Epiphanes his brother, serves under Hannibal, 221-216 — sent to Syracuse, 215 — seizes upon Syracuse and defends it against Marcellus, 214-212 — retires to Agrigentum, 212 — returns to Carthage, 210.


*Curieus.


Epimenides, Cretan prophet, — [B C] — [bc], 659 — comes to Athens, 596, about (OL. 46 b), 592. a. sulis. b. Digg. Laerter, Müller.

Epinal, in France, — taken by Germans, 12 Oct. 1870.


Epiphanes, [Antiochus, Ptolemæus,] Epiphanes, Bp of Pavia, (Vichum,) — negotiates peace between the Emperor Julius Nepos and Euric, king of the Visigoths, 474 a — 357 at Pavia, Jan. 496. b. *Clinton.

b. Ersch and Gruber.

Epiphanus, of Peter I Sophist, rhetorician, fl, about 350.

Epiphanus, Patriarch of Constantinople, — elected, 25 Feb. (512, Alex.), 519-20 — 35, 5 June (529, Alex.), 536.


Epiphanus Cholastus, theologian, — fl, after 500.

Epiphany, Feast of the, — first celebrated in the Western Church, about 360 a. *Xander.

Episcopius, (Bisschop), Simon, theologian, — b. at Amsterdam, Jan. 1583 — studies at Leyden Univ., 1600 — minister of Blyswyck, near Rotterdam, 1610 — Prof. Theology, Leyden, 1612-18 — deputy to Synod of Dort, 1618 — deposed, retires to France, 1618-26 — minister at Rotterdam, 1626 — Prof. Theology, Amsterdam, 1634-43 — B there, 1643. *Opera, 1650-71.

Epping Forest, in Essex, — metes and bounds of, determined under Royal Commission, 8 Sep. 1640 — partly disafforested, (Hainault,) by Act 14 and 15 Vic. c. 43, 1 Aug. 1851 — meeting of the Verderer's Court ceases, 1854 — forestal rights of the Crown authorized to be sold, 1855.


Erasmistratus, physician, anatomist, — [B C] — fl, about 298.

1506—returns to England, 1510, and is appoint-
ed Lady Margaret's Prof., Cambridge; Coun-

* Biog. Univ.

** Ersch and Gruber.


* Engl. Cyc.

Biog. Univ.

Eratosthenes, geometer, astronomer, geogra-
pher, philosopher, historian, grammarian;—
[BC]—b. (Ol. 126.) 275-54 B.C.—invited from Athens to be librarian at Alexandria by Ptolemy Euergetes, about 240. *—b. 194. *—196.

* Clinton.

** A. de Morgan.

Erben, Karl Jaromir, poet, archivist, —
b. in Bohemia, 1811—archivist of Prague, 1851

Erchenwein, (Erkenwein),—foundes kingdom of East Saxons, (Essex), 526.

Ercilla y Zuniga, Alonso, poet,—b. at Madrid, 1533.* 1540 *—as page to Philip II.,
accompanied him on his travels in Europe, 1547-51— accompanies him to England, 1554—goes to America, 1554.* 1547 *—returns to Spain, 1562—marries, 1570.—dies at Madrid, 1595.* Arceuana, 1599-78-90.

* Tieken.

** Biog. Univ.

Ercolani, Giuseppe Mario, poet,—b. in Siena, about 1696—d. at Rome, about 1762. Maria, rime, 1725-28—La Salamithis, 1731.

Erebus, Mount, Antarctic Ocean,—discovered in eruption, by Ross, Jan. 1841.

Eretria, in Evboua,—[BC]—joins in the ex-

* Thirlwall.

** Smith's Diet.


Erhard, Heinrich August, bibliographer, historian,—b. at Erfurt, 13 Feb. 1793—M.D., 1812—Prof. Philosophy, 1813—Librarian, 1821—keeper of archives, Magdeburg, 1824—to Munster, 1831—d., 22 Jan. 1851. Die bibli-
theosis Erfurtia, 1813-14.—Geschichte des Aufblühen wissenschaftlicher Bildung, 1827-
32.—Geschichte der Landfrieden in Deutschland, 1829.


Ericeira, Francisco Xavier de Menezes, poet,—b. at Lisbon, 29 Jan. 1763—secretary of Portuguese Academy, 1711—director of Aca-

Erick,—chosen king of Northumbria, in op-
position to Ered, 948—deserted by his ad-
herents the same year: recalled and made king, 952—expelled, 954.

Erick I. (II ?) the Good, King of DEN-
mark,—succeeds Olaf IV., 1095—carries on
war with the Vandals; acts out for Palestine, 1103—d. in Cyprus, 11. 16 Jul. 1103.

* Art de Vërifer les Dates. b Ersch and Gruber.

Erick II., (Edmund,) son of KING OF
DENMARK,—succeeds his father, 1103—chosen by the people in rivalry with Nicholas, 1113 b —war with Nicholas, 1132-4—succeeds Nicholas, Jun. 1135—murdered, 18 Sep. 1137.

* Ersch and Gruber. b Art de Vërifer les Dates.

Erick III., the Lamb, King of Denmark,—
succeeds Erick II., 1137.—Olaf disputes the throne with him: detent and death of Olaf, 1143—unsuccessfully attacks the Van-
dals, 1144—succeeded and culters a monastery at Odense, 1147.—b., 1147.

Erick IV., King of Denmark,—succeeds his father Waldemar II., Mar. 1241—revert of his brothers; peace concluded, 1249—makes war on Counts of Holstein, 1250—captured by treachery by his brother Abel, and murdered, 9-10 Aug. 1250.

* Erick V., King of Denmark,—b., 1249—
succeeds his father Christopher, 1259—revolt of Erick, son of King Abel, 1259-60—defeated and captured with his mother, the regent, by Abp Lundcn and Count of Holstein, 28 Jul. 1261—released, 1264, 1265—marries Agnes of Brandenbg, 1273—peace concluded with the Abp and the interdict removed, 1275—league formed against him by Duke of Holstein, 1285—murdered, 21-22 Nov. 1286.

* Ersch and Gruber.

Erick VI., King of Denmark,—b., 1274—
succeeds his father Erick V., 1286—war with Haço, king of Norway, begins, 1288—im-
prisons Grandt, Abp Lundcn, 1294—excom-
municated by Boniface VIII., 1298—the
quarrel ended by retirement of Grandt, 1302—peace with Haco, 1308—his brother Christopher forms a league against him; peace with Christopher, 1317—assists Birger, king of Sweden, 1318—gives him an asylum in Denmark, 1319—b. at Røskild, 13 Nov. 1319.

**Erick VII.** (VIII.?) King of Denmark, Norway, and (XIII. of Sweden.—b. 1382—has title of King of Norway, from 1387—proclaimed King of Sweden, on resignation of Queen Margaret, his aunt, 23 Jul. 1396—crowned, sovereign of the three kingdoms, (after the Union of Calmar,) under administration of Margaret, 17 Jun. 1397—marries Philippa, daughter of Henry IV. of England, 1406—death of Margaret, 27 Nov. 1412—war with Duke of Schleswig, 1414—d—revolt of the Swedes under Engelbrecht, 1432—deposed by States of Sweden, 1435, b. 1439 b.—agrees to a truce with Engelbrecht, 1435—meets deputies of the three kingdoms at Calmar, and renews the Union, 27 Jul. 1436—retires to Isle of Gothland, 1438—the crown of Denmark given to Christopher of Bavaria, 1439—the throne of Sweden declared vacant by his desertion, 1439—driven from Gothland by Canuto, retires into Pomerania, 1440—b. 1440—b. about 1439—c. 1440.—(A.D.)—Art de Vérifier les Dates.

**Erich and Gruber.**

**Erector,** (A.D.)—enters the Americans, 3 Jul. 1814—abandoned by the Americans, 5 Nov. 1814.

**Erie, Lake,**—the Americans capture the British squadron on, 10 Sep. 1813.

**Eriogna, Joanna Scotoa, philosopher,**—of, about 850—teaches at Oxford, 877—d. in France, about 875.—884.

**Engl. Cyc.**

**Ersch and Gruber.**

**Erina, epic poet,**—of, about 600.

**Erivan, in Armenia,—besieged by the Turks, 1553—taken by them, 1582—retaken by Persians, 1604—again captured by the Turks, 1625—conquered by the Tartars, 1734—summits to Persia, 1769—attacked by Russians, 1808—captured by Prince Paskiech, 13 Oct. 1827—ceded to Russia by Treaty of Turkmanjai, 22 Feb. 1828—devastated by an earthquake, Jun. 1840.


**Biog. Univ.**

**Art de Vérifier les Dates.**


**Erlach, Jerome von, general,—b. 1667—enters Imperial army as colonel, 1702—retires, 1715—aegypt of Berne, 1724—17—d. 28 Feb. 1748.*

**Erlach, Johann Ludwig von, Marshal of France,—b. at Berne, 1596—conquers Brisach for France, 1639—contributes to victory of Lens, 1642—Commander-general of French forces, 1649—Marshal of France, 1650—d. 1649.**

**Art de Vérifier les Dates.**

**Erlach, Johann Ludwig von, admiral,—b. at Berne, 1648—distinguishes himself in Dutch fleet under Van Tromp, 1665—Rear-admiral, 1676—Vice-admiral of Denmark, 1678—d. 1680.**

**Erlach, Karl Ludwig von,—b. at Berne, 1726—Maréchal de Camp in army of France, before 1759—Commander-in-chief of Swiss army, 1798—murdered by his soldiers, 1798.**

**Erlach, Rudolph von,—obtains victory at Laupen over Count of Nydau, 21 Jul. 1339—assassinated, 1356.**

**Erlach, Sigismund von,—b. 1614—Maréchal de Camp in army of France, distinguishes himself at battle of Lens, 1648—subdues the revolted peasants of Berne, 1653—defeated by Queen Elizabeth, 1559—afterwards to Mary, Queen of Scots—war with Denmark, 1563—loses the battle of Swaters and disgraces Nilson-Sture, 1566—sends him ambassador to the Duke of Lorraine, 1566—assassinates him and puts his relations to death, 1567—projects murder of his brothers, is besieged by them in Stockholm, 1568—capitulates, and is deprived of the crown and imprisoned, 30 Sep. 1568—poisoned in prison by his brother John, 22 Feb. 1578, 26 Feb. 1577.—Art de Vérifier les Dates.

**Ersch and Gruber, and Nouv. Biog. Gen.**

**Erie, New York State,—constructed, 1817-24.**

**B.**
the troops of the Catholic cantons, 1655—


Erlangen,—ceded to Prussia by the Mar-
grave, 1792 —given up to Bavaria, 1809.

University of, founded by Frederick, Mar-
grave of Bavireuth, 1743.

Ermengarde, —married Boson, Duke of Lod-
bar, about 877—instigates him to make
himself king of Provence, 879—defends Vi-
enna against Louis and Caroloman, 880-882—capa-

tulates to Richard, Duke of Burgundy, Dec. 882—
imprisoned by him at Autun: present at
Boson's death at Vienne, Apr. (2) 887—regent of
Provence, 887—prosecures coronation of her
son Louis, 890—b. at convent of St Sixtus, 
Piacenza, soon after 900.

Ernest, Archduke of Austria, Governor of
the Netherlands,—b. at Vienna, 1553—
appointed Vicerey of the Netherlands, Jan.
1594—takes La Fère, 19 May 1594—b. at
Brussels, 21 Feb. 1595.

Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, 
and King of Hanover,—b. at Kew, 5 Jun.
1711—studies at Göttingen, 1756-92—serves in
the English army in the Netherlands, 1793-5—
is wounded and loses an eye in engagement near
Tournay, 1794—Lieutenant-general, 1796—
Duke of Cumberland, Apr. 1799—General,
1802—again serves abroad, against France,
1808-15—Field-marshal in British army, 1813—
G.C.B., 2 Jan. 1815—marries Princess Caro-
line of Mecklenburg Strelitz, 29 May 1815—
succeeds his brother, William IV., as King
of Hanover, 20 Jun. 1837—abolishes the Con-
stitution, 5 Jul. and 1 Nov. 1837—proclaims a
new one, 1840—death of his queen, 21 Jun.
1841—consents to reforms, 1848—b. at Her-
renhausen, 15 Nov. 1851.

Ernest, (Brunswick, Saxe-Coburg, Swabia,
Saxony.)

Ernesti, August Wilhelm, philologist,—b.
near Tissendal, 26 Nov. 1733—Prof. Philo-
sophy, Leipsic, 1765—Prof. Eloquence, 1770—
Rector of the Univ., 1782—b. there, 20 Jul.
1805—Edition of Litry, 1769—of Ammianus Mar-
cellinus, 1773.

Erstein, Johann August, philologist,—b. at
Tennstadt, 4 Aug. 1707—Prof. Aeneid, Litter-

a, Leipsic, 1742—Prof. Eloquence, 1756-70—
Prof. Theology, D.D., 1758—b., 11 Sep.
1781. Edition of Cicero, 1737—of Homer,
1759-65—of Callimachus, 1761—of Tacitus,
1752—Initia doctrina solidioris, 1763—Institu-
tio interpretis Nov. Test., 1761.

Ernest, Johann Christian Gottlob, philolo-
gist,—b. at Arnstadt, 1756—Prof. Philosophy,
Leipsic, 1782-1801—Prof. Eloquence, 1801—
Glossae sacra Hesychii, 1785—Lexicon tech-
ologia Rumorum rhetoricorum, 1797—Lexicon
velorum rhetorica, 1795.

Ernst, Antoine Nicolas Joseph, statesman,
Präylinder, 1812—Prof. Law, Liège, 1796—
Chief of Government, 1797—of the Repre-
sentatives, 1833—of the Minister of Justice, Aug.
1834 to Feb. 1839—Prof. Law, Louvain, Jun.
1839—b. at Boppard, 10 Jul. 1841.

Ernst, Heinrich, (Ernstius), jurist,—b. at
Helmstadt, 3 Feb. 1603—b. at Copenhaghen, 7 Apr.
1665. Regnum aequitatis Danicae genio,
d., 1666—Subbatiumus, 1656.

Erpenius, (Thomas van Erpe), orientalist,
—b. at Gorcum, Holland, Sep. 1584—M.A.
Leiden, Jul. 1688—Prof. Oriental Languages,
1673—b. at Leyden, 13 Nov. 1624. Gram-
matica Arabica, 1613—Proverbiae Araborum
centuria due, d., 1614—Lokmani sapientiae fabule,
d., 1615.

Ersch, Johann Samuel, Editor of Encyclo-
pedia of Arts and Sciences,—b. at Glogau, in
Silesia, 23 Jun. 1766—librarian to Unive.
Jena, 1800—Prof. Geography and Statistics,
Halle, 1803—librarian, 1808—b. at
Halle, 16 Jan. 1828. (With Iverbcr,) Ency-
lopedicdé der Wissenschaften und Kunsten, 1818-28.


Erskine, Ebenezer, theologian,—b., 22 Jun.
1680—minister of Portmoak, 1703-31—
minister at Stirling, 1731—founds the Secession
Church, 1736—b., 22 Jun. 1754.

Erskine, John, Baron of Dux.—b. near
Montrose, about 1569—commissioner sent to
France to witness the marriage of Queen
Mary with the Dauphin, 1557—superinten-
dent of Angus and Mearns, 1560—b., 21 Mar.
1591.

Erskine, John, theologian,—b. at Edinburgh, 
2 Jun. 1721—minister of Kirkintilloch, 1744—
D.D. Glasgow, 1763—minister of Greyfriar's, 
Edinburgh, 1767—b.—l., 19 Jan. 1803.


Erskine, John, jurist,—b., 1695—Prof. 
Scots Law, Edinburgh, 1737-60—b. at Card-
ross, 1765. Principles of the Law of Scotlan-
1754—Institute of the Law of Scotland, 1773.

Erskine, Ralph, theologian,—b., 18 Mar.
1685—minister of Dunfermline, 1711—takes
part in founding Secession Church, 1736—b., 6
Nov. 1752.

Erskine, Thomas, Lord, Lord Chancellor of
England,—b. at Edinburgh, 21 Jan. 1750—
1748—b. —marrd., 1770—enters Lincoln Inn,
1776—M.A., 1778—called to the bar, 3
1778—M.P. Portsmouth, Nov. 1783—At-
torney-general to Prince of Wales, before 1792—
undertakes defence of Yaine, and is deprived
of his office, Feb. 1793—defends Hardy, Horn
Tooke, and Thelwall, 1794—Chancellor of
Duchy of Cornwall, 1802—death of his wife,
Dec. 1805—Lord Chancellor, Baron Erskine,
7 Feb. 1806—retires, 7 Apr. 1807—takes
prominent part in defence of Queen Caroline,
1820—b. near Edinburgh, 17 Nov. 1823.

Engl. Cyc. a Foss.

Erwin de Steinbach, architect,—b., 1318.
Cathedral of Straubing, commenced, 1277.

Erzliciides,—[B C]—Arehon at Athens, (Ol.
58, 1.) 548.

Erzleben, Johann Christian Polycarp, na-
tural philosopher,—b. in Saxony, 22 Jun. 1744—
Prof. Philosophy, Göttingen, 1771—b. at
Göttingen, 19 Aug. 1777. Anfangsgründe der
Naturgeschichte, 1767—Anfangsgründe der
Erythrae.—[BC]—prepares to revolt, spring 412.

Erythrogen,—discovered by Bizio, 1821.


Eryxias,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (O. 22, 1, 692.

Erzeroum, (Erzourum, Arsen-er-Rum,) in Armenia,—receives the name of Theodosiopolis, 415—taken and sacked by the Seljuks, 1049—taken by Sultan of Ikonion, 1201—by the Mongols, 1241—by Tamarlane, 1387—taken by the Turks, 1517—devastated by the plague, 1807—taken by Paskievich, 9 Jul. 1829—restored to Turkey by Peace of Adrianople, 14 Sep. 1829—visited by Wilbranum, 1837—by Layard, Sep. 1849—earthquake, 2 Jun. 1859.

Esais of Egypt, theologian,—il., about 370 a. Cave.

Ess—[BC]—b. spring 1836, a. 1790 b. marries, spring 1796, a. 1930—defrauded of his father's blessings, autumn 1760 a—reconciled to Jacob, 1743 a usurer. b. Clinton.

Escalante, Juan Antonio, painter,—b. at Cordova, 1630—d. 1670.

Eschenbach, Wolfram von, poet,—il., about 1200.


Escher, Hans Kaspar, burgomaster of Zurich,—b. at Zurich, 15 Feb. 1678—studies at Utrecht, 1696—member of the Great Council, Zurich, 1701—envoy to Diet of Ratisbon, 1712— to Geneva, 1734 and 1737—burgomaster, 1740—b. at Zurich, 23 Dec. 1762.

Escher, Heinrich, burgomaster of Zurich,—b. at Zurich, 19 Jul. 1626—member of the Great Council, 1651—accompanies deputies to Paris, to establish alliance with Louis XIV., 1661—envoy to Court of France, 1687—b. at Zurich, 21 Apr. 1710.

Escher, Johann Erhard,—b. about 1665—d. 27 Nov. 1689. Description of the Lake of Zurich, 1692.


Eschinardi, Francesco, Jesuit,—b. at Rome, 1623—d. not before 1699. Microcosmus physico-mathematicus, 1658—Sintactum ez chisis montibus, 1661.


Eschscholtz, Johann Friedrich, naturalist, traveller,—b. at Dorpat, 7 Nov. 1793—accompanies Kotzebue on voyage of discovery, 1815—Prof. Medicine, Director of Zoological Cabinet, Dorpat, 1818—accompanies Kotzebue on second expedition, 1823—b.—, 19 May 1831. Entomographien, 1823—System der Akalapheen, 1829—Zoologischer Atlas, 1829.


Escombe, [Sourdies.]

Escurial, (Escorial,) The, in Spain,—commenced by Phili I., 1563—completed, 1584—partly burnt, 1657—additions to, made, 1773—pillaged by the French, 1808 and 1813. Escuin, King of Wessex,—succeeds, 674 b. 676.


Espejo, Antonio, maritime discoverer,—discovers New Mexico, 1582—.


Espernon, Jean Louis de Nagoret de la
ESPINAY—

Valette, Duke of, b. in Languedoc, 1534—at siege of Rochelle, 1573—governor of Metz, 1576—Brigadier-general, 1584—Admiral of France, 1587—d. at Lanches, 13 Jan. 1642.

Espinay. [Saint-Luc.]

Espinal, Vicente, poet, novelist, b. in Granada, 1544, about 1540—d. at Madrid, 1634, about 1620. Rimes, 1591—Relaciones de la Vida del Excmo. Marquis de Obregon, 1618. a Biog. Univ.


Espino, Diego de, cardinal, statesman, b. in Old Castile, 1502—Cardinal, Inquisitor-general of all Spain, 1568—d. at Madrid, 5 Sep. 1572.

Espinoa, Hyacinthe Jerome, painter, b. in Valencia, 1600—d. at Valencia, 1680.

Espinoa, Nicolás, poet, b. at Valencia, about 1520—d., after 1563. Segunda parte del Origen de España, 1553. a Biog. Univ.

Espino, Philippe d', b. at Ghent, about 1552—d. about 1633. Recherches d'antiquités et noblesse de Flamards, 1631.

Espronceda, José de, poet, politician, b. in Estremadura, 1810, 1808—d. imprisoned as a 'Numantine,' about 1825—comes to England, about 1829—fights on the barricades at Paris, Jul. 1830—returns to Spain, 1833—enters the National Guard, 1840—member of the Cortes, 1841—d., 23 May 1842. Poesías, 1840.


Esquifinus, C. Cornelius Lentulus, —(B.C)—Counsel suff., (276, a. u. c.) 478.

Esquimaux, The, —visited by Moravian missionaries, about 1730—by Hearne, 1772—by Cook, 1776—by Ross, 1818—by Parry, 1821—d. by Hall, May to Sep. 1862.


a Biog. Univ. b Conv.-Lex.

Essarts, Pierre de, statesman, b. about 1560—taken prisoner by the English at battle of Homildon Hill, 1402—made provost of Paris by Duke of Burgundy, 1508—Superintendent of Finance, about 1408—escapes to Cherbourg, 1413—returns to Paris and makes himself master of the Bastile, Apr. 1413—executed at Halles, 1 Jul. 1413.


Essenius, Andreas, theologian, b. in Gelderland, Feb. 1618—D.D., Utrecht, 1645—Prof. Theology, 1654—d. at Utrecht, 18 May 1677. Systema Theologiae Dogmaticae, 1659—Triumpha Cruciis, 1649.

Essequebo, in Guiana,—settlement of the Dutch at, 1580—taken by the English, 1766—restored to the Dutch, 1802—retaken by English, 1803—ceded to them by Convention of 1814.


Essex, Earl of. [Cromwell, Thomas.]


Essen, Robert Devereux, Earl of, b. in London, 1592—enters Merton Coll. Oxford, 1602—restored to his titles, 1603—marries Lady Frances Howard, 1666—divorce obtained
by her, 1613—raises troops and serves in Holland, 1620—again in 1625—takes part in expedition against Spain, 1625—commands fleet sent to Holland, 1625—Lieutenant-general, sent against Covenanters, 1639—one of the Commissioners to treat with the Scots at Ripon, Oct. 1640—Lord Chamberlain, close of 1640—Lieutenant-general of the king’s forces south of the Trent, summer 1641—deprived of his commission, Nov. 1641—Captain-general, by the Parliament, 12 Jul. 1642—proclaimed traitor by the king, 2 Aug.—receives Worcester from the Royalists, Oct.—commands against the king at Edgehill, 23 Oct.—the king retires before him at Turnham Green, 13 Nov.—takes Reading, 27 Apr. 1643—compels the king to raise siege of Gloucester, 6 Sep.—repulses the king at Newbury, 20 Sep.—marches into Cornwall, Jun. 1644—escapes by sea, beginning Sep.—resigns his commission, 2 Apr. 1645—b., 1646.

Essex, Walter Devereux, Earl of,—b. in Carmarthenshire, about 1540—succeeds to the titles of Viscount Hereford and Lord Ferrers, about 1559—assists in suppressing the rebellion, close of 1569—K.G. and Earl of Essex, 1572—commands expedition for establishing a colony in Ulster, and fails, Aug. to Dec. 1573—returns to England, and is named Governor of Ulster, 1574—named Earl Marshal of Ireland, and returns to his post: orders the massacre of Rathlin, 1573—b. at Dublin, 22 Sep. 1576.

Essex, James, architect,—b. at Cambridge, 1723—d. there, 14 Sep. 1754. Repairs Ely Cathedral, 1770.

Essling and Aspern,—Napoleon defeated by Archduke Charles at, 21–22 May 1809.

Estaing, Charles Hector, Count d', admiral,—b. in Avuerge, 1729—commander of combined fleets at Cadiz, 1753—member of Assembly of Notables, 1757—commander of National Guard of Versailles, 1759—Admiral, 1792—executed, 28 Apr. 1794.

Estaing, Jacques Zacharie d'. [D'Estaing.]

Este, House of,—Onorio I., titular Marquis of, attacks himself to berenger II., king of Italy, 951—passes over to Otto I. of Saxony, 968—made by him Count of the Sacred Palace; b., abq. 1052—Onorio II., (son,) titular Marquis of, lord of Lucigniana and of the County of Obertenga in Tuscany, 972 (?)—with his sons supports Hardouin, king of Lombardy, against Henry II of Bavaria, is captured by Henry and deprived of his fiefs, but is restored the same year, 1014—Alberto-Azzo I. (son) succeeds, about 1014—opposes election of Conrad the Salic, 1025—b., 1029—b. 1021—


Estève, Jean, troubadour,—b., about 1580.

Esther,—[Sic],—made queen by Athanasius (Xerxes) of Persia, 479; (Darius,) winter 514-3;[2] * Smith's Dict. * Usher.

Esthonia, (Ievol Werowa),—subjugated by the Danes, 1210—sold by them to the Teutonic knights, 1346; 24 Jun. 1347—king of Poland acknowledged lord paramount, 1561—province of Sweden, by Treaty of Oliva, 1660—conquered by Peter the Great, 1710—ceded to Russia by Treaty of Nystadt, 1721.


Estouerme, Jean d',—defends Péronne against the Flemings, 1536—maitre d'hôtel to Francis I., 15 Sep. 1541—ambassador to England, 1546—b., 16 Aug. 1557.


* Biog. Univ. * Conv.-Jex. 

Estredes, Godofred, Count d', MARSHAL OF FRANCE, diplomatist,—b. at Agen, 1607—Councillor of State, 1639—negotiates purchase of Dunkirk from Charles II., 1662—concludes Treaty of Breda, 1667—one of the plenipotentiaries for Peace of Nimeguen, 1678—b., 26 Feb. 1686.

Estreés, César d', cardinal,—b. at Paris, 5 Feb. 1628—admitted to French Academy, 1656—ambassador to Rome, 1671—negotiates the Peace of the Church, about 1674—Cardinal,
1674,—effects reconciliation of the Pope and French clergy, 1693—û. at St Germain-des-Prés, 18 Dec. 1714.


Estrees, Gabrielle d',—b., about 1571—receives Henri IV. at Château de Cœuvres, and becomes his mistress, 1590—û. at Paris, 10 Apr. 1599.


Estremoz,—Don John of Austria defeated by Count Schomberg at, 1663.

Etampes, in France, (Stampec)—mentioned in a treaty between Conran and Childerbert, 557—defeat of Clotaire II. by his nephew Thierry near, 603—burnt by Rollo, 911—assembly of grandees at, crusade resolved on, 1147—camps to be royal residence after death of Philip Augustus, 1189—erected into a County by Charles IV., 1237—taken by Burgundians, 1411—erected into a Duchy for Jean de Jorasses, 1536—captured by the Protestants, 1562 and 1567—taken from the League by Henry III., but soon recovered, 1589—reinforced and fortified by means of razing by Henry IV., 1590—given to Gabriello d'Estres, 1598—unsuccessfully besieged by Turenne, 1662—fails to the Crown again, 1712—corn riot at, 3 Mar. 1792. Counsellors of, held 1091 or 1092, Apr. 1130, and 1247.


Eteonicus,—[B 0]—lieutenant to Astyochus at Lesbos, 413—expelled from Thasos, 410—blockades Conon in Mitylene, 406—serves under Anaxibos at Byzantium, 400—harmost at Aegina, 389.

Ethanune, (Edington?) in Wilshire,—Alfred defeats the Danes at, 878.

Ethelbald, (Ethelbald,) King of Mercia,—succeeds Ceolred, 716—invades Northumbria, 737—defeated by Cuthred of Wessex, 752—killed, 755.

Ethelbald, King of Wessex,—succeeds on his father's death, 858—marries Judith, his father's widow; ü., 860.

Ethelbert, (Ethelbert,) King of East Anglia,—killed by Offa of Mercia, 792.


Ethelbert II., King of Kent,—succeeds his brother Eadburt, 748—û., 760.

Ethelbert, King of England,—succeeds his father Ethelwulf, except in Wessex, 848—King of all England on death of his brother Ethelbald, 860—carries on war with the Danes; ü., 866.

Ethelberga, (Æthelberga,) of Kent,—marries Edwin, king of Northumbria, 625—widow, retires with Paulinus to Kent, 633.

Ethelberga, (Æthelberga,) (of East Anglia,)—marries Tombert, 652—leit a widow, 655—marries Egfrid of Northumbria; becomes queen on his succession, Feb. 670—retires to Corleshall Abbey, 672—founds monastery at Ely, and becomes abbess, 672—û., 679.

Ethelboda, (Æthelboda,) 'Lady of the Mercians,'—assis her brother, Edward the Elder, against Ethelwold, 901—rebuidles Chester, 907—builds forts at Tamworth and Stafford, 913—defeats Welsh at Brecknock, 916—obtains possession of Leicester, 918—York submits to her, 918—û., 12 Jun. 922.

Ethelfrith, (Æthelfrith,) King of Northumbria,—succeeds Ella in Bernicia, 588—also in Deira, 593—victory over the Scots at Debassatan, (Dalsion ?) 603—slaughter of the Welsh at Chester, 607, 605, or 613—killed by Redwald of East Anglia, 617.

Ethelheard, (Æthelheard,) King of Wessex,—succeeds Ina, 728—û., 739 or 741.

Ethelred, (Æthelred,) King of Mercia,—succeeds Wulfhere, 675—invades Kent, 676—carries on war with Egfrid of Northumbria, 679—peace concluded, through Abp Theodore; his queen Óstrith murdered, 697—becomes a monk, 704.

Ethelred, (Æthelred,) King of Northumbria,—succeeds Aelfred, 774—expelled by Alfwiold, 778—restored on expulsion of Osred, 790—murdered, 19 Apr. 795.

Ethelred (Æthelred) I., King of England,—succeeds his brother Ethelbert, 866—with Alfred, unsuccessfully besieges Danes in Nottingham, 885—wounded at battle of Merton, early 871—û., soon after Easter 871.

Ethelred (Æthelred) II., the Unready, King of England,—û., 968—succeeds his brother
Edward the Martyr, Mar. 799, 973—crowned at Kingston, by Dunstan, 4 May 797, Apr. 978—Danish invasions begin, 981—besieges Rochester and ravages the diocese, 986—battles of Maldon, 991—first payment of Danelagelt, 991—peace with Duke of Normandy by mediation of Pope John XV., 991—collects a fleet at London, 992—defeat of the Northmen, 992—makes peace with Anlaf, winter 994—ravages Cumberland, 1000—again buys off the Danes, 1002—marries Emma, 1002—massacre of the Danes by his order, 13 Nov. 1002—Edric Streoneslaw becomes his favourite, 1006—defeated at Klunet, retires into Shropshire, 1006—pays tribute again to the Danes, 1007—collects fleet at Sandwich, 1009—takes Thornhill and Danish ships into his service, 1012—London submits to Swynn, summer 1013—the Queen and her sons escape to Normandy, Aug. 1013—Ethelred joins them, Jan. 1014—returns to England after Swynn's death, Lent 1014—defeats Cnut, 1014—b. at London, 23 Apr. 1016.  


Eumenos,—[B C]—Archon at Athens, (O. 111, 2) 335.

Eubae.—[B C]—invaded and colonized by Athenians, about 506—[Chalkis, Eretraia]—revolts, and is subdued by Pericles, and made tributary to Athens, 445—revolts again, 411—Athenan expedition into, after midsummer 358—revolts again, 350, 349—Phocion's expedition into, 330, 342—falls under Macedonian influence, about 350—it's cities made independent again by Rome, 184—forms part of province of Achain, 146.

Eubulides, (Eubouildes)—[B C]—Archon at Athens, (O. 96, 3) 394.

Eubulus, (Euboulos) comic poet, (Middle Comedy),—[B C]—exhibited, (O. 101) 376-5.

Eubulus, (Euboulos), orator,—[B C]—promotes alliance of Athens with Thbes, 362—promotes peace with confederates at close of Social War, (O. 106, 1) 355—opposed to Demosthenes respecting Olyynthic war, 349-8—insects Meidias against Demosthenes, before midsummer 348—Archon at Athens, (O. 108, 4) 345—a leading orator, 340—B before the cause De Corona, after midsummer 330.

Eucharis,—[B C]—Archon at Athens, (O. 106, 2) 355.

Euchier and Eugrammos, mythic,—[B C]—introduce plastic art into Italy, 664.

Eucherius, Br of Lyons,—retires from the world, 410—elected Bp of Lyons, 434—assists at first Council of Orange, 441—B, about 450.

Eucherius, Fl.,—Consul with Fl. Syagrius, (1334, A. U. C.) 381.

Eucleides, geometrian, &c,—[B C]—fl., about 300.

Eucleides,—[B C]—Archon at Athens, (O. 94, 2) 403.

Eucleides, of Megara, Eleatic philosopher,—[B C]—taught, from 399.

Euctemon,—[B C]—Archon at Athens, (O. 93, 1) 408.

Eudemos,—[B C]—Archon at Athens, (O. 108, 4) 355.

Eudemos,—[B C]—kills Porus and seizes his territories, 323—kills Eumenes against Antigonus, 317—put to death by Antigonus, 315.

Eudemos, of Rhodes, Aristotelian philosopher,—[B C]—fl., about 325.

Eudes, Count of Paris,—defends Paris against Northmen, 885—proclaimed King of France, 887—drives the Northmen from Paris, and defeats them in Argonne, Jun. 889—defeated by them, 890—has a rival in Charles the Simple, 893—divides the monarchy with him, summer 896—B, at La Fère, 1 Jan. 893.

Eudes, (Odun) Duke of Aquitaine,—succeeds, 688—recognized by Chilperic II. and joiins with him against Charles Martel, 717—defeated by Charles, 718 or 719—succeeds Chilperic to him, 719 or 720—defeats Saracens under Zama at Toulouse, 721—compelled to make peace with Munuza and give him his daughter in marriage, 730—defeated by Adberahman, 731—with Charles Martel defeats Abderehman near Poitiers, (or Tours) Oct. 732—B, 735.

Eudes, 5th Count of Champagne, 4th Count of Blois,—takes Melun, 999—succeeds his brother, Theobald II., as Count of Blois, Chartres, and Tours, 1004—takes title of Count of the Palace: defeated by the Count of Anjou at Tuntiloi, 6 Jul. 1016—succeeds Stephen as Count of Champagne and of Drie, 1019—war with Count of Anjou, 1026—defeated by Herbert, Count of Maine, 6 Aug. 1026—leagues with the queen, Constance, against her son Henry, 1031—takes and fortifies Sens, 1031—concludes treaty with the king and gives up half the town of Sens to him, 1034—claims and invades Burgundy, opposed by the Emperor, Conrad the Salic, 1034—invades Lorraine and unsuccessfully besieges Toul, 31 Oct. 1037—takes the chateau of Bar-le-Duc, 1037—defeated and killed by Gonthel, Duke of Lorraine, near Bar, 15 or 23 Nov. 1037.


Eudes III., Duke of Burgundy,—begins to govern, 1150—succeeds on death of his father, Hugh III., 1193—assists Baldwin, Count of Flanders, 1193—marries the daughter of Alfonso I. of Portugal, 1194—the marriage annulled, 1197—marries Alice de Vergi, 1199—refuses leadership of the crusade, 1201—is at the Court of Pécas which condemns John, king of England, for the murder of Arthur, and confiscates his territories in France, 30 Apr. 1203—assists at the parliaments of Ville-neuve-a-Roi, May 1209—and of Compiègne: takes part in crusade against the Albigenses, Jun. 1210—persuades right wing at battle of Bouvines, 1214—named honorary canon of St Martin of Tours, 1215—sets out on the crusade, but B, at Lyons, 6 Jul. 1218.

Eudes IV., Duke of Burgundy,—succeeds his brother, Hugh V., spring 1315—marries Jane, daughter of Philip the Tall, 13 Jan. 1318—Prince of Achaia and the Morea, and King of Thessalonica, on death of his brother Louis, 1320—sells the principality and kingdom to the Prince of Tarentum, 6 Oct. 1321—does homage to Charles the Fair, 1322—accompanies Philip of Valois into Flanders, 1328—contributes to victory of Montcassel, 22 Aug. —Count of Burgundy and Artois on death of his mother-in-law, 1330—again assists Philip in Flanders, 1340—defends St Omer against Robert of Artois, Jul.—treaty of alliance with Amadeus VI., Count of Savoy, 16 Jun. 1347—B, at Sens, 1350.


Eudocia, Augusta, (Athenais),—B, 393-4
EUGENIUS.—495

—marries Theodosius, 7 Jun. 421—declared Augosta, 2 Jun. 423—visits Jerusalem, 438—exiled to Palestine, 444—d. 460. a

Eudocia, Augusta, of Macrnonolis,—marries Constantine Ducas, before 1059—Augusta, 1059—obtains the government, 1067—marries Romanus Diogenes, 1068—he imprisons him; banished to a convent by John Ducas, 1071—living in 1096.

Eudocia,—marries Valentinian, Oct. 437—after his death is compelled to marry Maximus, Mar. 455—carried off by Genseric to Carthage, Jun. 455—restored with Placidia, 462.

Eudoxius,—Council with Dioccorus, (1195, A. U. C.) 442.

Eudoxius, Heros, juris.—fl., about 450.

Eudoxos of Cnidos, geometrician, astronomer,—[B C]—fl., about 456-460.

Eudoxos of Cyzicus, geographer,—[B C]—voyages to India, about 125.

Euenes, (Euenus,) poet,—[B C]—fl., about (Ol. 80) 460. a

Eugamnon, ephor poet,—[B C]—fl., about (Ol. 53, 3) 560.


Eugène, Prince. [Beauharnais.]

Eugenia, asteroid,—discovered by Goldschmidt, 28 Jun. 1837.


Eugenius II, Pope,—succeeds Pascal I, 5 Jun. 4 Feb. 824—d. Aug. 827. a

Eugyianus, (Bernard,) Pope,—succeeds Lucius I, 27 Feb. 1145—preaching of Arnold of Brescia; revolt at Rome, and he retires; subdues the Romans and returns, Christmas 1145—abolishes the senate and excommunicates the patriarach; again quits Rome, Mar. 1146—takes refuge in France, early in 1147—b. Council of Reims, Mar. 1148—returns Rome, end of 1149—again expelled, 1150—returns, 1152—d. at Tivoli, 7 or 8 Jul. 1153. a 1154. b


a Spone, Pagli, and Muratori.

Eugenius, Bp of Carthage,—appointed, 1480—banished by Hummeric, 494—recalled by Gendemann, 495—banished by Thrasamund to Vienna, after 496—d. at Albi, 13 Jul. 505.

Eugubine Tables,—discussed near Gobio, (Eugubium,) 1444.

Euhemeros, (Eumenes,) logographer,—[B C]—fl., about 325.


Eumelos, poet,—[B C]—fl., about (Ol. 5) 761-731 a—lives with Archis at Syracusa, (Ol. 5, 3) 758. b

Eumenes,—[B C]—b., about 360—attracts Philip's attention at Cardia, 342-341—established in government of Cappadocia, by Pericles, 322—defeats and kills Craten in Asia, before midsummer 321—defeated by Antigonus, retires to Nora, 320 a near midsummer 319 b—blockaded there by Antigonus, till spring 318, 319 a—appointed to supreme command in Asia as king, 318 a—descends the Tigris to Susiana, spring 317 a—campaign of Antigonus against, autumn and winter 316-315 b, 317-316 a—put to death by command of Antigonus, early 315, 316, 316, c

Eumenes, panegyrist,—fl., about 300.

a Zumpt.

b Smith's Dict.  

c Dupin.  

d Bpapebroch.  

Eumenes II, King of Pergamus,—[B C] —succeeds Attalus I, 197—sells Flaminius against Nabis, 195—at battle of Magnesia, 190—visits Rome and receives accession of territory, 188—war with Bithynia, 184 a—with Pontus, 183 b—visits Rome again, 172—Persians attempt to assassinate 172—forbidden to come to Rome on account of his negotiation with Perses, 167—war with the Gauls, 167—d., 159. a

Eumenius, panegyrist,—fl., about 300.
Eunapius, Byzantine historian, — b., 347— at Athens, about 362—7— b., after 414.

Eunomius, (asteroid) — discovered by Dr. Gasparis, at Naples, 29 Jul. 1851.

Eunomius, heresarch, — Bp of Cyzicus, 360— deceased; b., about 394.


Eudocia, — Consult with Fl. Honorius, (1139, A. u. C.) 386.

Eudocia, theologian, — Bp of Uzalas, about 390—427.

Eupatoria, (Kosovo) in the Crimea, — taken by the Russians, 1736 and 1771— finally belongs to Russia, 1783— landing of the allies at, (Crimean War) 14 Sep. 1854— unsuccessfully attacked by the Russians, 17 Feb. 1855— given up to them by the Peace of Paris, 1856. [Amicus, Sebastopol.]

Euphantos, of Olynthus, tragic poet, Pythagorean philosopher, — B C — preceptor to Antigonus Doson; wrote, after 246.

Euphemos, — B C — Archon at Athens, (Ol. 90, 4.) 417.

Euphorion, tragic poet, — B C — gains prize against Euphranor and Sophocles, 431.

Euphorion, grammarian, poet, — B C — b., (Ol. 126, 3,) 274— librarian to Antiochus the Great, 221.

Euphranor, sculptor, painter, — B C — fl., about 360—330.

Euphrates, — B C — its waters diverted at Babylon, by Cyrus, 536— fixed as the eastern limit of the empire by Augustus, about 20— (A.D.) again made the limit of the empire by Hadrian, 117— explored by Rauwolf, 1574— by Col. Chesney, 1830—32— surveyed by Chesney, 16 Mar. to 18 Jun. 1836.

Euphron, of Sikyon, — B C — establishes democracy in Sikyon, 368 a— joins Theban host against Philip, 367— 365 b— regains possession of Sikyon, and is assassinated at Thebes, 367 a— a Grota. b Smith's Diet.

Euphrosyne, (asteroid), — discovered by Ferguson, 1 Sep. 1854.

Eupolis, comic poet, (Old Comedy), — B C — b., about 446— begins to exhibit, (Ol. 87,) spring 439— exhibits after 415— b., 411 a. Neumenides, (Lenca,) 405— Astrateneis, 422 or 422— Maricas, (Lenca,) spring 421— Kosakes, first prize, (Dionys, maj.,) spring 431— Autolycos, 420. a Meiweke.

Eupompos, painter, — B C — fl., about 375.

Euric, King of the Visigoths, — murders and succeeds his brother Theoric II., 465— invades Ilerri, and threatens Bourges, 470— defeats Riodhan; makes further conquests in Gaul, 472— extends his dominions from the Rhone to the Loire, 473— invades Auvergne, and unsuccessfully besieges Clermont; peace with the Emperor Julius Nepos, negotiated by Epiphanius, Bp of Pavia, 475— takes possession of Auvergne, ceded by the treaty, 475— subdues all Spain, except Galicia, 477— takes Arles, Marseilles, and all Provence, 480— b. at Arles, end of 484 or Jan. 485.

Euripides, — B C — Governor of Kynænas, 220— General of Eleans, 219— capitates to Philip at Psofhis, winter 219— General of Eleans, ravages Achæa, defeated by Lycur, 217.


b Par. Marb. e Miller. d Smith's Diet.

Europa, asteroid, — discovered by Goldschmidt, 6 Feb. 1858.

Eurydike, asteroid, — discovered by Peters, 22 Sep. 1862.

Eurydice, — married to Arbiaedeis, 322— takes part in the proceedings at Troispardei, 321— makes alliance with Cassander against Polysephon, 317— deserted by her troops, taken, and put to death by Olympius, about Sep. 347.

Eurymeron, — B C — victories of Kimon in the, 466.

Eurymedon, general, — B C — at Korkyra, 428— ravages Tanagra, 427— sent to Sicily, aids captives at Sphaeria and at Korkyra, 425— sent from Athens with supplies to Sicily, Dec. 414— sent to reinforce Nikias at Syracuse, and slays in the first sea-fight in the harbour, 413.

Euryonymos, asteroid, — discovered by Watson, 15 Sep. 1863.


Flavius, Consul with Fl. Hypatius, (1112,) 359.


Eusebius, — Bp of Rome, May to Sep. 310.

Eusebius, Bp of Samosata, — subscribes to Niece creed at Council of Antioch, 325— b., about 379.

Eusebius Pamphili, Bp of Caesarea, ecclesiastical historian, — b. in Palestine, about 264 a— 267, b. 265 c— flees to Tyre, 309— Bp of Caesarea, 373— about 315— favours Aurius, 320— takes part in Council of Nice, 325— (Nicæa) — at Council of Antioch, 351— at Council of Tyre, joins in deposing Aphanasius, 335— b., 340, c about 353.


Eustace, St,—defeat of Canadian rebels at, 14 Dec. 1837.

Eustachio, Bartolomeo, (Eustachio), anatomist,—b. at Ancona, soon after 1500—b. at Rome, about 1574? Oupuscula anatomica, 1564—Tabula anatomica, 1714.

Eustathius,—Consul with Agricola, (1174, A. C.) 424.

Eustathius, Bp of Antioch,—transferred from See of Beroea to Antioch, by Council of Nice, 325—deposed and banished, 329-330.

Eustathius, A.B of Theossalonica, rhetorician, grammarian,—fl. about 1160-98.

Eustathius Romanus, jurist,—fl. about 600.


Euterpe, asteroid,—discovered by Hind, 8 Nov. 1853.

Euthyches Gilicia,—Consul with Justinus Aug. (1272, A. u. c.) 519.

Euthippos,—[B C]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 79, 4, 461.

Eutycrite,—[B C]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 113, 1) 328.

Euthydemos,—[B C]—1. Archon at Athens, (Ol. 56, 1) 556. 2. Archon, (Ol. 82, 3) 450. 3. Archon, (Ol. 87, 2) 431.

Euthymenes,—[B C]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 85, 4) 437.

Euthymius Ziganus, theologian,—fl., about 1100.

Euthynos,—[B C]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 88, 3) 426.

Eutokiós, geometerian,—[B C]—fl., about 560.

Eutropius, the emperor,—minister to Arcadius, 395-9—his influence predominant, 396 b—Consul with Fl. Mallius Theodorus, and Ialis, (1152, A. u. c.) 399. b Gibbon. b Clinton.

Eutropius, Flavius, historian,—secretary to Constantine, before 336—accompanies Julian into Persia, 363—b., before 378.

Eutyches, hesiarch,—b. at Constantinople, about 400—begins to publish his opinions, 447—condemned by Council of Constantinople, 448—sentence reversed by Council of Ephesus, 449—condemned and deprived, by Council of Chalcedon, 451.

Eutychiannus,—Consul with Honorius Aug., (1181, A. u. c.) 398.

Eutychius, Bp of Rome,—succeeds Felix I., 275—b., 283.

Eutychides, sculptor,—[B C]—fl., (Ol. 120,) about 300.

Eutychius, Patriarch of Alexandria,—b. in Egypt, 876—patriarch, 933-40.


Eutychius, Exarch of Rayenna,—appointed by Justinian II., 711—recalled by Anastasius II., 713—reappointed, 728—receives Rayenna from Luitprand, 729—conquered by Astolphus, and flees to Naples, 752.

Euxenippos,—[B C]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 118, 4) 305.

Euxine, (Pontus Euxinus), [Black Sea]—[B C]—Milesian colonies on, about 750—[A D]—coast ravaged by the Goths, 539-8.

Euzes, (Usza, Gusz, Gazi),—overthrow Sanjar and the Seljuk kingdom in Persia, 1153—seize upon Ghazni, 1153—wars with Seljuk, 1156.

Evagoras, King of Salamis, (Cyprus,—[B C]—regains his patrimonial throne, 410—receives Conon, after defeat at Xagospotami, 405—assisted by Athenian fleet, 390—by Chabrias, 388—excepted from Peace of Antalikdas, 387—at war with Persia, 385-376—assisted by Acoris of Egypt, 385—assassinated, 374-3.

Evagrius, of Pontus, theologian,—b., about 345—Archdeacon to Gregory Nazianzen at Constantinople, about 350—goes into Egypt, 382-3—b., about 399.

Evagrius, Patriarch of Antioch,—chosen, 386—b., 392. b Clinton. b Biog. Univ.

Evagrius Scholasticus, ecclesiastical historian,—b. in Syria, 536—finishes his history in 593. a Clinton.

Ewald, (Oswald), Johannes, poet,—b. at Copenhagen, 18 Nov. 1743—d. there, 17 Mar. 1781. Lykken's Temple, about 1765—Roof Krage, 1770—Harleklin Patriotic, 1772—Balders Død, 1773.

Evanter, Academic philosopher,—[B C]—succeeds Lakydes as president of the Academy, about 215.

Evanter,—[B C]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 99, 3) 382.

Evangelical Alliance,—established, Oct. 1845.

Evangelical Association,—organized by Germans in America, 1803.

Evans, Oliver, mechanician,—b. near Philadelphia, U. S., 1755—constructs high-pressure steam engine, 1802—d. at New York, 11 Mar. 1811.

Evans, Sir De Lacy, general,—b. in Ireland, 1787—enters the army, 1807—serves in Peninsula War, 1812-14—takes part in capture of

Evanoff, Edward, theologian,—b. at Warrington, 1731—M. A. Cambridge, 1753—d., 25 Sep. 1805.—Dissonance of the four generally received Evangelists, q. c., 1792.


Eveaerts, (Everard, Gerard) Gilles, (Egidius) physician. De herba paucata quam alii tabaeum, q. c., 1561.—Compensation narratio de van et praecedi medicinae, 1583.

Everard, Nicolas, (Klaas Everard) jurist,—b. in Zealand, about 1460—Li. D. Louvain, 1492—President of High Court of Justice, at the Hague, 1509—2.—d. at Malines, 9 Aug. 1532.—Topic juris, 1516.

Everdingen, Aldert (Alard) van, painter,—b. at Alkmaar, 1621—d. 1675.

Everdingen, Caesar van, painter, architect,—b. at Alkmaar, 1606—d. there, 1799.


Evers, Charles Joseph, Baron, general,—b. at Brussels, 8 May 1772—enters the army, 1787—enters service of France, and distinguishes himself in campaigns of 1792—1814—defeats insurgents in Galicia, 1809—General of Brigade, Mar. 1812—takes part in expedition of Russia, 1812—Baron of the Empire; taken prisoner at Königsberg, Jan. 1813.—Lieutenant-general, Sep. 1814—d. in Namur, 9 Aug. 1818.

Evesham, Prince Edward defeats and kills Simon de Montfort at, 4 Aug. 1265.

Evilja, (Eviia Efinelli,) traveller,—b. at Constantinople, (16th, a. b.) 1614—d. at Adrianople, after 1679.

Evora, (Liberalitas Julia,) in Portugal,—[B C]—fortified by Sertorius, about 77—municipium by Julius Cæsar, 60—(A. D.)—taken by the Moors, 715—retaken by Giraldo, 1166—taken by Don John of Austria, 22 May 1663.—Cathedral, commenced, 1186—partly rebuilt, 1731.—Archbishopric of, founded, 1540.

Evremond, Charles de St Denys, Seigneur de St Evremond,—b. in Normandy, 1 Apr. 1613.—Lieutenant, serves under Condé at battles of Rocroi and Nordlingen, 1643—escapes from France, 1661—d. in England, 20 Sep. 1703.—Evreux, 1705.


Ewald, Johannes. [Evald.]

Ewes, Sir Symonds d’. [D’Ewes.]

Exarchate. [Ravenna.]

Exchange. [Royal Exchange.]

Exchange, Bills of,—provision for better payment of, by Acts 9 and 10 Wm. III. c. 17, 1698, and 3 and 4 Ann. c. 9, 1704—negotiation of, under a limited sum, restrained by Acts 17 Geo. III. c. 30, 1777; 27 Geo. III. c. 16, 1787; and 48 Geo. III. c. 88, 23 Jun. 1808—foreign, provisions to prevent forgery of, by 43 Geo. III. c. 139, 11 Aug. 1803—relief to bonâ fide holders, by Act 58 Geo. III. c. 93, 10 Jan. 1818—acceptances of, regulated by Act 1 and 2 Geo. IV. c. 78, 10 Jul. 1821.


Exchequer Chamber, Court of,—created as Court of Appeal by Act 31 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 12, 1357—second Court, by Act 27 Eliz. c. 8, 1585—new arrangement, by Act 11 Geo. IV. and 1 Wm IV. c. 70, 23 Jul. 1830—offices of clerk in errors in, abolished by Act 7 Wm IV. and 1 Vic. c. 30, s. 2, 12 Jul. 1837. In Ireland, established by Act 1 Geo. IV. c. 39, 15 Jul. 1820.


Exchequer Office,—remodelled, by Act 4 Wm IV. c. 15, 22 May 1834.


Exclusion Bill, in Great Britain,—to shut out James, Duke of York, from the throne, proposed, and got rid of by dissolution of parliament, May 1679 — passed by the Commons, thrown out by the Lords, 11 Nov. 1680.


Exeter Hall, London,—built, 1831.

Exhibition, the Great, at London,—Royal Commission for, appointed, Jan. 1850—opened by the Queen, 1 May 1851—closed, 15 Oct. 1851.

Exhibition, Art Treasures,—at Manchester, opened by the Prince Consort, 5 May—closed, 17 Oct. 1857.

Exhibition, International,—at London, opened, 1 May—closed, 1 Nov. 1862.

Exhibition, Universal,—at Paris, opened by the Emperor Napoleon III., 1 Apr.—closed, 1 Jul. 1867.

Exiles,—the king of Sardinia defeats Count of Belle-Isle near, 19 Jul. 1747.


Exodus, The, of the Israelites from Egypt,—[B.C.4]—takes place, 1491, a. 1648, b. 1593, c. 1555, d 1531, e. 1497, f. 1493, g. 1488, h. 1513, i. 1625, k.

b Ussher. c Hailes. d Jackson. d Playfair.

b Petavius. f Scaliger. d Strachuchi. g Kennedy.


Experienca. (Buonaccorsi.)

Exsurily, Jean Joseph, geographer,—b. in Provence, 1719—d. 1793. Comnnographie, 1749

32*
— Dictionnaire géographique des Gaules et de la France, 1762-70.

Exposure of Children, in Roman Empire,—prohibited by Valentinian I., 374.

Exter, Frédéric, numismatist,—b. at Deux-Ponts, 1714—d., 11 Dec. 1787. Essai d'une collection de médailles et monnaies, &c., 1759-75.

Extortions, (Repentus du decumate.)—[B.C.]—first complaints against Roman magistrates by the Soici (alizes) respecting, 173—Sutatus Consulatum against P. Furius Philus and M. Matienus, accused by the Hispani, 171—Calpurnian Law against, 149—Junian Law, increased penalty, about 126—Servilian Glauceian Law, penalty further increased, 100—Acilian Law abrogates ampliation and comperemination, 101?—Cornelian Law extends punishment, &c., 81—Julian Law alters penalty, &c., 59.

Extradition, of criminals,—treaty for, between France and England, concluded, 13 Feb. 1843—colonial, regulated by Act 6 and 7 Vic. c. 84, Jul. 1842—new treaty with France proposed, but sanction of parliament refused, Apr. 1852—notice by French government to annul treaty in six months, 4 Dec. 1852—afterwards extended to 1867—law respecting, amended by Act 29 and 30 Vic. c. 121, 10 Aug. 1866—again, by Act 33 and 34 Vic. c. 52, 1 Aug. 1870.

Extricatus, T. Messius,—Consul with C. Brutius Praesens, (970, A. V. c.) 217.

Eyck, Hubert van, painter,—b. near Maaseyck, 1436—invites (?) oil painting, 1410—settles at Ghent, 1420—there, 18 Sep. 1426. Altar-piece of St Bavo’s, Ghent, 1420-32.

Eyck, Jan van, (John of Bruges, painter)—b. at Maaseyck, about 1390?—settles at Ghent, 1420—n. at Bruges, 9 Jul. 1440. Completes Altar-piece of St Bavo’s, 1432—Jean Arnoldinus and his wife, National Gallery, 1434. a

Eyke de Repkow. [Eko.]

Eyken, Pieter, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1599—d., 1649? Eylenau,—Napoleon defeats the Russians and Prussians at, 8 Feb, 1807.


Ussher. b Clinton. a Bibl. Cye. Ezra, (Esdra.)—[B.C.]—sent by Artaxerxes Longimanus to Jerusalem, 457. a summer 467 b—reformation at Jerusalem, early in 466 b.—reads the law to the people, winter 459 b—soon after 459. b a Bibl. Cye. b Ussher.

Ezzeddin, (Abd-Alaszy)—Imaum at Damascus, 1240.

Fabbrizzi, Luigi Cintio della, novelist,—b. at Venice, about 1450—d., about 1526. Dell’ origine dei volgar proverbi, 1526.


a Biog. Univ. b Conv. Lex.

Fabbroni, (Fabroni,) Giovanni Valentino Matteo, natural philosopher,—b. at Florence, Feb. 1752—sub-director of the cabinet of Grand Duke, 1750-1826—sent to France to assist in verification of weights and measures, 1798—


Faber, Basilius, lexicographer,—b. in Lusso, 1526—d. Rector of Academy of Erfurt, 1575, a 1576. b Theaurum eruditionis scholastico, 1571. a Biog. Univ. b Recs’ Cye.

Faber, Frederick William, poet, theologian,—b. at Durham, 1814—Visar of Elton, 1843.
FABER.—FABRICIUS.

— goes over to the Church of Rome, 17 Nov., 1845 — settles in London, and founds the Oratory of the brotherhood of St Philip Neri, 1849.—b. at the Oratory, Brompton, 26 Sep., 1863. Chervol Water-Lily, &c., 1840.—Sir Lancelot, 1844.—Fathers of the Oratory, 1849.

Faber, Felix, historian, —b. at Zurich, about 1441,—first preacher at the Dominican monastery, Ulm, about 1477—visits Palestine, 1483—b. at Ulm, 14 Mar. 1502. Historia Steuwerum, 1604.


Faber Johann, (Malleus hereticorum) Dominicæ,—b. in Sibonia, about 1470, a 1479, b 1478—Vicar-general to Bp of Constance, 1519, a 1518—confessor to Emperor Ferdinand, 1526—Bp of Vienna, 1531—b. 12 Jun., a 21 May c 1541, a 1542, b Malleus hereticorum, 1524 a 1522—Opera, 1537—41. a Biog. Univ. e Chalmers.

Faber, Johann, anatomist, botanist,—b. at Bamberg, about 1570—b. at Rome? about 1630? De animalibus indicis apud Mexicanum, 1628?

Faber, Johann Ernst, orientalist,—b. in Hildburghausen, Feb. 1745, a 1746—Prof. Oriental Languages and Philosophy, Riel, 1770—b at Jena, 1772—b. there, 15 Mar., a Apr., b 1774. Description commentarii in septuaginta interpretis, 1768—69—Archaeologie der Hebräer, 1773—Arabische Grammatik, 1773. a Biog. Univ. b Ersch and Gruber.


Fibian, Robert. [Fabyan.]

Fibianus, San.—Piccinino defeats Frederick, Duke of Urbino, and Alexander Sforza, at 27 Jul. 1460.


Fibianus, Papirius, rhetorician, philoso- pher,—fl. about 30.

Fibili, The. [Cremerea.]

Fibius. [See family names, Ambustus, Buteo, Labeo, Maximus, Pictor, &c.]

Fabe, François Xavier, Baron, painter,—b. at Montpellier, 1 Apr. 1766—wins the grand price and goes to Rome, 1787—Officer of Legion of Honour, 18 May 1830—b. at Montpel- lier, 12 Mar. or May 1837. La Sainte Famille en repos, 1812.


Fabe de l'Ande, Jean Pierre, Peer of France,—b. at Carcassone, 8 Dec. 1755—deputy to States of Languedoc, 1783—to Council of Five Hundred, 1795 and 1797—President of Tribunate, 1801—Commander of Le- gion of Honour: Member of Senate, Count, 14 Aug. 1807—Member of Grand Council of Administration of the Senate, 1810—b. at Paris, 6 Jul. 1832.


Fabetti, Raffaele, antiquary,—b. at Urbino, 1618—secretary to Alexander VII., 1689—b. at Rome, 7 Jan. 1700. De Columna Trajani, 1683—De Aquis et Aqueductibus Ælius Romae, 1680—Inscriptionum antiquarum ... explica- tio, 1609.


Fabricius, Franciscus, philologist,—b. at Diiren, about 1525—rector of Gymnasium, Düsseldorf, about 1550—b. there, 1573. Lysia orationes dua, 1554—Plutarchi Choronis- ses de libris edendis Liber, 1563—Ciceronis Historia, &c., 1564.


Fabricius, Johannes Albertus, bibliographer,—b. at Leipzig, 1 Nov. 1668, a 1667—b. b. at Hamburg, 30 Apr. 1736. Bibliotheca Graeca, 1705-28, a 1708—Bibliotheca Latina, 1697—Bibliotheca Latina Ecclesiastica, 1719—Biblio- theca Latina Medice et Insigne Abatiss, 1734—Codex apotheosis Nov. Test., 1719—Biblio-
Faenza. (Fonteina).—[B.C.—Carbo defeated by the generals of Sulla near, 82.—[A.D.—distroyed by Totila, 541—joins the renewed Lombard League against Frederick II., 1226—a declares for him, Sep. 1237—treathy of alliance with Aragon, Jun. 1238—besieged by Frederick, late in Aug. 1240—blockaded, Oct. 1240—capituIates to him, 14 Apr. 1241—reduced by Cardinal Octavian, Jun. 1248—confirmed to Pope Gregory X., as part of Exarchate of Ravenna, by Rudolph of Hapsburg, 1274—and again, 1275—seized by the Bolognese, about 1281—subject to the Manfredi, and the fortifications restored, 1285—a seized for Alexander VI. by Cesar Borgia, 1500—a taken by the Venetians, 1503—surrendered of, demanded by Julius II., 1504—recovered for the pope by the French, 1509—taken by Imperialists, 1508—by the French, 1506—by the Papal troops, 1796—expulsion of the latter, 1797—annexed to Sardinia, 1859.

* Francisca, Friedeisschlasses, at Haarlem, 1706—taken—Borgia, 1734—Papal, 1734—again, 1720—disovers use of mercury for thermometers, about 1730—disovers use of the boiling point of water, about 1724.—P.R.S. London, 1724—.—1734—.—1740—.—Biol. Univ. 1740—.—Biol. Univ. 1740—.


Faesulae, Faesulanus, (Fasole),—[B.C.—military colony, by Sulla, 81—head-quarters of Catullus, Nov. 63—[A.D.—taken by Belisarius, summer 539.

Fagel, Franscois Nicolas, general,—enters the army, 1672—distinguishes himself at battle of Fleurs, 1690—at defense of Mens, 1691—at taking of Bonn, 1703—at battle of Ramilies, 1706—at battle of Malplaquet, 1709—in campaign of Flanders, 1711—b.—commander of the Ecuve, 23 Feb. 1718.


b—Ersch and Gruber. c—Biog. Woordenboek.


Bagius, (Paul Bichier,) theologian,—b. in the Palatinate, 1504—Pastor at Isny, 1537—Prof. Hebrew, Strasburg, 1544—reorganizes Univ. of Heidelberg, 1546—driven from Strasburg, 1548—accompanies Martin Bucer to England, Apr. 1549—b. at Cambridge, 12 Nov. 1549—his remains (with Bucer's) exhumed and publiiely burnt, 6 Feb. 1557.—Firefooted, 1541—Precauciones hebraicas, 1542—Language de l'hebraicam hebraicam, 1543.


Fagnano, Giulio Carlo, mathematician,—b. at Sinigaglia, 1690—b., about 1760. Produzioni matematiche, 1750.


Fa-Hian,—Chinese pilgrim travels through India, 399-413.

Fahlcrantz, Karl Johann, painter,—b. in Sweden, 29 Nov, 1774—Prof. Painting, 1815—b., 1 Jan. 1861.

Fahrenheit, Gabriel Daniel, natural philosopher,—b., at Danzig, 1686—b.—introduces use of mercury for thermometers, about 1720—disovers use of the boiling point of water, about 1724.—P.R.S. London, 1724—.—1736—.—1740—.ed—Biol. Univ. 1740—.—Biol. Univ. 1740—.

Faill, Germain de la, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Castelnaudary, 1616—secretary to Academy of the J eux Floraux, 1694—1711.—b. at Toulouse, 12 Nov. 1711. Annales de la ville de Toulouse, 1687-1701.

Fairfax, Edward, poet,—b. in Yorkshire, about 1632? Translation of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, 1600.


Fairs, in England,—regulations respecting, by Acts 2 Edw. III. c. 15, 1328; 5 Edw. III. c. 5, 1331; 27 Hen. VI. c. 8, 1448—provisions consolidated by Act 10 and 11 Vic. c. 14, 23 Apr. 1847; and 15 and 16 Vic. c. 02, s. 6, 30 Jun. 1852. [Markets and Fairs.]


Falconer, William, physician,—b. at Chester, 1741, 1744—Physician to Bath Hospital, 1789—q.v., 1824. Remarks on the influence of Climate, q.v., 1782—Dissertation on the influence of the Passions on the disorders of the body, 1788.

* Biog. Univ. b Engl. Cyc.


Falconia (Faltunia) Proba (Valeria) (Anniee, Veeia), poetess,—b., 393.


Falcucci, Niccolo, (Nicoletto di Fioreasa) physician,—b. at Florence, about 1350—d. there, 1411. Sermones medicinae septem, 1474—Commentaria super ephorismos Hippocratis, 1522—Liber de medicina materia, 1535.
Falczy, Peace of.—between Russia and Turkey, cession of Azot and other territories on the Black Sea to Turkey, signed, 2 July 1711.

Falda, Giovanni Battista, engraver,—b. in Milan, about 1620—d., about 1700.

Fallado, (Falliero,) Ordelafo, Doge of Venice,—succeeds Vitale Micheli, 1102—receives Zara from the Hungarians, 1115—receives the emperor Henry V. at Venice, Mar. 1116—killed in battle, 1117.

Fallado, (Falleri,) Vitale, Doge of Venice,—procurts deposition of Domenico Salvio and succeeds him, 1054—d., 1056.

Falerii, (Falteri,) in Italy,—[B.C.]-assists the Fidenates against Rome, 437—assists the Venientes against Rome; defeated by Camillus, (the treachery of the school-master,) 396—joins the Tarquinians, defeated by C. Martius Rutulus, 356—joins the Etruscans; again reduced, 293—revolts, and is reduced in six days, 241.


Faleri, Marino, Doge of Venice,—b., 1274—succeeds Andrea Dandolo, 11 Oct. 1354—accused of a conspiracy to make himself sovereign, and is beheaded, 17 Apr. 1355.

Falsel. [Faleri.]


Falköping.—Albert, king of Sweden, defeated and captured by forces of Margaret of Denmark, at 24 Feb. 1389.


Falkland Islands,—seen by Davies, 1592—by Hawkins, 1595—named by Strong, (Strahan,) 1639—1690—French colony established, 1764—British colony, Jan. 1765—French settlement ceded to the Spaniards, 1776—British settlement taken by the Spaniards, 1770—1774—restored to England, 1771—East Falkland occupied by Buenos Ayres, 1820—given up to the English, 1833—new English colony, 1840.


Falloti, [Falletti.]

Fallopians.—discovered by Falloppio, about 1550-60.

Falloppio, (Falopius,) Gabriello, anatomist,—b. at Modena, about 1523—d. at Padua, 1662. *Observationes Anatomicæ, 1561—Opera quæremo omnia, 1584.

Falsen, Knudsen Magnus, statesman, historian,—b. in Norway, 17 Sep. 1782—Advocate, 1802—deputy to Constituent Assembly, 1814—Solicitor-general, 1822—Judge of Supreme Court, Christiania, 1827—d. there, 13 Jan. 1830. *Norges Historie, 1827-34.


Some authorities. & Others.

Famagosta, Cyprus,—taken by Richard Cour de Lion, 1191—fortified by Guy of Lusignan, 1193—Frederick II. embarks at, for the East, 3 Sep. 1228—captured by the Genoese, 1373—sacked by, the Turks, begins, Sep. 1750—sacked by them, 9 Aug. 1751—destroyed by earthquake, 1753.

Famars,—burnt by the French, 1340—defeat of the French by the allies at, 23 May 1793.

Family Compact,—between the different branches of the House of Bourbon, signed at Paris, 15 Aug. 1761.

Fano, (Fanum Fortunae.)—Aurelian defeats the Alemanni (Marecomanni) near, after 11 Jan. 271. * A Clinton.


FANTIN—

FANTIN—


**Fantoni, Giovanni, anatomist, b. at Turin, 1675—Prof. Anatomy there, 1697—b. there, 15 Jun. 1758.** Dissertations anatomiques, 1701—Anatomia corporis humano, &c., 1711—Opuscula, 1738.

**Fautucci, Marco, Count, b. at Ravenna, 1745—b. at Pesaro, 10 Jan. 1806.** Monumenti raccogliuti de secolo di mezzo, 1801-4.

**Fautuzzi, Giovanni, historian.** Notizie degli scrittori Bolognesi, 1781-94.

**Fautuzzi. [Trento, Antonio da.]**


**Farfella, Michelangelo, mathematician, b. in Sicily, 1650—Prof. Geometry, Rome, 1676—Prof. Astronomy, &c., Padua, 1694—Prof. Philosophy, 1700—mathematician to Archduke of Austria, 1709—b. at Naples, 2 Jan. 1718. Univerae philosophiae systemata, 1691—Univerae usuais mathematic theory, 1691.

**Fare, Anne Louis Henri de la, Cardinal,** b. in La Vendée, 8 Sep. 1752—b. of Nancy, 1788—deputy to States-General, 1789—goes to Austria, about Dec. 1792—returns to France, 1814—Abp of Sens, 1821—Cardinal, 16 May 1823—b. 10 Dec. 1829.

**Fare, Guillaume, theologian, reformer, b. at Gap, (Higher Alps) 1499—quits France, 1523—at Basel, 1524—settles at Geneva, 1534—resigns the conduct of affairs to Calvin, 1536—expelled from Geneva, 1538—organizes church at Neufchâtel, 1538—accompanies Beza to the Principes of Germany, 1557—marries, about 1558—visits Calvin on his death-bed, 1559—b. at Neufchâtel, 1565.


**Farget, (Forget) Pierre, translator, b., not before 1490.** With Julien Macho, Lières historiés de l'Ancien et du Nouveau Testament, 1477.


**Farinacci, Prospero, jurist, b. at Rome, 1554—b. there, 30 Oct. 1618. Opere, 1620.**

**Farinato, (Farinati) Paolo, painter, engraver, b. at Verona, 1525,—b. there, 1666.**


**Farinelli, (Carlo Broschi), castrist, b. at Naples, 24 Jan. 1705—visits London, 1734—assumes the name Farinelli, before 1735—goes to Madrid, 1737-61—b. at Bologna, 15 Jul. 1782.

**Farini, Carlo Luigi, statesman, historian, b. at Issy, States of the Church, 1822—exile, 1833—returns after the amnesty published by Pius IX., 1846—again exiled, 1848 and 1849—Minister of the Interior in Piedmont, 1850—takes part in the negotiations with Napoleon III., and is named Dictator of Modenn, 1859—Commissioner Extraordinary to court of Naples, 1860—Minister of State and private secretary to the king, Jan. 1861—President of the Cabinet, Dec. 1862—retires, 24 Mar. 1863—b. at Genoa, 1 Aug. 1866. *Lo Stato Romano dall'anno 1815 all'anno 1850, 1850—Letters to Lord John Russell, 1859—Letters to Mr Gladstone, 1856.*

**Farissol, Abraham, rabbi, b. at Avignon, about 1450—b., after 1527.

**Farjat, Benoît, engraver, b. at Lyons, 1646—b., about 1720.**

**Farmer, Hugh, theologian, b. near Shrewsbury, 1714—minister at Walthamstow, about 1745—b. there, 6 Feb. 1787. Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of our Lord's Temptation in the Wilderness, 1751—Dissertation on Miracles, 1771—Essay on the Demoniacs of the


Farmers-General, (Fermiers-Generales)—of the public revenue, an organized association in France, 1728—their contracts quashed by Silhouette, 1759—swept away by the Revolution, 1789.


Farnese. [Parma, Dukes OF.]

Farnese, Alessandro. [Paul III., Pope.]

Farinelli, Alessandro, Duke of Parma, Governor of the Netherlands,—b. about 1552—accompanies his mother, the Duchess Margaret, to the Netherlands, 1559—marries the Princess Mary of Portugal, 18 Nov. 1564—distinguishes himself at Lepanto, 16 Sep. 1571—leads back Spanish troops to the Netherlands, end of 1577—defeats the Dutch at Gemboula, Jan. 1578—succeeds his uncle Don John as Governor of the Netherlands, Oct. 1578—procures submission of the Catholics to Philip II., and the Union of Utrecht, 1580—besieges Cambrai, 1580—compelled to raise the siege, by the Duke of Anjou, 1581—takes Breda, St Ghislain, and Tournáy, 1581—Ypres, 8 Apr.—Bruges, 26 May—Ghent, Sep. 1584—Antwerp, 17 Aug. 1585—invases France and compels Henry IV. to raise siege of Paris, 1590—compels him to raise the siege of Rouen, 1592—wounded before Caen, and b. at Atras, 2, 3 Dec. 1592. * Biog. Univ., Adrenalite les Dates.


Faroe Islands,—discovered by Norwegians, 828–83—pass to Denmark by Union of Calmar, 1357—held by the English, 1807–14.

Farquhar, George, dramatist,—b. at Londonderry, 1678—moved to London, 1696—d. there, Apr. 1707. Love and a Bottle, 1698—Constant Couple, 1700—Beaux’ Stratagem, 1707.


Farrington, (Farrington,) Hugh, Author of Reading,—executed as a traitor, at Reading, 1539.

Farsetti, Giuseppe Tomaso, poet,—b. at Venice, 1720—d. 1792. Opera, 1776.

Farthing,—of gold, mentioned in Act 9 Hen. V. c. 7, 1421—of silver, not coined after the reign of Edward VI., 1547–53—of copper, coinage of, proposed to Richard Cromwell, 1659—of tin, project for, about 1679— coined, 1684 and 1690—half, coined for the colonies, 1832.

Farthing Tokens,—private, abolished by royal proclamation, 19 May 1615—first legal, coined, 1615—proclamation of their currency in Ireland, 28 Sep. 1622—made in Ireland, and proclaimed not current, 15 Dec. 1674.

Fasch, Karl Friedrich Christian, musician,—b. at Zerbst, 1736—served in service of Frederick II., 1756—founds Academy of Singing, Berlin, about 1790—d. there, 1800.


Fasti, Roman,—[BC]—made public by Cn. Flavius, 304.

Fasti Capitolini,—discovered in the Forum Romanum, 1547, 1817, and 1878.


Fastolf, Sir John, general, ge.,—b., probably about 1377—at the battle of Agincourt, 1415—K.G., 1425—defeats the French at the 'battle of the herrings,' 12 Feb. 1429—Lieutenant of Caen, 1430—ambassador to conclude peace with France, 1435—returns to England, 1440—d. at Caistor, (Norfolk,) 6 Nov. 1459.
FEDERICI.—

milto Federico Viassolo, dramatist, — b. in Piedmont, 9 Apr. 1749, a 1751, b 1755—c. b. at Turin, Feb. 1803, a 23 Dec. 1802. a Operae teatrali, 1794-7.

a Engl. Cye. b Biog. Univ. c Conv.—Lex.

Federici, Cesare, traveller, — visits the East Indies, 1563-81. Viaggio nel India è oltra l'India, 1587.

Federici, Domenico Maria, — b. at Verona, 1739—b. at Treviso, Dec. 1808. Storia de' cavalieri Gaudanti, 1787; Memorie trevigiane sulle opere di disegno, 1803.


Fehrbelln, — Frederick William I., Elector of Brandenburg, defeats the Swedes at, 18 Jun. 1675.

Fehrmann, Daniel, engraver of medals, — b. at Stockholm, 1710—b. 1780.

Feitana, Sybrand, miscellaneous writer, — b. at Amsterdam, Dec. 1694—b. there, Jun. 1738. Toneel Poezij, 1735; Nageleten dicht-werkens, 1764 — Hendrik de groote, (Henriade de Voltaire,) 1743.


Felibien, André, architect, writer on art, — b. at Chartres, May 1619 — Secretary of Embassy, Rome, 1647 — one of the first members of Academy of Inscriptions, 1663 — historiographer of the King's Buildings, 1666 — secretary to Academy of Architecture, 1671 — keeper of the Cabinet of Antiques, 1673—b. 11 Jun. 1695. Tabulae et cabinet du roi, vol., 1677 — Entretiens sur les vie et les ouvrages des plus excellents peintres, vol., 1666-38 — Principes de 'L'Architecture, de la Sculpture, etc., 1699—1700.

Felibien, Jacques, theologian, — b. at Chartres, 1636—Archdeacon of Venouit, 1695—b. at Chartres, 23 Nov. 1716. Pentateuchus Historiae, 1703.

Felibien, Jean François, architect, — b., about 1658—succeeds his father as historiographer of the King's Buildings, &c., 1695—b. at Paris, 23 Jun. 1733. Recueil historique de la vie et des ouvrages des plus célèbres architectes, 1687.


Felicianus, — Consul with Ti. Fabius Titi- tius, (1090, A. U. C.) 337.

Felinski, Aloyius, poet, — b. in Poland, 1763—Prof. Poetry and Eloquence, Krzemie-

Felix I., Bp of Rome, — succeeds Dionysius, 28 or 29 Dec. 265—b. 22 Dec. 274.

Felix II., Bp of Rome, — elected on exile of Liberius, 355—driven away on his return, 358—b. 22 Nov. 365.


Felix, Bp of Urgel, — promulgates the Adoption heresy, and is condemned (?) by Council of Narbonne, 27 Jun. 791—condemned by Council of Ratisbon, about Aug. 792—abjures his heresy at Rome; condemned by Councils of Frankfort, 794—of Rome and Urgel, 799—renounces his doctrine at Council of Aix-la-Chapelle, but is deposed and exiled to Lyons, 799—living, 816.


Felix, — (1.) Consul with Taurus, (1181, A. U. C.) 428. (2.) Consul with Secundinus, (1264) 511.

Felix, Antonius, — proconsul, in Judea, about 51-62.

Felix, Lucas, jurist, — b., about 125.

Felix, M. Minucius, lawyer, — b., about 230.


Fellenberg, Philipp Emanuel von, philologist, — b. at Borno, 1771—studies at Tübingen, 1789 — with Pestalozzi, establishes school at Hofwyl, about 1800—landmaun of Borno, 1833—b. 21 Nov. 1834.


Fellows, Sir Charles, traveller and archanologist, — b. at Nottingham, 1799 — visits Asia Minor, and discovers Xanthus and Tlos, 1828 — second visit, with G. Scharf, 1839-40—third, Oct. 1841 to spring 1842—fourth, brings home the Lycian Marbles, 1844—Knt., 1845—b. 3 Nov. 1866. Journal during an Excursion in Asia Minor, 1838, 1839 — Journal of Second Ex-
curia, 1841—Naxthain Mbares, 1843—Account of Ionic Trophy Monument, 1848—Coins of Ancient Lyon, &c., 1855.

Feltham, Owen,—b. before 1610—d., probably after 1677. Resolves, 1638.

Felton, John,—posts the bull of Pius V. against Queen Elizabeth on the palace gate of the Bp of London, 24 May 1570—executed as a traitor, 8 Aug. 1570.

Felton, John,—assassinates Duke of Buckingham, at Portsmouth, 23 Aug. 1628—executed at Tyburn, 28 Nov. 1628.

Feltz, Guillaume Antoine François, Baron de, diplomatist,—b. at Luxemburg, 5 Feb. 1744—Commissioner-general for registration at Luxemburg, 1770—Councillor of State, Brussels, 1790—retires to Vienna, 1792—Councillor of State and Commander of Order of the Relic Lion, 1794.—President of Academy of Brussels, 1816—d., 1820.

Fenaroli, Fidelio, musician,—b. in Abruzzi, 1730.—1733—b. at Naples, 1817—a. 1818. Regola musicali, 1795.

a Biog. Univ. b Erich and Gruber.

Fencing, teaching of, prohibited by statute. 13 Edw. I. c. 5, 1285.

Fendi, Peter, painter, engraver,—b. at Vienna, 1796—d., 28 Aug. 1842.

Fénélon, Bertrand de Salagagne, (Salignac,) MARVIS DE, diplomatist,—ambassador to England, respecting Massacre of St Bartholomew, 1572—b. 1599, 1589.—Siège de Metz en 1652, 1753.—Mémoire touchant l'Angletterre et la Suisse,—c. 1565.—Négociations de La Mothe Fénélon et de Michel sieur de Mauvisiex, en Angleterre, 1731.


Fénélon, François de Salignac de Lamotte, Abp of Cambrai,—b. at Château de Fénélon, Périgord, 6 Aug. 1651—goes to the Univ. of Caours, 1663—removes to the Coll. of Plessis; preaches his first sermon, 1666 —receives holy orders, about 1675 —Superintendent of the Nouvelles Catholiques, 1675—sent by Louis XIV. to Poitou to convert Protestants, 1685—preceptor to the Duke of Burgundy, 1689—tutor to the Duke of Anjou, 1690—tutor to the Duke of Berri, 1693—member of French Academy, 1694—Abp of Cambrai, Feb. 1695—defends Madame Guyon, 1695 seq.—denounced by Bossuet as a heretic, 1697—signs renunciation, 1699—d. at Cambrai, 7 Jan. 1715. De l'éducation des filles, 1687—Explication des Maximes des saints, 1697—Aventures de Télémaque, 1699—Dialogues des Morts, 1712—Correspondance, 1827.


1865: organization of, in Ireland, begins; office of the Irish People, newspaper, at Dublin, taken possession of by the police, several leaders arrested, 15 S.p.—the prisoners committed for trial on a charge of high treason, 2 Oct.—held Congress at Philadelphia, 16 Oct.—capture of Stephens, 'head-centre,' 11 Nov.—who escapes from prison, at Dublin, 24 Nov.—Special Commission for trial of, opens at Dublin, 27 Nov.—Luby sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude, 1 Dec.—O'Donovan, to penal servitude for life, 13 Dec.—Commission opens at Cork, 14 Dec.

1866: Commission at Cork, closed, 2 Jan.—county and city of Dublin proclaimed under Peace Preservation Act, 16 Jan.—sittings of Commission end, 2 Feb.—Suspension of Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, by Act 29 Vic. c. 1, and 100 arrests in Dublin, 17 Feb.—invasion of Canada threatened, Feb.—arrest of Murphy and others in Canada, 9 Apr.—seize British schooner off coast of Maine, 2 May—arrival of Stephens at New York, 10 May —raid into Canada at Port Erie, 31 May—arrest of Sweeney at St Albans, 6 Jun.—another raid, 7 Jun.—Proclamation of Pres. Johnson against, 7 Jun.—arrest of Roberts at New York, 7 Jun.—suspension of Habeas Corpus Act in Canada, 8 Jun.—in Ireland, continued by Act 29 and 30 Vic. c. 119, 10 Aug.—renewed agitation in Ireland, Nov.—additional troops sent to Ireland, 27 Nov.


Fenwick, Sir John,—arrested as accomplice in the Assassination Plot, and committed to the Tower, 11 Jan. 1866—bill of attainder against him, 8 and 9 Win III. c. 4; 11 Jan. 1867—executed, 28 Jan. 1867.

Feodor (II.), Czar of Russia, — elected on death of his father, Boris Godunof, Apr., 1605 — put to death by the False Dmitrios, 10 June, 1605.

Feodor II. (III.), Czar of Russia, — succeeds his father Alexis, 3 Feb., 1676 — B., 27 Apr., 1682.


Ferchault. [Réaumur.]

Ferdinand, the Great, King of Aragon, — co-regent of Castile and Leon, end of Dec., 1406 — succeeds Martin of Aragon after interregnum of two years, 24 Jun., 1412 — defeats and imprisons the Count of Urgel, 1413 — B., 2 Apr., 1416.


Ferdinand I., the Great, King of Castile and Leon, — marries Donna Sanchea of Leon, and is named King of Castile, 1533 — succeeds as such on death of his father Sancho III., of Navarre, 1535 — crowned King of Leon, 23 Jun., 1537 — invades Portugal, 1544 — acquires Coimbra, 1545 — wars against the Moors, 1546 — defeats and kills Garcia III., king of Navarre, near Burgos, 3 Sep., 1564 — conquers Mohamed ben Abad, 1653 — divides his kingdom between his three sons, 1664 — ravages territories of Toledo and Saragossa, 1665 — B. at Leon, 27 Dec., 1665.

Ferdinand II., King of Leon, — succeeds his father Alfonso VIII., 1157 — seizes and governs Castile as protector, 1158 — confirms order of St Iago, 1161 — marries the Princess Urraca of Portugal, 1164 — his marriage annulled, 1175 — marries Teresa de Lara, 1176 — her death, 1180 — marries Urraca Lopez, 1181 — B., 21 Jan., 1185 — 1187.

Ferdinand III., the Saint, King of Castile and Leon, — B., 1200 — succeeds in Castile on abdication of his mother Berengaria, 31 Aug., 1217 — marries Ethiba, (Beatrice,) daughter of the Emperor Philip, 30 Nov., 1219 — succeeds his father Alfonso IX. in Leon, 1230 — death of his queen, 1234 — takes Cordova from the Moors, 26 Jun., 1236 — marries again, 1237 — makes tributary Abusaid, king of Granada, and acquires Jaen, 1246 — takes Seville, after 15, 20 months' siege, 23 Nov., 1248 — takes Xeres, Cadiz, St. Lucar, &c., 1250 — B., 30 May, 1252 — canonized by Clement X., 1671.

Ferdinand IV., King of Castile and Leon, — B., 6 Dec., 1285 — succeeds his father Sancho IV., under regency of his mother, Maria, Apr., 1295 — successfully supported against several rivals by the Regent, 1296 — marries Constance of Portugal, 1303 — treaty of peace with Aragon, signed at Campillo, 1305 — takes Gibraltar from the Moors, 1309 — B. at Jaen, 17 Sep., 1309.

Ferdinand V., the Catholic, King of Castile, then of Castile and Aragon, — B., 10 Mar., 1452 — marries Isabella of Castile, 18 Oct., 1469 — proclaims with her at Segovia, on death of her brother Henry IV., 13 Dec., 1474 — the rival claim of Joanna, niece of Isabella, sup-


Ferdinand VII., King of Spain, —b. at St Ildefonso, 13 Oct. 1814—proclaimed Prince of Asturias and heir to the crown, 1799—marries Maria Antoïnetta Theresa of Naples, 6 Oct. 1801, 21 Aug. 1802—death of his wife, 21 May 1806—succeeds on abdication of his father Charles IV., 19 Mar. 1808—meets Napoleon at Bayonne, 28 Apr.—compelled to resign, 1 May—sent with his brother and uncle to the château of Valençay; liberated, Mar. 1814—annuls the constitution and dissolves the Cortes, May 1814—marries Isabella Maria, Infanta of Portugal, 29 Sep. 1814—her death, 26 Dec. 1818—marries Maria Josephine of Saxony, 2 Oct. 1819—surrender of the throne, 1820—swears to the constitution of 1812, 9 Mar. 1820—opens the Cortes, 9 Jul.—French invasion under Duke of Angoulême, Apr. 1823—declared incapable by the Cortes, and regency appointed, 11 Jun.—sent to Cadiz, Jun.—restored, 28 Sep.—proclaims amnesty and promises good government, 30 Sep.—marries daughter of Prince Maximilian of Saxony, 1824—her death, 1829—marries Maria Christina of Naples, 1829—restablishes Pragmatic Sanction of 1789, 29 Mar. 1830—b. 27, 29 Sep. 1833. ❂ a Art de Chérité les Dates. ❂ b Biog. Univ. ❂ c Eng. Cey.

Ferdinand, King of Portugal,—b. at Colобра, 27 Feb. 1340—succeeds his father Pedro the Cruel, 18 Jan. 1367—claims Castile, 1369—makes peace with Henry II. of Castile, and agrees to marry his daughter, 1371—marries Eleonora Téllez, 1372—the war with Henry renewed; alliance with John of Gaunt; compelled to make peace, 1373—resumes war with Castile, assisted by Edmund, Earl of Cambridge, 1381—b. 20 or 22 Oct. 1383.


Ferdinand II., King of Naples,—b. about 1470—succeeds on abdication of his father, Alfonso II., Jan. 1495—conquest of Naples by Charles VIII. of France, 1495—escapes with his wife to Ischia, Feb. 1503—recovers his kingdom by aid of Ferdinand V. of Spain, summer 1495—b. 5 Sep. or Oct. 1496.

Ferdinand III., King of Naples. [Ferdi- nand v., the Catholic.]

FERDINAND—FERMAT.


Ferdinand, Karl Joseph von Este, Archduke of Austria, Field-marshal,—b. 25 Apr. 1781—commands against the French, 1805—defeated by Marshal Ney, 9 Oct. —takes Warsaw, Apr. 1809—assists at coronation of Emperor Nicholas at Moscow, 1826—Governor-general of Galicia, 1830—b. 5 Nov. 1850.

Ferdinand of Cordova,—b. about 1428—seeks against the Moors under John II. of Castile, b. 1431—ambassador to the pope, 1469—b. about 1480.


Ferentium, (Ferentino,)—[BC]—joins the Romans and Latin league, 485—taken from the Volsci and restored to the Hernici, 413 442, A. V. C.) 411—taken by the Romans, 402, 359, and 298—[AD]—visited by Frederick II., Jan. 1227—b. conference of Frederick and Honorius III., respecting a crusade, spring 1223.


Fergana,—Yezeqerdjog takes refuge in, after battle of Jalula, 637—conquered by Catiba of Khorasan, (94, A. H.) 713—governed by Omar Sheikh Mirza, son of Absud, before 1494. Barber, his son, 1494 — revolt of Ahmed Tombol against Barber, 1497—Barber recovers it, 1499—but loses it to Tombol and the Uzbeks, 1503.


1. Biog. Univ. (Brussels edition.)

Fersch und Gruber.

Ferguson, Adam, historian,—b. in Scotland, 1724—Prof. Natural Philosophy, Edinburgh, 1755—Prof. Moral Philosophy, 1764—accompanies Earl of Chesterfield on his travels, 1774—Secretary to Commissioners sent to America to effect reconciliation with England, 1778—resumes Professorship, 1779—b. at St Andrews, Feb. 1816. Essay on the history of Civil Society, 1767—History of the progress and the termination of the Roman Republic, 1783—Institutes of Moral Philosophy, 1769—Principes of Moral and Political Science, 1792.

Ferguson, James, natural philosopher,—b. in Banffshire, Scotland, 1710—goes to London, 1743—F.R.S., 1763—member of American Philosophical Society, 1770—b. 16 Nov. 1776. Astronomy explained, &c., 1756—Lectures on subjects in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, &c., 1764—Introduction to Electricity, 1770—Art of drawing in perspective, &c., 1775.

Ferguson, Robert, Presbyterian preacher,—flies with Lord Shaftesbury to Holland, Nov. 1682—returns to Scotland and conceals himself in a prison, 1683—takes part in Monmouth's rebellion, and escapes to the continent, 1688—said to be concerned in the Assassination Plot, 1696—gives information respecting Fraser's Plot, 1703.


Ferguson, (Ferguson,) Robert, poet,—b. at Edinburgh, about 1750—b. there, 16 Oct. 1774. Poems, 1774.

Ferd Eddin Attar. [Attar.]


Ferishta, Mohammed Kasim, historian,—b. at Astrabad, 1570—b. probably about 1612. Tavismi Ferishta, about 1666.

Format, Pierre de, mathematician,—b. at
FERNANDO—FERRER


Fernand, Philippe, naturalist. b. at Maastricht, about 1720, a 1730—goes to Surinam, 1754—b. at Maastricht, about 1790. Histoire naturelle de la Hollande aquinoziale, 1765— Description générale de la colonie de Surinam, 1759. a Biog. Woordenboek. b Ersh and Gruber.


Fernández, Denis, discovers the Senegal and Cape Verd, 1446.

Fernández, Diego, historian, goes to Peru, 1553. Primera y segunda parte de la historia del Perú, 1571.

Fernández, Francisco, painter. b. at Madrid, about 1605—b. 1646.

Fernández, Joan, visits interior of Africa, 1446.

Fernández, Juan, discovers islands of Juan Fernandez, 1572—of St Felix and St Ambrose, 1574.

Fernández, Luis, painter. b. at Madrid, about 1595—b. there, 1654. Scenes from the Life of St Ranero, Madrid, 1655.* a Sager.

Fernandez de Cordova. [Gonzalvo.]

Fernandez-Navarrete. [Navarrete.]

Fernando, Dom. (the Count of Pombal), accompanies expedition against Tangier, and lands at Céuta with Prince Henry, 1437—takes part in attack on Tangier, 20 Sep. —given up as hostage to the Moors, 15 Oct.—transferred to King of Fez, 25 May 1438—b. in his dungeon, 5 Jun. 1443.

Fernando Po, discovered by Portuguese, 1471—ceded to Spain, 1778—abandoned by the settlers, end of 1781—English settlement in, 1827—but abandoned by them, 1847—again occupied by Spain, 1844.


Fernow, Karl Ludwig, archeologist. b. in Pomerania, 19 Nov. 1763—Prof. Italian Literature, Jens, 1803—Librarian to Duchess of Weimar, 1804—b. at Weimar, 4 Dec. 1808. Reimische Situiren, 1826—Leben des Künstlers Carsten, 1806—Ariostos Lebenslauf, 1809.

Feronia, asteroid, discovered by Peters, 29 May 1861.


Ferrand, Count of Flanders, a, 1186—marries Jane, Countess of Flanders, 1211—refuses at the Assembly at Soissons to aid Philip Augustus in expedition to England, 1212—war with Philip, 1213—succoured by the Emperor, Otto IV., but is taken prisoner at Bourges, 27 Jul. 1214—liberated by Queen Blanche, end of 1226, or beginning 1227—b. 27 Jul. 1233.


Ferrand, Jacques, general. b. at Ormon, (Vesoul), 11 Nov. 1746—enters the army, 1766—distinguishes himself at siege of Lille, 1792—takes part in conquest of the Netherlands, 1794—commander at Brussels, 1794—at Beucaen, Jul. 1795 to Jan. 1796—deputy to Council of Five Hundred, 1797—b. at Amance, 30 Sep. 1762.


b Biog. Univ.

c Chalmers.
FERRARA-FERRETT.

Ferrara, Lords and Dukes of,—the city walled, about 604. a—See founded, 661—becomes a free city, and Federico, (il Torello), has great authority, 1067 to about 1117—GUY I., (Saltinguerra, ) son considered first lord of, 1118—Torello, (son), succeeds, about 1150—Saltinguerra II., (son), 1195—Giacopo, (son), 1244—Saltinguerra III., (son), 1270—head of the league of Bologna, Forli, and Imola, 1301—takes Faenza, 2 May 1301—gets himself proclaimed sovereign, 1306—conquered by the pope and the vicarate given to Robert, king of Naples, 1309-10—the Neapolitan expelled, and the lordship acquired by Rinaldo and Obizzo d'Este, Aug. 1317—(Este, House of)—Duchy annexed to Holy See, Feb. 1598. (City) seat of Archbishopric, 1735—seized the French, 1596—restored to States of the Church, 1814—occupied by Austrians, Aug. to Dec. 1847—revolt and expulsion of Austrians, Jun. 1859—becomes part of the kingdom of Italy, under Victor Emmanuel, Apr. 1860. College of, founded by Albert di Este, 1321—confirmed by Boniface IX., 1391. Council of, convoked by Eugenius IV., in opposition to Council of Basel, first session opens, 10 Jan. 1438—second, 15 Feb., 1439—communicates the fathers of Basel; opening of the council with the Greeks, 9 Apr., declared general for reunion of Greek and Latin churches; first session with the Greeks, 8 Oct.—sixth and last, 10 Jan. 1439—transferred then to Florence.

a Art de Vérifier les Dates.  b Engl. Cyo.

c Dufrénoy.

Ferrara, Gabriello, surgeon,—at Milan, about 1590-1610. Nuova salva di Cirurgia, &c., 1596.


Ferrari, Andrea, painter,—b. about 1590—d. 1669.

Ferrari, Antonio, (Gaiatco, Galateus Leccensis, ) physician,—b. in Naples, 1444—d. at Lecce, 12 Nov. 1517.

Ferrari, Bartolomeo, mechanician. Dello sferologia e sue operationi, 1683.

Ferrari, Filippo, mathematician,—d. at Milan, 1626. Lexicon geographicum, 1627.

Ferrari, Gaudenzio, painter,—b. at Valdugia, 1434—d. at Milan, 1559, a 1549. b

a Biog. Univ.  b Biog. Catologue.


Ferrari, Guido, Jesuit,—b. at Novara, 1717—d. 1791. De rebus gestis Eugenii principis, &c., 1747-73—De vita quinque imperatorum germanorum, 1775.

Ferrari, Lodovico, mathematician,—b. at Bologna, 2 Feb. 1522—in service of Cardan, at Milan, 1536—d. at Bologna, 1562, a 1565, b

a Biog. Univ.  b Chalmers.


Ferrari, Pietro, architect, engineer,—b. at Spoleto, 1753—d. at Naples, 1825.


Ferrars, George, M.P,—arrested for debt, while in the House of Commons, 1543.

Ferrato, Ercole, sculptor,—b. near Como, about 1630—d. at Rome, 1657.

Ferrand, (Ferdand,) Nicolas, —b. 1764—deputy to National Convention, Sep. 1792—contributes to arrest of Robespierre, Jul. 1794—shot, by insurgents, in Hall of the Convention, 20 May 1795.


Ferreira, Antonio, poet,—b. at Lisbon, 1528—d. there, 1560. Poemas Lusitanos, 1598—Todas as obras de F., 1771.


Ferreras, Don Juan, historian,—b. at Labeza, 7 Jun. 1652—assists in founding Academy of the Lengua Española, 1713—d. librarian to Philip V., 14 Apr. 1735. Synopsis historia y cronologica de España, 1700-27.

Ferreri, (Ferreti,) Zacaria, poet, &c.,—b. at Vicenza, 1479—takes part in Council of Pisa, 1511—sent into Germany as Nuncio Apostolic, 1520—d. at Rome, after 1525. Hymni novi ecclesiastici, 1525—S. Carthusianis ordinis origo, 1559. a

a Biog. Univ.  b Erch and Gruber.

Ferrers, Lawrence, Earl,—renders his stewart, 8 Jan. 1762—died at Westminster and convicted, 16-18 Apr.—hung at Tyburn, 5 May.

Ferret, Emilio, jurist,—b. in Tuscanay, 1489—follows Marquis of Montferrat to Naples,
1528—accompanies Charles V. to Africa, 1535—present at interview of Francis I., Charles V., and Paul III. at Nice, 1535—b. Prof. Law, Avignon, 15 Jul. 1532.


Ferreti, Z. [Ferreti.]

Ferri, Ciro, painter, b. at Rome, 1634—b. there, 1689.


Ferrier, St Vincent, Dominie, b. at Valencia, 23 Jan. 1357—at Council of Constance, 1415—d. at Vannes, 5 Apr. 1415—canonized by Pius III., 1455. *Opera,* 1491.


Fero. [Canary Islands.]

Ferro, Bartolomeo. *La storia delle missioni de' chierici regolari teutini,* 1704.

Ferro, Giovanni Francesco, historian, b. at Comacchio, about 1750. *Istoria dell'antica città di Comacchio,* 1701.


Ferruckabad. [Furuckabad.]


Fernt, Henri François, Duke de la, general, b. 1657—follows Louis XIV. to conquest of Holland, 1672—Governor of the Three Bishoprics, 1674—wounded at siege of Friburg, 1677—commands at siege of Ghent, 1678—Bri-
gadier, 1684—Lieutenant-general, 1696—b. at Paris, 1703.


Ferus, George, Jesuit, b. in Bohemia, 1535—enters the Order, 1602—b. at Brezniz, 21 Jan. 1655. *Bohemian Grammar,* 1642.

Ferus. [Wild, Johann.]


Ferzii, poet, translator, &c., introduced to Akbar, 1568.

Fesca, Friedrich Ernst, musical composer, b. at Magdeburg, Feb. 1739—Director of Concerts, Carlisruhe, 1815—b. there, 24 May, b. 20 Mar. c 1826. a *Biog. Univ.*

b Ersch and Gruber. a *Cony.-Lex.*


Fessard, Etienne, engraver, b. at Paris, 1714—b. there, 1774.

Fessler, Ignaz Aurelian, historian, &c., b. in Hungary, Jul. 1756—enters Order of Capuchins, 1772—Prof. Oriental Languages, Leu-

Festus, 1. Consul with Theodosius, Aug. (1192, A. v. c.) 439. 2. Consul with Marcia-

Fesuus, Porcius, procurator of Judaea, 62.

Fetti, (Petti.) Domenico, (II Mantuan,) painter, b. at Rome, 1389—b. at Venice, 1642.

Fétis, Francois Joseph, writer on Music, biographer, b. at Mons, 25 Mar. 1784—pupil at the Conservatoire, Paris, 1800—Organist and Prof. of Singing, at Douai, 1813—returns to Pa-
ris, 1818—Director of the Conservatoire, Brus-

aels, 1833—member of Academy of Belgium, 1845—as musical executor of Meyerbeer, produces his *Africaine,* 1864—Officer of Legion of Honour, 1864—Grand Officer of Order of Leo-
pold, 1865—b. at Brussels, 27 Mar. 1871. *Traité complet de la Théorie et de la Pratique
de l’Harmonie, 1816—found and edits the Revue Musicale, 1827-35—Biographie des Musiciens, etc., 1834-44.

Feufrid. [Bréquigny.]


Feuillant Club,—founded at Paris, summer 1791—extinguished, Nov. 1791.

Feuillantes, Order,—founded by Marquise de Polastron, 1783.—a. Dufresnoy.


Feuquiére, Manasses de Pas, Marquis de, general.—b. at Saumur, 1 Jun. 1590—serves at siege of Rochelle, 1627—ambassador in Germany, 1633—taken prisoner at siege of Thionville, 1639—d. at Diepenhofen, 14 Mar. 1640. Lettres et negociations, etc., 1753.

Févre, Jacques le. Anciens mémoires du 14e siècle depuis peu décovertes, 1692.

Févre, Jean le.—b. at Dijon, 1493—d. 1580. Livres des échibies d’Alsace, etc., 1539—Dictionnaire des vins Francaises, 1572.

Févre, Raoul le.—d. about 1460. Recueil des Histoires de Troyes, etc., 1496—La Vie du preux et vaillant Hercules, 1500—Le Livre du preux et vaillant Jason et de la belle Medee, probably before 1474.

Févre. [Faber, Lefèvre.]

Févret, Charles.—b. in Auxois, 1583—b. at Dijon, 1661. Traité de l’abus, 1653.


Feysien, Henri de, traveler. Voyage par terre depuis l’Amazone jusqu’à la Chine, 1640-44.

Féz, in Africa.—travagel by the Vandal, 411—conquered by the Arabs and becomes part of the Caliphate of Damascus, 678—revolts and becomes seat of the Edrisites, 782—city founded by Edris, before 829 annexed by Abdalrahman III. to the Caliphate of Cordova, 931—subject to the Fatimite Caliphs, 960—seized by the Almoravides, 1070—by the Almohades, 1145—reovers its power under the Merinits, 1248—conquered and partly annexed to Morocco, 1536—1548—forms part of empire of Morocco, from 1730. *Aenee, Mod. b. *Ersch and Gruber. *Macculloch.

Fezzan, in Africa, (Phasania Regis, Garamantes,—[B C]—conquered by the Romans under Corn. Balbus, 43—[A D]—subject to the Arabs, before 700—held by Sherifs of Morocco, soon after 1500—seized by the Bey Mulky, 1811—conquered by the Turks and made a Pashalic, 1842.

Fieschi, Lodovico, poet, etc., b. in Tuscany, 1754—d. at Florence, 26 May 1825. Dichiaraazione di molti proverbi, etc., 1820—Poesie pastorali e rusticali, 1808.

Fielleti, Oddoardo, painter, engraver,—b. at Bologna, 1573—b. at Venice, 1638.

Fiard, Jean Baptiste,—b. at Dijon, 28 Nov. 1736—d. there, 30 Sep. 1818. Lettres philosophiques sur la magie, 1803—La France trompee par les magiciens, etc., 1803.

Fichard, Johann, jurist, etc., b. at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 1512—d. there, 7 Jun. 1581. Onomasticon philosophico-medieum synonymum et alterum pro vocabulis Paracelsi, 1574—Vie receptionum jurisconsultorum, etc., 1577—Traeautaus causticorum, 1572—Covillins, 1590.


Fichtel, Johann Ehrenreich, naturalist,—b. at Presburg, 1732—sent into Transylvania, as clerk to the Treasury, 1768—director of administration of the province, 1785—counselor, 1787—b. in Transylvania, 4 Feb. 1795. Beitrag zur Mineralgeschichte von Siebenbürgen, 1780.

Finco, Marsilio, philosopher,—b. at Florence, 19 Oct. 1433—tutor to Lorenzo de’ Medici, about 1458—President of the Platonic Academy, about 1460—counsel of Florence, about 1473—b. at Florence, 1 Oct. 1499. Opera philosophorum, Epistole, 1639—Sieveking.


Fiquet, Etienne, engraver,—b. at Paris, 1731—b. 1794.
Fillans, James, sculptor,—b. in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 27 Mar. 1808—settles in London, 1836—d. at Glasgow, 12 Sep. 1852.


Filleau, Jean, advocate,—b. at Poitiers, 1600—d. shortly after 1623. Les Arêts notables du parlement de Paris, 1623—Relation juridique de ce qui s'est passé à Poitiers touchant la nouvelle doctrine des Janséniens, 1624.

Filleau de la Chaise, Jean, historian,—b. at Poitiers, about 1630—d. at Paris, 1693. Histoire de Saint Louis, 1688—Discours sur les Peines de Pascal, 1672.

Filleau de Saint Martin,—b. about 1695. French translation of Don Quixote, 1677.

Filieul, Nicolas, poet,—b. at Rouen, about 1530. Le Discours, 1560—Les Théâtres de Guillon, 1566.


Flaminia, G. Flavius,—[B.C.]-accompanies Valerius Flaccus into Asia as legate, 86—kills Flaccus, defeats Mithridates, sacks Ilium, 85—defeated by Sulla, kills himself, 84.

Final, MARQUISATE OF,—given to the Genoese by the Emperor Charles VI., 20 Aug. 1713—sold by the Empress-queen of Hungary to the king of Sardinia by Treaty of Worms, 13 Sep. 1743—guaranteed to Genoa by France, Spain, and Naples, 1745—town bombarded by the English, 1745—capituates to king of Sardinia, 26 Sep. 1746.


Fincke, (Finck,) Friedrich August von, general.—b. at Stralsund, 1718—enters the service of Frederick the Great, 1743—Lieutenant-general, 1750—left in charge of Saxony by Frederick II., 1759—commands vanguard at Kunsersdorf, Aug. 1759—ordered to take up position at Maxen, 17 Nov.—defeated there by Daun, surrenders unconditionally, 20 Nov. 1759—tried by court-martial, and imprisoned, 1762—enters the service of the king of Denmark, 1764—d. at Copenhagen, 1766.


Fine Arts, in England,—Commission on the, issued, 1841.

Finelli, Giuliano, sculptor,—b. at Carrara, 1602—d. at Rome, 1657.

Fines and Fees, in Great Britain,—collection of, by local authorities, by means of stamps, authorized by Act 32 and 33 Vic. c. 49, 2 Aug. 1860.

Fines and Recoveries, form of conveyance of lands,—abolished by Act 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 74, 28 Aug. 1833.

Finestres y Monsalvo, Jose, jurist,—b. at Barcelona, 11 Apr. 1688—d. in Catalonia, 17 Nov. 1770. In Hermogoniani jurisconsulti juris epistolam libros sex Commentarius, 1757—Syllae inscriptionum Romanorum, &c., 1760.

Finiguerra, Tommaso, (Maso,) engraver,—b. at Florence, about 1424. Coronation of the Virgin, 1452.a Nagler.

Finisterre, Cape,—Admiral Anson defeats the Marquis of Jonquières off, 15 Jun. 1747.


Finland, Finn,—ravage Sweden, about 1150—crusade against them by Eric IX., and the Bp of Upsala, 1157—martyr the Bp, 1160—unsuccessfully attacked by the Swedes under Alexander Newski, 1240—conquered by Birger Magnusson, 1249—destroy Abo, 1318—invaded and partly conquered by Peter the Great, about 1720—partly ceded to Russia by Treaty of Abo, 7 Aug. 1743—the remainder ceded to Russia by Treaty of Fredricksham, 7 Aug. 1809.

Finno, Jacob,—d. in Finland, about 1530. Cautiones episcoporum veterum in regno Sueciae, &c., 1530.

Fioravanti, (Fioravantes,) Benedetto. Edits Antiqui Romanorum pontificum denui, 1734-38.

Fioravanti, Leonardo, physician,—b., 8 at Bologna, 4 Sep. 1588. Lo speechio di scienza universale, 1564—La fisica, 1582.

Fioravanti, Valentino, musical composer,—b. at Rome, 1764 or 1768—Chapel-master of St Peter's, 1816—d. at Capua, 1837.


Fiorenzuola—Rudolph, king of Italy, defeats Berenger at, 29 Jul. 923.

Fiori, Giorgio, historian,—b., about 1512. De bello Italico et rebus Gallorum, &c., 1613.

Fiori, Giuseppe, poet,—b., in Sicily, 1673—d. there, 30 Nov. 1646. Poems, 1651.

Fiorillo, Federico, musician,—b. in Brunswick, 1753—at Paris, 1785-83—settles in London, 1788—d. there, 5 May 1819.

Fiorillo, Johann Dominik, painter,—b. at Hamburg, 1743—studied at Rome, 1761—
**FIRDUSI—FISCHER.**

member of Academy of Bologna, 1769—Prof. Art, Gottingen, 1784—correspondent of French Institute, 1809—Prof. at Gottingen, 1821. Geschicht der zeichnenden Künste, &c., 1798-1808—Geschichte der zeichnenden Künste in Deutschland und den vereinigten Niederlanden, 1815-17.

Firdusi, Abul Casim Mansur, poet,—b. in Khurasan, about (319, A. H.) 931.—(304,) 916-17,b (320,) 932—b. there, (111,) 1020.

Shah-Nameh, (400,) 1009. a Eng. Cyc.
b Biog. Univ.
c Erse and Gruber.

Fire. [Ordeal by Fire, Greek Fire.]
Fire—Annihilator,—invented by Philips, 1849.


Fire Brigade,—established in London, 1833. Metropolitan, established by Act 28 and 29 Vic. c. 90, 5 Jul. 1865.

Fire-Damp Indicator,—invented by Ansell, 1867.

Fire Engine,—[B C]—described by Hero of Alexandria, about 150—[AD]—used at Augsburg, 1518—Hautsch's, at Nürnberg, invented, 1657—patented in France by Dupperier, 1669—with air chamber, mentioned by Perrault, 1684—comes into use, about 1720—Fowke's, patented, 1859. Steam, invented by Braithwaite, 1830. Parish, required to be kept in London, by Act 14 Geo. I. c. 78, 1774.

Fire Escape,—Davis's, invented, 1809—Young's, 1813—Braby's, 1816—Witty's, 1820—Ford's, 1835. Report on various designs, presented to Corporation of London, by Police Commissioners, 1840.

Firelocks, (Swoppence),—invented in France, about 1657—superseded by percussion musket, before 1820.

Firezuola, Agnolo, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Florence, 28 Sep. 1493—abbot of Santa Maria Ermita, Spoleto, 1525—b. at Rome, before 1548,a about 1545,b Opere, 1548.
a Eng. Cyc.
b Rees' Cyc.

Fireships,—[B C]—used by Rhodians, 190—[AD]—used by Dutch, about 1535—by English against the Armada, 1588—unsuccessfully tried by Chinese against the English, 1857.


Firmicus, Maternus Julius, astrologer,—a, about 230-235.

Firmilianus, St, bp of Cesarea,—ordained about 233—attends Councils of Iconium, 235—and Antioch, 252 and 264—b. at Tarsus, 23 Nov. 269.


Firmus, Moorish chief,—leads revolt against the Romans in Africa, Theodosius sent against him, 372—carries on the war, 373-4—kills himself, b. taken and put to death, 373-5.

b Columbia.
c Zumpt.

Firmus, M., ally of Zenobia, seized on Alexandria, has himself proclaimed Emperor, but is defeated by Aurelian, 273.


First-fruits, in England,—[Annates,]—payment of, to Rome, forbidden by Act 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20, 1534—granted to the Crown by Act 26 Hen. VIII. c. 3, 1534—restored to the Church, by Act 2 and 3 Phil. and Mar. c. 4, 1555—again granted to the Crown, by Act 1 Eliz. c. 4, 1559—restored to the Church by letters patent of Queen Anne, 3 Nov. 1703—[Queen Anne's Bounty]—in Ireland, abolished by Act 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 87, 14 Aug. 1833—in Spain, ceased under Charles V., 1519-58.

Firuz Coh. [Ghor.]


Fischer, Johann Andreas, physician,—b. at Erfurt, 28 Nov. 1667—Prof. Medicine there, 1695—Prof. Pathology, 1715—Dean of the Faculty, 1719—b. 13 Feb. 1739. Consilia medica, 1704-12.

Fischer, Johann Bernhard, Baron von Erlach, architect,—b. at Vienna, about 1650—b. 1724. Essai d'une architecture historique, 1712—Palace of Schönbrunn, begun, 1666.


Fischer, Johann Eberhard, historian, an-
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tiquary,—b. in Suabia, 1697—sent by Court of Russia on scientific mission to Siberia, 1737-47  
—b. at St Petersburg, 24 Sep. 1771.  

Fischer, Johann Friedrich, philologist,—  
—b. at Coburg, 10 Oct. 1726—Prof. Belles Lettres,  
—b. there, 11 Oct. 1799.  
Edition of Theophrastus, 1763—of Plato, 1759-  
—of Annaeum, 1754.  
Fischer, Johann Friedrich, jurist.  
Comment. de statu et jurisd. Judaeo, secundum leges Romanas, Germanicas, Asiaticas, 1763.  
Fischer, Johann Karl, mathematician,—b. in Saxe Weimar, 5 Dec. 1760—Prof. Mathematics,  
—b. at Turin, 1787—b. in Greifswalde, 22 May 1833.  
Fischer, Johann Leonard, physician,—b. at Culmbach, 19 May 1760—Prof. Anatomy,  
—b. there, 11 Feb. 1820.  
Fisch, stealing of,—by persons armed and disguised, made felony, by Act 9 Geo. I. c. 22,  
—by Act 5 Geo. III. c. 14, 1765.  
Fisher, John, Bp. of Rochester,—  
—Bp. of Beverley, Yorkshire, 1459—enters Cambridge Univ., 1474—M.A., 1491—Proctor,  
—Master of Michael House Coll. Cambridge, 1495—D.D. Chancellor of the University, 1501  
—first Lady Margaret Prof. Divinity, 1502—  
—Bp. of Rochester, 1504—Master of Queen's Coll. Cambridge, 1505—burns Tyndale's Bibles  
at Paul's Cross, Shrove Sunday 1527,—  
—opposes Clergy Discipline Act, and makes an  
apology to the king, 1529,—  
—attempt made to poison him, 15 Feb. 1530,—  
—opposes divorce of Catherine of Aragon, 1530,—  
—accused of countenancing the Holy Maid of Kent, and  
imprisoned in the Tower, Apr. 1534—receives  
Cardinal's hat from Paul III., May 1535—  
—convicted for denying royal supremacy, 11 Jun.  
—executed at London, 22 Jun., 7 Jul. 1535.  
—Anname of Fisher, 1536.  

Fisheries, British,—regulated and encouraged  
by Acts 16 Car. II. c. 16, 1633; 12 Ann.  
st. 2, c. 2, 1713; 1 Geo. I. st. 2, c. 18, 1714; 6  
Geo. I. c. 18, 1718; 25 Geo. III. c. 65, 1785;  
26 Geo. III. c. 81, 1786; 1 Geo. IV. c. 103, 24  
Jul. 1820—British Society for Encouragement of,  
incorporated by Act 26 Geo. III. c. 106, 1788  
—parliamentary Committee on, appointed, 1833—  
—convention with the king of the French re-  
specting, sanctioned by Act 2 and 3 Vic. c. 96,  
27 Aug. 1839—continued and carried out by  
subsequent Acts: like convention with the United  
States, carried into effect by Act 18 and 19 Vic. c.  
3, 19 Feb. 1855—convention  
with France, carried into effect by Act 31 and  
32 Vic. c. 45, 13 Jul. 1868—American coasts,  
more especially regulated by Treaty of Washing- 
ton, 1871.  

Herring, Oyster, Salmon, &c.  

Fisheries, in Scotland.  
Fisheries, in Ireland.  
Board of Commissioners for promoting the,  
appointed, 1819—dissolved, 1830—new Commission appointed, 1835—publish Reports, 1836— 
Ireland Board of Works constituted Commissioners, and new regulations made by Act 5 and 6 Vic. c. 106,  
12 Aug. 1842—further regulated by Acts 7 and 8  
Vic. c. 108, 5 Sep. 1844; 11 and 12 Vic. c.  
92, 31 Aug. 1848; 13 and 14 Vic. c. 88, 14 Aug.  
1850; and 26 and 27 Vic. c. 114, 28 Jul. 1863.  
Fishmongers' Company, London,—  
incorporated by Henry VII., 1536.  

Fitzgerald, Lord Edward,—b. near Dublin,  
15 Oct. 1763—travels in N. America, 1788-90  
—chief member of Irish Parliament, 1792—visits  
Paris 1792—Pres. of the United Irishmen,  
1796—arrested, 19 May 1798—b. in prison, 4  
Jun. 1798—Bill of Attainder passed, Oct. 1798—  
—his attainder reversed, 1819.  

Fitzgerald, Lord Thomas,—b. about 1513  
—accompanied his father, the Earl of Kildare,  
to London, Feb. 1534—Vice-deputy of Ireland,  
Jun.—seizes Dublin and besieges the castle, Jul.  
—murders Abp Allen at Artyane, 26 Jul.—  
—retires from Dublin, Aug.—again besieges the  
city, but is compelled to retire into the country,  
Oct.—surrenders to Leonard Lord Grey, 20  
Aug. 1535—hung at Tyburn, 2 Feb. 1536—  
—Act of Attainder passed against him and others,  
May 1536.  

Fitzherbert, Sir Anthony, jurist.—Serjeant-law, Michaelmas 1510—King's Serjeant, 24  
Nov. 1516—Knt., 1516—Judge of the Common Pleas, 1523—b. 27 May 1538.  
Grand Abridgement, 1544—Office and authority  
of Justices of Peace, 1538—New Natura Breviarii,  
1534—Book of Husbandry, 1534.  

Fitzherbert, Maria Anne,—b., Jul. 1756—  
—marries Edward Weld, 1775—widow, soon after;  
—marries Thomas Fitzherbert, 1778—widow again, 1781—privately married to Prince of  
Wales, (George IV.), 21 Dec. 1785—b. at  
Brighton, 29 Mar. 1837.  

FitzJames.  
Fitzroy, Robert, admiral, meteorologist,—  
—b. 3 Jul. 1805—enters the navy, Oct. 1819  
—Lieutenant, Sep. 1824—takes part in Gov- 
ernment expeditions to the coasts of S. Amer- 
ica, 1828 and 1831—M.P. Durham, 1841  
—Governor of New Zealand, 1843—superin- 
tendent of the Meteorological Department of  
the Board of Trade, 1854—Rear-admiral, 1857  
—establishes a system of 'storm warnings,'  
1862—Vice-admiral, 1863—b. at Norwood, 30  
Apr. 1865.  

Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of H.M.S. Adventurer and Benge  
(1824-33), 1839—Barometer Manual, 1861—  
Weather Book, 1865.  

Fitzstephen, William,—present at murder of  
Becket, 1170—writes Vita Sancti Thomas.  
—probably 1191.  

FitzWilliam Museum.  
FitzWilliam, William Wentworth, Earl,

Flaccus, Q. Horatius, [Horatius.]

Flaccus, Verrius, M., historian, grammarian, b.c.—fl. (U. 106, 4,) about 8.a * Iliron. 
Flaccus Ilyricus, [Flacowitz.]


Flagellants,—first appear at Cremona, about 1250—condemned by Clement VI., 1349.a * Dufrasny. b Art de Vérifier les Dates.


Flamael. [Flamelle.]

Flamand, Francois. [Duquesney.]


Flamen, Albert, engraver,—b. at Bruges,
about 1600—at Paris, probably 1659 and 1664.

Flameng, (Fleming or Flaman.) Guillaume, de, of Liévin, s. —b. at Clairvaux, about 1510.

Le Mort de Saint Didier, 1452.


Flaminio, Marcantonio, poet,—b. at Serracca, 1498—presented to Leo X., 1514—attends Cardinal Pole to the Council of Trent, 1542—b. at Rome, 18 Feb. 1559. Carmina, 1578.


Flaminius, C., —[BC]—questor to P. Scipio Africanus, in Spain, 210.—curt. edd., 196—pater in Hispania Citerior, 193—Consul with M. Emilius Lepidus, (567, A. U. C.) 187—constructs road from Bononia to Arretium; triunvir, conducts colony to Aquileia, 181.


Flammock, Thomas,—one of the leaders of Cornish rebels, summer 1497—hung at Tyburn, Jun. 1497.

Flamsteed, John, Astronomer Royal,—b. at Denby near Derby, 19 Aug. 1646—visits London and Cambridge, calls on Newton, and enters Jesus Coll., 1670—M. A. Cambridge, 1674—takes holy orders, 1675—Astronomer Royal, 1675—takes up his abode in the Observatory, Greenwich, Jul. 1676—presented to the living of Burston, Surrey, 1684—erects his mural


Flanders. Counts of Flanders.—Baldwin I., Iron-Arm, first Count, 862—866—carries off Judith, widow of Ethelwulf, king of England, 862—communicated by Council of Soissons, goes to Rome and obtains mediation of Nicholas V.; marries Judith at Auxerre, end of 863—b. at Arras, 879—Baldwin II., the Bald, (son), succeeds, 879—revolts against Eudes, and joins Charles the Simple, 892—makes peace with Eudes, 895—quarrels with him again and takes Arras and the fort of St. Waast, 897—gets Fulk, Abp of Rheims, assassinated, 900—gets the Count of Vermandois assassinated, 902—b. 2 Jan. 918—Abnoul (Arnulf) I. (son) succeeds, 918—captures the castle of Arras, 932—the castle of Montreuil, about 942—but loses it again soon after: assassinates William Longespée, and, in 946, Baldwin of Pécquigny, 17 Dec. 943—takes part with Louis D'Outremer in invasion of Normandy, 946—takes Montreuil again, 948—and conquers great part of Ponthieu, 948-951—Hungarian invasion, 953—associates his son Baldwin III. in the throne, 958—who d. Jan. 962—Arnoul II., 27 Mar. 965—succeeded by his son Arnoul III., 965—conquest of Arras, Douai, and Ponthieu, by Lothaire, and William, Count of Ponthieu, 965—refuses to recognize Hugh Capet, king of France, 987—invasion of the French, takes refuge with Richard, Duke of Normandy: b., 23 Mar. 988—Baldwin IV., the Bearded, (son), 988—allied with the Count of Louvain, seizes Valenciennes, 1006—defends it successfully against the Emperor Henry II., the king of France, and Richard, Duke of Normandy: gives it up to the emperor and swears fidelity to him at Aix-la-Chapelle; receives it again as a fief with the castle of Ghent; acquires Walcheren and Zeeland, 1012—marriage of his son Baldwin to Adelaide of France, 1026— driven from his states by his sons and takes refuge with Robert, Duke of Normandy, 1027—restored by Robert, 1030—d. at Ghent, 50 May 1036—Baldwin V., of Lille, le Debonnaire, (son), 1036—acquires County of Alsot, castle of Ghent, and districts between the Dendre and the Scheldt, 1036—Baldwin VI., of Mons, the Good, (son), succeeds, 1067—(Hainault, Counts of) —b. at Ouvelande, 17 Jul. 1070—Abnoul III., the Unfortunate, (son), 1070—regency seized by his mother Richard, count of Flanders, and claimed by his uncle Robert; killed at battle of Cessac, 22 Feb. 1071—Robert I., le Frison, (uncle), defeats Richilda at Cassel, and succeeds, 1071—war with his nephew Baldwin, 1076—goes to Palestine, 1086—interview with Alexius Comnenus at Constantinople, 1088—sends him auxiliaries against the Saracens, 1089—cedes Douai to Baldwin, Count of Hainault, 1091—b. at Cassel, 4 Oct. 1093—Robert II., (son, le Jerouvolimitain, 1093—sets out on the crusade, 1096—refuses crown of Jerusalem, and returns, autumn 1100—obtains increase of pension from Henry I., May 1101—recovers Douai, 1105—defends it against the Emperor, Henry V.,
Flanders—Flaviusus.


Flanders Fleet,' The, —between Venice and Spain, England and the Netherlands, first mention of, 1317—its sailing suspended by League of Cambray, 1532.


flat Bush, Long Island,—General Howe defeats the Americans at, 27 Aug. 1776.

Flaviusus—præt. prof. of Italy and Illyricum, 382-3 and 391-2—Consul by Eugenius, defeated by Theodosius, 394.—Tillenent.

Flaviusus, of Antioch, theologian, Br,—appointed Bp of Antioch, 381—intercedes with Theodosius the Great for citizens of Antioch, 387—acknowledged by Western Churches, schism healed, about 391-2—b. 404.


Flaviusus, of Constantinople, Br,—ap-
pointed, 446—deposited and killed at Council of Ephesus, 449.


Flavio Biondo. [Blondus, Flavius.]


Flavius, Ca., scholar of App. Claudius Cæcüs, — [B C]—publishes his master's book of Actions, Jur Civilis Flavinum, and is ed. ad. 393.

Flavus, L. Lucretius,— [B C]—Consul with Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus, (393, A. v. c.) 361.


Fleck, Johann Friedrich Ferdinand, actor,— b. at Breslau, 1757—makes his first appearance at Berlin, 1783—d. there, 20 Dec. 1801.


Fleet Marriages,—first mention of, 1613—in greatest repute, 1674-1754—attempts to check, by provisions of Acts 6 and 7 Will.I. c. 6, 1695, 7 and 8 Will.II. c. 35, 1696, and 10 Ann. c. 19, s. 176, 1711—abolished by Act 26 Geo. II. c. 33, 1755.


Fleuss, William, Dr or Ezy,— B. in London, 1656—b. of St Asaph, 1660—b. of Ely, 1714—d. at Tonnington, 4 Aug. 1723. Descriptionum antiquarum systole, 86, 1691—Chronicon proutiani, 1707.

Fleischer, Wilhelm, bibliographer,—b. in Germany, about 1676—d. at Paris, 1 Jun. 1820. Dictionnaire de bibliographie francaise, 1812.

Fliemalle, (Flemalle), Barthélemy, (Bartholet), painter,— b. at Liége, 1614—visits Italy, France, 1638-47—admitted to Academy of Painting, Paris, 1670—d. at Liége, 1675.

Flémalle, Renier, painter on glass. Adoration of the Kings, Liége, 1532.

Flemings, The, in Great Britain,—auxiliaries of Tostig at battle of Stamford Bridge, 1066—settled in S. Wales by Henry I., 1108—attacked by the Welsh, 1115, 1138 or 1139, 1144, and 1164—ravage Issac and Caredigion, 1165 or 1166—attacked by Maegwyn, 1188—submit to Llewellyn, 1217—introduce the cloth manufacture in Norfolk, about 1326 (?)—attack Owen Glendower, 1401.

Flemings, (Flandrians), The,—section of the Monmouths, appear in Holland, about 1550.

Flemish School in Painting,—founded by the Van Eycks, 1400-40.


Flemming, Hans Heinrich, Counsellor, field-marshal,— b. in Pomerania, 1632—enters service of Elector of Brandenburg, 1657—Major-general in service of Brunswick Luneburg, 1680—distinguishes himself against the Turks, contributes to raising of siege of Vienna, 1683—Field-marshal, 1687—serves against the French, 1688—Counsellor of War and of State, Brandenburg, 1690—retires, 1698—Count, 1700—b. 23 Feb. 1706.

Flemming, Jakob Heinrich, statesman, field-marshal,— b. in Pomerania, 1667—enters service of Elector of Brandenburg, 1689—distinguishes himself at battle of Fleurs, 1690—ambassador to Warsaw, 1697—distinguishes himself in the Swedish war, 1699—General of Cavalry, Governor of Dresde, &c., 1707—Commander of Saxon Guards, 1710—d. at Vienna, 30 Apr. 1728.

Flemming, Paul, poet,— b. in Saxony, 17


Flensburg, Schleswig,—receives municipal rights from Waldemar IV., 1284 and 1295—death of Queen Margaret at, 1412—unsuccessfully besieged by the men of Holstein, Lubeck, and Hamburg, 1427—taken and burned, 1431—again burned, 1485—forced contributions exacted by the Imperialists, 1627, 1628—and by the Swedes, 1643—taken by Prussians, end of Apr. 1648—taken possession of by Danes, 17 July, 1650.

Fletcher, Andrew, (Fletcher of Saltoun,) publicist,—b. at Saltoun, Scotland, 1653—sits in parliament as commissioner for E. Lothian, 1681—has to retire to Holland, his estate confiscated, 1681—returns to England and associates himself with the patriot party, 1683—takes part with Duke of Monmouth, 1685—serves in Hungary against the Turks, 1686—returns to England with Prince of Orange, 1688—brings forward Bill of Security in Scottish parliament, May 1703—opposes the Union, 1706—b. in London, 1716. Political Works, 1737.

Fletcher, Giles, diplomatist,—enters Cambridge University, 1565—J.L.D., 1581—envoy from Queen Elizabeth to Russia, 1588—Treasurer of St Paul's, 1597—b., 1610. Of the Russie commonwealth, 1590.

Fletcher, Giles, poet,—b. about 1530—b. rector of Alderton, Suffolk, 1623. Christ's Victory in Heaven, 1610.

Fletcher, John, dramatist,—b. in Northamptonshire, 1576—b. in London, 1625.

Fletcher, Phineas, poet,—b. about 1584—b. enters Cambridge Univ., 1600—rector of Hilgay, Norfolk, 1621—b. there, about 1660. The Purple Island, 1633.

Flouranges, Robert de la March, Seigneur de, Marshal of France,—b. at Sédan, about 1390—distinguishes himself in war of Italy, 1511—charged with levy of troops in Flanders, 1512—takes Alexandria, 1513—wounded at siege of Novara, 1522—taken prisoner with Francis I. at Pavia, 1525—Marshal of France, 1526—defends Périgueux against Count of Nassau, 1526—b. near Paris, 1537. Histoire des choses mémorables advenues du règne de Louis XII. et de François I., &c., (1753.) Fleur-de-lis, (Flower-de-luce,)—first appears on coins of Louis VII., about 1140.


Fleury, André Hercule de, Cardinal,—b. in Languedoc, 22 Jun. 1653—almoner to Queen Maria Theresa, 1777—deputy to Assembly of the Clergy, 1682—Abbot of la Rivière, 1686—Bp of Fréjus, 1694-1715—admitted to French Academy, 1717—admitted to Academy of Sciences, 1721—Councillor of State, 1723—admitted to Academy of Inscriptions, 1725—b. at Issy, 29 Jan. 1743.


a Biog. Univ. b Eng. Cyc.

Fleury, Jean, (Floridus,) poet. Traité très-plaisant et récréatif de l'amour parfait de Guiardus et Sigismonde, &c., 1493.

Fleury de Chaboulon, Pierre Alexandre Edouard,—b., 1779—serves in National Guard of Paris against the Convention, Oct. 1795—private secretary to Napoleon, 1815—member of Council of State, 1830—of Chamber of Deputies, 1834—b., 28 Sep. 1835. Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de la vie privée, &c., of Napoleon, 1819.


Finck, (Flink.) Govaert, painter,—b. at Cleves, 1616—d., 1660.


Flint Castle, N. Wales,—rebuilt by Edward I., 1277—destroyed by the Welsh, 1282—rebuilt by Edward, 1283—Richard II. deposed and made prisoner at, by Bolingbroke, Sep.
FLINT IMPLEMENTS.—FLORENCE.


Flint Implements.—found in London, 1715—at Hoxne, Suffolk, by Frere, 1797—near Liége, by Schmerling, 1833—4—at Abbeville, in the valley of the Somme, by Boucher de Perthes, 1847—in the Briemeh Church, by Falconer, 1858.

Flint, Timothy, miscellaneous writer,—b. in Massachusetts, Jul. 1708—missionary in the Valley of the Mississippi, 1815—d. at Salem, 16 Aug. 1842. "Recollections of Ten Years' residence and travels in the valley of the Mississippi, 1826—Geography of the Mississippivalley, 1827—Memoir of Daniel Boone, &c., 1834.

Flitner, Johannes, poet,—b. in Franconia, about 1600. Nubo nobulnom, 1620.

Flodden Field,—the Earl of Surrey defeats the Scots at, 9 Sep. 1513.

Flodoard, historian,—b. at Epernay, 894—d. canon of Rheims, 966.


Flor, Roger di, Knight Templar, [Catalan]—b. at Tarragona, 14 Jul. 1262—a. at Brundusium, 1280—distinguished himself at siege of Acre, takes no part in the defence of his Order at Acre, is degraded and flees to Genoa, 1291—renders great services to Frederick, king of Sicily, and is named Vice-Admiral; passes into the service of the Emperor Andronicus, Sep. 1303—a. Mar. 1305—takes the Turks and occupies Philadelphia, May 1304—aims at independence and besieges Magnesia unsuccessfully, 1305—crosses into Europe and winters in the Thracian Chersonesus, 1305—created Caesar, spring 1306—a. 1307—assassinated at Adrianople, 4 Apr. 1306—a. 1307—a. at Constantinople, 23 Apr. 1306.—Biog. Univ. &c.

Flora, asteroid,—discovered by Hind, 18 Oct. 1847.

Floral Games,—first held at Toulouse, 1 May 1324.—Sismondi.

Floral Hall,—Covent Garden, opened, 22 May 1861.

Floralia,—[B.C.]—instituted at Rome, 238—restored, 173.

Florence,—Florentia, (Firenze, Firenzena.)

Florence of Worcester—Florens.

Florence of Worcester, chronicler, died, 1118.

Florentins, juif, H., about 230.


* Encyc. Mod.

Florida, Marquis de la, general,—b. at Madrid, about 1646—distinguished himself in the Spanish and French wars in Flanders, 1692—9—at battle of Almanza, 1707—b. 1714.

Florida Blanca, Francesco Antonio Monino, Count of, statesman,—b. at Murcia, 1720—Minister at Rome, 1772—Minister of State, 1776—deprived, exiled from court, 1792—President of Extraordinary Corts, 1808—d. at Seville, 20 Nov. 1808.

Floridus, Francisco,—b. in Italy, about 1500—d. at Paris, 1547. Apologia in Plauti...cumulatoribus, 1537—De Julii Caesaris praestantia libri tres, 1540.


Florio, Daniello, poet,—b. at Udine, 1710—d. there, 1759. Poete varie, 1777.


Florins. Frans, (Frans de l'end), painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1520—member of Academy, 1539—d. there, 1570.


Florus, Annuus, poet, historian (?)—H., about 125.

Florus, C. Aquilinus,—[B C]—Consul with L. Corn. Seipio, (495, A. v. c.) 259.

Florus Gessius,—proconsul of Judah, 64—65.

Florus, Julius,—excites revolt among the Treviri, 21.


Floyer, Sir John, physician, - b. in Staffordshire, about 1649 — b. at Lichfield, 1 Feb. 1734. Inquiry into the right use of Baths, 1697 — Treatise on the Asthma, 1698.


Fluorotype, process in photography, suggested by Hunt, 1844.

Flushing, (Vlissingen), in Walcheren, - revolts against the Spaniards, 1572 — one of the Cautionary Towns, placed in possession of Queen Elizabeth, summer 1585 — given up to the Dutch by James I., 27 May 1616 — taken by the French, 1795 — captured by Lord Chatham, 1809 — evacuated by English, 1809 — given up to the Dutch by Treaty of Paris, 1814.

Fluxions, Method of, — invented by Newton, before 1665 — published by him, 1704. [Calculus, Leibnitz.]

Foderé, Joseph Benoît,* (François Emmanuel,*) physician, - b. at Saint Jean de Maurienne, 15 Feb.,* 8 Jan.,* 1764 — serves as physician to French army in Italy, 1795 — Prof. Forensic Medicine, Strasbourg, 1814-34 — b. 4 Feb. 1835. Mémoire sur le goître et le crétinisme, 1795 — Les lois célébrées par les sciences physiques, 1815 — Leçons aux épidémies et l'épidémie publique, 1832-4.

* Bler, Univ. for Hersch and Gruber.

Foe, Daniel de. [Defoe.]

Foes, Anuticia, (Poeina,*) physician, - b. at Metz, 1528 — b. there, 8 Nov. 1595. Hippocratis Coi liber ascensus de morbus vulgaribus, 1560 — Iphoccopria, 1561 — Économia Hippocratis, 1562 — 1588.

Fogel, Martin, (Fogelis,*) physician, - b. at Hamburg, 1632 — Prof. Logic, &c., there, 1672 — b. there, 21 Oct. 1675. Joachimi Iugii praeminentes opinions physice passim receptae, 1679.

Foggia, Capitanata,—visited by the Emperor Frederick II., 1220—1 — castle built, 1223 — Frederick resides at, 1225-6 — drives away his troops, Aug. 1229 — dismantled, early in 1230 — meeting of the Commons at, 1232—


Foggio, George, painter, — b. about 1793 — first exhibts at Royal Academy, 1816 — b. Sep. 1860. [Foggio, George.]


Fohr, Carl Philipp, painter, — b. at Heldenburg, 1795 — visits Rome, 1816 — drowned there, Jun. 1818.

Foigny, Gabriel, — b. in Lorraine, about 1650—adopts Reformed faith at Geneva, 1667 — b. in Savoy, 1682. Les Avventures de J. Sadier dans la découverte et voyage de la terre Austral, 1766.

Fox, in France, (Fuxiuin, Castrum Fuxiuinse), — head of a County under Roger II., about 1040—50 — Roger III., (son,) succeeds, 1070 — Roger IV., (son,) 1121 — Roger Bernhard I., 1141 — Raymond Roger, 1188 — accompanies Philip Augustus to Palestine, 1191 — distinguishes himself at siege of Ascalon and capture of Acre, 1191 — embarks for Europe with Philip, Jul. 1191 — joins the Albanigues, and is deprived of his estates, about 1205 — the fortress unsuccessfully assaulted by Simon de Montfort, 1210 — takes Mirepoix, 1222,* 1223 — b., 1224 — Mar. or Apr. 1223 — Roger Bernard II., (son,) the Great, 1223—ally of Raymond VII. Count of Toulouse, 1225 — excommunicated by Council of Narbonne, 1225—again, 1237 — absolved, 1240 — b. at the abbey of Bolbone, 1241 — Roger IV., (son,) 1241 — carries on war with the king of Aragon, 1251 — with the Count of Urgel, 1256—b., 1265 — Roger Bernard III., (son,) poet, 1265 — the fortress besieged and taken, and the Count imprisoned at Carcassonne, by Philip the Bold, 1272 — released, 1273 — taken prisoner by Pedro III. of Aragon, 1280 — recovers his liberty, Jun. 1284,* 1285—b., 1302,* 1302, b. 1 Feb. 1301 — Gaston I., (son,) follows Louis X. to the war in Flanders, 1315—b., 13 Dec. 1315 — Gaston II., (son,) 1315 — contributes to victory of the Navarrese at Tudela, 1335 — serves in France against the English, 1337—39 — b. at Seville,

Fox, Gaston de, DUKE DE NEMOURS, (Fondre d'Italie,)—b. 1439—commands French army in Italy, 1512—wins battle of Ravenna, and is killed there, 11 Apr. 1512.


Fox, Pierre de, (the Elder,) CARDINAL, ABB OF ARELS,—b. 1386—deputy to Council of Constance, contributes to the election of Martin V., 1417—convokes Council of Tortosa, and procures abdication of Clement VIII., 1429—convokes Council of Avignon, 1457—b. there, 1464.

Fox. [Laurens, Lesuan, Lesparre.]

Fokshani,—Suwarraf and the Prince of Coburg defeat the Turks at, 21 Jul. 1759.

Folard, Jean Charles de,—b. at Avignon, 13 Feb. 1669—enters the army, 1688—distinguishes himself in war of Italy, and receives cross of St. Louis, 1705—wounded at Cassano, 1705—wounded at battle of Malplaquet, 1709—captured by Imperialists at Aire, 1709—F.R.S. London, 1749—b. at Avignon, 23 Mar. 1752.

Histoire de Polybe, avec commentaires, 1727-30.


Foligno, in Italy,—Frederick II. brought up at, 1194—attacked by the Germans, 1228—head-quarters of Frederick II., who holds a parliament at, Feb. 1240—visited by Frederick, Jan. 1244—hostile to Perugia, Mar. to Apr. 1246—takes part in destruction of Norcera, summer 1250. Arnistice of, between Napoleon and the king of Naples, concluded, 6 Feb. 1801.


Polquet, (Fuco, Folchettto, troubadour, BP OF TOULOUSE,—b. near Genoa, about 1155—goes to the East, about 1179—enters Cistercian Order, 1195—BP of Toulouse, 1205—persecutes Albigenses, between 1209—29—b. at Toulouse, 1231.


Fonseca, Juan Rodriguez de, BP OF BURGOS,—b. at Seville, about 1452—opposes projects of Columbus, 1491—opposes Cortes, 1518—20—orders him to Spain for trial, 1520—interdicted from interference with Cortes, 1522—b. at Burgos, 1530, a 1524, b 1525, c


Fonseca, Rodriguez da, physician,—Principal of the Faculty of Medicine, Padua, 1615—b. there, 1622, a 1642, b De calculorum reme—

34 *
FONSECA—FONZanni.


Fontaines. [Desfontaines.]

Fontana, Agostino, bibliographer, — b., about 1700.

Fontana, Annibale, engraver on gems, — b. at Milan, 1587.

Fontana, Carlo, architect. — b. in Como, 1634

Fontana, Carlo, diplomatist, — b. at Rome, 1714. Il Tempio Vaticano, &c., 1694—17 Antico e sua antichità, 1710.

Fontana, Ch. Emmanuel, bibliographer. Bibliotheca poetica-toscanae, 1688.

Fontana, Domenico, architect, — b. near Lake of Como, 1543—goes to Rome, 1563—architect and first engineer to king of Naples, about 1592— b. at Naples, 1607. Rovres Vaticani Obelisk, 10 Sup. 1586—Palace of the Lateran, 1585—90—Del Medo tenuto nel trasportare l'Obelisco Vaticano, &c., 1589.


Fontana, Lavinia, (Zoppa), painter.— b., about 1552— b. at Rome, 1614, &c.—1620.

Fontana, Mariano, mathematician.— b. at Casalmaggiore, 18 Feb. 1746— b. at Milan, 18 Nov. 1808. Corso di dinamica, 1790—3.

Fontana, Prospero, painter,— b. at Bologna, 1512— b. at Rome, 1597.


| Fontannas, Nicolas, (Fontepyn,) physician,— | Inspector of College of Health, Amsterdam, 1630. Institutiones pharmaceuticae ex Ban-deroni et Dubois, 1633—Observationum vari- arum anamata, 1641.—Fons sive origo februm, etc., 1644. |
| Fontaus, M., (M').—[BC]—pro-questor, Hispamia Ulterior, 83—preteror, Galia Narbonensis, 76, 73—defended by Cicer, 69. |
| Fontenay, Jean Baptiste Blain de, painter,—b. at Caen, 1654—b. at Paris, 1715. |
| Fontenoy,—Marshal Saxo defeats the Duke of Cumberland at, 11 May 1745. |
| Fontevraud, Order of,—founded by Robert d'Arbrissel, 1100—confirmed by Pascal I., 1166 and 1113—reformed, 1475 and 1641. Abbey of, transformed into a prison, 1804. |
| Fonthill Abbey,—established by Beckford, 1795—sold by him, 1822. |
| Fonti, Bartolomeo, (Fontius,)—b. at Flo- rence, 1445—b., 1513. Opera exquisitissima, 1621. |
| Fontinalis, A. Aternius Varus,—[BC]—Consult with Sp. Tarpeius Montanus, (300, A. u. c.) 454. |
| Foote, Samuel, dramatist, actor,—b. at Truro, 1720—opens his theatre, Haymarket, 1747—b. at Dover, 21 Oct. 1777. Works, 1778. |
| Foppens, Jean Françoys, historian, etc.—b. at Brussels, 1689—teaches Theology at Louvain, 1713—canon of Bruges and Prof. Theology, 1721—Archdeacon of Malines, and censor of | books, 1740—b. at Malines, 16 Jul. 1761. Bibliotheca Belgica, 1739—Historia episcopatus Antwerpenensis, 1717. |
| Forbes, John, theologian,—b. at Aberdeen, 2 May 1553—studies at King's College, 1607 —Prof. Divinity and Ecclesiastical History there, 1619-40—b. at Corse, Ayrshire, 29 Apr. 1648. Institutiones historico-theologice, 1646. |
| Forbes Mackenzie Act,—for regulation of Public Houses in Scotland, 16 and 17 Vic. c. |
FORBIN—FOREIRO


Forbin, Claude, admiral,—b. in Provence, Aug. 1676—sent to Ireland, 1682—serves in the navy, in expedition to Messina, 1675—accompanies embassy to Siam, 1685—Grand Admiral of Siam, General-in-chief, Governor of Bankok, 1686-88—serves in French navy, 1689-1710—d. near Marseilles, 4 Mar. 1733. Mémoires, 1730.

Forbin, Gaspard François Anne de,—b. at Aix, 8 Jul. 1718—d. about 1780. Accord, &c., 1753—Accord de la foi avec la raison, &c., 1757—Exposition géométrique des principales erreurs de Newton, &c., 1761.


Forbisher. [Triboulet.]


Forcadel, Etienne, (Forcadelus), jurist,—b. at Beziers, 1534—Prof. Law, Toulouse, 1554—d., 1673. Sphaera juris, 1549—Pomethes, 1578—De Gallorum imperio et philosophia, 1569—Guernes poetiques, 1579.


Force [Piganiol de la Force.]

Force Bill, Thé,—passed by House of Representatives, U.S., 10 Jul. 1861.


Forchhammer, Johann Georg, chemist, geologist,—b. in Schleswig, 1794—reader in Mineralogy, Copenhagen, 1823—received at the Academy of Sciences, 1825—secretary, 1851—d. at Copenhagen, spring 1866.

Ford, John, dramatist,—b. in Devonshire, about 1586—enters Middle Temple, 16 Nov. 1620—d., probably about 1640. The Lovers' Melancholy, 1629—Tis pity she's a Whore, 1633—Love's Sacrifice, 1633—The Fancies chaste and noble, 1638—The Lady's Tragedy, 1639.

Ford, Richard, traveller, &c.—b. in London, 1796—called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1819—visits Spain, 1830—returns to Exeter, 1 Sep. 1838. Handbook of Spain, 1845—Gathering in Spain, 1848—contributes to Quarterly Review, 1836-37.

Fordun, John de, historian,—b., probably at Fordun, Scotland, soon after 1300—d., probably about 1386. Scottichronicon, 1722.

Fordye, David, philosoper,—b. in Scotland, 1711—M.A. Aberdeen, 1728—Prof. Philosophy, there, 1742—shipwrecked. 1751. Treatise on Moral Philosophy, 1754.


Fordye, James, theologian,—b. at Aberdeen, 1720—settles in London, 1760—marries, 1771—d. at Bath, 1 Oct. 1796. Sermons to Young Women, 1766—Poems, 1756.


Foreign Enlistment.—British subjects prohibited from entering foreign service, by Acts 3 Jac. I. 4, s. 18, 1605, and 59 Geo. III. c. 69, 3 Jul. 1819—the prohibition suspended, by Order in Council, 10 Jun. 1835.

Foreign Office, London,—established, 1782.

Foreign Orders,—acceptance of, by British subject, prohibited, except by royal permission, 10 May 1855.

Foreigners, Enlistment of,—in Her Majesty's service, permitted by Act 18 Vic. c. 2, 23 Dec. 1854.

Foreiro, (Forerius),Dominican,—b. at Lis-
Forest, Pierre de la, Cardinal, Abp of Rouen, —b. near Mans, 1514—"as plenipotentiary, negotiates peace with Edward III., 1531—Abp of Rouen, 1532—attends conference at Avignon for establishing peace between France and England, 1534—opens the States-General, 1535 and 1536—deprived of his office of chancellor, 1536—Cardinal, by Innocent VI., 1536—restored to office, 1539—d. at Villeneuve, near Avignon, 15 June 1611.

Forest, Pieter van, (Forestus) physician,—b. at Alkmaar, 1522—lectures at Leyden Univ., 1575—d. there, 1597. Observationum et curationum medicinallorum ac chirurgicarum opera omnia, 1589-1610.

Forest, Submarine,—discovered on coast of Lincolnshire, 1799—another, in Cardigan Bay, 1832.

Forest Charter, Carta de Foresta,—granted by Henry III., 11 Feb. 1225—confirmed by Edward I., 5 Nov. 1297.


Forest of Dean. [Dean, Forest of.]

Forestalizing, (Engrossing, Regraining)—prohibited by Acts 51 Hen. III. st. 6, s. 3, 1466-7; 25 Edw. III. st. 4, c. 3; 1350-21; 5 and 6 Edw. VI. c. 14, 1552-5 Eliz. c. 4, s. 13, 1562-13 Eliz. c. 25, s. 5, 1570; laws relating to, repealed by, Act 12 Geo. III. c. 71, 1772—offence of, abolished and laws repealed by Act 7 and 8 Vic. c. 24, 4 Jul. 1844.

Foresti, Antonio, historian,—b. at Carpi, about 1650—d., about 1699. Mappamondo istorico, &c., 1690.

Foresti, Jacopo Filippo di, (Jacopo Filippo di Bergamo,) historian,—b. near Bergamo, 1434—d. 15 Jun. 1520. Supplementum chroniciarum orbis ab initio mundi, &c., 1483.


Forgery, in England—provisions against, by Acts 1 Hen. V. c. 3, 1413; 7 Hen. V. c. 2, 1419; and 26 Hen. VII. c. 2, 1534—of the royal sign manual, declared high treason by Act 1 Mar. 8, c. 2, 1653—earlier laws repealed and new enactments by 6 Eliz. c. 14, 1562—of bank notes, made a felony by Acts 8 and 9 Wm III. c. 20, s. 36, 1697; 11 Geo. I. c. 9, s. 6, 1724—further provisions by Acts 2 Geo. II. c. 25, 1729; 7 Geo. II. c. 22, 1734; 18 Geo. III. c. 18, 1778; and 37 Geo. III. c. 122, 1797—statutes consolidated, and punishment of death abolished, (with exceptions) by Act 1 Wm IV. c. 66, 23 Jul. 1832—punishment of death for, entirely abolished, by Acts 2 and 3 Wm IV. c. 123, 16 Aug. 1832; and 1 Vic. c. 84, 17 Jul. 1837—both repealed by Act 24 and 26 Vic. c. 95, 6 Aug. 1861—laws consolidated and amended by Act 24 and 25 Vic. c. 98, 8 Aug. 1861—law amended by Act 33 and 34 Vic. c. 58, 9 Aug. 1870.


Forsli, Italy, (Forum Livii,)—[B.O.]-founded by Livius Salinator, 207 (?).—[A.D.]-sides with Barbarossa against the Lombard League, 1177—taken by the Bolognese, 1248—independent, 1296. 1273—citedal built, 1361—annexed to the States of the Church by Julius II., 1503—becomes part of the kingdom of Italy, 1800. —Ersch and Gruber. —Rees' Cyc.

Forsli, Jacopo da, (Jacopo della torre) physician,—b. at Forli, about 1350—Prof. Medicine, Padua, 1400—re-called, 1407—d. there, 12 Feb. 1414. In aphorismos Hippocrates expositions, 1473—Super libros tegni Galeni, 1475—Super generationes embryonis Avicennae, 1479—In primum librum canonis Avicennae, 1479.


b Biog. Cataloque.—c Crowe and Cavassalese.


Formalisme, Vincenzo, historian, printer,—b. at Venice, about 1740. Description topographica estorica del dogado de Venezia, 1777—Storia filosofica e politica della navigazione, &c., 1781.

Formey, Johann Heinrich Samuel, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Berlin, 31 May 1711—Prof. Eloquence there, 1737—Prof. Philosophy, 1739—member of Academy, 1744—perpetual secretary, 1748-9—d. 8 Mar. 1793. La belle Wolfeum, 1741—Elementa philosophica, 1746—Le philosophe chrétien, 1750-6.

Formigny,—the Constable of France defeats the English at, 15 or 18 Apr. 1450.

Forming's Island,—occupied by EngIanld, Feb. 1861.

Formosa,—island, belongs to the Chinese, 1330—taken from Portuguese, &c, Japanese, &c, by the Dutch, 1635—from Dutch by Ching-chi-koung, 1662—and opened to English traders; surrendered to the Emperor, Kang-hi, 1638—insurrection suppressed, 1788—revolt suppressed, 1834—Taiwan, the capital, opened to foreign trade by Treaty of Tientsin, 26 Jun. 1838. —Ersch and Gruber.

b Eneye, &c. gens da monde.

Formosus, bp,—missionary to the Bulgarians, 866—Bp of Porto, succeeds Stephen


FOSTER—FRANCE.

truth, and excellency oft he Christian Revelation, 1731.

Foster, John, architect,—b. about 1736—visits Greece, the East, Greece, 1809—settles at Liverpool, about 1716—17—Corporation architect and surveyor, 1824—35—b. 21 Aug. 1846. St John's Market, Liverpool, 1820—3—St Michael's Church, 1816—26.


* Rees' Cyc. *


Foucauld, Jean,—taken prisoner by Talbot, at siege of Laval, 1425—assists at coronation of Charles VII., 1429—defends Lagny against English, 1430—b., 1466.

Foucauld, Jules, Marquis de,—b. in Li- mousin, 1717—Politechnic School, 1801—distinguishes himself in Spanish campaigns, 1808—10—serves in Holland, 1811—b. at Metz, 1821.


Foucault, Louis, Marquis de,—b. 1735—deputy to States-General, 1789—serves in army of emigrant princes, 1792—b., 1805.

Foucault’s Pendulum Experiment,—rotation of the earth made visible by, 1851.


Foucher, Simon, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Dijon, 1644—b. 27 Apr. 1696. Nouvelle façon d’hygromètres, 1672—Critique de la recherche de la vérité, 1675.

Fouchet, [Fouquet.]


Fouillon, Jean Erard, historian,—b. at Liége, 1608—enters Order of Jesuits, 1625—b. at Tournai, 1668. Historia Leodiensis, 1735.

Fouillon, Joseph François, statesman,—b. at Saumur, 1715—Commissioner of War, 1745—Intendant of Finances, 1771—exiled, 1786—Councillor of State, 12 Jul. 1789—massacred at Paris, 22 Jul. 1789.


ounding Hospital,—established at Milan, 1787—of Paris, founded, 1840—of London, proposed by Addison, 1713—established by Capt. Coram, 1739—of Stockhol, by the Fre- ceners, 1753.

Fountain of Heron,—[B.C.],—invented, about 150.

Foutsaine, Sir Andrew, antiquary,—K.B., 1726—Warden of the Mint, 1727—b. at Nar- borough, Norfolk, 4 Sep. 1753. Numismata Anglo-Saxonica, &c, 1705.

Fouqué, Friedrich Heinrich Karl, Baron de la Motte, poet, novelist,—b. at Branden- burg, 12 Feb. 1777—serves in campaigns of 1792 and 1813—b. at Berlin, 23 Jan. 1843. Undine, 1814—Sigurd, der Schlangentöter,
FOURNIER

1809—Der Zauberring, 1816—Stinger's Liebe, 1816.

Fonc., Henri Auguste, Baron de la Motte, general,—b. at the Hague, 1698—serves in Prussian army against Charles XII., 1715—at battle of Prague, 1757—General of Infantry, by Frederick II., 1759—wounded, taken prisoner at battle of Landshut, 1760—b. at Brandenburg, May 1774.

Foncet. (Bel-Ise.)

Foncet, Henri, physician,—b. at Montpellier, 1727—Prof. Physiology there, 1776—&c., 10 Oct. 1806. Essai sur le pouls, 6c, 1767—Discours sur la clinique, 1803.

Foncet, Jehan, painter,—b. at Tours, about 1415 (1)—in Italy, between 1431-42—patronized by Estienne Chevalier, 1450 painter and illuminator to Louis XI., about 1462 (?)—living, 1475. Livre d'Heures, between 1450-61—Portrait of Eugenius IV., before 1447—Portrait of himself, Louvre, about 1457 (?)—forty of his miniatures discovered by Breton, 1805.


Fonc.,Taineville, (De Taineville,) Antoine Quentin, —b. near St Quentin, 1747—Attorney to the Châtelat, 1773-83—public accuser at the Revolutionary Tribunal, 10 Mar. 1793—arrested, Mar. 1795—executed, (18 Flor. an III.,) 7 May 1795.

Fonquères, Jacob, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1580—goes to Paris, 1621—&c., there, 1659.

Four Hundred, Council of,—[b]—instituted at Athens by Solon, 594.

Four Hundred, Government of the,—[b]—established at Athens by Pisander, 411—maintains itself 4 months, and is overthrown, after midsummer 411.


Fournier. [Aultanne, Marquis de]


Fournier Sarlovèse, François, Count, general,—b. in Périgord, 1775—enters the army, 1792—distinguished himself at battle of Eylau, Feb. 1807—at Friedland, Jun. 1807—member of Legion of Honour, General of Brigade, 1807—distinguished himself in campaign of Spain, 1808-1809—Count, Officer of Legion
of Honour, 1809—distinguishes himself at passage of the Beresina, 1812—General of Division, Commander of Legion of Honour, 1812—

1827.

Fourquevaux, Raimond de Becario de Pavia, Baron de,—b. at Toulouse, 1519—wounded, taken prisoner at battle of Marecine, 1534—Governor of Narbonne, 1557—ambassador to Spain, 1565—d. at Narbonne, 1574.

Traité de la discipline militaire, 1553.

Fourquevaux, François Pavie, Baron de,—b. about 1561—d. in France, 6 Mar. 1611. Vies de plusieurs grands capitaines Français, 1643.


Speeches, 1825.

Fox, Edward, Bp. of Hereford, diplomatist,—enters Cambridge Univ., 1512—provost of King's College, 1528—ambassador to Rome, 1528—Bp of Hereford, 1535—ambassador to Protestant Princes at Smalcald, 1535—d. in London, 1538.


Fox, Luke, Arctic voyager,—sails to discover North-west passage, 1631. North-west of Fox, 1635.


Fox Islands. [Aleutian Islands.]


Frazanino, Francesco, painter,—joins Masaniello against Spaniards, 1647—d. 1657.


Fra-Diavolo, (Michele Pezza,) Chief of brigands,—b. near Gaeta, 1770—b. employed by Cardinal Ruffo against French, 1799—again fights against them and attempts to excite an insurrection in Calabria, 1826—captured, Nov.—hung at Naples, 10 Nov. 1826.

* Chambers' Eneycle.

Fraga,—besieged by Alfonso I. of Aragon,
1133—Alfonso defeated by the Moors at 17 Jul. 1134—taken by Raymond Berenger, 1147—by the troops of Archduke Charles, 1705—but soon retaken for Philip V.


Franç, *Frenz* silver coin,—supersedes the livre tournois, 1795.

Fran. Martin le, *poet,—at Rome, about 1460. *Le Champion des danses, about 1490?

L’Estrif de fortune et de vertu, 1505. 

Francavilla, in Sicily,—battle of, between the Spaniards and Austrians, 1719.


House of Orleans: Louis XII., 1498. 


Government of the Directory, Oct. 1795—the Consulate, Nov. 1799—Napoleon I., the Great, Emperor, 1804. 

The Restoration of the Bourbons: Louis XVIII., Apr. 1814. 

The Empire restored: Napoleon I., Mar. 1814—the Hundred Days. 


France, Isle of [Mauritius. ]


c Crowe and Cavalcaselle. 

Franceschini, Baldassare, (*Il Voltterrao,* painter,—b. at Volterra, 1611—b. at Florence, 1689.}
FRANCESCHI—FRANCIS II.

Franceschini, Marcantonio, painter,—b. at Bologna, 1648—d. at Genoa, a Bologna, 1729.  
1 Biol. Univ.  
Erosch and Gruber.

Francesco de Paolo, St, founder of the Minims,—b. in Calabria, 1416—found Order of Minims, 1436—obtains approval of Sixtus IV., 1473—b. in France, 2 Apr. 1507—canonized by Leo X., 1519.

Franche-Comte, Upper Burgundy, County of Burgundy,—[B.C.]—conquered by Julius Caesar, 45—and forms part of the province Maxima Sequanorum.—[A.D.]—conquered by Burgundians, about 473—by Franks, about 534—subject to Boson II., king of Provence, 879—erected into a county for Hugh the Young, 915—for Otto, about 995—Renaud I., (son,) succeeds, 1027—he refuses homage to the Emperor Henry III., 1038 and 1043—but submits at Soleure, 1045—William I., (son,) 1057—Renaud II., (son,) 1087—William II., (son,) about 1097—William III., (son,) succeeds: is assassinated, 1127—Renaud III., 1127—refuses homage to Lothaire, is proscribed at the Diet of Spire, and his estates given to Conrad, Duke of Zähringen, 1127—war with Conrad, several years: taken prisoner by him, but soon liberated and restored: his estates require the name of Franche-Comté: Beatrice I., (daughter,) 1148—by her marriage with the Emperor Frederick I., the county becomes subject to him, 1156—death of Beatrice, 1185—Otto I., (II.,) (son,) 1190—has title of palatine—Beatrice II., (daughter,) 1200—marries Otto, Duke of Méranie, 1208—she dies, about 1231—Otto III., (IV.,) (son,) about 1234—Alice, (sister,) 1248—Otto IV., (V.,) Ottelin, (son,) 1279—Robert, l’Enfant, (son,) 1303—Jane I. and Philip le Long, 1315—Jane II. and Eudes IV., Duke of Burgundy, 1339—Philip de Rouvrie, (grandson of Jane,) 1347—he becomes Duke of Burgundy, 1350—Marguerite of France, 1361—war with Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, nine years: Louis de Male, Count of Flanders, (son of Margaret,) 1382—the county occupied by Louis XI., 1477—but on marriage of Princess Mary of Burgundy with the Archduke Maximilian declares for her, Aug. 1477—united to Spain under Charles V., 1520—conquered by Louis XIV., 1668—restored to Spain by Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1668—finally conquered by Louis XIV., 1674—formal cession of, by Spain, by Treaty of Nijmegen, 1678.  

Planche.  
B. Dunod.

Francheville, Joseph de la Fresne de, historian,—b. in Picardy, 19 Sep. 1704—goes to Berlin, about 1741—member of Academy of Sciences, 1744—d. there, 9 May 1781.  
Histoire générale et particulière des finances, 1738—40.—Les premiers expédients de Charlemagne, 1747.—Brouvy, 1754.—Institution philosophique de Bresc, traduit, 1774.

Franchi, Giuseppe, sculptor,—b. at Tarara, 1770—d. at Milan, 11 Feb. 1806.

Franchini, Francesco, poet,—b. at Cosenza, 1495—d. at Rome, 1554.

A. Pennati, 1754.

A. Pennati, 1754.

Franchini, [Gafornis.]

Francia, [Francesco Rávelini Giovanni de Bologna,] painter, 6c.,—b. at Bologna, about 1450—steward of guild of goldsmiths, 1483—meets Raphael at Bologna, 1505—b.—b. at Bologna, 6 Jan. 1517.  
Madonna enthroned with Saints, Bologna, 1490—altar-piece in the Benveniglio Chapel, Bologna, 1499.

C. Crowe and Cavalesse.  
Passaranti.

Francia, Francesco Maria, engraver,—b. at Bologna, 1657—d. there, 1735.

Francia, Giacomo, painter,—b. at Bologna, 1557.

Francia, José Gaspar Rodriguez, Dictator of Paraguay,—b. near Asuncion, Paraguay, about 1755—1763—secretary of the Junta, 1811—with Yegros, joint Consul of Paraguay, 1813—Dictator for 3 years, 1814—Dictator for life, 1817—seizes and imprisons Bonpland, 1821—1826—d. 20 Sep. 1840, a 5 Nov. 1837.

b Conv.-Lex.  
Carlyle.

d Biol. Univ.

Franciabigio, Marcantonio, (Francia Bigno,) [Francisco di Cristofano, painter,—b. at Florence, 1482—d. 1840.—]  
Marcantonio,'"  
Koepke, 1483—

Froncisci, [Choiseul-Franclères.]

Francis, St, of Assisi, founder of the Franciscan Order,—b. at Assisi, Umbria, 1182—retires from the world, about 1206—draws up his Institute, about 1209—gets it approved by Innocent III., 1210—and by Council of the Lateran, 1215—b. at Assisi, 4 Oct, 1226—canonized by Gregory IX., 16 Jul. 1228.


FRANCIS I. — FRANCKEN.


FRANCIS II., King of France, — at Fontainebleau, 19 or 20 Jan. 1544 — marries Mary, Queen of Scots, 29 Apr. 1553 — succeeds his father, Henry II., 10 Jul. 1559 — crowned at Rheims, 18 Sep. — leaves the government in the hands of his mother, and the Guises; civil war begins, of Catholics and Huguenots, 1560 — convokes States-General at Orleans, and arrives there, 18 Oct. 1560 — , 5 Dec. 1560.


Francisco de Sales. [Sales.]

Francis Xavier. [Xavier.]

Franciscan Order, (Grey Friars, Minor Friars.) — founded by St Francis of Assisi, 1209 — confirmed, 1210 — again confirmed, 1223 — settle in England, 1224 — their rivalry of the Dominicans, appears before 1250.


b Chalmers. b Bio. Woordenboek.

Francke, August Herman, philanthropist, — at Lubeck, 23 Mar. 1663 — M.A. Leipzig, 1685 — Prof. Oriental Languages, Halle, 1691 — founds Orphan Asylum there, 1688 — founds Pedagogium, 1696 — at Halle, 8 Jun. 1727.

Francke, Johann Christoph, jurist, — at about 1690. Bibliotheca Academica, 1718 — Institutiones juris cambiali, 1721.


Calvis, 1816.

Francken, Franz, the younger, painter, — at Antwerp, 1580 — member of Brotherhood of St Luke, 1606 — at Antwerp, 1642.

Francken, Jan Baptist, painter, — at Antwerp, 1600 — , 1653.

Francken, (Franck) Jerom, the elder.
FRANCKENBERG—FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

painter,—b. at Herrnhutss, about 1544 (f)—employed at Fontainebleau, 1566—goes to Paris, about 1595—b., about 1620,—1 May 1610.—b. at Dresden, 1606.—Nativity, Convent of the Cordeliers, Paris, 1585.—Portrait of Duke of Mayence, 1589.

a Some authorities.

b Jul.


Franco, Antonio, Jesuit,—b. in Alentejo, 1662—d. at Evora, 3 Mar. 1732. Annae gloriosae societatis Jesu in Lusitania, &c., 1720—Synopsis annualis societatis Jesu in Lusitania, &c., 1726.

Franco, Giovan Battista, (II Senoliti), painter, engraver,—b. at Udine, 1498, 1510—b. at Venice, 1561; after 1565; probably 1580;—a Some authorities.

b Others.

c Vasari.

d Zani.

e Nagler.

Franco, Magister, writer on music,—fl., about 1543-53.

Franco, Niccolò, poet,—b. at Benevento, about 1505, 1510—hung at Rome, 1569, 1570—Petrarchista, &c., 1539—Pisola vulgaris, 1538;—Biog. Univ.

Chalmers.

Franco-Barroto, Juan, poet,—b. at Lisbon, 1606—takes part in expedition to Brazil, 1646—d. 30 May 1664. Cyparisso, 1651—Enciclo Portuguesa, 1664-70—Ortographia da lingua portuguesa, 1670.

Franco Bolognese. [Bologna, Franco da.]

Franco-German War, (1870-1.) 1870, Jul.: the crown of Spain offered to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, 4—[Spain]—declaration of Duke of Gramont in Legislative Body that France will oppose his candidature, 6—embassy of M. Benedetti to King of Prussia at Eins, 9—Prince Leopold's withdrawal announced, 12—the French Government declares its resolution to go to war with Prussia, 15—mobilization of Prussian army ordered, 16—Bavaria joins Prussia, 17—French declaration of war, 19—neutrality of Great Britain proclaimed, 19—project of secret treaty between Franco and Prussia for seizure of Belgium by France, &c., published in the 'Times,' 25—union of forces of S. German with those of N. German states, 26—the Empress Eugénie named Regent, 27—the Emperor Napoleon III. takes command of the army at Metz, 29—the King of Prussia sets out for seat of war, 31.

August: battle of Saarbrücken, 2—of Weis-


March: occupation of Paris by Germans, 1—3—review of German troops by the Emperor at Longchamps, 3—evacuation of Versailles by Germans, 12—arrival of German Emperor at Berlin, 17—Communist Insurrection, 18—[Paris]—National Assembly meets at Versailles, 20—German batteries before Paris returned, 24—Peace Conference opens at Brussels, 28—interview of Prince Bismarck and J. Favre at Frankfort, 6 May—Treaty of Frankfort, 10 May.

François, Jean, Benediction, b. at Acremont, Bouillon, 26 Jan. 1722—d. there, 22 Apr. 1791. With Tabouillot, Histoire de Metz, 1769—Dictionnaire romain, wallon, celtique et tudesque, &c., 1777.

François, Jean Charles, engraver, b. at Nancy, 4 May 1717—d. at Paris, 21 Mar. 1769.


Francois, Jean de, heraldist, b. at Besançon, about 1520.

1039—duchy falls to the Emperor Henry III., who extinguishes the ducal title, 1039—title revived by Henry V. for Conrad of Hohenstaufen, 1116.—[Conrad III., Emperor]—FRIEDRICH of Rothenburg, (son) 1152—Conrad VI., 1167—&c., 1197—given by the Emperor Henry VI. to his brother Philip, 1197—who becomes Emperor, 1198—made one of the 'cures' of the empire, by Maximilian I., 1513—insurrection of the peasants in favour of Lutheranism, 1524—25—name disappears at dissolution of the empire, 1806—is revived in the kingdom of Bavaria, 1837.


Franeker, University of,—founded, 1587—suppressed by Napoleon I., 1811—re-established as an Athenaeum, 1816.


Frank, Frank, (of Letters,) in England,—privilege claimed by House of Commons, 1660—confirmed and regulated by Act 4 Geo. III. c. 24, 1763—further regulations by Acts 33 Geo. III. c. 58, 28 Apr. 1795, and 7 Wm IV. and 1 Vic. c. 32, 12 Jul. 1837—abolished by Act 3 and 4 Vic. c. 96, 10 Aug. 1845.

Frank, Johann Peter, physician,—b. in Baden, 19 Mar. 1745—M.D. Heidelberg, 1766—Prof. Physiology, &c., Göttingen, 1784—Prof. Clinical Medicine, Pavia, 1785—Inspector-general of Medicine and Pharmacy in Lombardy, 1786—called to Vienna, Aulic Councillor, 1795—Prof. Clinical Medicine, Vienna, 1795—first physician to Emperor of Russia, 1804—d. at Vienna, 24 Apr. 1821. System einer vollständigen medizinischen Polizei, 1784—1819—Epitome de curandis hominum morbis, 1792—1821.


Frank (Franck) von Frankenau, Georg, physician,—b. at Naumburg, 3 May 1643—Prof. Medicine, Heidelberg, 1671—88—d. at Copenhagen, 16 Jun. 1704. Lexicon vegetabilium usumali, &c., 1672—Institutionum medicarum synopsia, &c., 1672.

Frankenhauzen, Philip of Hesse and the allied princes defeat Munzer and the peasants near, 15 May 1525.


Frankfort-on-the-Oder,—besieged by the Hussites, 1430—by the Poles, 1450—by Duke of Sagan, 1477—besieged by the Swedes, 1631, 1634, 1639—re-united to Brandenburg, 1644—occupied by the French, 1806. University of, founded, 1566—transferred to Breslau, 1810.


Franks, The, - appear in the Roman Empire, about 240—after ravaging Gaul, invade Spain, 256-264.—Probus makes war on, in Gaul, 277—obtain settlements in Gaul from Probus, 277—invade Batavia, are driven out by Constantius, and obtain territory in Gaul, 293.—defeated by Constantius at Boulogne, and their kings, Aescarius and Ragarius, expelled, 320.—defeated by Crispus in Gaul, 320.—Constans carries on war, 341—defeated by him, 342—Julian makes war on, 357-8—wth the Saxons plunder coasts of Gaul opposite Britain, 367.—[Arbogastes]—unite under Theodoric, about 418.—Clodion succeeds, about 427.—Aetius makes war on, 428—pass the Rhine and are defeated by Aetius, 432—make peace with him: war renewed, 438—take Tournai, Cambrai, and extend their conquests to the Somme, 445—defeated by Majorian and Aetius, 446—Mervotus succeeds, 448—fight with Aetius against Attila at Chalons, (Campi Catalaunici), 451—Childeric I., (son), 458—deposed and banished, 459—Egidius chosen King: Children recalled, 463 or 464.—Clovis I., (son), 481—division of the kingdom on his death between his four sons, Theodoric, (Thierry), [Metz], Chlodomir, [Orleans]. Childeric, [Paris], and Clotaire, [Soissons]. 511—on death of Chlodomir, his estates shared by Childeric and Clotaire, 532 or 533—under Theodoric, invade Italy, 538, 539—assist the Goths against Narces in Italy, 533—defeated by Narces, 554—kingdom of Metz falls to Clotaire, 555—estates of Childeric seized on his death by Clotaire, 558—Cottere, sole king, 558—the kingdom divided between his sons, Childeric, [Paris], Guntram, [Orleans, Burgundy], Sigebert I., [Metz], and Childebert, [Soissons]. 561—death of Childeric, 567—Thierry (Theoderic) I., King of Burgundy and Austrasia, 612—Clotaire II., on death of Thierry, sole king, 613—Dagobert I., succeeds alone, 628—cedes part of the kingdom to his brother Charibert, 630—resumes it on Charibert's death, 631—makes Sigebert II. (son) king of Austrasia, 632—b. Jan., 638—Clovis II., in Neustria and Burgundy, 638—Clotaire III. (son) succeeds him, 656—Childeric II. succeeds his father Sigebert I., 660—Thierry III. succeeds his brother Clotaire III., 670—Dagobert II. succeeds Childeric II., 674—on his death Dukes Martin and Pepin d'Hérald master of Austrasia, 680—Martin is soon after put to death: Clovis III. succeeds his father, Thierry III., 691—Dagobert III., (brother), 695—Dagobert III., (son), 711—Charles Martel succeeds his father, Pepin, as Duke of Austrasia, 715—Childeric II. succeeds Dagobert III. in Neustria, 715—Thierry IV., king of Neustria, Burgundy, and Austrasia, 720—on his death, 737—interregnum — Caribert and Pepin succeed their father, Charles Martel, 741—Childeric III. made king, 742—deposed, 752—Pepin le Bref, king of the Franks, 752—Charles the Great, (Charlemagne), and Caribert, 768—Alaric alone of death, 771. [France, Kings of.] *Clinton. 5


Franzen, Frans Michael, poet, d. c. b. in Finland, 9 Feb. 1772—librarian to University of Abo, 1796—Prof. History, &c., 1801—member of Swedish Academy, 1808—secretary, 1824-34—Pb of Hermann, 1834, 1831—Feb., 1847.—Skiftefrederik, 1834-76.—Colonial eller Amerikan upptäckt, 1831—Schul och Kunny, 1843—Minnelektningar, 1848.

England. * Croy. 5

Conv.-Lex.

Fra Paolo. [Sarpi.]

Fraser, Simon. [Lovat, Lord.]

Franhofer, Joseph, optician, - b. in Bavaria, 1787—observes and measures dark lines in solar spectrum, 1815—admitted to Academy of Sciences, Munich, 1817—keeper of the Museum of Physics, 1823—b. at Munich, 7 Jun, 1826. Telescope, Dorpat, before 1825.

Frauendorf, (Frauendorf) in Posen,—the Swedish general Renschild defeats the Saxons, 13 Feb. 1706.


Fredegarius, (Scholasticus), chronicler, - fl., about 640-658?


Pagl.

Friedericia, in Denmark, — founded, 1652—bombarded by Austrians, 20 Mar. 1864—fortifications destroyed by them, 12 May 1864.

Frederick I. Barbarossa, Emperor of

FRANKLIN—FREDERICK I.
FREDERICK.

Romans, and King of Germany,—b. 1121—accompanies his uncle Conrad III. to Palestine, 1147—marries Adelaide, 1149—elected at Frankfort, 4 Mar. 1152—crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, 9 Mar.—repudiates Adelaide, 1153—purchases Germany: with Henry the Lion, invades Italy, Oct. 1154—holds Diet at Roncaglia, 1155—a—takes Tortona, Feb. to Mar. 1155—crowned King of Lombardy at Pavia, 17 Apr. 1155—gives up Arnold of Brescia to the pope, 1155—crowned Emperor by Adrian IV., at Rome, 26 Jun. 1155—holds Diet at Worms, or Spiros, 1156—marries Beatrice, heiress of Burgundy, 1156—conquers Poland and erects Bohemia into a kingdom, 1157—holds tournament at Besançon, 1157—opposes the pope's claim to the Empire as a benefice, and sends back the legates, 1157—invades Lombardy again, summer 1158—takes Brescia, Jul. 1158—besieges Milan, Aug.—enters the city, 8 Sep.—Dict of Roncaglia, 11 Nov. 1158—abolishes consuls at Milan, and sets up a podestat, 1159—orders the walls of Crema to be demolished, 1159—begins siege of Crema, Aug. 1159—takes it, 27 Jan. 1160—on death of Adrian, convokes Council at Pavia, and procures recognition of Victor, 11 Feb. 1160—excommunicated by Alexander III., 24 Mar.—besieges Milan, Sep. 1161—accepts submission of the Milanese, 5 Mar. 1162—enters Milan and orders its destruction, 26 Mar.—holds Diet at Besançon, 1162—third invasion of Lombardy, autumn 1164—retires before the Confederate army to Pavia; holds Diet at Wurzburg, and recognizes Paschal III. as pope, 1165—fourth invasion of Italy, Nov. 1166—celebrates Christmas at Pavia: devastates the Bolognese territory, Jan. 1167—besieges Ancona, beginning Jul.—raises the siege after three weeks: arrives at Rome, 24 Jul.—crowned again, with Beatrice, by Paschal, 1 Aug.—puts to the ban the Lombard League, 21 Apr. 1166—loses his army by a pestilence, and returns to Germany, 1 Aug. 1166—on death of Paschal recognizes Calixtus III., autumn 1168—procures election of his son Henry, King of the Romans, 1169—holds Diet at Worms, 1172—fifth invasion of Italy, autumn 1174—besieges Aissenod unsuccessfully, 20 Oct. 1174 to 13 Apr. 1175—defeated by the Milanese at Legnano, near Como, 26 May 1177—conferences at Bologna for peace; meets Pope Alexander at Venice, acknowledges him, and receives absolution, 1 Aug. 1177—crowned King of Arles, 30 Jul. 1178—deprives Henry the Lion of his dominions, and banishes him at Diet of Wurzburg, 1180—Treaty of Constance, 23 Jun. 1183—Dict of Meutz, 1184—alliance with the Milanesi against the pope, 11 Feb. 1185—death of Beatrice, 15 Nov. 1185—takes the cross at Diet of Mentez, 27 Mar. 1188—sets out for Palestine, 23 Apr. 1189—winters at Philippopolis, 1189—90—defeats the Sultan of Iconium twice, and takes the city, May 1190—drowned near Seleucia, (Salef,) 10 Jul. 1190.

\[a\] Engl. Cyc. \[b\] Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Frederick II, EMPEROR OF THE ROMANS, and King of Germany,—b. at Jesi in Ancona, 26 Dec. 1194—elected King of the Romans, 1196—crowned King of Sicily at Palermo after the death of his father, Henry VI., May 1198—opposed by his uncle, Philip of Swabia, and Otto IV., Count of Potou, 1199—death of Philip, 1208—marries Constance of Aragon, 1209—assumes government of Sicily, 1209—proclaimed, third time, at Diet of Coblenz, 1211—death of his wife, Jun. 1212—goes to Rome; has interview with Innocent III., 1212—concludes treaty of alliance with Philip Augustus at Toul, 19 Nov. 1212—crowned at Meutz, Aix-la-Chapelle, 6 Dec. 1212—constitution of Egra, Jul. 1213—defeat of Otto at Bouvines, 27 Jul. 1214—crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, 25 Jul. 1215—takes the cross, same day: seizes on Leipsic, autumn 1217—death of his rival Otto, May 1218—excites suspicions of the pope, 1219—grants Charter to the Princes at Diet of Frankfort, 26 Apr. 1220—in—his son Henry elected King of the Romans, Apr. 1220,\[a\] 1220—renews his vow to go on the crusade, and is crowned by Honorius III. at Rome, 2 Nov. 1220—conference with the pope at Veroli, Apr. 1221—another, at Perentino, spring 1223—excommunicates Serafmen revolt in Sicily, 1224—publishes law against heretics, Feb. 1224—founds University of Naples, 1224—meets King John of Jerusalem at Melfi, 1225—Treaty of San Germano, Jul. 1225—marries Yolande, at Brindisi, 9 Nov. 1225—Lombard League renewed, Mar. 1226—puts them to the ban, Jun.,\[a\] Jul. 1226—makes peace with them by mediation of the pope, 1 Feb. 1227—presses by Gregory IX., embarks at Otranto for the crusade, 8 Sep. 1227—falls ill after three days and lands at Otranto; is excommunicated by Gregory, 29 Sep.—again excommunicated, 11 Nov.—and again, before Easter 1228—death of Yolande, 1228—holds parliament at Barletta, 1228—reembarks for the East, and arrives at Acre, 7 Sep.—the pope publishes crusade against him, John of Brienne invades Apulia, 1228—concludes treaty with Malek el Kameel, 18 Feb. 1229—enters Jerusalem, 17 Mar.—crows himself King in the church of the Holy Sepulchre, 18 Mar.—embarks for Europe, 1 May—again excommunicated by Gregory, 19 Aug.—receives his estates in Italy, 1229—30—makes peace with the pope, 9 Jul. 1230—obtains absolution at Anagni, 1 Sep. 1230—holds Diet at Ravenna, Nov. 1231—crucify treats the rebels at Messina, Apr. 1233—second revolt of his son Henry, in Germany, 1234,\[a\] 1235—interview with the pope at Kien, May 1234—suppresses rebellion of his son Henry, May 1235—marries Isabella of England at Worms, 15 Apr. 1235—deposes and imprisons his son, Aug. 1236—sets out on expedition against Lombardy, Jul. 1236—leaves his army to Ecelino of Padua, and returns to Germany, Nov. 1236—gets his son Conrad elected King of the Romans, Jan. 1237—reenters Italy, Sep. 1237—takes Mantua, 1 Oct.—victory of Cortenuova, 26-27 Nov. 1237—interview with Simon de Montfort, Mar. (7)
Frederick.

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1238—commences siege of Brescia, 3 Aug.—raises it, 9 Oct.—makes his son Enzio King of Sardinia, Oct. 1238—excommunicated by Gregory, 20th 24th Mar. 1239—invades Romagna, Jun.—submission of Tuscany, except Florence, close of 1239—passes through Duchy of Spoleto into States of the Church, early in 1240—the pope proclaims crusade against him, 22 Feb.—takes Ravenna, 22 Aug.—besieges Faenza, late in Aug. 1240—takes it, 14 or 15 Apr. 1241—takes Benevento, after long siege, Apr. 1241—capture of Genoese fleet, with cardinals, bishops, &c., by Enzio, 3 May—becomes Protector of Hungary, Jun.—death of his Empress Isabella, 1st 10th Dec. 1241.—liberates the cardinals and prelates, 1243—concludes treaty with Innocent IV., 31 Mar. 1244—refuses to execute it: excommunicated and deposed by the pope, at Council of Lyons, 17 Jul. 1245—asks mediation of Louis IX., Sep. 1245—the pope goes to Henry, emperor, land-grant of Thuringia, elected King of the Romans, 22 May 1246—and on his death, William, Count of Holland, Nov. 1247—Frederick arrests his chancellor, Peter de Vinca, and gives him up to the Pisans, 1247—blinds him and sends him to Fiesa, 1249—siege of Parma, 1247–8—defeated near Parma, 18 Feb. 1248—sends supplies to the French Crusaders in Cyprus, winter 1248—defeat and capture of Enzio by Bolognese, 26 May 1249—d. at Fiorenzuola, (Fiorentino,) 13 Dec. 1250.

* Art de Véifier les Dates. * Dufresnoy.


Frederick III., (IV.), Emperor of the Romans, and King of Germany,—b., 23 Dec. 1415—with his brother Albert, succeeds his father Ernest, as Duke of Carinthia, Jun. 1424—assumes the government, 1435—goes to Palestine, 1436—elected King of the Romans, on death of Albert II., 2 Feb. 1440—recognizes Eugenius IV.: crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, 17 Jun. 1442—gets a Concordat approved by Nicholas V. and accepted by Diet of Aschaffenburg, 1448—attacked and robbed by brigands, on his way to Rome, in 1449—crowned King of Lombardy, at Rome, 15 Mar. 1452—crowned Emperor, and his bride-elect, Eleonora of Portugal, Empress, by Nicholas V., 18 Mar.—ratifies the Concordat, same time: marries Eleonora, 1452—erects Austria into Archduchy, by Letters-pateut, 6 Jun. 1453—for his neglect of affairs of State the electors threaten to elect a new Emperor, 1457—claims crowns of Hungary and Bohemia on death of Ladislaus, 1458—war with his brother Albert, 1458—refuses to give up crown of St Stephen, and declares war on his rival Mathias, 1458—besieged in Vienna by Albert, and delivered by George Podiebrad, king of Bohemia, 1463—obtains possession of the Duchy on death of Albert, Dec. 1463—death of his Emperor, 1 Sep. 1467—conferences with Paul II. at Rome, 1468—marries his son Maximilian to Mary, heiress of Burgundy and the Netherlands, 1477—besieged in Vienna by Mathias Corvinus, and renounces his claim to Hungary, 1479—war with Mathias recommences, 1482—capture of Vienna by Mathias, 1 Jun. 1485—loses his Austrian estates to Mathias and retires to the Netherlands, 1485—on death of Mathias recovers them and returns to Vienna, 1490—d. at Linz, 19 Aug. 1493.

Frederick, Count of Hohenzollern, Burgrave of Nuremburg, and Margrave of Brandenburg,—b., about 1372—with his brother John succeeds to the burgraviate, on abdication of his father, Jan. 1397—marries Elizabeth of Bavaria Landshut, 1400—named Governor of the Margraviate of Brandenburg, Jun. 1412—his possession of the Margraviate opposed by the nobles, who defeat him, 24 Oct. 1412—buys the Margraviate of Sigs mund, 1415—receives investiture at Council of Constance, 18 Apr. 1417—makes war on Dukes of Mecklenburg, 1418—viceroy of the empire, by Sigsmund, 1418—reconquers the Ukraine, 1420—assists the Emperor in the Hussite war, 1420—unsuccessfully claims Duchy of Saxony, 1422—defeats and captures John III., Duke of Mecklenburg, 1425—sells his burgraviate to the town of Nurnberg, 1427—commands Imperial army in Bohemia, 1430—b., 20 or 21 Sep. 1440.

Frederick II., Margrave (Elector) of Brandenburg,—b., 19 Nov. 1413—obtains electorate on death of his father, Frederick I., by cession of his elder brother John, Sep. 1440—marries Catherine of Saxony, 1441—builds the Palace at Berlin, 1442–51—reversion of Duchy of Mecklenburg confirmed to him by the Emperor, 16 Jul. 1442—refuses crown of Poland, 1446—divides the Margraviate with his brother Albert, 1447—acquires part of Lower Lusatia, 1448—purchases the Neumark of the Teutonic Knights, 1455—and makes defensive alliance with them, 1455—supports his brother Albert in the war with Louis of Bavaria, 1462—cedes Lower Lusatia (except Cottbus) to king of Bohemia, 1462—unsuccessfully claims succession to Duchy of Steitlin, 1464–66—abdicates in favour of Albert, (III.,) 1470—d. in Franconia, 16 Feb. 1471.

Frederick III., Elector of Brandenburg. [Frederick I., King of Prussia.]

Frederick William, the Great, Elector of Brandenburg,—b., 6 Feb. 1620—sent to Leyden Univ., 1635—succeeds his father, George William, 1 Dec. 1640—receives investiture of Prussia from king of Poland, 17 Oct. 1641—makes peace with the Swedes, who evacuate his estates, 1643—marries Louise Henrietta, Princess of Orange, 7 Dec. 1646—by Treatv of Westphalia, cedes to Sweden Hither Pomerania with Stettin and Isle of Rügen, and obtains Halberstadt, Minden, and Cunin, and reversion of Magdeburg, 1648—alliance with Charles Gustavus
of Sweden against Poland, 21 Jan. 1656—
contributes to victory of Warsaw, 28-30 Jul.
1656—Treaty of Veihau, 19 Sep. 1657—Treaty
of Oliva, 23 May 1660—recognized sovereignty
of Prussia, by states at Königsberg, 1663—settles
with the Duke of Neuburg the disputed succes-
sion of Juliers, acquires Cleves and the coun-
ties of the Mark and Ravensberg, 1667—
death of his wife, 6 Jun. 1667—marries Doro-
thea, Duchess dowager of Brunswick-Lüneburg,
13 Jun. 1668—alliance with the Emperor and
Holland against France, 1672—convention
with France, 1673—invades Alsace and joins
Imperial army, 1674—invasion of Pomerania
by the Swedes: defeats them at Fehrbellin, 18
Jun. 1675—crosses the Frische Hof and Gulf
of Courland on the ice, and drives the Swedes
out of Prussin, Jan. 1679—Treaty of St Ger-
main en Laye, 29 Jun. 1679—incorporates
Archbishopric of Magdeburg with the Elector-
ate. 1683—gives asylum to Protestant Protestants
1685—aids the Emperor against the Turks,
1686—by convention with the Emperor acquires
the circle of Schwiebus for Duchi of Jäger-
dorf, 8 Apr. 1686—b., 29 Apr. 1686.

Frederick I., King of Prussia, and III.,
Elector of Brandenburg,—b. at Königsberg,
1 Jul. 1657—marries Elizabeth Henrietta of
1683—marries Sophia Charlotte of Hanover,
28 Sep. 1683—succeeds his father, 29 Apr.
1688—sends auxiliaries to the Prince of Orange,
1688—joins alliance against France, 1689.a
1691—takes Breslau, 12 Oct. 1689—a sends
auxiliaries to the Emperor against the Turks,
1691—interview with William III. of England,
1691,1 1698—founds Univ. of Halle, 1693—
gives up Schwiebus to the Austrians, 31 Dec.
1694—founds Academy of Painting, Berlin,
1696—declares for the Emperor in the war of
the Spanish succession, 1700—recognized as
king of Prussia by the Emperor, by Treaty of
Vienna, Nov. 1700—proclaimed King at Kö-
ningsberg, crowns himself and his consort, 18
Jan. 1701—founds Order of the Black Eagle,
1701-1708—Academy of Sciences, Berlin, 1707—

* Art de Vérité, 1875. b. Biog. Univ.

Frederick William (II. Elector I.),
King of Prussia,—b. at Berlin, 15 Aug. 1688—
sent to Hanover to be educated with Prince George,
(George II. of England,) 1693—mar-
rries Princess Sophia Dorothea of Hanover, 28
Nov. 1706—serves at the battle of Malplaquet,
1709—succeeds his father, Frederick I., 25
Feb. 1713—his title recognized by Treaty of
Utrecht, Jul. 1713—in alliance with Russia,
Denmark, and Saxony, declares war on Charles
XII., 28 Apr. 1715—besieges Stralsund, end
of Jun. 1715—takes it, 20 Dec. 1715—visited
by Peter the Great, 19-23 Sep. 1717—abolishes
feudal tenures, 1717—Peace of Stockholm, ac-
quisation of part of Pomerania, Nov. 1720—in-
terferes for the Heidelberg Protestants, autumn
1719—expels Wolf from Halle, Nov. 1723—
makes Potsdam his residence, 1724—accedes
to Treaty of Hanover against the Emperor, 3
Sep. 1725—concludes Treaty of Wusterhausen
with the Emperor, 12 Oct. 1726,2 1727—
visits Dresden, 14 Jan. to 12 Feb. 1728—visited
by Augustus of Saxony, May 1728—flight and
arrest of his eldest son, Frederick, (II.) Aug.
1730—heheads Lieutenant Katte, at Custrin,
6 Nov. 1730—receives Protestant emigrants
from Salzburg, at Berlin, 14 Apr. 1732—
visits the Emperor at Prague, Aug. 1732—
gives asylum to Stanislaus of Poland, Jun.
1734—b. at Potsdam, 31 May 1740.


Frederick Henry Louis, Prince of Prussia,
(Prince Henry),—b. at Berlin, 18 Jan. 1726—
serves as Colonel at battle of Czaslaw, May
1742—aide-de-camp to his brother, Frederick
II., 1744—marches on Prague, Aug. 1744—
at Hohenfriedberg, Jun. 1745—marries a princess
of Hesse Cassel, 1752—commands brigade
under Frederick II., 1756—distinguishes him-
self at battle of Prague, May 1757—contributes
to victory of Rosbach, Nov. 1757—
marches in Saxony, Nov. 1757—charges with the
defence of southern Prussia, 1758—captures the
magazines of the Austrians, 14-20 Apr. 1759—
pursues the Duke of Deux-Ponts into Fran-
conia, 5 May 1759—his march of 50 hours from
the Landskron to Hoyerwerda, 23-25
1759—defeats D'Ahrenberg at Pretsch, 29
Oct. 1759—prevents union of Russians and
Austrians in North Prussia, 1760—delivers
Breslau, 5 Aug. 1760—prevents Marshal Daun
from entering Saxony, or joining Laudohn,
summer 1761—compelled to abandon Frey-
berg, 15 Oct. 1762—defeats Prince of Stolberg
at Freyberg, 29 Oct. 1762—the Polish crown
offered him, forbidden to accept it, summer
1764—visits his sister Ulrica, Queen of Sweden,
1770—visits St Petersburg, Jan. 1771 and
Apr. 1776—in the War of Bavarian Success-
ion, invades Bohemia, summer 1778—main-
tains himself there till 1779—tove to Louis
XVI., Jul. to Oct. 1784—b. at Rheinsberg, 3
Aug. 1807.

Frederick II., the Great, (Charles Frederick.)
King of Prussia,—b. at Berlin, 24 Jan. 1712—
captain in the Potsdam Guards, 3 May 1725—
visits Dresden with his father, Jan., Feb.
1728—publicly beaten by his father, 10 Dec.
1729—attempts to quit Prussia, but is arrested
and imprisoned at Custrin, Aug. 1730—returns
to court, 23 Nov. 1731—is compelled by his
father to marry the Princess Elizabeth Christina
of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, 12 Jun. 1732, 1733—
serves in the Rhine campaign, 1733—takes
up his residence at Rheinsberg, autumn 1736—
becomes a Freemason, Aug. 1738—succeeds
his father, Frederick William I., 31 May 1740—
abolishes torture, 3 Jun. 1740—institutes the
Order of Merit, 1748—first meeting with Vol-
taire, Sep. 1746—demands of Maria Theresa
Duclies of Glogan and Sagan; his proposals
rejected, invades Silesia, 16 Dec. 1740—enters
Breslau, 2 Jan. 1741—bombards Neisse, 15-23
Jan.—defeats Austrians at Mollwitz, 4, 27, 10
Apr.—takes Brieg, 4 May—alliance with
France, signed, 5 Jun.—forms camp at Strehlen,
FREDERICK WILLIAM.


Frederick William II., King of Prussia,


Frederick William III., King of Prussia,

FREDERICK.


Frederick William IV., King of Prussia,—b., 15 Oct. 1795—serves in campaigns of 1813-14—marries the Princess Elizabeth Louise of Bavaria, 29 Nov. 1823—succeeds his father, Frederick William III., 7 Jan. 1840—publishes an amnesty, Jun. 1840—refuses the demand of the States for a constitution, 1841—visits London, is godfather to the Prince of Wales, Jan. 1842—visited by Queen Victoria, Aug. 1846—summons a parliament at Berlin, 3 Feb. 1847—his life attempted, by Tacheh, 26 Jul. 1847—insurrection at Berlin, 15-19,21 Mar. 1848—publishes proclamation, recommends union of Germany, abolishes the censorship, same day: dissolves the assembly, by force, 13 Nov. 1848—publishes a constitution, 5 Dec.—elected German Emperor by the National Assembly at Frankfort, 28 Mar. 1849—declines the offer, 3 Apr.—dissolves the new Chambcr, 26 Apr.—alters the constitution, 31 Jan. 1850—holds a parliament at Erfurt; Mar.—his life again attempted, by Sefolge, 22 May—abolishes the constitution, 1852—gives up Neuffchatal, May 1857—suffers disease of the brain, and a Regency appointed, 7 Sep. 1858—died, 21 Jan. 1861. [Vapereau. b Conv.-Lex.

Frederick V., Duke of Suri was,—involved with the Duchy, by his father, Frederick Bar barossa, 1167,—8 Jun. 1169 — knight, at Mentz, 1184—accompanies his father on the crusade, Apr. 1189—on his father's death takes command of the army, Jun. 1190—b. at Acre, 20 Jun. 1191. [Biog. Univ. a Art de Vérifier les Dates.]

Frederick I., Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, and King of Denmark,—b., 1471,—1456, 1473 — on the death of his father Christian II., shares the Duchy with his brother John, 1481—marries Anne of Brandenburg, Aug. 1485—accomplishes a war with Sophie, daughter of Duke of Pomerania, 1518—King of Denmark on deposition of his nephew, Christian II., Jan. 1523—invades Copenhagen and Malmö, 10 Jun.—takes them, 6 Feb. 1524 — crowned, 10 Aug. 1524—interview with Gustavus Vasa, 1534—embraces Protestantism and establishes religious toleration, 1535—his edict confirmed by States at Odense, 1527—died, at Gottorp, 3 Apr. 1533.

Frederick II., King of Denmark,—b., 1534—marries Louise of Mecklenburg, 20 Jun. 1552—succeeds his father, Christian III., Jan. 1559—with his brother, the Duke of Holstein, conquers Dithmarsch; declares war on Sweden, 1565—concludes peace, Nov. 1570—died, 4 Apr. 1588.


Frederick I, King of Sicily. [Frederick II, Emperor.]

Frederick II, King of Sicily,—charged with the government of the island by his brother James, king of Aragon, Jun. 1291—refuses to yield his rights to the pope, 1295—elected king, 15 Jan. 1296—makes a descent on Calabria, 1296—invaded by Alfonso of Aragon and Charles of Anjou, end of Aug. 1298—his fleet defeated by Roger di Loria, near Cape Orlando, 4 Jul. 1299—obtains peace, marries Eleonora, daughter of Charles, exchanges title of King of Sicily for that of King of Trinacria, May 1302—after death of the Emperor Henry VII. resumes title of King of Sicily, Aug. 1314—war with the king of Naples recommenced, 1314—truce signed, 17 Dec.—threatened by John XXII. with excommunication and interdict, consents to a truce for three years, 24 Jan. 1317—renews hostilities, and seizes church revenues, interdict laid on Sicily, 1321—associates his son Peter on the throne, Apr. 1321—the war continues: d. near Palermo, 25 Jun. 1337.

Frederick III, the Simple, King of Sicily,—b. 1341—succeeds his brother Louis, under regency of his sister Euphemia, Oct. or Nov. 1355—loses Messina and Palermo to king of Naples, 1356—reovers them, 1365—concludes peace with Queen Joanna of Naples, and takes title of King of Trinacria, 31 Mar. 1373—marries Antoinette of Tarentum, 17 Jan. 1374—loses his wife, 23 Jan. —, 27 Jul. 1377.

Frederick III, of Aragon, King of Sicily,—b. about 1432—marries Anne of Savoy, 1437—succeeds his nephew, Ferdinand II., Sep. or Oct. 1436—deprived of his kingdom by Ferdinand the Catholic and Louis XII. of France, retires to the isle of Ischia, 1501—accepts title of Duke of Anjou and retires to Tours, where he d. 9 Nov. 1504—his remains, with those of St. Francis de Paul, burnt by the Calvinists, 1562.

Frederick I, the Victorious, Elector Palatine,—b. 1 Aug. 1425—succeeds his brother Louis IV. as administrator during the minority of his nephew Philip, Aug. 1449—assumes the Electorate for life, adopting Philip as his son and heir, 1450—defeats the princes leagued against him, 1452—the Emperor Frederick III. heads another league, 1459—defeats the allies at Bedersheim, 1460—third league promoted by the pope, Pius II., 1461—defeats it, between Mannheim and Heidelberg, 26 Jan. 1461—marries Clara of Tettingen, 1462 —, 12 Dec. 1476.

Frederick II, the Wise, Elector Palatine,—b. 9 Dec. 1482—heald of embassy to announce to Charles of Austria his election to the Empire, 1519—commands Imperial army at siege of Vienna, 1529—marries Dorothea, Princess of Denmark, 1532—succeeds his brother, Louis V., Mar. 1544—consults Melanchthon, and embraces Lutheranism, 1545—joins League of Smalkald, 1545—assists Ulrich, Duke of Württemberg, 1547—subscribes the Interim, 1548—afterwards withdraws from the League, and makes peace with Charles V.: d. at Alzey, 26 Feb. 1556.


Frederick IV, Elector Palatine,—b. 5 May 1574, 1576 —, succeeds his father, Louis VI., Oct. 1583—marries Louisa Juliana of Nassau, 1593—settles the Protestant exiles at Mannheim, 1606—named head of the Union Evangélique, 1610 —, at Heidelberg, 9 Sep. 1610. a Art de Vérifier les Dates. b Biog. Univ.


Frederick I. of Misnia, the Warlike, Elector of Saxony,—receives the Electorate from the Emperor Sigismund, 6 Jun. 1432—investiture at Buda, 1432—takes part in war with the Hussites, 1432—totally defeated by Poccius, 15 Jul. —, 4 Jan. 1438.

Frederick II, the Good, Elector of Saxony,—b. 24 Aug. 1411—succeeds his father, Frederick I., 1425—marries Margaret of Austria, 1433—takes possession of Thuringia on death of the Landgrave, 1439—war with
his brother William, a rival claimant: cedes Thuringia to William in exchange for Misnia, 1451—b., 7 Feb. 1454.

Frederick III., the Wise, Elector of Saxony,—b., 17 Jan. 1463—succeeds his father, Ernest, Aug. 1486—chief of the Council and Governor-general of the Empire, under Maximilian I.; founds Univ. of Wittenberg, 1502—protects Luther, 1518—refuses the Imperial crown, 1519—places Luther in the Wartburg, after the Diet of Worms, Apr. 1521—b., 5 May 1525.


FRENGELLE—FRENCH REVOLUTION.

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Conv.-Lex.  
Fregelles, in Latium, [B C]—Roman colony, 328—established, about 310—stormed by Pyrrhus, 280—revolted, and is destroyed by Opimius, 125. 
Fregoso, Domenico. [Genoa.] 
B. Biog. Univ.  
Freis, Lyoc.  
Frelia, astereoid,—discovered by D'Arrest, 21 Oct. 1862. 
Freiburg, Fribourg, Baden, (city),—founded by Duke Berthold III. of Zähringen, 1118—free city, 1120—free imperial city, by Frederic II., 1129, 1128—on death of Berthold IV. confirmed by Frederick on Egenon IV., Count of Urach, 18 Sep. 1219—ceded to his son Egenon V., who, 1220—holds by Counts of Fürstenberg, 1228-1327—its privileges confirmed by Emperor Rudolph, 1282—becomes possession of Archduke of Austria, 1386—death of John, the last Count, 1457—taken by the Swedes, 1632, 1634, and 1638—battle of, between the French and Imperialists, 3-5 Aug. 1644—taken by the French, Oct., 25 Nov. 1677—restored to Austria by Treaty of Ryswick, 1679—again taken by the French, 1-16 Nov. 1713—besieged by Louis XV. and the fortifications demolished, 1744—restored to Austria by Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748—sent of archbishopric, 1828—taken by the troops of the German Confederation, 24 Apr. 1848—occupied by the Prussians, 7 Jul. 1849. Cathedral of, commenced, 1122, 1123—completed, about 1280, 1513—University, founded as a College, by Archduke Albert the Prodigal of Austria, 1450, 1454, A. 1457— 
Engl. Cyc.  
Freinseh, Johann, philologist,—b. at Ulm, 1668—Prof. Eloquence, Upsala, 1642?—Librarian to Queen Christina, 1647—Electoral Councillor, honorary Prof. at Heidelberg Univ. 1654, 1656—b. at Heidelberg, Aug. or Oct. 1660. Edition of Quintus Curtius, 1640—of Livy, 1654. 
B. Rees's Cyc.  
Freire d'Andrade, Gomez, general,—b. at Vienna, 1762—enters the Russian army, 1788—serves in Portuguese army, 1794—at siege of Saragossa, 1808—serves in French campaign in Russia, 1812—governor of Dresden, 1813—executed at Lisbon, 18 Oct. 1817. 
Freitag, [Freytag.] 
B. Eresch and Gruber.  
B. Jul. 
Fremontatos. [Fremontius.] 
Notices, 3. a 5 b. Nov. to 12 Dec. — dictated that the Terro État shall form half the number of Deputies, 27 Nov. a 27 Dec. a 1788, 24 Jan. 1789. b

1789: riot at Réveillon's in the Faubourg Saint, Antoine, 27-28 Apr. — the States-General open at Versailles, 5 May — on the motion of Séyès the Commons constitute themselves the National Assembly, 17 Jun. — Hall of the States closed against the deputies, session of the Tennis Court, 20 Jun. — royal session, the king orders the deputies to disperse; the Commons, led by Mirabeau, refuse, 23 Jun. — troops and artillery arrive at Paris and Versailles; distinction of orders ceases, 27 Jun. — banishment of Nocker, 11 Jul. — Camille Desmoulins calls the people to arms, 12 Jul. — the Assembly resolves to sit permanently, the French Guards take the people, 12 Jul. — insurrection at Paris, the National Guard organized, 13 Jul. — siege of the Bastille, 14 Jul. — abolition of privileges, 4 Aug. — Declaration of the Rights of Man adopted, 18 Aug. a — foreign Officers fêted at Versailles, 1 and 3 Oct. — insurrection of women, the march on Versailles, 5-6 Oct. — first emigration of nobles, Oct. to Dec. [Assignats, Departments, Titles of Honour.]

1790: visit of the king to the National Assembly, 4 Feb. — Federation Fête of the Champs de Mars, 14 Jul. — 'massacre of Nancy,' 31 Aug. — civil constitution of the clergy sanctioned by the king, 26 Dec. b


* a Laslon. b Carlyle. c Mignet.

French Revolution, (of July 1830), opening of the Chambers by the king, 27 Jan. 1830. — rejection of the municipal and departmental laws presented by de Martignac, 8 Apr. 1830 — fall of the Martignac administration, end of Jul. — the Polignac administration formed, 8 Aug. — revival of secret societies, autumn. — 1830: opening of the Chambers, 2 Mar. — hostile address of the Chamber of Deputies, voted, 16 Mar. — the Chamber prorogued, 17 Mar. — dissolved, 16 May — changes in the ministry, May — expedition to Algiers, sails from Toulon, 25 May — numerous fires in Normandy and Brittany, May — elections result in a liberal majority: fetes at the court on the visit of the king to the Two Sicilies, summer — report of the ministers to the king recommending the issue of royal ordinances, published, 26 Jul. — ordinances suspending the freedom of the press, amending the election, creating a new system of election, published, 26 Jul. — seized by the gendarmerie of the newspaper presses and types, protest of the principal editors, disturbances begin, Paris declared in a state of siege, 27 Jul. — the National Guard, re-established under Lafayette, join the people and repel the royal troops, the king withdraws the ordinances, 28-29 Jul. — the king quits St Cloud for Rambouillet, 30 Jul. — the Duke of Orleans proclaimed Lieutenant-general of the kingdom, 31 Jul. — abdication of Charles X. and the Dauphin in favour of the Duke of Bordeaux, 2 Aug. — opening of the Chambers, expedition of Parisians to Rambouillet, withdrawal of the king, 3 Aug. — the deputies declare the throne vacant, revise the Charter,

French Revolution. (1848.)—a reform banquet at Paris fixed for 22 Feb. denounced by the Prefect of Police as illegal, 21 Feb. 1848—disturbances, the garrison increased, imprisonment of Guizot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and attack on his official residence, 22 Feb.—barricades erected, fighting goes on, Thiers and Barrot sent for by the king to form a new ministry, 23 Feb.—the prisons opened, the Tuileries occupied and sacked by the people; abdication of the king in favour of the Count of Paris announced, appearance of the Count and his mother in the Chamber, Provisional Government installed at the Hôtel de Ville, flight of the king and the royal family, 24 Feb.—proclamation of a republic, 26 Feb.—burial procession at Paris in honour of the victims of the revolution, 4 Mar.—the property of the royal family sequestered, 4 Mar.—removal of the troops from Paris demanded by the populace, 17 Mar.—tree of liberty planted in the Champs de Mars, 22 Mar.—Irish deputation with addresses received by Lamartine, 3 Apr.—presentation of colours to the National Guard by the Provisional Government, 20 Apr.—riots at Rouen and Limoges, 26 Apr.—abolition of slavery decreed, 27 Apr.—opening of National Assembly, 4 May—resignation of the Provisional Government, 6 May—appointment of Executive Commission, 10 May—the Assembly invaded by the crowd, a Provisional Government proclaimed by Barbès, the leaders arrested, 15 May—agitation in Paris caused by the election of Prince Louis Napoleon to the National Assembly, proposal by Lamartine to banish him rejected, 12 June—insurrection and barricades in Paris, 23 June—suppressed by Gen. Cavaignac, who is named Dictator, Paris declared in a state of siege, 24 Jun.—peace restored, 25-6 Jun.—national workshops suppressed, 4 Jul.—prosecution of Louis Blanc and Causidière directed, they escape (to England), 25 Aug.—election of Prince Louis Napoleon for five departments, 20 Sep.—Paris relieved from a state of siege, 25 Oct.—restoration of private domains to the Orleans family decreed by Assembly, 25 Oct.—constitution of the republic adopted, 4 Nov.—proclamation of Louis Napoleon as Pres. of the Republic, 20 Dec. [Napoleon III.]

Frère, George, general, b. in Languedoc, 1764—enters the army, 1791—serves under Napoleon in campaign of Italy, 1796—General of Brigade, 1802—serves in campaign of Austria, 1805—serves in invasion of Prussia, 1807—distinguishes himself at the defence of the bridge of Spandau, 5 Jun. 1807—Count, Commander of Legion of Honour, 1807—General of Division, 1807—takes part in the invasion of Spain, 1808—takes part in siege of Saragossa, 1808—distinguishes himself at battle of Wagram, 1809—Chevalier de St. Louis, 1814—b. at Paris, 16 Feb. 1826.


Fréron, Elie Catherine, journalist, b. at Quimper, 1719—quits the Jesuits, 1739—b. at Paris, 10 Mar. 1776. a 1774. b Lettres de Mme la Comtesse, 1746—lettres écrites sur quelques sujets de ce temps, 1749-54.—Ànnée littéraire, 1754-76. a 1774. b a Biog. Univ. b Engl. Cyc.


Frescobaldi, Girolamo, musical composer, &c., about 1625-40.

Fresco - painting, examples of, in the Campo Santo, Pisa, about 1390—revived by Cornelius, Overbeck, &c., about 1816. [Stereochrome.

Fresne. [Ducange, Dufresne.]

Fresnel, Augustin Jean, mathematician, natural philosopher, b. near Bernay, (L'Eure,) 10 May 1817—obtains prize at the Institute, 1819—admitted to Academy of Sciences, 1823—F.R.S., 1825—b. near Paris, 14 Jul. 1827.

Fresnoy, du. [Dufresnoy, Lenglet.]

Fresny, du. [Dufresny.]

Fressinet, Phillibert, general, b. at Marigny-sur-Loire, 27 Jul. 1767—enters the army, 1787—wounded at battle of Novi, Aug. 1799—accompanies Leclerc to St. Domingo, 1802—distinguishes himself at battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, and Leipsic, 1813—General of Division, 1813—receives the cross of St. Louis, 1814—exiled, 1816—joins insurgents at Lunez Ayres, 1818—b. at Paris, 10 Aug. 1821.

Freethorn, Gloucestershire, battle between the Britons and Saxons, Cutha, brother of Ceawlin, killed, 584.

Fretville, (Fretvile, Frevetville, Fretwal) in France,—reconciliation of Henry II, with Becket, at 22 Jul. 1170.

Freudweiler, Heinrich, painter, b. at Zurich, 1755—d. there, 1795.

Frevier, Charles Joseph, Jesuit, b. at Rouen, 1659—b., not before 1770. Vulgate authentique, 1753.

Frey, Jacob, (Johann,) engraver, b. at Lucerne, 1681—d. at Rome, 1732.


Freyburg, Freiburg, Swisc Canton.—held by Dukes of Zähringen as a fief of the Empire, from 1179—passes to the Kyburgs, 1218—to the House of Hapsburg, 1277—alliance with Berne, 1403—assailed by Berne and other cantons, is released from allegiance by Archduke Albrecht, and obtains protection of Dukes
Feats the Russians at, 14 Jun. 1807.

Friedlingen,—the Marquis de Villars defeats the Prince of Baden at, 14 Oct. 1702.

Friedrich, Kaspar David, painter,—b. at Greifswald, 1774. a 1776—studies at Copenhagen, 1794—at Dresden, 1798—member of Academy, Berlin, 1811, 1809—Profr. and member of Academy of Arts, Dresden, 1815, 1817—b. there, 7 May 1840.

a Conv.-Lex. b Ersh and Gruber.

Friedwald,—Treaty of, concluded between Henry II. of France and the Princes of Germany, 5 Oct. 1551—ratified at Chambord, 5 Jan. 1552.


Friendly Islands, Tonga Islands. discovered by Tasman, 1643—visited by Captain Cook, Apr. 1773, and Oct. 1777.


Friends of God,—brotherhood of, formed by Nicholas of Basel, protests against sacerdotalism in Germany and Switzerland, about 1370-1400.

Friends of the People,—Society of, formed in London, to obtain a reform in parliament, 1792.

Fries, Ernst, painter,—b. at Heidelberg, 22 Jun. 1801—visits Italy, 1823—Court-painter, Carlsruhe, 1851—b. there, 11 Oct. 1873.


Fried, Johann, (Frisius,) Latin scholar,—b. in Zurich, 1505—b. there, 1565. Dictionarium latino-germanicum, 1574, 1584.

feated by the Franks under Pepin, and made tributary, 689—mission of Wilfrid, 690—Radbod again defeated by Pepin, 695.—St Boniface preaches in, 716—recover their independence, 716—death of Radbod, 719—conquered by Charles Martel, 734 or 736—falls under dominion of Charles the Great, 784—partly freed by Charles the Bald and Ludwig the German, 870—given up to Godfrey the Northman by Charles the Fat, 882—forms part of the empire, before 980—conquered of, unsuccessfully attempted by William, Count of Holland, 1126—indirectly of, confirmed by Sigismund, 1417—part of, devolved to house of Burgundy, 1436—indirectly of, confirmed by Frederick III., 1447—ceded to Archduke Charles, (Charles V.), 1515—1523—then, in part, of the Holy Roman Empire, and Count Enno of Holstein, 1578—partly recovered by the Hapsburgs, 1640—ceded to Ferdinand of Austria by the Peace of Westphalia, 1648—ceded to Sweden by the Peace of Malmaison, 1788.  


Frischlin, Nicodemus, philologist, &c., b. in Württemberg, 1547—d. at Aurach, Nov. 1590. Comedie et Tragedie, 1585—De astronome artis cum doctrina celesti, &c., commentataria, 1586.  


Fritjof's Saga, Icelandic, —written, probably about 1300.  


Frobenius, Johann Nicolaus, —b. at Gosslar, Jan. 1701—Prof. Philosophy, Helmstedt, 1735—Prof. Logic and Metaphysics, 1740—51—rector of Academy, 1741—b. at Leipzig, 1756—Systematica philosophiae Wolfiani delineata, 1729—b. 1734—Novæ et antiquæ luminis atque auroræ borealis spectacula, 1739—Rudiments biographiae mathematicae, 1751—55.  

1594—b. at Plymouth, Nov. 1594—relies of his expedition discovered by Ifall, 1560-2.

Frolich, Erasmus, numismatist, —b. at Gratz, 1700 a b. 1716 c enters Order of Jesuits, 1716 d—Prof. History and Archæology, Vienna, 1746-58 e there, 7 July 1753. Utilitas rei nummariae vetoris compendium proposita, &c., 1733—Annales compendiarii regnum et rerum Syriae, &c., 1744.

b Biog. Univ.


Frolic (L.), King of Oviedo, —b. about 732—succeeds his father Alfonso I, 757—defeats and takes prisoner Omar, the Mussulman General, 760—founds Oviedo and makes it his capital, 761—murders his brother Vimaran, 767—assassinated, 768.

Frosiart, Jean, historian, &c.,—b. at Valenciennes, about 1333 c 1337 d secretary to Queen Philippa of England, 1361-6 — loses his patrones, 1369—canon of Chimiay, before 1395—visits England, 1395 e in Flanders, about 1400 f Chroniques de France, d’Angleterre, &c., 1523.

b Biog. Univ.

b Johnes.


Frondez, Jean, theologian, —b. at Angers, 1614—canon regular, 1630—Prof. Philosophy, Paris,1637—Prof. Theology, St Geneviève, 1639—Chancellor of the Univ., 1648 —b. 17 Apr. 1662. Thomas a Kempis vindicatus, 1641 and 1649—Iromis Carnotensis episcopi opera, 1647 —Antithese Augustini et Calcini, 1651—Kalendarium Romannum, 1652.

Frontinus, Sextus Julius, —pret. urb., 70—cons. auff., 74 s—Governor of Britain, from about 75—conquers the Silures, 78 c curator aquarum, 97 d about 106. Strategemata, about 84—De Aquaeductibus, about 97.

Fronto, M. Aenius, —Consult with P. Cornelius Aquellinus, (952, A. u. C.) 199.

Fronto, M. Cornelius, —Consult with Nerva, (883, A. u. C.) 100.


Frugi.—[Crassus and Piso.]

Fromgou, Carlo Innocenzo, poet,—b. at Genoa, 21 Nov. 1692—d. at Parma, 20 Dec. 1768. Opere, 1779.

Fruentius, St. [Fremonatos, Abba Salama],—accompanies Meropis of Tyre to Ethiopia ( Abyssinia) : becomes secretary to the Prince: ordained Bishop of Axum by Athanasius, about 330 ? summoned to Alexandria by Constantius, 356.


Fryth, John. [Frith.]


Fucu, John de, (Apostolus Valerianus,) murrisque discoverer,—d. at Zante, 1602.
Fuchs, Leonhard, physician, b. in Bavaria, 1501—M.D., 1524—Prof. Medicine, Tübingen, 1535—Medical faculty, 1565—Medicus methodus, 1544—De historia stirpium, 1542.

Fucius, Lake, a quadroon, completed by Claudius, 52—naval combat exhibited on, 52.

Fuentes, Count de, b. at Paris, 1771—distinguished himself in the war, 1793—Lieutenant-general, 1801—imprisoned at Saragossa, 1808—at Madrid, 15 Nov. 1819.

Fuentes, Pedro Henriquez d'Azevedo, Count de, general, b. at Valadolid, 18 Sep. 1560—serves under Alba in Portugal, 1580—follows Alexander Farnese to the Netherlands, 1591—besieges and takes Cambrai, Sep. to Oct. 1592—distinguished himself at siege of Ostend, 1605—commands in war with France, 1636—killed at battle of Rocroy, 9 Mar. 1643.

Fuentes de Onoro, Wellington defeats Masséna at, 3-5 May 1811.

Fuessen, Peace of, between Maximilian Joseph, Elector of Bavaria, and Maria Theresa, the former renouncing his claims to the possessions of the House of Austria, concluded, 22 Apr. 1745.

Fuessli, Hans Heinrich, b. at Zurich, Dec. 1745—prof. Swiss History there, 1760—member of the smaller Council, 1785—senator, 1802—d. at Zurich, 26 Dec. 1832.

Fuessli, Henry. [Fuessli.]

Fuessli, Johann, chronicler, b. at Zurich, 1477.

Fuessli, Johann Caspar, painter, b. at Zurich, 1707; a 1706—goes to Vienna, 1724—d. at Zurich, 6 May 1782—Geschichte der besten Künstler in der Schweiz, 1769—Zeitgeschichte der besten Kupferstecher, 1770. [Biol. Univ.]

Fuessli, Johann Conrad, historian, b. in Switzerland, 1704—d. there, 1775.

Fundus, jurist, of, about 1000.

Fuga, Ferdinando, architect, b. at Florence, 1609—d. there, 7 Feb. 1672.

Fugger, Friedrich Heinrich, painter, b. in Württemberg, 1751—prof. Painting, Academy of Vienna, 1784—Director of the Belvedere Gallery, 1808—d. at Vienna, 1812.


Fugger, Anton, b., 1 Apr. 1563—marries the Countess Barbara de Montfort, 1590—d., 24 Jul. 1616.

Fugger, Christoph, b., 5 Feb. 1520—d. at Augsburg, 2 Aug. 1579.

Fugger, Franz, commands Imperial Infantry at battle of St. Gotthard and is killed, 1 Aug. 1664.

Fugger, Jakob, obtains coat of arms from the Emperor Frederick III., 1432—d., 14 May 1469.

Fugger, Jakob (II.), b., 6 Mar. 1459—concession of the copper-mines of Neusohl to him and Thurzo, 1494—enobled with his brothers by Maximilian I., 1504—carries on immense trade with India, 1506—founds the Fuggerei, after 1507—d. Count Palatine and Imperial Councillor, 30 Dec. 1525.

Fugger, Johannes, weaver, marries Clara Widolf of Augsburg, and acquires citizenship of that town, 1370—d., 1409.


Fugger, Karl, b., 1543—commands a German regiment in the Spanish service in the Netherlands, 1573—d. at Brussels, 24 Apr. 1580.


Fugger, Otto Heinrich, b., 1592—Colonel in the service of Don Pedro of Toledo, 1617—serves with Spinola at the siege of Breda, 1624—Knt. of the Golden Fleece, 1628—serves with Tilly against the Swedes, about 1630—commands the Bavarians at the siege of Ratisbon, and at Nordlingen, 1634—governor of Augsburg, spring 1634—d., 1644.


Fugger, Ulrich, b., 9 Dec. 1441—provides the dresses for the Emperor Frederick IV., for the interview with the Duke of Burgundy at Treves, 1473—d., 19 Apr. 1510.


Fugitive Slave Law, in the United States, passed by Congress, 18 Sep. 1850—repealed by House of Representatives, 13 Jun. 1864.

Fulbert, Bishop of Chartres, 1007—1016—d., 10 Apr. 1029 or 1028. [Biol. Univ.]

Fulbert, Canon of Paris, orders mutilation of Abelard for the seduction of his niece, Heloise, 1119. [Dufresnoy.]

Fulda, seat of an abbey, by St Boniface and Sturm, 744—ceases to be under jurisdiction of bishops, 753—751—obtains primacy of all abbies in Germany and France, 958—seat of a bishopric by Hincmar XIV., 1152—falls to the Pope, 1803—incorporated by Napoleon I., with the Grand Duchy of Frankfort, 1810—ceded to France, and then to Hesse-Cassel, 1815—occupied by Prussians, Nov. 1850. [Univ. of founded, 1734.]

Fulford, near York. [Clinton.]

Fulgentius, Fabius Claudius Gordanus, Bishop of Ruspe, Ruse, &c. b. at Lepcis, Africa, about 464—d. banished to Sarculina, by Thrasimund, 497—goes to Rome, 500—Bishop of Ruspe, about 538—d. at Ruspe, 539 or 533. [Engl. Cyle.]
Fulgentius, Fab. Planciades, grammarian, —ii., before 600.

Fulgentius Ferrandus, deacon of Carthagi- 
ninian Church, —ii., before 547. a

Fulham, Middlesex,—mentioned, 691—oc- 
cupied by the Northmen, 879—abandoned 
by them, 882—residence of Bps of London from 
about 1140.

Fulk of Anjou. [Anjou.]

Fulk of Marseilles, Be of Toulouse,— 
supports crusade against the Albigenses, 1208 
takes part in the Lateran Council, 1215— 
joins de Montfort in plundering Toulouse, and 
is expelled, 1216—ii., 1231.

Fulk of Neuilly,—preaches the fourth crusade, 
1189—ii., at Neuilly, 1201.

Fulke, William, theologian,—b. in London, 
about 1550—Fellow of St John's College, 
Cambridge, 1564—ii., Aug. 1589. Text of the 
New Testament of Jesus Christ, translated out 
of the High Latin by the Priors of the 
traitorous Seminarie at Rhemes, 8c., 1580.

Fülléborn, Georg Gustav, philologist,—b. at 
Glogau, 2 Mar. 1769—studies at Halle, 1786— 
Prof. Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, Breslau, about 
1790—ii., Feb. 1803. Encyclopaedia philolo- 
 gistica, 1803—Beiträge zur Geschichte der 
Philosophie, 1791-8.

Fuller, Andrew, theologian,—b. in Cam- 
bridgeshire, 6 Feb. 1754—pastor at Kettering, 
Northamptonshire, 1782-1815—secretary of 
Baptist Missionary Society, 1792—ii. at 
Kettering, 7 May 1815. Calvinistic and 
Societian Systems examined, 1793—The Gospel 
its own Witness, 1850—Discourses on the Book 
of Genesis, 1806.

Fuller, Sarah Margaret, Marchioness d’ 
Ossoli, miscellaneous writer,—b. in Massa-
echusetts, U.S., 23 May 1810—visits Europe, 
1836—marries Marquis d'Ossoli at Rome, Dec. 
1837—takes charge of Hospital during the 
1850. Contributes to the Dial, 1840.

Fuller, Thomas, theologian, historian,—b. 
at Aldwincle, in Northamptonshire, Jun. 1608— 
enters Queen's Coll., Cambridge, 1621—b.A., 
1624-5—M.A., 1628—Fellow of Sidney Sussex 
Coll., 1631—prebendar of Salisbury, 1631— 
maries, 1638—lecturer at the Savoy, London, 
about 1640—member of Convocation at West-
minster, 1640—loses his wife, about 1641— 
chaplain to Princess Henrietta Maria, at Exeter, 
1643-6—marries again, 1654—chaplain to 
Charles II., 1660—ii., D.D. Cambridge, 1666—ii., 
Aug. 1661. History of the Holy War, 1690— 
Good Thoughts in Bad Times, 1645—Poigna-
night of Valentine, about 1650—Church History 
of Brittain, 1655—History of the Worthies of 
England, 1662.

Fullo, L. Apustia,—[B.C]—Conสil with M. 
Valerius Messalla, (528, A. v. c.) 226.

Fulman, William, antiquary,—ii. at Pens- 
hurst, 1632—ii., 1688 or 1697. Edits Works 
of Hommond, 1684.

Fulton, Robert, machinician,—b. in Pen-
sylvania, 1765—visits England, 1786—goes to 
Paris, 1796—to New York, 1806—constructs 
his steamboat, 1807—ii., 24 Feb. 1815.

Fulvianus, L. Manlius Acidinus,—[B C] 
—Conสil with Q. Fulvius Flaccus, (573, A. v. c.) 
179.

Fulvius, C. [Flaccus.]

Fulvius, Cn. [Centumalnsus.]

Fulvius, M. Nobilior,—[B C]—1. Conสil with 
Cn. Manlius Vulsus, carries on war in Etruria, 
and concludes peace, (565, A. v. c.) 189. 2. 
Conสil with Cn. Corn. Dolabella, (595,) 159.

Fulvius Postinus Nobilior, Ser,—[B C]— 
Conสil with M. Emilius Paulus, (493, A. v. c.) 
155.

Fulvius, Qu. Nobilior,—[B C]—Conสil with 
T. Annius Luscus, unsuccessful in the Celti-
berian war, (601, A. v. c.) 153.

Fulvus, T. Aurelius,—1. Conสil with 
Domitian, (838, A. v. c.) 85—with Aemilinus, 
(842,) 89. 2. Conสil with L. Catilinus Severus, 
(873,) 120.

Fumagalli, Angelo, historian,—b. at 
Milan, 1728—ii., thence, 12 Mar. 1804. Delle 
antichiit Longobardiche-Milanesi, 8c., 1792— 
Delle istituzioni diplomatiche, 1802.

Funeck, Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand von, gen-
eral, historian,—b. at Brunswick, 13 Dec. 
1761—enters the army, 1782 a 1780 b—serves 
in the campaign of 1795—wounded and taken 
prisoner by the French at the battle of Jena, 
1806—pleni potentiary with Bose, concludes 
treaty at Posen between Saxony and France, 
Dec. 1806—Major-general, Inspector of 
Cavalry, 1809—Lieutenant-general, 1810—ii. 
at Wurzen, 7 Aug. 1828. Gemälde aus delm 
Zeitalter der Kressinzige, 1826-4.

Furn. [Consolidated, Sinking, South Sea 
Fund.]

Funding System,—originates at Florence, 
1344—proposed in England, 1696. [National 
Debt.]

Fundulus, C. Fundanius,—[B C]—Conสil 
with C. Sulpius Gallus, opposes Hamilcar 

Fünfkirchen, Illyria,—held by the Turks, 
1543-1686—occupied by Austrians under Gen. 
Nugent, 18 Jun. 1849.

Fur, —use of, restricted by Edward III., 
1337. Trade, commenced in Canada by the 
French, about 1605—in the Arctic Regions by 
the English, 1668—and by the French, 1682— 
Parliamentary Committee on, appointed, 1857.

Furetière, Antoine, miscellaneous writer,— 
b. at Paris, 28 Dec. 1619—admitted to 
French Academy, 15 May 1663—excluded, 22 
Jan. 1685—ii., 14 May 1688. Essais d'un 
Dictionnaire Universel, 1684—Dictionnaire 
Universel, 1690... a

Furius, [Camillus and Fuscus.]

Furnes, [Fouen], in Belgium,—its privileges 
confirmed by the Count of Flanders, 1100— 
the Count of Artois defeats the Flemings at, 
13 May 1297—submits to the king of France, 
1328—burnt, 1364—forfeited, 1390—pillaged 
by the Orleanists, 1421—the Spaniards de-
feated by the French near, 1645—recovered 
by the Archduke Leopold, 3 Jun. 1648—seized 
by Turcme, 3 Jul. 1648—restored to Spain by 
Treaty of the Pyrenees, 1659—occupied by


Farruckabad, in Hindustan,—ceded to E. India Company, 1801—Lord Lake defeats Holkar at, 17 Nov. 1804.


Fürstenbund,—alliance of Frederick II. of Prussia with the Electors of Saxony and Hanover, for the maintenance of the German constitution, proposed, Mar. 1783—signed at Berlin, 23 Jul. 1785.


Fuscianus, C. Allius,—Consul with Duilius Silius, (941, A. U. C.) 188.

Fuscus,—Consul with Dexter, (978, A. U. C.) 225.

Fusens, Cornelius,—procurator of Pannonia joins Vespasian, and is made Pretor, 69—defeated by the Daecans, and his army destroyed, 88 a. a. Zumpt.


Fusili, invented in France, 1630—introduced into England, 1660.

Fust, Johann, printer,—enters into partnership with Gutenberg at Muntz, 1450—b. at Paris, probably 1466.


Fusus, Agrippus Furius Medullinus,—(BC)—Consul with T. Quinetius Capitolinus Barbatis IV., (308, A. U. C.) 446.


Fyzabad, Oude,—ceases to be the capital, 1775—mutiny at, 8 Jun. 1857.

Gaab, Johann Friedrich von, thelogian,—b. at Göppingen, 1761—Prof. Philosophy, Tubingen, 1792—censor of Theological Seminary, 1806—Librarian to the Univ, 1814—Superintendent-general, 1815—D.D., 1817—b. 2 Mar. 1832. Abhandlungen zur Dogmengeschichte der altentirynischer Kirche, 1790—Beiträge zur Erkundung des ersten, zweiten, und vierten Buchs Moses, 1796—Erläuterungen zur jüdischen Geschichte, 6, 1834.

Gabaleone, Carlo Antonio Giovanni Pietro Lodovico, Count of Salmoir, statesman,—b. at Turin, 12 Jun. 1755—deputy to Legislative Body, Paris, 1812—Governor of Savoy, 1815—30—b. at Rome, 5 Apr. 1831.

Gabbens, Simon Abbes, philologist, historian,—b. in Friesland, about 1620—b. keeper of the archives and historiographer of Friesland, about 1700. History of Friesland, 1703—Illustrium et clarorum virorum epistolam centuria tres, 1663.

Gabechover, (Gablecover,) Oswald, historian,—b. at Tubingen, 1538—b. at Stuttgart, 31 Dec. 1616. Nataleis Arnebych, 1589.

Gabelle, Thé, (Salt-tax,) in France,—imposed by Philip the Fair, 1286—augmented by Philip the Tall, 25 Feb. 1318—vigorously enforced by Philip of Valois, by edict of 16 Mar. 1340—confirmed by States-General, 1345—granted to the Dauphin for ransom of King John, 1358—increased by Francis I., 1542—suppressed, 28 Mar. 1790.

Gabinius, Albus,—(BC)—trib. plebis, 66—
serves under Pompey in Syria and Judea, 64–63 —prae tor, 61—Consul with L. Calpurnius Piso, (696, a. v. c.) 58—proconsul of Syria, 57—restores Ttolomey Auletes, 55—returns, Sep. 54 —accused by the publicani and exiled, Sep. 54 —returns from exile, 49—b. at Salona, end of 48 or beginning 47.


Gaboov River, in Western Africa.—French and American settlements on the, 1842.

Gabor. [Bethlem Gabor.]


Gabrieli, Andreas, musical composer,—b. at Venice, about 1520—organist of St Mark’s, 1556—b., 1586.

Gabrieli, Giovanni, musical composer,—b. at Venice, about 1550—organist of St Mark’s, 1584—b., 1612. Sacred Synphonies, 1597.

Gabriele. [Estrees.]

Gabrielli, Caterina, singer,—b. at Rome, 12 Nov. 1730—prima donna, Lucca; 1747, b. 1745—goes to St Petersburg, 1765, 1766—b. at London, 1775–6—b. at Rome, 1796.

Gabri, Niccolo. [Rienzi.]

Gace (Gasse). [Wace, Robert.]


Gadara, in Judaea,—[B.C.—rebuilt by Pompey, 64—[A.D.—taken and destroyed by Vespasian, but Feb. 68—son of a bishopric, before 325.


Gaddesen, John of, physician. Roso Angli ca, 1492.

Gaddi, Angelo, painter,—b., about 1325? 1314—admitted to the Guild of Painters at Florence, 1387—b., 1394, 1396.

Zani.

Crowe and Cavalcaselle.

Gaddi, Gaddo, painter,—b. at Florence, 1249—b., 1312.

Gaddi, Taddeo, painter, architect,—b. at Florence, about 1300—b., after 1365. Pute Vecchis, 1545.


Gades, (Gadis, Gadir, Gadera,) in Spain,— [B.C. ]—forms alliance with Rome? 212—the alliance confirmed, (or first formed,) 78—visited by Julius Caesar, receives the civitas, 49—municipium, with title Augusta Urbs Julia Gaditana, by Augustus, after 31. [Cadiz.]


Gaalen, Alexander van, painter,—b. at Amsterdam, 28 Apr. 1670—b. in London, 1728.

Sa Biog. Woordenboek.


Gaeta, (Cajeta,) in Italy,—unsuccessfully besieged by Saracens, 848—the Saracens called to aid Dukes of, against Capun, 877—visited by Frederick II., 1212—castle built at, by his order, 1223–6—castle taken and destroyed by Gregory IX., spring 1229—obtains right of coinage money, 1229—surrenders to Frederick, and is deprived of her rights, 1233—besieged by Sicilians under King James and Roger de Lorin, spring 1289—defended by Charles, king of Naples, and the French: saved by truce concluded Aug. 1289—Gregory XII. retires to, summer 1409—is compelled to leave, 1412—taken by Alfonso V. of Aragon, 1435—fortifications commenced by him, 1440—capitulates to Gonsalvo de Cordova, 1 Jan. 1504—stormed by Marshal Daun, 30 Sep. 1707—taken by the Spaniards, after four months’ siege, 7 Aug. 1734—surrenders to Gen. Rey, Dec. 1798—retaken by Gen. Championnet, 31 Jul. 1799—besieged and taken by Massena, 14 Jul. 1806—gives title of Duke to Count Gaudin, 1809—capitulates to Austrians, after three months’ siege, 25 Aug. 1815—again taken by Austrians, 1821—Pope Pius IX. escapes to, 24 Nov. 1848—quilts the town, Apr. 1850—Francis II. of Naples escapes to, 6 Sep. 1860—invested by land by

Gaetano, Giovanni. [Gelasius II.] Gaetano, St. (Caeteto), monastic founder, b. at Vienza, 1430—founds Order of Theatines, 1544—d. at Naples, 1547—beatified, 1639—canonized by Clement X., 1673.


Gaffori, Giovanni Pietro, b. in Corsica, soon after 1700—protector of his country, 1745—chief of the Corsican insurrection, 1753—assassinated at Corte, 2 Oct. 1753.


Gage, Thomas, general, Governor of Massachusetts,—Governor of Montreal, 1760—Commander-in-chief of British forces in America, 1763—Governor of Massachusetts, 13 May 1774—destroys the magazines at Concord, 19 Apr. 1775—declared by the Americans to be disqualified as governor, 5 May 1775—establishes martial law, 12 Jun. 1775—defeats the Americans at Bunker Hill, 16 Jun. 1775—returns to England, Oct. 1775—b. 1787.


Gagging Act, in England,—against treason and sedition, 36 Geo. III. c. 7 and 8, passed 18 Dec. 1795—another, 60 Geo. III. c. 6, passed, 24 Dec. 1819.

Gagliardi, Domenico, physician. Anatomie ossium novis inventis illustrata, 1689.—Idea del vero medico fisico e morale, &c., 1718.

Gagliardi, Marco Faustino, improvisor,—b. at Ragusa, 1764—tribune of the people, Rome, Feb. 1798 to Apr. 1799—goes to Paris, 1801—Prof. Jurisprudence, Genoa, 1805-15—librarian to Royal University, about 1819—b. at Novi, 16 Feb. 1834.


Gaguini, Alessandro, historian,—b. at Verona, about 1550—b. at Cremona, 1614. Rerum polonicarum tomi tres, 1584.

Gaiaus,—Up of Alexandria, and leader of the Gauantes, 537.


Gaillard. [Château-Gaillard.]


Gainsborough, Thomas, painter,—b. at Sudbury, Suffolk, 1727—pupil of Gravelot, the engraver, 1744—of Hayman, about 1745—marries, 1746—b. A.R.A., 1768—settles in London, 1774—ceases to exhibit at the R.A., 1783—b. in London, 2 Aug. 1788. Blue Boy, 1779—Girl and Figs, 1782—Woodman, 1787—Cottage Door, about 1787—Portraits, of Garrick, 1766; Chesterfield, 1769; Lord Lioniger, 1771; Lady Lioniger, 1771; Duke of Argyle, 1779; Sir C. Morgan, 1783; Col. Tarleton, 1782; Col. St. Leger, 1782; Princesses Royal, Augusta, and Elizabeth, 1784; Mrs Siddons, 1784.


Gaius, (Citus), jurist,—b., about 150—his
GALACZ—GALEX.

Institutions discovered at Verona, by Niesbuh, 1816—published by Gösché, 1821.

Galacz, in Moldauia,—the Russians defeat Turks near, Nov. 1769—taken by Russians, 5 May 1789—recovered by Turks, 18 Aug. 1789—preliminaries of peace between Russia and the Porte signed at, 11 Aug. 1791—battle of, between the Hetcetris and the Turks, 13 May 1821—pillaged and burnt by Turks, 14 May 1827—Russians defeat the Turks near, 18 May 1828—free port, 1834.

Galanti, Giuseppe Maria, miscellanea testi,—b. at Naples, 1743—d. at Naples, 6 Oct. 1806. Elogio storico di Macchiavelli, 1779.

—Della descrizione storica e geografica dell'Italia, 1782-91—Descrizione geografica e politica delle Sicilie, 1786.

Galanti, Lodovico Maria, geographer,—b. in Naples, 1765—Prof. Geography there, 1806—d. near Naples, 31 Mar. 1836. La Geografia politica, 1819—Napoli e suoi contorni, 1829—Instituzioni di geografia fisica e politica, 1856.

Galapagos, islands in the Pacific,—visited by whalers, about 1790—penal settlement in, from Ecuador, 1835.

Galata (Ipero) [Constantinople]—colonized by Genoese, about 1259-1260—colonists of, attack Constantinople, 1348—unsuccessfully attacked by Cantacuzenos, 1351—its privileges and territories confirmed by treaty, 1352.

Galatia, (Gallo-Russia) [BC]—Gauls invited into Asia by Nicomedes I., king of Bithynia, 279 B.C.—Gauls defeated by Attalus I. of Pergamus, and settled in Galatia, 239 B.C.— aids Antiochus the Great against Rome, 192-190—subjugated by Manlius Vulso, 180 B.C.—taken possession of by Mithridates the Great, 88-86 B.C.—Deiotarus I., (tetrarch) aids Rome against Mithridates, 74 B.C.—made king, and Galedontis and Armenia Minor added, about 63 B.C.—aids Pompey, 48—his territories reduced by Caesar, 47—Deiotarus II. aids Antony, but defeats his Aide, Actium to Octavius, 31 B.C.—Archelaus of Lyconia acquires Derbe, Issara, and Cappadocia in addition, before 25 made a Roman province, 25 [AD]—extended from Euxino to Tisan Taurus, after 14—reduced by Constantine, about 323—divided by Theodosius I., about 380. *Clinton.

a Smith's Diet. 

b Oxford Tables.

Galaxy, The, (Milky Way)—systematically examined by Herschel, 1784-5.


Galba Maximus, P. Sulpicius, —[BC]—Consul with Cn. Fulvius Centumalus, (64 B.C. v. 22). 

[22]—as proconsul in Macedonia carries on war against Philip, 210—seizes Eagna, 209— with Attalus plunders Ores, 207—recalled from Greece, 204—Consul with C. Aurelius Cotta, again sent to Macedonia, (554), 200 legatus to T. Quinctius Flamininus, 197—ambassador to Antiochus, 193.


Galbajo, Giovanni, Doge of Venice,—colleague of his father, Maurice, in the government, 777—succeeds him, and associates his son Maurice, 787—exiled, 804.


Galeazzo. [Visconti.] 


Galen, Christoph Bernard van, Prince-Bishop of Münster,—b. in Westphalia, about 1607, 2 Oct. 1649, 1660—Prince-bishop,
Galfrid, chronicler,—Bp of St Asaph, 1151-75,—b. about 1180. Origo et gesta regum et principum Britanniae, 1517.

Galfrid, (Gevrey de Beaulieu) Conserver to St Louis,—accompanies St Louis to Egypt and Palestine, 1243-50,—and to Egypt, 1270,—b. about 1274. Vita Ludovici IX, 1270-4.

Galgacus,—leads the Caledonians and is defeated by Agricola, 84.

Galhegos, Manoel de, poet,—b. at Lisbon, 1597,—b. 9 Jul. 1665. Gigantomanchia, 1628.—Juno de memoria, 1650.—Poeias varias, 1673.


Galicia, province of Austria, (Red Russia, Galizien, Lodomiria)—forms part of Hungary till its incorporation with Poland, about 1570, 1374,—1382,—1340—claimed by Maria Theresa, 1772: Eastern, (Alt-Galizien,) given up to Austria by treaty of 18 Sep. 1773, and named Galicia: Western, (Neu-Galizien,) acquired by Austria, on third division of Poland, 1795—part of, ceded to Napoleon, and forms part of Grand Duchy of Warsaw, 1809—restored to Austria, 1815—constitution granted, 1817—insurrection in, Feb. 1846—Cracow incorporated with, 1846—the Bukowine separated from, by Imperial patent, 1857—state of siege proclaimed, 29 Feb. 1864. * Engl. Cye. b Diet. Geog. Univ. c Bouillet.

Galicia, province of Spain,—held by Suevi, 408—Catholic faith established in, by Theodoric, 559—conquered by Visigoths, 585—by Moors, 713—by Troina, king of Leon, 759—erected into a kingdom for Don Garcia, by Ferdinand I., 1065—conquered by Alfonso of Castile, 1073—interdict lian on, by Celestine III., 1191—gives title of Count to eldest sons of the kings of Castile, till 1474—province of Spain, by Ferdinand the Catholic, 1474—divided into five provinces, 1822, 1832. [A Eneey. Mod. b Chambers' Eneey.]

Gallei, Galileo, astronomer, natural philosopher,—b. at Pisa, 18 Feb. 1564—enters the Univ. of Pisa, 5 Nov. 1581—discovers isochronism of the vibrations of the pendulum, about 1582—lecturer on Mathematics, Pisa, 1586—Prof. of Mathematics, Padua, Sep. 1592—his friendship with Kepler begins, 1597—invents the thermometer, about 1603—constructs his first telescope, 1609—named Prof. at Padua for life, 1609—discovers satellites of Jupiter, 7 Jun. 1610—discovers spots on the sun, proba-


Galilei, Vincenzo, writer on music,—b. about 1533,—b. about 1600. Dialogo della Musica antica e moderna, &c., 1538.

Galitzin, Basil (the Great) statesman,—b. 1673—tween the Austrian state, 1680—suppresses revolt of the Streitzes, 1682—concludes treaty of peace with Poland, 1686—conspires against the Czar, exiled, 1689,—b. at Moscow, 1713.

Galitzin, Michael (L) Prince of, field-marshall,—b. 11 Nov. 1744—enters the army, 1686—serves in the war with Sweden, 1700—Colonel of the Guards, 1706—Governor of Finland, 1713—field-marshall, 1724—president of the College of War, senator, 1730,—b. at Moscow, 21 Dec. 1730.

Galitzin, Dmitri (III) Prince of, diplomatist, naturalist, &c.,—b. in Russia, about 1730—ambassador to France, 1765—to the Hague, about 1773,—b. at Brunswick, 17 Mar. 1763. Description physique de la Tartarie, 1785—Traité de Minéralogie, 1792—L'Esprit des Economistes, 1796.


Gall, St, Monastery of,—founded by St Gall and St Columban, soon after 600—burnt by Hungarians, 938—quarrels of the monks with the townsmen, about 1000—separated from the town by wall, 1567—Independence secured by treaty, about, 1743—secularized, 1865—cannet formed, 1799; 1802,—b.—monastery and town incorporated with Sentis, 1798—annexed to Appenzell and forms ninth department, by constitution of 29 May 1801. a Bouillet. b Diet. Geog. Univ. c Rees' Cyc.

Galla, Doce of Venice,—excites a riot and gets himself elected, 755—blinded and exiled, 756.

Galla Placidia,—b. 388—takes part in public affairs at Rome, 408—captured by Alaric, 410—marries Atalathius, 414—restored to Honorius, 416—married to Constantius, 1 Jan. 417—left a widow, 421—takes refuge with Theodosius II. at Constantinople, 425—
GALLACCINI—GALLO.

Regent in minority of Valentine III., 1425—

Gallaccini, Theophilus, mathematician,—b. at Sienna, 1564—M.D. there, 1583—goes to Rome, 1590—1602—Prof. Mathematics, Sienna, 1621—41,—b. there, 27 Apr. 1641.


Gallas, The, in Africa,—begin to ravage Abyssinia, 1537.

Gallas, Matthias, field-marshall,—b. in Italy, 1589—enters the army, 1616—enters the service of Ferdinand II., about 1620—pleni-

potentiary of the Emperor, concludes the Treaty of Cherasco, 1630—1631—Field-

marshals, 1631—as Commander-in-chief of Imperial army, defeated by the Swedes, 1644—b. at Vienna, 25 Apr. 1647.


Galle, Cornelisz, (the elder), engraver,—b. at Antwerp, 1570.

Galle, Cornelisz, (the younger), engraver,—b. at Antwerp, 1600.

Galle, Phillip, engraver,—b. at Haarlem, 1537—b. at Antwerp, 1612.

Galle, Theodore, engraver,—b. at Antwerp, 1560.

Gallegos, Fernando, painter,—b. at Salamanca, 1451—d., 1550.


Galletti, Pietro Luigi, antiquary,—b. at Rome, 1724—b., Dec. 1790. Gaggio antico eildi di Sabina scoperta, &c., 1757—Ragiona-

mento dell’ origine e dei primi tempi dell’ abbadia di Fiorentina, 1773.


Gallows. Punishment of the, in France,—to be for not less than ten years, by ordinance of Charles IX., 1564—on abolition of galley, the bagnes substituted, 1748—name changed to travaux forcés by Constituent Assembly, 1798—accompanied with forfeiture, infamy, and branding, by the Code Napoléon, 1816—the brand abolished, 1832—abolished, 1852.

Galli, Ferdinand. [Bibbienna.]

Galli. [Gauls.]

Gallia, Cisalpina, (B.C.)—overrun and oc-

cupied by Gauls, (Sorones), about 390—con-

quered by Romans, 225—222—made a Roman province, 222—finally reduced, 191—becomes part of Italy, about 43. Transalpina. [Gaul.]

Gallican Church, The,—liberties of, asserted in the Pragmatic Sanction, 1438—by Concordat between Leo X. and Francis I., 1512—dis-

pute respecting, between Louis XIV. and In-

nocent XI., 1681—discussed in Assembly of the Clergy, opened, 9 Nov. 1681—defined and confirmed by the 'Four Propositions' drawn up by Bossuet and confirmed by Royal Edict, 23 Mar. 1682—the Declaration condemned by Alexander VIII., 1690—by Clement XI., 1706—and by Pius VI., 1794—recognized in the Concordat concluded in 1801—made law of the Empire by Imperial decree, 25 Feb. 1810. New, founded at Paris by the Abbé Châtel, 1831.

Gallicanus, — Consul with Titianus, (880, A. U. C.) 127.


Gallieni, P. Licinius Valerianus Egnatius, Roman Emperor,—associated with his father Valerian, 253—acknowledged by senate, Jun. 254—commands in Gaul, guards the Rhine, 255—Augustus alone on capture of Valerian by Sapor, 260—defeats and kills Ingenerus in Pan-

nonia, 260—puts an end to persecution of Christians, 261—sets out from Greece against Gotths, 267—besieges Aureolus in Milan, and is killed by his own soldiers, Mar. 268.

Gallipoli. Turkey, (Gallipoli.)—occupied by the Catalans, 1307—taken by the Turks, 1354, a

1356, b 1357—landing of the allies at, spring 1854. a Engi. Cye. b Diet. Geog. Univ.

Chambers' Eneey.


Gallo, Marzo Mastrilli, a (Mastrizzi, b) Mar-

quis and Duke of, diplomatist,—b. at Pale-

mo, 1753—ambassador to Vienna, 1795—signs Peace of Campo Formio, 1797—Chevalier of the Golden Fleece, 1797—ambassador to Milan, 1802—assists at coronation of Bonaparte as king of Italy, at Milan, May 1805—Minister of Foreign Affairs to Joseph Napoleon, 1806—follows King Joseph to Bayonne, May 1808—Minister of Foreign Affairs to Murat, 1808—15—ambassador to St Petersburg, 1820—accom-

Gama, Stefano de—Governor of Malaca, 1536—proclaimed governor of Goa, 1540—returns to Lisbon, 1542—B. there, 1555.
Gama, Vasco de, maritime discoverer.—b. in Porto, 1450—commands expedition to India by way of the Cape of Good Hope, 3 Jul. 1497 to Aug. or Sep. 1499—Admiral of the Indies, 1499—commands squadron sent to India, settles several factories, 1520 to Dec. 1522—viceroy of India, 1524.—b. at Cochin, Dec. 1525.—

Ganat, Francois, locksmith to Louis XV.,—b. at Versailles, 1751—forms the Paris municipality of the armoire de fer at the Tuileries, 20 Nov. 1793.—b. at Versailles, May 1795.—

Gamalil, —b., about 52. Gamalil, Bibliographer,—b. at Bassano, 16 May 1766.—b. 3 May 1841. Serie dei testi di lingua usati a trattenere nel vocabolario della crusca, 1830.—Serie degli scritti impressi nel dialetto veneziano, 1832.—Gambette, Loi. [Burgundian Code.]

Gambia, The, in Africa—source of, discovered by Mollien, 1818—territory on, ceded to England, 1783—explored by Macdouell, 1851. British Colony established, 1861. a

Gambier, James, Baron, admiral,—b. in the Bahamas, 13 Oct. 1756—serves in the fleet under Lord Howe, 1793—Rear-admiral, 1795—Vice-admiral, 1799—commander of the Channel Fleet, 1801—Admiral, 1805—commands expedition against Deurnak, Aug. 1807—bombs Copenhagen, 1—Sep.—Baron, 1807—commander of Channel Fleet, blockades French ports, 1808—defeats French squadron in the Basque Roads, 17 Mar. 1809—named one of the Commissioners for establishing peace with the United States, 1814. G.C.B., 1814.—b. near Uxbridge, 19 Apr. 1833.


Gamekeepers,—appointment of, authorized by Act 22 and 23 Car. II. c. 25, 1670—regulations respecting, by Acts 25 Geo. III. c. 80, 1785; 31 Geo. III. c. 21, 1761; and 48 Geo. III. c. 149, 2 Jul. 1808.

Games, popular, in England,—prohibited by parliament, Nov. 1643.


Ganat, in Music,—invention of, attributed to Archil, about 75.

Gand, Henri de, theologian,—b. near Ghent, about 1220—b. at Tournay, 1293. Summa theologica, 1520.

Gandolfi, Bartolomeo, natural philosopher,—b. in Italy, 1753—Prof. Natural Philosophy, Ravenna, 1779-84—Prof. Philosophy and Mathematics, Rome, 1784—there, to 10 May 1824. Memoria sulla cegione del terremoto, 1787—Trattato sopra gli elveti, 1793—Memoria sulla maniera di costruire cummini, 1807.

Gandolfi, Gaetano, painter, &c.—b. at San Matteo della Decima, Aug. 1734—b. at Bologna, 1802.

Gandon, James, architect,—b. about 1742—b. in Ireland, 1824. Custom House, Dublin, 1781-91.

Ganganielli. [Clement XIV.]

Ganges. (Ganga) viner in Hindustan—passed by Timur, 1399—by Buber, 1528—source of, explored by order of Chinese Emperor, Camhi, 1717—by Webb and Hodgson, spring 1808—by Moorcroft, 1812—reached by Fraser, 1815.


Gantcheume, Count Honoré, admiral,—b. in France, 13 Apr. 1755—enters the navy, 1769—serves in China and the East Indies, 1785—under Villaret de Joyeuse, 1794—in the Mediterranean, 1795—wounded at the battle of Aboukir, 1798—commander of the naval forces on the Nile and the coasts of Egypt, 1798-9—prepares the squadron for return of Napoleon to France, Aug. 1799—

Gaol Chaplains, appointment of, provided for by Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 64, 10 Jul. 1823.

Gaols, regulations respecting, by Acts 22 and 23 Car. II. c. 20, 1670; 11 and 12 Wm III. c. 1. 1700; 14 Geo. III. c. 59, 1774; 31 Geo. III. c. 46, 1791—building and maintenance of, regulated by Acts 4 Geo. IV. c. 64, 10 Jul. 1823; 5 Geo. IV. c. 85, 21 Jun. 1824; 2 and 3 Vic. c. 56, 17 Aug. 1839.


Garasse, François, Jesuit,—b. at Angoulême, 1585—d. at Poitiers, 1631. Elizir Calvinnist, 1614.—Horoscop Anti-Cotonis, 1615.—La Bouquet des sept sages, etc., 1617.


Garay, Janos, poet,—b. in Hungary, 1812—d. at Pesth, 2 Nov. 1853. Esatigr, 1834—Arboe, 1837—Hatery Erzezhet, 1840—Bataconi Kaggyl, 1842.

Garay, Martin de, statesman,—b. in Aragon, about 1760—secretary-general of the Junta, 1808—Minister of Finance to Ferdinand VII., 1814,* 1816—d. dismissed, Sep. 1818—Councillor of State, 1820—d. in exile, 1823.


Garçao, Pedro Antonio Corvea, poet,—b. at Lisbon, about 1735—d. in prison, about 1775. Obras, 1778.

Garcia de Paredes, Diego,—b. at Truxillo, 1466—serves in the war of Granada, 1485—Kn of the Golden Spur, by Charles V., 1528—d. 1530.

Garcia Ximenez,—succeeds his father as Count of Navarre, 837—proclaimed King of Navarre, 860,* 858—d. 880. * Ferreras. b Hermili.

Garcia. [Sancho Garcia.]

Garcia I., King of Navarre,—succeeds his father, Sancho Garcia, 926—d. 970.

Garcia II., the Trembler, King of Navarre,—succeeds his father, Sancho II., 994—takes part with the King of Leon and the Count of Castile in defeat of the Moors under Almanusur, 993—d. end of 1000.

Garcia III., King of Navarre,—succeeds

his father, 1035—marries Ethnallee of Barcelona, 1037—defeats the king of Aragon, 1042—founds a monastery at Nagera, 1052—imprisoned by his brother Ferdinand, king of Castile, but escapes, 1054—killed in battle, near Burgos, 7 Sep. 1054.

Garcia Ramirez IV., King of Navarre,—succeeds Alfonso I., Sep. 1124—besieged in Pampeluna by Alfonso Raymond, king of Castile, 1140—repulses him, 24 Apr. 1140—concludes a truce with Raymond Berenger, May 1140—marries Urraca, daughter of Alfonso VIII. of Castile, 1144—takes part in expedition against the Moors and in the capture of Almeria, 1147—d. at Lora, 21 Nov. 1150.

Garcia, King of Leon,—heads a revolt against his father, Alfonso III. of Oviedo, is defeated and imprisoned, 907—liberated, Dec. 910—succeeds on the abdication of his father, Dec. 910—invades New Castile and defeats Abdallah, 911—d. end of 913.

Garcilaso (Garcia-Laso) de la Vega, poet,—b. at Toledo, 1500 or 1503—serves in campaigns of Charles V., about 1520—d. 1525—b. at Nov. 1796. Obras, 1552.

Garcilaso (Garcia-Laso) de la Vega, (the Inc.,) historian,—b. at Cuzco, Peru, 1532—goes to Spain, about 1560—d. at Cordova, a Valladolid, a 1568,* 1569,* d. Apr. 1620. a Commentarios Reales que toman del Origen de los Incas, etc., 1609—La Florida del Ynen, 1605.


Gardane, Antoine, general,—b. in Provence, 1760—serves at siege of Toulon, 1793—contributes to defeat of the sections at Paris, Oct. 1795—distinguishes himself at the attack on the Mincio, Jun. 1796—wounded at battle of Arcoia, Nov. 1796—serves in Italy, 1799—General of Division, 1802—distinguishes himself at Marengo, 1800—commands under Masséna in Italy, 1805—d. at Breslau, 14 Aug. 1807.

Gardane, Mathieu Claude de, Count, general, etc.,—b. at Marseilles, 11 Jul. 1766—enters the army, 1780—General of Brigade at battle of Novi, 1799—aide-de-camp to Napoleon, 1804—distinguishes himself at Austerlitz, Dec. 1805—d. at Jena, 1806—at Eylau, Feb. 1807—plenipotentiary to Persia, 1807—Count of the Empire, 1809—d. at Lincel, 23 Jul. 1818.

Garde, Antoine Escalin des Almair, Baron de la,—b. in Dauphiny, about 1498—ambassador to Constantinople, 1541—General of the galleys, Baron de la Garde, 1541—commands with Barbarossa in naval campaign, 1543—serves against the English, and makes descent on Isle of Wight, Jul. to Aug. 1545—leads expedition against the Vandois, 1545—deprived and imprisoned for cruelty to the Vandois; declared innocent, 1551—again made General of the galleys, and commands expedition to Corsica, 1553—contributes to victories of Jarnac and Montcontour, 1569—blockades Rochelle, 1573—d. in Dauphiny, 1578.

Garde Mobile, of Paris,—organized, 1843.

Gardens,—in towns, protection of, provided for by Act 26 Vie c. 13, 4 May 1863.

Gardie, Jakob, Count de la, general, statesman,—d. 1583—distinguishes himself in the
GARDIE—GARNIER.

war with Russia, about 1625-17—negotiates the Peace of Stolbovo, 1617-18. 

Gardie, Marcus Gabriel de la, Grand Chancellor of Sweden,—b. at Revel, 1622—distinguished himself at siege of Prague, 1648—Marshal, 1651—Treasurer of the kingdom, 1653—Lieutenant-general, 1655—plenipotentiary to Congress at Oliva, 1660—b. 1665,a 1685,b a Biog. Univ. b Conv.-Lex.

Gardie, Pontus, Baron de la, field-marshall, statesman,—taken prisoner by the Swedes at Varberg, 1565—General, serves against Russians, 1580—plenipotentiary at the Peace of Parnaw, 1585—b. at Revel, 1585.

Gardiner, James, (Colonel Gardiner),—b. in Scotland, 11 Jan. 1668—enters the army, about 1701—distinguished himself at Ramilles, 1706—his conversion, 1719—Colonel of Dragoons, 1743—killed at battle of Preston Pans, 21 Sep. 1745.


Garibay y Zamalloa, Stephano, historian,—b. in Biscay, 1825—historiographer of Spain, by Philip II., 1863—b. at Valladolid, 1853. Forty Books of Chronicles, &c. 1851—Illustrations, 1856 or 1860.

Garigliano, (Liris),—the Marquis de Saluces defeated by Gonsalvo of Cordova, on the 27 Dec. 1523.

Garlande, Jean de, poet, &c.,—follows William, Duke of Normandy, to England, 1666—b. in France, about 1681.

Garnerin, André Jacques, the younger, aeronaut,—b. at Paris, 1770—invents the parachute, 1797—b. 18 Aug. 1823.


Garnier, Jean Jacques, historian,—b. in Maine, 18 Mar. 1729—goes to Paris, 1747—Prof. Hebrew, Collège de France, about 1760-90—admitted to Academy of Inscriptions, 1762—historiographer of France, 1766—admitted to
GARNIER—GASKELL.


Garnier, Robert, dramatist.—b. in France, 1734—goes to Paris, 1754—b. at Mans, 1759. Tragedies, 1782.

Garnier de Saintes, Jean.—deputy to National Convention, 1792—President of Jacobin club, Oct. 1794—member of the Council of Five Hundred, 1797—Chevalier of Legion of Honour, 1806—member of Chamber of Representatives, 1815—arrested, Aug. 1815—b. in North America, 1819.

Garnier-Pages. [Pages.]


b Vasari. c Treesh and Gruber.


Garrard, (Gerard, Geerarts, Garrats,) Mark, painter.—b. at Bruges, probably about 1550—comes to England, about 1580—b. in England, 1635.


Garrick, Eva Maria, —b. at Vienna, 1725—comes to England, 1744—marries Garrick, 1749—b., 1822.

Garter, Order of the.—founded by Edward III., 23 Apr. 1344,a 1359,b 1346—ladies admitted to, as late as reign of Edward IV., 1461-83—statutes revised by George III., 17 Jan. 1805—statutes revised by Edward VI., and brought into accordance with Protestantism, between 1549-53.

a Froissart. b Stow. c Camden.

Garter Principal King at Arms, office of, instituted by Henry V., 1417.


a Engl. Cyc. b Biog. Univ. c Ersch and Gruber.

* Garnier Hidalgo, Jose, painter,—b. at Murcia, 1656—first painter to Philip V., 1703—b. at Madrid, 1712.

Garnot de Miranda, (the One-handed,) painter,—b. at Madrid, 8 Mar. 1749.

Garzoni, Giovanni, physician, historian.—b. at Bologna, 1410—M.D., 1466—Prof. Philo- sophy, about 1467—b. at Bologna, 1506. De rebus Saxonico, Thuringio, &c., 1518.


a Engl. Cyc. b Chambers' Encyc.

Gasca, Pedro de la, President of Peru.—b. at Plazencia, Jun. 1485—counselor of the Inquisition, 1525—evoy to Rome, 1527—to England, 1542—sent to Peru president of the royal audience of Lima, 1546—suppresses revolt of Pizarro, 1547—returns, Bp of Palencia, 1549—b. at Valladolid, 20 Aug. 1560, Nov. 1567.b

a Biog. Univ. b Ersch and Gruber.

Gascoigne, George, poet,—b., before 1538—attends Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth, 1575—b. at Stamford, 7 Oct. 1577. Works, 1587.


Gascqny, Counts or Dukes of, (Vasciania, Vasconia, Guasconia, Vasci, Vascones, Basi, la Basques,—unsuccessfully invaded by Chalipris, 581—conquered by Thierry and Theodebert, kings of Burgundy and Austrasia, 602—Genia- tis, first Duke, 602—revert against Amand and are subdued by Caribert, spring 631—given to Lopo I. by Charles the Great, as hereditary fief, 768—government administered by removable chiefs, from 819-72—the Duchy united to Guienne, (Aquitaine,) 1052.

Gascogne, William,—b. about 1621—invents the Micrometer, about 1641—killed at the battle of Marston Moor, 2 Jul. 1644.

Gaskell, Elizabeth Cleghorn, novelist,—b.
at Chelsea, about 1810—marries Mr Gaskell, 1832—b. at Alton, Hants, 12 Nov. 1865; Mary Barton, 1848—Reus, 1852—Cranford, 1853—Syrie's Lovers, 1860—Life of Charlotte Brontë, 1857—Wives and Daughters, 1866.

Gasparino, (Gasparino,) (Barzizzi, Barzizzi,) philologist,—b. near Bergamo, about 1370, 1360—b., 1431.


Gassicourt. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

Gassion, Jean de, Marshal of France,—b. at Pau, 1609—enters the service of Gustavus Adolphus, 1630—distinguishes himself at battles of Leipsic, 1631—and Lützen, Nov. 1632—serves in Picardy, 1637—takes Caen and Avranches, 1640—commands at battle of Rocroi, 19 May 1643—takes Thionville, wounded at the siege, 1643—Marshal of France, 1643—distinguishes himself in Flanders, 1645—wounded at the siege of Lens, 2 Oct., 28 Sep., 1647—b. at Arras, 7, 2 Oct.

Biog. Univ.

Gast, Johann, theologian, &c.,—b. in Suabia, about 1500—b., about 1553. Contrastratio sermoneo liber, 1542—De anabaptismo exordio, &c., 1544.


Gaston de Foix. [Foix.]


Gastone, Giovanni. [Tuscany.]

Gastrell, Francis, polonicus divinæ, b. at Slpton in Northamptonshire, 16 May 1662—b. of Chester, 1714—b., 24 Nov. 1725.


Biog. Univ.


Gath,—(BC)—Acensis king, 1660—taken and fortified by David, about 1040—fortified by Rehoboam, about 975—taken by Hazael of Syria, 840—recovered from Benhadad by Jehosh, 839—dismantled by Uzziah, after 809, 810.—b. Eschir.

Bib. Chron.


Angl. Cyc.

Catalogue.


Gaube, (Gaub,) Jerom David, (Gauins,) physician,—b. at Hildesberg, 24 Feb. 1705—M. D. Leyden, 1725—called to Amsterdam, 1727—9—Prof. Chemistry, Leyden, 1731—7—Prof. Medicine, 1733—b. at Leyden, 29 Nov. 1780. Libellus de methodo concinnandi formulæ medicamentorum, 1739—De regimine mentis quod medicorum est, 1747—Institutiones pathologica medicinis, 1758.


Ph.D. Univ.

Chalmers.
Gaucher, Charles Etienne, engraver,—b. at Paris, 1740—d. there, 1804.a 1805.b Iconologie, 1796.

a Biog. Univ. b Ersch and Gruber.


Gaudentius, Bp of Brescia,—appointed, between 385-397—ambassador to Arcadius in behalf of Chrysostom, 405—b. 410.c 427.b

t Atillemont.

Gaudenzio, Paganini, theologian,—b. in the Grisons, 1599—Prof. Belles Lettres, Pisa, 1628-38—d. there, 3 Jan. 1648.

Gaudin, Jean Francois Alme Philippe, botanist,~b. at Montpellier, 1756—d. 1783. Flora Helvetiae, 1823-33.

Gaudin, Louis Pascal, painter,—b. in Catalonia, 1536—Carthusian, 1595—d. 20 Aug. 1631.


Gaufron, Louis, painter,—b. at Rochelle, 1701—d. at Florence, 20 Oct. 1801.

Gaufridi, Jean François de, historian,—b. at Arras, 1655—d. there, 9 Nov. 1699. Histoire de Provence, 1694.

Gaugamela. [Arabela.]


Gaul, (Galitia Transalpina, Gallia Ulterior,)]—[B C]—Greek colony founded in, 600.a


a Clinton. b Smith's Diet. c Mercier. d Gibbon.


a Biog. Univ. b Chalmers.

Gaultier, Aloysius Edward Camillius,—b. in Italy, about 1745—d. at Paris, 1814. Leçons de geographical par le moyen du jeu, 1788—Leçons de chronologie et d'histoire, 1788—Exposé du cours complet de jeux instructifs, 1802.


Gaultier, Philippe, (Philippus Guilermus de Inuetois,) poet,—b. probably at Tournay, 1201. Alexandrines, about 1180.

Gaunt. [John of Gaunt.]

Gaunt, Elizabeth,—sails the escape of Burton, one of the Ryehouse plotters, 1683—betrayed by him to the Government, and burnt in London, 20 Oct. 1685.a

a Maunay.

Gaur, [Gohor,]


a Biog. Univ. b Ersch and Gruber.


a Engl. Cyc. b Conv.-Lex.


Gautier d'Agoty, Arnaud Eloi, engraver,
Gautier d'Agoty, Jacques, painter, engraver, anatomist,—b. at Marseilles, about 1710.a 1711.b—goes to Paris, 1737 b.—d. at Paris, 1785.a 1786.b—Myologie complète, 1746—Anatomie complète de la tête, etc., 1748—Exposition anatomique de la structure du corps humain, etc., 1759—Exposition anatomique des organes des sens, 1775.

a Biog. Univ.  b Nagler.


Gautier, Joseph, physician, naturalist,—b. at Novara, 5 Aug., a Jul. 1769—M.D. Pavia, 1791.—d. at Milan, 23 Feb. 1833.a 1832.b—De Tyroliensium, Carinthiorum, Styriae et Hungaricae stramna, 1794—Stameno sulla genealogia della Terra, etc., 1805.

a Biog. Univ.  b Ersch and Gruber.

Gavard, Hyacinthe, anatomist,—b. at Montmélan, 1753—b. at Paris, 1802. Traité d'ostéologie, etc., 1795—Traité de myologie, 1802—Traité de splanchnologie, 1802.

Gavarni, (Sulpice Paul Chevalier,) caricaturist,—b. at Paris, 1801—begins his artistic career, about 1835—visits England, 1849—admitted to Legion of Honour, 1852—b. at Au
teuil, 23 Nov. 1866.

Gavelkind, Tenure of,—abolished in Wales, by stat. 34 and 36 Hen. VIII. c. 30, 1543—lands of Roman Catholics in Ireland made desc
densible according to, by the Popery (Irish) Act, 4 Mar. 1704—(repealed by Act 17 and 18 Geo. III. c. 49, 1777.)

Gaveston, Piers de,—favourite of Edward III.,—banished by Edward I., Oct. 1300—returns and is made Earl of Cornwall, Aug. 1307—marries Margaret de Clare, niece of Edward II., 1307—guardian of the realm, Jan. 1308—banished, 13 May—governor of Ireland, May—permitted to return by parliament of Stamford, Jul. 1309—abseods, Feb. 1310—joins the king at Berwick, winter 1310-11—placed in Barnborough Castle, 1311—again banished, from 1 Nov. 1311—recalled by the king, Feb. 1312—enslaved by the Barons in Searborough Castle, surrenders, 19 May 1312—executed at Warwick, 21 Jan. 1312.

Gavirol, Solomon ben, moralist, poet,—b. at Valenca, 1670.


Gay, John, poet,—b. at Barnstaple, 1688—secretary to Duchess of Monmouth, 1712—e

Gay-Lussac, Nicolas Francois, chemist,—b. at St Léonard, (Haute Vienne,) 6 Dec. 1778—makes ascents in balloon at Paris, 23 Aug. and 5 Sep. 1804—commences experiments with Voltaic pile, 1826—Prof. Chemistry, Polytechnic School, 1810—member of Chamber of Deput
tics, 1830—Prof. Chemistry, Museum of Natu

Gay-Vernon, Joseph, a (Simon François,) military engineer,—b. at St Léonard, 1760—enters the school of engineers, 1780—distinguish

Gay, in Palestine,—[B C]—city of Philis
tines, border of Solomon's kingdom, about 980 a—taken by Egyptians, about 600—besieged and taken by Alexander the Great, about 332—Demetrios defeated by Ptolemy and Seleucus at, after midsummer 312—taken by Simon Macabees, between 137-135—besieged and burned by Alexander Janneus, 97—rebuilt by Gabinius, 57-54.—[A D]—razed by Jews, 66.

Gaza, first Era of,—[B C]—commences, Oct. 61 a.—[A D]—second Era of, commences, beginning 136.

a Ussher.  b Clinton.  d Josephus.  d Kingston.

Gaza, Theodore, classical scholar,—b. at Thessalonica, about 1405—on capture of Thessalonica, goes to Italy, 1430—atends Council of Florence, 1439—at Siena, 1440—rector of Univ. of Ferrara, 1441-50—invited to Rome by Nicholas V., 1450—invited to Naples by Alfonso the Magnanimous, 1456—returns to Rome, 1458.—b. 1478. Greek Grammar, 1495—Latin translation of Aristotle's History of Ani

Gazet, Guillaume, (Gazonus,) historian,—b. at Arras, 1554—d. there, 25 Aug. 1612. His
toire ecclésiastique des Pays-Bas, 1614.


Gazi-Hassan, Grand Admiral of ottoman empire,—enters the service of the Porte, 1750—Vice-admiral, 1768—commands in war with Russia, 1769—distinguishes himself in naval affair of Seio, 1770—compels Russians to raise siege of Lemnos, 1771—Intendant of the arsenal, Grand Admiral, 1771—charged to reestablish order in the Morea, 1779—deprived of office, 1789—becomes first minister to the Sultan; killed, 1790.

Gazis, Antonio, physician,—b. at Padua, about 1450—d. there, 3 Sep. 1530. Florida corona medicinae, 1491—De somno et vigilia libellus, 1539.

Gebauer, Georg Christian, jurist, etc., b. at Breslaw, 1690—l. D. Altendorf, 1714—settles at Leipsic, 1717—Prof. Feudal Law, 1747—member of Supreme Court of Justice, 1735—first

Gebelin. *[Court de Gebelin.]*


Geo, Joshua,—Trade and Navigation of Great Britain considered, about 1730.


Geel, Victoria,—founded, 1837—formed into a municipality, 1843—gold discovered near, 1851.


Geerarts, Mark. *[Garrard.]*


* Geisa I., King of Hungary,—expels and succeeds Solomon, 1075—b., 25 Apr. 1077.*

* Geisa II., King of Hungary,—b., 1130—succeeds his father, Bela II., 16 Feb. 1141—receives the Emperor Conrad, and Louis VII., 1147—sides the Servians against the Emperor Manuel, 1150—carries on war with the Russians, 1150—with Manuel, 1151—concludes a truce with him, 1151—renews the war, 1152—makes peace, 1153—b., 31 May 1161.*

* Geismar, Baron von, general,—b. in Munster, 12 May 1873—serves in Austrian army in Italy, 1799—enters Russian service, 1804—distinguishes himself in Turkish war, 1806—serves against the French, 1812-13-14—General, 1820—serves against Turks, 1828-9—against Poles, 1830-1—against Hungarians, 1849—b. at St Petersburg, 1850.*

* Gela, in Sicily.—[BC]—* founded by Anti- phonus the Rhodian and Eumius of Crete, (Ol. 22, 3) 660-—(674-5) — Ol. 16, 4, 713—* Cleandus tyrant, (Ol. 68, 4) 505—* Hippocrates, (Ol. 70, 5, 496) *-defeats Syracusans, (Ol. 72, 2) 491—destroyed by Carthaginians, 405.*


* Gelasian Era,—commences, 14 Mar. 1509.*

* Gelasius I., Bishop of Rome,—succeeds Felix II., 1 Mar. 492—holds a council at Rome, 495—b., 19 Nov. 496.*

* Gelasius II., Pope, (Giovanni di Gaeta),— elected to succeed Pascal II., 25 Jan. 1118—seized in the church by Cencio Frangipani and imprisoned, same day: escapes to Gaeta, 2 Mar. 1118—a rival pope elected, (Gregory VIII.,) 9 Mar.—ordained priest at Gaeta, 9
GELASIUS—GENEBRARD.

Mar.—consecrated, 10 Mar.—returns secretly to Rome, but is again expelled by the Frangi-pani, 21 Jul.—arrives in France, 7 Nov.—d. at Cluny, 29 Jan. 1119.

Gelisius, of Cyzicus, ecclesiastical historian. De Synodo apost Nicaeae, 475. b

Gelisius, Bp of Caria, — appointed, about Dec. 380—living, 394—a. 394. b
a Clinton. b Fabricius.

Geleé, Claude. [Claude Lorraine.]


Gelmer, King of the Vandals, —deposes Hilderic, and reigns in Africa, 530—J. June 531 b—defeated by Belisarius, Sep. 533—finally de- feated, Nov. a Dec. b 533—escapes into Numidia, spring 534—prisoner of Belisarius, taken to Constantinople, autumn 534—retires into Galatia, 535.

a Gibbon. b Clinton.

Gellinek, Joseph, musical composer, —b. in Bohemia, 1757, —d. 1758—d. at Vienna, 13 Apr. 1758. b Ersch and Gruber.

Gell, Sir William, antiquary, topographer, —b. in Derbyshire, 1777—Knt, 14 May 1803—
a Gent. Mag.

Gellert, Christian Fürchtegott, miscellane- ous writer, —b. in Saxony, 4 Jul. 1715—


Gellius, Aulus, miscellaneous writer, —a. , about 150.

Gellius, Cnaeus, historian, —fl., about 130.

Gelon, tyrant of Syracuse, —(B.C.)—becomes master of Gela, 491—victor in chariot race, (Ol. 73,) 498—master of Syracuse, (Ol. 73, 4,) 495. (Ol. 73, 5., 3., 497—defeats Hamilcar at Himera, autumn 482—b. 478. a Clinton.

b Müller. c Niebuhr, after Parian Marbles.

Gemara. [Talmud.]


Gemblours, —defeat of the Dutch by Don John of Austria, end of Jan. 1758.

Gemelli-Careri, Giovanni Francesco, tra- veller, —b. at Naples, 1651—d. probably 1720—

Giro del Mondo, 1699 — Viaggi di Europa, 1711,a 1701. b

a Ersch and Gruber. b Meyer, Conv.-Lex.

Gemini, Francesco, musical composer, —b. at Lucca, about 1630, —1666 —goes to Lon- don, 1714—d. at Dublin, 17 Sep. 1762. Guida Harmaristica, 1742. b

b Biog. Univ. c Ersch and Gruber.

Geminus, astronomer, — (B.C.)—fl., about 77.


Geminus Cicurinurus, T. Veturius, — (B.C.)—


Gemistius, Georgius, (Plutarch) philoso- pher, —b. at Constantinople, about 1390—
holds office under Manuel Palaeologus, 1426—
deputy to Council of Florence, 1438—in office again, 1441—b. in Greece, about 1450. (tt) De platonica atque aristotelica philosophia differentia, 1451—De gestis Grecorum post pugnam ad Mantinum, 1503.

Gemma, Cornelius, physician, astronomer, —b. at Louvain, Feb. 1535—M.D., Prof. Medi- cine there, 1570—b. there, 1579. De stella peregrina qua superiori anno (1672) apparere excit, 1573—De natura divinis characteribus, 1575—De arte clysternogica, 1659—De prodigiose specie naturae comites anno 1677, 1678.

Gemma, Regnier, (Eristus) astronomer, —b. in Holland, Dec. 1508—M.D. Louvain, 1542—b. at Louvain, May 1555. De principiis astronomiae et cosmographiae, 1530.

Gemuseus, Hieronymus, philologist, —b. in Alsace, 1504—M.A. Basel, 1525—Prof. Physics, 1534—Prof. Philosophy, 1540—d. there, 1543 or 1544. Greek edition of the works of Paul of Aegina, 1538—Vita Galeni, 1538.

Gendarmerie, (Gens d'Armes, Gendarmerie, in France, companies of, created by Charles VII., 1435—departmental, organized, 16 Jan. 1791—abolished, 1830.

Gendebien, Jean Francois, statesman, —b. in France, 1753—President of Congress, Brussels, 1756—deputy to the States-General, 1790—negotiates peace with Austria, Dec. 1790—

Gendre, Le. [Legendre.]

Genebrard, Gilbert, Benedicitia, A.M. or
Genevieve, St., patron saint of Paris,—b. at Nanterre, about 423,† 419,‡ 422—attracts notice of Germans at Auxerre, 429—†, 3 Jan. about 512, o 499 or 501. 

Geneviève, St., new church of,—at Paris, founded by Louis XV., 6 Sep. 1764—named the Panthéon, by National Assembly, 4 Apr. 1791—its original name restored by decree, 6 Dec. 1851. Congregation of Sisters of, established, 1836.

Genga, Annibale della. [Leo XII.]

Gengis Khan, (Zingiskan) (Tungtun), Mogul Emperor,—b. (559, A. H.), 1163-4. 25 Jan. 1155 b —takes refuge at the court of Oungh Khan of the Kairates, 1178—returns to his own country, defeats Oungh Khan, and becomes master of his dominions, (559), 1202 —gets himself proclaimed Khan of the Mogul and Tatar tribes, (602,) 1205 —publishes his Code, about 1205—invades China, (607,) 1210 —makes peace and marries a Chinese princess, 1210—again invades China, 1213—takes Yenkin (Pokin) and annexes the northern provinces, 1215—fights a great battle with Mohammed Kothbeddin, king of Curdisia, near the Jaxartes, (615,) 1218 —completes the conquest of Transoxiana, 1220—enters Bakh and massacres the inhabitants, 1221—conquers, by his generals, Khorasan and Persia, 1222—returns to his capital, Cara-Corom, (620,) 1224—defeats the king of Tungtut, 1225,* 1226 c —crosses the desert of Kobi, winter 1226—† on the borders of China, (10 Ram. 624,) 24 Aug. 1227. 


Gennadius, of Marsilles, theologian, biographer,—†, about 493. 


Gennadius, Bp of Constantinople,—appointed, 459—†, 471. 

Genoa, Genova, (Genova), Genoese,—[B C] —held by the Romans, 218—destroyed by Mago, 205—rebuilt by Romans, 202—[A D]—pillage by Heruli, 476—† taken by Belisarius, 538 e—destroyed by Theodebert and the Goths, 539—taken by Norse, 554—taken by the Lombards, between 626—652—by Charles the Great, and governed by a Count, 774—independent republic, soon after 900—become masters of Corleon, 801, 806—plundered by the Saracens, 936—allied with Pisa, expelled the Saracens...

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* Eng. Cyc.  
* Ersch and Gruber.  
* d'Heure. Cyc.  

Genovesi, Il Prete. [Strozzi]  
Genovesi, Antonio, philosoper, economist,  
- b. at Castiglione, 1 Nov. 1712—ordained priest, 1736—Prof. Metaphysics, Naples, 1741—Prof. Political Economy, 1754—draws up project for reorganization of schools, &c., 1767—b. at Naples, 22 Sep. 1769. Disciplinarum metaphysicorum Elementa, 1743-51—Lezioni di commercio, 1757—Meditazioni filosofiche, 1758—Logica e gli giovinit, 1766—Trattato


Geographical Society, of Paris,—founded, 1821—Royal, of London, founded, 1830.


Geometrical Style of Gothic Architecture,—introduced, about 1245—superseded by Decorated style, about 1315.

George, Fort, in Scotland,—captured by the troops of Prince Charles Edward, Feb. 1746.

George, Fort, in Canada. [William Henry, Fort.]

George, Fort St. Madras,—built, 1641—capitulates to the French, after bombardment of five days, 19 Sep. 1746—restored to the British by Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Aug. 1748.

George, St. Order of, [Garter.]:—in Russia, founded by Catherine II., 26 Nov. 1769—statutes altered, 1782—original constitution restored by Alexander I., 1821—received Dutch, Bavaria, refunded by Charles VII., 24 Apr. 1729—in Hanover, instituted by Ernest Augustus, 1 Jan. 1840—of Luces, instituted by Duke Charles Louis, 1 Jun. 1833—[Michael, St. and St George, Order of,]—in Sicily, instituted by Ferdinand I., 1 Jan. 1819. (The following are extinct.) Instituted by Constantine, as the Golden Angel, 312—of Alifana, in Spain, instituted, 1201—confirmed by John XXII., 1317—merged with Order of Montesa, by Benedict XIII., 1399—at Rome, instituted by Alexander VI., 1492—abolished by Gregory XII., 1557—at Ravenna, founded by Paul III., 1535—abolished by Gregory XIII., 1578—in Carinthia, founded by Frederick III., 1468, or by Rudolph of Hapsburg, 1273 or 1290—extinct, 1559—[German, founded, about 1700—at Brunswick, (Order of Brunswick,) founded by Philip Ilbert de Molans, about 1400.]

George, St. [Georgius of Cappadocia.]


George, Duke of Clarence. [Clarence.]


George I., Vladimirovich, the Long-handed, Grand-Duke of Russia,—drives his nephew Isaiaislaf from the throne of Kief, 1149—deeds Isaiaislaf and his allies, the kings of Poland and Hungary, 1149—driven away by Isaiaislaf, 1150—restablished, 1154—founds Moscow, 1154—[iv.] at 1157.

George II., Jefvalodovich, Grand-Duke of Russia,—succeeds his father, 1212—war with his elder brother Constantine, 1212—again attacked and defeated by Constantine and Mstislav, 1217—restored on the death of Constantine, 1218—invasion of the Tatars, 1222—killed in a battle with the Tatars under Dato Khan, 1237,_a 4 Mar. 1238._b


George Podiebrad. [Podiebrad.]

George William. [Brandenburg.]


Georgi, Jacob Friedrich,—b. in Anspach, 1697—pastor at Uffenheim, 1729—[vi.] 3 Oct. 1762—Imperatorum Imperii Principium ac Processionem graecorum aduersus Sedem Romanum, 1719.

Georgi, Johann Gottlieb, chemist, naturalist,—b. at Colberg, 1738—Prof. Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, St Petersburg, 1783—[vii.] there, 13 Nov. 1802—Beschreibung aller Nationen des Russischen Reichs, 1776—Geographisch-physikalische und naturhistorische Beschreibung des Russischen Reichs, 1780-1802.

abandoned by the Creek Indians, 1826—abandoned by the Cherokee, 1835, 1838; seceded from the Union, 19 Jan. 1861—[Confederate States]—readmitted to representation in Congress, by bill of 11 Jun. 1868. 

University of [Franklin's College], established, 1788—reorganized, 1802.

Macellolh. b Gazetteer of United States.

Georgian (Transcaucasia) [Iberia]—conquest of, by the Caliphs, commenced, 684, a 713—by the Persians, 927—by Alp Arslan, 1063—invaded by Gengis Khan, 1220—by Batou Khan, 1236—province of Mongol Empire, 1248—invaded by Tamerlane, 1386, 1398, and 1400—divided by King Alexander I., among his three sons, 1424—conquered by the Persians, about 1520—seeks alliance with Russia against Turks, 1579—conquered by Turks, 1599—invaded by Shah Abbas, 1614—ceded to Persia, 1717—converted into a pashalik, 1724—ceded to Paul I., of Russia, by George XI., 5 Dec. 1799—made a Russian province, 1802—confirmed to Russia, by treaties of Turkmanchay, 1828, and Adrianople, 1829—commission sent to examine the country, and draw up a project of government, 1837—new system introduced, Jan. 1841.

a Eneye, Mod. b Eneye, des Gens du Monde.

Georgian, South, inland,—discovered by Cook, 1775.

Georgian Version of the Bible,—made before 600.

Georgium Sidus. [Uranus.]


a Clinton. b Gibbon.

Georgius, of Cyprus, (Gregorius,) Patriarch of Constantinople,—b. in Cyprus, about 1240—goes to Constantinople, 1262—Protostepulorias, 1283—Patriarch, 1283—reigns, 1289—b., 1290.

Georgius, bp of Laodicea,—presbyter of Alexandria, before 325—bp of Laodicea, before 330—attends Council of Tyre, 335—attends Council of Seleucia, 339—b., after 361.

Georgius Maniaces. [Maniaces.]

Georgius Psida, poet, &c. —fl., about 625.

Georgius Syncellus. [Syncellus.]

Georgius of Trebizond, (Georgii Transcuan- tinus,)—b. in Crete, 4 Apr. 1396—comes into Italy, about 1428—eminent at Rome, 1435—Secretary Apostolic to Nicholas V., 1440—visits Naples and is reconciled to Nicholas, 1453—visits Crete, 1465—b. at Rome, about 1486. 

Rhetorica, 1511—Dialectica, 1530—Comparatio Platonis et Aristotelis, 1523.


Gera Bond, (Geraebeke Vertrag,)—declaring Electorate of Brandenburg indivisible, signed, 1598.

Geraint, Prince of West Wales,—defeated by Iona of Wessex, 710.

Geranardo, Joseph Marie, Baron de, statesman, &c.—b. at Lyons, 29 Feb. 1772—wounded and made prisoner there, 1793—accompanies Napoleon to Milan, charged with organization of the University of Turin, 1806—member of the junto of Tuscany, 1808—Intendant of Catalonia, Baron of the Empire, 1812—Commander of Legion of Honour, 1820—Prof. Public Law, Paris, 1828—42—Peer, 3 Oct. 1837—b. at Paris, 11 Nov. 1842. 

Des signes et de leur influence sur l'art de penser, 1800—Histoire comparée des systèmes de philosophie, 1804.

Gerard, (Cremonensis,) translator,—b. near Cremona, about 1114—b. there, 1187.

Gerard, Arb of Aix,—joint commander of the crusading fleet of Richard I., sails from Dartmouth, Apr. 1190.

Gerard, Alexander, theologian,—b. in Aberdeen, 22 Feb. 1728—Prof. Natural Philosophy, Marischal College, 1752—ordained Pastor, 1759—Prof. Theology, 1760—Prof. Theology, King's College, about 1773—b. at Aberdeen, 22 Feb. 1795.


Gerard, Balthasar,—b. in Frankreich-Côme, 1558—assassinated William, Prince of Orange, at Delft, 10 Jul. 1583—executed there, 24 Jul. 1584.


Belinarius, Munich, 1795—Psyche, 1797—Battle of Austerlitz, Versailles, 1810—Entrance of Henry IV. into Paris, 1817—These bearing the armour of Achilles, 1822.

Gerard, James, traveller,—explores the Himalayas, 1818—21—b. in India, 1835.

Gerard, Jean Ignace Isidore, (Grandeville,) caricaturist, &c.—b. at Nancy, 3 Sep. 1803—b. at Paris, 7 Mar. 1847. 

Metamorphoses du Jour, commenced, 1828.

Gerard, Jules, traveller, lion-hunter,—b. 1817—b. 1864.

Gerard, Maurice Etiene, Count, Marshal of France,—b. at Danvilleers, (the Meuse,) 4 Apr. 1773—enters the army, 1791—sends to Borneo, 1796—distinguished himself at battle of Austerlitz, 2 Dec. 1805—receives cross of the Legion of Honour, 2 Dec. 1805—General of Brigade, 1806—commands Saxon Cavalry at Wagram, 1809—serves in Peninsula campaigns, 1809—11—contributes to capture of Smolensk, distinguished himself at the passage of the Beresina, 1812—General of,
Gerard, Dov, [Dow]...

Gerard Groot, monastic founder, — b. at Deventer, 13,0 — founds Congregation of the Friars of the common life, 1376 — d. at Deventer, 1384.

Gerard Thom, (Touque), monastic founder, — b., about 1040 — founds Order of St John of Jerusalem, 1100 — b., about 1121.

Gerarde, John, herbalist, — b. at Nantwich, Cheshire, 1545 — head-gardener to Lord Burghley, from 1577 — b., about 1607; Catalogus arborum, fruticium ac plantarum, &c., 1596 — Herbal, 1597.


Gerber, Heinrich Nicholas, musician, — b. in Schwartzburg, 1702 — organist to the Prince of Schwarzburg, 1731–75 — b. there, 6 Aug. 1775.

Gerberga, — marries Carlemann, king of France, 768 — at his death takes refuge with her children at the court of Desiderius, king of Lombardy, Dec. 771 — captured by Charles the Great at Pavia and sent to France, May 774.

Gerberoi, in Piercy, (Gerberorum, Gerbourum), — battle of, William the Conqueror wounded by his son Robert, 1078 — besieged by the English, and its walls razed, 1159 — again taken by them, 1197 — taken by Henry V., 1419 — pillaged by Burgundians, 1419 — recovered by the French, 1432 — Lahire defeats the English near, 1434 — again taken by the English, 1437 and 1440 — recovered by the French, 1449—burnt, 1611, 1615, and 1673.

Gerberon, Gabriel, theologian, — b. at St Culais, (Maine.) 1628 — governor of College there, 1647 — priest, 1655 — imprisoned at Viveneaux, Dec. 1706—10 — b. at St Denis, Mar. 1711. Miroir de la piété chrétienne, 1766 — Mémoire historique de ce qui s'est passé (1647–69) touchant les cinq propositions, &c., 1766 — Histoire générale du Jansenisme, 1700.

Gerbert. [Sylvester II.]

Gerbert, Martin, Baron von Hornad, antiquary, writer on music, — b. in Austria, 1726, — c. 1728 — prince-abbot of St Blaise, 1764 — d., 13 May 1793, — c. 1792; b. Linaeusae principum Austriae, &c., 1768–73 — Taphographia principum Austriae, 1772 — De Cantu et musica sacra, 1774—Scriptores ecclesiasticorum de musica sacra, &c., 1784.


Gering, Uilrich, painter,—goes to Paris, and with Martin Crantz and others establishes a press in the Sorbonne, 1469–70—b., 1510.

Gerlach Petersen, mystic,—b. at Deventer, 1575—canon regular of Windesheim, 1623—b., 1411. Alter Thomas de Kempis, utrum ignitum cum deo solituum, (1616.)

Gerlach, Benjamin Theophilus, philologist,—b. in Silesia, 1698—Director of Gymnasium, Zittau, 1738—d. there, 18 Jun. 1756.


Germaine, Lord George. [Sackville.]

German Catholic Church,—founded by Czerner and Ronge, close of 1844—Council of, at Leipzig, 22 Mar., 1845—Council at Berlin, 1847—declines, after 1850.


German School of Painting,—founded by Holbein, Dürer, and others, 1490-1520.


German y Lorente, Bernardo, painter,—b. at Seville, 1685—painter to Philip V., 1711—d. at Seville, 1757.

Germanic Confederation. [Confederacy of the Rhine.]


Germano, San,—Pope Innocent II, defeated and captured by Roger of Sicily, 22 Jul. 1139.


Germanos,—commands in Thrace, defeats Anta, 572—defeats Tzotzes at Scalas Vetere, in Numidia, 534—recalled by Justinian, 539—sent against Chosroes, 540—d. on the way to command against Goths in Italy, 550. *Clinton.*

Germanus, Bp of Constantiopolis,—appointed, 715—d. 740.

Germanus, Patriarch of Constantinople,—appointed, 1222—deposed, 1240—restored, 1254—d. 1254.

Germanus, St. of Auxerre,—b. about 380—Bp of Auxerre, 418-48—visits Britain to oppose the Pogonians, about 429-30 and 446-7—d. at Ravenna, 31 Jul. 448.

Germanus, St. of Paris,—b. in Autun, about 496—Bp of Paris, 556—d. there, May 576.

Germany,—[B C,—entered by Julius Caesar, 55 and 53—Drusus carries on war in, 129—the war continued by Tiberius and Varus, 9—[A D]—by Germanics, 11-16—[Alemanni, Franks]—interdict laid on the kingdom, by Benedict XII., 1338.

Germany, Kings of. [Romans, Emperors of the.]

Germany. [Golden Bull, Electors, German Confederation, Confederation of the Rhine, Frankfort, Congress of, North German Confederation, Zollverein, and the names of the various states, &c.]


Germal, Insurrection of the 12th.

[French Revolution.]

Gerning, Johann Christian, entomologist,—b. at Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1745—d. there, 1802. Pupillia de L’Europe, 1780-92.


Gerontius,—left in command in Spain, by Constans, close of 408—revolts against Constantine and proclaims Maximus, early in 490—besieges Constantine in Arles, and kills himself, 411. a Clinton.

Gerrard, Col., Royalist,—his life attempted by Don Pantaleon, in London, Nov. 1643—beheaded for a plot against Cromwell, 10 Jul. 1654.


Gersdorf, Johann, physicien. Feldbuch der Wunderzwey, 1517.

Gersdorff, Kari Friedrich Wilhelm von, general,—b. in Lusatia, 16 Feb. 1765—studies at Leipsic and Wittenberg, 1782-85—enters the army, Spain, in campaigns of 1794-96—at siege of Dantzic, and battles of Heilsberg and Friedland, 1807—aide-de-camp to the king, 1808—Colonel, member of Legion of Honour, 1809—at battle of Wagram, 1809—chief of the staff charged to organize Saxon army, 1 Mar. 1810—Lieutenant-general, 1813—Inspector-general of the army, 1817—Grand Officer of Legion of Honour, 1819—receives grand cross of St Henry, 1825—b., 15 Sep. 1829.


Gerson, Jean Chasvrier de, Chancellor of the University of Paris,—b. at Gerson, (Ileins,) 14 Dec. 1365—studies at Paris, 1377—Chancellor of the Church and University of Paris, about 1393—takes part in the Councils of Pisa, 1409—and Constance, 1414—d. at Lyons, 12 Jul. 1429. Works, 1483-84.

Gerson, Levi ben, (Gersonides,) rabbi,—b. at Perpignan, 1370. Commentary on Job, 1477.


Gervase of Canterbury, historian,—b. at Lincoln, 1228,a about 1150—b., soon after 1200.b


handlung über die bei Anlegung der Minen nützliche Theorie, 1774.


Gevandan, in France, (country of the Gaubais,) — held by Counts of Toulouse, about 950–1000 — given to bishops of Mende, about 1000 — confirmed to them by Louis le Jeune, by Golden Bull, 1151 — title of Count of, assumed by bps of Mende, 1151 — the Viscany ceded to Louis IX. by king of Aragon, and rights of the bishops by Adilson, 1258 — treaty of partition of, between Philip the Fair and Bp William, 1306 —fortresses of, demolished, after 1632 — insurrection in 1791.

Geyer. [Geller,]

Geysa. [Geisa.]


Ghazeepoor, Hindustan, — acquired by the English, 1764.

Ghazni. [Ghizni.]

Ghelen. [Gelenius.]

Ghen, (Ghend, Gant,) (Wanda?) in Belgium, — St Amant sent by Dagobert to preach at, about 629 — visited by Charles the Great, who assembled fleet at, 811 — fortress built by Baldwin, first Count of Flanders, 988 — plundered by Hasting and the Northmen, 879-880 — fortress seized and held against Counts of Flanders, by Emperor Otto, 949 — unsuccessfully attacked by Emperor Henry II., 1066 — Imperialists driven from the castle by Baldwin V., 1046 — fortified, 1053–1119 — becomes capital of East Flanders, and obtains a charter from Count Baldwin of Hainault, 1180 — administration of the 'Thirty-nine'
substituted for the ‘Thirteen’ by Count Ferrand, 1228—revolts against Count Louis de Crécy under Jacob van Artevelde, 1339—Edward III. and his family reside at, 1338—assists Edward III. in war with Philip VI. of France, 1339-40—revolts, under Philip van Artevelde, 1382—enlarged by Philip the Bold, 1397—d. in revolt against Philip the Good, 1450-53—marriage of Mary of Burgundy to Maximilian of Austria, celebrated at, 18 Aug. 1477—revolt excited by oppressive imposts, 1539—succeeded by Charles V, and deprived of its privileges, Jan. 1540—bishopric, by Paul IV., 1559—Congress held at, for expulsion of the Spaniards, Nov. 1576—the citadel capitulates to the citizens, 11 Nov. 1576—capitulates to the Spaniards, 17 Sep. 1584—deserted by many of the inhabitants, 1584—given with the province to Isabella, daughter of Philip II., 1598—besieged by Louis XIV., 4 May, 1599—Mar.—citadel capitulates, 12 Mar.—restored to Spain by Treaty of Nimeguen, Feb. 1679—occupied by Marlborough, summer 1706—surprised by the French, 5 Jul. 1708—recovered by the allies, 30 Dec. 1708—taken by the French, 11 Jul. 1715—restored to Austria by Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 18 Oct. 1748—captured by Labourdonnay, 12 Nov. 1792—evacuated, Mar. 1793—taken by French, and is made capital of the Department of the Scheldt, 14 Jul. b 6 Jul. c 1794—forms part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, 1514—Louis XVIII. takes refuge at, 1814—citadel rebuilt, 1822-30—forms part of the kingdom of Belgium, 1830. Peculiarities of, signed by the Confederates, 8 Nov. 1576. Cathedral, (St Bavo's,) consecrated, 1441—rebuilt, 1228-1500—takes the name of St Bavo, 1460—constituted a cathedral, 1560. University, founded, 25 Sep. 1416. Belfry Tower, (Beffroi,) built, 1431. Hôtel de Ville, partly built, 1482—partly, 1620. Academy of Painting, founded by Marissal, 1751.


Gherardesca. [Ugolino.]

Gherardi, Cristofano, (Docetto dal Borgo,) painter.—b. in Tuscany, about 1500—d., 1552.  

b Biog. Catalogue.  b Ercs. and Gruber.


Gheyyn, Jacob de, (the elder,) painter, engraver.—b. at Antwerp, 1565—d., 1615.

Gheyyn, Jacob de, (the younger,) engraver.—b. at Haarlem, 1610.

Ghezzi, Giuseppe, painter.—b. at Rieti, 1634—admitted to Academy of St Luke, Rome, 1674—d. at Rome, 11 Nov. 1721.

Ghibellines. [Guelfs and Ghibellines.]

Ghiberti, Lorenzo, sculptor.—b. at Florence, 1381—d. there, 1455. Gate of the Baptistery, Florence, 1401-24—second Gate, 1424-52.

Ghinghi, Francesco, engraver of gems.—b. at Florence, 1683—d. at Naples, 29 Dec. 1766.


Ghirlandajo, Ridolfo, painter.—b. at Florence, about 1453, 1485—d.—b. at about 1560.


Ghisi, Adamo, (Mantua,) engraver.—b. at Mantua, about 1530—living in 1570.

Ghisi, Diana, (Mantua,) engraver.—b. at Mantua, 1536—living in 1585.

Ghisi, Giorgio, the Mantuan, painter, engraver.—b. at Mantua, 1528—d. about 1570.—b., after 1577.  b Biog. Univ.

b Nagler, Ercs. and Gruber.

Ghisi, Giovanni Battista Bertano, (Bri- tano,) (Mantua,) painter, engraver, &c.—b. at Mantua, about 1500—d. 1515—d., after 1539.

b Biog. Univ.  b Nagler.

Ghizni, (Ghazni, Ghazzawides,) in Hindustan.—kingdom founded by Alptegin, ex-governor of Khorasan, (351, A. H.) 962.—Alptegin b., (356), 973,—c. (353), 964.—Isaikh (son) succeeds as governor, under Mansur Samani: Sebektegin, (brother-in-law,) 977—revolts invasion of Jeipal of Lahore, 977—invades Hindustan, defeats Jeipal and gains Peshawur, aids Noh the Samanide against Tatars, (383,) 993—again, (387), 997—d., 997—Ismail, his son, defeated by Mahmud, another son, 998—Mahmud declares his independence, (389), 999—Mohammed, his son, succeeds, (421), 1030—dethroned and succeeded by his brother Masaud, 1030—carries on war with Seljuks and acquires all Persia except Fars, (422-3), 1031-2—defeated by Tooghur Beg at Zendegan, (432), 1039—deposed and put to death, (432), 1040—Mohammed restored, 1040—defeated and put to death with his son Almud by Modud, son of Masaud, (433,) 1040—the Punjab over run by Raja of Delhi, 1043—Ghor seized, about 1045—Abul Hasan, (brother,) (441), 1049—Abul Rashid, (uncle,) (443), 1051—recovers Punjab, 1051—defeated and put to death by Tooghur of Sistan, (444,) 1052—Parakhzad, carries on war with Seljuks, (444-50), 1052-58—Mahamm, (brother,) (450-51), 1058-89—Masaud II., (son?) (492), 1098—Arslan, (son,) (508), 1114—dethroned by Sanjar, Seljuk, who places Behram
GHIZI Ni— GIBEAL, 592.

on the throne, (612.) 1118—his capital destroyed by Soif u din of Ghor, 1152—u., 1153—Khusru (son) transfers sent of government to Lahore, 1552—3—Khusru Malik, (son,) 1160—u., and his possessions occupied by Ghorians, 1186. [Ghor.]

a Feristha. b D’Herbelot. c Elphinstone.

Ghizni, (Ghizni, Ghunzeus, city, —capital of kingdom of, 975—destroyed by Ghorians, 1152—taken by Seljuks, under Sanjar, (547, A. H.) end of 1152, or beginning of 1153,* (544,) 1149—occupied by the Uzes, (Euizes,) 1153—recovered by Ghelas u din, about 1170—taken by Khiarismsian, (612,) 1215—taken by Shere Khan, about 1250—by Jelala, Rousshe-


a Elphinstone. b D’Herbelot and De Guignes.

Ghor, in Hindustan, House of Ghor,—in- 


Giannone, Pietro, historian,—b. at Ischitella, (Capitanata,) 7 May 1676—ordered to quit Venice, 1735—arrested in Savoy, 1736—b. in the citadel of Turin, Mar. 1748. Storia civile del Regno di Napoli, 1724.

Giannotti, Donato, historian,—b. at Florence, Feb. 1494—b. at Venice, 1563,* 1572.* Repubblica di Venezia, 1540—Della repubblica fiorentina, 1721.


Gibbon, [B C]—besieged by Nadab, 953.

Gibbon, Edward, historian,—b. at Putney, 


Gibbons, Grienling.* (Grinling, b) wood- 
carver,—b. at Rotterdam, 4 Apr. 1643—comes to England, 1667—presented to Charles II. by Evelyn, 1671—b. in London, 3 Aug. 1721.

a Nagler. b Waipole.


Gibbons, of Benjamin,—[B C]—royal resid- ual of Saul, 1093—scene of Jonathan's ex- ploit against Philistines, 1087—Saul's seven descendants hanged by Gibonites, 1187.*

a Usher. b Bibl. Chron.
Gibelín, Esprit Antoine, painter, antiquary, —b. at Aix, Provence, 17 Aug. 1739—goes to Paris, 1771—d. at Aix, 23 Dec. 1814. Frescoes, School of Medicine, Paris, 1773—Letters sur les tours antiques qu'on a démolies à Aix en Provence, s., 1787.

Gibeon, (B.C.)—forms alliance with Israelites by deception, 1451 B.C.—tabernacle set up at, under David and Solomon, 1045-1004 B.C.—battle between Abner and Joab, 1053. —Ussher.


Gibert, Joseph Balthasar, antiquary, —b. at Aix, 1711—member of Academy of Inscriptions, Feb. 1746—d. at Paris, 12 Nov. 1771,a 1772.b Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des Gaules et de la France, 1744.

a Biog. Univ. b Erach and Gruber.


Gibson, Richard, painter, Court dwarf to Charles J.,—b. 1616—marries Ann Shepherd, Court dwarf to Queen Henrietta Maria, the wedding attended by the king, about 1642—d. in London, 23 Jul. 1690—his widow b, 1709.

Gidding, Little, in Huntingdonshire. [Ferrars, N.]

Gis, Pierre, Viscount de Rohan, Marshal de, —b in Brittany, about 1750—marshal, 1475—commands in Flanders, 1749—takes Aire, 1748—accompanies Charles VIII. in expedition to Naples, 1494—commands at battle of Parnova, 1495—follows Louis XII. to Italy, 1794—assists at his entry into Genoa, 1502—deprived and imprisoned, 1504—d. 22 Apr. 1513.

Giedroye, Romnald, Prince, general,—b. in Poland, 7 Feb. 1750—enters the army, 1765—distinguishes himself in war with Russians, 1768—72—wounded at battle of Stolowiez, 1771—nuncio to the Diet of Grodno, 1784—Major-general, distinguishes himself in campaign of 1792—obtains victory over Russians at Salaty, 29 Jul. 1794—goes to Paris, 1795—Inspector-general of Little Austrian troops, 1812—taken prisoner by the Russians, Jan. 1813—d. at Warsaw, 19 Oct. 1824.

Giesse, in Hesse,—mentioned as a city, 1525—fortified, 1530—again, 1560—entered by the Prussians, 16 Jun. 1866. University of, founded by Landgrave Ludwig V., 1667—Chemical Laboratory, established by Liebig, 1826.


Giffen, Hubert van, (Giphanius,) jurist, philanthropist,—b. in Gueckerdant, 1534—L.L.D., Orleans, 1567—Prof. Law, Altdorf, 1583—d. at Prague, 26 Jul. 1644. Edition of Luterieus, 1566—De imperatore Justinniano Commentarius, 1591—Commentarius ad Institutiones, 1596—Lectura Althorpie in aliquot titulos Digestorum et Codicis, 1605.


Gifford, Robert, Lord Gifford, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,—b. at Exeter, 24 Feb. 1779—enters the Middle Temple, 1800—called to the bar, 12 Feb. 1808—Solicitor-

Gilbert Philarcte. {Fuchs, Gilbert.}


Gildas, the Wise, historian,—b., about 516? 511,* 493—b., 570. e De Excidio Britanniae, about 560. d a Leland. d Others.

Gill, John, theologian,—b. at Bath, 14 Dec. 1529—b. at Tavistock, Devonshire, 1530. Possibility of a North-west Passage, 1576.


Gilbert Philarcte. {Fuchs, Gilbert.}

James, Jacob, jurist.—b. in London, about 1725—becomes known as engraver, about 1784—d., 1 Jan. 1815.


Gillman, Sawrey, animal painter.—b. at Carlisle, 1733—d. at Brompton, 8 Mar. 1807.


Gill-Polo, Caspar, poet.—b. at Valencia, 1516—d. there, 1543—a Barcelona, 1591—Biana enamorada, 1564.

Gin, licence for retail sale of, required by Act 9 Geo. II. c. 23. 1736—law amended by Acts 16 Geo. II. c. 8, 1743; and 30 Geo. III. c. 38, ss. 2, 18, 1799.

Ginani, Francesco, naturalist.—b. at Ravenna, 1716—d. 1766. Delle Malattie del Grano in ova, 1759.

Ginani, (Ginanni) Giuseppe, Count, naturalist.—b. at Ravenna, 1692—admitted to Academy of Sciences, Bologna, 1747—d. at Ravenna, 1753. Della nova e de’ nidi degli uccelli, sec., 1737—Produzioni naturali che si ritrovano nel museo Ginanni, sec., 1742.

Ginani, (Ginanni) Pietro Paolo, Benedictine.—b. at Ravenna, 1695—enters the Order, 1713—d. at Rome, 1744. Memorie storico-critiche degli scrittori venetoni, 1699.


Ginna.—[Savculada.]

Ginse, in the military, fortress built or strengthened, 1442—taken by Mohamedans of Bijapoor, 1669—seized by the Maharrattas,
GIORGI—GIORDAN.

—received at the Academy, 1801—b. there, 14 May 1829.


Giori, Fr., Franciscean. De harmonia mundi totius centica III., 1525—Scripturam Sacramendum problemata, 1552.


Giorgione, (Giorgio Barbarelli,) painter,—b. at Castelfranco, 1477—d. at Venice, 1511.

Giotto, (Tommaso di Stefano,) painter,—b. at Florence, 1324—d. 1356, a not before 1368.

Giotto, (Giotto di Bondone,) painter, architect,—b. at Vespignano, 1267—discovered and taken to Florence by Cimabue, 1286—paints a ciborium at Rome, about 1319—present at the jubilee, makes acquaintance with Dante, 1300—called to Padua, by Enrico Scrovegno, 1305—employed at Naples, 1320—architect of the duomo and walls of Florence, 1334—b. there, 8 Jan. 1336-7. Frescoes in the chapel of the Arena, Padua, about 1306—Campanile, Florence, 1334—Miracle of the Laves and Fishes, Naples, 1330—frescoes in the Peruzzi Chapel, Florence, discovered 1841-63.

Giovanelli, Ruggiero, musical composer,—b. at Velletri, about 1560—chapel-master of St Peter’s, 1594—singer in the Sistine Chapel, 1599—d., after 1615.

Giovanni da Fiesole, Fra. [Fiesole.]

Giovannini, Giacomo Maria, engraver,—b. at Bologna, 1667—d. at Parma, 1717.

Giovio, Benedetto, historian, &c.—b. at Como, 1445—d. 1544. Storia di Como, (1629.)

Giovio, Giambattista, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Como, 10 Dec. 1748—deputy to compliment Napoleon, at Milan, 1796—b. at Como, 17 May 1814. Gli Uomini della Comacca, 1830.


Giraldi, Lilio Gregorio, classical scholar,—b. at Ferrara, 14 Jun. 1479—d. 1489—loses his property at sack of Rome, and quits the city, 1527—b. at Ferrara, 1552. Opera, 1580.

GIORDANUS CAMBRENSIS, (Sylvester Giraudo, Gerald de Barri,) historian,—b. in Pembroke-shire, 1147—studies at Paris, about 1158-72—archdeacon of Brecknock, 1175—begins to distinguish himself as ecclesiastical reformer: chosen Bp of St David’s, but rejected by the king, May 1176—goes to Paris, 1176—returns to England, about 1180—administers see of St David’s, 1180-1—resides in court of Henry II., 1184—attends Earl John to Ireland, 1185—returns, 1186—attends Abp Baldwin on his mission in Wales, 1188—refuses sees of Bangor and Llandaff, 1191—retires to Lincoln, 1192—again chosen Bp of St David’s and disappointed, 29 Jun. 1199—visits Rome, autumn 1199—administrator of St David’s, by Innocent III., May 1200—visits Rome, spring 1201—again, winter 1202-3—resigns archdeaconry, close of 1203—b., after 1218. Topographia Hibemiae, 1187—Essequium Hiberniae, 1187—Vita Galfridi, 1193—Gemma Ecclesiastica, 1197—Descriptio Walliae, Symbolum Electorum, Speculum Duorum, De Rebus se Gestis, 1200-1—De Principiis Instructiorum, 1216—Speculum Ecclesiae, 1216—b. Brewer.


Girard, Albert, mathematician,—b. 1634. Invention nouvelle en Algebra, 1629.

Girard, Bernard de. [Haillon, Du.]

Girard, Jean Baptiste, Baron, general,—b. at Aups (Var,) 21 Feb. 1775—sides-die-camp to General Monnier, at siege of Ancora, 1790—distinguishes himself at the passage of the Ticino, at battle of Marengo, 1805—serves in German campaigns, 1805-7—General of Brigade, Nov. 1806—serves in Spain, General of Division, 1809—wounded at battle of Lützen, 2 May 1813—receives Cross of St Louis, 1814—Peer of France, by Napoleon I., Apr. 1815—killed at the attack on St Amand, 17 Jun. 1815.

Girard, Pierre Simon, civil engineer,—b. at Caen, 4 Nov. 1765—engineer, 1789—obtains prize of the Academy of Sciences, 1792—accompanies expedition to Egypt, 1798—member of Institute, 1813—b., 1 Dec. 1876. Traité analytique de la résistance des solides, 1798—Mémoire sur le canal de Soisson, 1824.

Girardet, Abraham, engraver,—b. in Switzerland, 1764—goes to Paris, 1782—b. there, 2 Jan. 1823.

Girardet, Jean, painter,—b. at Lunéville, 13 Dec. 1709—b. at Nancy, 28, 2 Sep. 1778.

GIORDANUS, Céceli Stanislas Xavier, Count
of, general,—b. at Lunéville, Jan. 1762. a
1768—enters the army, 1779—deputy to
Legislative Assembly, 1791—secretary, Jan.
1792—President of Tribunate, 1802—at siege
of Gaeta, 1806—accompanies Joseph Bonaparte
to Spain, General of Brigade, 1808—member
of Chamber of Deputies, 1819—b., 27 Feb.
1827. Mémoires, journal et souvenirs, 1828.

Giraud, François, sculptor,—b. at Troyes,
1630, 1627—admitted to Academy of Paint-
ing, 1637—Chancellor, 1695—b. at Paris, 1
Sep. 1715. Tombeau des Cardinal et Rétchelux,
Paris, 1694. a Biog. Univ. b Conv.-Lex.

Giraud, Count Giovanni, dramatist,—b. at
1834. Teatro domestico, 1816—L'Ajo nell'
Imbarazzo, 1807.

Giraud, Jean Baptiste, poet,—b. at Troyes,
1701—b. at Rouen, 5 Oct. 1776. Fabulæ
selecte Fontanii, 1755.

Giraud, Jean Baptiste, sculptor,—b. at Troyes,
1737—admitted to Academy, 1789—b. at

Girault-Duvi.ier, Charles Pierre, gram-
marian,—b. at Paris, 1765—b. there, 1832.
Grammaire de Grammation, 1811.

Girgenti. [Agrigentum.]

Girod-Chantrans, Justin, naturalist,—b. at
Besançon, 1750—deputy to the Legislative
Body, 1802—b. at Besançon, 1 Apr. 1841.
Recherches chimiques et microscopiques sur
le nouvel ordre de plantes cryptogames, 1803—
Essai sur la géographie physique, &c., du
Doub, 1810.

Girodet-Trioson, (Anne Louis Girodet de
Cassy,) painter,—b. at Montargis, 5 Jan. 1767
—obtains first prize at the Academy, 1789—
Dec. 1824. Burial of Atala, 1809—Pyrami-
dation and Gisclard, 1819. a Biog. Univ.
b Conv.-Lex.

Giron, Pedro. [Osanna.]

Girona. [Gerona.]

Gironde, Girondins, (Girondis,) The,—
appear as distinct party in the National Legis-
lativ: Assembly, Oct. 1791—propose severe
measures against emigrants and priests, Oct.
1791—élection elected Mayor of Paris, 4 Nov.
1791.

1792. Ministry of; under Roland, formed,
(Ministère Sans-Culotte,) Mar.—dismissed from
office, 13 Jun.—advocate deposition of Louis
XVI., Aug.—ministry of, recalled, 11 Aug.—
propose a Departmental Guard, 25 Sep.—de-
ounce Robespierre, 25 Sep. and end of Oct.—
rivals of the Mountain, in the National Con-
vention, Sep.—accused of federalism, Oct.
1793. Conspiracy of Jacobins against, fails,
10 Mar.—denounced by Robespierre and Marat,
3, 10 Apr.—procure appointment of the Com-
mission of Twelve, 13 May—the Commission
dissolved, 31 May—proscribed and arrested, 2
Jun.—excite insurrections in the departments,
Jun.—insurrections suppressed, Jul.—execution

Gironi, Robustiano, bibliographer,—b. near
Milan, 1769—sub-librarian, Univ. of Bresa,
1796—chief librarian, 1814—Chevalier of the
Iron Crown, 1814—b. at Milan, 1 Apr. 1838.
Edits La biblioteca Italiana, from 1816—edits
Collezione di classici Italiani, 1802—text of
Bisi's Pinacoteca del Palazzo reale delle seicne e
dell' arti di Milano, 1812.

Girs, Gilles, historian,—b. in Sweden, prob-
ably about 1580—b., 1637, 1639—Gustof I.
soh Eri XIV. Chronicon, 1674, 1670—b. Johan
III. Chronicon, 1745. a Biog. Univ.

Girton, Thomas, painter,—b. at Southwark,
1773—b. in London, 9 Nov. 1802. Rivaulx
Abbey, 1798.

Gisborne, Thomas, miscellaneous writer,—b.
at Derby, 1758—rector of Barton in Stafford-
shire, 1792—b., 1846. Walks in a Forest,
1796—Principles of Moral Philosophy, 1798—
Familiar Survey of the Christian Religion, 1799
—Inquiry into Duties of Men in Higher and
Middle Classes, 1794.

Giselle, Nikolaus Dietrich, poet,—b. in
Hungary, Apr. 1724—studies at Leipzig, 1745—
b. superintendent at Sonderhausen, Feb. 1765.
Poetischen Werke, 1767.

Gisembert. [Burgundy,] J.

Gisich. [Visigoths.]

Gisors, in Normandy,—given to William,
Duke of Normandy, by Louis IV., 920—b.
Henry I., who refuses to demolish its forti-
fications on demand of Louis VI., 1110—re-
united to crown of France by Louis VII., 1158
—passes by marriage of his daughter Margaret
in Henry II. of England, 1161—Henry II.
takes the cross at, 1188—again belongs to
France, 1193—Richard I. defeats Philip Au-
gustus at, 10 Oct. 1198—County of, given in
exchange to Louis Charles Fouquet, 1718—
creedt into a Duchy, 1744—becomes a peerage,
1748—occupied by Germans, 12 Oct 1790.
Treaty of, between Louis VI. and Henry II.,
cession of, to France, 1791—Henry IV., cession
of Mar. 1144. Conferences at, held by Ca-
xlizas II. for settlement of disputes between
Louis VI., Henry I., and his son William, 1119.

Gittadas, architect, sculptor, poet,—[B C]
fl., about 516.

Gitschin, in Bohemia,—captured by Prus-
sians, 29 Jun. 1866—defeat of Saxons and
Austrians at, 1 Jul.—King William of Prussia
arrives at, 2 Jul.

Giyalay, Ignaz von, field-marshal,—b. in
Germany, 1765—General of Artillery, Sep. 1796
—distinguishes himself at battles of Wurtingen
and Günzberg, 1825—taken prisoner by the
French, at Ulm, 1805—governor of Croatia, 1806
—wounded at battle of Plata, 1809—distingui-
shes himself in campaign of 1813—invades
France, 1815—President of Council of War,
1817—b., 11 Nov. 1831.

Giulini, Giorgio, historian,—b. at Milan, 16
sopptanti al governo ed alla descrizione della città
38.
Giulio Roamo—Glareanus.
Glaris, Grarus, Swiss Canton,—belongs to the abbey of Sickingen, before 500—a passes to the House of Austria, about 1300—occupied by the Confederates, 1351—battle of Nafels, 1352—joins the Confederacy, 1352—second battle of Nafels, 1355—scene of conflict between Russians and French, 1799—sovereignty of the landsgemeinde recognized by constitution of 3 Jul. 1814—a new constitution adopted, 2 Oct. 1836.a

a Maculloch. b Rees' Cyclopedia. c Conv.-Lexicon.

Glaser, Christoph, chemist. Traité de la chimie, 1663.—Novum laboratorium medicinæ, 1677.

Glaser, Johann Heinrich, anatomist.—b. at Basel, 1629.—prof. Greek, Anatomy, and Botany, successively, from 1655—rector of the Univ., 1671.—d. at Basel, 1675. Tractatus de cerebro, 1681.


a Kennet. b Chambers' Encyclopedia. c English Cyclopædia. d Statistical Account. e Ferguson.

Glass, John, theologian.—b. in Fifeshire, 1695—minister of the Kirk, 1719—deprived, and becomes founder of the Glassites, 1728—[Sandeman]—d. 1773.

Glass, [B C]—manufacture of, practised in Egypt, 1600—a [A D]—tax imposed on manufacturers of, by Alexander Severus, 220—manufactured by Lactantius, before 300—by St Jerome, 422—use of, for windows, introduced in England by Benedict Bishop, 674—manufacture of, established at Venice, before 700—flint, manufacture of, begun, 1557—plate, works for manufacture of, established at Lambeth by Duke of Buckingham, 1673—but soon abandoned: Company for, formed, 1773—sheet, manufacture of, commenced about 1832. Art of casting, invented in France by Thervat, about 1688.—Duty on, imposed by Act 6 and 7 Wm. and Mar. c. 18, 1695—repealed by Acts 9 and 10 Wm. III. c. 48, s. 2, 1698, and 10 and 11 Wm. III. c. 18, 1699—again imposed by Act 19 Geo. II. c. 12, ss. 1, 9, 1746—trade and duties further regulated by Acts 17 Geo. III. c. 39, 1777; 24 Geo. III. c. 41, 1784; 35 Geo. III. c. 114, 26 Jun. 1795; 38 Geo. III. c. 33, 5 Apr. 1797; and 43 Geo. III. c. 69, 4 Jul. 1803—duties abolished by Act 8 Vic. c. 6, 24 Apr. 1845. [Burning-glass, Lens, Telescope, &c.]

a Wilkinson. b Bede. c Rees' Cyclopedia.

Glass, stained,—windows of, mentioned by Prudentius, about 400—painted, windows of, presented to the abbey of Tegernsee, in Bavaria, by Count Arnold, 999—came into general use for churches, 1250-1300—art declines, before 1500—engraved, introduced by Lehamm, at Prague, 1669. [Etching.]

Glassites. [Glass, John.]

Glazer, in Silesia,—created into a County for son of George Podiebrad, by Frederick III., 1462—County of, acquired by king of Bohemia, 1561—besieged by Imperialists, 1622—visited by Frederick the Great, 1732—taken by him, 14 Jan. 1742—retaken by Laudohn, 26 Jul. 1759—given up to Prussia, 1763—besieged by Vandamme, 1807—surrenders, 18 Jun. 1807.

Glastonbury Abbey, in Somersetshire, (Avalonia,)—rebuilt by Ina, about 708—destroyed by the Danes, 873—restored by Dunstan, conforms to the Benedictine rule, about 940–60—many monks expelled by Edwy, and its possessions reduced and the abbot deposed by William I., 1062—fatal conflict between Abbot Thurstan and the monks, 1083—burnt, 25 May 1184—rebuilt by Henry II. and dedicated, about 11 Jun. 1186—made a mitred abbey, 1191—alleged discovery of remains of King Arthur, 1191—visit of Edward I. and Queen Eleanor, and reburial of pretended remains of Arthur, 13 May 1276,a 1276—surveyed by William of Worcester, 1478—suppressed, 1539—Abbot Whiting denies the king's supremacy and is hung, 14 Nov. 1539—invalids asked to a spring near, 1750–51.b


Glazner, Johann Rudolph, chemist.—b. at Karlsbad, 1634—discovers Glazner's Salt, 1658.—d. at Amsterdam, 1668. Opera, 1658.

Glazner, Johannes, (Polydore), painter.—b. at Utrecht, 1646—d. at Amsterdam, 1726.

Glazkius, Hiero or L'huern, [B C]—with Cleitus of Epirus defeated by Alexander, 335—gives shelter to Pyrrhus of Epirus, 316—defeated by Cassander, 314—seizes upon

GLAUKIAS—

Feb.

Grand

Eliz.

Russia,

gorum,

Vic.

other

Director

b.

1

Tfluzen,

—

1783.

^c,

1743

Paymaster

—
military

their

Mac

received

1692

Gleditsch,

Glaukippos,

—

B.C.

(OL.

92, 3),

410.

Glaukines,

Archon of Athens,—

B.C.—(OL.

85, 2),

439.

Glaukos,

of Chios,—

B.C.—discovers art of soldering metals, (OL. 22, 2), 691-0.

Glayer, Maurice, stateeman,—b. at Lasannne, 1743—private secretary to King Stanislaus Augustus of Poland, 1764—ambassador to Russia, about 1769—member of Helvetic Directory, 1798—envoy to Paris, 1800—B. in Switzerland, 1820.

Gleaning of corn, in England,—decided to be not a legal right, Oct. 1795.

Gibe, in England,—alienation of, prohibited by Acts 1 Eliz. c. 19, 1558, and 31 Eliz. c. 10, 1570—permission to exchange for other lands, by Act 55 Geo. III. c. 147, 6 Jul. 1815—further provisions respecting, by Acts 5 and 6 Vic. c. 54, 30 Jul. 1842, and 17 and 18 Vic. c. 84, 10 Aug. 1854.


Biogr. Univ. 

Meyer, Conv.-Lex.

Glee Club,—established in London, 1787.


Glen, Jean de, wood-engraver, Merveilles de la ville de Rome, 1631—Des habits, meurs, gc., 1601.


Glendalough, (Glendalaghy,) in Ireland,—see of, united with the see of Dublin, 1214—partially independent, under the O'Tooles, till 1497.

Glendower, Owen, (Owain Glyndwr ddu)—b. in Merionethshire, about 1340?—Knt., by Richard II., 1387—captured with the king at Flint Castle, but allowed to retire, Aug. 1399—part of his lands seized by Lord Grey of Ruthin, appeals to parliament in vain, 1399—proclams his descent from Llewellyn and claims the throne of Wales, 1400—narrowly escapes arrest by Lords Talbot and Grey, autumn 1400?—pillages and burns Ruthin, 20 Sep. 1400—Henry IV. marches against him, Oct.—Welsh scholars leave the Universities to join him, beginning of 1401—ravages the country round Plijlimmon, spring 1401—opposed by Hotspur, spring 1401—attacked by the Flemings, 1401—unsuccessful expedition of the king against, Jun. 1401—surprises and captures Lord Grey, early in 1402—blocks Caernarvon castle, and destroys the cathedrals of Bangor and St Asaph, 1402—defeats Sir Edmund Mortimer at Piletth Hill in Radnorshire, 12 (21) Jun. 1402—acknowledged Prince of Wales, and crowned at Maciyunleyth, autumn 1402—gains alliance of the Percies, and agrees to trinpartite division of Wales, probably close of 1402—battle of Shrewsbury, Jul. 1403—joined by French troops, Aug. 1403—expels lip of Bangor, 1403—concludes treaty of alliance with Charles VI. of France, 14 Jun. 1404—attacks the castles of Harlech and Aberystwith, Jan. 1405—defeated by Prince Henry near Monmouth, 11 Mar. 1405—again defeated in Brecknockshire, Mar. 1405—joined by French auxiliaries, takes Caermerthen, summer 1405—unsuccessful expedition of Henry against, 1405—invaed England, threatens Worcester, 1406—again ravages the marches, 1407—excites a fresh revolt, 1409—B. at Monnington in Herefordshire, 20 Sep. 1415.


Glenisla, in Scotland,—Gen. Wightman defeats the Highlands at, 10 Jun. 1719.


Glisson, Francis, physician,—b. in Dorset-
shire, 1597—enters Cambridge Univ., 1617—
M.A., 1624—incorporated M.A., Oxford, 1627
De Rachitis, 1650—Anatomia hepatica, 1654—
Tractatus de Ventriculo, 1677.

Globe, Terrestrial,—constructed of silver by
Edrisi, for Roger II. of Sicily, about 1150—
made by Behaim of Nürnberg, 1492—Map of,
attempted by Leonardo da Vinci, about 1514.

Globe, Compression, (Military Mine,)—employed by Frederick II. at siege of Schwicki-
nite, 1182.

Globe Theatre, London,—built, about 1593 a
—patent for, granted by James I., 1603—burnt,
29 Jan. 1613—rebuilt, 1614—demolished, prob-
bable between 1640-50. a Knight.

Gismon, in Silesia,—head of a duchy, about
1150—seized by Frederick II., 9 May, b. Mar.
1741,—partly burnt, 1758—taken by Van-
damme, 2 Dec. 1806—given up to Prussia, 14
Apr. 1814. a Eneey. Mod. b Conv.-Lex.

Glocester, city, (Caer Gloew, Colonia Glo-
ven, Glean-cester,)—founded by Claudius,
44—captured by West-Saxons, 577—styled a
city, 671—monastery founded by Wulpha, about
680—Elgiva, queen of Edwy, murdered at, 957—
visited by Edgar, 964—ravaged by Daines,
978—Witenagemot assembled at, by Edward
the Confessor, at which Earl Godwin and his
sons appear in arms, 1051—partly destroyed
during the civil war, 1087 or 1088—William
Rufus visited by Malcolm of Scotland at, about
1095—burnt, 1101 and 1121—Henry I. holds
court at, 1123—castle seized by Stephen, 1138
—Empress Maud at, 1139, 1141, and 1143—
great council held, 1175 a—Henry III. crowned
at, 1216—spends Christmas at, 1234—captured
by the Barons under De Montfort, 1263—re-
covered by Prince Edward, 1265—parliament
held at, by Edward I., 1278 or 1279—by Rich-
ard II., Oct. to Nov. 1378—by Henry IV., 1407
—by Henry V., Feb. 1420—visited by Richard
III., 1483—sent a of a balsopuce, by Henry VIII.,
1547—platinum manufacture introduced, 1626—
sides with the parliament against Charles I.,
1642—besieged by the king, 10 Aug. 1643 b—
relieved by Essex, 6 Sep. 1643—walls destroy-
ed by order of Charles II., close of 1662.
See, of suppressed, and its territory united to
Worcester, May 1552 b—consolidated with
Bristol, under Act 6 and 7 Wm IV. c. 77, 13
Aug. 1836. Cathedral, refounded by Abbot
Serlo, 1058—enlarged, 1310-30 and 1351-90
—Lady Chapel rebuilt, 1498. Statute of, for
better administration of justice, 6 Edw. I. c. 1,
passed, 2 Aug. 1278. a Synods of, held by Lan-
franc, 1075 and 1081—by Longchamp, 1190.
Provincial Council, 1233 or 1234. a Posbrooke.

Glocester, Henry Stuart, Duke of, son of
Charles I.,—b. at Oatlands, 8 Jul. 1640—con-
fined in Carisbrooke Castle, 1649—leaves England,
1652—created Earl of Carlambridge and Duke of
Gloucester, by his brother Charles, 13 May
1659—returns to England, 1660—b. 13 Sep.
1660.

Gloucester, Humphrey, the Good, Duke of,
Protector of England,—b. 1391—created Duke of Gloucester by his brother, Henry V.,
1414—attends Conferences between Henry V.
and the Duke of Burgundy, at Meulan, Jul.
1419—named Protector, during the minority of
his nephew, Henry VI., 1422—marries Jac-
queline, Countess of Holland, 1423—invades
Hainault to recover his wife's inheritance, and
is opposed by the Duke of Burgundy, Oct.
1424, a 1423—quarrels with his uncle Beaufort,
1425—abandons the contest in Hainault, and
leaves his Duchess there, 1426—unsuccessfully
Duke of Gloucester in the Council, 1426—his
marriage declared null by Pope Martin V.,
1426—marries Eleanor Cobham, 1426—his
power increased on death of Bedford, 1435—
quarrels with Beaufort, 1436—compels the
Duke of Burgundy to raise the siege of Calais,
2 Aug. 1436—his Duchess accused of witch-
craft and imprisoned, 1441—accuses Beaufort
of treason, 1443—opposes the marriage of
Henry VI. with Margaret of Anjou, 1445—
goes to the parliament at Bury St Edmund's,
10 Feb. 1447—arrested for high treason, 11
Feb.—found dead, 28 Feb. b 1447.

Gloucester, Thomas, Duke of Woodstock, Duke
of, and Earl of Buckingham,—b. at Wood-
stock, 7 Jan. 1355—Duke of Gloucester, 1385
—Lord High Constable, has the custody of the
Earl of Suffolk, Oct. 1386—head of the Council
of Regency, Nov. 1386—takes up arms and
seizes the Tower, Nov. 1387—banished from the
Council, May 1389—formally reconciled with
Richard II., 1389—engages in plots, 1396
—arrested with his associates, 1397—makes
confession at Calais, 8 Sep.—put to death there,
Sep. 1397.

Gloucester, Thomas, Duke of, Lord Hith
Constable of England,—b. at Woodstock, 7 Jan.
1355—created Earl of Buckingham, 1377 a—
commands the army in France, marches from Calais to Brittany to aid De
Montfort, 1380—returns to England, 1381—
Duke of Gloucester, 13 Nov. 1385—grains ascendency in absence of John of Gaunt, 1386
—has custody of the Earl of Suffolk, Oct. 1386
—head of Council of Regency, 19 Nov. 1386 b
—the Council declared illegal by the Judges, at
Nottingham, 25 Aug. 1387—marches on Lon-
don and seizes the Tower, Nov. 1387—has Sir
Simon Burley and other knights executed, 5
and 12 May 1388—reconciled with the king,
who assumes the government, May 1389—
opposes the king's marriage with Isabella of
France, 1396—engages in plots for the recovery
of his power, 1396—treacherously arrested at
Plasy Castle, and sent to Calais, Jul. 1397—
signs a confession, 8 Sep.—murdered at Calais,

Gloucester, William, Duke of, son of Queen
Ann,—b. at Hampton Court, 24 Jul. 1689—
created Duke of Gloucester by William III.,
Jul. 1689—b. K.G., Nov. 1695 —the Duke of
Marlborough appointed his governor, summer
1698—b. 30 Jul. 1700. a Macaulay.

Gloucester, William Henry, Duke of, third
GLOUCESTER—

Robert Jan. 26

Nov.

Gloucester

the marshal,

May

kingdom, 

of

1262

1258

1261.

Earl

Scotland

26

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1772

1799

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1805.

Gloucester—Edinburgh, William Frede-

rude, Duke of, son of preceding, —b. at Rome, 

15 Jan. 1776—enters the army, Mar. 1779— 

serves in Holland, 1794 and 1799—Major- 

general, 16 Feb. 1795—Lieutenant-general, 13

Nov. 1799—succeeds to the title, 1805—Cham-

cellor of Cambridge Univ., Mar. 1811—marries 
his cousin, Princess Mary, 23 Jul. 1816—Field-

marshal, 1816—opposes the Reform Bill, 1831 

—b. at Bagshot Heath, 30 Nov. 1834.

Gloucester, Gilbert de Clare, 3rd Earl of, 

7th Earl of Hereford,—marries Alice, 

daughter of Count of Angoulême, 1257 —on 

the death of his father, joins de Montfort, Jun. 

1262—Knt, by de Montfort, at Lewes, 1264— 
	takes Earl Richard prisoner at battle of Lewes, 

1264—joins de Montfort, May 1264—quarrels 

with him and joins the Marchers, spring 1265— 

commands on the king's side at Evesham, 

1265—rebels, seizes London and besieges the 

legate in the Tower, 1267—submits to the king 

and is pardoned, 15 Jun. —takes the cross at 

Northampton, spring 1268—joint regent of the 

kingdom, during absence of Edward I. in Pales-

tine, Nov. 1272 to Aug. 1274—marries Joanna 

of Acro, daughter of Edward I., 1289—b., 

1295.

Gloucester, Richard de Clare, 2nd Earl of, 6th Earl of Hereford,—secretly marries 

Margaret, daughter of Hubert de Burgh, 1243 

—marries Maud, daughter of the Earl of Lin-

coln, 1244—joins de Montfort, May 1258— 


1258—quarrels with de Montfort, 1259 and 

1260—attends armed assembly at London, and 

again quarrels with de Montfort, 1 May 1260— 

brings grave charges against de Montfort, but 

abandons them, 1260 —b., 18 Jun. 1262, 

1261.

Gloucester, Richard, Earl of [Richard 

III.]

Gloucester, Robert of Caen, Earl of, —marries the heiress of Robert Fitzhamon, and 

becomes Earl of Gloucester, about 1120—has 

the custody of Robert of Normandy at Bristol, 

1126—swears allegiance to his sister Maud, 

25 Dec. 1126—swears conditional allegiance to 

Stephen, 1136—Stephen attempts unsuccessfully 

to capture him in Normandy, 1137—re-

nounces fealty to Stephen and prepares to 

invade England, 1138—instigates David of 

Scotland to invade England, Mar. 1138—his 

lands seized by Stephen, 1138—lands, with 

Maud, at Portsmouth, 30 Sep. 1139—begins 

war with Stephen, 1139—aids Ralph de Gernon, 

Earl of Chester, defeats and captures Stephen 

at Lincoln, 2 Feb. 1141—besieged with Maud, 

at Winchester, Aug. to Sep. 1141—captured, 

while covering retreat of Maud from Winches-

ter, 14 Sep. 1141—exchanged for Stephen, 1 

Nov. 1141—joins Maud at Gloucester, Nov. 

1141—attempts unsuccessfully to relieve Maud, 

in Oxford Castle, autumn 1142—defeats Ste-


Gloucester, Robert of. [Robert of Glou-

cester.]

Glover, Richard, poet,—b. in London, 1712 

—M. P. Weymouth, 1756—manages the case of 

the West India merchants before the House, 

1775—b., 25 Nov. 1785. 

London, 1739—Hosier's Ghost, 1739—Athenais, 

1787.

Glover, Thomas, herald at arms,—Somerset 

herald, 1751—b. in London, 1758. 

De nobilita-

tate politico vel civili, 1608—Catalogue of Honou-

r, 1610.

Glovers, in England,—compiled by 

Charles 1., 1638.

Gloves,—importation of leather, prohibited 


III. c. 55, 1775—duy on license and on retail 
sale of, imposed by Act 25 Geo. III. c. 55, 1775— 

duty on, repealed by Act 34 Geo. III. c. 10, 

1 Mar. 1794—duty on license repealed by Act. 

36 Geo. III. c. 80, 14 May 1796.

Gloeina. Glucinum,—discovered by Vanque-

lin, 1758—The metallic base, obtained by 

Wöhler, 1827, 1828.

Glück, Christian Friedrich von, Jurist,—b. 

at Halle, 1755—studies at the Univ., 1771-76 

—Prof. Laws, Erlangen, 1783—Dean of the 

Faculty, 1809—Privy Councillor, 1810—b. at 

Erlangen, 20 Jan. 1831. 

Opuscula juridicia, 1785-90—Ausführliche 

Eräulung der Punde, 1795-97.

Glück, Christian von, musical composer,—b. 


1744—goes to Italy, 1729, 1731—b. at 

Paris, 1745—b. at Vienna, 15 Nov. 1787. 

Orsco, 1764—Alceste, 1769—Iphigenie ou 

Aulide, 1776—Armidas, 1777—Iphigenie on 

Teu-

ride, 1779. 

Biogr. Univ., 

Engl. Cyc. 

Rees' Cyc. 

Coyn.-Lex. 

Meyer, Conv.-Lex. 

Glückstadt, capital of Holstein,—built and 

fortified by Christian IV. of Denmark, 1620— 

unsuccessfully attempted by Wallenstein, 

autumn 1627—again by Tilly, 1628—by Torsten-

son, winter 1634-35—bombarded by English, 

blockaded by Gen. von Boyen, 15 Dec. 1635— 

capitulates to allies, 5 Jan. 1634—ramparts 

demolished, 1835—declared a free port, 1830.

Glycinus,—discovered by Scheele, 1779.

Glycereus, Roman Emperor of the West, 

—raised to the throne by Guendelab, Mar. 473— 

taken prisoner by his rival Julius Nepos, at 

Portus, beginning 474—Bp of Sulona, 474.

Glyes, (Gleyes), Joannes, PATHARCHOP 

CONSTANTINOPLE, grammarian, —appon-

2d, 12 May 1316—abbeis, 11 May 1320.

Glycol,—discovered by Wurtz, 1856.

Glyptothek. [Munich.]

Gmelin, Johann Georg, botanist, —b. at
of the English, 1807—given up to Portuguese, 1815.


Euangelion, 1647.

Göbel, Traugott Friedrich, chemist, traveller,—b. in Tintring, 1794—studies at Jena, 1813—Prof. Chemistry, Dorpat, 1828—d. 27 May 1851. 

Pharmaceutische Warenkunde, 1837—Reise in die Steppen des südlichen Russland, 1838—Der Grundthoren der Pharmacie, 1843—47.

Goblin Manufactory, Paris,—made a Royal establishment, by Louis XIV., 1662—the Sauvemier annexed to, 1826—partly burnt by Communists, 24 May 1871.

Godart, Jean Baptiste, naturalist,—b. at Origny, (Aisne,) 1775—d. at Paris, 1835. 

Continuation of the Histoire naturelle des lépidoptères, ou papillons de France, &c., 1820.


Godward, (Godward,) Jan, naturalist,—b. at Middelburg, 1620—d. there, 1668. 

Metamorphosis naturalis, 1662.

Godebski, Cyprian,—b. in Volhynia, 1763—serves in Polish war of independence, 1794—in French army in Italy, 1798—9—In Germany, 1800—1—in Poland, 1806—b. at battle of Raszyn, near Warsaw, 19 Apr. 1809. 

Works, 1821.


Godefroy, Denis, (Gothofredus,) jurispr.,—b. at Paris, 1549—d. at Strasburg, 7 Sep. 1622. 

Corpus juris civilis, 1533—Nota in Ciceronem, 1558—Maintenue et defense des princes souverains et Elyses, 1594—Statuta Galliae, 1611. 


Godefroy, Jacques, (Gothofredus,) jurispr.,—b. at Geneva, 1587—Prof. Law, 1619—Secre-


Godivrice, Vissoucut. [Ripon, 1820—op.]

Godfathers,—mentioned by Tertullian, about 200—by St Augustine, about 390—parents forbidden to be, by Council of Mentz, 813. 

Godfrey IV, the Great, Duke of Lower Lorraine, (Brebaut).—successes his father, Gothelon I., 1043 or 1044—forms alliance with Baldwin, Count of Flanders, and attempts to get possession of Upper Lorraine, 1044—submits to the Emperor and is imprisoned, 1045—liberated and pardoned, 1046—again rebels, spring 1047—ravages Lorraine, seizes Nimeguen, and burns palace of Charles the Great, summer 1047—burns Verdun, 23 Aug. 1047—defeats and kills his rival, Duke Albert, about Oct. 1048—deprives of the Duchy by the Emperor, who gives it to Frederick of Luxembourg, 1048—raises an army, but makes peace with the Emperor by mediation of Pope Leo IX., at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1049—marries Beatrice, widow of Boniface, Duke of Tuscany, about end of 1053—retires into the Netherlands, 1056—allies himself with Count of Flanders, unsuccessfully besieges his rival in Antwerp, 1056—makes peace with the Emperor Henry IV., by mediation of Pope Victor II., at Cologne, 1056—restored to his Duchy, on death of Frederick, 1065—b. at Verdun, Christmas 1069.

Godfrey of Bouillon (VI.), Duke of Lower Lorraine, (Brebaut) and King of Jerusalem. —b. 1061—Governor of Bouillon, 1076—distinguishes himself at battle of Mereberg, 1 Oct. 1087, b. 15 Oct. 1080—enters Rome with Imperial army, 1083, Mar. 1084—a. invested with the Duchy by Henry IV., 1089 —takes the cross, 1095—sets out for Constantinople, 15 Aug. 1096—captures Nicea, 20 Jun. 1097—defeats Soliman at Dorylieum, 4 Jul. 1097 a—besieges Antioch, 21 Oct. 1097—takes it by assault, 3 Jun. 1098—encamps on Mount Calvary, 7 Jun. 1099—besieges Jerusalem, 7 Jun.—takes it by storm, 15 Jul. 1099—elected King of Jerusalem, 23 Jul.—defeats the Sultan of Egypt at Ascalon, 12 Aug.—unsuccessfully besieges Ascalon, conquers Galilee and gives it to Tancred, 1099—prolongates the Assise of Jerusalem, 1099—b. at Jerusalem, 18, 15 Jul. 1100—his remains turn up and burnt by the Kamilimbans, 1224 d


Godfrey [Lorraine, Dukes of,]

Godfrey of Viterbo, chronicler,—secretary to the Emperors Conrad III., Frederick I., and Henry VI., about 1150-95. Pantheon, (printed at Basel, 1569.)


Godoy, Prince of the Peace. [Aeledia.]

God's House, League of, (Gottshausband, La Légie de la Chiatia,) in Switzerland,—for independence of the territory previously subject to Bp of Coire, formed probably between 1424-36.

Godunov, Boris, Czar of Russia,—b. 1552—attached to the Court of Ivan the Terrible, 1574—marriage of his sister Irene with Prince Theodore, 1580—member of the Supreme Council of State, 1582—chief minister of Theodore, 1584—procures creation of a patriarchate in Russia, 1586—suspected of murdering Prince Demetrius, 1591—massacres and exiles the inhabitants of Uglich, 1591—releases the crown on the death of Theodore, early in Jan. 1598—proclaimed Czar by the States at Moscow, 17 Feb. 1598—b., 13 (23) Apr. 1605.

   *Biol. Univ.*  
   *Engl. Cye.*

Godwin, Mary, [Shelley, Mary.]


Goertz, Johann Eustach von, statesman,—b. in Hesse, 5 Apr. 1737—goes to Leyden Univ., 1752—enters service of Duke of Gotha, 1756—tutor to sons of the Duchess of Weimar, 1761—enters service of Frederick II, 1778—Minister of State, 1778—plenipotentiary to Court of Russia, 1779—6—ambassador to Holland, 1786—plenipotentiary to Diet of Ratisbon, 1788—1806—to Congress of Rastadt, 1799—b., at Ratisbon, 7 Aug. 1821. *Memoires et actes authentigques relatifs aux negociations qui ont precede le partage de la Pologne,* 1810.

Goos, Benedikt de, Jesuit missionary,—b. in the Azores, 1562—enters Order of Jesuits at Goa, 1588—sets out from Agra for China, 1602—b. at Socow, 18 Mar. 1606.

Goos, Damia de, historian,—b. in Portugal, 1501—attached to the Court, 1510—envoy to Flanders, 1523—assists in defence of Louvain, 1542—historiographer of Portugal, 1544—b., Dec. 1560.—*Deploratio Lappienie gentis,* 1520.—Fides, religio, morœque Ethipoum, &c., 1541.

Goos, Hugo Vander, printer,—presides at inauguration of Count of Flanders at Ghent, 27 Jul. 1467—enters Augustinian Order, probably about 1480—b. near Brussels, about 1480.


Goettling, Johann Friedrich August, chemist,—b. at Bernburg, 5 Jun. 1755—Prof. Philosophy, Jena, 1789—b., 1 Sep. 1809. *Handbuch der theoretischen und praktischen Chemie,

Goetz, (Goetz), Andreas, philologist,—b. at Nürnberg, 23 Nov. 1698—d. there, 21 Apr. 1780. Introductio in geographiam antiquam, 1729—Index purae et impurae latinitatis, 1730.

Goetz, Johann Nicholas, poet,—b. at Worms, Jul. 1724—studies at Halle, 1739—d. 4 Nov. 1781. Gedichte, 1785.

Goetz, (Goetz), Zacharias, numismatist,—b. at Mühlhausen, 1662—d. probably at Brunswick, 1705.


Goetz, Joseph Franz, Baron von, painter,—b. in Transylvania, 28 Feb. 1754—settler at Munich, 1779-91—d. at Ratisbon, 15 Sep. 1815.

Gogol, Nikolay, dramatist, novelist,—b. in Malorussia, probably about 1810—d. 1808—b. at Moscow, 21 Feb. 1852. b Dead Souls, 1842. a English, Cve.


Goguet, Antoine Yves, historian,—b. at Paris, 18 Jan. 1816—d. there, 2 May 1758. De l'origine des lois, des arts, etc., 1758.

Gohier, Louis Jérôme, statesman,—b. at Semblancay, 1746—member of Legislative Assembly, 1791—Minister of Justice, 1793—president of Court of Cassation, Sep. 1797—member of the Directory, 1795—president soon after: consul-general at Amsterdam, 1802—d. at Montmorency, 29 May 1830. Mémoires, 1825.

Gohory, Jacques, (Leo Stuaris), translator,—b. at Paris, 13 Mar. 1576.


Gois, Étienne Pierre Adrien, sculptor,—b. at Paris, 1731—admitted to the Academy, 1770—Prof. there, 1776—d. 3 Feb. 1823. Aïtié pouruinet ses œuvres, 1770.

Goito, in Italy,—Count of San Bonifazio Eugampe, at Sep. 1737—Charles Albert defeats Austrians at, 29 May 1848.

Goldbery, Sylvain Meinrad Xavier, geographer,—b. at Colmar, 24 Sep. 1742—librarian at the Hôtel des Invalides, 1820—d. 13 Jun. 1832. Fragment d'un voyage en Afrique, 1802.

Golconda, in Hindustan,—forms part of Bahmani kingdom of the Deccan, 1347-1489—separate kingdom of, founded by Kuth Shah, not later than (918, A. H.) 1512—he is murdered and succeeded by his son, Jamshed, (910), 1543—Sultan Kuli succeeds, (907), 1550—Bahram, (957), 1550—Mohammed Kuli, (988), 1580—in alliance with kings of Dijapor and Ahmednagar, fights indecisive battle with Akber, on the Godavery, Dec. 1596 or Jan. 1597—tributary to Shah Jahan, 1636—submits to Aurungzebe, (1065), 1655—invaded by Moguls under Dilir Khan, 1678—by Aurungzebe, 1685—the capital taken and the kingdom subverted by Aurungzebe, Sep. 1687. [Deccan].

Gold,—[BC]—coined by Darius, son of Hystaspes, 521-485—first coined at Rome, 207—[AD]—first coined in England, by Henry III., 1257—regularly, from 1344. a Ruining.

Gold Rings, in Roman law,—restricted to free citizens with certain property qualification, by Tiberius, 22—privilege of wearing, conferred on army, by Severus, 193-211—and by Aurelian, 270-275—allowed to all citizens by Justinian, 529.

Gold of Affliction, capitulation tax,—in Eastern Empire, abolished by Anastasius, about 500?

Goldast, Melchor, publicist, historian,—b. in Switzerland, 1756—d. at Bremen, 3 Giessen, b 11 Aug. 1653. Scriptores aligntum rerum Siculiconum, 1655—Alamanicon rerum scriptores, etc., 1660—Monarchia S. Romani imperii, etc., 1611-14—Constitutionum imperialium collectio, 1607. a Biog. Univ. b Conv.-Lex.


Gold Coast, Africa,—Portuguese settlement, 1610—Dutch, soon after: [Guinea]—British settlement, 1661.

Golden Bull, of the Empire,—fixing number and privileges of electors (Kurfürsten), published by Charles IV., at Diets of Nürnberg and Metz, 1356.

Golden Bull, of Hungary,—granted to the nobles by Andrew II., 1222.

Golden Fleece, Order of the,—founded by Philip III., duke of Burgundy, 16 Jan. 1429. a—grand mastership of, disputed between Emperors Charles VI. and Philip of Spain, 1700.

Golden Horde, (Tatars),—under Batu Khan, march westward, about 1285—invade Russia, burn Moscow and Kiev, 1320—invade Poland and destroy Cracow and Lublin, 1340—pass the Oder and burn Breslaw, 1341—defeat Duke Henry of Silesia at Liegnitz, 9 Apr. 1341— ravage Moravia and Hungary, and mas-
GOLDEN LEGEND—GOMES. 605

sacred the Magyar army, 1241—crusade against, preached, May 1241—unsuccessful besiege Neustadt in Austria, summer 1241—ravage the countries south of the Danube, 1242—quit central Europe, 1243.

Golden Legend. [Voragine, James de.]

Golden Number, (Metonic Cycle, Cycle of the Moon.)—[B C]—devised by Meton, (Ol. 87, 1, 13 Scirophorion,) 432—corrected by Calippus, Jul. 330.

Golden Spurs, Order of the,—instituted by Pope Paul III., about 1539 (?)—by Pius IV., 1559 (?)—regulated by Gregory XVI., 1840.


Goldoni, Carlo, dramatist,—b. at Venice, 1707—becomes actor, 1729—goes to Paris, 1761—d., there, 8 Jan. 1793. Works, 1788.


Goldsmith's Company, of London,—incorporated by Richard T., 1793.

Golf, (Goff) game,—becomes common in Scotland, 1600-10.

Golikov, Ivan, historian,—b. in Russia, 1735—Court Counsellor to Paul I., 1800—d. at St Petersburg, 12 Mar. 1801. Great deeds of Peter the Great, 1788-90—Annecdotes of Peter the Great, 1798—Lives of Le Port and Gordon, 1800.


Golownin, Vassili, traveler, imprisoned in Japan, 1811-13—d. at St Petersburg, 1832. Narrative of my captivity in Japan, 1816.


Goltz, Georg Conrad, Baron von, general,—b. in Pomernania, 1704—in service of king of Poland, 1727—enters service of Frederick William of Prussia, 1729—Adjutant-general to Frederick II., 1740—Major-general of Cavalry, 1745—d., 4 Aug. 1747.


Goltzius, Hendrik, painter, engraver,—b. at Mulburg, 1538—d. at Haarlem, 1 Jan. 1617. Boy and Dog, 1597.


Gomara, (Gomara.) Francisco Lopez de, historian,—b. at Seville, 1516. Historia general de las Indias, 1548.

Gomarists, (Anti-Remonstrants.) [See Gomar.]


Gombette, Loi. [Burgundian Code.]

Gombronn, Bunder Abbas, on Persian Gulf,—raised into importance by Shah Abbas, who transferred commerce from Ormuz to, 1622.

Gomes, Bernardino Antonio, physician,—b. in Portugal, 1759—M.D. Coimbra, 1793—physician to the navy, 1797—goes to Brazil, 1797-1801—settles at Lisbon, 1805—member of Council of Health, 1813—charged to accom-
pany Princess Leopoldine of Austria to Brazil, 1817—b. at Lisbon, 13 Jan. 1823. Dermosographie, 1820.

Gomes, José Baptista, dramatist, —b., about 1812. Inez de Castro, 1806.

Gomes de Oliveira, Antonio, poet. Idyllos maritim occurs, 1617.

Gomez, Luis, jurist,—b. in Spain, 1484—b. of Fano, 22 May 1545. Varioius resolu-
tionem juris civilis communis, 1579.

Gomes, Sebastiano, painter,—b. at Seville, about 1616—b. there, May 1678—b. 1690.

* Biog. Univ. b Meyer, Conv. Lex.


Gomes de Ciudad Real, Ferdinando, physi-
cien,—b., 1388—b., 1457.

Gomes-Ferreira, Luis, mineralogist,—b. in Portugal, 1680—inspector of mines, Portuguese America, 1720—b. at Lisbon, 1741. Emarrio mineral divido en doce tratados, 1735.

Gomez. [Castro, Alvarez Gomez, and
Dias Gomez.]

Gomicourt. [Damiens.]

Gonatas. [Antigonus Gonatas.]

Gondemar. [Burgundians.]

Gondi. [Retz, Cardinal de, and Vincent de Paul.]

Gondibert. [Lombardy, Kingdom of.]

Gondola, Giovanni di Francesco, poet,—b. at Ragusa, about 1588—b. there, 1638.

Gondomar, Count of Monterey, ambas-
sador from Court of Spain to London, 1617—b. —complains of Raleigh and gets him imprisoned, 1617—and executed, 1618.

Gonfaloniere,—title given to magistrate ap-
pointed at Florence, 1592.

Gongora y Argote, Luis, poet,—b. at Cordova, 1561—b. there, 1637. Obras, about 1630.

Goniometer, reflectives,—invented by Wollas-
1809.

Gönen, Nikolaus Thaddaus von, jurist, dtc., —b. at Bonnberg, 13 Dec. 1764—Proff. Law, Ingolstadt, 1780—Landshut, 1800—Vice-


* Biog. Univ. b Irscott.

Gontaut. [Biron.]

Gonthar, Moorish leader,—assumes the tyranny in Africa, after death of Stotzas and Joanna, 545—kills Areobindus, and is killed himself, 545.

Gonthelin. [Burgundians.]

Gonthier, poet,—b. in Buccl, 11 Mar. 1223.

Gonthier, (Gu enter,) Johann, physician,
—b. at Andernach, 1487—goes to France, 1525
—M.D., 1530—b. at Strasburg, 4 Oct. 1574. Anatomico institutiones, 1536 — De medicina vetere et nova, 1571.

Gonthier, (Francois Carpenter,) Mme., act-
ress,—b. at Metz, 4 Mar. 1747—first appears at the Comédie Italiene, 1778—at the Opéra Comique, 1801-7—b. at Paris, 7 Dec. 1829.

Gontran. [Burgundians.]

Gonville Hall, Cambridge,—founded by Ed-
mund Gonville, 1348—removed to new site and enlarged by Bp Bateman, 1533. [Caius College.]

Gonzaga, Carlo I, di, Duke of Mantua, Montferrat, Nevers, &c.,—succeeds to Duchies of Nevers and Rhein, 1535—marries Catherine of Lorraine, 1599—succeeds Vincent II. as Duke of Mantua, Dec. 1627—investiture refused by the Emperor, 1628—his States con-

Gonzaga, Carlo Ferdinando, di, (Carlo II.), Duke of Mantua and Montferrat,—b., 31 Aug. 1652—succeeds his father, Carlo III., under regency of his mother, Isabella of Aust-
H, Aug. 1665—marries Anna Isabella di Gonzaga, daughter of Ferdinand. Duke of Guastalla, 7 Apr. 1671—on Ferdinand's death takes possession of Duchy of Guastalla, 1679—sells Casale to Louis XIV. 1681—serves at siege of Buda, 1686—compelled to surrender Guastalla to Vincenzo di Gonzaga, 1692—ad-
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FETTA and GUASTALLA, general, — b. 1506—enters service of Charles V.; takes Florence, 12 Aug. 1530—distinguishes himself at siege of Tunis, and is named Viceroy of Sicily, 1535—accompanies Charles V. into Provence, 1536—acused of poisoning the Dauphin, 1536—buys County of Guastalla, 1539—Governor of the Milanese, 1546—head of conspiracy against Piero Luigi Farnese, and takes part in his examination, 1547—massacres five companies of Italian soldiers, 1551—deprived of his government, 1556—b. at Brussels, 15 Nov. 1557.

Gonzaga, Francesco di, Captain of Mantua against Charles Agnes Visconti, 1380—succeeds his brother Luigi II, 1382—forms alliance with Giovanni Galeazzi and the Venetians against the Carrara, 1388—assisted by Florence in war with Galeazzi, 1397—concludes a truce, 1398—allied with the Duke of Milan against Giovanni Bentivoglio, 1402—aids Venetians in conquest of Padua, Verona, and other territories of the Carrara, 1404—b. at Mantua, Mar. 1407.


1519. a Art de Vérifier les Dates, b Biog. Univ. Gonzaga Family. [Mantua, Marquisate of, and Guastalla, Duchy of.]


Gonzaga, Tomaso Antonio Costa di, poet, —b. at Villa-Ricea, about 1700—b. at Angora, about 1760.

Gonzales Cabra, Bueno, Jose, admiral, —sent to the Philippines, 1701. Navigacion especulativa y practica, ec., 1734.


Gonzalez de Berceo, Juan, poet, —b. in Castile, 1196—enters Order of St Benedict, 1208—b., about 1266.

Gozulo. [Gozalvo.]


Gonzalez de Andrade, Paulo, poet, —b. at Lisbon, 1594—b. there, 1652. Varios poesias, 1620.

Gooch, Benjamin, surgeon. Practical Treatise on Wounds, 1767—Medical and Chirurgical Observations, 1773.

Good Hope, Cape of. [Cape Colony.]


Goodall, Edward, engraver, —b. at Leeds, Sep. 1795—b. in London, 11 Apr. 1870.


Goodwin, Thomas, theologian,—b. in Nor-

Goojerat. [Gujarat.]


* Enecy. Mod. + Conv.-Lex.


* Zumpt. + Clinton.

Gordianus II, M. Antonius, Roman Emperor,—b. 192—proclaimed Augustus with his father, in Africa, Feb. 238—killed in battle, Mar. 238.


Gordium, in Phrygia,—[BC]—visited by Alexander, who cuts the Gordian Knot, 333 B.C.


Gordon, Bernard, (Bernard de Gordon,) physician,—teaches medicine at Montpellier, 1285—b., about 1305—1318? Litium medicina, 1450.


—hung, 23 Oct. [Jamaica.]


Gordon, Thomas, translator, &c,—b. in Ireland, about 1682—b., 28 Jul. 1750. Translation of Tacitus, 1728-31; Sallust, &c, 1744—(with Trenchard,) Cato's Letters, 1737—Independent Whig, 1728.


Gordon Riots. [Gordon, Lord George.]

Gordon, Viscount. [Aberdeen, Earl of.]

Gordyene, (Gorduene,) in Armenia,—[BC]—conquered by Tigranes, before 83—given to Tigranes by Pompey, 65.

Gore, Catherine Grace, novelist,—b. at East Retford, 1799—marries Capt. Gore, 1823.
widow, 1846—b. at Linwood, Hants, 29 Jan. 1861.


a Rees' Cyc. b Macaulay. c Enne. Mod. d Meyer, Conv.-Lex. e Brenton.

Gorelli, chronicler. Chronicle of Arezzo, from 1130-1384.

Gorgias, sophist, rhetorician,—[B.C.],—b., about 480-79, 485—eminent. (Ol. 80), 459—de Naturae, (Ol. 81), 442—ambassador from Leonuti to Athens, (Ol. 88, 2), 427—b., after 380.

a Smith's Dict. b Clinton.


Gorham Case.—[Gorham, G. C.]


Gorilla,—becomes known to naturalists, about 1837—described by Du Chaillu, 1861.


Gorini, Giuseppe Corio, ManuQts of poet,—b. at Milan, about 1693—b.—about 1762. Teatro comico-tragico, 1737—U'Ome, trattato fisico-morale, 1756, b 1746.

a Biog. Univ. b Meyer, Conv.-Lex.

Gorkum. [Gorcum.]


Gorm, King of Denmark,—b., 935.

Gornielsk, Lukas, (Gornicus),—statesman, historian. Acta regni Poloniae ab anno 1588, 1637.—Dialogi de electionis libertate, &c., Pononia, 1751 (3rd ed.).

Goropius. [Bcean, Jan.]


a Biog. Univ. b Rees' Cyc.


Gorter, Jan van, physician,—b. at Enckhuizen, 19 Feb. 1688—studies at Leyden, 1709-12—Prof. Medicine, Harderwyk, 1725—physician to Empress Elizabeth, 1734-58—b. in Holland, 11 Sep. 1762. Medicina compendium, 1731-37—Medicina Hippocrativa, 1739-42.


Gortchakoff, Prince Alexander,—b., 1764—distinguishes himself at capture of Praga, 1794—lieutenant-general, 1798—commands under Rossakov at Zürich, 1799—under Benniges, repulses Lamme at Heilsberg, 1807—commands right wing at Friedland, 1807—Minister of War, 1812—General of Infantry and member of Imperial Council, 1814—b., about 1825.
Gortchakoff, Prince Michael, general, — b., 1795; — serves as officer of artillery in Russo-Turkish War, 1828-29; — wounded at Grochow and made General, 20 Feb. 1831; — chief of the staff of Count Pahlen, distinguishes himself at battle of Ostrolenka, May, and capture of Warsaw, Sep. 1831; — General of Artillery, 1843; — military governor of Warsaw, 1846; — takes part in Hungarian campaign, 1849; — attends funeral of Wellington, 1852; — commands in Wallachia, 1853; — passes the Danube at Braila, 25 Mar. 1854; — directs defence of Sebastopol, Mar. 1855; — Governor of Poland, 1856 — b. at Warszaw, 30 May 1861.

Gortchakoff, Prince Peter, Governor of Smolensk, — defends the town against Sigismund III. of Poland, 1609-11.

Gortchakoff, Prince Peter Dmitrievich, general, statesman, — b. at Moscow, 1789; — enters Imperial Guard, 1807; — serves in Turkish war, 1810; — in French war, 1812-14; — takes part in suppressing revolt in the Caucasus, 1820; — Major-general, Governor of Merititia, 1820; — suppresses Abkhasian revolt, 1824; — Quarter-master-general in Turkish war, 1826-29; — Governor-general of W. Siberia, 1836; — resigns, 1831; — takes part in battle of the Alma, Sep. 1854; — commander of land forces, Sep. 1854; — retires, and is made member of Imperial Council, 1855 — b. at Moscow, Apr. 1868.

Goruckpore, in Hindustan, — ceded to British by Nabob of Oude, Nov. 1801.


Goscini, [Gosce.]


Goslar, in Hanover, — founded by Henry I., about 920; — mines opened under Otto 1., 964; — diets held at, 1009 and 1015; — Frederick II. holds diet at, Jul. 1219; — receives charter from him, 1219; — joins Hanseatic League, 1358; — desolated by pestilence, 1450 and 1473; — receives the Reformation, 1521; — unsuccessfully besieged by Christian of Brunswick, 1625; — captured by Duke William of Weimar and the Swedes, 1637; — annexed to Prussia, 1803; — to kingdom of Westphalia, 1807 — Hanover, 1816; — partly burnt, 1844; — Statutes of, published, about 1350; — Cathedral, built, 1050; — pulled down, 1820; — Conv. Lex. — Kington. — Meyer, Contr. Lex.

Gouslin, (Goëlin,) Bp of Paris, — b., about 800; — Bp of Poitiers, about 847; — captured by the Normans, 858; — archchancellor, 867-882; — Bp of Paris, about 883; — fortifies Paris, 885; — defends it against the Normans, 886; — b. thence, 16 Apr. 886.

Gosse, Etienne, miscellaneous writer, — b. at Bordeaux, 1773; — goes to Paris, 1792; — serves as volunteer in la Vendée, 1793-96; — settles at Paris, 1815 — b. at Toulon, Feb. 1834; — Les Amants vendéens, 1806; — Le Méditant, 1816; — Fables, 1818.

Gossec, François Joseph, musical composer, — b. in Hainault, 17 Jan. 1733; — goes to Paris, 1751; — Prof. at the Conservatory, 1795; — member of Institute, 1795; — of Legion of Honour, 1804; — of Academy of Fine Arts, 1816 — b. at Passy, 16 Feb. 1859.

Gosselein, Jean, astronomer, keeper of the King's Library, Paris, — b. at Vire in Normandy, about 1505 — b. there, Nov. 1604; — Historia imaginum celestium, 1577; — Calendrier grégorien perpetuel, 1583.

Gosselein, Pascal François Joseph, geographer, — b. at Lille, 6 Dec. 1751; — travels in Europe, 1772-74 and 1780; — admitted to the Academy, 1790; — takes office in Department of War, 1794; — member of Institute, 1795; — keeper of cabinet of medals, 1799; — Chevalier of Legion of Honour, 1804; — officer, 1816 — b., 8 Feb. 1830; — Géographie des Grecs analysee, 1790; — Recherches sur la géographie systematique et positive des anciens, 1798-1818; — assists in translation of Geography of Strabo, 1825-19.

Gossonel. [Lorraine, Dukes of.]

Gosseuw, Henri Marie Joseph, — b. at Avesnes, 1759; — deputy to Legislative Assembly, 1791; — to Convention, 1792; — commissioner to the army of Diumouriez, Nov. 1792; — member of Council of Five Hundred, 1793-97; — of Legislative Body, 1799-1801; — deputy to Chamber of Representatives, 1815; — member of Chamber of Deputies, 1818 — b. at Paris, 1827.

Gotama. [Buddhism.]

Gorazde. [Parthia, Kingdom of.]

Gotha. [Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.]


Gothic Architecture, pointed, — originates, about 1190. — Early English, Geometrical, and Perpendicular Style.

Gothic Language. [Argenteus Codex.]

Gothland, island in the Baltic, — conquered by Waldemar II. of Denmark, 1361; — restored to Sweden by treaty, 23 Aug. 1645; — occupied by Russians, 1807. — [Wisby.]

Gothofredus. [Godefroy.]

Gotha, (Goth, Gothens,). — The migrate from the Baltic to the Euxine, 150-220; — pass the Danube, ravage Thrace, and take Philippopolis, 249-250; — campaign of Decius against, in Mosia, 251; — make peace with Gallus for annual tribute, 252; — ravage Illyricum and Macedonia, 255; — successful campaign of Aurelian against, 257; — take Trapeznus, 258; — plunder Illyria, 258-9; — take Chaledon, Cius, Apamea,
and Prusa: plunder and burn Nicomedia and Nicara: fall before Cyzicus, 259—occupy Thrace. Alexander Macedon, besiege Thessalonica, plunder Asia Minor, and destroy temple of Diana at Ephesus, 262—campaign of Marcianus in Greece, 267—occupy Illyricum and Macedonia, and are defeated by Claudius at Naisus, in Mysia, 269—their fleet destroyed, take refuge in Mount Haemon, 270—campaign of Aurelian against, in Lycia, 270—conclude treaty with Aurelian and acquire Dacia, 270, defeated by Aurelian in Thrace and Illyricum, 272—led in triumph of Aurelian, 274—reduced to submission in Thrace by Probus, 278—defeated by Constantius in Sarmatia, 28 Apr. 332—colony to settle in Thrace, Macedonia, and Italy, 334—[Ostrogoths, Visigoths]—maintain separate kingdom in Scandinavia, till united with Sweden under Charles Swerker, 1161.

a Gibbon.

b Smith’s Diet.  

c Eng. Cyc.


Gotthard, St. in Hungary—Montecuccoli defeats the Turks at, 1 Aug. 1664.


c Engl. Cyc.

Gottlieber, Johann Christoph, philologist, b. at Chemnitz, 1733—d. at Meissen, 1 May 1785. "Observationes in Platonis Aletheiadem secundenm," 1776—"Observationes in coadunationem deo Dionysii Halicarnassensi," 1769—70.

Gottschalk, (Godokesk). Benedictine monk, (Godokesch), b. at Mentz, about 808—was a monk at Fulda, has controversy with Abbot Raban, 839—this discourse on predestination condemned by Council of Mentz, 845—finally condemned by Hincmar, canonized and im-

prisoned at Hautvilliers, 849—defended by Remigius, Abp of Lyons, 853—unsuccessfully appeals to Pope Nicholas I., 864—d. in prison, 868—30 Oct. 867.

b Gieseler.

Gottsched, Johann, physician, b. at Königsberg, 1668—professor, medical sciences there, 1694—member of Academy of Sociecy, Berlin, 1702—d. at Königsberg, 10 Apr. 1704.


Gouaz, Yves Marie le, engraver, b. at Brest, 15 Feb. 1742—goes to Paris, studies under Allamet, 1763—engraver to Academy of Sciences, 1770—d. at Paris, 12 Jan. 1816.


a Biol. Univ.  
b Conv.-Lex.  
d Rees’s Cyc.

Goudt, Henrik, engraver, b. at Utrecht, 1585—d. there, 1630 (?).

Gouffier, Louis, b. in l’Éperon, 1648—distinguishes himself at defence of Candia, 1668—expels pirates from Gouros, 1701—contributes to capture of the château of Nice, 1705—lieutenant-general of galleys of the King, 1723—director of Academy of Sciences, 1733—d. at Marseilles, 22 Apr. 1734.

Gouffier, Bonnivet, and Choiselot.

Gough, Hugh, Viscount Gough, field-marshall, b. at Ireland, 3 Nov. 1779—enters the army, 7 Aug. 1794—serves at Cape of


Goujon, Alexandre Marie, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Dijon, about 1770—serves in the army, 1797-1815—b. 9 Apr. 1823. Tablettes chronologiques de la révolution française, 1823—Fastes civils de la France, 1821-22.


Goulin, Jean, physician,—b. at Rheims, 10 Feb. 1728—b., 30 Apr. 1799. Mémoires littéraires, critiques, philologiques et bibliographiques, pour servir à l'histoire ancienne et moderne de la médecine, 1775-76.


Gour, Gaur, (Lakshmanaratav, Lokmonti)—mentioned, between 800-900—taken by Mohammed Bakhtiar Khilji, 1402,b. 1403.c A regiment of Bengali, by Gheias u din, 1212—seat of government removed to Pundra or Purnya, about 1360—capital again, by Jelal u din, 1429-30—fortified by Nasir Shah, 1541—taken by Sikhs in 1549—sent to the Crimea at the time, 1549—sent to the Crimea to invest Marshal Pelissier and other officers with insignia of the Bath, 1556—Knt of St Patrick, 1557—Privy Councillor, 1559—K.G.C. Star of India, 1861—Field-marshal, Nov. 1862—b., 2 Mar. 1869.

Gouraud, Gaspard, Baron, general,—b. at Versailles, 14 Sep. 1783—enters the army, 1802—wounded at Austerlitz, 2 Dec. 1805—distinguishes himself at battle of Pultusk, and receives cross of Legion of Honour, 1807—sent to Dantzig, 1811—distinguishes himself in Russian campaign, Baron, 1812—and in German campaign, 1813—General, aide-de-camp to Napoleon, serves at Waterloo, 1815—follows Napoleon to St Helena, 1815—returns to France, 1821—Commander of artillery at Paris and Vincennes, 1830—Lieutenant-general, 1835—Peer, 1841—Colonel of National Guards, Paris, 1848—member of Legislative Assembly, May 1849—b. at Paris, 26 Jul. 1852.

Gourgue, Dominique de,—b. at Mont-de-Marsan, about 1530—conducts expedition to Florida, takes Spanish forts, hangs the Spaniards, Aug. 1567 to Jun. 1568—b. at Tours, about 1593.

Gournelin, Etienne, physician,—M.D. Paris, 1561—Prof. medicine, 1567—dean of faculty, 1574—Prof. Surgery, Collège Royal,
GOURMOND—GRABBE.

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1578—♀ at Paris, 1594, or at Melun, 1593. 
*Synopsis chirurgiae, 1566—Chirurgiae artis ex Hippocratis et veterum decreta ad rationis normam reducens, 1580.*


**Goussot, Jacques, orientalist,**—♀ at Blois, 1633—settles in Holland, 1686—Prof. Greek and Theology, Groningen, 1692—♀ there, 4 Nov. 1704. *Controversiarum adversus Iudaos testium, 1688—Commentaria in Hebraica hebraica, 1702.*

**Gouven, Antonio de, (Goveanus), jurist,**—♀ in Portugal, 1505—Prof. Philosophy, Paris, 1542—♀—Prof. Law, Toulouse, about 1548—♀ at Turin, 1562. *Opera, 1562.*

**Gouven, Antonio,**—♀ in Portugal, about 1575—Prof. Theology, Goa, 1597—envoy to Shah Abbas, 1602—envoy to Oran, about 1621—♀ in Portugal, 18 Aug. 1628. *Relation om que se tratou as guerras, e grandes victorias que alcançou e grande rey de Persia Xa-Abbas, *etc., 1611—Jornada do arcebiapo de Goa, *etc., 1666.*

**Gouvest. [Maubert de Gouvest.]**

**Gouvion, Jean Baptiste, general,**—serves under Lafayette in America, 1778—Major-general, Paris National Guard, 1786—deputy to Legislative Assembly, 1791—killed before Maubeuge, 11 Jun. 1792.


**Gouz, François de la Boullaye le, traveller,**—♀ in Anjou, about 1610—♀ at Isaphan, after 1668. *Voyages et observations, 1653.*


**Gowrie Conspiracy. [Gowrie, John, Earl of]**

**Gowrie, John Ruthven, Earl of,**—♀, about 1577—studies at Univ. of Padua, 1594—99—visits Beza at Geneva, visits Paris, 1599—visits court of Queen Elizabeth, opposes James VI. in Convention, Jun. 1600—takes part in attempted assassination of the king, and is killed in the affray, at Gowrie House, 5 Aug. 1600.

**Gowrie, William Ruthven, First Earl of,**—takes part in Raid of Ruthven, 12 Aug. 1582—submits and is pardoned, 1583—executed, 4 May 1584.

**Goya y Lucientes, Francisco, painter,**—♀ in Aragon, 31 Mar. 1746—admitted to Academy of San Ferdinand, Madrid, 1780—first painter to the court, 1799—goes to Paris, 1824—♀ at Bordeaux, 16 Apr. 1828.

**Goyen, Jan van, painter,**—♀ at Leyden, 1596—♀ at the Hague, 1656.

**Gozo (Caulsa), island near Malta,—given with Malta to Knights Hospitallers, by Charles V., 1524—seized by Turks, 1551—but soon abandoned: unsuccessfully attacked by African corsairs, 1613—by Turks, 1709—taken by French, 12 Jul. 1798—the French expelled, 5 Sep. 1800. [Malta.]

**Gozzi, Carlo, Court, miscellaneous writer,**—♀ at Venice, 1702², 1722—♀, 4 Apr. 1806. *Opere, 1772,² 1792,²*¹

¹ *Biog. Univ.*
² *Conv.-Lex.*


³ *Engl. Cye.*
⁴ *Conv.-Lex.*


⁴ *Engl. Cye.*

**Graaf, Regnier de, physician,**—♀ at Schoonhoven, 1641—♀ at Delft, 17 Aug. 1673. *Opera, 1677.*

1829—Napoleon, 1831—Hannibal, 1835.


Grabent, Gottlieb, philologist, &c., b. in Saxony, 3 Nov. 1685—Ph.D. Wittenberg, 1709—Prof. at College of Freyberg, 1711—Prof. at the School of Meissen, 1717—Rector, 1735—d. at Meissen, 15 Apr. 1750.


Gracchus, Trib. Sempronius, tribune, [B.C.]—b., about 169—companies P. Scipio Africannus, junior, to taking of Carthage, 146—quosator, 137—negotiates treaty with Numantines in Spain; elected tribunos plebis, 10 Dec. 134—introduces his Agrarian law and is killed in the tumult, 133.


Gradenigo, Bartholomé, Doge of Venice, elected, 9 Nov. 1339—subdues the Candidiates; d., 28 Dec. 1342.

Gradenigo, Giovanni, Doge of Venice, b., about 1380—elected, 21 Apr. 1355—makes peace with Genoa, 1 Jun. 1355—b., 8 Aug. 1356.


Gradi, Giovanni. (De Gradibus.) Opus chronarum D. Antonini, 1491—Biblia latina cum concordantiat et. et. nov. Test. atque juris canonici, 1515.

Gradiska, (Berbrin), in Bosnia, built by Venetians, a. 1775—conquered by Imperialists, 1511—attempted by Venetians, 1617—erected into a County and given to house of Egerenburg, by Ferdinand III., 1641—taken from the Turks by Prince Louis of Baden, 1668—passes to Counts of Althan, 1717—additionally fortified, 1764—bishopric, 1784—captured by French, 16 Mar. 1797.

* Rees' Cyc. b Conv.-Lex.


Gracia, Magna. [Magna Gracia.]

Greve. [Graves.]

Greffenhahn, Wolfgang Ludwig, mathematician, b. in Franconia, 12 Apr. 1718—Prof. Philosophy, Erlangen, b, Bayreuth, b. 1753—professor, published, 1767—the Duke of Chaulnes', 1768—Ramsden's engine for, invented, 1777—Troughton's process of, 1809.


Graf, Anton, painter, b. at Winterthur, 1716—d. at Dresden, 1783.

Graf, Carl Anton, painter, b. at Dresden, 1774—b., 9 May 1832.

Graf, (Graef), Ursus, engraver, b. at Basel, about 1470 (?)


Graffigny, Françoise d'Issembourg d'Apponcourt, Dame DE, miscellaneous writer,


Graham of Claverhouse. [Dundee, Visct.]


Graham, James. [Montrose, Marquis of.]


Graham, Maria. [Callocdt, Lady.]

Graham, Sir Richard. [Preston, Visct.]


Graham, Sir Thomas. [Lynedoch, Lord.]


Grahame, James, poet,—b. at Glasgow, 22 Apr. 1765—goes to Edinburgh, 1784—Writer to the Signet, 1791—Advocate, 1795—ordained priest in the Church of England, 1809—d. at Glasgow, 30 Nov. 1811. Sabbath, 1804.

Grahame's 'Hlothan's Island, in the Mediterraneum,' appears, opposite Scitane, Jul. 1831—disappears within a few months.

Grasly, Jean de, (Capit. de Ducla),—defeated and taken prisoner by Duguëcelin at the battle of Cocherel, 23 May 1634—enters service of the Black Prince, about 1365—Constable of Aquitaine, 1371—captured by Duguëselin, 1372—d. in the Temple, Paris, 1377.


Granger, James, poet, physician,—b. at Dunse, 1723—settles as physician in London, 1748—goes to West Indies, about 1760—d. at St Christopher's, 1767. Elegies of Titubus, 1758—Sugar Cane, 1764.

Gram, Johann,—b. in Denmark, 1685—studies at Copenhagen, 1703—Prof. Greek at the Univ., 1714—historiographer of Denmark, 1730—Librarian to the king, Councillor of State, 1730—d., 1748. Notitia veterum graecae linguae scriptorum contracta, 1792-32.

Gramaye, Jean Baptiste, historian, antiquary,—b. at Antwerp, about 1500—M.A. Louvain, 1596—d. at Lubeck, 1635. Asia, 1604—Africa illustrata, 1632—Antiquitates ducatus Brabantiae, 1656—Antiquitates comtata Flauriae, 1611.

a Biog. Woordenboek. b Chalmers.


Grammaticus. [Saxo Grammaticus.]

Grammont, in Belgium,—founded and fortified by Count Baldwin of Mons, 1668—head of a County, by Philip IV. of Spain, 1666.

Grammont, (Gramond,) Gabriel de Barthélemy, Seigneur de, (Gramondus,) historian,—b., about 1595—d. at Toulouse, 1654. Historiam prostrata a Lodovico XIII. sectarium in Galia rebellionis, 1623—Historiam Galiae ab excessu Henrici IV., 1643.


Grammontines, (Gramontines,) Order of,—founded in Limousin, by Etienne de Gram-
Gramont, Duke of, Peer, Marshal of France,—wounded at battle of Fribourg, 1647,—takes part in siege of Chivas, 1639,—distinguishes himself at sieges of Aire, la Bassée, and Bapaume, 1641,—Marshal of France, 1641,—with Condé, takes Philippsburg, 1644,—taken prisoner at Nordlingen, 1645,—takes part in siege of Lerida, 1647,—distinguishes himself at battle of Lens, 1643,—ambassador to Diet of Frankfort, 1657,—receives Collar of the Orders, 1661,—Duke, Peer of France, 1663,—follows Louis XIV. in campaign of Flanders, 1667,—at Bayonne, 12 Jul. 1678.

Gramont, Antoine Louis Raymond Geneviève, Count de, Peer of France,—at Paris, 1787,—enters the army, 1809,—at battle of Raab, 1809,—aide-de-camp to General Grouchy, as a Russian expedition, 1812,—wounded at battle of Moscow, member of Legion of Honour, 1812,—member of Council of Regency, 1775,—Duke, 1780,—Marshal of France, 12 Feb. 1784,—16 Sep. 1795.

Peter the Cruel against his brother Henry, 1368—seizes and burns Algeciras, 1370—


Buccaneers, 1680—unsuccessfully besieged by democrats, May 1854 to Feb. 1855—surprised by them, 1856—retaken and destroyed, 1857.


Grand Allége,—of the Emperor Leopold and Holland, against Louis XIV., signed at Vienna, 12 May 1689—England accedes to, 20 Dec. 1689—Spain, 6 Jun. 1690—Saussy, 2 Jun. 1694—second, between the Emperor, Great Britain, Holland, Prussia, and Hanover, signed at the Hague, 7 Sep. 1701—additional article signed at Vienna, 22 Mar. 1702.a

Grand Pensionary, in Holland,—office abolished by the French, May 1795.

Grand Privilege, (Great Privilege,) Magna Charta of Holland,—granted by Mary, Duchess of Burgundy, 1477.a

Grand Vizier. [Vizier.]


Grandi, Jacopo, naturalist,—b. in Modena, 1646—b. at Venice, 11 Feb. 1691.

Grandier, Urbain, curé, canon of London,—burnt alive on accusations of witchcraft brought by nuns, 18 Aug. 1634.


Grandval, Chevalier de,—undertakes to assassinate William III., has interview with
GRANDVILLE—GRAPPIN.

James II. at St Germaina, Apr. 1692—a shot in Flanders, 4 Aug. 1692. 4 Macaulay.

Grandville. [Gérard, Jean J.]

Granet, François Marius, painter,—b. at Aix, Provence, 17 Sep. 1775—Officer of Legion of Honour, 1833—b. near Aix, 21 Nov. 1849.

Ransou of Christian Slave at Tunis, 1833—Poussin on his death-bed, 1834—Death of Cenc, 1836—Refectory of the Cepuchins, Rome, 1849.

Grange. [Lagrang.]


Granier, Q. wit,—[p B]—b., about 111-91.

Granson, in Switzerland,—besieged and taken by Charles the Bold, Feb. 1476—Charles defeated by the Swiss, near, 3 Mar. 1476.

Grant, Anna, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Glasgow, 21 Feb. 1755—marries Mr Grant, 1779—widow, 1801—b., 7 Nov. 1838. Poems, 1803—Letters from the Mountains, 1806—Essays on the suppressions of the Highlands, 1811.

Grant, Charles. [Glencig, Lord.]

Grant, John of Warwickshire,—joins in Gunpowder Plot, 1605—captured at Holbeach, in Worcestershire, 8 Nov. 1605—executed in London, 30 Jan. 1606.


Grantley, Sir Fletcher Norton, Baron,—b., 23 Jun. 1716—Solicitor-general, 1761—Knt, 1762—Attorney-general, 1783—Speaker of House of Commons, 1769—offends the king by his speech on a bill of supply, and retires, 7 May 1777—created Baron, 1782—d., 1 Jan. 1789.


Afp. of Besançon, 1584—d. at Madrid, 21 Sep. 1586. Lettres et Mémoires, commission for publishing appointed by Guizot, 1834—publication commenced, 1841.


Granville, (Greenville) Sir Bevil,—b., 1596—raises troop of horse for Charles I., 1642—killed at battle of Lansdown, 5 Jul. 1643.


Granville, (Greenville) Sir Richard,—b., 1540—serves in Hungary against Turks, 1556—M. P. Cornwall, 1571—accompanies Raleigh to America, and colonizes island of Reanoake, 1585—Vice-admiral, accompanies Sir Thomas Howard to intercept Plate Fleet, 1591—killed in combat with Spaniards, 1591.

Grape Shot,—approved by British government, 1822—generally used, 1826—discontinued in British army, Oct. 1868.

Graphotype, process of engraving,—invented by Clinton Hitchcock, 1860.


Grappin, Pierre Phillippe, historian,—b. in Vesoul, 1 Feb. 1738—enters Benedictine Ords,
1756—deputy to National Council, 1797—b., Dean of Academy of Besançon, 20 Nov. 1833.
Histoire abrégée du comté de Bourgogne, 1780
—Recherches sur les anciennes monnaies, &c., 1782.
Graptus, Theodorus and Theophanes, theologians,—a., about 810-930.
Graser, Johann Baptist, writer on education,—b. at Eltmann, in Franconia, 11 Jul. 1766—
Prof. Theology, Landshut, 1804—councilor of Schools, &c., Baireuth, 1810—b. thare, 28 Feb. 1841.
Dietz, 1810—Elementarschule für Leben, 1821-28-41.
Grassali, Charles de, jurist,—b. at Carcassone, 1495—b. there, 1582.
Regalia Franciae, 1538.
Grasse. François Joseph Paul, Count de, Marquis de Grasse-Tilly, admiral,—b. in
Providence, 1723—enters French navy, 1749—
Captain, 1762—at combat of la Grenada, 6 Jul. 1779—distinguishes himself in three combats with English under Rodney, Apr., May 1780—defeated by Admiral Hood, off Martinique, 28 Apr. 1751—contributes to the taking of Tobago, Jun. 1781—contributes to the reduction of Yorktown, Oct. 1781—defeated by Hood, off St Christopher's, 12 Jan. 1782—defeated by Rodney, and made prisoner, 12 Apr. 1782—takes part in preliminary negotiations for peace, 1782—his conduct (12 Apr.) justified by council of war, Mar. 1784—b. at
Grasset de Saint Sauveur, Jacques, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Montreuil, 16 Apr. 1757—
Grassi, Giuseppe, physiologist,—b. at Turin, 30 Nov. 1779—b., 22 Jan. 1811.
Aperçu statistique de l'ancien Piémont, 1813—Diction.
ario militare italiano, 1817.
Grassi, Horazio, Poet,—b. at Savona, 1852—enters Order of Jesuits, 1600—b. at
Grassi Joseph, painter,—b. at Udine or Vienna, 1756—b. 1768—b. Prof. Painting, Dresden, 1799-1816—b. there, 7 Jan. 1838.
Cont.-Lex.—meyer, Conv.-Lex.
Graswinckel, Dirk, jurist,—b. at Delft, 1600—amainacism to Grotius at Paris, 1624—
defends republic of Venice in dispute with Duke of Savoy, 1634—Chevalier of St Mark, 1644—
b. at Mechlin, 12 Oct. 1666. Libertas Veneta, 1674—De iure majestatis, 1682.
Grata Honoria, Justa,—b., about 418—accompanies her mother and brother to Constantinople, 423—sent to Constantinople to Theodosius II., 434—secretly invites Attila to attack Italy; and is banished, 434—claimed by Attila of Valentinian III., 450—.
Grataroli, Guglielmo, physician,—b. at Bergamo, 1516—b. at Basel, 17 Apr. 1568—
1562—b. 1566—De medicina et rer herbierie origin, &c., 1564—Opuscula, 1558.
Gratiano. [Gregory VI., Pope.]
Gratianus, canonist,—b. at Bologna, about
1150. Decretum Gratiani, 1151.
Gratius, (Faliscus,) poet,—[B C]—a., about
25.
Gratius, (Græns,) Ortwinus, theologian,—
Prof. Theology, Cologne, 1509—b. there, 22 May 1541. Fasciculus rerum expetendarum ac fugiendarum, 1535—Gemma prenesticata, 1577.
Grattan, Henry, political orator,—b. at
Dublin, 3 July 1746—enters Trin. Coll., 1765—
Gratius, Valerius,—procurator of Judea, 15-
27.
Gratz, in Austria,—a town of importance, before 900—residence of Dukes of Styria, 1127—
Macculloch. b Kington.
Gr. Allison. c Engl. eye.
Gr. Abraham, mathematician, &c.,—b. in
Gr. Johann David, physician,—b. near
Gräubünden. [Grisons.]
Gräuden, in Prussia,—(Grodek,)—fortress
built by Frederick II., 1770-76—defended against French, by Courbiére, 22 Jan. to Jul.
1807.
fleet at battle of Trufulgar, and is mortally wounded, 24 Oct. 1805—b. at Cadiz, Jan. 1806.

Gravina, Domenico da, historian,—fl., about 1330-50.


Gravitation, Law of,—hint of, by John Philoponus of Alexandria, probably between 500-600—conceived by Copernicus, 1543—more clearly defined by Kepler, 1600—conception extended by Robert Hooke, 1666-74—demonstrated by Newton, 1687.


Graziani, (Giovanni Battista Ballanti,) sculptor,—b. at Fenza, 1762—d. there, Jul. 1835.


a 1699—b. there, 23 Nov. 1804. Spiritual Quixote, 1772.

a, b Eng. Cce.


Graziosi, Giovanni Battista, b. at Bergamo, about 1670—d. at Padua, about 1730. Historia Venetæ, 1728.

Graziano, Girolamo, poet,—b. at Pergola, 1604—secretary to Duke of Modena, 1637—d. at Pergola, 10 Sep. 1675. Conquista di Grazia, 1650—Il Cimarrono, 1671.


Commonwealth, begins, 30 Jan. 1649—
Oliver Cromwell, Protector, 16 Dec. 1653—
Richard Cromwell, 3 Sep. 1658.


Union of, with Ireland, by Act 40 Geo. III. c. 67, 2 Jul. 1800—assent of Irish parliament received, 2 Aug. 1800. [United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.]

Great Britain, iron steamship,—sails from Liverpool for New York, 26 Jul. 1845.

Great Circle Sailing,—principles of, laid down by Atkinsion, Norwood, and others, 1680—1720.


Great Exhibition. [Exhibition.]

Great Seal. [Seal, Great.]

Great Western, steamship,—sails from Bristol for New York, 2 Jun. 1838.


Greattrakes, Valentine, 'quack,'—b. in Ireland, 1628—goes to London, 1666—d. in Ireland, after 1630?


Greece, (Græcia, Hellas),—[BC]—first invaded by Persians under Mardonius, (Ol. 72, 1.) 492—again, under Datis and Artaphernes, (Ol. 72, 3.), 490—invaded by Xerxes, (Ol. 75, 1.) 480—[Persian War]—Peloponnesian War, 431—404—conquest of, by Philip of Macedonias, 338—formation of Aetolian League, 324—Achman League, 281—invaded by Gauls, 279—conquest of, by Romans, 197—declared free, by Qu. Flamininus, 196—reduced to form of a Roman province, 146—[Achaia]—[AD]—overrun by Giths, 267—ravaged by Alaric, 395—402—invaded by Generica, 466—by Zaberkhan, 558,—by Oalvanic tribes, 578—by Bulgarians, 678—ravaged by pestilence, 746—again invaded by Selavas, who form settlements in, 750—threatened by Saracens, about 867—they gain a settlement in, 886—overrun by Bulgarians under Samuel, 976 and 996—ravaged by Saracens, 1027—invaded by Uzios, 1065—invaded and partly conquered by Normans of Sicily, 1084—invaded by Roger, king of Sicily, 1146—divided into feudal principalities, after 1104—[Athens, Duchy of, Nicaea, Empire of, Thessalonien, Kingdom of, &c.,]—reunited to Greek empire, by Michael Palaeologus, 1261—invaded by Turks, 1438—conquest of, completed by them, 1460—73—conquest of Morea by Venetians, commenced, 1685—its recovery by Turks, 1715. [Ionian Islands, Greek Revolution.]


at insurrection against Turks made, 1770 and
1790—the Hetairia (secret society for the liberation of Greece) comes into notice, about
1814—revolt of Ali Pasha, 1820—21—insur-
rection, under Alexander Ypsilanti, breaks out, 6 Apr.—mass-
acree of Greeks, Jun.—provisional government
established, 9 Jun.—Congress of Epidaurus,
declaration of independence published, 1 Jan.
1822—massacre of Scios, Apr. to May 1822—
battle of Arta, 27 Jul.—Lord Byron takes part
with the patriots, 1823-24—provisional
government under Condurioti and Panuzzo,
12 Oct. 1824—revolt under Colocotroni, Nov.
1824—he submits, 11 Jan. 1825—expedition of
Ibrahim Pasha, 1825—[Triopolitza, Mis-
solonghi]—the provisional government resolve
to seek aid of England, 24 Jul. 1825—defeat
of Turkish fleet, 28 Jan. 1826—capture of
Athens by Reschid Pasha, 15 Aug.—Treaty
for pacification of Greece, between Great
Britain, France, and Russia, signed at London,
5 Jul. 1827—negotiation declined by Maid-
moud; battle of Navarino, 20 Oct. 1827—
presidency of Capo d'Istria begins, 24 Jan.
1828—evacuation of Greece by Ibrahim Pasha,
Oct. 1828—capture of Lepanto by Greeks, 9
May 1829—National Assembly meets at Argos,
23 Jul. 1829—the Sultan acknowledges inde-
pendence of Greece, 25 Apr. 1830—protocol of
allied powers, for creation of Greece into a
monarchy, 3 Feb. 1830. [Greece, Kingdom of.]

Greek Testament—text of, published by
Erasmus, 1516—forms part of Complutensian
Polyglott, published, 1522.

Green, Charles, aeronaut,—b., about 1785
—n. in London, 26 Mar. 1870.

Green, Joseph Henry, surgeon, philosopher,
—b., 1791—settles in London, 1813—becomes
acquainted with Tieck, and goes to study under
Sitzer at Berlin, 1816—becomes a friend of
Coleridge, 1817—surgeon to St Thomas's
Hospital, 1820—Prof. Anatomy, R.C.S., 1824—
Prof. Anatomy, Royal Academy, 1825—Prof.
Surgery, King's Coll. London, 1835—literary
executor of Coleridge, 1834—retires from his
chair, and from practice, 1836—member of
Council R. C. S., 1835—Hunterian Orator,
1840 and 1847—Pres. R.C.S., 1849 and 1858—
Pres. Council of Medical Education, 1858—b.
at the Mount, Hadley, 13 Dec. 1863. Spiritual
Philosophy, 1865.

Green, Valentine, engraver,—b. in War-
wicksire, 1739, —n. in London, about 1707—
settles in London, 1765—associate engraver,
R.A., 1774—b., 1813,—of about 1800. —
West’s Stoning of St. Stephen, 1776. —
Rose, Blog. Diet. —
Nagler.

Green Bag,—papers of the, referred to secret
parliamentary committee, 3 Feb. 1817—the
committee report discovery of association and
schemes of the ‘Scottish Philanthropists,’
Ibans Corpus Act suspended by Act 57 Geo.
III. c. 3, 4 Mar. 1817.

Green Cloth, Board of,—executes remaining
functions of Marshallsea Court, 1849.

Greene, Maurice, musical composer,—b in
London, about 1690? 1696—organist of St
Paul's, 1718—organizer and composer to the Chapels Royal, 1727—Mus. D. Cambridge, 1730—master of the king's band, 1736—Prof. Music, 1730—Ed. in London, 1 Sep. 1735.


Greenfield, William, orientalist,—b. about 1800—superintendent of editorial department of Bible Society, 1830—b. 5 Nov. 1831. Edits Comprehensive Bible, 1827—Polymerian Lexicon to Greek Test., 1829.


Greenland Company, in England,—incorporated by Act 4 and 5 Wm III. c. 17, 1693—incorporated by Act 4 and 5 Wm III. c. 17, 1693—breaks up, before 1707—privileges of, regranted to any whalishers, by Act 1 Anne, c. 16, 1714.* * Rees' Cye.


Greenville. [Granville, Grenville.]


Gregentius, Amb Sequian,—b. 19 Dec. 552.


Gregorian Tones, - d. selected by Ambrose, 374-97 - d. added by Gregory the Great, 591-604.


Gregorius, Bp of Agrigentum, -b., about 524 -d., 23 Nov. 569.


Gregorius, Bp of Antioch, - appointed by Justinians, about 570 - defends himself before ecclesiastical commission at Constantinople, 588 - resigns and d., 593. a Art de Verifier les Dates.


Gregorius, of Armenia, -fl., 300-325.

Gregorius, of Cassarea, (Cappadocia,) theologian, -b., about 940.

Gregorius Nazianzenus, St, Bp of Constantinople, -b. near Nazianzus in Cappadocia, 326, 328, about 329, 320, 318 - studies at Athens and becomes friend of Basil, 351-355 - teaches Rhetoric there, 355-6 - spends some time with Basil in desert of Pontus, between 357-360 - presbyter, Christmas 361 - with Basil again, 362 - begins to preach, Easter 362 - at Nazianzus, 365-370 - procures election of Basil to See of Cassarea, 370 or 371 - appointed Bp of Sasima, but refuses to go, 372 - assists his father in administering See of Nazianzus, 372-374 - continues to preside there after his father's death, 374 - flies to Seleucia, (Isauria,) 375 - goes to Constantinople to oppose Arianism, 378 - at midsummer 379 - Bp of Constantinople, by Theodosius, 26 Nov. 380 - his election confirmed by Council of Constantinople, 381 - refires, Jul. 381 - again has charge of Nazianzus, 381-2, 389 or 390. Orations against Julian, 383 - ad Episcopos, 381 - in Basilicam Casareas, 381. a Clinton. 1/1 Biog. Univ. 1/1 Gibbon. 1/1 Pagli. 1/1 Dupin. 1/1 Robertson.


Gregorius Thaumaturgus, St, Bp of Neocesarea, -b. at Neocesarea, between 210-15 - educated, with Origen at Casarea, 232 - at Alexandria, about 235-7 - Bp of Neocesarea, about 261 - assists at Council of Antioch, 264 -d., about 264 or 270. a Clinton.


Gregory of Rimini, (Gregorius Ariminensis,) scholastic philosopher, - Prof. at convent of Rimini, 1351 - General of Augustine Order at Montpellier, 1357 -d. at Vienna, 1358. Lectura primi libri sententarum, 1482 - In seundum librum, 1484.

Gregory, St, The Great, Pope, -b., about 540 -prætor of Rome, 573 - devotes himself to monastic life, 574 - probably between 573-577 - ambassador from Pelagius II. to Constantinople, about 579-584, 584-587 - elected to succeed Pelagius II., Feb. 590 - ordained, 3 Sep. 590 - induces the Lombards, about Agilulf, to raise siege of Rome, 592, 593, 594, 595 - remonstrates with Emperor Maurice against ecclesiastical claim of Patriarch of Constantinople unsuccessfully, 595-596 - Augustinian in Britain, 596 - assumes title of servus servorum Dei; about 595-6 - reforms Church service, 599 - receives ambassadors of Recared, 599 - encourages Theodolinda in converting Lombards, 599 - slatters Phocas, and sets up his image in the Lateran, 603 - sends Mellitus to Britain, 604-606, 10, a. 12 b. Mar. 604. Magna Moralia, 584-587. a Milman. 1/1 Art de Verifier les Dates. 1/1 Muratori. 1/1 Signorius. 1/1 Baronius.

Gregory II., Pope, - accompanies Constantine to Constantinople, 710 - succeeds Constantine, after vacancy of 40 days, 19 May 715 - sends Corbinian to preach in Germany, 717 - reestabishes monastery of Monte Cassino, 718 - ordains St Boniface, 718 - acquires administration of the city on banishment of Basil, Duke of Rome, 726 - writes to Leo the Isaurian against Iconoclasts, 729, 727, 728, 730 - promotes revolt against Leo, 728 - meets Luitprad at Rome, 729 - holds council at Rome, Nov. 730 -d., 10 Feb. 731. 1/1 Biog. Univ. 1/1 Art de Verifier les Dates. 1/1 Gibbon. 1/1 Baronius. 1/1 Pagli. 1/1 Milman.
Gregory III., Pope,—succeeds Gregory II., 18 Mar. 731—holds council against Iconoclasts, 1 Nov. 732—a signs letters to Leo the Isaurian, seized and the messengers imprisoned, 732—seeks aid of Charles Martel against Luitprand, 734, 740—d., 27 or 28 Nov. 741.

Milman. a Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Gregory IV., Pope, succeeds Valentine, end of 827 or Jan. 828—goes to France, but fails in mediation between Louis le Débonnaire and his sons, 833—inaugurates festival of All Saints, 835—d., 11 or 25 Jan. 844, 845.

Pagli and Fleur. b Others.

Gregory V., Pope, (Bruno),—succeeds John XVI., by influence of Otto III., 5 May 996—crowned Otto Emperor, 31 May 996—driven from Rome by Crescentius, antipope elected, 997—[John XVII.]—holds council at Pavia and excommunicates Crescentius and John, 997—re-established by Otto, Feb. 998—degrades and imprisons his rival, 998—d., 4 Feb. 999.

Gregory VI., Antipope,—expels Benedict VIII. from Rome, 1012—expelled by Emperor Henry II., 1014.

Gregory VI., Pope, (Gratianus),—buys pontificate of Benedict IX., May 1044, 1045—re-establishes order in Rome, 1045—deposed for simony by Henry III. at Council of Sutri, 20 Dec. 1046.

Pagli. a Ughelli. b Milman.


Engl. Cyc. a Art de Vérifier les Dates. b Milman.


Rees' Cyc. b Art de Vérifier les Dates.


Kington. a Art de Vérifier les Dates. b Milman. c Robertson.


Art de Vérifier les Dates. b Milman. c Robertson.

Gregory XI., Pope, (Pierre Roger),—b. in Lignoues, 1239—Cardinal, by Clement XI.
GREGORY.

1348—elected to succeed Urban V., 30 Dec.
1370—ordained priest, 4 Jan.
1371—crowned, 5 and 6. —offers to mediate between France and England, 1371—forms a league of Italian princes against Bernardin Visconti, 1372—ex-
communicates the Visconti, 1372—leaves ten to
for war with them and their allies, 1372—war
with Florence, 1375—his compact with Edward III., conference at Bruges, Jul. to Sep.
1375—quits Avignon, 13 Sep.
1377—orders proceedings against Wickliffe, 1377—returns to Avignon, Jun.
1377—publishes three bulls against Wickliffe, May 1377—at Rome, 27 or 28 Mar.
1378.

Gregory XII., Pope, (Angelo Correr),—b.
about 1325—Cardinal-priest, 1405—elected
to succeed Innocent VII., 30 Nov.
1406—engages to renounce pontificate if his rival Benedict XIII. will do so, 1406—deposes, with Bene-
dict, by Council of Pisa, 5 Jun.
1409—returns to Gaeta, 1409—to Rimini, 1412—abdicates by proxy at Council of Constance, 4 Jul.
1413—at Rimini, a, Recanati, b, 18 Oct.
1417.

a) Art de Vérifier les Dates.
b) Univ. Blog.

Gregory XIII., Pope, (Ugo Buoncompagni),—b.
at Bologna, 7 Feb.
1502—called to Rome, by Paul III., 1538—Cardinal, 1565—elected to succeed Pius V., 13 May
1572—celebrates massacre of St. Bartholomew, Sep.
1572—sends Jesuit missionaries to England, summer 1580—sends troops to Ireland, autumn 1580—mediates between Poland and Russia, 1581—undertakes reformation of Cal-
endar, 1582—canonizes St. Norbert, Abp of Magdeburg, 1582—builds Rumon College, 1582—protects fugitive Maronites, 1584—approves project of the League, in France, Nov.
1584—receives Japanese embassy, 22 Mar.
1585—b, 10 Apr.
1585.


Gregory XIV., Pope, (Niccola Sfondrate),—b.
at Cremona, 1535—Cardinal, by Gregory XIII., 1583—elected to succeed Urban VII., 5 Dec.
1590—declares for the League, 1 March
1591—his monitory letters burnt by parlia-
ment of Paris, 10 Jun.
1591—declared null by French bishops at Chartres, 21 Sep.
1591—b, 15 Oct.
1591.

Gregory XV., Pope, (Alessandro Ludovico),—b.
at Bologna, 9 Jan.
1621—takes part in pacification of the Val d'Aosta, 1637—proposes new form of election, Nov.
1621—founds college of the Propaganda, 1622—canonizes Ignatius Loyola, François Xavier, Philip of Neri, &c., 12 Mar.
1622—obtains cession of Palatine Library from Elector of Bavaria, 1623—b, 8 Jul.
1623.

Gregory XVI., Pope, (Mauro Capollari),—b.
at Belluno, 18 Sep.
1765—Vicar-general of Camaldulensian Order, 1814—Cardinal in pecto by Leo XII., 21 Mar.
1825—declared publicly and named Prefect of Coll. Propaganda, 13 Mar.
1826—elected to succeed Pius VII., 2 Feb.
1831—suppresses insurrection in the Legations by aid of Austrians, Mar.
1831—in compliance with memorandum of the Great

Powers, grants reforms, by edict of 5 Jul.
1831—proclaims a jubilee, 1832—dispute with Czar respecting Catholic Church in Poland, begins, Sep.
1832—excommunicates Don Pedro, for reforms in Portuguese Church, Sep.
1833—condemns writings of Hermes, 26 Sep.
1835—sets aside his reform edict, 1836—
receives Duke of Bordeaux, 1840—condemns
Bible Societies, 8 May.
1844—receives Czar Nicholas at Rome, 11 Dec.
1845—b, at Rome, 1 Jun.
1846.

Gregory, the Patriarch of Constantinople,—b.
in Greece, about 1740—patriarch, 1795—his life threatened by Mussulmans, protected by Selim III., 1798—exiled to Mount Athos, 1806—again exiled, 1808—mathematizes Ypsilanti, 1821—hangs at Constantinople, 22 Apr.
1821—his remains removed to Greece and funeral celebrated, Jul.
1821.

Gregory, David, mathematician,—b.
at Aberdeen, 24 Jun.
1692—M.D., 18 Feb.
1715—Savilian Prof. Astronomy, 1692—b, at Maid-
head, Berkshire, 10 Oct.
1708, a, 1710, b, 1710, c, Exercitatio geometrica de dimensione figurarum, 1684—Unoptica et Dioptrica Spherae Elementa, 1695—Astronomia Physico et Geome-
trica elementa, 1702—edition of Euclid, 1703.


Gregory, George, miscellaneous writer,—b.
in Ireland, Apr.
1754—takes orders, 1776, a, 1778, b, 1780, c, settles in London, 1782—b, in Lon-
don, 12 Mar.


Gregory, Giuseppe Antonio de Coute, Count of Maucoreno, statesman,—b, at Crescentino, 2
Jul.
1687—D.C.L. Turin, 1703—enters service of Victor Amadeus II., 1705—Vice-auditor-
general of war, Sicily, 1713—First Officer of Finance, 1730—Intendant of the army, 1733—
Intendant of the King's house, 1736—Intendant-
general of Finance, 1740—Count, 1751—re-
tires, 1756—b, at Crescentino, 8 Feb.
1770.

Gregory, James, mathematician,—b.
in Aberdeenshire, 1630 a, 1638 or 1639 b, goes to study at Padua, end of 1667 c, F.R.S.
London, about 1668—Prof. Mathematics, St. Andrews, 1668–74—Prof. Mathematics, Edin-
burgh, 1674—b, there, Oct.
1675. Optica promota, 1673—Pueri circuli et hyperbola quadraturae, 1667—Geometria pars universalis, 1668—Exercitationes geometricae, 1668—
invents reflecting telescope, 1663.


Gregory, James, physician,—b, at Aberdeen, 1753—M.D. Edinburgh, 1774—Prof. theoret-
ical medicine, Edinburgh, 1776—Prof. practical medicine, 1790—correspondent of Institute of France, 1817—b, 1821. Conspectus medicinae theoriae, 1750–82, a, 1775–82, b, Essays, 1792—
edits Cullen's First Lines of the practice of phy-
sic, 1829.

a) Biog. Univ. b) Chambers.

Gregory, John, orientalist,—b, at Amersham, Bucks, 1667—enters Christ Church, Oxford, 1623, a, 1624 b, M.A., 1631—b, 15 Mar.
1646. Edits Ridley's View of Civil and Ecclesiastical


Gresham, Sir Thomas, founder of the Royal Exchange, London,—b. in London, 1519—member of Mercers' Company, 1543—King's Agent at Antwerp, 1552—Kt, by Queen Elizabeth, 1559—loses his only son, 1564—found Royal Exchange, 1566-70—d. in London, 21 Nov. 1579.


Gresset, Jean Baptiste Louis, poet,—b. at Amiens, 1729—enters Order of Jesuits, 1725—admitted to French Academy, 1748—d. at Amiens, 16 Jun. 1777. 


Greven, in Dunfermline, marriages begin to be celebrated at, about 1760—declared invalid by Act 19 and 20 Vic. c. 96, 29 Jul. 1836.


Green, Madam, Tableau of Oxford admittance, 1856—


Grey, Elizabeth. [Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV.]

Grey, Ford, Lord. [Tankerville, Earl of.]

Grey, Henry. [Suffolk, Duke of.]

Grey, Lady Jane,—b. at Bradford, Leicestershire, 1537—married to Lord Guildford Dudley, 25 May 1553—declared successor to throne by letters patent of Edward VI, 21 Jun. 1553—proclaimed Queen, 10 Jul.—her cause supported by Ridley, at Paul's Cross, and by Sands, Vicerechancellor, at Cambridge, 16 Jul.—Queen Mary proclaimed, 20 Jul.—tried with his husband at Guildhall, and pleaded guilty, 13 Nov.—beheaded in the Tower, 12 Feb. 1554.

Grey, Sir John,—of Groby, killed at battle of St Albans, and his estates confiscated, 1461.

Grey—Grimaldi, 629


Grey of, Wilton, Thomas, Lord,—arrested as partisan of Arabella Stuart, Jul. 1603—tried and condemned at Winchester, 26 Nov.—reprived on the scaffold, 9 Dec.—kept in the Tower till his death, 1616, a 1614. b


Greytown, in Nicaragua, (San Juan),—bombardeed by United States ship of war, 1834.

Grimaldi, Matteo, jurispr.,—b. in Piedmont, about 1500—teaches law at Padua, 1548-9—receives reformed doctrines, about 1550—b. at Berne, Sep. 1564 or 1567. De metodo actionis studendi in jure civil, 1544.

Gribeauval, Jean Baptiste Vaquette de, general,—b. at Amiens, 15 Sep. 1751—enters the army, 1732—General and Commander of artillery in service at Austria, 1757—defends Schweidnitz against Frederick II., 1762—Field-major-lieutenant, 1762—returns to France, March 1765—Commander of St. Louis, 1764—Lieutenant-general, 1765—Grand Cross, first Inspector-general of artillery, 1776—b. 9 May 1789.


Griffith. [Grufyfd.]

Griffith, William, botanist,—b. 1810—goes to India, 1832—accompanies Dr Wullich to Assam, 1835—and Captain Pemberton to Bootan, 1837—visits Afghanistan, 1839—physician in Malacca, 1841—appointed soon after superintendent of Botanical Garden; Prof. Medical Coll., Calcutta; b. at Malacca, 9 Feb. 1845.

Griffydh. [Alford, Michael.]

Grijalva, Juan de, maritaine discoverer,—companion of Diego Velazquez, 1518—explores coast of North America from Ysuetan towards Panceo, Mar. to Nov. 1518—killed at Nicaragua, 1 Jan. 1527.


Grimaldi, Francesco Maria, mathematician,—b. at Bologna, 1673, &c 1619—b. there,
GRIMALDI—GRINDAL.

1663. Physico-mathesis de lumine, coloribus et iride, 1665. a * Biog. Univ.


Grimaldi, Giovanni, admiral—defeats Venetian fleet under Trevisani, on the Po, 23 May 1431.

Grimaldi, Giovanni Francesco, (II Bolognese,) painter, *—b. at Bologna, 1666—d. at Rome, 1680. preschool in the Lower, 1648–50.

Grimaldi, Joseph, clown,—b. 1777—d. 1837.

Grimaldi, Rainero, Genoese captain,—enters service of Philip the Fair, 1304—successfully defends Zierikzee, in Zeeland, against Flemings, and defeats fleet of Guy of Flanders and takes him prisoner, 1304.

Grimani, Antonio, DOGE OF VENICE,—proctor of St Mark, 1490—Captain-general of fleet against Turks, 1499—defeated and exiled, 1508—recalled, elected to succeed Loredano, 7 Jul. 1514—d. May 1523.

Grimani, Domenico. [Alexander VI., Pope.]

Grimani, Marco, Patriarch of Aquileia, Papal Legate,—arrives in Scotland, autumn 1543—departs, early in 1544.

Grimani, Marino, DOGE OF VENICE,—succeeds Pasquale Cicogna, 26 Apr. 1595—his wife crowned, 1595—d. Dec. 1605. a Collier. b A.S. Chron.


Grimoald,—succeeds his father, Pepin the Elder, as Mayor of the Palace, under Sigerbert of Austrasia, 640—a 642 b—deprived and imprisoned at Paris, 656. a Biog. Univ. b Nov. Biog. Gen.

Grimoald, appointed Mayor of the Palace of Neustria, by his father Pepin d'Hérstal, 695—marries Theodelinda, daughter of Hadobod, Duke of the Frisians, 711—murdered at Liège, 711.

Grimoald, Duke of Beneventum, King of the Lombards,—becomes possessed of the Duchy, 647—obtains victory over Greeks at Monte Gargano, about 650—acquires Lombard crown, and leaves Duchi to his son Romuald;—invades Lower Italy, 662—renounces Arianism, 670—d. 671.

Grimoald, Prince of Beneventum,—sends hostage to Charles the Great, 787—succeeds his father Arigisus, 788—defeats Adalgisus, 788—marries daughter of Greek Emperor, 795—repulses invasions of Franks, 795, 801, and 802—d. 806.

Grimoald II., Prince of Beneventum,—succeeds his father, 806—makes peace and becomes tributary to Charles the Great, 812—assassinated, 818.


in Holland, about 1563—Abp of York, 1570—
Abp of Canterbury, 1575—refuses to suppress Puritan Prophecies, Dec. 1576—sequestered from his functions, Jun. 1577—offers to resign his See, May 1583—b. at Croydon, 6 Jul. 1583.

Grischow, Augustin, mathematicus, &c.,—
b. in Pomerania, 13 Dec. 1683—Prof. Mathematics, College of Medicine, Berlin, 1725—b., 10 Nov. 1749. De philologia generali, 1715—

Grischow, Johann Heinrich, translator,—

Grischow, Nathaniel, mathematician,—b. at Berlin, 1726—member of Academy of Sciences, 1749—Prof. Astronomy, secretary of Imperial Academy, St Petersburg, 1751—b., 4 Jun. 1760. Sermo habitus de parallaxi coelestium corporum, 1755.


Pall Mall Gazette. * Some authorities.

Grison, Graubündten, The, in Switzerland,—confederacy of, formed, Gotteshum Bund, 1396,—a. 1424 — Graubünden, 1424—Zehngerichte, 1428,—a. 1435—union of the three leagues, 1471,—a. 1436—enter into alliance with Swiss Cantons, 1497—98—successfully resist Maximilian I., 1499—acquire the Valtefine, 1512—

The Valteline, 1620—aided by Louis XIII. resist Ferdinand II., 1621—aliance renewed, 1712—


Gritti, Luigi, Governor of Hungary for the Turks,—charged to support John Zapoli, 1539—betrayed and put to death for his cruelties, 1533.


Grive. [Lagrive.]


Grout, silcer,—ordered to be coined by Henry III., 1249—coined by Edward III., about 1351—reintroduced, 1385. * Bading.

Grocer’s Company of London,—incorporated by Edward III., 1345.

Grochow, in Poland,—the Poles defeat the Russians at, 20 Feb. 1831.

Grocyn, William,—b. at Bristol, 1442—

studies at Oxford, 1467—professor of Lincoln, 1485—goes to Italy, 1488—teaches Greek at Oxford, 1491—b. at Maidstone, 1519.

Grodeck, Ernst Gottfried,—b. at Dantzic, 1762—Ph.D. Groningen, 1783—member of Royal Society of Sciences, Göttingen, 1787—tutor to sons of Prince Adam Czartoryski and Prince Lubomirski, 1787—97—Prof. Greek and Latin Literature, Wilna, 1804—Prof. Archaeology and Numismatics, 1810—b. at Wilna, 14 Apr. 1819. De hymnorum Homeri reliquias, 1785—


Grodo, in Russia,—burnt, 1184—taken by Teutonic knights, 1283—unsuccessfully besieged by Prussians, 1306—alternative seat of Polish Diets, 1673—1752—seized by Russians, 1792—made capital of Lithuania, 1795.


Groening, Johann, publicist, &c.,—b. at Wismar, 1669. De jure hortorum, 1687—De navigatione libera, 1693—Historia numismati- cæ, 1700—Histoire nouvelle des médailles modernes, 1700.

Groesbeck, Gerard, Baron de, Prince-


Groening, Johann, publicist, &c.,—b. at Wismar, 1669. De jure hortorum, 1687—De navigatione libera, 1693—Historia numismati- cæ, 1700—Histoire nouvelle des médailles modernes, 1700.

Groesbeck, Gerard, Baron de, Prince-


Grolier de Servier, Jean, Viscount d’Aigny, bibliophile,—b. at Lyons, 1479—Grand-trea-
GROLLIER—GROTE.

surer to Francis I., about 1526—d. at Paris, 22 Oct. 1565—his library dispersed, 1675.

Grollier, Cesar, (Glorius, t.)—b. about 1510—d. after 1582? "Historia expugnata et direpta urbis Roma per exercitum Caroli V., 1637.


Gronovius, Johan Frederik Gronovius, philologist,—b. at Hamburg, 10 Sep. 1611—Prof. History and Eloquence, Deventer, 1643—Prof. Belles-Lettres, a Greek Language and History, at Leyden, 1658, 1661—b. there, 28 Dec. 1671—Die Sceetereis, 1643—Lectiones Plantitiae, 1640.


Gronovius, Johan Frederik, botanist,—b. 1690 a. b. at Leyden, 1760 b. c. 1762—Dis- putatio campiara historian exhibens, 1715—Flora virginiæ, 1739 a. c. 1745 c.—Flora orientalis, 1755.


Groot, Gerard, Grotinna.]


Gros, [Boze, Legros.]

Groschett, (Groshecht), Heinrich Augustin, bibliographer,—b. at Leipzig, about 1715. De gentis Trillerianarum ortu, 1795—Novo bibliorum rariorum collectio, 1799-16.


Gross, David Gabriel Albert von,—b. 6 Dec. 1736—d. at Weimar, 18 Nov. 1809. Uber den Dienst des Offiziens im Feld, 1803—Historisch-militärisches Handbuch für die Geschichte der Feldzüge von 1792-1808, 1808.


Gross-Warradín, in Hungary,—passes into possession of Siebenbürger, 1556—unsuccess- fully besieged by Turks, 1558—taken by them, 1660—recovered by Austrians, 1692. Peace of, between Ferdinand I. and John Zapolya, concluded, 24 Feb. 1538.


Grote, John, philosopher,—b. at Beckenham,


Grotius, Willem, jurist,—b. at the Hague, 1591—died, 1662. Enchrifation de principis juris naturalis, 1666—L'îte juris consultorum, 1690.


Grouber de Groubental, economist,—b. soon after 1800. La finance politique, 1755—Théorie générale de l'administration des finances, 1788—Principes élémentaires de gouvernement, 1802.


Grun Street Journal, London,—continued in original folio size to 29 Dec. 1737—in 4to, as Literary Courier of Grun Street, 5 Jan. to 27 Jul. 1738.—Notes and Queries.

Gruher, Georg Wilhelm, musical composer,—b. at Nürnberg, 1729—chapel-master at Nürnberg, 1765—\&c. there, 22 Sep. 1796.

Gruher, Johann Daniel, historian,—studies at Halle, 1709—Prof. Law, there, 1723—Prof. Law, Giessen, 1724—\&c. historiographer and librarian of Hanover, 24 Mar. 1748. De cultura historica universalis, 1714.


Gruber a Sancto Ignatii, Gregor Maximilian, publizeus,—b. in Austria, 1739—Prof. Public Law, Vienna, 1781—\&c. 20 Apr. 1799. System einer allgemeinen Diplomatik, 1783—System der diplomatischen Chronologie, 1784.

Grudius, Nicholas, statesman, poet,—b. at Louvain, about 1515—sent to Venice, 1571. Negotia, 1566—Olim, 1612.


GRUMBACH—GUALA-BICHERI.


Grunau, Simon, antiquary, b. in Silesia, 1564—d. at Liegnitz, 1628. Basiliensium monasteriorum antiquaria, 1602, 2 Vols.


Gruner, Johann Friedrich, philologist, b. at Coburg, 1723—Prof. Rhetoric and Roman Antiquities, Coburg, 1747-54—Prof. Theology, Leipzig, 1754—d. there, 29 Mar. 1778. Introducib in antiquitates Romanas, 1748—Opuscula ad illustrandum historiam Germanicam pertinentiam, 1760-61.

Gruner, Johann Gerhard, miscellaneous writer, b. at Coburg, 1734—Privy Councillor, President of the Chamber, 1783—d. at Coburg, 1 Jul. 1792. Historische und statistische Beschreibung des Fürstenthums Coburg-Saalfeld, 1793-97.

Gruner, Karl Justus von, statesman, diplomatist, b. at Osnabrück, 28 Feb. 1777—studies at Göttingen, 1797—at Halle, 1798—Director of Administration, Posen, 1805—President of Police, Berlin, 1809—captured, imprisoned by the French, 1812-13—administrator of Rhine provinces, 1813—ambassador to Helvetian Confederation, 1815—d. at Wiesbaden, 3 Feb. 1820.


Grupen, Christian Ulrich, historian, b. at Hamburg, 1692—d. 10 May 1757. Origines Germaniae, 1764-68.


Grynaeus, Johann Jacob, theologian, b. at Berne, 1540—D.D. Tubingen, 1644—Prof. Theology, Basel, 1575—Prof. Theology, Heidelberg, 1584—Prof. Theology, Basel, 1586-1612—b. 31 Aug. 1618.


Grynäus, Andreas, diplomatist, b. at Grossglogau, Silesia, 1666—syndic of Glogau, 1647—b. there, 1664. Works, 1677.

Gryph, Christian, b. at Frankfort, 1629—Prof. Greek, Breslau, 1674—d. there, 1706.

Gryphe, Sebastian, printer, b. in Swabia, 1493—settles at Lyons, 1528—d. there, 7 Sep. 1556. Latin Bible, 1550—Theaurus linguarum, (Pagninus), 1529.

Guadagni, Leopold Andreas, jurist, b. at Florence, 1705—Prof. Law, Pisa, 1731—d. 6 Mar. 1785. Exercitationes in jus civile, 1766.

Guadagnolo, Filippo, orientalist, b. in Italy, about 1566—d. at Rome, 27 Mar. 1656. Apologia pro christianae religioni, 1631—Breves arabicarum linguarum institutiones, 1642—Biblia sacra Arabice, 1657.

Guadalajara, Francisco Javier, in Spain,—conquered by Moors, under Tarik, 711—retaken for Alfonso I. of Castile, 1081—raised to rank of city by Henry IV, 1464.


Guadet, Marguerite Elié, Girondist leader, b. at St Emilion, 1758—deputy to Legislative Assembly, 1791—arrested, 2 Jun. 1793—executed at Bordeaux, 17 Jul. 1794.

Guagnino, Alessandro, historian, b. at Verona, 1538—d. at Cracow, 1614. Ies Polonicus, 1574—Sarmatiae Europaeae descriptione, 1581.

Gual-Bichiari, Jacopo, (Gualo, Walo), Car-

b. Blog. Univ.

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Gualtor. [Gualtory.]

Gualto. [Guala-Bichieri.]

Guano,—mentioned by Herrera, 1601—by Oviedo de la Vega, 1609—by Frezier, 1714—by Ulloa, 1748—brought to Europe by Humboldt, 1844—imported to England from Chincha Islands, 1843—from Patagonia, 1845.

Guazolla, Giovanni Maria da, Dominican, b. near Faenza, 1557—d. of Polignano, 1607—d. there, 1619. "Index librorum expurgandorum in studiostrum gratiam confectus, 1607.


Guarces, Niccola di. [Genoa.]

Guard, Imperial, of France,—formed by Napoleon as Consulat, 1799—re-named, 1804—disbanded by Louis XVIII., 1814—re-established by Napoleon III., 1854—surrender to Germans at Metz, 28 Oct. 1870.


Guard, Royal, in France,—instituted at Restoration of Bourbons by ordinance of 1 Sep. 1815—constituted by ordinance of 27 Feb. 1824—dissolved after revolution of Jul. 1830.

Guaranty, appointment of, by fathers, authorized by Acts 4 and 5 Ph. and Mar. c. 84, 1557; and 12 Car. II., c. 24, 1660—in chivalry, abolished by Act 12 Car. II. c. 24, 1660.

Guards, Body, (Gardes du Corps du Roi.) in France,—instituted by Charles VII., and composed of Scots, about 1448—suppressed, 12 Sep. 1791—re-established by Louis XVIII., 1814—dissolved, 1830.

Guards, Coast, in France,—disbanded, 1793—re-established, 1799—suppressed, 1814—re-established, 1831. [Garde Mobile, Grenadiers, Life-Guards, Pretorian.]

Guards, French,—organized, 1553—take the popular side and form part of National Guard of Paris, 1789.


Guarini, Giovanni Battista, classicus scholar,—b. at Verona, about 1425—succeeds his father as Prof. Greek and Latin, Ferrara, 1461—still Prof. there in 1495—b. at Venice, 1513. "De ordine docendi et studendi, 1498.


Guarini, (Guarino,) Veronese, classical scholar,—b. at Verona, 1730—goes to Constaninople to study under Emmanuel Chrysoloras, about 1390—returns to Italy, about 1395—Prof. Greek Language and Literature, Venice, 1415—Prof. Greek, Verona, about 1422—tutor to Lionello d'Este at Ferrara, Jul. 1429—interprets between Greek and Latin theologians at Council of Ferrara, 1433—Prof. Greek and Latin, Ferrara, 1436—b. there, 4 Dec. 1460. "Translation of Strabo, 1470—"Grammaticæ Institutiones, 1487—"Plutarchi Vitas, 1488.

Guarino. [Favorinus.]

Guarina, Andrea, of Salerno. Bellum grammaticale, 1641.

Guarnacci, Mario,—b. at Volterra, 1701—d. at Pisa, 1779—retires from the Papal Court, 1757—b. at Verona, 1781. "Dissertations historiques, 1756—"De l'usage des statues chez les Anciens, 1768.

Guastalla, in Italy, County and Duchy of,—territory given by Empress Angilberto to monastery of Placentia, 877—ceded by Ip. of Riggo to Boniface, Marquis of Tuscan, soon after 1000—seized by Cremonese, about 1180—seized by Richard de St. Boniface of Verona,


Guatemala, Central America,—coast of, discovered by Columbus, 1502 a—conquered by Spaniards, about 1524—erected into a Captain-generalship by Charles V., 1527—forms part of Mexican empire of Iturbide, 1821 b—one of the United States of Central America, 2 Jul. 1823 b—secedes from union, and becomes independent republic, 21 Mar. 1847—new constitution established, 19 Oct. 1851 b.

a Maculloch. b Eng. Cyclopedia.

Guatemala, city,—founded by Alvarado, 1524—destroyed by volcanic eruption, 11 Sep. 1541 b—La Antigua, capital of Spanish kingdom, built soon after 1541—destroyed by eruption and earthquake, Jun. 1773—La Nueva (Santiago de Guatemala) built, 1774, 1776 b—earthquake, Apr. 1830 b.

a Eng. Cyclopedia. b Conv.-Lex. c Maculloch.

Guatimozin, Emperor of Mexico,—b, about 1497—suceeds Cuilihuatezi, 1520—put to death by Cortez, 1522.

Guaya, La, in Venezuela,—founded by Osorio, 1538—attacked by English, 1739 and 1743—free port, by ordinance of 12 Oct. 1778—destroyed by earthquake, 1812.

Gubbio, [Eugubium, Eugubius],—visited by Frederick II., 1240—receives charters from him, 1243. [Eugubine Tables.]

Gude, (Gudius), Marquard, antiquary,—b. at Rensburg, 1 Feb. 1635—d., 26 Nov. 1683. [De clinicis sive habitationum veteres Ecclesiae, 1657—Antiqua inscriptiones, &c., 1731.


Gudius. [Gude.]

Gude, Andreas Christoph,—b. in Schleswig, 1774 a—d. at Wiesbaden, 1835. [Schleswig-Holstein; Statistik beider Herrschaften, 1833.]


Guebres. [Parsees.]


Guibrant, Renée du Bec,—marries Count de Guibrant, 1632—widow, 1645—ambassador to King of Poland, 1645—b. at Perigueux, 2 Sep. 1659.

Guelphland, province of Holland, (Pays de Gueldre, Gelder, Gelderland,)—former part of Frankish kingdom of Austria, about 570—erected into County for Otto II. by Emperor Henry IV., 1079—Emicharden (daughter) and Gerard I. (her husband) succeed, 1113—Gerard II., (son,) about 1128—Henry I., (son,) 1141—Gerard III., (son,) 1177 or 1178—Otto II., (or Illi,) (brother,) end of 1183—goes on the crusade, 1185—Gerard IV., (son,) 1204? 1206? 1209?—Otto III., (or IV.,) (son,) 1229—supports William Count of Holland in his competition for Empire, 1247—Reynold I., (son,) 1271—claims Duchy of Limburg against Count of Berg, 1280—taken.
prisoner by Duke of Brabant at battle of Woerden, Jun. 1288—liberated, Oct. 1289—accompanies Henry VII. to Italy, 1310—vot, hailed by his son, 1316—tookreluvely
assassinated, 1320—b., 9 Oct. 1326
—Reynold II., (son,) 1326—accompanies Emperor Louis of Bavaria to Italy, 1327—sends auxiliaries to Edward III. for war with Scotland, 1333—his County created into a Duchy by Louis, 19 Mar. 1339—joins Edward III. at siege of Cambrai, 1339-40—Reynold III., (son,) Oct. 1343—serves with Edward III. in
Normandy, 1346—contests of the factions of the Hekareins and Bronchts, 1350-60—Edward (brother) deposes Reynold, May 1361—mortal
lly wounded at battle of Bastweiler, Aug. 1371—Reynold III. restored, 1371—b., 4 Dec. 1371—succession disputed by the Hekareins
and Bronchts, 1371-9—William I. of Juliers, generally recognized, 1379—receives
sister Catherine recognized Duchess on his death, Jan. 1477—Archduke Maximilian of Austria acquires sovereignty, 1483—claimed by Charles of Emgond, 1492—cession of, by him to Duke of Cleves, 1538—cession of, by William Duke of Cleves to Emperor, 1543—one of the United Provinces, 1578—conquered by Louis XIV., 1672—evacuated by French, 1673—part of, given to Prussia at Peace of Utrecht, 1713—invented by French, 1794—forms part of French Empire, 1810—14—part of kingdom of Netherlands, 1814.

Guelf, Guelph, Welt, House of,—founded (?) by Guelph, son of Isenclert, Count of Altaldorf, and Iminstrudis, (sister of Charles the Great,) who died, 829—two branches of, united by marriage of Camaguda to Azzo III. of Este, who died, 1097—established and
Germany by Welt the Great, Duke of Bavaria, 1055—decline of, about 1150-60—Otto, grandson of Henry the Lion, obtains from Frederic
II. grant of some of their domains with title of Duke of Brunswick, 1235.

Guelf, Order of, Guelphic Order, of Hanover,—instituted by George, Prince of Wales and Prince Regent of England, 12 Aug. 1815
—statutes revised, 1841.

Guelfs and Ghibelines, (Topal and Imperial parties)—strife between, originates in dispute about investitures between Gregory VII. and Emperor Henry IV., 1073-6—names first used as battle-cries (Guelf and Waiblingen)
at combat of Weinsberg, between Conrad of Franconia and Henry the Lion, 1140—begin to be adopted at Florence, about 1200—original distinction disappears, between 1200-1350—names continue in use till about 1450.

Guenee, Antoine, theologian,—b. at Etampes, 23 Nov. 1717—Prof. Rhetoric, Coll. of Plessis, 1741—b. at Fontainebleau, 27 Nov. 1803. Lettres de quelques Juifs ... a M. de Voltaire, 1769.


Guercy, Claude François Louis Regnier, Count de,—general, diplomatist,—b. in Burgundy, 1715—enters the army, 1726—wounded at battle of Guastalla, 1734—distinguishes himself in the war of 1736—ambassador to London, 1763—b. at Paris, 1767.


Guérin. [Tencin.]

Guernica, in Spain,—Treaty of, between Alonso II. of Aragon, and Raymond of Toulouse, concluded, 18 Apr. 1176—Oak of, place of meeting of Basque parliament, very old in 1334—Ferdinand and Isabella take oath under it, to uphold Basque fueros, 1476—Charles V. takes same oath there, 5 Apr. 1526—cut down by French, 1808.

* Art de Véritif les Dates.
* Mariana.
* Ford.

Guernier. [Dugernier.]
GUERNSEY—

Guernsey. [Channel Islands.]

Guerrero, Vicente,—takes part in insurrection in Spanish America, 1850 — leader of insurgents, 1818 — President of Mexican republic, 1827 — condemned and shot, 14 Feb. 1831.


Guetté, de la. [Citri.]

Gueux, The, (Gueuen, Beggars)— name given to and adopted by Dutch confederates, Apr. 1566 — adopt peculiar costume, Apr. 1556 — totally dispersed, 1567.

Guevara, Antonio de, historian,—b., 1544. Marco Aurelio con el relato de principales, 1529 — Epistolas familiares, 1539.

Guez. [Balzac.]

Guglielmini, Pietro, musical composer,—b. at Massa-Carrara, May 1727 — chapel-master of St Peter's, Rome, 1793—b. there, 19 Nov. 1804.


Guiana. [Guyana.]

Guibert. [Clement III., antipope.]

Guibert, Charles Benoit, Count de, general,—b. at Montauban, 1715 — enters the army, 1731 — distinguishes himself at Dettingen, 1743 — at Rocoux, 1740 — governor of the Jura, 1782—b., 8 Dec. 1786.


Giucciardini, Francesco, historian,—b. at Florence, 1482 — Prof. Jurisprudence, 1505 — ambassador to Ferdinand of Aragon, 1512—b. at Leo X., 1513 — Governor of Modena, 1518—as Lieutenant-general of Holy See, defends Parma against the French, 1521 — President of Romagna, 1523 — member of Commission of Twelve, Florence, 1530 — Governor of Bologna, 1531-34 — contributes to election of Cosimo de Medici, 1537—b. at Arcetri, May 1540. Istoria d'Italia, 1561.


Guiche, Jean Francois de la, Count de la Police, Marshal of France,—b., 1730 — serves in the army, 1588 — Marshal of France, 1619 — commands at sieges of Cleare, Montauban, &c., 1621—b. 2 Dec. 1632.

Guiche, Phillibert de la,—b., about 1540 — refuses to massacre Protestant at Mâcon, 1572 — grand master of artillery, 1578-85 — Governor of Lyons, 1595—b. there, 1607.


Guichenon, Samuel, historian,—b. at Mâcon, 1607 — historiographer of France, about 1640 — Count Palatine, 1651—b. at Bourg, 8 Sep. 1663. Histoire de Bresse et de Bugy, 1650 — Histoire genealogique de la royale maison de Savoie, 1660 — Bibliotheca humana, 1660.


Gutiér, Carlo Alessandro, poet,—b. at Pavia, 1652—b. at Pratent, 1712. Poesie di Bet, 1671.

Gudi. [Vidius.]


Guindo. [Ferrara, Mantua, Tuscany, Dukes of.]

Guindo, (Guindo Reni,) painter,—b. at Calvenzano, near Bologna, 4 Nov. 1575—1574—studies under the Carracci, 1595—goes to Rome, about 1602 — settles at Bologna, about 1622—b. there, 18 Aug. 1642. Coronation of the Virgin, Bologna, 1593.

* Wurnum.  


Guillaininus, Melchior, naturalist,—b. at Königsberg, about 1500—director of Botanic Garden, Padua, 1561—Prof. Botany, about 1564-89—d. there, 25 Dec. 1589. De stirpium aliquot nominibus, &c., 1557—Papyrus, 1572.

Guilford, in Surrey,—given by will of Alfred the Great to his nephew Ethelwald, 900—-seizure of Alfred son of Ethelred II., and massacre of his Norman attendants, by Harold I., at, 1036—occasional royal residence, from about 1160—castle seized by Prince Louis of France, 1216—deprived of its charters by James II., 3 Apr. 1686.


Guido d'Arezzo—Guillemot.

Guilhem de Clermont. [Saint-Croix.]

Guilhen de Castro. [Castro.]

Guilhoumery, Jean François César, Baron de, statesman, antiquary,—b. in Languedoc, about 1750—deputy to States-General, 1789—emigrates, 1791—in service of Louis XVIII., 1795—Councillor of State, 1814—Intendant of Guadaloupe, Jun. 1814—returns to France, Baron, 1816—d., 12 May 1829. Monographie de l'église royale de Saint-Denis, 1838.


Guillaume, crusader,—sets out as crusader with Louis, Count of Blois, 1199—Knight Templar, 1204—d., before Damietta, 1219.


Guillaume de Jumièges, (Calenus), chronicler,—d., about 1090. Writs Historia Normannorum, between 1070-87.


Guilleminot, Anne * (Armand **) Charles, Count, Peer of France, b. in Belgium, 1774—follows Napoleon in Austrian campaign, 1805—distinguished himself at battle of the Moskowa, 1812—General of Division, 28 May
Guillotine, Joseph Ignace, physician, — b. at Saintes, 28 May 1738 — M.D. Rheims, 1770 — one of Commissioners on Mesmerism, 1785 — draws up a Cahier des doléances, and is summoned by Parliament of Paris, spring 1789 — recommends adaption of the guillotine, Nov. 1789 — deputy to Convention, 1792 — imprisoned, 1792 — released, Jul. 1794 — at Paris, 26 May, 1814.


Guinea, Africa. [Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, &c.] Guinea, gold coin — coined in England, 1662-63 — current value of, regulated by parliament, 1669, 1668, and 1717 — withdrawn from circulation, 1817.

Guineate, in France, — invidious battle between French and Imperialists at, 7 Aug. 1479 — Henry VIII. defeats the French, (Battle of the Spurs), 16 Aug. 1513.

Guines, (Guines,) in France, — founded by Northmen, about 920 — head of a County, for Siegfried the Dane, 965 — passes to house of Brienne, 1293 — seized by English, 1351 — County finally reunited to duchy of France, 1814 — interview of Francois I. and Henry VIII. at, 1520 — captured by Duke of Guise, 20 Jan. 1558.


Guizot, Florent, — b. at Semur, 1756 — deputy to States-General, 1789 — deputy to Convention, Sep. 1792 — takes part with Convention against the 'Sections' of Paris, 1795 — member of Council of Ancients, 1796 — sent as resident to the Grisons, 1797 — plenipotentiary to the Hague, 1798 — at Vallon, 18 Apr. 1834.

Guipuzcoa, Biscay, — conquered by Alfonso VIII., and annexed to Castile, 1200 — overrun by Duke of Berwick, 1719.


Guiscard. [Roger, Count, and King of Sicily.]

Guise, in France, (Guisium Castrum, Guisia,) — mentioned, 1050 — castle razed by Counts of Plaimiers and Hainault, 1177 — taken by Count of Hainault, 1339 — but soon retaken by Jane of Hainault, Countess of Bolis; held for the king, 1424 — taken by Valorand de Luxembourg, 1425 — erected into a County and given to Charles of Anjou, 1444 — unsuccessfully attacked by Maximilien, 1486 and 1487 — given to Jean and Louis d'Armagnac, 1491 — given to Claude of Lorraine, 1520 — [Guise, Duke of] — erected into a Duchy, 1528 — attacked and partly burnt by Henry IV., 1594 — attempted by Thomas of Savoy, 1636 — entered by allied armies, but again evacuated, 1650 — again erected into a Duchy for Prince of Condé, 1704.

Guise, Charles de, Cardinal of Lorraine. — b. at Joinville, 17 Feb. 1525 — Abp of Rheims, 1538 — Chancellor of St Michael, 1547.
—crows Henry II., 26 Jul. 1547—Cardinal, 27 Jul.—crows Charles IX., 15 May 1561—attends Council of Trent, 1562—negotiates at Madrid marriage of Charles IX. with Elizabeth of Austria, 1569—crows her at St Denis, 25 Mar. 1571—b. at Avignon, 1574.

Guise, Charles of Lorraine, 4th Duke of,—b. 20 Aug. 1571—arrested at Blois on murder of his father, and imprisoned at Tours, Dec. 1588—escapes, and goes to Paris, 1591—reconciled with Henry IV., 1594—Governor of Provence, 1595—reduces Marseilles, 1596—commands in Champagne against the allied princes, 1617—defeats Protestants of Rochelle at sea, 1622—expelled by Richelieu, settles at Florence, 1631—b. at Cuma, near Siena, 1640.

Guise, Claude of Lorraine, Duke of Anmale and 1st Duke of,—b. 20 Oct. 1496—obtains from Louis XII. letters of naturalization, 1506—marries Antoinette de Bourbon, 1513—wounded at battle of Marignano, 1515—receives County of Guise, 1520—drives Germans from Champagne, 1523—renders services to Francis I. in his captivity, 1525—the County erected into a Duchy, 1528—conquers Luxembourg, 1542—b. at Joinville, 12 Apr. 1550.


* Bog. Univ.


Guise, Jean de, Cardinal of Lorraine,—b. 1498—Cardinal, 1518—ambassador to Charles V., 1536—dismissed from the court, 1542—b. 18 May 1550.


* Mereri.


Gujerat. [Guzerat.]

Guldenstädt, Johann Anton, naturalist,—b. at Riga, 1745—travels in the Crimean, the Caucasus, &c., 1768-75—Prof. Natural History, St Petersburg, 1775—b. there, 23 Mar. 1780. "Voyages en Russie," 1787-91.

Guler de Vinog, Jean,—b. in the Grisons, 1562—landaman of Davos, 1591—Chevalier of St Mark, Venice, 1602—commands against Spaniards in the Valteline, 1607—envoy to Louis XIII., Chevalier, 1566—b. at Coire, 1637. "Description of Itineia, 1618.


* Humboldt.

Gulistan, Peace of,—concluded between the Czar and the king of Persia, 1813.


Gun. [Cannon, Musket, Rifle, &c.]

Gun Cotton.—Invented by Schimmel, 1845-6—patented, 1847—rejected by French governo
ment, about 1847—explosion of, at Faversham, 1847—new process of manufacture introduced by Von Lenk, 1862—Committee appointed by War Office to consider, 1862—rejected by Austrian government, 1863 or 1864—fails at demolition of Corfu fortifications, 1864—compressed, invented by Abel, 1864—explosion by detonating powder, discovered by Brown, about 1865—adopted in British service, 1870—explosion at Stowmarket, 11 Aug. 1871. [Collodion.]

Gun Licences, in United Kingdom,—excise duty imposed on by Act 33 and 34 Vic. c. 57, 9 Aug. 1870.


Gundebald, Gundemar, Gundier, Gundicar. [Burgundy, Kings of.]

Gundling, Jacob Paul, Baron von, historian,—v. near Nürnberg, 1673—Prof. History and Politics, Berlin, 1705—Chamberlain, 1726—d. at Potsdam, 1731. Leben und Thaten Friedrichs I., 1715.

Gundling, Nicolaus Hieronymus, philosophe,—b. near Nürnberg, 1671—Prof. Philo.

sophy, Hall, 1703—d. there, 3 Dec. 1729. Via ad veritatem, et speciam quidem ad logi-

cean, 1713—Via ad veritatem moralem, 1715—Via ad veritatem juris naturae, 1714.


Gundulitsch, Ivan, poet,—b. at Ragusa, 8 Aug. 1688—d. 1689. Die Osmanide, 1696.

Gunnerus, Johann Ernst, botanist,—b. at Christianity, 16 Feb. 1718—Prof. Theology, Copenhagen, 1754—Bp of Drontheim, 1758—D.D., 1760—takes part in founding Royal So-

ciety of Sciences of Norway, 1760—d. at Christiansund, 23 Sep. 1773. Flora Norvegiæ, 1766-72.

Gunpowder,—composition of, known to Roger Bacon, 1265—applied to fire-arms, prob.

ably about 1300—protected, invented by Galle, 1655—pueblo, adopted in British service, early in 1870. Manufacturer and sale of, in England, regu-

lated by Acts 12 Car. I. c. 22, 1614; 12 Car. II. c. 5, 1660; 1 Jas. II. c. 8, 1685; 29 Geo. II. c. 16, 1754—laws consolidated and amended by Act 12 Geo. III. c. 61, 1792—manufacture of, for illegal purpose, punishable by imprisonment, by Act 9 and 10 Vic. c. 25, 26 Jun. 1836—authority to prohibit exportation of, by Act 16 and 17 Vic. c. 107, s. 45, 20 Aug. 1853—laws again consolidated and amended by Act 23 and 24 Vic. c. 139, 28 Aug. 1860—further provi-

sions by Acts 24 and 25 Vic. c. 130, 6 Aug. 1861; and 25 and 26 Vic. c. 98, 7 Aug. 1862.

Gunpowder Plot, in England,—for destruction of the king (James I.) and parliament, formed by Catesby and others, 1603—prepara-

tions for blowing up parliament house made, Dec. 1605—d. at Pavia, 1605—visit of Guy Fawkes to Romanish refugees in Flanders, summer 1605—mission of Sir E. Baynhain to Rome, to gain

sanction of the pope, Sep.—revealed to the Jesuit Garnet, Oct.—made known by letter to Lord Montagle, 26 Oct.—communicated to the king, 1 Nov.—arrest of Fawkes in the vault, and flight of his associates, 5 Nov.—at-
tack of sheriffs on Holbech House, Worcestershire; Catesby, Percy, and others shot; Winter and others captured, 8 Nov.—trial of conspira-
 tors before special commission, 27 Jan. 1666—executions, 30 and 31 Jan.—annual thanksgiv-

ing for 5 Nov. appointed by Act 3 3 Jac. I. c. 1, 1666—conspirators attainted by Act 2 3 Jac. I. c. 2, 1666.

Gunst, Pieter van, printer, engraver,—b. at Amsterdam, about 1667—d., soon after 1742.

Gunter, Edmund, mathematician,—b. in Hertfordshire, 1581—enters Oxford Univ., 1599—fails the department, about 1606—Prof. Astronomy, Gresham College, Mar. 1619—uses a logarithmic scale, before 1624—d. at London, 12 Dec. 1626. Canon triangulorum, 1620—Of the sector, cross-staff, &c., 1624. Description and use of His Majesty's diast, 1624.

Gunter's Chain, in surveying,—described by him, 1624.

Gunter's Scale. [Sliding Scale.]

Gunther, Johann Christian, poet,—b. in Silesia, 1695—d. at Jena, 13 Mar. 1723. Ge-

dichte, 1723-32.

Gunther, Karl, Count of Schwarnberg,—b. 1504—elected king of the Romans, at Frankfort, in accession to Charles IV., 30 Jan. 1349—sells his claim to Charles of Lux-


Guzn, Justus Gottfried, anatomist,—b. at Königsstein, 1714—studies at Leipsic, 1733—


Guznburg,—Marshal Ney defeats Austrians at, 9 Oct. 1805.

Gurian, province of Persia,—submits to Mustauf, 1834.


Gurtier, Nicholas, theologian.—b. at Bâul, 1654.—Prof. Philosophy, Heilbronn, 1685—Prof. Theology, Franeker, 1707—d. there, Sep. 1711. Lexicon tamunum graecum, &c., 1682—Institutiones theologice, 1694—Origines mundi, 1708.

Gurwood, John, colonel,—b. 1791—enters the army, 1803—distinguished himself at storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, 19 Jan. 1812—

wounded at Waterloo, 18 Jun. 1815—private secretary to Duke of Wellington, about 1830—

Colonel, 1841—killed himself at Brighton, 25
GUSTAVUS I. VASA—GUTTENBERG.


GUSTAVUS II. ADOLPHUS, the Great, King of Sweden,—b. at Stockholm, 9 Dec. 1594 (v. 8.)—succeeds his father, Charles IX., 8 Nov. 1611—concludes peace with Denmark, 28 Jan. 1613—conquers Ingrid, Carlow, and part of Livonia, and concludes Peace of Stolbova, 1617—crowns, 12 Oct. 1617—revolts suppressed with rigour, 1620—marries Elizabeth of Brunswick, 1620—terms of marriage is signed, 1625—conquers part of Prussia, 1625—wounded before Dantzic, Feb. 1627—concludes truce of six years with Sigismund, king of Poland, 15 Sep. 1629—names his daughter Christina heiress to throne, 19 May 1630—embarks for Germany, 30 May, 24 Jun. 1630—conquers Pomerania, Siliesia, &c., 1630—rejects proposals of Emperor Ferdinand II. for peace, 1630—treaty with France, 13 Jan. 1631—concludes treaty of alliance with Elector of Saxony, 1 Aug. 1631—defeats Tilly at Leipsic, 7 Sep. 1631—again on the Lech, 5 Apr., 10 Apr. 1632—enters Munich, 17 May 1632—entrenches himself at Nurnberg, 19 Jun.—unsuccess-fully attacks camp of Wallenstein at Nurn- berg, Aug.—commences retreat, 5 Sep.—de- feats Wallenstein and is killed at Lutzen, 6, b 16 c Nov. 1632. a Nouv. Biog. Gen. b Engl. Cyc. c Art de Vérifier les Dates.


Gutenberg, Henne, (Johann,) inventor of printing,—b. at Mentz, about 1400—is at Stras- burg, about 1424—returns to Mentz, about 1443, 1445, before 6 Oct. 1448—enters into partnership with Johann Pust, 1449, 1450— the partnership is dissolved, Nov. 1455—d. at Mentz, Feb. 1468, 1469—probably Dec. 1460— monument erected at Mentz, 1849, 1851.

* Biog. Univ. b Engl. Cyc. c Art de Vérifier les Dates.


* Lappenberg.

Gutta Percha,—discovered by Montgomerie, at Singapore, and by Lobh, 1842—brought to England by Don Jose de Almeida, 1842.

Guttenberg, Karl Gottlieb, engraver,—b. at Nurnberg, 1744—goes to Paris, about 1780— d. there, 1790, 1792.

* Biog. Univ. b Meyer, Conv. Lex. 41


Guy, Thomas, bookseller,—b. in London, 1643—M. P. Tamworth, 1694-1709. *—founds Guy's Hospital, 1721—b. 1724. * Knight.

Guyana, Guiana, S. America,—discovered by Columbus, 1498—b. as Vasco Nuñez, 1504—Dutch settlement in, about 1590—English, about 1660—French, at Cayenne, 1664—about 1670—English settlements given up to Dutch, 1667.—Dutch, occupied by English, 1796-1802, and again, 1803-1814—Cayenne, Demerara, Essequibo, Surinam.] * Some Authorities. b Others.


Guyard, Laurent, sculptor,—b. at Chaumont, (Bassigny,) 1723—b. at Carrara, 1788.

Guyart, Jean, historian,—b. at Tours, about 1550—b. near Lucé, about 1600. Traité de l'origine, ancienne noblesse et droits royaux de l'Empereur Auguste, 1552—Traité de l'origine, veuvage, et usage de la loi salique, 1590.

Guyenne. [Aquitaine.]


Guyon, Feré, general,—b. in Burgundy, 1505—Lieutenant-general in the service of the Emperor, distinguishes himself at battle of Pavia, 1525—follows Constable de Bourbon to sack of Rome, 1527—takes part in expedition to Africa, 1535—suppresses insurrection at Marchiennes, 1536—b. at Pesqueuxcourt, 1567. Mémoires, 1664.


Guyot. [Desfontaines.]

Guys, Pierre Augustin,—b. at Marseilles, about 1742—b. at Zante, 1801. Voyage littéraire en Grèce, 1776—Essai sur l'antiquité de Marseilles, 1786.

Guyse, Jacques de, chronicler,—writes Annales Humbre, and b. at Valenciennes, 6 Feb. 1799.

Guyton (de) Morveau, Louis Bernard, chemist,—b. at Dijon, 4 Jan. 1737—Advocate-general to the Parliament of Dijon, 1755—Prof. Chemistry there, 1774—proposes new chemical nomenclature, 1782—deputy to Legislative Assembly, 1791—Pres., 1792—deputy to Convention, 1792—member of Committee of Public Safety, 1793—of Council of Five Hundred, 1796—assists in founding Polytechnic School, and becomes Prof. Chemistry and Director, 1795—member of Institute, 1796—administrator of the Mint of Paris, 1799-1814—Baron of the Empire, 1811—b. at Paris, 2 Jan. 1816. Diffusions académiques, 1772—Élémants de chimie, 1776—77—Traité des moyens de désinfeter l'aire, 1801—with Lavoisier and others, Méthode d'une nomenclature chimique, 1787.

BEDAH, (b. 1445.) (863.) 1459—rescues king of the Deccan, 1462—reduces Girnar, (873-875,) 1468-70—defeats pirates of Balsara sea, 1482—takes Champaner, (888,) 1483—revolt of Bombay, recovers it by aid of king of the Deccan, 1494— compiler of Nizam Shali to raise siege of Dowlatabad, 1499—war with Candia, 1507—co-operates with Mamluks of Egypt in naval war with Portuguese, (918,) 1508—MOZAFFER II. succeeds, (917,) 1511—receives embassy from Shah Ismael, king of Persia, 1511—wars with Idar, 1511-17—restores Mahmud, king of Malwa, (924,) 1519—SECCANDER, (son,) (926,) 1526—assassinated: MAHMD II., (brother,) 1526—deposed: BABUR, (brother,) 1526—his supremacy acknowledged by kings of Candia, Bera, and Ahmednagar, 1530—conquers Malwa and annexes it to his kingdom, (Shahani 937,) Feb. 1531—successful war with Mogul, (938,) 1532—protests and assista Ala u din, 1533—invades his kingdom by Humayun, Nov. 1534—expelled, takes refuge at Diu, 1535—recovers his kingdom, (942,) 1535-6—killed in affray with the Portuguese at Diu, (943,) 1537—MIRAN MOHAMMED SHAH FARUKKH, of Candia, usurps, (948,) 1537—MAHMD III. (944,) 1538—murdered by his chaplain, who attempts to seize the throne and is killed, 1553—AHMED II. (961,) 1553—assassinated: MOZAFFER III., (968,) 1561—the kingdom partitioned and in state of anarchy till conquered by Akber, (988,) 1572—revolt of Mirza Husun suppressed, 1573—succession of Mozaffer III., (989,) 1581—Mirza Khan recovers part, (982,) 1584—pacified, on death of Mozaffer, 1593—conquered by Maharrattas, after death of Aurungzebe, 1707—invaded by English, and the capital taken, Jan. 1780—conquered territory restored by treaty with Tipppo Sahib, Mar. 1784—subject to British, by treaties with the Peiwiwa and the Rajah of Baroda, 1817. * Elphinstone.

GUZMAN, Alphonsa Perez de, military commander,—b. at Valluado, 1258—takes Tarifa from the Moors, 1293—sent to besiege Algiers, takes Gibraltar, 1308—killed in combat with Moors, 1309. a 1320. b


GUZMAN, Eleonora de,—mistress of Alfonso XI. of Castile, between 1350-50—put to death by Peter the Cruel, 1354.

GUZMAN, [Olivera.] a


a Hamilton. b Thornton. c Conv.-Lex.


GWILYM, David ap, (David of Glamorgan,) bard,—b. in Cardiganshire, 1340—b. at Ivor Hael, 1494. *Aednas, (1792.)


Gwynedd, (N. Wales,) kingdom of, conquered by Oswal of Northumbria, 635—reduced by Egbert, 828—with Powys and Dyved becomes subject to Rhodri Mawr, 844—assigned to his son Anarwud, 880.

Gwynne, Nell,—b., about 1640—actress at Drury Lane, about 1663—mistress of Charles II., before 1670—quits the stage, 1672—b., 1697.

Gylippus,—[B.C.]—goes to Sicily, summer 414—takes Pleumnyion, spring 413—returns to Sparta, summer 412—robs the treasure sent by Lysander from Athens, about 404?


Gymnopedie,—[B.C.]—introduced at Sparta, (Ul. 28, 4,) 665.

Gypsies, Gipsies, (Egyptians, Bohemians, Zingari, Zigenner, Zingal, Gitomans,) mentioned in German paraphrase of Genesis, about 1122 a—appear in Hungary, Wallachia, and Cyprus, about 1320—appear in Germany, between 1416-20 a—at Zurich, under Duke Mi-


a Chambers' Encyc. b Simson. c Encyc. Mod. d Conv.-Lex.

Gyroscope,—invented by Bohnenberger, 1817—Fessel's, invented, 1851—improved by Foucault, 1853—by Wheatstone, 1854. [Pendulum.]


Haas, Wilhelm, engraver, typefounder,—b. at Basel, 1741—introduces improvements in typefounding, 1764—member of Academy of Sciences, Berlin, 1790—d. in Lucerne, 8 Jan. 1800.

Habakkuk, Jewish prophet, —[B C] —E., about 610.


Habesh. [Abyssinia.]


Habsburg. [Hapsburg.]

Hachette, (Jeanne Lainé)—at the head of the women of Beauvais, compells Duke of Burgundy to raise the siege, 10 Jul. 1472—her descendants declared exempt from taxation, by Louis XI., 1472.

Hachette, Jean Nicolas Pierre, mathematician, frè.—b. at Mezières, 6 May 1769 or 1770—Prof. Hydrography, Collioure, 1792—Prof. 1

Descriptive Geometry, Polytechnic School, 1795—1816—admitted to Academy of Sciences, 1830—d. at Paris, 16 Jan. 1834. Traité élémentaire des machines, 1811—Éléments de géométrie à trois dimensions, 1817.

HACKAERT, Jan, painter, engraver,—b. at Amsterdam, about 1635.

Hacker, Colonel,—in command at the execution of Charles I., 30 Jan. 1649—executed as a regicide, 16 Oct. 1660.

Hacker, Philipp, painter,—b. at Prenzlau, 15 Sep. 1737—goes to Paris, 1765—visits Italy, 1768—Naples, 1782—first painter to king of Naples, 1786—d. at Florence, 28 Apr. 1807.


Haco IV. (W.), KING OF NORWAY,—b. 1204—succeeds Inge II., 1217—declares command of fleet of crusaders, offered by St Louis, 1245—refuses the Imperial crown, 1246—subdues Greenland and Iceland, about 1260—sails for conquest of Scotland, takes the Orkneys and Shetland Isles, 1262—d. in Shetland Isles, 15 Dec. 1262.

Haco. [Norway.]


Haddick, (Hedik, Hadik), Andrew, Count von, Fieldmarshal,—b. in Hungary, 1710—serves against Turks, 1738—contributes to defeat of Frederick II. at Goerlitz, 1757—enters Berlin by surprise, 1757—seizes Pinar, Sep. 1758—Governor of Transylvania, 1763—Fieldmarshal and Pres. Council of War, 1774—commands against Turks, 1789—d. at Vienna, 12 Mar. 1790.

Haddington, in Scotland,—royal residence, before 1200—burnt, 1244—parliament held at, 1548—again burnt, 1598—inundation of the Tyne, 1775.


Haderp, Johann, antiquary,—b. in Sweden, 1630—Secretary to Univ. of Upsala, 1660-76—Secretary of Royal Archives, 1669—d., 12 Jul. 1693.

Hadrian,—declines see of Canterbury offered to him by Pope Vitalian, and recommends Theodore of Tarsus, 669—accompanies Theodore to England, and is made abbot of St Augustine's, Canterbury, 669—assists in establishing schools of classical learning, 670, et seq.


Hadrian. [For Popes, see Adrian.]

Hadriano. [Adrianopol].

Hadrianus, (Adrianus),—magister officiorum, 397, 399—prefectus praetorio, in Italy, 400-405, 413-416.

HAEBERLIN—HAHNEMANN.


Haefner, (Hafner) Franz, statesman, — takes part in negotiations for peace between Zürich and Berne and the Catholic cantons, 1726-9 — resigns Chancellorship of Solothurn, 1760. — Sozothurnische Schaubarl historischer Weltgeschichte, 1666.


Haenkel, Thaddeus, naturalist. — b. in Bohemia, 1761— settles at Peru, 1796— b. there, 1817. — Reliquiae Haeckeliana, 1825.

Haerlem [Haarms].


Hafiz, (Mohammed Shems Eddin) poet. — b. at Shiraz, about 1300— b. (791, A. H.) 1388, a (794), 1391, b (797), 1394. c a Ali Beg. b Doubet Shah. c D'Herbelot.


Hagenbach, Peter von. — Governor of Fer-

rette, &c., 1460— seized and beheaded by the people, 9 May 1474.

Hagenbuch, Johann Kaspar, archeologist. — b. in Zurich, 1700— Prof. Eloquence, 1730 — Prof. History, 1731 — Prof. Greek and Latin, 1735— admitted to Academy of Inscriptions, Paris, 1752— Prof. Theology, 1756 — b. at Zurich, 5 Jun. 1763.


Haggr, Jewish prophet. — [B C]— prophecies late in 520.a


b Universa Pitturesque. c Maccaluy.


Hahnemann, Samuel Christian Friedrich, physician, founder of Homoeopathy. — b. at Meissen, Saxony, 10 Apr. 1755— enters Univ. of Leipsic, 1775— studies at Vienna, 1777— M.D. Erlangen, 10 Aug. 1779— goes to Dresden, 1784—settles at Leipsic, about 1812—


Haileybury College,—for cadets of East India Company, founded, 1826—regulations respecting, by Acts 3 and 4 Wm IV, c. 85, (India Act,) ss. 103, etc., 28 Aug. 1833, and 1 Vic. c. 70, 15 Jul. 1837.—closed, 7 Dec. 1837.


Hainault, (Hainaut,) Counties of,—Rainier I., with Raddok, Duke of Friesland, attempts to drive Rollo from Walcheren, about 875—taken prisoner by Rollo, and ransomed soon after, 876—quarrels with Zwentibold, Duke of Lorraine, is deprived of his County and goes to France, 878—assists Charles III. to conquer Lorraine, and is made governor, 911—d., 916—Rainier II., (son.) 916—Rainier III., (son.) 932—d. by Bruno, Abp of Cologne, and exiled, 957—d., 971,—about 960—Richier, 958—Garnier and Renaud, killed in battle, 973—Godfrey and Arnulf, established by Otto II., 973—defeat rivals, Rainier and Lambert, 19 Apr. 976—Rainier IV., (son of Rainier III.), 998—Rainier V., (son.) 1013—fights at battle of Florennes, 1015—Richilda, (daughter,) and her husband Herman, about 1030—Herman d., 1050—Richilda marries Baldwin of Mons, soon after; Baldwin II. of Jerusalem, (son of Baldwin I. and Richilda,) 1072—goes on the crusade, 1096—at siege of Antioch, 1098—captured by Turks, near Ninea, 1098—Baldwin III., (son.) 1299—Baldwin IV., (son.) 1120—carries on war unsuccessfully for possession of Flanders, 1125—Baldwin V., (son.), 1150—succeeds, 1171—attends Emperor Frederick I. at Diet of Mzntz, 1185—the County ravaged by Count of Flanders, 1185—becomes Count of Flanders, 1191—Baldwin VI., (son.) 1195—Jane, (daughter,) 1206—Margaret, (sister,) 1244—John d’Avessons, 1250—inheritors of County of Holland, 1299—(Holland, Counts of,)—ravaged by French, 1532—5 and 1554—part of County ceded to France by Treaty of the Pyrenees, 7 Nov. 1659, and of
Nimegue, 17 Sep. 1678—compelled by French, 1794—given up to Netherlands, 1814—made part of kingdom of Belgium, Dec. 1830.

* Art de Véritier les Dates. b Eneye. Mod.

Hainaut, in Essex,—disafforested by Act 14 and 15 Vic. c. 48, 1 Aug. 1851.

Haiti. (Domingo, St.)


Hakluyt Society, in London,—established, 1846.


Halde. (Duhalde.)

Haldenwang, Christian, engraver,—b. at Durlach, 1770—engraver to the Court at Carlsruhe, 1803—d. at Rippoldsau, 27 Jun. 1831.

Hale, Adam de Le, trouvère,—b. at Arras, about 1240—d. at Naples, about 1256. *Le jeu de Robin et Marion, 1285.


Haleb. [Alepoh.]

Halem, Gerhard Anton von, historian,—b. at Oldenburg, 1714—director of Regency, Oldenburg, about 1809—counsellor to Imperial Court, Hamburgh, 1810—d. at Eutin, 4 Jan. 1819. Geschichte des Herzogthums Oldenburg, 1793—4—Biographie Peters des Grossen, 1803—5—Selbstbiographie, 1840.

Halenius, Lawrence,—b. in Sweden, 1654—d. there, 1722. *Nya Testamentets svenska och grekisk concordans, 1734—42.

Hales. Alexander of, (the Irrefragable Doctor,) scholastic philosopher,—enters Order of Friars Minims, a.D.b at Paris, 1222—Professor Theology, 1230—d., 27 Aug 1245.—Stimm universal theologiae, 1252 ?

* Nouv Biog. Gen. b Erisch and Gruber.

Hales, Sir Edward,—acknowledges his conversion to Popery, 1685,—a resigned nation brought against him to establish dispensing power of the king, decision given, 21 Jun. 1686—as Lieutenant of the Tower demands fees of the Seven Bishops, Jun. 1688—follows James II. in his flight, and is brought back with him, Dec. 1688—impeached as a traitor
and committed to the Tower, 1689.


Hales, Sir Robert, treasurer to Richard II.,—executed in London by rioters under Wat Tyler, 13 Jun. 1381.


Halfdane, Northman,—ravages Northumbria, and invades Northumbria among his followers, 876—invases Wessex, 878.


Halae, in Greece.—[B C]—battle of, repulse of Athenians by allied forces of Corinth and Epidaurus, spring 435 b. 435 A. Bithinial.

Halariuia, in Bootania,—[B C]—destroyed by Xerxes, 480—and rebuilt: battle of, Spartans defeated and Lysander killed, 395—supports Persians and is destroyed by Romans, 171.


b. Gent, Mag. 4 Chambers's Essay.

Halicarnassus, in Asia Minor,—[B C]—under Artemisia, joins Xerxes in invasion of Greece, at battle of Salamis, 480—tyranny of Lygdamis, 465—capital of Caria, 375—beautifully by Meusds, about 375—taken by Alexander the Great, 334 A. M.


Halifax, George Montagu Dunk, Earl of, statesman,—Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 21 Mar. 1761—suppresses the levellers, Apr. 1762—principal Secretary of State, animum 1762—issues general warrant against Wilkes, 30 Apr. 1763—dismissed, Apr. 1765—tried for arrest of Wilkes, and £4000 damages given against him, 10 Nov. 1769—Lord Privy Seal, May 1770—Secretary of State, Jan. 1771—b. 8 Jun. 1771.


Halkett, Hugh, Baron, general,—b. at Edinburgh, 30 Aug. 1754—enters the army, Apr. 1794—C. in. 'German Legion,' 1793—serves in expedition to Copenhagen, 1805—6—at siege of Stralsund, 1807—at Corumna, 1808—takes part in expedition to Walcheren, 1809—at siege of Badajoz, and battle of Albuera, 1811—at battle of Salamanca, 1812—commands first Hanoverian brigade, 1813—at Waterloo, Jun. 1815—C.B., 1815—enters Hanoverian service, as Major-general,
conduits burning of Huss and Jerome of Prague, 1413—17—b. at Constance, 4 Sep. 1417.


Conv.-Lex.

Hall, Jean Noel, physician,—b. at Paris, 6 Jun. 1756—B.D., 1775—Prof. Medical School, School of Health, about 1774—Prof. at College of France, 1804—admitted to Academy of Medicine, 1820—b. at Paris, 11 Feb. 1822.

Hallein. [Allleluiantica, Victoria.]


Haller, Gottlieb Emmanuel von, antiquary,—b. at Berne, 1735—b. there, 1786. Bibliothek der Schweizer-Geschichte, 1785—Schweizerisches Musz- und Medaillen-Cabinet, 1780. 1

Haller, Johann, sculptor,—b. at Innsbruck, 1792—charged to execute some of the sculptures of the Glyptothek, 1817—goes to study at Rome, 1819—b. at Munich, 1826.

Haller, Edmund, astronomer,—b. at Hagenstein, near London, 29 Oct., a 8 Nov., b. 1656—enters Oxford Univ., 1673—at St Helena,
1742. Catalogus stellarum Australium, 1679—General Chart showing the Variation of the Compass, &c., 1701—edition of Apollonius' De Sectione ratiouia, 1706—of Apollonius' Conic Sections, 1710—of Flamsteed's Historia Celestis, 1712—Tabula Astronomica, 1749.
a Eng. Cyc. b Biog. Univ.

Halley's Comet.—appears, 1378, 1456, Aug. 1531, 1607, 1682—its return in 1758 was predicted, 1705—researches, by Clairaut and Lalande, 1758—appears, 1759 and 1835.


Halma, Francis, printer, lexicographer,—at Utrecht, 1682—at Amsterdam, 1701—b. at Leeuwarden, 1715. Le Grand Dictionnaire françois et flamand, 1710.


Halmstadt, in Sweden,—battle of, between Charles XI. of Sweden and Christian I. of Denmark, 1755—fortifications destroyed, 1734.

Hals, Dirk, painter,—b. at Mechlin, 1588—d. 1649.

Hals, Frans, painter,—b. at Mechlin, 1633-6. b


Ham, in France,—taken and burned by Duke of Burgundy, 1411—by English, 1415—falls into hands of Spaniards, 1537—restored by Treaty of Caetate-Cambresis, 1559—lordship of, united to crown by Henry IV., 1589—besieged and taken by royal troops, 10 Jun. 1593—occupied by allies, 1814 and 1815. Castle, built about 1737, a 1470. b

c Ency. Mod. b Moreri and Conv.-Lex.


a Malcolm. b Von Hammer.

Hamadan, (Abu YsHaq Ahmed Ben Hosim or Bud Atzmon), poet,—b. at Hamadan, (583, A. H.), 656—b. at Heracl, (308), 1007.

Hamah, Maarch and Bami, Principality of, Ayubite dynasty established by Saladin, 1182—moderator reigns, 1295-99.

Hamaker, Heinrik Arntz, orientalist,—b. at Amsterdam, 25 Feb. 1789—Prof. Oriental Languages, France, 1815—removes to Leyden, 1817—b. there, 7 Nov. 1835. Lectiones Philo-

Histoire, 1816—Specimen catalogi codicum MSS.orientaliumbibliothecae academicae Lugduno-

Hath, in Syria,—[BO]—Tei, king of, makes alliance with David, 1044—a conquered by Assyrians, (temp. Hezekiah), before 715—a conquered by Chaldeans, before 588—a.[AD]—Abulfeda, the geographer, prnce of, between 1500-30. a

Ussher.

Hamberger, Georg Christoph, bibliographer,—b. in Anspach, 1726—M.A. Göttingen, 1751—Prof. Extraord. Philosophy, 1755—Ordinary Prof. and second Librarian to the Univ., 1765—b. 8 Feb. 1773. De praefato revum opus veteres Romanos, 1754.—Das gelehrte Deutschland, 1767.

Hamberger, Georg Erhard, —physician, natural philosopher,—b. at Jena, 21 Dec 1697—Prof. Physics, 1737,—b. 1736—b. Prof. Medicine, 1744—b. Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, 22 Jul. 1755. Elementa physico methodo mathematico in usu auditore conscripta, 1727—Physiologia medica, 1751—Methodus medendi morbos, 1763. a

b Biog. Univ.
b Rees' Cyc.

Esch and Gruber.

Hamburg,—founded by Charles the Great, 803—a church built, 811—sent of archbishopric, 834—burnt by Northmen, 845—rebuilt and refortified by Abp Anscharius, 865—becomes subject to Dukes of Saxony, 962—again burnt by Obotrites, 980—fortress built, 1063—pillaged and burnt by Vandals, 1012—by Domes, 1072—loses supremacy over churches of the North, 1104—becomes subject to Counts of Holstein, 1106—obtains independent municipal government by Imperial Charters, 1189 and 1190—free navigation of the Elbe granted to, by Emperor Frederick I., 1199—eunuchs with Lieube in forming Hansatic League, 1210? 124? obtaina neighbours' territory, 1258—privileges of, protected against Denmark by decree of Maximilian, 1500—fortifications extended, 1500—conference at, between Reformers and Romanists, and Lutheranism adopted, 1529-30—joins
HAMEL—HAMILTON.


Hamel. [Duhamel.]—


Hameln, in Hanover,—sold by Abbot of Fulda to Jp of Minden, 1249—submits by presence to House of Brunswick, soon after: the Swedes destroy the Imperialists and occupy, 1633—conquered by French, 1757—evacuated, 1758—passes to French, 1801—conquered by Prussians, 1806—surrenders to king of Holland, 8 Nov. 1806.

Hamelveld, Ibsand van, theologian,—b. at Utrecht, 1743—D.D., 1765—Prof. Theology, 1784-7—member of National Convention, 1795—b. at Amsterdam, 9 May 1812. Translation of Eichhorn’s Introduction to the Old Testament, 1789—General History of Christian Church, 1799-1819.

Hamilcar, Carthaginian general,—[B.C.]—commands expedition against Sicily, defeated and killed by Gelon at Himera, 480.

Hamilcar,—[B.C.]—governor of Sicily, aids Agathocles to seize Syracuse, 317.

Hamilcar,—[B.C.]—governor of Sicily, opposes Agathocles, 311—taken prisoner at siege of Syracuse and put to death, 309.

Hamilcar,—[B.C.]—succeeds Hanni in Sicily, commands against Romans, 262—defeats the legion in Thermus, 260—commands fleet against Rome, 257—with Hanni defeated by Regulus and Manlius Vulsio off Ecnomus, 256—defeated by Regulus at Adis, 255.a

Hamilcar,—[B.C.]—left in command in Cisalpine Gaul, 257—excites revolt, sacks and destroys Placentia, 200—taken prisoner by Cethegus in battle on the Minucius, 197.

Hamilcar Barca,—[B.C.]—appointed general of Carthaginian army in Sicily, 247.b 248—sieves Herce, and ravages consist of Italy, 247-244—leaves Herce and seizes Eryx, 244—opposed by Fundamus in Sicily, 243—conducts war in Africa, against revolted mercenaries, 241-238—sent into Spain, 238—killed in battle with Vettones, 229.

*a Smith’s Dict. and Clinton. b Zumpt.

Hamilton, 2nd Lord. [Arran, Earl of.]—

Hamilton, Alexander, statesman, general,—


Hamilton, Gavin, painter, antiquary,—b. at Laurark, about 1730—d. at Rome, 1797.b

Italian School of Painting, 1773.b


Hamilton, James, of Bothwell-Haugh,—
HAMILTON—HAMMER-PURGSTALL.

fights for Queen Mary at Langside, and is taken prisoner, 1568—shoots the Regent Murray at Linlithgow, Jan. 1570—escapes to France: b. in Ayrshire, 1619.


Hamilton, James. [Arran, Earl of.]


Guizot.


Hamilton, John, Arch of St Andrews—falls ill and is attended by Jerome Cardan, Jun. to Sep. 1551 a—admonishes the Protestant party, Mar. 1558—has Walter Miln burnt at St Andrews, Apr. 1558 b—threatens Knox with armed opposition, Jun. 1559—takes part in secret convention of Catholics, Feb. 1561—encourages secret celebration of mass, peculily guilty and is imprisoned, May 1563—joins plot against Darnley, Jan. 1567—attends Queen Mary to Seton, Feb. 1567—directs councils of Catholic convention in support of Mary, 29 Jun. 1567 a—treacherously proposes to put her to death, 8 Aug. 1567 b—makes his peace with Regent Murray, before 15 Sep. 1567—declared a traitor and forfeited by Regent, 18 Aug. 1568—hostage in Murray’s hands at Stirling, Mar. 1569—captured at Dumbarton Castle, and hanged without trial at Stirling, 1 Apr. 1570.

Tytler.


Hammer-Purgstall, Joseph, Baron von, orientalist—b. at Grätz, 9 Jul 1774—studies at Oriental Academy, Vienna, 1787—interpreter to Anglo-Turkish generals in campaign of Egypt, 1801—secretary of legation, Constanti- nople, 1802—consular agent at Jassy, 1806—accompanies embassy to Paris, 1810—court interpreter, 1816—aulic counsellor, 1817—Baron, 1837—Pres. of Academy of Vienna, 1837—Grand Officer of the Medjidieh, 1855—b., 23 Nov. 1856. Encyclopädische Uberblicke der Wissenschaften des Orientes, 1854—Die staatsverfassung und statsverwaltung des Osmanischen Reiche, 1815-6—Geschichte der


Hammond, Robert, Colonel, —takes part in siege of Bristol, 14 Sep. 1645 —Lieutenant-general of Ordnance, summoned to bar of House of Commons, 1647 —Governor of Isle of Wight, autumn 1647 —Charles I. gives himself up to, 13 Nov. 1647 —escorts the king to Carisbrook, 14 Nov. 1647 —provided for, by Cromwell, Apr. 1648 —deprived of command, 27 Nov. 1648. * Carlyle.


Han, Dynasty of, in China, —[B.C.] —founded by Kan-Iou, 260 B.C. —becomes extinct, 220.

Hanaper Office, in Univer., —abolished by Act 5 and 6 Vict. c. 103, 10 Aug. 1842.


Hanbal, Ahmed Ibn, Chief of a Mahomedan Sect, —b. at Bagdad, (164, a. i.) 780 —d. there, (241,) 855.


Hancock, Martin Hanke, philosopher, —b. near Breslau, 1753 —Prof. History, &c., Elizabeth Coll, 1761 —librarian, 1760 —classifies books of Imperial Library of Vienna, 1761 —Rector of Elizabeth Coll., 1688 —d. at Breslau, 24 Apr. 1799. De romanorum verum scriptoribus, 1690-75 —De byzantinorum verum scriptoribus grcecis, 1677 —De Silesiorum nominum antiquitatibus, 1702.

Hancox, John, statesman, —b. in Mas-


Handel Festival, triennial, at Crystal Palace, commenced, 1862 (or 1859?).

Haner, George, theologian, — b. in Transylvania, 1762—d. at Bithalmen, 1759, 1746. a H. historiae ecclesiarum Transylvaniarum, 1746. b *Biog. Univ. Ershecher.

Haner, George Jeremias, — b. 1707—quits Univ. of Jena, 1730—d. 1777. a Adversaria de scriptoribus rerum Hungaricarum, sce, 1774.

Hangchow—Foo, (Hangchouen,) in China, (Kinuai)—metropolis of the Song empire, between 960—1797—governed three years by Marco Polo, probably 1277—80—visited by Lord Macartney, 1793—visited three years by Dutch embassy, Titzing and Van Braam, Feb. 1792—taken by rebels, 28 Dec. 1861.

Hanging, punishment of, — adopted in England, 1241.


Haniotes, Mohammedan sect, — founded by Abu Hamidah al Noumam, put to death by Caliph Abu Giatar Abdallah II. Almunsur, 767.

Hanke. [Hanchius.]


Hanneman, Adrian, painter, — b. at the Hague, 1610 or 1611—comes to England, about 1626—returns to the Hague, about 1642—director of Academy of the Hague, 1665—d. 1680. a Nagler.

Hannibal, Carthaginian general, — [B.C.]—commands in Sicily, sacks and destroys Selinus, 409—again commands in Sicily, with Himilco, and d. of pestilence, 406.

Hannibal, Carthaginian general, — [B.C.]—besieged in Agrigentum by Postumius and Manlius, escapes to Panormus, 262—defeated at sea by Duilius, 262—sent to defend Sardinia, 259—killed in a mutiny of his soldiers, 258.


Hannibalinus, — Consul with Asclepiodotus, (1045, A. u. c.) 292.

Hannibalinus, Flavius Claudius, — named King of Pontus and Armenia by Constantine, 335—put to death by Constantine, 338, 337. a Clinton. b Zumpt and Smith's Dict.

Hanno, geographer, — [B.C.]—makes his Periplius, 570, 580 y b

Hanno, — [B.C.]—serves under Hannibal in Italy, 218—204?—commands in Africa, till arrival of Hannibal, 203.

Hanno, — [B.C.]—attempts to make himself tyrant of Carthage and is put to death, between 356—346.

Hanno, — [B.C.]—commands at Messana and surrenders it to Rome, 264.


Hanno, the Great, — [B.C.]—with Hamilcar, conducts war against mercenaries in Africa,
HANNO—HAMBURG.

241-238—continues to be party leader at Carthage, till about 202.

Hanno, abp of Cologne. [Anno, St.]

Hanover, Electorate and Kingdom of.


Hanoverian Succession,—the crown of England settled on Sophia, Duchess Dowager of Hanover, by Act 13 and 14 Will. III., c. 6, 1702—further secured by Act 6 Ann. cc. 41 and 66, 1707—Elector proclaimed King of England, on death of Queen Anne, as George I., 1 Aug. 1714.

Hans Sachs, poet,—b. at Nürnberg, 5 Nov. 1494—sets out on travels in Germany, 1511—marries, 1519—receives doctrines of Luther, about 1520—marries again, 1561—b. at Nürnberg, 25 Jan. 1578, [Gröditz, 1570-79.


Hanseatic League. [Hansa.]

Hansen, Moritz Christoph, poet, &c.,—b. in Norway, 1794—studies at Univ. of Christiania, 1814—b. at Königsberg, 16 Mar. 1842. Samlede Skrifter, 1842.


Hanwell Lunatic Asylum,—restraint of patients discontinued by Conolly, Jul. 1839.

Hapsburg, (Habsburg), House of, (Habsicht- burg).—Werner II. assumes title of Count, 1096—Albert III. takes title of Landgrave of Elsass, 1199—rises into importance with election of Rudolph IV., as King of the Romans, 1273—(Rudolph I. Emperor, Austria, and names of Emperors of the Romans.)

Haque, small hand-gun,—use of, for destruction of game, prohibited by Acts 33 Hec. VII. c. 6, 1541-2; and 3 Edw. VI. c. 14, 1548.

Harambourg, Louis François Alexandre, Baron de—general,—b. in Tournai, 13 Feb. 1742—cuts the army, 1772—serves in Seven Years' War, 1757-63—Chevalier of St. Louis, 1771—Brigadier, 1781—Maréchal de Camp, serves under Conde, 1788—deputy to States-General, 1789—Lieut.-general, Mar. 1792—arrested by
HARANT—HARDING.

Convention, 1793—Commander of St Louis, 1815—b. at Tours, 27 Dec. 1828.

Harant, Christoph, Baron de Polzic, traveller,—b. in Bohemia, about 1560—page to Archduke Ferdinand, 1576—serves in war against Turks, 1591—visits the East, 1598-9—auile council, 1599—directs artillery at blockade of Vienna, 1619—President of the Chamber, Prague, behended there, 21 Jun. 1621. *Der christliche Ulysses, 1638.

Haraut, in Hindustan,—Hara tribe settles in, 1332—a Rajah of, obtains fort of Rintimbor, about 1550.* Elphinston.


Harcour,—making and improving of, laws relating to, consolidated by Act 10 Vic. c. 27, 11 May 1847—parliamentary committee on construction of, 1860—formation and management of, facilitated by Act 24 and 26 Vic. c. 45 and 47, 1 Aug. 1861.


Harcourt, Francois, Duke de, Marshal of France,—b. at la Meilleraye, 4 Oct. 1689—Lieutenant-general, 1734—distinguishes himself at battle of Guastalla, 19 Sep. 1734—Governor of Sedan, Marshal, 1746—d. at St Germain, 10 Jul. 1750.

Harcourt, Godfrey de,—b. about 1300—offends Philip VI, and persuades Edward III. to break the truce with France, 1345—Marshal-general of English army in Normandy, distinguishes himself at battle of Crecy, 26 Aug. 1346—killed in battle, 1356.


Harcourt, Simon, Earl Harcourt, Governor to Prince of Wales, (George III.,) 1751—Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Dec. 1782—b. at Newnham, 16 Sep. 1777.


Harding, (Harding,) John, historian,—b. 1378—enters household of Sir Henry Percy, 1392—constable of Warkworth Castle, 1407—attends Henry V. at Harleir, 1415—b., after
Chronicle of England under Edward IV. 1465. 1543.

Harding, Stephen, founder of the Cistercian Order,—returns from Rome and enters monastery of Molesme, soon after 1075.—settles at Citeaux, 21 Mar. 1098—chosen prior, 1099—third abbot of Citeaux, 1109—receives there (St) Bernard and his followers, 1113—b., 28 Mar. 1134.


Hardion, Jacques, historian,—b. at Tours, 1686—admitted to French Academy, 1730—b. at Versailles, 1766. Nouvelle histoire poétique, 1751—Histoire universelle, 1754-69.


Hardrada. [Harold Haardrad.]


Hardwicke, Philip Yorke, Earl of,—Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, summer 1801—retires, on death of Pitt, Feb. 1806.

Hardy, Sir Thomas, Bart., admiral,—b., 1769—enters the navy, 1781—Lieutenant, under Nelson, 1793—Commander, 1797—Flag-Captain to Nelson, in the Victory, Jul. 1803—receives last orders of Nelson at Trafalgar, 21 Oct. 1805—Bart., 1805—Governor of Greenwich Hospital, 1834—b., 1839.


Hardyng, John. [Harding.]


Haren, Onno Zwier van, post, diplomatist,—b. at Leeuwarden, Apr. 1771—takes part in negotiations at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748—contributes to the re-establishment of office of Stadtholder, 1748—b., 1779. De Geuzen, 1769.


Blog. Univ.  
Blog. Woordenboek.
Harenberg, Johann Christoph, orientalist, historian. — b. near Hildesheim, 1696—admitted to Academy of Sciences, Berlin, 1738—Prof. History, &c., Brunswick, 1745—d. at Schöningen, 12 Nov. 1774. Histor, ecles. gandersheimensis cathedrales ac collegiatum diplomat., 1734.


Hargrave, Francis, jurist, — b. at Liverpool, about 1741—called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1764—obtains release of negro, James Somerset, on Habeas Corpus, 1772—dismissed from office of Counselor to the Treasury, 1789—Recorder of Liverpool, 1806—retires from the profession, 1813—d. at Chelsea, 16 Aug. 1821. Case of James Somerset, 1772—Collection of State Trials, 1781—edition of Coke's Institutes, 1818.

Hargreaves, James, weaver, — invents a carding-machine, 1760—invents the spinning-jenny, 1764, * 1767 b —takes out patent, 1770—b. Apr. 1778.

a Chambers' Enycyc. b Brande and Cox's Diet.


Hariri, Al, (Abu Mohammed al Kasim,) poet, — b. at Bassora, (416, a. H.) 1054—b. (516), 1121, or (516), 1116.


Harley, Achille de, Baron de Sancy,— b. at Paris, 1581—enters the army, 1601—ambassador to Constantinople, 1610—enters Congregation of the Oratory, 1619—accompanies Marshal de Bassompierre to London, 1626—enters to Duke of Savoy, about 1627—Bp of St Malo, 1631—b. 20 Nov. 1646.


Harleian Collection of MSS.,—formed by Harley, Earl of Oxford, and his son, purchased for British Museum under Act 26 Geo. II. c. 22, 1753.


a Ersch and Gruber. b Conv.-Lex.

Harleville. [Collin d'Harleville.]


a Pillingston. b Eng. Cyc.

Harmonopolus, Constantinus, jurist, canonist,— b. at Constantinople, 1320—fl. about 1350 b (1143) b—d. 1 Mar. 1383.

a Nic. Commens. b Fabricius, Heinececius, &c. c Suarez.


Harmonia, asteroid,—discovered by Goldschmidt, 31 Mar. 1856.

Harmonica, (Musical Glasses),—method of forming described by Hardstern, 1611—re-invented by Franklin, 1763.

Harmonites, Eng. of, founded by Rapp, in Württemberg, about 1780—emigrated to America, soon after.

Harmony, constructed by Alexandre, about 1835—English, by Evans, 1841.

Harmony of the Gospels, (Diatessaron,) compiled by Tatian, between 150-200.


Harold. [Denmark, Kings of.]

Harold I., Harold foot, King of England,— succeeds his father Cnut, Nov. 1053—agrees to partition of England with Hardicanute, seizes treasures of Queen Emma, 1035—king over all England, 1037—expels Elgiva, mother of Hardicanute, 1037—d. at Oxford, 17 Mar. 1040—his body disinterred and thrown into the Thames by Hardicanute, 1040—but is recovered and reburied.

Harold II., King of England,—governs East Anglia; with his father, Earl God-
wine, attends Witenagemot at Gloucester, 1051 — summoned to London, refuses to appear, and goes to Ireland, Sep. 1051—ravages shores of Bristol Channel, spring, 1052— with Godwine collects an army at Sandwich, 1052— reconciled to Edward the Confessor, at Witenagemot at London, Sep. 1052— succeeds his father as Earl of Kent, Apr. 1053— marches against Allgar and Gruffydd king of Wales, fortifies Hereford and makes peace, Oct. to Nov. 1055— with Tostig, invades and conquers Wales, 1063— shipwrecked on coast of Ponthieu, captured by Earl Guy, and released by William, Duke of Normandy, 1065— swears to aid William to get crown of England, 1065— sent against Earl Morcar and Edwin, and effects reconciliation between them and Edward, Oct. 1065— succeeds Edward, 5 Jan. 1066— crowned at Westminster by Abp Aldred, 6 Jan. 1066— the crown claimed by William, and refused: joins the fleet at Sandwich, spring: dismisses the fleet, 8 Sep.— battle of Fulford, 20 Sep.— marches from London against Harold Haardra, Sep.— takes York, 24 Sep.— defeats invaders at Stamford Bridge, 25 Sep.— landing of William at Pevensey, 28 Sep.— marches from the North and reaches Norman camp near Hastings, 13 Oct.— killed at battle of Hastings, 14 Oct. 1066.

Harold Haardra, King of Norway,— b. about 1016— escapes from fight of Stikkestad, 1030— serves in armies of Eastern Empire, about 1038-40— marries daughter of Yaroslav I., Duke of Muscovy, about 1045— sole king of Norway on death of his nephew Magnus, 1047— invades England and is joined by Tostig, early in Sep. 1066— defeats Edwin and Morcar at Fulford, 20 Sep.— takes York: but loses it and retires to his ships, 24 Sep.— defeated and killed by Harold II. at Stamford Bridge, 25 Sep. 1066.

Harold Haarfage, (Fairhaired, King of Norway, — becomes sole ruler, 872— exiles Rolf the Gauger and other chiefs, 876— b. at Trondheim, 933.

Haroun al Rashid, Caliph of Baghdad, — b. at Rej, (148, A. n.) 765 b— sent with his brother Othman, by his father Mohammed Mahadi, to invade Eastern Empire, (165,) 780, 781 c— reaches the Bosphorus, and grants peace to Empress Irene for a sum of money, (106,) 782— proclaims his elder brother Musa al Hadi, (168,) 784— succeeds him, (14 ' lib, 11, a 170,) 13 Sep., 1 Oct., 786— treacherously puts to death Jabin ben Abdallah, chief of the Alids, (170,) 792— sends embassy with presents to Charles the Great, (183,) 799, 801 a— persecutes and puts to death the Barmaecides, (187,) 803— marches against Emperor Nicephorus, invades Phrygia, passes Mount Taurus, destroys Hieraclea, and makes Nicephorus tributary, 805— threatens Ancyra, (190,) 806— b. in Khorsan, (3 Guimadii, 113,) 24 Mar., 2 Apr., 809. a Biog. Univ.

Harp,— [B C]— known to Egyptians, about 1400— [A D]— used by the Goths, about 400—
pedals invented by Hochbrucker, 1720 b— by Velter, 1730 b— Erard's, patented, 1794. a Some authorities. b Others.

Harp Island, Pacific Ocean, — discovered and named by Bougainville, 1768.

Harpalus,— [B C]'— banished from Macedonia by Philip, 377 a— accompanies Alexander to Asia, 334— defrauds the treasury and flies to Megara, 333— pardoned by Alexander, and rejoins him, 331— appointed satrap of Babylonia, revolts, 326 b— flies to Athens, 325 b— assassinated in Crete by Thibron, about 324.

Harpe. [Laharpe.]


Harphius, Hendrik, mystie,— b. in Flanders, about 1400-10?— d. at Mechlin, 22 Feb. 1478. Theologia mystica, 1502— Directorium Aureum, (1513)— Succession Aureum, 1474.


Harpsichord,— introduced in England, about 1600-20— falls into disuse, before 1800.

Harquebus. [Arquebus.]


Harrington, Sir John. [Harrington.]

Harrington, William Stanhope, Earl of, statesman,— Colonel of regiment of Foot, 1710— ambassador to Spain, 1717— sent on a mission to French army, 1719— volunteer under Marshal Berwick at siege of Portarabia, 1721—


Harris, Moses, naturalist. The Aurelian, 1766—English Lepidoptera, 1775—Exposition of English Insects, 1776.


Harrison, William Henry, President of the United States, —b. in Virginia, 9 Feb. 1773—enters the army, 1791—Secretary and Lieutenant-governor of North-west Territory, 1797—Governor of Indiana, 1801–13—General, distinguishes himself in wars with the Indians, 1811—in war with Great Britain, 1812–13—member of House of Representatives, 1816—Senator, 1824—Minister to Columbia, 1828—elected President of United States, 1831–b. at Washington, 4 Apr. 1841.

Harrow School—founded by John Lyon, under charter of Queen Elizabeth, 1571—petition to Chancery for reform of abuses, unsuccessful, 1710.


Hart, Mr. Blank, the minutest, —at court of James IV. of Scotland, 1490–2. Life of Walter, 1483.

Hart, Great, Henry Graco de Dieu, ship of war, —built by Henry VIII., 1513–14—accidentally burnt, 1553.


Hartensfels, Georg Christoph Petri von, physician, naturalist, —b. in Thuringia, 1673—first physician to Elector of Mentz, 1664—Count Palatine, 1680—renders great services during siege of Mentz, 1689—Prof. Medicine, Erford, 1690—b., 11 Dec. 1718. Aspulum langsontium, 1689—Elephantographia curiosa, &c., 1715.


Hartleben, Franz Joseph, jurist, —b. at Düsseldorf, 1740—Prof. Roman Law, Mentz, 1778—b. at Vienna, 1808. Allgemeine Biblioth.
Hartlepool—Hasdrubal

Hartlepool, in Durham,—made a borough by King John, 1200—plundered by Scots, 1312 and 1314—furnishes five ships to fleet of Ed­ward III, before Calais, 1346—taken by rebel­lies, under Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, Nov. 1569—taken by Scottish army, 1644—evacuated, and occupied by Parliamentarians, 1647.


a Biog. Univ. b Erich and Gruber.

Hartmann, Philipp Jacob, physician,—b. at St. Gallen, 1654—M. D. Valence, 1678—Prof. Medicine, Königsberg, 1679—Prof. History, 1689—a d. there, Mar. 1757. Sueciora sueciæ præcensis physico et civilis historia, 1677—Anato­mes pharmæ, 1683—De re anatomica veterum, 1693.

Hartmann von der Aue, Minnesinger,—b. in Swabia, about 1170—joins the crusade, 1197 b. a before 1220. Ever, before 1197—Gregor auf dem Steine, Der Arme Heinrich, and Zwein, before 1204.


Hartsoeker, Nicolas, mathematician, natural philosopher,—b. at Gouda, 1656—studies at Leyden, 1674—accompanies Huyghens to Paris, 1678—returns to Holland, 1696—Foreign Associate of Academy of Sciences, Paris, 1699—Prof. Mathematics and Philo­sophy, Düsseldorf. a b Heidelberg, 1704—a d. at Utrecht, 1725. Essai de d'ioptique, 1694—Prin­cipes de Physique, 1696—Constitutions physicales, 1707—8—Recueil de plusieurs pièces de Physique, 1722.

a Biog. Univ. b Engl. Cye. c Erich and Gruber.


Harvard College or University, at Cam­bridge, U. S.—founded, 1636—endowed by John Harvard, 1639.

Harvey, Eliab, admiral,—b. at Chigwell, 1579—at the navy, 1771—serves in American war, 1775—M. P., 1780—at the taking of Martinique and Guadaloupe, 1794—distinguished himself at battle of Trafalgar, Rear-admiral, Oct. 1805—M. P., 1806—serves in Channel Fleet, 1809—tried by court­martial, dismissed the service, 1809—Vice­admiral, 1810—Admiral, 1819—b. at Chigwell, 20 Feb. 1830.

Harvey, Gideon, physician,—b. in Surrey, about 1625—enters Oxford Univ., 1635—physician to William III. and to the Tower of London, 1689—a d. at Hampstead, 1700. Ars curandæ morborum expectationis, 1689—De vivâ anatomia, dolis, et mendacibus medicorum, 1683.

Harvey, William, physician, discoverer of the circulation of the blood,—b. at Folkestone, Kent, 1 Apr. 1578—enters Cambridge Univ., 1593—studies at Padua, under Fabricius Acquapendente, 1599—M. D. Padua, returns to England, 1602—F R. C. P., 1608, a 1609 b 1603 c—physician to Bartholomew's Hospital, 1608, a 1609 b 1607 d—Lumleian lecturer on anatomy and surgery, Aug. 1615—physician to James I., 1623—to Charles I., 1632—warden of Merton Coll. Oxford, 1643, a 1645 d—M. D., 1631, a 1632 d—declines office of Pres. of Coll. of Physicians, 1645—b. a 3 Jun. 1657, a 1658 b Exercitatio anatomica de vivâ cordis et sanguinis in animatu, 1628—Exercita­tiones anatomiæ de circulatione sanguinis, 1653, a 1652—Exercitationes de generatione animati, 1651.


Harwich. Lord. [Hillsborough].


Hasdrubal, Carthaginian general,—[B.C.—]
commands unsuccessfully against Regulus, 256—sent into Sicily, 254—defeated by Metellus at Panormus, 250—and put to death at Carthage.

**Hasdrubal, [B.C.]—accompanies Hamilcar Barca to Spain, 238—succeeds him as commander, 239—concludes boundary treaty with Romans, 227—founds New Carthage, (Carthagina), between 229-231—assassinated, 221.

**Hasdrubal, general,—[B.C.]—left by Hannibal his brother in command in Spain, spring 218—defeated at the Iberus by the Scipios, when setting out for Italy, 216—defeats the revoluted Numidians, 213—defeats Cn. Scipio, 212—defeats P. Scipio at I browsing, 209—crosses Alps into Italy, spring 207—defeated and killed at the Metaurus, by Nero and Livius, 207.

**Hasdrubal, (son of Gisco),—[B.C.]—sent to Spain, 214—defeated by Scipio in Baetica, 206—commands forces in Africa against Scipio, again defeated by him, 204—poisons himself, 203.

**Hasdrubal,—[B.C.]—forced to capitulate, by Masinissa, 150—commands against Romans without the walls, 149-147—defends Carthage against Scipio, and is taken prisoner by Scipio, 147-146.


**Haselbauer, Franz, Jesuit, orientalist,—b. in Bohemia, 1677—Prof. Hebrew, Prague, 1703-23—d. at Prague, 23 Sep. 1756. Lexicon hebraico-chaldaicum, 1743—Fundamenta grammaticae Hebraic et Chaldaic, 1742.


**Hasenmuller, Elias, Jesuit,—enters Lutheran church, 1587—d. probably about 1590. Historia Jesuitarum ordinis, 1585.


**Hasler Hospital, in Hants,—built, 1750-62.

**Hassan, Caliph of Bagdad,—succeeds his father Ali, (40, a. H.) 661—abicates in favour of Moawiyah, (Rabia 1, or Guimadhi 1, 41), Jul. or Sep. 661—poisoned by one of his wives at Medina, (49), 669.

**Hassan, Governor of Egypt for the Caliph,—leads expedition into Africa, 697—overruns the Narbon, occupies Carthage, and defeats Romans and Berber, 699—Carthage retaken by patrician John, winter 697—defeats Roman fleet and destroys Carthage, 698.

a Art de Vérifier les Dates.

**Hassan Pacha, (Gazi Hassan), Grand Admiral and Grand Vizier of Ottoman Empire,—passes, with letters of introduction from Ferdinand IV. of Naples, to Constanti- nople, 1760—seized and imprisoned on complaint of regency of Algiers, 1760—released at intercession of king of Naples; Vice-admiral, 1768—commands squadron in war with Russia, 1769—distinguishes himself in combat off Scio, 5 Jul. 1770—completes Russians to raise siege of Lemnos, 1771—Capitan Pacha, (Grand Admiral), 1771, 1773— reduces Sheikh Dahler, 1775—subdues Ibrahim and Mourad Bey in Egypt; pacifies the Mores, 1779—Commander-in-chief in war with Russia, 1788—dismissed and imprisoned at Ismail, by Sultan Selim, Apr. 1789—Grand Vizier, 1789—put to death at Shinuna, Feb. or Mar. 1790.

a Diogen. Univ. b Nowy, Diog. Gen.

**Hassan Sabah, Chief of the Assassins, (Assassins), Sheikh el Jebel, (Old Man of the Mountain),—b. at Rei, in Persia, about (448, a. H.) 1056—driven from the court of Sultan Malik Shah, (474), 1058—propagates doctrines of his sect in Persia and Egypt, between 1081-90—seizes and fortifies castle of Alamont near Cusbin in Irak, 1096—successfully holds it against troops of Malik Shah, 1091—procurers murder of Nizam al Maluk, 1092—makes treaty with Nizaher, (497), 1097—b. at Alamont, (26 Guimadhi I., 518), 1124.


**Hasse, Johann Gottfried, orientalist,—b. at Weimar, 1759—Prof. Oriental Languages, Königsberg, 1788—Prof. Theology, 1788—b. there, 12 Apr. 1806. Praktischer Unterricht über die gesammten orientalischen Sprachen, 1786-93.

**Hassel, Johann Georg Heinrich, geographer,—b. at Wolfebrett, 30 Dec. 1770—studies at
Hassenbeck in Germany, — Marshal d'Estrees defeats Duke of Cumberland at 26 Jul. 1757.

Hasting, Northam, — B. in Denmark, about 810; sacks Amboise, 838; takes Nantes, 843; reaches Mans, 866; ravages France, 880-93; lands in Kent, 893; [Danes]—his wife and sons captured at Bemleury by Londoners, 894; Alfred liberates and sends them back, 894; fortifies himself at Büttington on the Severn, and is defeated by Alfred, 894; seizes Chester and passes into Wales, 894-5; builds fort on the Llyn, 896; goes to France, 897.

Hastings, Francis Rawdon, Marquis of, Governor-general of India, — B. in Ireland, 7 Dec. 1754; enters the army, 1771; distinguishes himself in American war, 1776-82; Adjutant-general of British forces in America, 1780; aide-de-camp to George III., Baron Rawdon, 1783; Earl of Moira, 1793; Major-general, 1794; charged to direct expedition of Quiberon, 1795; Commander-in-chief of British forces in Scotland, Constable of the Tower, 1803; effects reconciliation of the Prince of Wales with the king, 1805; Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1805; Master-general of Ordnance, 1806; Governor-general of India, 1813-23; Marquis of Hastings, Dec. 1816; Governor of Malta, 1824; B. in Hain Bay, 28 Nov. 1825.

Hastings, Frank Abney, — B. 14 Feb. 1794
—enters the navy, 1805; at Trafalgar, Oct. 1805; dismissed for his service, 1819; takes service in Greek navy, May 1822; at siege of Nauplia, 1822; Commander of Artillery in Crete, 1823; returns to England, autumn 1824; resumes service in Greek navy, May 1826; cooperates in relief of Athens, Feb. 1827; attacks Turks at Volo, spring 1827; defeats Turkish squadron at Salona, 29 Sep. 1827; takes part in expedition to Acarnania, Nov.; bombards Vasilidhi, Dec.; bombards Anatolikon, 25 May 1828; wounded there: B. at Zante, 1 Jun. 1828.

Hastings, John, Lord of Aberavenny, — one of the competitors with Bruce and Balliol for crown of Scotland, 1790 — his claim negated.

Hastings, Warren, Governor-general of India, — B. at Daylesford in Worcestershire, 6 Dec. 1732; sent to Westminster School, 1743; arrives in Bengal, Oct. 1756; prisoner at Cosimbazar by Surajah Dowlah, 1756; serves in expedition under Clive, 1757; resident for E. I. Company at court of Meer Jaffier, summer 1757-61; member of the Council, removes to Calcutta, 1761; returns to England, 1764; embarks for India, spring 1769; on the voyage falls in love with Baroness Imhoff: second in Council at Madras, 1769; Pres. of Supreme Council of Bengal, 13 Apr. 1772; abolishes office of native minister, 1772; assists Nabob of Oude against the Rohillas, 1773-4; first Governor-general, enters upon his office, 1 Jan. 1774; quarrels with new Counsellors, 1774; accused of bribery by Nuneomar, 11 Mar. 1776; prosecutes Nuneomar, 1776; procures his condemnation and execution, Aug. 1776; unsuccessful attempt of Government to displace Hastings, 1776; his resignation accepted, 1778; disavows it and remains office, Jun. 1778; marries Baroness Imhoff, 1778; sends expedition against the French, Jul. 1778; [India, British]—fights a duel with Philip Francis, 1780; receives a bribe from Rajah of Benares, 1780; appoints Sir Elijah Impey Judge of Court of Appeal, 24 Oct. 1781; orders Madras government to restore revenues of the Carnatic to the Nabob, 13 Jan. 1783; disobeys the contrary order of Court of Directors: conquest of Benares, 1784; concludes Treaty of Chunar, 1784; resigns and returns to England, Feb. to Jun. 1785; articles of impeachment against him presented by Burke, Feb. 1786; trial begins at Westminster, 13 Feb. 1788; begins his defence, 2 Jun. 1791; acquitted, 23 Apr. 1792; annuity settled on him, 1795; appears as witness at bar of Commons, 1813; LL.D. Oxford, 1813; Privy Councillor, 1814; presented to Emperor Alexander and King Frederick William, 1814; B. at Daylesford, 22 Aug. 1818.

Hastings, William, Lord, — receives share of forfeited estates of Lancastrians from Edward IV., 1461; Master of the Mint, 1461; Baron Hastings, 26 Jul. 1461; Constable of Beaumaris, 1469; quits England with Edward IV., 1470; Captain of Calais, 1470; Chamberlain of the Eschequer, 1472; apparent reconciliation with the Woodville family, 1483;


Hastings. [Huntingdon, Earl of.]

Haterius, Q., rhetorician, —&c., about 1-25.

Hatfield, in Kent, —Council, held by Abp. Theodore against Monothelites, 17 Sep. 680.

Hatfield Chase, in Yorkshire, —Edwine of Northumbria defeated by Peuda of Mercia, 14 Oct. 653.


Hattras, in Hindustan, — town captured by British troops, 23 Feb. 1817 — fort taken, 1 Mar. 1817.


′Hats′ and ′Caps′, — names of French and Russian factions in Sweden during reigns of Frederick and Adolphus Frederick, 1744-72.


Hatton, battle of, [Tiberias.]


Hauber, Eberhard David, historian, geographer, — b. at Hohenhauß, 1715, a 1695 b. — pastor of St Peter's, Copenhagen, 1746 — b. there, 13 Feb. 1765. — Versuch einer unmittelbaren Historie der Landkarten, 1724 — Primitiva schaumburgiæ, 1728 — Bibliotheca acta et scripta magicæ continentis, 1738-45. *

b Biog. Univ.

Haubold, Christian Gottlieb, jurist, — b. at Dresden, 4 Nov. 1766 — enters Univ. of Leipzig, 1780, a 1781 — lectures on Roman Law, 1786 — Prof. Legal Antiquities, 1790, a 1789 b. — Prof. Saxon Law, 1797 — Prof. Roman Law, 1799 — b. at Leipzig, 24, a 14 b. Mar. 1824. — De legibus majestatis populi Romani, 1786 — Historia juris Romani, 1790 — IncuBEVtia institutionum historiarum juris Romani maxime private, 1802.

— Institutiones juris Romani literaria, 1809. a Biog. Univ.

b Ersch and Gruber.

Hauff, Wilhelm, novelist, — b. at Stuttgart, Nov. 1802 — studies at Tubingen, 1820-4 — b. 18 Nov. 1827. — Stimmliche Werke, 1830.


Haukal, Abul Kasem Mohammed Ibn, traveller, geographer, — sets out from Baghdad, (331, A. H.) 932-4 in Mesopotamia, (358) 963-9 in Africa, (380) 970-1 in Sicily, (392) 972-3 at Mecca, (360 or 365), 974-5 or 975-6.

Hankabee, (Hawkabee), Francis, natural philosopher, — F. R. S. London, 1705. — Physico-mechanical experiments, 1709.

Haultin, Jean Baptiste, numismatist, — b. at Paris, 1580-1, 1640. — Figures et empreintes des monnaies de France, 1619 — Numismata non aurea antiquarum edita, 1640.


Hautefort. [Surville.]


Haut-Serre, Antoine Dadin de, jurist,—b. at Calhors, about 1600,a 1603 b—Prof. Law, Toulouse, 1644—died there, 1682. De origine et status feudorum pro nubibus Galliae, 1619—De duceulis et comitis provincialibus Galliae, 1643—Res aquitanice, 1648-54.

a Biog. Univ.  
b Ersch and Gruber.


Havannah, Havana, (Habana), Cuba,—founded by Diego Velazquez, 1511,a 1512 b—taken by French pirate, 1536,c 1563 d—by buccaneers, 1659—again by English, under Lord Albemarle, 13 Aug. 1762 b—restored to Spain, by peace of Paris, 1763.  
b Conv. Lex.  
c Bescherelle.  
d Macleloch.


Havestadt, Bernhard, Jesuit missionary,—b. at Cologne, about 1715—sent to South America, 1746—returns to Europe, about 1768. Chilidus, 177.

Havre, Le, (Havre de Grace), in France,—founded and fortifications commenced by Louis XII., 1509—refounded by Francis I., 1516—betrayed to Queen Elizabeth by Coudé, 1562—garrisoned by English under Dudley, Earl of Warwick; retaken by French, 28 Jul. 1563,a 1565 b—citedal built by Richelieu, 1564—seat of India Company, 1643—bombarded by English, 1658, and Jul. 1694—again attacked by them, 1755—bombarded by Rodney, Jul. 1759—made capital of department of Seine Maritime, 1854.  
b Houllot.  
c Eycey, Mod.

Havre de Grace, in Maryland, U.S.,—plundered and burnt by British, 5 May 1813.

Hawaii. (Owhyhee.)

Hawes, Stephen, poet, Poete-Tyme of Pleasures, 1515—Exemple of Vertue, 1550.


Hawick, in Scotland,—burnt, 1418—suffers from English invasion, 1544—burnt by in-

Hawley, Henry, general,—joint commander of auxiliary ships sent to Queen of Hungary, 1742—serves as major of dragoons at Sheriffmuir, 1745—takes chief command at Edinburgh, Jan. 1746—defeated by Highlanders at Falkirk, 17 Jan. 1746—d. about 1759.

Haworth, Adrian Hardy, botanist, entomologist,—d. at Chelsea, 24 Aug. 1833. Lepidoptera Britannica, 1833-28—Synopsis plantarum suecicebrorum, 1812—Supplement, 1819.


Haxo, Francois Nicolas Benoit, Baron, Peer of France, general,—b. at Lunéville, 24 Jun. 1774—serves at siege of Saragossa and in campaign of Wagram, 1809—as general, is attached to staff of Napoleon, distinguishes himself at battle of Mohilaw, 1812—restores fortifications of Hamburgh, 1813—Inspector-general of engineers, 1815—directs siege of Antwerp under Marshal Gerard, 1832—Grand Officer of Legion of Honour, 1832—d. of Peer of France, 25 Jun. 1838, a. 1837. b


Haydon, Benjamin Robert, painter,—b. at Plymouth, 25 Jan. 1796—student at Royal Academy, 1804—visits the Louvre with Wilkie,

Hayes, William, musical composer, —b. at Hanbury, 1708—b., about 1779.


Hayman, Francis, painter, —b. at Exeter, 1708—librarian to Royal Academy, 1770—b. in London, 2 Feb. 1776.


Hayne, Isaac, colonel—promises conditional allegiance to king of England after surrender of Charleston, May 1782—refuses to obey summons to British camp, is taken prisoner in arms and hung at Charleston by order of Lord Rawdon and Col. Balfour, 4 Aug. 1781.

Hayti. Domingo, St.,


Hazael, King of Syria,—[B C]—reigns, probably 886-830. a


Hazar, —[B C]—taken and burnt by Joshua, Jabin deposed, 1450—b., Jabin, king of, harasses Israel, 1285—rebuilt by Solomon, about 990 b—taken by Tiglath Pileser, 745. b

a Bib. Cyc.  b Ussher.


Heaphy, Thomas, painter, —b. in London, about 1780—member of Society of Painters in Water-colours, 1807—assists in founding, and is named Pres. Society of British Artists, 1824—visits Italy, 1831—assists in founding new Society of Painters in Water-colours, 1832—b., 19 Nov. 1835.

Hearne, Samuel, Arctic navigator,—b. in London, 1745—enters the navy, 1756—conducts expedition for Hudson's Bay Company in search of North-west passage, 1769-72—returns to England, 1787—b. there, Nov. 1792. Journey from the Prince of Wales's Fort in Hudson's Bay to the Northern Ocean, 1797.


Hearne, Thomas, painter,—b. at Brinkworth, Wiltts, 1744—b., 1817.

Hearth-money,—tax imposed by Act 13 and 14 Car. II. c. 10, 1662—repealed by Act 1 Wm and Mar., sess. 1, c. 10, 1689.

Heat, latent,—discovered by experiments of Black, between 1759-63—measurement of—[Calorimeter, Thermometer]—radiant, Leslie's theory of, announced, 1834—mechanical theory of, experiments of Joule on, 1850.


Heath, James, engraver,—b., about 1756, b. 1765—b. in London, 15 Nov. 1834. (With Schiavonetti) Stothard's Canterbury Pilgrims, 1817. a Rose, Biog. Diet.  b Nagler.

Heath, James, historian,—b. in London, 1629—enters Oxford Univ., 1646—elected as aRoyalist, 1648—b. in London, Aug. 1664. Chronicle of the late war in the three kingdoms, 1661—Fliegeln, 1663.

Heathcoat, John, inventor of lace-making machine,—b. near Derby, 8 Aug. 1783—patents his first improvement in machinery, 1804—his

Heathcote, Ralph, —. b. in Leicestershire, 1717—.; Cambridge Univ., Apr. 1741—; prebendary of Southwell, 1768—b. 28 May 1795. Historia Astronomica, 1746—Irenarch, 1771.

Heathfield. [Hatfield.] Heathfield, George Augustus Eliott. (Eliott) Lond., general,—. b. in Scotland, about 1718—enters the army, 1735—side-de-camp to George II., accompanies him to Germany, 1743—wounded at Dettingen, 27 Jun. 1743—contributes to capture of the Havannah, 1762—his light dragoons made a royal regiment, 1763—Commander-in-chief in Ireland, 1775—Governor of Gibraltar, 1775—successfully defends Gibraltar against French and Spaniards, 1779 to 2 Feb. 1783—receives thanks of parliament, 1783—. Lord Heathfield of Gibraltar, K.B., 14 Jun. 1787—b. near Aix-la-Chapelle, 6 Jul. 1790.

Hebe, asteroid,—discovered by Heecke at Driesen, 1 Jul. 1847.

Hebel, Johann Peter, poet,—. b. at Rasel, 11 May 1760—studies at Erlangen, 1778—Prof. Ancient Languages, Carlsruhe, 1791—Prof. Theology and Hebrew, 1798—Director of Lyceum, 1805—b. at Schwetzingen, 22 Sep. 1826. Édits Der Rheinländischen Hausfreund, 1808—5;—b. Werke, 1832—4.

B. Conv. Ixex.

Hebenstreit, Johann Christian, physician, botanist,—. b. near Naumburg, 1720—M. D. Leipsic, 1745—Prof. Natural History and Botany, member of Imperial Academy of Sciences, St Petersburg, 1749—settles at Leipsic, 1761—b. there, 27 Sep. 1795.

Hebenstreit, Johann Ernst, physician,—. b. in Saxony, about 1705—travels in North Africa, 1732—3—Prof. Medicine, Leipsic, about 1734—b. there, Dec. 1757. Palatinae medicina, 1779.

Heber, (Eber)—[B C]—b. summer 2281,—b. 2415,—birth of Peleg, summer 2247—b.—b. summer 1817.—b. Ussher. a

b. Clinton.


Heberer, Michael, traveller,—. at Malta, 1585—leaves Constantinople, Apr. 1585—accompanies Palatine ambassador to Poland, 1592—b. in the Palatinate, about 1610. Sphyntes servitus, 1610.


Hebrides, Western Isles of Scotland, (Hebudes, Eudes,) mentioned by Ptolemy, 140—60—annexed to crown of Scotland, 1266—favour of the Pretender, 1715 and 1745—Prince Charles Edward takes refuge in, 1746—visited by Johnson, autumn 1773—by Pemont, 1772—visited by Buchanan, 1782—9—by Macculloch, about 1818.

Hebron, (Kz̄ath Abna, Mamre,) (El Kull,)—[B C]—cave of Machpelah, bought by Abraham, 1859—taken by Caleb, 1445—royal residence of David, 1055—occupied by Absalom, 1023—recovered from Edomites by Judas Maccabaeus, 163—[A D]—seized by Simon Giordes, 68—recaptured and burnt by Cerealis, under Vespasian, about 69—given as a fief to Gerhard of Avennes, 1100—seat of a Latin bishopric, 1167—taken by Saladin, 1187—stormed by Ibrahim Pasha, 1834—visited by Prince of Wales, 7 Apr. 1862. a

Ussher.

Hectaenus, of Miletus,—[B C]—historian, geographer,—. b. about 550—assists at deliberations of the Ionians, 591—gives advice to Aristogoras, 497—b. about 476.b

a Larcker. b Smith's Diet.

Hectaeus, of Cordia, —[B C]—commissioned by Alexander to put down revolt of Attalus, 336—sent by Antipater and Leonatus for aid in Samian war, 323.

Hectaeus, of Abdera,—[B C]—grammariam, critic, &c.,—ll, about 325.


Hecla, Hecla, Mount, volcano in Iceland,—
eruption of, mentioned, 1004 or 1005—principal later ones, 1653, 1724, 15 Apr. 107 Sep. 1766, 1772, 1812, 2 Sep. 1845 a and 15 Apr. 1846 b—visited by Van Tross, Banks, and Salander, 1772—by Mackenzie, 1810—by Krug von Nidda, about 1836. a Daubeney. b Comp. to Almanach.


**Hedelin. [Aubignac.]**


**Hedgley Moor, in Northumberland,—the Lancasterians defeated by John Lord Montacute, 25 Apr. 1464.**


**Hedjaz-ben-Juauf, Missouitan general,—besieges Meeca for Sultan Abdelmalek, (72, a. d.) 691—took it after eight months, (73) 692—pulls down temple of Mecca and rebuilds it, (74) 692—fights 80 battles with Abdalmalek, and at last defeats him, (82) 701 builds Waset on the Tigris, (83) 702—b. (95) 713-14.

**Hedley, William, viewer of Wylam colliery,—takes out patent for steam-engine, Mar. 1813.**

**Hedlinger, Johann Karl, engraver of medals,—b. at Schwitz, 1691—goes to Paris, 1717—called to Stockholm by Charles XII., 1719—visits Italy, 1726—b. at Schwitz, 14 Mar. 1771. Works, 1781.

**Hédouville, Gabriel Théodore Joseph, Count of, Peer of France,—b. in Lorraine, 1745 a 1755 b—enters the army, 1773—commander of army of the West Coast, 1798—seated at St. Domingo, 1799—moves to St. Petersbourg, 1801—Minister to France to Confederation of the Rhine, 1805—accompanies Jerome Bouparto in Prussian campaign of 1806—Peer, 1814—b. near Arpayon, 31 Mar. 1825. a Biog. Univ. b Ersch and Gruber.

**Hedwig, Queen of Poland,—b. 1371—elected to succeed her father, Louis of Hungary, 1382—arrives at Cracow, 1384—marries Jigel lon, (Ladislaus V.), Grand-duke of Lithuania, 17 Feb. 1386—b. 1399.

**Hedwig, Johann, physician, botanist,—b. at Cronstadt, Transylvania, 8 Oct. 1730—studies at Leipsic, 1752—M.D., 1757—settles at Chemnitz, 1759—at Leipsic, 1781—b. at Leipsic, 7 Feb. 1799. Fundament. hist. natur. plantarum fromodorum, 1782-3—Theoria gene
  rationis et fructificationis plantarum cryptogamorum Linnæi, 1784—Stirpes cryptogamica, 1785-97.

**Hedylus, epigrammatic poet,—[BC]—fl., about 250 a Smith s Diet.**

**Heem, David de, painter,—b. at Utrecht, 1570—b. 1632.**

**Heem, Jan Davitz de, painter,—b. at Utrecht, about 1600—b. at Antwerp, 1674.**

**Heemskerck, Jakob van, admiral,—commands three expeditions for discovery of North-east passage to China, 1595-7—killed in comb. with Spaniards off Gibraltar, 25 Apr. 1607.**

**Heemskerck, Martin van, painter,—b. at Heemskerck, 1498, 1504 b—visits Italy, 1532 a—his best works burnt on canvas by Haarlem by Spaniards, 1573—b. at Haarlem, 1574. a Nagler. b Fiorillo.

**Heer, Christian, Benedictine,—b. in Switzerland, 1715—b. 1769, 1767, 1783 a—(With Herrgott) Nummothca principum Austriei, 1752-3—Pinaotheca principum Austriei, 1768. a Biog. Univ. b Ersch and Gruber.

**Heere, Lucas van, painter, poet,—b. at Ghent, 1534—in England, 1570, about 1557 b—b. at Ghent, 1584. a Nagler. b Rees s Cyc.


**Hegemon, of Thasos, comic poet, parodist,—[BC]—produces his Gigantomachia at Athens, (Ol. 93, 4.) Sep. or Oct. 413 a a Clinton.

**Hegemon,—[BC]—Arabon at Athens, (Ol. 113, 2,) 327 a a Clinton.

**Hegesandridas, (Agesandridas),—[BC]—defeats Athenian fleet off Rotiona, 411—commands in Thracian wars, 408.
Hegesianax, — [BC] — envoy of Antiochus the Great to Romans, 196 and 193.

Hegesias, rhetorician, historian, — [BC] — fl., about 290.


Hegesias, — [BC] — Archon at Athens, (Ol. 114, 1) 324.

Hegesippus, (Chrobylus) — [BC] — leading orator at Athens, sent ambassador with Demosthenes and others to Philip, 343.

Hegesippus, comic poet, — [BC] — fl., about 300.


* Biog. Univ.  b Conv.-Lex.  c Ersh and Gruber.

Heigra, (Heigra), Era of the, — commences, 16 Jul. 622.


Heidegger, Johann Heinrich, theologian, — b. in Zurich, Jul. 1633 — Prof. Hebrew, Heidelberg, 1656 — Prof. Theology, Zurich, about 1666 — b. there, Jan. 1669. Eucharistic bibliography, 1680 — Historia Paphletum, 1684.

Heidegger, John James, adventurer, — b. in Switzerland, about 1666 — arrives in England, about 1708 — b. at Richmond, 4 Sep. 1750.

Heidelburg, in S. Germany, — small town, 1225 — enlarged by Count-Palatine Robert, 1362 — residence of Electors Palatine, from 1362 — besieged and taken by Tilly, 1622 — taken by Swedes, 1633 — blockaded by Bavarians, 1634 — occupied by Gallas, 1635 — given up by Swedes at Peace of Westphalia, 1648 — suffers in French invasion of Palatinate, 1674 — ravaged and burnt by French, 1689 and 1693 — Court of Elector removed to Mannheim, 1719, — 1700 — occupied by French, 1799 — annexed to Grand-duchy of Baden, 1802. University of, founded by Rupert II., 1386 — its library carried off to Rome, 1622 — partly restored by Pius VII., 1815. Castle, (Schloss,) sacked and partly burnt by French, 1693 — damaged by lightning, 1764; and since uninhabited. Cataehism, published, 1562 — approved by Synod of Dort, 1619.


Heidenheim, Wolf Simon, painter, — b. at Heidenheim, Franconia, 1757 — studies at Frankfort, 1782 — b. at Roedelheim, 23 Feb. 1832.

Heiderabad. [Hyderabad.]

Heights, Measurement of. [Barometer.]

Heilbronn, in S. Germany, — given to Bsp. of Wurzburg, between 741-7 — free city, by Frederick II., 1225 — annexed to Duchy of Wurttemberg, 7 Sep. 1802. Treaties of, between Charles V. and Ulrich VI., Duke of Wurttemberg, who submits to the Emperor, and renounces League of Smallkald, signed 8 Jan. 1543 — between Sweden and Protestant States of Germany, concluded, Mar. 1633.

Heilbronner, Johann Christoph, mathematician, — b. at Leipzig, about 1747. Specimen historia æris, 1740 — Historia mathesios universae, 1742.

Heilman, Johann David, theologian, — b. at Osnabrück, 1727 — Prof. Theology, Göttingen, 1758 — b. there, 22 Feb. 1764.

Heilman, Johann Kaspar, painter, — b. at Mulhausen, 1718 — goes to Paris, 1742 — b. there, 1760.


Heim, Johann Ludwig, geologist, — b. at Solz, 1741 — b. 1719. Geologische Beschreibung des Thüringer Waldgebirges, 1796.


Hein, Pieter, (Piet Hein), naval commander, — b. at Delftshaven, 1570, 1578 — commands expedition against Brazil, defeats Portuguese fleet in All Saints' Bay, 1626, — captures Spanish fleet in West Indies, 9 Sep. 1629 — Lieutenant-admiral of Holland, 1628 — falls in combat on coast of Flanders, 20 Aug. 1629.

* Biog. Univ.  b Ersh and Gruber.


Heineccius, Johann Gottlieb, jurist, — b. at Eisenberg, 11 Sep. 1681 — studies at Leipzig, 1700 — M. A., 1703 — Prof. Philosophy, Halle.


Heinze, Johann Michael, philologist,—b. at Langensalza, 1717—studies at Wittenberg and Leipsic, 1736—41—Director of Gymnasia of Weimar, 1770, a 1760 b—there, 1790.

Heister, Elias Friedrich, physician,—b. at Aldtov, 1715—M.D. Helmstadt, 1738—b. at Leyden, 1740. Apologia pro medicis athesium accusatis, 1736.


Helena, St, island,—discovered by Juan de Noya, 21 May 1502—visited by Albuquerque, 1513—taken possession of by Dutch, about 1550—taken by English, and soon after ceded to East India Company, 1673—place of Napoleon's confinement and death, 1815—21—vested in English crown, 1833, 1834.

Helena, (St,) Flavia Julia, mother of Constantine the Great,—b. in Bithynia, about 247—repudiated by Constantius Chlorus, 282—recalled to court and named Augusta by Constantine, 306—visits Palestine, 325—6 b—b. at Nicomedias, 327 a, about 328.

Helgoland, island,—battle of, between
Henke, Heinrich Philipp Conrad, theologian,—b. in Brunswick, 1752,—Prof. Theology, Helmstadt, 1777,—Abbott of Michaelstein, 1786 —abbott of Königslutter, 1803—d. there, 1809. 
Kirc samples, 1788—1804.—Elianea in-stitutionum fidei christianae, 1783.


Henley, John, (Orator Henley), divine,—b. at Melton Mowbray, 1662—enters St John’s Coll. Cambridge, about 1709—begins to make himself known in London, about 1726—arrested for treasonable speeches by order of Lord Chesterfield, 4 Dec. 1746—d. 4 Oct. 1756.


Hennecourt, on the Scheldt,—Marshal de Guiche defeated by Don Francisco de Melos, 24 May 1642.

Hennepin, Louis, Franciscan,—b. in Fland- ers,—1640—missionary to Canada, 1675—returns to Europe, 1697—d. at Utrecht, about 1706. —Description de la Louisiane, 1683.— Nouvelle découverte d’un très-grand pays situé dans l’Amérique entre le Nouveau-Mexique et la mer Glaciale, 1697. —Ersch and Gruber.


Hennequin, Pierre Antoine, painter,—b. at Lyons, 1703—d. at Tourm, May 1833.


Henninger, Johann Christoph,—b. in Hol- stein, 1708—Prof. Physics and Metaphysics, Kiel, librarian to Univ., 1738-63—d. there, about 1764. Specimen planetographia physio- sacra, 1758.

Henuyer, Jean le, Bp of Linsieux,—b. at St Quentin or near Lione, 1497.—D.D. Coll. of Navarre, 1539.—Prof. Theology, 1540-56—first almoner to Henry II., 1552—Bp of Linsieux, 1568—opposes edict favourable to Calvinists, Jan. 1562—d. at Lisleux, 12 Mar. 1578.

Henoticion, concordat between churches of Constantinople and Alexandria,—published by Emperor Zeoro, 482—rejected by Felix III. and Western church, 484—confirmed by Em- peror Anastasiaus, 496—revoked by Justin I., 519. —Neander. —Clinton.

Art de Vérité les Dates.

Henricianis. [Henry the Deacon.]


Henry, Denis, mathematician,—teaches Mathematiques at Paris, 1607—d. about 1642.
Memoria matematiques, 1612.—Eléments géométriques d'Euclide, traduits et commentés, 1615—Traité des Logarithmes, 1626.


Henriques, Enrico, Jesuit, b. at Tibur, 26 Jun. 1683. Summa Theologia Moralis, 1701-3.


* Biog. Univ.  

Henry, Fort, on Tennessee River, U.S., surrenders to Federal, 6 Feb. 1862.

Henry of Hainault, Emperor of the East, b. at Valenciennes, 1174—a. takes part in fourth crusade, 1202—defeats Theodore Lascaris in Myria, 1205—Regent of the Empire on defeat of his brother, Baldwin I., at Adrianoople, Apr. 1205—unsuccessfully besieges Adrianople and Didymoteicho, 1205—succeeds Baldwin, and is crowned, 20 Aug. 1206—a. marries Agnes, daughter of Marquis of Montferrat, 1206—concludes a truce with Theodore Lascaris, 1207—b. marries daughter of Joanna of Bulgaria, 1207—besieges and takes Parnimaco, Lentines, 1214—b. 11 Jul. 1216.

* Art de Vérisier les Dates.  
* Pinay.


Henry I., the Fowler, Duke of Saxony, and King of Germany, b. 876—succeeds his father, Otto I., in Duchy of Saxony, 912—elected to succeed Conrad I., 918—919—invasions and annexes Lorraine, 923—5—a. with Hungarians for nine years, 926—reduces the Slavs, 926-30—b. defeats Hungarians at Merseburg, 934—b. with the kings of France and Burgundy, 934—b. at Mansleben, Thurinigia, 2 Jul. 936.

* Art de Vérisier les Dates.  
* Gibbon.  
* Menzel.

Henry, the Saint and the Lame, Duke of Bavaria, II. King of Germany, and I. Emperor of the Romans, b. 6 May 972—succeeds his father in Duchy of Bavaria, 992—elected King of Germany at Mentz to succeed Otto III., 6 Jun. 1002—defeats his rival, Herman, Duke of Swabia, 1002—marries Cunegund, 1003—passes into Italy, puts to flight Arduin, Marquis of Ivrea, and is crowned King of Lombardy at Pavia, 15 May 1004—gives up Bavaria to his son-in-law Henry, 1004—drives Boleslaus, king of Poland, out of Bohemia, 1006—creates Hungary into a kingdom, 1007—founds See of Bamberg, 1010—again passes into Italy, and defeats the usurper Arduin, 1013—restores Pope Benedict VIII., beginning 1014—crowned Emperor with his Queen at Rome, 14 Feb. 1014—defeated by the Poles, 1015—makes peace with them, 1016—goes again to Italy, takes Troja from Greeks, 1021—presides at Council of Seligenstadt, 1022—concludes peace with Robert, king of France, 1023—b. at Grone, in Saxony, 14 Jul. 1024—cannizoned by Eugenius II., 1152.


Henry, King of the Romans, (son of Frederick II., Emperor,) b. 1212—crowned as his colleague of his father in kingdom of Sicily, 1212—promise of Frederick to the pope to transfer Sicily to his son, on his own accession to empire, 1 Jul. 1216—taken to Germany, 1216—elected King of the Romans at Frankfurt, Apr. 1220—led in guardianship of Engelbert, Abp. of Cologne, 1220—consecrated King at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1222—holds Diet at Frankfurt, 1224—marries Margaret of Austria, at Nürnberg, 1225—marches into Italy, buffeted at Verona, returns, 1226—his queen crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1227—suppresses revolt of Duke of Bavaria, 1229—rebels, 1231—meets his father at Friuli, and submits, Mar. 1232—
Henry Raspon—Henry IV.

holds Diet at Frankfort, Feb. 1234—forms league of princes against his father, Dec. 1234—his rebellion suppressed, summer 1235—imprisoned, 1235—died, about 1242.

Henry Raspon, LANDgrave of Thuringia, (king of princes)—elects King of the Romans, after deposition of Frederick II. by Innocent IV, at Hohenheim, near Wurzburg, 22 May 1246—defeats Conrad on the Main, 25 Jul. 1246—defeated by Conrad, 1247—died at the Winterburg, 17 Feb. 1247.


HENRY.


HENRY.


Henry V., (of Monmouth,) King of Eng- land,—b. at Monmouth, 9 Aug. 1385—taken to Ireland as hostage by Richard II., 1399—created Prince of Wales by his father Henry IV., Oct. 1399—fights at battle of Shrewsbury, 1403—sent against Owen Glendower, 1405—takes his son Griffith prisoner at Grossmont, 11 Mar. 1405—removed from the council, 1411—claims the Regency, which is refused him, 1412—succeeds his father, 21 Mar. 1413—crowned at Westminster, 9 Apr.—seizes party of Lollards, near London, 6-7 Jan. 1414—forms alliances with Emperor Sigismund, Ferdinand of Aragon, and other princes, 1414 sends embassy to Charles VI. of France, claims restoration of English possessions in France, 10 Jul. 1414—announces his intention of undertaking conquest of France, to parlia-


a Engl. Cyc.


c Mackintosh.


**Henry Fitzroy, [Richmond, Duke of]**

**Henry of Blois, Bp of Winchester,**—created Abbot of Glastonbury and Bp of Winchester, by Henry I., Oct. 1129—founds Hospital of St Cross, Winchester, 1132—puts his brother Stephen in possession of royal treasure at Winchester, 1135—as Papal Legate holds council at Winchester and condemns Stephen's dealings with the bishops, 29 Aug. 1139—unsuccessfully attempts to reconcile Stephen and Maud, 1140—supports Maud and receives her at Winchester, 3 Mar. 1141—procures her recognition as 'Lady of England' by synod at Winchester, 7 Apr. 1141—quarrels with her and is besieged in Winchester castle, Jul. 1141—excommunicates her adherents in council at Westminster, 7 Dec. 1141—drives into exile Theobald, Abp of Canterbury, 1147—quits England without leave, and goes to Cluny, his castles seized by Henry II., 1155—consecrates Becket Abp of Canterbury, 1162—b., 6 Aug. 1171.

**Henry d'Almaigne, son of Richard Earl of Cornwall,**—taken prisoner by De Montfort at Lewes, 13 May 1264—confined at Dover castle; released after battle of Evesham, Aug. 1265—assassinated by Guy and Simon de Montfort, at Viterbo, Mar. 1271.


**Henry I. King of Castile,**—b., 14 Apr. 1204—succeeds his father Alfonso III., Aug. 6 Oct. 1214—b., 6, 9, 9e Jun. 1217. 

**Art de Vérifier les Dates.**

**Henry II. (of Trastamare), King of Castile,**—b. at Seville, Jan. 1333—marries Joanna de Donauiel, 27 May 1350—obtains aid of Pedro, King of Aragon, and carries on war with his brother Pedro the Cruel, 1356-61 and 1362-4—heads revolt against Pedro, and with aid of Duquesnel expels him, 1366—

b Art de Vérifier les Dates.  


b Art de Vérifier les Dates.  


Henry IV., the Feeble, King of Castile,—b. at Valladolid, 6 Jan., 1425—marries Blanche of Navarre, 1440—joins in conspiracy against Alvarez de Luna, 1440—compels his father, John II., to banish him, 1441—separates from his wife, 1453, 1454—succeeds his father, 21 Jul., 1454—marries Joanna of Portugal, 1455—invasion Granada, 1455—takes Ximenas, 1456—league of grandees against him, 1459—is joined by king of Aragon, 1460—invasion Granada, 1461—makes war on Moors of Granada and takes Gibraltar, 1461—refers his quarrel with king of Aragon to arbitration of Louis XI., and meets him on the Bidassoa, 1463—banishes Marquis de Villena, his chief minister, and the Abp of Toledo, and appoints Bertrand de la Cueva minister, 1463—invasion Madrid, 1464—deposes by conspirators in favour of his brother Alfonso, at Avila, 5 Jun., 1465—indecisive battle with rebels, 21 Aug., 1467—death of his rival Alfonso, 3 Jul., 1468—the crown offered to his sister Isabella, who refuses it, but is declared heir to the throne, 1468—is compelled to repudiate his wife and disinherit her daughter, 1468—entertains Cid Abu Abdallah, at Archidona, 1469—marriage of his sister to Ferdinand of Aragon, Oct., 1469—meets Ferdinand and Isabella, and is reconciled to them at Segovia, summer 1474—b., 12, b. 20 Dec., 1474.  

b Art de Vérifier les Dates.  

c Conde.  

Henry I., King of Navarre, (III., Count of Champagne,)—succeeds his brother Theobald II., 5 Dec., 1270—proclaimed at Yampeluna, 1 Mar., 1271—crowned there, 24 May 1272—b., 21, 22, or 28 Jul., 1274.  

Henry II., (twin) King of Navarre, (Henri d’Albret,)—b. at Saint-Palais, Apr., 1533—succeeds his mother Catherine d’Albret, Feb., 1516—conferences at Noyon respecting his claims to Navarre, 11-13 Aug., 1516—and at Montpellier. 1518—unsuccessful attempt of Andrew de l’Escarpe to reestablish him on the throne, 1521—accompanied Francis I. to Italy, and is taken prisoner at battle of Pavia, 1525—marries Margaret, sister of Francis I., 1526—loses his wife, 1549—b. at Pau, 25 May 1555.  

Henry III., King of Navarre. [Henry IV. of France.]  

Henry I., King of Portugal, —b. at Lisbon, 31 Jan., 1312—Abp of Braga, 1352—Cardinal Abp of Évora, 1354—Regent for his nephew Sebastian, 1362—succeeds him, 28 Aug., 1378—opposed by several rivals: his proposition to recognize Philip II. as king of Portugal, rejected by States, Jan., 1386—b. at palace of Almeinor, 31 Jan., 1380.  

Henry the Navigator, Prince, (Dom Henrique,)—b. at Oporto, 4 Mar., 1394—distinguishes himself at conquest of Cape, and is knighted, 1415—created Duke of Viseu and Lord of Covilhan: begins to send out exploring expeditions, 1418—his captains discover Madeira, 1418-20—founds and fortifies Sagres, and establishes nautical school, 1419—sets out on tour in Europe and the East, 1428—gives up his palace to Univ. of Lisbon, 1431—commands expedition against Tangier, 1437—his officers rediscover the Azores, 1444-50—Cape Verde Islands, 1460—b. at Sagres, 13 Nov., 1460.  

Henry the Proud, Duke of Bavaria,—b. 1312—succeeds his father, Henry the Black, 1126—marries Gertrude, daughter of Emperor Lothaire, 1127—invested with Duchy of Saxony, 1127—assists Lothaire at siege of Nürnberg, 1127—Regent of the Empire, 1132—receives grant of patrimony of Countess Matilda for life, from Innocent II., 1133—seizes Ulm, and subdues the Hohenstaufen, 1133—accompanies Lothaire in expedition to Italy, 1136—unsuccessfully competes with Conrad of Hohenstaufen for imperial crown, Mar., 1138—puts to ban of the Empire by Conrad, close of 1138—and deprived of Bavaria and Saxony; recovers Saxony: concludes treaty with Conrad, 1139—b. at Quellinburg, 19 Sep., 20 Oct., 1139.  


a Art de Vérifier les Dates.  

Henry the Lion, Count of Brunswick, Duke of Saxony and Bavaria,—b. at Ravensburg, 1129—succeeds as Count of Brunswick, and claims Duchy of Saxony, on death of his father Henry the Proud, 1139—invested, at Diet of Frankfort, 1142—assumes title of Duke of Bavaria, 1144—subdues Ditmarsh, province of Holstein, 1147—marries Clementia, daughter of Duke of Zähringen, 1147—takes part in crusade against Slaves, 1147—reestablished in Duchy of Bavaria, by Emperor Fredrick I., 1154—accompanies Frederick in expedition to Italy, 1154—founds Munich and Jàuvenstaft, 1157—takes part with Frederick I. in reduction of Lombard, 1157—renews with Waldemar war with Vandals; founds Schwerin, 1160—separates from his wife, 1162—fresh revolt of Vandals, 1163—with Waldemar and Albert the Bear, ravages their country and const and subdues them, 1164—assists at Diet of Wurzburg, 1165—marries Mathilda, daughter.

Henry Bretislas, and Henry of Carinthia.

[Bohemia.]

Henry of Valois, King of Poland. [Henry III. of France.]

Henry, King of Sicily. [Henry VI., Emperor.]

Henry. [For other princes of this name see Bavaria, Brunswick, Cyprus, Luxemburg, Saxony.]

Henry, Prince, of Prussia. [Frederick Henry Louis.]

Henry, founder of sect of Henricians,—begins to propagate his opinions in Switzerland and Germany, about 1155—excites disturbances at Le Mans, 1116—joins the Petrusbrusians, before or about 1127—condemned by Innocent II. at Council of Pisa, and placed in custody of Bernard, 1135—resumes preaching, soon after: mission of Bernard against him, 1147—given up in chains to Bp of Toulouse, 1147—his sect extinct, soon after 1150.

* Robertson.

Henry of Huntingdon, historian,—archdeacon of Huntingdon, about 1110—living, 1154. * Historia Anglorum, completed 1155.

Henry of Rimini, (Henricus Arminius,) theologian,—fl. about 1300. Tractatus de quatuor virtutibus cardinalibus, printed about 1472.

Henry of St Ignatius, Carmelite,—b. near Liège, 1720. Ethica Anamor, 1709.


Henry, John. [American War.]


Henry, Patrick, oraotor, statesman,—b. in Virginia, 29 May 1735—barrister, about 1760—distinguishes himself on the trial respecting the income of the clergy, 1 Dec. 1763—member of Virginiaian legislature, 1765—of first Congress of the Colonies, 1774—Governor of Virginia, 1776—b. at Redskill, 6 Jun. 1799.


Henryson, (Henderson,) Robert, poet,—b., before 1508. Orphems Kyng, 1508—Testament of Faire CRESCIDE, 1593—Fables, 1621.


Henzi, (Hentzy,) Samuel, burlesque poet,—
HENZT—HERAT.

b. at Berne, 1701—banished from Berne, 1744—beheaded as conspirator, 16 Jul. 1769, 1749.


b. Ersch and Gruber.

Henzi, Rodolph,—b. at Berne, 1731—d. at the Hague, 1803. (With Wagner,) *Vues remarquables des montagnes de la Suisse, 1783.

Henzen, Paul, traveller,—b. in Silesia, 1558—d. at Oels, 1 Jan. 1623. *Itinerarium Germanicum, Galliae, Italic, gr., 1612.


Hephaestion, grammarian.—fl., about 150.

Hepertchy.—[Anglo-Saxon Kings of England.]

Hercalia, Table of. [See Hercalia, in Lucania.]


Hercalia, in Lucania,—[BC]—founded by colonists from Thurii and Siris, about (Ol. 87) 432—seat of congresses of Italian Greeks till taken by Alexander of Epirus, about 326—Pyrrhus defeats Romans near war, 280—forms alliance with Rome, 278. *Table of, (Lex Julia. Montepalatia,) passed, about—[BC]—discovered.—(AD) 1732.

Hercalia, in Sicily,—[BC]—founded by Dorius, (Ol. 65, 2,) 519.—by Cleandridas and Tarentines, (Ol. 86, 4,) 433—Dion laris at, 357. *Möller. *Other authorities. *Grote.

Herculean, mythic,—[BC]—return of, (Dorian migration into Peloponnesus,) 1048, 1104. *Callimachus.

Hercules,—[BC]—exiled from Syracuse, returns with Dion, 357—defeats Philistos at sea, 356—put to death by Dion, 354.

Herculeides Ponticus,—[BC]—studies under Plato at Athens, about 490.


Hercules,—[BC]—urged by Neareclus, claims to succeed Alexander his father, 323—urged by Polyperchon, again claims throne of Macedonia, 310—put to death by Polysperchon, 307.


Hercules, the Patrician,—serves in Persian war, 536—while governor of Africa, is invited by the Senate to send his son against Phœcos, 608—deposes Phœcos, Oct. 610. *Clinton.


Hercules Constantinus, Roman Emperor of the East.—b. 3 May 612—associated with his father, Hercules, in the Empire, 22 Jan. 613—proclaimed Emperor on death of his father, 641—b., 24 May 641.

Heraldry,—bearing of heraldic devices, traceable as early as about 1150—devices become heraldical, about 1200—heraldic collegiate chapter held at siege of Rome, 1428—commission for visitation of all England granted by Henry V., 1428.


Sheibani Khan, and house of Tamerlane extinguished, about 1505—retaken by Shah Ismael Sophi, and reunited to Persia, 1511—taken by Douranz Afghan, 1715—by Nadir Shah, 1731—retaken by Ahmad Khan and annexed to Afghanistan, 1749—unsuccessfully attacked by Persians, 1815—seized by Futeh Khan, 1815—besieged by troops of Cândishar, 1824—threatened by Persians under Abbas Mirza, 1833—siegéd of, by Shah Mahommed, (Mirza) begins 22 Nov. 1837—is raised, 9 Sep. 1838—seized by Yar Mahommed, on death of Khamir, May 1843—threatened by Afghans, 1856—occupied by Persians, Oct. 1856—evacuated by them, Jul. 1857—stormed by Dost Mahommed, 26 May 1857—taken by Yakoob Khan, son of Shere Ali, 6 May 1871.

**Hérald de Séchelles, Marie Jean, revolutionary leader.**—a. at Paris, 1762—takes part in siege of the Bastille, 1788—deput to Legislative Assembly, Sep. 1791—Pres. Convention, 2 Nov. 1792—at head of Convention, summons Henriet to respect them, 31 May 1793—proclaims proscription of Girondists, 2 Jun.—precedes at national fête, 10 Aug.—member of Committee of Public Safety, 1793—denounced by Bourdon de Poisses, 16 Dec. 1793—arrested, 9 Mar.—and executed, 5 Apr. 1794.


Herberstein, Karl, Count von, Bp. of Lahr, —b. in Carinna, 1722—Bp. of Lahr, about Dec. 1772—promotes ecclesiastical reforms in Austria under Joseph II., about 1780—b. 7 Oct. 1757.

Herberstein, Sigismund, Baron von, diplomatist, historian,—b. in Carinna, 1722—enters Imperial army, 1706—commander of Styrian cavalry, 1709—envoy to Denmark, 1716—ambassador to Russia, 1751 and 1752—Constantinople, 1751—b. at Vienna, 28 Mar. 1756. *Rerum Moscovitarum commentarii, 1749.

Herbert, Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, philosopher,—b. at Montgomery Castle, 1562—enters University Coll. Oxford, 1583—marries, Feb. 1595—appears at court of Queen Elizabeth, 1600—K. B., 1623—visits the continent, 1608—9—at siege of Jülich, 1610—visits Italy, 1614—15—ambassador to France, 1618—24—Bavon in Irish peerage, 1625—raised to


Herbert, Sidney, Lord Herlet of Lea, statesman,—b. at Richmond, 1810—M. P. South Wiltshire, 1832—Secretary to the Admiralty, 1841—Secretary to War, 1845—1846—marries, 1846—Privy Councillor, Dec. 1852—Secretary to War, Dec. 1852—25, and again, Jun. 1859—raised to the peerage, 1861—b. at Wilton, 2 Aug. 1861.

Herbert, Sir Thomas, traveller,—b. at York, about 1600—enters Oxford Univ., 1621—travels in Persia, &c., 1626—30—named one of the Commissioners to receive Charles I. from Scots, 1647—attends the king, 1647—9—Baron by Charles II., 1662—b. at York, 1 Mar. 1682. Travels into Africa and Asia the Great, 1634—*Thromedia Carolina, 1678.


Herbinus, Johann, theologian, naturalist,—b. in Silesia, 1653—M. A., Wittenberg, 1657—deputy from Polish Lutherans to Protestant Churches of Germany, Switzerland, France, and Holland, 1664—b. at Grauntez, 14 Feb. 1676. Dissertationes de admirandis mundi simulacris, &c., 1675—Religione kijnocosius crypta, 1675—De statu Ecclesiaum augustanei confusione in Elonia, 1670.

Herbouville, Charles Joseph Fortuné, Marquiss D',—b. in Paris, 1756—member of

Herbst, Johann Andreas, writer on music, —chapel-master at Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1638—removes to Nürnberg, 1641—returns to Frankfort, 1650—b. there, 1660. *Musica Poetica, 1643—Meloswara sacra Duluidis, 1619.


Herbert of Fulstein, Johann, squireman, historian,—ambassador to France, 1754. *Statuta regni poloniei, 1567—Chronicon, 1571.

Herculaneum,—putty destroyed by earthquake, 63—destroyed by eruption of Vesuvius, 24 Aug. 79—remains of, discovered by Prince d’Elbaœuf, 1713.

Herculanus,—Consul of Rome with Asparagus, (1205, A. V. C.) 452.

Herbulus, Pillars of. [Gibralt.]


Herodias, Appius, [BC]—Sophine chief-tain,—seizes upon the Capitol of Rome, but is killed and dispossessed, 460.


Hereford, Roger Fitz-Osborn, Earl of,—succeeds to the earldom, 1070—marries his sister to Ralph de Gaei, and with him conspires against William I., 1075* 1073—communicated by Lanfranc, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment, 1075.


Hereford, William Fitz-Osborn, Earl of,—relieves Exeter, besieged by Cornish men, 1068—b. in Planders, 1070.


Herevinnius,—Consul of Rome with Severus, (924, A. V. C.) 171.


* Biol. Univ. Ersch and Gruber.

Herey, Heretics,—penalized to Constantine the Great against, 325—marrages of orthodox with, prohibited by Council of Laodicea, 372 (?)—meetings of, prohibited by Theodosius, 30 Jul. 381—execution of Priscillian by Maximus, at Trier, 385—declared a crime against the state, punishable by confiscation, and in case of Manichees, by death, by Code of Theodosius, 438—declared incapable of civil or military office, meetings prohibited and books to be burned, by code of Justinian, 529—civil crime by laws of Recared, 590-600—burning of, practised in England, France, and Germany, before 1200—crusades against, begun by Innocent
HEReward—Hermann.

III., 1208—[Albigenses]—burning ordained by Emperor Frederick II., 1222 a—rigorous decrees against, by Councils of Toulouse, 1229 —of Melun and Beziers, 1233—placed under ban of Empire, and their goods confiscated, by decrees of Frederick II. at Raveonna, 22 Feb. and March 1232 b—reënacted at Cremona, 1238, a and at Padua, 1239—examination by torture, enjoined by bulls of Innocent IV., c. 1252—do- 

vital of privilege of sanctuary by Martin IV., 1281—and by John XXII., 1317—burning of, condemned by bull of Leo X. against Luther, 1520. d In Spain, burning and confiscation proscribed by Peter I. of Aragon, 1197—In-

quisition introduced, 1242. In France, ten ca-


a Milman. b Kington. e Leky. d Herzog's Enzy. Neander. f Davies.

Hereward, Lord of Born in Lincoln-

shire,—plunders and burns Abbey of Peter-

borough, Jun. 1070—establishes his 'camp of 

refuge' in Isle of Ely, and is joined by Earl Morcar, 1071 —blockaded there by William I. three months, and escapes with some of his followers, 1071.

Héribert, [Champagne, Counts of.]


Heriot, George, goldsmith, philanthropist, —b at Edinburgh, about 1565—member of 

Incorporation of Goldsmiths, May 1588—goldsmith to Anne of Denmark, 1597—to James I., follows him to London, 1603—b, 12 Feb. 1624, Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh, founded by him, completed, 1642—Heriot Schools, established, 1837.

Hérisson, Louis Antoine Prosper, physi-

ician, bibliographer, —b. at Paris, 27 Jul. 1745 —d there, 10 Aug. 1769. Bibliothèque phy-

sique de la France, 1771.

Hérédiers, Jurisdictions, in Scotland, 

abolished by Act 20 Geo. II. c. 43, 17 Jun. 1747.

Héritier, L'. [L'Héritier.]

Héritius, David, physician, astrologer,— b. in Misnia, 1557—Prof. Mathematics, Greifswald, 1585—Prof. Physics, Stargard, 1598—b. there, 15 Aug. 1636. De curavitatis hereditum, quererum et infantum, 1584—

Exercitationes philosophicae de lacrymis, risu, &c., 1606.

Herman of Salza, Grand Master of Teu-

tonic Order,—takes part in crusade, 1196— 

succeeds Herman of Bardi, 1210—distinguishes himself at siege of Damietta, 1218-19—with Frederick II. at Rome, 1220—visits Frederick at Precina, Dec. 1221—mediates between Frederick and Count Thomas of Molise, spring 1223—sent into Germany to promote crusade, 1224—promotes marriage of Frederick with Yolande, 1225—receives grant of possessions of his Order in Palestine, Jan. 1226—transferred to Prussia, 1226—accompanies embassy to Pope Honorius, Nov. 1226—goes to Palestine, 1227—promotes breach of truce with the Sultan, autumn 1227—adopts Frederick in Palestine, 1228—9—attends his coronation at Jerusalem, 1229—negotiates peace between Frederick and Pope Gregory IX., close of 1229 to May 1230—present at reconciliation of Emperor and Pope, at Anagni, 1 Sep. 1230—tries to save King Henry, 1235—adopts Diet of Mentz, 1235—mediates between Emperor and Pope, 1236—7—adopts Frederick at Vienna, Jan. 1237—users Frederick at Marburg, Jul. 1237—in ill health goes to Salerno, autumn 1238—d at Barletta, 1239.

Art de Vérier les Dotes. b Kington.

Herman de Sainte-Barbe, Guillaume Héris, Carmelite,—b. at Liége, 1567—d there, about 1707. Carmelus triumphantus, 1688.

Hermann of Luxemburg, Count of Salm, 

—elected king of the Romans, in opposition to 

Henry IV., at Diet of Goslar, 9 Aug. 1081— 
crowned by Abp of Mentz, 26 Dec. 1082— 

makes peace with Henry IV., and is accidentally killed, 1088.

Hermann. [Suauba, Dukes of.] 

Hermann. [Arminius.]

Hermann Contractus, Historian, —b. 18 


Chronicon, 1054.

Hermann, Jakob, mathematician, —b. at 

Basel, 16 Jul. 1678—travels in France, Germany, 

&c., 1701—Prof. Mathematics, Padua, 1707— 

Prof. Philosophy, Frankfort-on-the-Oder, 1713— 

Prof. Mathematics, St. Petersburg, 1724— 

Prof. Morals, Basel, 1731—Associate of Academy

Hermann, Johann, naturalist,—[b. in Alsenz, 1738— Prof. Medicine, Strasbourg, 1768— Prof. Pathology, 1782— Prof. Botany and Chemistry, 1784—[b. 4 Oct. 1800. Tabula affinitatum animalium, 1785— Observationes zoologicae posthumae, 1824.


a Biog. Univ. b Erich and Gruber.


Hermarchos, (Hermarchos,) Epicurean philosopher,—[BC]— succeeds Epicurus, about 278.

Hermes, Apostolical Father,— writes his Shepherd, 40—110, 139—145. b [H. Icole.


Hermiaes, (Hermias,) tyrant of Attarnus,—[BC]— invites Aristotle and Xenocrates to his court, 347— taken prisoner by Mentor and put to death, 344.


Hernemagil, Prince of Borrica,— associated with his father Leovigild and his brother Recared in kingdom of Visigoths, 573— marries Ingunda, Princess of Austrasia, 580— embraces Catholic faith, and is persecuted by Leovigild: allies himself with Romans, and rebels against his father, betrayed to Leovigild, imprisoned and put to death at Tarragona, 584 or 585, a 4 Apr. 586. b

a Art de Vérifier les Dates. b Biog. Univ.

Hermenericus, Consul of Rome with Basiliscus, (1218, A. U. C.) 465.

Hermicrius, (Hermicius,) King of the Suevi,— enters Spain with Vandals and Alans, 409— as war with Goderic, king of Vandals, 419— rages Galche, 431—7, 430—8— peace made by intervention of Censorius, 433 and 438— abdicates, 438—8, 441. a Clinton.

Hermes, Georg, theologian,—[b. at Dreyerwalde, near Munster, 22 Apr. 1775— studies at the Academy, Munster, 1792— Prof. at the Gymnasium, 1798— Prof. Theology, 1807— Prof. Theology, Bonn, 1819—[b. there, 26 May 1831. Einleitung in die Christ-Katholische Theologie, 1819.


Hermesianax, elegiac poet,—[BC]— before 302.

Hermida, Beato y Porras Hernandez Maldonado, statutean,—[b. at Santiago de Compostella, 1 Apr. 1736— Pres. Audience of Seville, 1786— Counsellor of Castille, 1792— charged with the surrender of Figueres to the French, 1793— called to the Chamber of Castille, Counsellor of the King’s Chamber, 1799— retires to Saragossa, 1802— assists at defence of Saragossa, 1808— Minister of Grace and Justice, by the Central Junta, 1808— returns to Madrid, 1813—[b. there, 1 Feb. 1814. Translation of Paradise Lost, 1814.


Hermippus, of Smyrna, philosopher,—[BC]—,[b. about 225.

Hermocrates,—[BC]— rises into notice in Sicily, present at Congress at Gela, summer 424— one of the commanders-in-chief against Athenian invasion, winter 414— deposed, joins Spartan fleet, summer 412— at Cynossema, 412— sentenced to exile, gives up command, 409— retires to Sicily and attempts a revolution in
Syraucse; fortifies Selinus, enters Syraucse and is slain, 407.

**Hermordus**, of Ephesus, —[BC]— assists deenemies at Rome in their legislation, 451.


Hernandez, Francisca, —seized and imprisoned by Inquisition at Toledo, 1530.

Hernani, in Spain. —Gen. Evans defeats the Carlists near, 5 May 1836.

*Horne’s Oak*, in Windsor Park, —blown down, 31 Aug. 1863.

Horny, near Metz, —head-quarters of king of Prussia, 13 Aug. 1870.

*Heredes*,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 180, 1, 1) 60.

*Heredes I.*, the Great, King of Judea,—[BC]—b., about 72 a 62 —governor of Galilee, 47 —confirmed in his government by Cassius Longinus, 43 —appointed tetrarch by Antony, 41 —expelled by Parthians, goes to Rome, and is appointed king by the Senate, 40 —retakes Jerusalem, 37 —saves favour of Augustus, 31 —his territories increased, 30 —again, 20 —begins rebuilding of temple, about 21-20 —precedes at Olympic Games, 18 —visits Rome, 18 —joins Agrippa in his Euxine expedition, 17 —accuses his sons, 11 —puts them to death, 6-2.

* a Smith’s Diet.  b Bib. Cyc.

Heredes Agrippa. 

*Heredes Antipas*, tetrarch of Galilee,—[BC]—succeeds his father, 4 —[AD]—marries Herodias, about 26 —builds Tiberias; goes to Rome, 38 —banished to Lyons, 39.


* Herodion, hisotian, —fl., about 180-238.

 b Smith’s Diet.

*Herodionus, historian,—fl., about 173.

 a Clinton.

*Herodikos, physican,—[BC]—fl., before 400.

*Herodoros, tophographer, historian,—[BC]—fl., before 500.

*Herodotus, historian,—[BC]—b., (Ol. 74, 1) 434 —leaves Halicarnassus, about 465 —reads his history at Olympia, (Ol. 81) 436 —in Egypt, about 450 —reads his history at the Panathenaeum, (Ol. 85, 3) 446 —with Samians, overthrows Lygdamis, tyrant of Halicarnassus, about (Ol. 94) 444 —goes to Thrull, spring 443 —at Athens, about 431 —writing his history, to 408. —Müller.  b Clinton.


*Marie, 1826 —Lampa, 1831 —Ivi ane Cierres, 1832.

*Heron, (the Elder) of Alexandria, mechanician,—[BC]—fl., about 260.

*Heron, (the Younger), mechanician,—fl., about 610.


*Herophilus, physiccan,—[BC]—fl., about 300.

*Hesearchos,—[BC]—sets fire to temple of Artemis at Ephesus, 356.


*Herrera, in Aragon,—the Carlists defeat Royalists near, 24 Aug. 1837.


*Rees’s Cyc.  c Ersch and Gruber.

*Herrera, Fernando, poet,—b. at Seville, 1515—b. there, about 1595—a 1598, b before 1582 probably soon after 1578, c 1597, d Obras en verso, 1582 —Relación de la Guerra de Chipre y suceso de la Batalla de Lepanto, 1572 —Vida y muerte de Thomas Moro, 1592—edición of Garcia de la Vega, 1580.


*Herrera, Francisco de, (El Viojo) painter,—b. at Seville, 1576—d. at Madrid, 1650 or 1656.

*Herrera, Francisco de, (El Mazo) painter, architect,—b. at Seville, 1622 —subdirector of Academy of Painting, Seville, 1660 —first painter to the king, 1657—b. at Madrid, 1685.

*Herrera, Gabriel Alfonso, writer on agriculture, *Libro de agricultura*, 1520, 1521.


*Herrgott, Marquard, Benedictine,—b. at Friburg, 9 Oct. 1694 —enters Benedictine Order, 1714—counsellor and historiographer to
Empress Maria Theresa, 1736—t. at Vienna, 19 Oct. 1762. Genealogia Diplomat. augusta gentis habsburgicae, 1737-38—Monumenta augus-
ta domus austriae, 1750—Nummooeka princi-
pium Austriae, 1753-53—Pinaecologia princi-
pium Austriae, 1760.

Herrick, Robert, poet, —t. in London, 1591—
—studied at Cambridge, 1615-17—vicer of Dean
Prior, Devonshire, 1629—t. there, Oct. 1674.

Hengst, 1647-48.

Herring, John Frederick, painter, —t. in
Surrey, 1735—begins to practise animal-paint-
ing, 1817—t. at Tunbridge, 23 Sep. 1865.

Fruitful Meal, National Gallery, 1847.

Herring, Thomas, Abp of Canterbury, —
—t. in Norfolk, 1693—b.A Cambridge, 1714—
—Fellow of Benet Coll., *C. Corp. Chr. Coll., *a1716—
—M.A., 1717—preacher at Lincolns Inn, chap-
 lain to George I., 1726—D.D., 1728—Dean of
Rochester, 1731—Bp of Bangor, 1737—Abp
of York, 1743—displays great energy during
rebellion of 1745—Abp of Canterbury, 1747—
—t. at Croydon, 1756,13 Mar. 1757,7 Sermons,
1763—Letters, 1777. 2 Res. Cye. 3 Hook.

Herring Fishery, —commenced at Yarmouth
about 500—carried on in Scotland, before
900—by Dutch, as early as 1770—regularized
by Statute of Herringry, 31 Edw III. st. 2,
1357—method of curing discovered, 1397 or
1416—regularized by Act 15 Car. II. c. 16,
1663—parliamentary committee on, 1749—encour-
gaged and tonnage bounty granted by Act
23 Geo. II. c. 24, 1750, amended by several
Acts—further regulated and encouraged by Acts
26 Geo. III. c. 81, 1786; 42 Geo. III. c. 79,
1808; 51 Geo. III. c. 101, 26 Jun. 1811; 52
Geo. III. c. 153, 28 Jul. 1812; 54 Geo. III.
c. 102, 18 Jul. 1814; 55 Geo. III. c. 94, 14 Jun.
1815; 1 and 2 Geo. IV. c. 79, 10 Jul. 1821;
and 7 Geo. IV. c. 34, 21 Jun. 1827—bounty
abolished by Act 1 Will. IV. c. 54, 16 Jul.
1830—further regularized by Acts 10 and 11
Vic. c. 91, 22 Jul. 1847; 21 and 22 Vic. c. 69,
2 Aug. 1848; 23 and 24 Vic. c. 92, 13 Aug.
1860; 26 and 25 Vic. c. 72, 1 Aug. 1861; and
28 and 29 Vic. c. 22, 9 May 1865. 2 Res. Cye.

Herrings, Battle of the, —Sir John Pastolfe
defeats the French near Rouvrai, 12* 18 b Feb.
1429.

Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Herrliberger, David, engraver, —t. at Zurich,
1697—t. there, 1777.

Hernhut, in Saxony, (Bertholdorf),—Mor-
avian settlement, by Zinzendorf, 1722.

Herrnhuters, (Moravians.)

Herschel, Caroline Lucretia, astronomer, —
t. at Hanover, 16 Mar. 1750—comes to Eng-
land, 1772—returns to Hanover, 1822—receives
grants from both Governments for her Zone Catalogue,
1838—t. there, 9 Jan. 1848. Catalogue of stars
taken from Mr Flamsteed's observations, 6°.
1793.

Herschel, Sir John Frederick William, Bant.,
astronomer, 6°.—t. at Slough, near Windsor.
1790, 7 Mar. 1792 2 b.R.A. Cam-
bridge,—Senior Wrangler, 1813—commences his
astronomical observations, 1816,2 about 1825 
—presents first of six Catalogues of double
stars to Royal Society, 1825—receives gold
medal of R.A.S., 1826—marries, 1829—K.H.,
1831—presents Catalogue of nebulae and star
clusters to Royal Society, 1833—arrives at
Cape of Good Hope, 15 Jan. 1834—gold medal
of R.A.S. again voted him, 1836—Bart., 1837,4
1838—begins observations of southern hemi-
sphere, 5 Mar., returns to England, 1838
Master of the Mint, Dec. 1849-55—t. at
Collingwood near Halkhurst, 11 May, 1871
—buried in Westminster Abbey, 19 May.

Treatise on Sound, (Encyc. Metrop.) 1830—
Treatise on Theory of Light, (Encyc. Metrop.)
1831—Preliminary Discourse on Study of
Natural Philosophy, (Lardner's Cye.) 1831—
Treatise of Astronomy, (Lardner's Cye.) 1836—
Results of Astronomical Observations at Cape
of Good Hope, 1837—Outlines of Astronomy,
1849—Manual of Scientific Enquiry, 1849—
Essays, 1857—Physical Geography, 1861—
Familiar Letters on Scientific Subjects, 1866.

Engl. Cye. 3 Atheneum.

Herschel, Sir William, astronomer,—t. at
Hanover, 15 Nov. 1738—comes to England,
about 1757 or 1759—organist at Bath, 1766—
discovers Uranus, 13 Mar. 1781—F.R.S.,
receives the gold medal, 1781—private astron-
omy to George III., settles at Slough near
Windsor, 1781—investigates the nebula and
the galaxy, 1783—disCOVERS a satellite of
Uranus, 1787—marries, 1788—completes his
great telescope, Aug. 1789—discovers two
satellites of Saturn, Aug.-Sep. 1789—discovers
other satellites of Uranus, 1790 and 1794
—Knt of the Guelphic Order, 1816—Pres.
Astronomical Society, London, 1820—t. at
Slough, 15* 23* 25 Aug. 1822. Star Cata-
logues, 1786, 1799, and 1802. 2 Engl. Cye.

Herren, Charles, theologian,—t. at Paris,
about 1595—receives Congregation of the Or-
atory, 1595—chancellor of cathedral of Metz,
1627—visits Rome, 1643—t. in Brittany, about
1660. Opatui Galli de cavendo sexissimae, ad ill. et
re. ecc. Gali, primate, archiep. ep. liber pavenctis, 1640,* 1648,2 b

2 Blog. Univ. 3 Ersch and Gruber.

Hert, (Hertius), Johann Nicolaus, publicist,—
t. near Giessen, 1652—I.D. Diessens, Prof.
Laws, 1668—Chancellor of the Univ., 1710—
—t. at Giessen, 19 Sep. 1710. Elementa prud-
dentiae civilis, 1689—Tractatus jur, publ. de
statuum imperii B. G. juris reformandi, 1710.

Hertford,—castle, built by Edward the Elder,
about 905-910—captured by Louis the Dauphin,
6 Dec. 1216—given, with Earlom, to John of
Caen, 1345—Henry VI. keeps his court at,
1438—Seized by heirs, 24 Sep. 1677.

Hertford, Edward and William, Earl of.
[Somerset, Dukes op.]

Hertford, Edward Seymour, Earl of, —t.
about 1539—his titles and lands granted to
the Crown, 1552—created Earl of Hertford
and Baron Beauchamp, by Elizabeth, 1558—
his marriage to Lady Catherine Grey dis-
covered, autumn 1561—committed to the Tower, 1561—b., Apr. 1621.

Hertslet, Lewis,—b., 1787—sub-librarian in Foreign Office, 1801—librarian and keeper of papers, 6 Jan. 1810—retires, on pension, 20 Nov. 1857—b. at Westminster, 16 Mar. 1870.

Treaties, 1827—British and Foreign State Papers, 1847.

Hertz, Henrik, poet, novelist,—b. at Copenhagen, 25 Aug. 1795—enters the Univ., 1817—visits Germany, Italy, France, and Switzerland, 1833—b. at Copenhagen, 25 Feb. 1870.


Hertz. (Hertzian), Michael, bibliographer,—b. near Erfurt, 1638—pastor at Bockau near Schneeeberg, 1685—b. there, 1713. Bibliotheca Germanicae, 1763.


Hervagius. [Herwagen.]


Hervet, Gentian, theologian,—b. at Olivet near Orleans, 1499—accompanies Cardinal Cervin to Council of Trent, 1545—ordained priest, 1556—takes part in conference of Poissy, 1561—assists at Council of Trent, 1562-3—canon of Rheims, 1564—b. there, 12 Sep. 1585.a 1584.b B Orationes, 1556—Basilicron, 1557—Camones sanctorum Apostolorum, Conciliorum, &c., 1561—Le saint, sacré, universel et général Concile de Trente, 1564.a b Biogr. Univ.


Hervey, James, theologian,—b. in Northamptonshire, 1714—studies at Oxford, 1731-8—Dean of Westminster, 25 Dec. 1738—Meditations and Contemplations, 1746-7—Theron and Aspasia, 1755—Correspondence, 1760.


Herwagen, Johann, (Herwagensius), printer,—b., 1564. Scriptores rerum Germaniarum, 1532.

Herwart de Höhenburg, Johann Georg, CHANCELLOR OF BAVARIA, &c.—b. at Augsburg, 1754—studies at Ingolstadt, 1754—b., about 1625—6, 15 Jan. 1623.b Tabula arithmetica prosthaphaereticus universalis, 1610—Chronologia nova, 1612—Catalogus graecor, manuscript, codicum, qui asservantur in inclyta seren. Bavariae duus bibliotheca, 1602.

a Biogr. Univ. b Ersch and Gruber.


Herzogovina, in Turkey, (Duchy of St Sobs, County of Chum, Snycik Hersek,)—incorporated with Bosnia, 1326—raised to a Duchy by Emperor Frederick III., for Cossac or Hranich family, between 1440-60—aquired by Mahomet II., 1457—secured to Turks by Treaty of Carlowicz, 1697—insurrection in, Mar. 1861.

a Von Hammer.

Hesse—Hesse-Darmstadt.

1855—Russia and the Revolution, 1860—

Hesse, Jean de, (Hesius, Esius,) Itinerarium, 1499.

Hesser, Georg, Jesuit, — b. in Passau, 1609—

enters Order of Jesuits, 1623—preacher at Augsburg, 1642—at Ingoldstadt, 1649—died, — about 1688, * Digita Kompendium, 1650.

Heshbon, (Esbus, Heshan,) — [BC]—Silon, king of Amorites, defeated and the town taken by Israelites, 1454— belongs to tribe of Reuben, 1442—taken possession of by Moabites, 740—[AD]—place of importance, about 350.

* usher.

Hesiod, (Hesiódos,) poet, — [BC]—fl., about 859—824, a about (Ol. 11) 732, b between 790—640. c Clinton, after Herodotus.


Hesnault, Jean, poet, — b. at Paris, 1682.

Querelles diverses, 1670.

Hess, Heinrich, Baron von, general,— b. at Vienna, 17 Mar. 1788—enters the army, 1805—distinguishes himself at Wagram, 1809—serves in campaigns of 1813—14—head of the staff in Bamberg, 1830—Field-marshall-lieutenant, 1842—Quarter-master-general and chief adviser of Radetzky in war of 1848—9.


Hess, Heinrich von, painter,— b. at Düsseldorf, 19 Apr. 1758—studies at Rome, 1822—


Hess, Johann Jacob, theologian,— b. at Zurich, 1741—first preacher, Dean of the clergy of Zurich, 1795—d., 29 May 1828. Hess'sches Bibelwerk, 1768—1800.

Hess, Karl Ernst Christoph, engraver,— b. at Darmstadt, 1755—settles at Augsburg, 1776—called to Düsseldorf, 1777—engraver to the court, 1782— b. at Munich, 25 Jul. 1828.

Hess, Ludwig, painter,— b. at Zurich, 1760—visits Rome, 1794— d. at Zurich, 13 Apr. 1800.

Hesse, Landgrave of, —forms part of kingdom of Thuringia, and is conquered by Clovis, 491—passes, on death of Henry Raspon, 622—Henry (the Infant) son of Henry II., Duke of Brabant, 1247—claimed by Henry the Illustrious, Margrave of Misnia, 1254—after several years' war, confirmed to Henry the Infant by treaty, 1264—he obtains rank of prince from Emperor Adolphus of Nassau, 1292—divided between his sons Otto and John on his death, 1308—Otto, sole Landgrave, on death of John, 1311—Henry II. (son) 1328—Herman I., (nephew,) 1326—his title unsuccessfully disputed by Otto Duke of Brunswick-Göttingen, 1372—and by Hessian nobles, 1381 and 1391—Ludwig I., (son) the Pacific, 1413—refuses Imperial crown, 1419—acquires Counties of Ziegenheyz and Nidda, 1453—Ludwig II., (son,) the Courageous, 1458—cedes Upper Hesse with Nidda to his brother, Henry III.: William I. and William II. (sons) succeed in Upper Hesse, 1471—William III. (son of Henry III.) succeeds in Upper Hesse, 1487—resignation of William I., 1493—death of William III., 1500—William II. alone, 1500—Philip the Magnanimous, (son,) 1509—on his death, 1567, divided between his sons. [Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt.]


a Art de Vérifier les Dates. b Conv.-Lex.


* Conv.-Lex.  b. Art de Vérifier les Dates.


Hessel, Johann, theologian,—b. at Louvain or Arras, 1522—D.D., Prof. Theology, Louvain, 1556—attends Council of Trent, 1556 to Dec. 1556—denies infallibility of the pope, 1562—b. at Louvain, 7 Nov. 1566.

Hesseling, Gerard, theologian,—b. at Groningen, 1740—Prof. Theology, Amsterdam, 1786—Prof. Philosophy, 1806—b. at Amsterdam, Nov. 1811.

Hesselius, Frans, philologist,—b. at Rotterdam, 1680—Prof. Eloquence and History there, 1702—canon of Notre-Dame, Utrecht, 1708—b. at Utrecht, 1746. Edition of Elia, 1707—of Vicius Seuster, 1711.

Hesselius, Johan, physician, naturalist,—b. at Fahlun, 1687—M.D., Harderwijk, 1721—admitted to Academy of Sciences, Stockholm, 1745—b. in Wermeland, 10 Apr. 1752.


Heyches, Mystics of Greek Church,—under Palestine, maintain Divine light of Mount Thabor, 1330—40—attacked by Earlarm, 1341—triumph at two synods of Constantinople, 1341—again at synod of 1351—fall into obscurity after retirement of John Cantacuzenus, 1355.

Heychis, of Jerusalem, theologian,—presbyter, 434—b., 434?

Heychis, of Melitus, (Illustrius,) historian, gc, —b., about 530.

* Clinton.

Hesychia, of Alexandria, grammarians,—b., before 389.

* Welcher, Alberti.

Heteria, of the Friends of the Muse,—founded in Greece, about 1814—dissolved, 1821—renewed, 1824.

Heteria, political association,—founded by Rhigas, before 1798—renewed, about 1816—influence of, produces Greek revival, 1811.


Hohmann, Christoph August, —b. at Altstadt, Saxe-Wiernar, 3 Aug. 1681—Prof. History of Literature and Theology, Göttingen, 1734—b. there, 1 May 1764. De libros anonymis ac pseudonymis schediasma, 1711—Coniecturae reipublicae litterarum, 1718.

Horn, Jan van, (Hurenda), physician,—b. at Utrecht, 1553—b. M. Pavia, 1751—physician to Count Egmont, about 1573—Prof. Medicine, Leyden, 1581—b. there, 1601. Opera, 1609.

Hurnius, Otho, physician, gc,—b. at Utrecht, 1577—Prof. Philosophy, Leyden, 1600—M.D., Prof. Medicine, 1601—b. about 1648? Antiquitat. philos. barbarica lib. lii., 1600—Babyloica, aegypt. indice, gc, philos. primordia, 1619.

Hurtier, Jean François, architect,—b. at Paris, 6 Mar. 1739—obtains grand prize, 1764—studies at Rome, 1764—b. at Versailles, 16 Apr. 1822. Théâtre in Place Fvaart, 1781—.


Hevelius, (Hevel) Johannes, astronomer,—b. at Dantzic, 28 Jan. 1611—travels in Europe,
HEWLEY'S CHARTER—HICKES.

Hewley's [Lady Sarah], Charity, —administration of, taken from Unitarian trustees by decree of Vice-chancellor, 23 Dec. 1833—his decree confirmed by House of Lords, 13 Jan. 1834.


Hexamion. [Corinth, Isthmus of.]

Hexham, Northumberland, —seat of a bishopric, about 678—diocese annexed to Lindisfarne, 883—David II. of Scotland halts at, Oct. 1346—the Lancastrians defeated by Lord Montacute at, 15 May 1644. Abbey, founded by Wilfrid, 674—sacked by the Northmen, 821—burnt by them, 875.

Heyden, Friedrich August von, poet,—b. in Prussia, 3 Sep. 1789—d. at Breslau, 5 Nov. 1851. Gedichte, 1852.

Heyden, Jan van der, painter,—b. at Gorcum, about 1637—1640—d. at Amsterdam, 1712. a Nagler. b Conr.-Lex.


Heydon, John,—b. 1619. Theomagia, 1664.


Heyse, Johann Christian August, grammarian,—b. at Nordhausen, 1764—d. at Magdeburg, 1829. Allgemeines Fremdworterbuch, 1804—Theoretisch-praktische deutsche Grammatik, 1814.


 Heywood, John, dramatist,—d. at Mechlin, about 1665. A merry play between the pardoner and the squire, 1593—Parable of the Spider and the Fly, 1556—Woorke, 1576.

Heywood, Peter,—b. in Isle of Man, 1772—embarques on the Bounty, under Bligh, 1787—one of the mutineers, 27 Apr. 1789—captured by the Pandora, near Tahiti, Mar. 1792—escapes shipwreck on coasts of Australia, Aug. 1792—condemned to death by court-martial, 12 Sep. 1793—pardoned, re-enters the navy, and serves till 1814—d. 1831.

Heywood, Thomas, dramatist,—d. about 1600–30. A Woman killed with kindness, 1617.

Hezekiah, King of Judah,—[BC]—b. 750—succeeds Ahaz, spring 737, 726—succeeds his reforms, 726—pays tribute to Sennacherib, 713—he leaves the captivity of Sennacherib, 710, 713—d. 23 Aug. 709—Nordhausen, 1764—Opographia Suecana, 1716.

Hiarbas, King of Numidia,—[BC]—put to death by Pompey, 81.

Hiempsal, M. Antonius,—Conseil of Rome with Sisenna, (886, A. u. c.) 133.

Hicetas. [Hiketas.]


Hickes, John, theologian,—b. in Yorkshire, 1633—ejected from his living, under Act of Uniformity, 1662—has audience of Charles II.
and obtains indemnity: joins Duke of Monmouth, Jun. 1685—present at Sedgemoor, 6 Jul.—takes refuge in house of Alice Lisle, and is soon after executed, 1685.

Hidalgo y Costilla, Miguel.—heads insurrection against Spaniards, 14 Sep. 1810—captured and shot, 27 Jul. 1811.

Himmapal, KING OF NUMIDIA,—[B.C.]—receives Marius the younger and Cato, 88—expelled by Domitius Ahenobarbus, 82—restored by Pompey, 81—living, 62.

Hierapolis, in Syria,—destroyed by earthquake, 494.

Hierax, theologian,—fl., about 700.

Hierius,—Consul of Rome with Arbaborus, (1180, A. U. c.) 427.

Hierocles,—proconsul of Bithynia and Alexandria, opposes and persecutes Christians, about 300.

Hierocles, of Alexandria, Neo-Platonic philosopher,—fl., about 450.

Hieroglyphics, [Rosetta Stone.]—[B.C.]—described by Herodotus, about 450—[A.D.]-investigated by Kircher, about 1530—by Zoega, 1787—attempts of de Sacy and Akerblad to decipher, 1802—deciphered by Young, 1814—further discoveries by Champollion, announced, 22 Sep. 1822—his method adopted by Rosellini and Salvolini, 1832—and further developed by Lepsius, 1837—interpretation of, criticised by Lewis, 1862. Grammar of, published by Champollion, 1836—Dictionary, 1841.

Hieromnemon, Archon at Athens,—[B.C.]—(Ol. 117, 3,) 310.

Hieron I., TYRANT OF SYRACUSE,—[B.C.]—victor at Olympia? (Ol. 73,) 438—succeeds Gelon, 478—defeats Etruscan fleet at Cumae, 474—victor at Pythian games, 474—defeats Thrasylaeus of Agrigentum, 472—victor at Olympia, (Ol. 77,) 472—again, (Ol. 78,) 468—b. 467.


Hieronymites, Order of,—approved by Gregory XI., Oct. 1373.

Hieronymus, of Cordova, historian,—[B.C.]—sent by Eumenes to Antipater from Nora, 319—taken by Antigonus at Gabiene, 315—employed by him at laces Aspahanites, 312—governor of Rhoetia, by Demetrius, 293—after Pyrrhus, 272.

Hieronymus, St. [Jerome.]

Higden, (Hygden, Hykeden,) Ranulp, (Ralph,) Ralph of Chester, historian,—enters Benedictine abbey of St Werburgh, Chester, probably about 1299—b. there, probably Mar. 1563.* Completes the Polychronicon, 1377 2 a Babylon.


a Erseh and Gruber.  
b Allibone's Dict.

High Church Party, designation comes into use, about 1700;* Barnet.

High Commission, Court of,—with jurisdiction in ecclesiastical matters, erected by Act 1 Eliz. c. 1, 1559—established in Scotland by James I., 1610—abolished by Act 16 Car. I. c. 11, 1641—Ecclesiastical Commission.

High Constable, [Constable, High.]


Highlands, of Scotland,—construction of roads in, by Gen. Wade, commenced, 1726—completed, 1737—rebellions in, [see Stuart, James, and Charles Edward, Mar. Eant of, &c.]


Highways, in England,—regulated by Acts 6 Geo. I. c. 6, 1719; 18 Geo. II. c. 33, 1745; 24 Geo. II. c. 48, 1751; and 30 Geo. II. c. 22, 1757—statutes consolidated by Act 13 Geo. III. c. 78, 1773—further regulated by Acts 34 Geo. III. c. 64, 23 May 1794; c. 74, 11 Jun. 1794; 44 Geo. III. c. 52, 16 May 1803; 54 Geo. III. c. 109, 23 Jul. 1814; and 55 Geo. III. c. 68, 5 Jun. 1815—laws consolidated and amended by Act 5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 50, 31 Aug. 1835—amended and further provisions by
HIKETAS—HILL


HIKETAS, of Syracusa,—[BC]—betrays the wife and sister of Dion, 353—besieges Dionysus the Younger in Syracusa, and is defeated by Timoleon, 344—introduces Mauro at Syracusa, 344—defeated and put to death by Timoleon, 339-8.

HIKETAS, TYLANT of Syracusa,—[BC]—makes peace with Maenon, and obtains tyranny of Syracusa, 289—expelled by Thynion, 279-8.


Hilarion, St., founder of Monachism in Britain, at Tabatha near Gaza, about 320—retires to the desert, about 336—b. in Cyprus, about 371.


1 Clinton. 2 Herzog's Ency. 3 Bp. of Arles, b. about 452—Bp. of Arles, 442—presides at Council of Riez, Nov. 439—b. at Council of Orange, 441—d. at Arles, 5 May, 449.

* Herzog's Ency. 2 Clinton. 3 Biog. Univ. 4 Neander.

Hilarus, Bp. of Rome,—legate from St Leo to Council of Ephesus, 449—succeeds Leo, 12 Nov. 461—opposes edict of toleration by Anthius, 467—but, 21 Feb. 468.

Hildanus. [Fabricius.]


Hildebrand. [Gregory VII., Pope.]


Handbuch der Anatomie des Menschen, 1789—92—Lehrbuch der Physiologie des menschlichen Körpers, 1796. 1 Ersch and Gruber. 2 Conv.-Lex.

Hildegarde, St. abbess of Rupert'sberg, (near Bingen on the Rhine,—b. in Mentz, about 1090,—1098 or 1099—founds convent at Rupert'sberg, 1143—b. 3, about 1150.

1 Biog. Univ. 2 Ersch and Gruber.

Hildeghenda, St. (Frère Joseph)—b. at Abbey of Schönau, 20 Apr. 1188.

Hilderic, (Idericus) King of the Vandals,—succeeds Thrasimund in Africa, May 523—recalls Catholic bishops, and appoints Boniface to see of Carthage, 523—deposed by Gelimer, Jun. 531—intervention of Justinian on his behalf, 533—put to death by Gelimer, about Sep. 533.

Hildesheim, in Hanover,—seat of a bishopric, by Ludwig the Pious, 818—ravaged by Saxons, under Eckbert, 1079-1118—and under Henry the Lion, 1161-70—conquered by Dukes of Brunswick, 1519-23—discovery of antique silver plate at 17 Oct. 1868.


Hill.—Hindenburg.

Hardwicke Grange, near Shrewsbury, 10 Dec. 1832.

Hill, Wills [Hillsborough, Earl of.] Hillil, the Elder, (Hussakofen.)—lived, [BC] 110 to (A.D.) 10.¢ Herzog's Eneye. 1

Hiller, Younger, head of the School of Tiberias.—b. at Tiberias, 320.° Bartoletti.

Hiller, Johann, Baron von, general.—b. at Wienerisch-Neustadt, 10 Jan. 1754.—enters the army, 1770—distinguishes himself at taking of Novi, 3 Oct. 1788—serves in campaigns against Turks, 1788-91—against France, 1792-97—Adjudant-general to Marshal Laudon, 1790—Major-general, 1794—wounded at attack on Zurich, 1796—Field-marshaii-lieutenant, Governor of the Tyrol, 1805—Governor of Upper Austria, 1807—obtains victory over French and Bavarians at Neumarkt, 1809—commander of Order of Maria Theresa, 1809—contributes to the victory of Aspern, Jun.—Governor of Selavonia, 1811—defeats victory of Italy at Kлагенfurth, 1813—General commanding in Transylvania, 1814—in Galicia, 1814.—b. there, 5 Jun. 1819.


Hilliard, Nicholas, painter, jeweller, &c.—b. at Exeter, 1547—goldsmith, earver, and painter to Queen Elizabeth: b. in London, 1619.


Himalaya (Himamah) Mountains.—explored by Turner, 1789.—by Webb, 1828—Kirkpatrick and Fraser, 1809 and 1815.—Moorcroft, 1812—the Gerards, 1818-21—Victor Jacquemont, between 1828-32—Iddonson and Herbert, 1825-59—Thomson and Hooker, 1848-50.

Himera, in Sicily,—[BC]—founded by Chaldeians and Syracusans, (Ol. 33, 1) 649,a (Ol. 32, 4) 649—occupied by Theron, 476—settled by Theron, 466—Gelon defeats Carthaginians at, 480—destroyed by Hannibal, 408—Hannibal defeats Agathocles at, Jun. or Jul. 310. *Clinton. b Müller.

Himerius, sophist,—secretary to Julian at Antioch, 362—returns to Athens, 368—living, 386.


Himilco,—[BC]—defends Lilybæum against Rome, 250-248.

Himilco,—[BC]—commands against Marcellus in Sicily, 214-212.

Himly, Karl Gustav, physician,—b. at Brunswick, 30 Apr. 1772—studies at Göttingen, 1792—Prof. Clinical Medicine, Brunswick, 1795—Prof. Clinical Medicine, Jena, 1801—Prof. Practical Medicine director of the Hospital, Göttingen, 1803—b. at Göttingen, 22 Mar. 1837. (With J. A. Schmidt, Optikallologicke Bibliothek, 1801—Einleitung in die Augenkunde, 1806.

Himmel, Friedrich Heinrich, musical composer,—b. in Brandenburg, 20 Nov. 1765—chapel-master to the king, Berlin, 1795—b. there, 3 Jun. 1814,—c. 1804, b Seminivmide, 1795—Die Synephe, 1807—Funeral Cantata, 1799. a Hor. Univ. b Engl. Cyc. e Conv.-Lex.


Hinencar, Abp of Rheims,—b. in France, 866,—s. 890,—elected Abp of Rheims, 845—assists at Council of Meaux, 845—persecutes Gotschalk, 848—assists at Council of Soissons, 853—deposes Bp Rothrad, and is compelled by Pope Nicholas I. to restore him, 865—e. accepts the False Decretals, 866—supports Charles the Bald, 870—presides at Council of Donzi, 871—escapes from Rheims on approach of Northmen, 882—b. at Epernay, 21 Dec. 882. a Engl. Cyc. b Herzog's Eneye. c Milman.

Hinencar, Bp of Lyon, 858—qarrrels with his uncle, Abp of Rheims, 866 et seq.—is deprived of his abbacy and revenue of his see by Charles the Bald, 869—lays interdict on his diocese, 869—obtains interference of Pope Adrian II., Mar. 871—imprisoned at Sens, 871—degraded and blinded by his uncles, 872—. about 880,c 882.a c Herzog.


Hindenburg, Karl Friedrich, mathematician.—b. at Dresden, 13 Jul. 1741.—studies at Leipsic, 1757—M.A., 1771—Prof. Philo-
sophy, 1781—Prof. Physics, 1786—d. at Leipzig, 17 Mar. 1808. (With Berneuill,) 
Magazin fur reine und angewandte Mathematik, 1786—Archiv der reinen und angewandten 
Mathematik, 1794-9—Combinatorisch-analytischen 
Abhandlungen, 1800. 
Hindestan. Yesterday and names of separate 
countries. 
Hienou-Thang. [Hwen-Thang.]
Hipparchia, Qynia,—[BC]—marries Crates, 
about 328. 
Hipparchos,—[BC]—killed at Athens, Jul. 
or Aug. 514. 
Hipparchos, Archon at Athens,—[BC]— 
(OL. 71, 1, ) 496. a 
* Clinton. 
Hipparchos, astronomer, mathematician,— 
[BC]—fl., 160-145—observes equinoxes, &c., 
162-127. b 
* Suidas. 
 b Clinton. 
Hippel, Theodor Gottlieb von, miscellaneous 
writer,—b. in Prenn, 1741—studies at Königs- 
berg, 1756—goes to St. Petersburg, 1760— 
burgomaster of Königsberg, member of Council 
of War, president of the town, 1780—d. there, 
1796. Über die Ehe, 1774—Über weibliche 
Bildung, 1801—Zimmenn I. und Friedrich 
II., 1790. 
Hippia,—[BC]—begins to govern at Athens, 
(OL. 66, 3.) Jul. or Aug. 514—expelled, between 
Jul. and Sep. 510—accompanies Date in his 
expedition to Greece, 490. 
Hippias, sophist,—[BC]—fl., about 435. a 
* Huseb. 
Hippo Regius, (Bonm) in Afirica,—sieve of, 
by Vandal, begins May 430—taken and burnt, 
Jul. 431—again destroyed by troops of Caliph 
Othman, about 650—occupied by Andrea Doria 
for Charles V., 1535—occupied by French, 
1830. Council of, on discipline, 393. 
Hippocrates, tyrant of Gela,—[BC]— 
succeeds Cleander, 498—d. during siege of Hybla, 
491. 
Hippocrates, of Chios, mathematician,— 
[BC]—fl., about 460. 
Hippocrates,—[BC]—general with Demo- 
sthenes, takes Nisen, 424—defeated and killed 
at battle of Delion, towards end of 424. 
Hippocrates,—of Cos, physician,—[BC]—b., 
(OL. 80, 1, ) 460—d. 357. a 
* Clinton. 
Hippodamas, of Miletus, architect,—[BC]— 
builds Thuriel i. 445—bodies Rhodias f. 407. a 
* Müller. 
Hippodamas, Archon at Athens,—[BC]— 
(OL. 101, 2, ) 375. 
Hippolytus, St. Br Op Pours, (Rome),— 
fl. about 220-236—bunished from his see, 235 
pot to death, about 235-6—his statue dis- 
covered at Rome, 1551—his Reformation 
of all the Heresies, discovered at Mount Athos, 
1842. 
Hippomenes. Archon at Athens,—[BC]— 
(OL. 14, 3 to OL. 17, 1, ) 722-712. 
Hippox, Iambic poet,—[BC]—fl., about 
(OL. 60, ) 540. 
Hippopotamus,—living, brought to London, 
1850. Fossil, described by Antoine de Jussieu, 
1724. 
Hippys, of Rhegion, historian,—[BC]—fl., 
about 475. 
Hira, (Meischid Ali),—founded, about 190 
—conquered by Mohammedans under Kholeed, 
(12, A. H.) 632—taken by Wahn bees, 1806. b 
 a Ockley. 
 b Bouillet. 
Hire, Philippe de la. [Labire.] 
Hirsch, Johann Christoph, numismatist,— 
 b. at Regenbach, about 1620—d. at Ansbach, 
28 May 1770, a 1780. b 
* Biub. 
Hirsching, Friedrich Karl Gottlob,—b. at 
Uffenheim, 21 Dec. 1760—M. A. Erlangen, 
1788—Prof. Philosophy, 1792—d. at Erlangen, 
11 Mar. 1800. Versuch einer Beschreibung 
sehenswürdiger Bibliotheken Deutschlands, 
1786-92—Nachrichten von sehenswürdigen 
Gemälden, und Kunstsammlungen, Münz- 
Gemmeln, Kunst., und Naturalgeschäftskabinetten, 
80, 1786-92—Allgemeines Archiv für Länder- 
und Volkerkunde, 1790. 
Hirt, Alois, archaeologist,—b. in Baden, 27 
Jun. 1759—visits Italy, 1782-96—Prof. Archi- 
tecture and Fine Arts, member of Academy of 
Sciences, Berlin, 1796—Prof. Archaeology, 
Univ. of Berlin, 1810—d. at Berlin, 29 Jun. 
1837. Baukunst nach den Grundsätzen der 
Alten, 1829—Geschichte der Baukunst bei den 
Alten, 1821—17—Geschichte der bildenden Kunste 
bei den Alten, 1833. 
Hirt, Johann Friedrich, theologian,—b. in 
Thuringia, 1719—Prof. Philosophy, Jena, 
1758—superintendent, 1761—Prof. Theology, 
1760—Prof. Theology, Wittenberg, 1775— 
there, 29 Jul. 1783. Biblia hebraea analytica, 
1755—Institutiones arabo lingua, 1770— 
Orientalische und exegetische Bibliothek, 1772-6— 
Bibliorum analyticae pars ephemeris, 1757. 
Hirtmeister, Joseph Pastoris de, Histor- 
orian, Florus Polonius, 1679—Historia 
Poloniee plebioris partae duo, 1685. 
Hirtius, A., historian,—[BC]—legatus to 
Cesar in Gaul, 58—interceded for Q. Cicero, 
with Cesar at Antioch, 47—one of ten pretors 
named by Cesar, 46—with Cesar at Narbonne, 
18 Apr. 45—takes refuge at Puteoli, Mar. 44 
—Consul with C. V debius Pansa, (711, A. U. C.) 
43—opens the senate, 1 Jan. 43—begins 
Mutine War, Feb. 43—killed at siege of Muttinu, 
27 Mar. 43. 
Hirzel, Solomon, historian,—b. at Zurich, 
13 May 1737—member of Privy Council, 1773 
—Pres. of Finance, 1785—d. at Zurich, 15 
Nov. 1808. Isaac Iclusius, 1778—Edite Zige 
der aus der Schweizergeschichte, 1806—Geschichte 
der Zürich, 1814-18. 
Hian-Dhervera, in Spain,—Almansor defeats 
Christians at, (390, A. H.) 1000. 
Hian-Xariz, in the Pyrenees,—Walid ben 
Abdalam defeats the Franks, pursues them, 
and is taken prisoner, (end of 272, A. H.) Apr. 
or May 886. 
Hispaniola. [Domingo, St.] 
Histianus, tyrant of Miletus,—[BC]—guards 
bridge at the Danube during Scythian expedi- 
tion of Darius, 513—kept at Susa, 510-496— 
comes down to the coast, 496—attempts to 
establish himself at Chios, 494—killed by 
Harpagos and Artaphernes, 494.
Historiographer Royal, in France,—office of, instituted by Charles IX., about 1570—ceases at the Revolution, 1789.


Hixen, II., al Muyad Billah, King of Cordova,—b., about 966—declared heir to the crown by his father Alhakem, 976—succeeds, (2 Saphar 366, A. H.) 30 Sep. 976—Mohammed ben Abdallah appointed regent (hagib); [Almanurr.]—proclaimed sovereign at Fez, 987—on death of his mother, appoints Abdalmalik regent, 1002—gives permission to Christian exiles to reside in Cordova, (396,) 1006—appoints Abderrahman regent, Oct. 1008—arrested by his cousin Mohammed ben Hixen, and the hagib deposed, Feb. 1009—report of his death published, sham burial, 1009—reappears at Cordova, (7 Dhuil ha'da,' 400,) 22 Jul. 1010—has Mohammed beheaded, (10 Dhuil ha'da,) 25 Jul.—has the hagib beheaded on suspicion of treason, 1011—reappears on capture of Cordova by Suleiman ben Alhakem, (6 Schoual 403,) 20 Apr. 1013.


Hoddy, Benjamin, b. of Winchester,—b. at Westerham, Kent, 1670—enters Cambridge Univ., 1691—Fellow of Catherine Hall, 1697—M.A., 1699—takes orders, 1700—rector of Streatham, 1718—b. of Bangor, 1715—by his sermon on the Kingdom of Christ gives rise to the Bangorian Controversy, 31 Mar. 1717—violent debates respecting it in Convocation, May: Convocation prorogued by royal order, 10 May: b. of Hereford, 1721—b. of Salisbury, 1723—b. of Winchester, 1734—d. at Chelsea, Apr. 1761. *Works, 1773.

Hoadly, Benjamin, physician,—b. in London, 10 Feb. 1705-6—F.R.S., 1726—M.D. Cambridge, 1729—physician to the king’s household, Jun, 1742—to household of Prince of Wales, Jan. 1745-6—d. at Chelsea, 10 Aug. 1757. Three Letters on Organs of Respiration, 1737—Suspicions Husband, 1747.

Hoang-ho, Yellow River, in China,—sources of, explored by order of Kublai Khan, about 1270-90.

Hoare, Prince, painter, dramatist,—b. at Bath, about 1755—studies at Rome, 1776—foreign secretary to Royal Academy, 1799—b. at Brighton, Dec. 1834.


Hobart Town, Van Diemen’s Land, founded, 1804.

Hobema. [Hobbema.]


Hobbima, Minderhout, (Meiinder,) painter,—b. at Amsterdam, 1638—paints, 1650-63 or 1659—marries, 2 Oct. 1668—b. at Amsterdam, Dec. 1709.


Hochkirchen.—Marshal Daun defeats Frederick II, 14 Oct. 1758—Napoleon I. defeats Russians and Prussians, 21 May 1813.


Hodges, William, painter,—b. in London, about 1744—accompanies Captain Cook as draftsman, 1772—R.A., 1787—b. 6 Mar. 1797.


Höö von Hööegg, Matthuis, theologian,—b. at Vienna, 1550—studies at Wittenberg, 1597—lectures on Theology, 1600—superintendent at Plauen, 1603—b. at Dresden, 4 Mar. 1645—Oratio deestipulam Papam et Coloniam, 1643—Commentarii in Johannis Apollinis, 1610-40.

Hoëk or Hœk, under Bogra Khan invade Turkistan, 993—Elik Khan, 994—Elik Khan takes possession of Turkistan, 999—Elik Khan invades Ghazni, 1005—Elik Khan defeated by Maimud, 1006—cont of Tooghan Khan with Khiitan Tatar, 1012-1025.


Höeberg, Pehr, painter,—b. in Sweden, 1746—studies at Royal Academy, Stockholm, 1784—settles at Ostorp, 1790—member of Swedish Academy, 1797—b., historical painter to the king, 1816, 1819.

Hoëst, George, traveller, statesman,—b. at Aarhus, Jutland, 1734—consul at Mogador, Morocco, 1760—returns to Copenhagen, 1776—b. about 1792, 1795—Erfurchtungen om Marokos og Fes, 1799.

Hoët, Gerard, painter,—b. at Bommel, 1648—b. at Utrecht, 1733.


Hoff, Karl Ernst Adolph, statesman, na- turalist,—b. at Gotha, 1 Nov. 1771—secretary of legation to the secret Chancery, 1792—counsellor to the Chancery, 1813—assists in reform of the University of Jena, 1817-18—Co-director of Collections of Sciences and Arts, 1831—b. there, 24 May 1857. Geschichte der durch Oberrichtung nachgewiesenen natürlichen Veränderung der Erdoberfläche, 1822-41—Die Hohenmessungen in und um Thüringen, 1833.

Hoffbauer, Johann Christoph, philosopher,—b. at Biedfeld, 19 May 1766—studies at Halle, 1785—Prof. Philosophy, 1794—b. at Halle, 4 Aug. 1827. Analytic der Urtheile und Schlüsse, 1792—Naturrecht aus dem Begriffe des Rechts entwickelt, 1791—Anfangsgründe der Logik nebst einem Grundriß der Erfahrungssensücher, 1794—Anfangsgründe der Moralphilosophie nebst einer allgemeinen Gesichtsche derselben, 1798—Geschiichte der Uni- versität zu Halle bis zum Jahre 1805, 1825.

Hoffman, François Benoit, miscellaneous.
Hoffmann—Hogendorp.

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Hogendorp, Dyrc, Count van, general,—b. at Rotterdam, 1761—Minister of War to Louis Bonaparte, 1806—Plenipotentiary to Vicuna, 1807—to Berlin, 1809—to Madrid, 1810—General of Division, aide-de-camp to Napoleon I., Jan. to Mar. 1811—serves in Russian campaign, 1812—governor of Hamburg, Jun. 1813—serves under Napoleon at Waterloo, Jun. 1815—b. in Brazil, 1830.

Hogg, James, (Ettrick Shepherd), poet,—b. at Ettrick, Selkirkshire, 25 Jan. 1772—makes acquaintance of Scott, 1801—marries, 1814—
b. at Altrive, 21 Nov. 1835. Mountain Bard, 1803—Queen’s Wake, 1813—Poetic Mirror, 1814.

Hogue, La., Cape.—Admiral Russell defeats de Tousville off, 19, 20, and 22 May 1692.

Hohenburg, near Langensalza,—defeat of Saxons by Emperor Henry IV. at, 8 Jun. 1075.

Hohen-Friedberg.—Frederick II. defeats Austrians and Saxons at, 4 Jun. 1745.

Hohenlinde, in Bavaria,—Moreau defeats Archduke John of Austria, 3 Dec. 1800.

Convention of, between French and Imperialists, extending armistice for 45 days, signed 28 Sep. 1800.

Hohenlohe, Conrad of,—enters service of Frederick II., 1720—made Count of Morlitz, 1229—visits Frederick at Capua, 1242—attends him at Verona, 1245.

Hohenlohe, Godfrey of,—enters service of Frederick II., 1220—attends him at Ravenna, 1231—joint guardian of Conrad, King of the Romans, about 1240—attends him to Verona, 1245.

Hohenlohe, Godfrey of,—elected Grand Master of Teutonic Knights, to succeed Conrad of Funchwagen, 14 Sep. 1297—b. 1309.

Hohenlohe, Henry of,—elected Grand Master of Teutonic Knights, 1244—b. 1253?


Hollenbein, Hans, the elder, painter,—b. at Augsburg, about 1459—60—living there, 1544.

Hollenbein, Hans, the younger, painter,—b. at Augsburg, 1495—removes to Basel, 1515—16—obtains right of citizenship, 1520—goes to England, enters family of Sir Thomas More, 1526—in service of Henry VIII. not later than 1537—d. in London, 1543.


Holbein, Hans, the elder, painter,—b. at Augsburg, about 1459—60—living there, 1544.

Holbein, Hans, the younger, painter,—b. at Augsburg, 1495—removes to Basel, 1515—16—obtains right of citizenship, 1520—goes to England, enters family of Sir Thomas More, 1526—in service of Henry VIII. not later than 1537—d. in London, 1543.


Holborn Valley Viaduct, London,—first stone laid, 3 Jun. 1867—opened by Queen Victoria, 6 Nov. 1869.

Holcroft, Thomas, dramatist, translator,—b. in London, Dec. 1745 (o.s.)—devotes himself to literature, about 1780—arrested on charge of high treason, but liberated without trial, 1794—d. 23 Mar. 1809. Memoirs, 1816.


Holkar, Mulhar Rao, Maharatta Chief,—takes part in invasion of Gujerat, 1721—leads army to Delhi, 1735—obtains grant of territory in Malwa, about 1736—contributes to conquest of Bhophil, 1738—assists at siege of Bassein, 1739—takes part in war against Rohillas, 1751—defeated by Afghans at battle of Paniput, 1761—d. 1765.


Holkar, Tuckagee, Maharatta Chieftain,—takes chief command of Maharatta army, 1767—member of Council of Regency, takes part in war against the English, and reverses hostilities, 1778—defeated by Colonel Goddard, 1782—joins alliance against Tipoo Saib, 1786—introduces European discipline and tactics in his army, 1792—d. 1797.


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Other. * Davies.  


Holland, New. [New Holland.]  

Holland, Henry Fox, 1st Lord, statesman,—b., 1705—M.P. Hendon, 1735—Inspector-general of Board of Works, 1737—M.P. Windsor, 1741—Commissioner of the Treasury, 1743—marries Lady Caroline Lennox, 2 May 1744—Secretary at War, Privy Councillor, 1746—Secretary of State, Nov. 1755—Paymaster-general of the Forces, 1757—his wife created Baroness Holland, 6 May 1762—resigns, and is raised to the peerage, 16 Apr. 1763—b. at Kensington, 1 Jul. 1774.  

Holland, Henry Rich, 1st Earl of,—created Baron Kensington, 8 Mar. 1622—Earl of Holland, 1624—K.G., 1625—opposes Stratford, 1640—member of Committee sent to Scotland to watch proceedings of Charles I., autumn 1640—deprived of his office of groom of the stole, May 1642—attempts to regain favour of the king, fights on his side at Newbury, 1643—appears in arms for Charles I., Jul. 1648—taken prisoner by Parliamentarians at St Neots, 10 Jul.—executed, 9 Mar. 1649.  

Guizot.  


Holland, Sir John. [Huntingdon, Earl of.]  


Engl. Cyc.  

Hollie, (Hollis,) Denzil, statesman,—b., at Haughton, Nottinghamshire, 1597—M.P. Dorchester, 1627—compels Speaker to sit till resolution against tumage and poulandage passed, 2 Mar. 1629—advises Charles I. respecting Stratford, May 1641—one of the Five Members impeached by the king, 3 Jan. 1642—one of the Commissioners to treat with Charles I. at Oxford, Nov. 1644—goes abroad, 1647—created Baron Hollis, Apr. 1661—ambassador to France, 1663—plenipotentiary at Breda, 1667—d., 1680.  

Hollis, Thomas, philanthropist,—b. in London, Apr. 1720—student at Lincoln's Inn, 1740—travels on the continent, 1748 and 1750—b. at Corsecombe, Dorsetshire, 1 Jan. 1774.  

Holloway, Thomas, engraver,—b. in London,
HOLLOWAY—HOLSTEIN.

1748—b. at Coltishall near Norwich, Feb. 1827. Cartoons of Raffles, 1800-26—Illustrations to Lavoisier's Physiology, 1789-98.1

a. Rutland.

b. Watt.


Holm, The, in Kent, — the Northmen defeated by Kentish men, 902—904.2

a. A.S. Chron.

b. Florence of Worcester.


b. Charter.


Holmstroem, Israel, poet, — auditor-general of Swedish militia, 1697 — secretary to Charles XI., follows him in his campaigns, 1700—b., 1706.

Holobolus, Manuel, theologian, — multilated and confined in a convent by Michael Paleologus, about 1263 — appointed master of school for ecclesiastics by Germans, 1267 — opposes union of Latin and Greek Churches: banished, 1273 — attends Council of Constantinople, 1283.

Holste, Lucas. [Holsteinus.]

Holstein, (Holatia, Ombrie Chersonese,) — subdued by Charles the Great, who transports 10,000 families to Flanders, Brabant, and Holland, 803 — forms part of the Empire by treaty with king of Denmark, 811 — given to Adolph of Salis-leben, Count of Schauenburg, by Conrad II., 1030 — erected into a County for his grandson Adolph, about 1110 — Adolph III., (son,) 1133 — obtains Wagria, about 1140 — with Henry the Lion makes war on the Vandal, 1163 — killed in combat, 1164 — Adolph III., (son,) 1164 — carries on war with Cnut VI. of Denmark, from 1192 — cedes to him the Dithmarsh and Rendsburg, 1200 — takes Lauenburg, 1200 — taken prisoner by Prince Waldemar of Denmark, 1201 — released on giving up Holstein, 1203—b., 1232 — Adolph IV. (son) recovers Holstein, 1224 — resigns his estates and becomes Cordelier, 1240—b., 1260 — Gerhard, (son,) 1240 — attempts of Denmark to conquer — Henry, (son,) 1281 — Gerhard II., (son,) 1310 — defeats Christopher, king of Denmark, at Gottorp and conquers part of Schleswig, 1325 — deposes him and is declared regent of Denmark, 1326 — with Waldemar Duke of Schleswig again defeats him, 1329 — concludes treaty and agrees to his restoration, at Ripen, 25 Feb. 1370 — defeats and imprisons Otto, son of Christopher, 1334 — assassinated, 1 Apr. 1340 — Henry II., (son,) 1340 — his sister Elizabeth seized and detained by Waldemar, king of Denmark, 1362 — joins Sweden and the Hanse Towns in war with Denmark, and takes Copenhagen, 1362 — refuses crown of Sweden, 1363 — takes possession of Schleswig, 1375—b., 1381 — Gerhard III., (V.), (son,) 1381 — receives investiture of Schleswig, from Olaus, king of Denmark, 1386 — family compact between Counts of Holstein and of Schauenburg for reciprocal succession, 1390 — refuses to do homage for Schleswig, 1392 — makes war on the Dithmarshes, 1404—killed in combat, 1404 — Henry III., (V.), (son,) 1406 — deprived of Schleswig by judgment of Emperor Sigismund, 1414 — Adolph VII., (brother,) 1421 — provisional arrangement respecting Schleswig, by Treaty of Wurdenburg, 1435 — receives investiture of Schleswig from Christopher III. of Denmark, 1441 — refuses crown of Denmark, 1448—b., 4 Dec. 1459 — Christian I., (nephew,) (king of Denmark, Norway and Sweden,) 1459 — procures erection of Holstein into a Duchy by Frederic III., Feb. 1474 — John (king of Denmark) and Frederick I. (sons) dispute succession, 1481 — agree to hold jointly, 1484 — make partition of the two Duchies, 10 Aug. 1486 — invade the Dithmarsh and are defeated, Feb. 1500 — Christian II. (king of Denmark) with Frederic I., Feb. 1513 — Christian obtains from Charles V. right of investiture of Duchies of Holstein, 1521 — Frederic refuses homage, 1522 — he accepts crown of Denmark, on deposition of Christian, 1523 — Frederic I. — Christian II. b. 1503 — succeeds his father Frederic in Holstein and Schleswig, 1533 — publishes Act of Union, declaring Duchies heirs of Denmark, 1533 — elected King of Denmark, 1534 — Christian III. — division of the Duchies between Christian and his brothers, 1544.

Holstein-Gottorp: Adolph IX. — b. 1526 — with his brothers receives investiture from Charles V. at Brussels, 1548 — aids king of Denmark in subjugation of Dithmarshes, 1559 — visits England, and is made K.G. by Queen Elizabeth, 1560 — aids Philip II. against


Holstein-Glucksburg,—falls to Philip, son of John the Younger of Sonderburg, 1627—Christian, (son,) 1663—Philip Ernest, (son,) 1688—Frederick, (son,) 1729—Frederick Henry, (son,) 1766—b., and his line extinct, 13 Mar. 1779.

Holstein-Ploen,—falls to Joachim Ernest, son of Duke John the Younger of Sonderburg, 1627—John Adolphus, (son,) 1671—Major-general of Imperial cavalry, serves against Turks, 1664—commands troops of Brandenburgh in Alsace, 1742—5—contributes to defeat of Marshal Craig at Consbruck, and to capture of Treves, 1765—obtains Counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst and cedes them to king of Denmark in exchange, 1766—Martial-general of armies of States of Holland, 1693—b., 1704—Leopold Augustus, (grandson,) 1704—Joachim Frederick, (grandson of Joachim Ernest,) 1706—receives investiture from Emperor, 1710—John Adolphus, 1722—confirmed in possession by Emperor, 1723—Frederick Charles, 1729—b., and his line extinct, 30 Oct. 1761.


Holt, Sir John, chief justice of England,—b. at Thame, Oxfordshire, 30 Dec. 1642—admitted to Gray's Inn, Nov. 1652—enters Oriel Coll., Oxford, 1658—called to the
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bar, 27 Feb. 1663 — Recorder of London, Feb. 1686 — Kn., 1686 — King's Serjeant, Easter 1686—opposes abolition of Test Act, and is dismissed from recordership, 1687—
—member of Convention Parliament, Jan. 1659
—Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 17 Apr. 1689—with Justice Eyre refuses to give reasons to House of Lords for judgment pronounced by them, Feb. 1699—declines offer of Great Seal, but acts as Chief Commissioner, 5–21 May 1700—u. in London, 5 Mar. 1709–

Holtz, Ludwig Heinrich Christoph, poet,
—b. in Hanover, 21 Dec. 1714—studies at Göttingen, 1769—u. at Hanover, 1 Sep. 1776.
Semestr.

Holtzmann, Adolf, philologist,—b. at Carlshruhe, 1810 — Prof. German Language and Literature, Heidelberg Univ., 1852—u. at Heidelberg, 1870. Über den Umlaut, 1843—

Holwell, John Zephaniah, physician,—b. at Dublin, Sep. 1711—embarks for Calcutta, 1732—


Holy Coat. [Treves.]

Holy Ghost, Order of the,—Neopolitan, instituted by Louis of Anjou, king of Naples, 25 May 1352—French, 1. Instituted at Montpellier, by Conant Guy, about 1198—
—declines and is united with Order of St Lazarus, 1674—re-established, 1708—reunited with Order of St Lazarus, by Clement XIII., between 1758–60—2. Instituted by Henry III., 31 Dec. 1758—abolished, 1789—re-established, 1815—again abolished, 1830.

Holy Island. [Lindisfarne.]

Holy Land. [Palestine.]

Holy Maid of Kent. [Barten, Elizabeth.]

Holy Office. [Inquisition.]

Holy Places, in Palestine—guardianship of, regulated by treaty between France and the Porte, 1740—riot respecting, at Jerusalem, 1757—assigned to Greek Church by Imperial edict, 1757—Holy Sepulchre burnt, rebuilt by Greeks, 1803—French and Russian intervention, 1810—negotiations broken off by Greek revolution, 1821—

validity of Latin claims acknowledged by the Porte, 9 Feb. 1852—on remonstrance of Russia, the Porte ratifies privileges of Greeks by firman of mid. Feb. 1852—fruitless negotiations, and mission of Abif Bey to Jerusalem, 1852—
—delivery of silver star and key to Latin patriarch, 22 Dec. 1852—[Crimean War]—

advance of Russian forces to Danubian provinces, early in 1853—mission of Mentschikoff to Constantinople, Mar. 1853—

—the question settled, 22 Apr. 1853.

Holy Sepulchre, Church of,—dedicated, by Helena, 335—burnt by the Persians, 614—
—rebuilt by Modestus, 614–628—razed to its foundation, by Mансom, 1010—rebuilt, 1048—enlarged by kings of Jerusalem, 1100–1200—

partly burnt, 1808.

Holy Sepulchre, Order of the,—instituted by Godfrey of Bouillon, 17 Jul. 1099—by his brother Baldwin, 1103.

Holy Wars. [Crusades.]

Holyoke, Francis,—b. in Warwickshire, about 1567—studies at Oxford, about 1582—


Holyoke, Thomas,—b. near Southam, 1616—


Holyrood Abbey,—founded by David I., 1128—council held at, 1177—Balliols holds parliament at, 1295—plundered by Edward III., 1332—burnt by troops of Richard II., 1385—destroyed by Earl of Hertford, 1544—

suppressed, 1547.

Holyrood House, Edinburgh,—royal residence, by James V., 1528—murder of Rizzio at, 1566—Charles I., crowned in the chapel, 1633—


repaired, 1850.

Holzbaumer, Ignaz, musical composer,—b. at Vienna, 1711—director of the Court theatre, 1745—u. at Manheim, 1783.

Holzer, Johann Evangelist, painter,—b. in the Tyrol, 1700—u. at Clemensenwerth, Jul. 1740, b. 1741. Frescoes of Benedictine Church at Schwazwach, near Würzburg, 1737.

Homage, feudal,—in England, abolished by Act 12 Car. II. c. 24, 1660.

Homan, Johann Baptist, chartographer,—b. in Suabia, 1664—member of Academy of Sciences, Berlin, and geographer to Emperor Charles VI., 1715—b. 1 Jul. 1724. Atlas, 1716.


Homburg. [Hesse-Homburg.]—gambling tables established, 1841—suppressed by decree of National Assembly at Frankfort, 1849—

reopened on withdrawal of the troops.

Home, Sir Everard, surgeon,—b. at Edinburgh, 1756—Bart., physician to Prince Regent, 1813—d. at Chelsea, 31 Aug. 1832.

Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, 1814.

Home, Henry. [Kames, Lord.]


Homer, (Homer) mythis—[B C]—d. 962–927, a. c. 712—Biog. Gen.

Homeric Poems,—[B C]—begin to be committed to writing, 776–700—[B C]—Biog. Gen.

Homeros, of Byzantium, grammarian, tragic poet.—[B C]—d. about 378—[B C]—Biog. Gen.


Homildon Hill,—Hotspur defeats the Scots at, 14 Sep. 1402.

Homiliarium,—compiled for Charles the Great by Paul the Deacon and Alcuin, about 790.


Hommel, Karl Ferdinand, jurist,—b. at Leipzig, 6 Jan. 1722—Prof. Laws, 1750—Prof. Civil Institutes, 1756—d. at, 15 May 1781.


Homeopathy,—originated by Hahnemann, about 1796.

Homoian,—theological party founded by Acacius, before 359.

Homeousian and Homoousian,—terms come into use, the first as designation of Orthodox dogma, at Council of Nice, 325—the second, of Ariano dogma, at Council of Sclerus, 359.


Homs, in Syria,—Ibrahim Pasha defeats the Turks at, 8 Jul. 1832.

Homulus,—Consul of Rome with Junius Gabinio, (905, a. u. c.) 152.


Hondekoeter, Gysbrecht van, painter,—d. at Utrecht, 1613—d. 1533—[B C]—Biog. Gen.

Hondekoeter, Melchior van, painter,—b. at Utrecht, 1656—d. at Amsterdam, Utrecht, b. 3 Apr. 1695—[B C]—Biog. Univ.


Hondius, (Hondt,) Hendrik, (the elder,) engraver,—b. at Ghent; Died., b. 1573—d. at the Hague, 1610, c. 1645—Instituto Artis Perspectivae, 1610—[B C]—Biog. Univ.

Hondius, Hendrik, (the younger,) engraver,—b. in London, 1580?—d. about 1650, not before 1648—Prestantissimum aliquot theologorum protestantium efigies aeri invise, 1602—Theatrix honoris in quo pictorum Belgii insigniorum imagines, 1618—[B C]—Biog. Gen.

Hondius, Hendrik, (the younger,) engraver,—b. in London, 1580?—d. about 1650, not before 1648—Prestantissimum aliquot theologorum protestantium efigies aeri invise, 1602—Theatrix honoris in quo pictorum Belgii insigniorum imagines, 1618—[B C]—Biog. Gen.

Hondius, (Hondt,) Willem, engraver,—b. at the Hague, 1601.


Honduras, in Central America,—discovered by Columbus, 1502—taken possession of by Spain, 1523—forms part of Spanish kingdom of Guatemala, till 1820—part of Mexican empire under Iturbide, 1820—one of the federal States of Central America, 1823—independent republic, 1832.

Honduras, British,—transferred from Spain, 1670—settlement, 1742—erected into a colony, 12 May 1862.

Hone, William, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Bath, 1779—establishes himself as bookseller in London, 1800—tried on criminal informations for libellous parodics, conducts his own defence on three trials and is acquitted, 18–20 Dec. 1817—public subscription raised for him, 1818—d. at Tottenham, 6 Nov. 1842.


Honfleur, in France,—taken and pillaged by Edward III., 1346—again taken by English, 1430—retaken by Charles VII., 1440—besieged and taken by Henry IV., 1590—re captures soon after, and finally reduced by Henry
HONG KONG—HOOD.


Hong Kong, in China,—taken possession of by British, 1841—ceded to them by Treaty of Nankin, 30 Aug. 1842—erected into a colony, 26 Jun. 1843—raided by typhoon, 31 Aug. 1843.


Robertson—Gibbon.


Honorius II., Antipope. [Cadalus.]


Art de Vérifier les Dates. 46.—Milman.

Kington.

Honorius IV., Pope, (Jacopo Savelli,)—cardinal deacon, 1251—succeeds Martin IV., 2 Apr. 1254—confirms Carmelite Order, 1256—proclaims crusade against Aragonese, 3 Apr. 1257.

Honorius of Autun, theologian,—b., about 1120—30.

Honorius de Sancta Maria, Father, (Blaise Veuvelle,)—b. at Limoges, 1651—enters Order of Carmelites at Toulouse, 1671—b. at Lille, 1729. Tradition des pères et des auteurs ecclésiastiques sur la contemplation, 1708—Réflexions sur les règles et sur l'usage de la critique touchant l'histoire de l'église, 1712—20.

Honour. [Legion of Honour.]

Hontheim, Johann Nicholas,—b. at Treves, 27 Jun. 1701—Prof. Civil Law, at the Univ., 1732—bp of Treves, 1748—signs ratification of his doctrine, 1770—b. in Luxemburg, 2 Sep. 1790—De legum Illustratione, 1736—Historia trevernsia diplomatica et praegressiva, 1752—Justini Febrini juric. de statu praeenti Ecclesiae, 1763.

Honthorst, (Honthorst,) Gerhard, painter, —b. at Utrecht, 1592—comes to England, before 1620—b. at the Hague, 1660.—Nugier.

Biog. Univ.

Hood, Alexander. [Bridport, Lord.]


Cunningham.


Hooft, Pieter Cornelis, poet, historian, —b. at Amsterdam, 16 Mar. 1581 — travels in France and Italy, 1598—b. at the Hague, 21 May 1647. Nederlandse Historien, 1642—b.

Hooge. [Hooghe.]


Hooge, (Hooge, Hooch), Pieter de, painter, —b. in Holland, 1643—b., 1708.

Hooge, (Hooge, Hooch), Romain de, engraver, —living, 1662—b. Hoogly, in Bengal, —Dutch factory established at, 1625 — Portuguese fleet destroyed by Mohammedans at, 1632 — English factory, 1640 — bombarded, and partly burnt by British, 1686.

Hoogstraaten, David van, poet, &c., —b. at Rotterdam, 1658—b. at Amsterdam, 13 Nov. 1724. Poemata, 1710—Woordenboek der Nederlandche en latynsche taal, 1704.

Hoogstraaten, Jakob van, Dominician, —b. at Breda, a Hoogstraaten, b about 1454 — b. Prof. Theology, Louvain, a Colonog, b 1485—b. at Cologne, 21 Jan. 1527.

a Biog. Univ.  b Cont.-Lex.

Hoogstraaten, Samuel van, —b. at Dort, 1627—b., 1678. Inleiding tot de hooch Schoole der Schilderkonst, 1641.


Hool, James, musical composer, —b. at Norwich, 1746—b., 1827.


Hole, John, translator, &c., —b. at Tenterden, b Kent, in London, b about 1727 — b. at Dorking, Surrey, 1803. Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, 1762 — Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, 1773—b.

a Biog. Univ.  b Rees' Cyc.

Hooper, George, Bp of Bath and Wells, —b. in Worscestershire, 1640 — enters Christ's Coll., Oxford, 1656 — D.D., 1677 — chaplain to


**Hoorne, Jan van, physician, surgeon,** —B. at Amsterdam, 1621—Prof. Anatomy, Leyden, 1653—B. there, 1670. *Opuscula anatomico-chirurgica, 1707—Microcosmus, 1660.*

**Plant, introduced in England from Flanders, about 1524—malicious cutting of, and capital offence, by Act 6 Geo. II. c. 37, s. 6, 1733.*


**Hooper, Sir John. [Hoptoun, Earl of.]**


**Hopper, Mark,—** studies at Basel, 1553—
HOPPERS—HORN.


Hopton, Sir Ralph,—defeats Sir W. Waller at Stratton, 1643—accepts command of royal forces in the West, Jan. 1645—defeated by Fairfax at Torrington, 16 Feb. 1645—delivers up his arms and ammunition, and retires to Scilly, Mar. 1645—b. at Bruges, 1652.

Horace. [Horatius.]


Hörberg, Pehr, painter, engraver,—b. in Sweden, 1746—admitted to Academy of Fine Arts, Stockholm, painter to the king, 1797—b., 1806.


Hormidas, Bp of Rome,—succeeds Symmachus, 26 Jul. 514—sends embassies to Constantinople, and effects reconciliation of Greek and Latin churches, 515, 517, and 519—condemns writings of Faustus of Riez, 520—b., 6 Aug. 533.

Hormidas (Horn) I., King of Persia,—succeeds his father, Sapor I., Dec. 27. a Jan. 272—recalls Manes from exile, 272—b, 272 or 273. b * Art de Vérifier les Dates. b Clinton.

Hormidas (Horn) II., King of Persia,—succeeds his father, Narse, 303. a 301. b * Art de Vérifier les Dates. b Clinton.

Hormidas (Horn) III., (IV.) King of Persia,—succeeds his father, Chosroes the Great, Mar. 579—his armies defeated by Romans under Maurice and Philippians, 579–88—his general Brahman defeats Turks, 589—Bah- ran defeated by Romans in Albania, revolts, 589—deposed and put to death by Brahman, Sep. 590–591. b * Clinton. a Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Hormoz. [Hormidas.]

Horn, Arvid Bernhard, Count von, states- man,—b. in Finland, 1664—Major-general, 1700—Count, 1706—Pres. of the Chancery of Sweden, 1710—leader of revolution of 1719—President of Diet, contributes to elevation of Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, 1720—retires, 1738—b., 1742.

Horn, Cape,—discovered by Lemaire and Schouten, early in 1616.

Horn, Chromatic,—used in England, about 1740—improved by Spandau, 1772.


Horn, Friedrich von, Count of Ammine, general,—b. in Sudermania, 1725—enters the army, 1742—enters French army, 1743—assists at siege of Maestricht, 1748—retires with rank of Colonel, 1749—aide-de-camp to Marshal d'Estrees, 1757—contributes to victory of Hastembuck, 1757—recalled to Sweden, 1760—Major-general, commander of Order of the Sword, 1770—takes part in coup d'État, 1772—Count, 1772—Lieutenant-general, 1778—b., 1 Jan. 1776.

Horn, Gerge. (Hornius,) historian,—b. in the Palatinate, 1620—Prof. History, Leyden, about 1648—b. there, 1670. Rerum Britanniarum lib. VIII., 1648—De originebus Americis, 1662—Historia philosophica, lib. VIII., 1665.

Horn, Gustav Carlsson, Constable of
HORN—HORSLEY

Sweden, general,—b. in Upland, 1592—studies at Jena, Tubingen, and Rostock, 1629—incides as senator, 1641—takes Calberg, 1629—distinguished himself under Gustavus Adolphus in Thirty Years' War, 1632—settled prisoner by Duke Bernhard at Nordlingen, 1634—exchanged, 1642—commands expedition to Denmark, 1644—Conent of Bjoerneborg, and Constable, 1651—Governor-general of Livonia, Grand-marshal and Minister of War, 1652—d. at Skara, 16 May 1657.


Horn, (Hornes,) Philippe de Montmorenci-Nivelle, Count van,—b. 1552—distinguishes himself at battle of St Quentin, 1557—at battle of Gravelines, 1558—arrested by Duke of Alba at Brussels, 1567—beheaded, with Count Egmont, 4 Jun. 1568.

Hornbeck, Jan, theologian,—b. at Haarlem, 1617—Prof. Theology, Utrecht, 1644—Prof. Theology, Leyden, 1654—d. there, 1666. Summa controversiarum religios, 1653—Sociiianismus confutatus, 1650—Theologia practica cum iicnica, 1663.


Horne Tooke. [Tooke.]


Hornier, Francis, politician,—b. at Edinburgh, 12 Aug. 1774—studies at the Univ., 1792—settles in London, 1803—M.P. St Ives, Nov. 1806—member of Commission on affairs of Nabob of Acre, 1806—chairman of Bullion Committee, 1810—visits Italy, 1814—d. at Pisa, 8 Feb. 1817.


Horner's Method,—of solving equations, invented, 1819.

Horologius. [Dondi.]

Horrebow, Christian, mathematician,—b., about 1718—d., 1776.

Horrebow, Peter, astronomer,—b. in Denmark, 1679—studies at Copenhagen, 1703—Prof. Mathematics and Astronomy, Copenhagen, 1710—1719—member of Academy of Sciences, 1725—d. there, 1764. Clavis Astronomie, 1725—Copernicvs triumphans, 1727.


Horsa. [Hengist.]


Horse-racing.—[BC]—introduced in Olympic Games (OL 33, 648.—[AD]—in England, provisions against excessive increase of, by Acts 13 Geo. II. c. 19, 1740, and 18 Geo. II. c. 34, 1745.

Horse-shoes,—improved, patented by Goodenough, 1806—introduced in England, 1868.


Horsley, Samuel, Bp of St Asaph,—b. in London, 1733—d. 1737.—LL.D. Cambridge, 1758

Horst, Gregor, physician,—b. at Trogan, 1758—M.D. Basel, 1806—Prof. Medicine, Giessen, 1829—b. at Ulm, 1836. Opera medica, 1860.

Horstius, (Jacob Merlo, theologiian.—b. at Horst, in Guelderland, about 1590—b. at Cologne, 1644. Paradisus animae Christianae, 1644—Works of St Bernard, 1641.


Horto, (Huerta,) Garcias ab, botanist,—Prof. Philosophy, Lisbon, 1534. Colocas dos simples o drogas da India, 1563.


Hoste, Jewish prophet,—[B C]—fl., about 785—784-735. a Bib. Cyc. b Usher.

Hostein, (Joseph of Colphen All, b. disputes succession with Yerid I., (60, a. u.) 680—defeated and killed at battle of Cuflah, (61.) 10 Oct. 680.


Hostier, [Stocking-frame.]

Hostius, (Ostius,) Bp of Cordova,—b. about 257—b. of Cordova, about 207—assists at Council of Elbichi, about 300 or 305—sent to Alexandria by Constantine, 324—presides at Council of Nice, 325—induces Constantine to ratify Nicaean Creed, 325—assists at Council of Sardica, 347—refuses to concur in deposition of Athanasius, 355—banished to Sirmium by Constantius, 356—compelled to attend Council of Sirmium, 357—submits and returns to Cordova, end of 357 —b., 358. a Clinton.  

b Art de Verifer les Dates. c Gibson.


Hoskins, John, painter,—b., 1664.


Hospitaliers, Knights, Knights of St John of Jerusalem, Knights of Malta,—instituted for protection of pilgrims, about 1048? 1092?—establish themselves in England, 1100—empowered by the pope to elect Superior, 1113—statutes of, fixed by Raymond du Puy, 1118—receive great privileges from Emperor Frederick I., 1185—driven from Palestine, settle in Cyprus, 1291—settle in Rhodes, 1309—dispersed on capture of Rhodes by Solymans II., 1522—settled in Malta by Charles V., 1530—suppressed in England by Act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 24, 1540—suppressed by France, by Legislative Assembly, 19 Sep. 1792—again dispersed on capture of Malta by Napoleon I., 1798.

Hospodar, (Vizkodas,) of Dalmatian Principalities,—appointed for life, since Treaty of Adrianople, 1829.

Hosschius, (De Hossche,) Sidonius, poet,—b. near Tynes, 1566—b. at Tongres, 1635. Eligiae, 1656, 1635. b

a Bibliogr. Univ. b Ehrich and Greuber.


Hostius, poet,—[B C]—fl., about (576, A.U.C.) 178.

Hotham, Sir John,—imprisoned by Charles I. for his speeches against arbitrary measures, Apr. 1642—named governor of Hull by the parliament, Jan. 1642—refuses to deliver the town up to the king, and is proclaimed traitor, 23 Apr. 1642—repulses royal forces under Earl of Lindsay, Sep. 1642—arrested by parliament on charge of plotting to give up Hull to the king, 29 Jun. 1643—tried with his son by court martial, Dec. 1644—his son hung, 1 Jan., himself, 2 Jan. 1645.


Hotspur. [Percy, Henry.]

Hottentots,—first make themselves known to Europeans by massacre of Almeida, viceroy of India, and his followers at Table Bay, about 1509.


Hottinger, Johann Jacob, theologian, historian,—b. at Zurich, 1652—d. there, 18 Dec. 1735. Helveticae Kirchengeschichte, 1705—29.

Hotze, Johann Conrad (David b.) von, general,—b. in Zurich, about 1740—serves in service of Russia, 1748—of Austria, 1757—major-general, serves under Marshal Wurmser against the French, distinguishes himself at the battle of Wiessenburg, 1793—field-marshall-lieutenant, 1795—distinguishes himself at Neresheim, Aug. 1797—occupies the Grisons, 1799—killed at second battle of Zurich, Sep. 1799.


Houchard, Jean Nicolas, general,—b. at Forbach, 1740—enters the army, 1755—serves under Custine, 1792—commander of armies of the Moselle, the North, and the Ardennes, 1793—obtains brilliant victory at Hombrosheue, 5—9 Sept. 1793—condemned to death by revolutionary tribunal at Paris, 17 Nov. 1793.


Hour.—[b c]—division of natural day into 12, in general use, after 200.—[A D]—division of sidereal day into 24 in common use, about 400.
House-breaking. [Burglary.]


House of Correction.—erection and management of, provided for by Acts 7 Jac. I. c. 4, 1609; 14 Geo. II. c. 53, 1741; 17 Geo. II. c. 5, 1744; 19 Geo. III. c. 74, 1779; 22 Geo. III. c. 64, 1782; and 24 Geo. III. sess. 2, c. 65, 1784—laws relating to, consolidated by Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 64, 10 Jul. 1823. [Gaol.]

Houtman, Corneliss, maritime explorer,—at Lisbon, about 1590—conducts expedition to East Indies by the Cape, 1595—second expedition, 1598—1600.


Hoveden, Roger de, historian,—b., about 1200.

Howard, Catherine. [Catherine, Queen of Henry VIII.]


Howard, Lord Edward,—serves in Imperial army in Flanders against the French, 1491—accompanied his father in expedition to Scotland and is knighted, 1497—king’s standard-bearer for life, by Henry VIII., 1509—Admiral and Commander-in-chief of forces to be employed in Papal service, 7 Apr. 1511—Admiral of England, Wales, &c., 19 Mar. 1512—conveys Marguys of Dorset to Spain, to aid Emperor Ferdinand, summer 1512—ravages French coast: defeats French fleet near Brest, 10 Aug. 1512—killed in attempt to destroy French fleet, 25 Apr. 1513.


Howard, Henry. [Surrey, Earl of.]


Howard, Sir John,—gentleman of the bed-chamber to Edward I., 1306—attends coronation of Edward II., 1307—serves against Scots, 1310—11—governor of Norwich Castle, 1317—commissioned to raise forces and march against Scots, 1321—takes part in expedition to Gascony, 1324—b., 1331.

Howard, Sir John,—named Admiral and Captain of the navy in the North, 1335—again, 1347—assists at siege of Calais, 1347—lives, 1383.

Howard, Lady Frances. [See Essex, Robert Dovervex, Earli of, and Somerset, Robert Carr, Earl of.]

Howard, Thomas, and others. [Norfolk, Dukes of.]

Howard, William, [Stafford, Lord.]


Howe, John, politician,—Vice-chamberlain to Queen Mary, 1689—member of Convention Parliament, 1689—Privy Councillor, 1702—Paymaster-general of Guards and Garrisons, Jan. 1703—discharges, 1714—b. at Stowell, Gloucestershire, 1714.

Howe, Richard, Earl Howe, admiral,—b.,


* Howe, John. The Good. [Hayw. Dda.]


* Howick, Lord. [Groy. Earl.]

* Howitzcr, —invented in Germany, about 1593—used in Italy, 1618—introduced in France and Great Britain, about 1683.

* Hucasar,—shares empire of Peru on death of his father, Huayna Capac, with his brother Atahualpa, 1525—twice defeated by Atahualpa, and taken prisoner, 1532—seeks aid of Pizarro, and is put to death by Atahualpa, 1532—

* Hubba, Northman,—lands in Devonshire, is defeated and killed, and the Raven banner captured, 878.


* Huber, Johann Jacob, anatomist,—b. at Basel, 1707—studies under Haller at Berne, 1739—M.D. Basel, 1733—Prof. Medicine, Göttingen, 1737—Prof. Anatomy and court physician, Cassel, 1740—1742—Counsellor of State, physician to the prince, 1748—d. at Cassel, 1778.

* Huber, Johann Rudolph, painter,—b. at Basel, 1658—d. 1748.

* Huber, Johann Rudolph, painter,—b. at Basel, 1658—d. 1748.


* Huber, Maria, theologian,—b. at Geneva, 1695—d. at Lyons, 1753. Systèmes des théologiens anciens et modernes conçus, 1731—Lettres sur la religion essentielle à l'homme, 1739.


* Huber, Ulric, jurist,—b. at Derckum, Holland, 1636—studies at Franeker, 1651—at Utrecht, 1654—Prof. Eloquence, Franeker, about 1657—d. there, 8 Nov. 1694. Institutionum historic civilis tomi tres, 1692—De Jure Civitatis, 1674.


* Hubert, François, engraver,—b. at Abbeville, 1744—d. 1829.

* Hubert, St., Order of,— instituted by Gerard V. Duke of Juliers, 1447—revived by Elector Palatine, 1790.

* Hubert Walter, (Fitz-Walter,) Ann or 46
HUBERT DE BURGHE—HUESCA.


Hubert de Burghe. [Burghe.]

Hubert de l'Esper, traveller. Description des admirables et merveilleuses regions longtaines et estranges nations paeines de Tartarie, 1558.

Hubertsburg, Treaty of,—between Prussia, the Emperor, and Saxony, end of Seven Years' War, signed, 15 Feb. 1763.

Hubner, Martin, publicist,—b. in Hanover, 1723—Prof. History, Copenhagen, 1751—correspondent of Academy of Inscriptions, Paris, probably 1756—F.R.S. London, 1758—Councillor of State, 1770—b. at Copenhagen, 7 Apr. 1795—Le Politique Duanois, 1756—De la soisie des bâtonnets neuf, 1759—Essai sur l'histoire du droit naturel, 1757.


Huchtenburg, (Huytenburch,) Jacob, painter,—b. at Haarlem, 1640—b. at Rome, 1666.

Huchtenburg, Johan van, painter,—b. at Haarlem, 1646—b. at Amsterdam, 1733. Victories of Prince Eugene and Marlborough, 1725.


Huddleston, Father,—assists Charles II. in escape from Worcester, 1651—attends him at his death, Feb. 1655—by order of James II. publishes account of conversion of Charles to Romanism, 1663.

Hudson, Henry, maritime discoverer,—commands three expeditions for discovery of north-east passage to China, 1607-8—discovers Hudson river, 1608—discovers Hudson's Bay, 1610.


Hudson, Thomas, painter,—b. in Devonshire, 1701—has Joshua Reynolds for a pupil, 1740—visits Italy, about 1752—b. at Twickenham, Jan. 1779. Portrait of Handel, 1756.

Hudson, Port, U.S.—unsuccessfully attacked by Federals, 14 Mar. 1863.


Hudson River, New York,—discovered by Henry Hudson, 1608.

Hudson's Bay, N. America,—probably entered by Sebastian Cabot, 1512—rediscovered by Hudson, 1610. Company, incorporated by Charles II., 2 May 1670—opposed by North West Company, 1783—union of the two Companies, 1821—privilege of exclusive trading, cast of Rocky Mountains, conferred by Royal licence for 21 years, 13 May 1838—grant of Vancouver's Island to, for ten years, 1849-50—surrender of territories and rights to the Crown, and incorporation of territories with Dominion of Canada, authorized by Act 31 and 32 Vict. c. 105, 31 Jul. 1868—cession carried out, 9 Apr. 1869. [Red River.]

Hue and Cry,—in English Law, for pursuit of felon, enjoined by Stat. Westm. 1, 3 Edw. 1. e. 9, 1275—regulations respecting, by Stat. 13 Edw. 1. Stat. 14 Hen. 3. 1. c. 1, 1285—laws amended by Act 27 Eliz. c. 13, 1585—benefit of, refused to persons travelling on Sunday, by Act 29 Car. II. c. 7, s. 5, 1676—further provisions by Acts 8 Geo. II. c. 16, 1735; 22 Geo. II. c. 24, 1749, and 22 Geo. II. c. 46, s. 34, 1749.

Hue de Caligny, Jean Antenor, military engineer,—b. at Valognes, 1657—assists at siege of Courtrai, 1683—conducts sieges of Furnes, 1693—director-in-chief of engineering works in Flanders, 1693—Chevalier of St Louis, 1694—director of fortifications of Burgundy, 1714—b. there, 1731.

Hue de Caligny-Langrune, Hercule, general, engineer,—b. 1665—takes Villefranche, Montabban, &c., 1691 and 1693—distinguishes himself at defence of Rheinsburg, 1702—at taking of Lerida, 1707—at capture and defence of Tortosa, 1708—director of fortifications in Normandy, 1710—b. at Valognes, 1725.

Huen, Nicolas le,—visits Holy Land, 1487. Le Grand Voyage de Ierusalem, 1488.

Huerta, Geronimo de, poet. Floreano de Castilla, 1583.


Huesca, in Spain, (then, — [8 C] school founded at, by Sororitans, 77— [A D] taken by Moors, 713—surrendered to Franks, by Wally Hasun, 797—retaken by Al Hakim, 908—occupied by him, 802—surrenders to Calib ben
Hafsun, 886—taken by Saneh Ramirez, king of Aragon, 1088—besieged by king of Aragon, who is killed there, 1094 or 1095—siege resumed by Pedro I., 1096—defeat of Moors near, 11 Nov.—taken by Pedro, 25 Nov.—taken by Castilians, 1435—victory of Carlisls near, 24 May, 1387.—University of, founded by Pedro IV., 1354.


Hug Capet [Capet.]


Hugh, Count of Provence, and King of Italy,—on expulsion of Rudolph, accepts crown of Italy, and gives County of Provence to Boson, beginning 926—proclaimed at Pavia, spring: crowned at Milan, 21 Jul. 926—sends Lothaire, ambassador to Romanus, Emperor of the East, 927—takes his son Lothaire as colleague, 931—goes to Rome, 931—marries Marozia, 932—expelled from Rome by her son Alberic, 932—threatens Rome, but is compelled to retire, 933—induces Rudolph to relinquish claim to kingdom of Italy by cession of part of Provence, 933—defeats his rival, Arnold, Duke of Bavaria, 934—again fails before Rome, and makes peace with Alberic, 936—deprives his brother Boson of Tuscany, 936—expels Saracens from Provence, 942—bribes Huns to quit Italy, 944—they return and ravage Lombardy, 945—compelled to abdicate in favour of Berenger, Marquis of Ivrea, 945—returns to Provence, May 946—b. 22 or 24 Apr. 947.

Hugh. [See Burgundy, Cyprus, and Tuscany.]


Hugh of St. Chers,—enters Dominican Order, 1225—Provincial of France, 1227—again, 1236—created Cardinal by Innocent IV., 1244—attends Council of Lyons, summer 1245—legate in Germany, 1250—b. at Orvieto, 19 Mar. 1263.

Hugh of St. Victor, Mystic,—leaves Saxony and enters abbey of St Victor, Marseilles, about 1118—removes soon after to Paris: teaches Theology at Paris, from 1133—b. there, 1141.

Hugh, Count of Vermandois, the Great,—marries Adelaide, heiress of Vermandois, about 1050—assumes the cross, early in 1096—shipwrecked, and made prisoner by Alexius, Emperor of the East, close of 1096—takes part in capture of Ninea, May to Jun. 1097—contributes to victories of Doryleum, Jul. 1097—and of Antioch, Jun. 1098—returns to France, 1098—again leads an army to the East, 1101—defeated by Saracens in Asia, Jul. 1101—b. at Tours, 10 Oct. 1101.


Hugo, Herman, Jesuit.—b. at Brussels, 1583.—enters Order of Jesuits, 1625—.d. at Reichenberg, 11 Sep. 1629. *Prima verbeni origine, 1645.—De militia equestri antiqua et nova, 1670.

Hugo, Joseph Léopold Sigisbert, general.—b. at Nancy, 1774.—enters the army, 1788.—takes part in dissolution of Legislative Body, (18 Fructidor, 3 Aug. 1792.—serves under Moreau, 1799-1801.—Marshal of the Palace to Joseph Bonaparte at Naples, 1806.—follows him to Spain, 1809.—General of Division, 1813—.— governor of Madrid, 1813—.—governor of Thionville, defends it against the allies, 1814.—receives cross of St Louis, 1814.—b. at Paris, 30 Jan. 1828.

Hugon, (Hugonet,) Guillaume, Chancellor of Burgundy.—negotiates peace between Louis XI. and Charles the Bold at Boivins, 1474.—murdered at Ghent, 3 Apr. 1477.

Huguenin, [Huchtenburg.]

Huguenot, Sulpice, revolutionary leader.—b., about 1750.—assists at taking of Bastille, 14 Jul. 1789.—at attack on the Tuileries, 20 Jun. 1792.—drives municipality from Hôtel de Ville, 9 Aug. 1792.—as Pres. of Council of the Commune, proclaims the country in danger, 2 Sep. 1792.—arrested, 14 Aug. 1793.

Huguenots, (French Protestants,)—the reformed doctrines preached in France by Lesévre d'Étapes and Farel, 1521-4.—martyrdom of Pavnnes at Paris, 1524.—Calvin preaches, 1533.—Edict of Châteaubriand, 1551.—introduction of Inquisition proposed, registration of Edict is refused by the parlement, 1557.—assembly of, at Paris attacked, and several tried and executed, Sep. 1557.—first national synod at Paris, 22-25 May 1557.—persecution of, by Francis II., begins with strangling and burning of Anne du Bourg, magistrate, 23 Dec. 1559.

1562: *Conspiracy of Amboise, Mar.—name comes into use; *Edict of Romo rentin, May—cause of, supported by Coligny, at Council extraord. at Fontainebleau, Aug. —attempt to seize Lyons, 5 Sep.—meeting of States-General at Orleans, 18 Oct.—arrest of Condé, 31 Oct.

1561: Anthony, king of Navarre, declares himself protector of, early in the year—forbidden to preach by Edict of St Germain, 31 Jul.—refuse submission and take arms, Aug.—Colloquy of Poissy, 9 Sep.

1562: *public worship permitted to, by Edict of St Germain, 17 Jan.— *Massacre of Vassy, 1 Mar.—seize Orleans, 2 April—and many other towns: joined by Condé, 11 Aug.—English auxiliaries under Earl of Warwick occupy Ivre de Grace, Sep.—lose Rouen, 26 Oct.—threaten Paris, Dec.—defeated at battle of Dreux, 19 Dec.

1563: siege of Orleans begins, 6 Feb.—assassination of Duke of Guise, 18 Feb.—Pacification of Amboise, 19 Mar.—Orleans given up to the king: join with Catholics to drive English out of Havre, 28 Jul.

1564: send a colony to Florida.

1565: conferences at Bayonne, May.

1566: reconciliation attempted by Edict of Roussillon, Feb.

1567: receive succours from Elector Palatine, summer—capture Orleans, 28 Sep.—threaten Paris, 25 Oct.—battle of St Denis, 10 Nov.

1568: arrival of fresh auxiliaries from Elector Palatine, Feb.—association formed at Tou lose against, 12 Mar.—Peace of Longjumeau, 27 Mar.—again take arms, Sep.—joined by Jeanne d'Albret, Queen of Navarre, at La Rochelle, Sep. —decrees of banishment against their ministers, 23 Sep.


1570: ravage the provinces and occupy Arnauld-Duc; Peace of St Germain, 15 Aug.

1571: negotiations opened by Charles IX. with Queen of Navarre and Admiral Coligny, spring.


1573: *siege of La Rochelle, Mar. to Jun.—fourth edict of pacification, 6 Jul.—lose Sancerre, 19 Aug.—sign confederation at Milhan, Dec.

1574: formation of third party (Les Mécon- tentes et les Politiques): rise in Poitou, the South, and Normandy, spring—Henry III. resolves to continue the war, in Council at Lyons, Sep.

1575: execution of Montbrun, 12 Aug.—joined by Duke of Alençon, Sep.—truce for six months concluded, 22 Nov.

1576: the Duke of Alençon, with German auxiliaries returns from the war, Mar.—joined again by king of Navarre: by fifth edict of pacification, (Peace of Mousier,) obtain free exercise of their religion, 14 May—protest against States-General at Blois, Dec.


Huillard-Bréholles, Jean Louis Alphonse, historian.—b. at Paris, 8 Feb. 1817.—Prof. History, Lycée Charlemagne, 1838-42—mem-
HUISSEAU—HUMBOLDT.

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Humane Society, Royal, in London,—founded by Haves, 1774.

Humayun, Mogul Emperor of Hindustan,—b. at Cabul, 1509—accompanies his father Baber into India, 1526—named Governor of Badakshan: succeeds Baber, (937, A. H,) 1530—gives up Punjab to his brother Camran; quarrels with Bahadur Shah, (940,) 1532—conquers Guzerat, (Jamadi al awal 941 to Saphar 942,) Nov. 1534 to Aug. 1535—looses it, 1535-6—marches against Shir Khan, probably (Saphar 944) Jul. 1537—besieges and takes Chunar, 1538—attacks Gour, probably Jun. or Jul. 1538—loses Chunar, and retreats: surprised and defeated by Shir Khan, on the Ganges, (6 Saphar 946,) 26 Jan. 1539—again defeated by Shir Khan at Canojon, (10 Moharram 947,) 16 May 1540—escapes to Camran at Lahore, Jul. 1540—deserted by Camran, makes attempt on Seinde, 1540-1—finds refuge at Amercot, 1542—returns attempt on Seinde, Oct. 1542—retires to Candahar, 1543—escapes to Persia, 1544—with Persian forces takes Candahar, Sep. 1545—takes Cabul, winter 1545-6—recovers it from Camran, Apr. 1547—invades Balkh, spring 1549—defeated by Camran and deserted by his army, 1550—defeats Camran, and recovers Cabul, 1551—Camran betrayed to him and blinded, 1553—invades the Punjab, Jan. 1555—takes Delhi and Agra, about Jul. 1555—b. at Delhi, Jan. 1556. a Elphinstone.

Humbert. [Savoy, Duches of.] Humbert, Jean Robert Marie,a b. at Rouen, Lorraine, 25 Nov. 1755,a 1769—b.—enters the army, 1792—General of Brigade, 1793—leads expedition to Ireland, defeats General Lake, takes Castlebar, Aug. 1795—surrenders to Lord Cornwallis, 8 Sep.—exchanged. Mar. 1799—serves under Leclere, at St Domingo, 1802—goes to America, 1804—b. at New Orleans, 27 Feb. 1823. a Bih. Univ. b Engl. Cye.

HUMBOLDT—HUNDRED.


Hume, Alexander, poet, b. about 1560—d. 1609. Hymnes, 1599.


Hume, David, Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, b. in Scotland, 1756—d. at Edinburgh, 30 Aug. 1838. Commentaries on the Law of Scotland relative to the classification and punishment of crimes, 1797.


Hume, Joseph, political reformer, b. at Montrose, 1777—studies at Edinburgh Univ., 1793—member of Coll. of Surgeons, Edinburgh, 1796—surgeon in East India Company's service, 1797—Persian interpreter to the army, 1802-7—returns from India, 1808—visits Spain and Portugal, 1809-10—M.P. Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, 1812—M.P. Montrose, 1818-30—attends Queen Caroline to St Paul's, 29 Nov. 1820—commences his attempts for financial reform, Jun. 1821—his motion for Committee on Irish Church negatived, 4 Mar. 1823—his resolutions on state of the nation negatived, 4 May 1826—M.P. Middlesex, 1830—his proposal of fixed duty on imports (corn) rejected, 1 Mar. 1834—obtains Committee on Orange Lodges, Aug. 1835—banquet to, at Drury Lane Theatre, 23 Jan. 1837—M.P. Kilkeeny, 1837—M.P. Montrose, 1832-55—d. at Burnley Hall, Norfolk, 20 Feb. 1855.


Humphrey. [Gloucester, Duke of.]


Hunald, Duke of Aquitaine. [Aquitania.]


Hundeker, Johann Peter, b. at Laffert, Hildesheim, 29 Nov. 1751—founds school for adults, reforms school for children there, about 1775—removes to chateau of Vechebel, 1804—expelled, 1813—b. at Friedenstein near Dresden, 2 Feb. 1836.

Hundred, The, division of a shire. Liability of, to damages for crimes, regulated by Acts 1 Geo. I. st. 2, c. 5, 1714; 9 Geo. I. c. 22, 1722;
Hundred Days—Hungary.

8 Geo. II. c. 22, 1735; 10 Geo. II. c. 32, 1737; 11 Geo. II. c. 22, 1738; and 22 Geo. II. c. 46, 1749—former statutes repealed by Acts 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 27, 21 Jun. 1827—laws consolidated and amended by Act 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 31, 21 Jun. 1827—further provisions by Acts 2 and 3 Win. IV. c. 72, 1 Aug. 1833, and 9 and 10 Vic. c. 99, s. 44, 28 Aug. 1846.

Hundred Days. [Napoleon I.]

Hundreders, Hundredors,—impanelling of, upon juries, abolished in civil actions, by Act 4 and 5 Ann., c. 16, 1705—and in actions on penal statutes, by Act 24 Geo. II. c. 18, 1751.

Hungarian Revolution. (1848-9.) [Kossuth.]—revolt of Servania and Croatia, under Jellachich, early in Jun. 1848—Transylvania unites itself to kingdom of Hungary, Jun.—Dict opens at Pesth, 5 Jul.—assembly at Vienna refuses to receive Hungarian deputation, Sep.—Count Lemberg sent as military commissioner to dissolve the Dict, is assassinated at Buda, 28 Jul.—Provisional Government established, under Batthyani and Kossuth: defeat of Jellachich at Valanze near Buda, 29 Sep.—martial law declared by the Emperor, 3 Oct.—insurrection at Vienna, 6 Oct.—Prince Windischgratz commander-in-chief of imperial forces, 16 Oct.—Hungarian army sent to assist insurgents of Vienna is defeated, end of Oct.—execution of Robert Blum, 9 Nov.—abdication of Ferdinand I. in favour of his nephew Francis Joseph, 2 Dec.—the Dict proclaims it treason to acknowledge allegiance to Emperor, 8 Dec—occupation of Presburg, by Windischgratz, 18 Dec.—insurgents defeated by Jellachich, at Weissemburg, 18 Dec.—by Schlick, at Kacsefa, 21 Dec.—and at Szikszo, 28 Dec.—by army of Jellachich, at Mohr, 29 Dec.—1849: defeated by Géza, near Tarasowa, and driven across the Waag, 2 Jan.—capture of Buda-Pesth by Windischgrätz, 5 Jan.—the Dict removed to Debreczin: dissolution of Austrian Diet and proclamation of new constitution, Hungary reduced to a province, 6 Mar.—defeat of Austrians at Waitzen, 9 Apr.—declaration of independence, by Dict at Debreczin, Kossuth named Governor, 14 Apr.—defeat of Austrians at Gran, 17 Apr.—siege of Komorn raised: evacuation of Pesth by Austrians, Apr.—Russian troops sent to assist Austrians, May—meeting of Emperors of Austria and Russia at Warsaw, 22 May—Russians under Paskevich enter Hungary, 17 Jun.—capture of Kronstadt by Gen. Lüders, 21 Jun.—Görgey defeated by Gen. Wohlgemuth, at Szered, 21 Jun.—battle of Eperjes, 23 Jun.—occupation of Raab by Emperor, 29 Jun.—decisive battle of Axc, 2 Jul.—occupation of Debreczin by Russians, 3 Jul.—occupation of Opfen by Austrians, bombarding of Pesth, 11 Jul.—defeat of Jellachich at St Thamas, 14 Jul.—battle of Waitzen, 14-17 Jul.—retaking of Kronstadt by Russians and Austrians, 14 Jul.—battle of Komorn, 16 Jul.—capture of Hermannstadt by Gen. Lüders, 21 Jul.—battle of Miskolcz, 23 Jul.—Bem enters Moldavia, 23 Jul.—Gen. Lüders defeats Bem at Schüssberg, (Segesvar,) 31 Jul.—capture of Debrecein by Russians, 2 Aug.—recovery of Raab by Klipka, 3 Aug.—capture of Szegedin by Haynau, 3 Aug.—Dem retakes Hermannstadt, 5 Aug.—defeat of Bem by Lüders, 6 Aug.—defeat of Hungarian army by Haynau, at Tomescar, 9 Oct.—resignation of Kossuth, dictatorship of Görgey, 11 Aug.—surrender of Görgey to Russians, at Vilagos near Grosswarden, 15 Aug.—reoccupation of Raab by Austrians, 15 Aug.—Hungarian refugees find protection in Turkey, Sep.—joint demand of Austria and Russia for surrender of refugees is refused by the Porte, 16 Sep.—surrender of Komorn, 28 Sep.—execution of Batthyani, 6 Oct.—Hungarian refugees leave Widdin for Schumla, 3 Nov.—Russia demands their expulsion, Austria their imprisonment, 5 Nov.—British fleet enters the Dardanelles, 5 Nov.—refugees removed to Konieh, 31 Dec.

Nov. 1526—Ferdinand I., Archduke of Austria and Emperor, Jan. 1527—ravaged by Turks and almost entirely subjugated, 1541-51—[See names of Emperors of the Romans]—expulsion of Turks, 1587—the crown declared hereditary in House of Austria by Emperor Leopold, 31 Oct. 1687—delivered from Turkish dominion by Treaty of Carlowitz, 1699—Independence of the kingdom declared, use of Magyar language guaranteed by Articles 10, 16, and 17 of Diet, 1790—[Hungarian Revolution]—[Austria]—dissatisfaction excited by Imperial Rescript of 16 Jan. 1861—the Rescript condemned by General Congress at Pesth, 11 Feb.—refusal of Emperor to receive address of Diet, and threat of dissolution, 30 Jun.—address of Diet received, 14 Aug.—dissolution of Diet, 22 Aug.—union with Transylvania affirmed by Transylvanian Diet, 6 Dec. 1865—Diet opened by Francis Joseph at Pesth, 14 Dec. 1865—Constitution restored by Rescript of 17 Feb. 1867—coronation of Francis Joseph as King of Hungary, 8 Jun. 1867—new army organization provided for, by Compromise of Feb. 1868.

Hungerford Market, London,—opened, 3 Jul. 1835—dismantled, for Charing Cross Railway, Apr. 1862.

Hungerford Suspension Bridge, London,—opened, 1 May 1845—removed, Jul. 1862. [Clifton.]


Huniades, Ladislau,—assassinations Count von Cillei, 11 Nov. 1456—executed at Buda, 8 Mar. 1457.

Huniades, Mathias. [Mathias Corvinus.]


Hannius, Egidius, theologian,—b. in Wittenberg, 21 Dec. 1550—M. A. Tübingen, about 1567—Prof. Theology, Marburg, 1576—Prof. Theology, Wittenberg, first preacher of the Court, 1592—superintendent of churches, 1595—assists at conference of Ratibson, 1602—b. at Wittenberg, 4 Apr. 1603. Works, 1607.

Hans, Hanni,—[B C]—invade China, about 200—fight the Great Wall built for defense against them. Their progress checked by Emperor Youti, 1484.[A.D.]—reach the Volga and drive the Alani beyond the Don, 1652—expel Goths from Dacia, 376—settle in Hungary, 377—with Goths and Alani, defeated by Theodosius, 17 Nov. 379—ravage Armenia and the East, 395—invade Illyricum, 441—under Bleda and Attila, devastate Illyricum and Thrace, 442—Bleda slain by Attila, 444—expelled from Hungary by Gepide, 489—invade Persia, 505—ravage Armenia, 515—again, 532—in Thrace, Mar. 559—reach Constantinople, and are defeated by Belisarius, summer 559—retire beyond the Danube, autumn 559.

Hunt, Henry, politician,—b. in Wiltsborough, 1773—offers assistance to government in case of invasion, 1801—unsuccessful candidate for Bristol, 1812—presides at Reform meetings at Westminster, 15 Nov. 1816—and at Manchester, 16 Aug. 1819—arrested and imprisoned, same day: tried for conspiracy at York, May 1820—released from Hichens gaol, makes public entry into London, 4 Nov. 1822—M. P. Preston, 1830—b. at Alresford, 13 Feb. 1835.


Hunt, William, painter,—b. in London, 1790—student at Royal Academy, 1808—member of Water-colour Society, 1827—b., 10 Feb. 1864.


Hunfer, John, surgeon, anatomist,—b. at Long Calderwood, near Glasgow, 14 Jul. 1728—commences study of Anatomy in London, 1748—enters Oxford Univ., 1753—pupil at St George’s Hospital, 1754—lectures on Anatomy, 1754—Staff-surgeon at Belle-Isle and in the

Hunter, John, naval commander, — b. at Leith, Sep. 1738 — enters the navy, 1754—serves under Lord Howe in America, 1776—accompanies expedition to found Botany Bay, 1786—Governor of New South Wales, 1796-1801 — Rear-admiral, 1807 — Vice-admiral, 1810—b., 13 Mar. 1821.


Huntingdon, — castle built by Edward the Elder, about 916 — gives title of Earl to Wultheof, son of Siward, about 1070—entered and plundered by Royalists, 1645.

Huntingdon, David, Earl of. [David I. of Scotland.]


Huntingdon, Theophilus Hastings, 7th Earl of, — b., 1650 — succeeds to the title, Feb. 1655 — withdraws from party of Monmouth and is made Privy Councillor by Charles II., 1683—Chief Justice in Eyre of Forests, &c., north of Trent, 1684—deprived of his offices, 1689—excluded from Act of Indemnity, May 1690—sent to the Tower, 1692—b. in London, 30 May 1701.


Huntington, William, 's.s.,' theological writer, — b. near Cranbrook, 1744—b. at Tunbridge Wells, 1813.

Huntly, Alexander Gordon, 1st Earl of, — one of the hostages for ransom of James I. of Scotland, 1423—joint commissioner to conclude treaty of peace with England, 1437—created Earl of Huntly by James II., 1449—defeats Lord Crawford at Brechin, 18 May 1452—b., 1470.

Huntly, Alexander Gordon, Earl of, — succeeds to the title, 1507—commands left wing of Scots at Flodden, 1513 — opposes Arran, 1513-14 — member of Council of Regency, 1516 and 1522—b., 1524.

Huntly, George Gordon, Earl of, — succeeds to the title, 1470—Privy Councillor to James III., 1484 — to James IV., 1488—Lientenant of the North, 1491—Chancellor of Scotland, 1498—b., 8 Jun. 1507. a Crawford.

Huntly, George Gordon, Earl of, — succeeds to the title, 1524—Lieutenant of Scotland, 1536—opposes marriage of Queen Mary to Prince Edward of England, 1543—Chancellor of Scotland, 1546 — challenges Duke of Somerset to single combat, at Musselburgh, and is taken prisoner in the battle, 1547—escapes, 1548—restored to Chancellorship, and receives grant of Earldom of Moray, 1548—Lieutenant of the North, makes an unsuccessful expedition against John of Moidart, is imprisoned and sentenced to exile, 1548—deprived of Earldoms of Mar and Moray, 1554—rebels, and is killed in combat at Coriechie, 28 Oct. 1563.

Huntly, George Gordon, Earl of, — restored to Earldom, by Queen Mary, and made Privy Councillor, 27 Jun. 1566—supports the queen, 1567—b., May 1576.

Huntly, George Gordon, Earl and 1st Marquis of, — succeeds to the Earldom, 1576—heads the Catholic party, 1587—intrigues with Spain, rebels and is imprisoned, 1589—
HUNTLY—HUSSITE WAR.

killed Earl of Moray, 7 Feb. 1592—received into favour with James VI., 1593—communicated by the kirk, Sep. 1593—act of oblivion granted to, Nov. 1593—defeats Argyle at Glenlivat, 1594—driven from Scotland, 1595—becomes a Protestant, spring 1597—created Marquis, 17 Apr. 1599—reconciled with Argyle, 1602—b, 15 Oct. 1656.

Hunty, George Gordon, 2nd Marquis of, succeeds to the title, 1766—support Royalist cause in Scotland, 1644—beheaded, by order of Scottish parliament, 30 Mar. 1649.

Hunty, George, Marquis of. [Gordon, Duke of—op.]

Hupfeld, Herrmann, Hebräisch—b. at Marburg, 1796—studies under Gesenius at Halle, 1822—Prof. Extrad. Theology, Marburg, 1825—Prof. Theology and Oriental Languages, 1830—Prof. Theology, Halle, 1842—d. there, 24 Apr. 1866. Über Begriff und Methode der segennamen biblischen Einleitung, 1844—Ausführliche hebräische Grammatik, 1841.

Huppazoli, Franscois, reputed centenarian,—b. at Casal, Piedmont, 8 Mar. 1587?—d. 27 Jan. 1702.


Hurtado de Mendoza. [Mendoza.]

Huss (Hus), Johann, religious reformer,—b. at Hussnitz, Bohemia, 1369,—1373—begins to study writings of Wickliffe, 1390—M.A. Prague, 1396—teaches at the Univ., 1398—ordained priest, 1400—Dean of Faculty of Philosophy, 15 Oct. 1401—commissioned by Abp of Prague to investigate alleged miracles at Wilsnack, 1405—complaints brought against him, by the clergy, 1408—appeals to the pope, 1408—Rector of Univ. of Prague, 1410—procures decree for redistribution of votes at the Univ., Jan. 1409—renewed complaints against him, appeals again to the pope, 1409—bail of Alexander V. for suppressing Wickliffe's works published at Prague, 9 Mar. 1410—communicated by John XXI, 18 Jul. 1410—cited to Papal Court, sends three deputies, 1410—communicated for contumacy, and threat of interdict on any place he stayed at, Feb. 1411—delivers to the Univ. a confession of faith, which is accepted as orthodox, Sep. 1411—preaches against indulgences, 1411—12—holds disputation on Papal theses, 7 Jun. 1412—has the bull burnt: again communicated, close of 1412—quits Prague, Dec. 1412—returns, 1414—obtains safe-conduct of Emperor Sigismund, Oct. 1414—sets out for Council of Constance, 21 Oct.—arrives at Constance, 3 Nov.—arrested and imprisoned, 28 Nov.—removed to castle of Gottlieben, Mar. 1415—admitted to hearing before the Council, 5, 7, and 8 Jan.—condemned, degraded from priesthood, and burnt, 6 Jul. 1415. Fifth centenary of his birth celebrated in Bohemia, 1836. Works, 1869—Letters, &c., 1869.—a some authorities.


Huss. [Hus, Johann.]

Hussars,—name applied to body of troops raised by Hungarian magnates, 1455—a regiment of, formed in France by Louis XIV., 1692.—


Hussey, Richard. [Vivian, John.]

Husseins War.—[Hus, Johann.]—begins with riot at Prague, storming of town-hall, by Zizka, 30 Jul. 1419—Zizka—submission of Prague to Emperor Sigismund, Dec. 1419—capture of Prague by Zizka, Jul. 1420—Invasion of Bohemia by Sigismund, 1420—crusade against Hussites proclaimed by Pope Martin V., 17 Mar. 1420—victory of Huss-
— schism between States of Bohemia and Hussites, respecting decree of Council of Basel, granting communion in two kinds, 1433—comparata of Prague concluded, 20 Nov. 1433—Hussites defeated and Procop the Holy killed, by army of the States, 31 May 1434—adhesion of Sigismund to the Comparata at Iglau, 5 Jul. 1436—Sigismund enters Prague and is recognized as king, 23 Aug. 1436—the Taborites subdued by George Podiebrad disappear, 1453.

Hutcheson, Francis, philosopher,—b. in Ireland, 8 Aug. 1694—studies at Glasgow Univ., 1710—16—Prof. Moral Philosophy, Glasgow, I.L.D., 1729—there, he there, 1747. Inquiry into Original of Ideas of Beauty and Virtue, 1720—System of Moral Philosophy, 1755.


Hutchins, Thomas, geographer,—b. in New Jersey, about 1750—imprisoned in England on charges of corresponding with Franklin, 1779—geographer-general of United States, about 1780—b. at Pittsburg, 28 Apr. 1789.

Hutchinson, John, theologian, natural philosopher,—b. at Speimuthorpe, Yorkshire, 1674—b. 28 Aug. 1737. Moses' Levicinipha, 1724—Philosophical and theological Works, 1748.

Hutchinson, John Hely. [Donoughmore, Earl of.]—

Hutchinson, John, colonel,—b. at Nottingham, 1616—marries Lucy Apsey, 1638—Lieutenant-colonel in parliamentary army, 1642—governor of Nottingham Castle, 1643—M.P. Nottingham, 1645—member of High Court of Justice for trial of Charles I., 1649—dismissed from office, retires to Owtworth, 1660—arrested and imprisoned, Oct. 1663—b. at Sandown Castle, 11 Sep. 1664.

Hutchinson, Lucy, (Apsey)—b. in the Tower, 29 Jan. 1626—marries Col. Hutchinson, 3 Jul. 1638—is refused permission to attend him in prison, 1664—widow, 1664. Life of Colonel Hutchinson, 1806.


Hutchinson, William, topographical antiquary,—b. about 1732—b. 1814. History and Antiquities of County of Durham, 1755—History of Cumberland, 1794—View of Northumberland, 1778—80.

Hutta, Elias, publishes a Polyglott Bible, 1599—1600—b. at Nürnberg, 1603.

Hutton, Ulrich von, Knight, poet, theologian,—b. at Steckelberg, 22 Apr. 1488—placed in monastery of Fulda, 1499—runs away, 1504—studies at Erfurt and Cologne, 1504—removed to Frankfort Univ., 1506—wanders about Germany, 1508—12—studies law at Avia and Bologna, 1512—writes against tyranny of Duke Ulrich of Würtemberg, 1517—present at siege of Lüneburg, 1512—Kut, by Emperor Maximilian, and receives laurel crown as Imperial poet, 1517—enters service of Abp of Mentz, 1518—becomes friend of Franz von Sickingen, and joins with Sturla of Gruis, and supports Luther, 1520—follows Charles V, to siege of Metz, 1521—at Basel shunned by Erasmus, 1522—refused shelter at Zurich, 1523—b. in Isle of Ufenau, lake of Zürich, 29 Aug. 1523. Triumphus Caproninis, 1515—Epistole Obscurorum Vlorum, about 1515—Trits Romania, (Dialogi,) 1520—edits Valla's De falsa credita at enuntiata Donationi Constantini Magni, 1517.

Huttich, (Huttichius,) Johann, archeologist, numismatist,—b. at Mentz, about 1480—canon of Strasburg, 1530—b. 4 Mar. 1544. Collectanea antiquitatum in urbe atque agro Magni- tino repertarum, 1520—Vita Imperatorum cun- ticonii, 1525.


Hutton, James, geologist, natural philosopher,—b. at Edinburgh, 1736—studies at the University, 1740—M.D., Leyden, 1749—b. at Edinburgh, 26 Mar. 1797. Theory of the Earth, 1796—Dissertations on Natural Philo- sophy, 1792—Investigation of the Principles of Knowledge, 1794.


Huxham, John, physician,—b. at Halberton,
Devonshire, 1694—d. at Plymouth, 1768.


Huydecoper, Balthasar, philologist, poet,—b. at Amsterdam, about 1605—d. there, 21 Sep. 1778. Gedichte, 1788—Proeven van laaten dichtkunde in vrijmoedige aanmerkingen op Vondels herschappen van Ovidius, 1730.


Huyot, Jean Nicolas, architect,—b. at Paris, 1730—studies at Rome, 1807—12—sub-inspector of government works, 1813—visits the Levant, 1817—21—Prof. at School of Architecture, 1821—admitted to Institute, 1823—d. at Paris, 2 Aug. 1840.

Huysmann, Cornelius, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1648—d. 1727.

Huysmann, Jacob, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1656—d. 1696.

Huysum, Jan van, painter,—b. at Amsterdam, 1682—d. 1749.

Hazard, Jean Baptiste, veterinary surgeon,—b. at Paris, 1753—Prof. at School of Eflort, 1772—Inspector-general of Veterinary Schools of France, 1794—admitted to Royal Academy of Sciences, 1792—d. at Paris, 30 Nov. 1830, 1 Dec. 1838. Instruction et observations sur les maladies des animaux domestiques, 1795.


Hwen Thsang, Chinese pilgrim,—travels through India, 631—43.

Hwid, Andreas Christian, orientalist,—b. at Copenhagen, 1740—studies at Göttingen, 1777—Prof. at Univ. of Copenhagen, 1781—d.

3 May 1788. De vita Cyri majoris et minoris, 1775.

Hybreas, of Mylasa, orator, [BC]—ex-postulates with Antony against plunder of Mylasa, 41—defends Mylasa against Labienus, 40—rescues his home by Ventidius, 38.

Hybrides,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 72, 2,) 491.

Hydaspes, river of Lydia,—[BC]—reached by Alexander, his victory over Porus on the, 327.

Hydatides,—observed and described by Hartmann, 1685—by Tyson, 1692.

Hyde, Anne,—b., 1637—Maid of Honour to the Princess of Orange, in 1659—secretly marries James, Duke of York, 3 Sep. 1660—a-infamous charges against her character by Berkeley and others, Sep., Oct.—birth of her son, 22 Oct.—is publicly acknowledged by James, 24 Dec.—received into Roman communion, Aug. 1670—d. 31 Mar. 1671. a Linstead.

Hyde, Edward and Henry. [Clarendon, Earl of.]

Hyde, Lawrence. [Rochester, Earl of.]


a Eng. Cye. b Rees’ Cye.


Hyder Ali Khan, Regent of Mysore,—b. near Redmore, (1151, A. H.) 1718-19 a (1129), 1719 b—marries, 1740—seizesterritories
HYDERABAD—HYWEL DDA.


Hyderabad, in Hindustan,—founded (as Bhamnagar) by Mohammed Kuli, king of Golconda, about 1585—taken and plundered by troops of Aurungzebe, 1686.

Hydraulio Crane,—invented by Armstrong, 1846.

Hydraulio Press,—suggested by Pascal, before 1660—patented by Bramah, 1756.

Hydraulio Ram,—invented by Montgolfier, about 1795.

Hydrochloric Acid Gas,—discovered by Priestley, 1772—its composition determined by Davy, 1810.

Hydrocyanic Acid, Prussic Acid,—discovered and investigated by Scheele, 1782—further investigation of, by Berthollet, 1787.

Hydrogen,—properties of, investigated by Cavendish, 1766—applied to balloons, by Cavallo and Montgolfier, 1782.

Hygeia, asteroid,—discovered by De Gasparis, 12 Apr. 1849.

Hyginus, Bp of Rome,—succeeds Telephoras, 139—b. 142.

Hyginus, (Higinus,) C. Julius,—[BC]—brought to Rome by Julius Caesar, (707, a. u. c.) 37—fl., about (OL 193) (745), 9.

Hyginus Gromaticus, surveyor,—fl., about 110—120.

Hypometer,—invented by de Sanssure, about 1783—de Luc's, about 1786—Daniell's, 1819.

Hyksos (Shepherd Kings). [Egypt.]

Hyndford, John Carmichael, EARL OF, diplomatist,—b. 1701—marries, 1723—succeeds to the title, Sep. 1737—High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Kirk, 1738—Knt of the Thistle and envoy to Court of Frederick the Great, 1742—envoy to Russia, 1744—contributes to the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748—Privy Councillor, 1749—ambassador to Vienna, 1752—Lord Vice-admiral of Scotland, 1764—b., 19 Jul. 1767.

Hypatia, philosopher, mathematician,—murdered by clergy of Alexandria, Lent 415.

Hypatius,—Consul of Rome with Patricius, (1253, a. u. c.) 500.

Hypatius, Fl,—Consul of Rome with Fl. Eusebius, (1112, a. u. c.) 359.

Hyperbolos,—[BC]—first mentioned by Aristophanes in Achærin, 425—ostacized by combination of Nikias and Alkibiades, 416—murdered by oligarchs of Samos, 411.

Hyperides, (Hyperiden,) orator,—[BC]—, about 356—equips a trireme against Euboea, 338—prosecutes Philocrates with Demosthenes, 346—proposes desperate measures after Chersonica, 338—acuses Demosthenes, about Harpalus, 344—takes prominent part in Lamian war, 323—puts to death at Antipater, 6 Oct. 312.

Hypsaeus, C. Plautius,—[BC]—Consul of Rome with T. Manlius Torquatus, (407, a. u. c.) 347.

Hypsaeus, M. Plautius,—[BC]—Consul of Rome with M. Fulvius Flaccus, (629, a. u. c.) 125.

Hypsicles, mathematician, astronomer,—fl., 160, a not before 550, b

Selden. a A. de Morgan.

Hyrcanus I., Joannes,—[BC]—High Priest, Prince of the Jews,—with Judas his brother defeats Cendebeus, 137—assumes High-priesthood and drives Ptolemy into Dagon, 135—besieged in Jerusalem by Antiochus Sidetes, 134—accompanies Antiochus against Parthia, May 129—reduces parts of Samaria, and makes alliance with Rome, 129—succeeds his father and destroys it, 129—joins Sadducees, 108—b., 106 or beginning 105.

Clifton. a Oxf. Tab. c Jahn.

Hyrcanus II., Joannes,—[BC]—High Priest and King of the Jews,—appointed High Priest by Alexander, 78—succeeds Alexander as sovereign, 69—resigns sovereignty to Aristobulus, 66—takes refuge with Aretas, 65—reinstated at Jerusalem by Pompey, 63—revolt of Alexander suppressed by Gabinius, 56, 54—deprived of sovereignty: revolt of Aristobulus, 55, 53—revolt of Alexander, beginning 54—restored to sovereignty by Julius Caesar, 47—power confirmed by Antony, 42—taken prisoner by Parthians, 40—returns to Jerusalem to Herod's court, 33—put to death by Herod, 30.

Jahn.

Hysiae,—[BC]—argues defeat Spartans at, (OL 27, 4) 669.

Müller.

Hywel Dda. (Howell the Good), Legislator of the Kymry,—succeeds his father Cadell as Prince of Deinever, (and of Powis?) about 910—goes to Rome and obtains sanction of Pope Anastasius for his code, 926 or 928—acquires Gwynedd on death of Idwal, 943—b., 943 or 950.
I.

Ialysos, in Rhodes,—[B C]—Damagetas last king of the Eратиде, about 650—668.¹

¹ Smith's Dict. ² Müller.

Iambio Verse,—[B C]—originated by Archilochus, about 670.

Iambichus, of Chalais, Neo-Platonic philosopher,—fl. 309-329. ³ a Clinton.

Iantha, asteroid,—discovered by Peters, 18 Apr. 1868.


Iberia, (Georgia)—[B C]—invaded by Pomey, 65—[A D]—Christianity introduced, about 270-310—made a province of Persia by Sapor II., 365—subject to Caliphs of Bagdad, about 700. ⁵ Georgia.

Ibn-al-Asyry, Abul Hassan Ali, (Assz-Eddin,) historian,—b. in Mesopotamia, about 1160—d. at Mosul, about 1233.

Ibn-al-Khatib, Mohammed ben Ahmed, historian,—b. at Granada, 1515—d. (1776, A. H.) 1724.

Ibn Batuta, of Tangiers, traveller,—fl. 1340-50—at Delhi, 1341.


Ibn-Doreid, Abubekr Mohammed, poet,—b. at Bassorah, (223, A. H.) 835—d. at Baghdad, (321), 933.

Ibn-Junis, Ali ben Abdellahzam, astronomer, poet,—b. at Cairo, (369, A. H.) 979—applies pendulum to measurement of time, about 1000—a. d. (390), 1088.

Young and Humboldt.


Ibrahim, Caliph,—succeeds his brother Yeziid III., (20 Dhu hadja 126, A. H.) 5 Oct. 744—deposed by Merwan, (early in 727), Nov. 744—recognized as Imam by party of the Abassides, (129), 746—goes on pilgrimage to Mecca, captured by partisans of Merwan and put to death, (130), 747—a. d. (132), 750. ⁶ a Art de Vérifier les Dates. ⁷ Some authorities.


Ibrahim, (Ghazni, Dynasty of.)

Ibrahim Lodi, Emperor of India,—succeeds his father, Second, 1517—subdues and puts to death his brother Junpur, 1518—invasion of Baber, 1524—second invasion, Dec. 1525—defeated and killed at Panipat, 21 Apr. 1526. ¹ a Elphinstone.

Ibrahim Bey, Chief of the Mamelukes,—b. in Circassia, about 1735—made governor of Cairo by Mohammed Abu Dahab, 1776—on death of Mohammed shares power with Mourad Bey, Jun. 1776—on occupation of Cairo by Napoleon, retires to Syria, 1798—attempts to raise siege of El Arish and is defeated by Kleber and Regniers, 7 Feb. 1799—takes part in battle of Heliopolis, 1800—with Nassen Pacha surprises Cairo, 1800—capitulates to Kleber, and evacuates Cairo, 25 Apr. 1800—proposes submission to Napoleon, 1803—d. at Dongola in Nubia, Aug. 1816.


Ibrahim-el-Halepy, Janissary,—b. at Aleppo, about 1456—d. (956, A. H.) 1549.

Ibrahim Effendi,—establishes printing-press in Turkey, about 1726—a. d. 1744.

Ibrail. [Brailow.]

Ibycus, legendary poet,—[B C]—fl. at court
of Polycrates of Samos, about (Ol. 60) 540;{a} 539{b} 544{c}
{a} Smith's Diet.  {b} Hieron.  {c} Cyril.
Icaros, island, — [B C] — colonized from Miletus, about 750.

Ica, Regellation of, — observed by Faraday, 1832 — investigated by Tyndall, 1856 — by Thomson, 1857.


Iceni, British tribe, — defeated by Osturins, 50 B.C. suppressed by Catus Decianus, revolt under Baddecs, and capture many Roman posts, 61 — defeated by Suetonius near Londou, 61.

Icilius, L., — [B C] — tribunus plebis, obtains assignment of Aventine to the plebs, 456 — again tribune, 455 — excites revolt of army against Decennies, in air of Virginia, 449.

Icilius, Sp., — [B C] — one of the plebiscian envoys from Mons Sacer, 494 — tribunus plebis, 492-491; 471; 491.

Icolmkill. [Iona.]


Icounolasta, (Image-breakers,) — exacte attention in the East, soon after 700 — supported by edict of Emperor Leo III., before Sep. 726{a} — revolt excited in Greece by execution of edict, 726 — revolt of Italy against Leo, 728 et seq. — denounced by Gregory II., in letters to Leo, 726{a} 729{b} 730{c} — edict of Council of Constantinople and deposition of Patriarch Germanus for refusing to subscribe edict, Jan. 730 — denounced by Gregory III.; his envoy, Priest George, seized and imprisoned in Sicily, by officers of Leo, 731 — Council of Rome against Priest George, 731 — excommunicated by second Council of Rome, Nov. 732 — second envoy of Gregory to Leo imprisoned in Sicily, 732 — his third envoy reaches Constantinople, and delivers letter; fleck sent by Leo to Italy is destroyed by storm, 732-3 — opposed by John Damnaceus, 732 — appeal of pope and prelates of Italy to Emperor against, 733 — supported by Constantine Copronymus, who begins persecution of image-worshippers, 732 — Council of Constantinople, in support of, Feb. to Aug. 734 — condemned by Pope Stephen IV. at Lateran Council, 769 — persecution of Catholics by Leo IV., 780 — reestablishment of image-worship by Emmers Ireneus, 780 — unsuccessful attempt to hold Council against, at Constantinople, 786 — anathematized, and image-worship reestablished by second Council of Nicaea, 787 — publication of the Libri Carolini, 790 — supported by Council of Frankfort, 794 — denounced by Council of Constantinople, about Christmas 814 — supported by Emperor Leo V., and by Council of Constantinople, Apr. 815 — proposal for reconciliation by Michael the Drumkard fails, 821 — censure of both parties by Councils of Paris, Nov. 825{a} and Aix-la-Chapelle, Dec. 825{a} — supported by Emperor Theophilus at Council of Constantinople, 829 — final establishment of images under Regency of Theodora, by Council of Constantinople, 19 Feb. 842 — anathematized by Council of Constantinople, 869, 870{a}

{a} Art de Vérifier les Dates.  {b} Munsteri.  {c} Pagi.  
{d} Baroni.  {e} Dufrasney.


Idatius, chronicle,—b. in Spain, about 955—sees Jerome, 407 —bp of Leuconia in Gal-}


Idatius, bp of Emesa,—takes part in persecution of Priscillian, 380–383.


Ideler, Julius Ludwig,—b. at Berlin, 3 Sep. 1809—there, 17 Jul. 1842. Meteorol-}
gogia veterum Graecorum et Romanorum, 1832—Aristotelis Meteorologica, 1834–6—Philothemum Cata
dorum, 1837—3apodumata, 1841.

Ides, Eberhard Insbruck, traveller,—b. in Holstein, about 1660—sent as Russian ambas-
sador to China, 1692—B. in Russia, about 1700. Journey from Moscow to China, 1704.

Idiots, Asylum for,—established in London, 1847—incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.

Idomeus, of Lampesius, Epicurean philo-
sopher,—[B.C.], 310–270.

Idria, in Austria—quicksilver mines dis-
covered, 1497.

Idstait, in Denmark,—defeat of Schleswig-
Holsteiners by the Danes, 25 Jul. 1850.


Iglau, in Moravia,—Treaty of, by which the Emperor Sigismund accepts the Compacts of Prague and is acknowledged King of Bohemia, concluded, 5 Jul. 1436—assembly of Catholic States at, 1467.

Iglesiias de la Casa, Jose, poet,—B. at Salamanca, about 1752—B. 26 Aug. 1791. Poesias, 1798.

Ignarru, Niccolo, antiquary,—B. near Naples, 21 Sep. 1728—admitted to Academy of Herealeum, 1755—Prof. Exegesis, Univ. of Naples, 1763—director of royal printing-
press, 1782—tutor to Prince Francis, 1784—


Ignatius, St., of Antioch, Apostolic Father,

* Clinton.

Ignatius, St., (Nicetas,) Patriarch of Con-

Ignatius Loyola. [Loyola.]

Ignorantines, Congregation of,—established
in France by Abbé de la Salle, 1724—suppress-
ed, 1789—reestablished by Napoleon, 1806.

Igor. [Russia, Dukes of.]


Iken, Conrad, theoloeicus, orientalist,—b. at Bremen, 1689—D. D. Utrecht, pastor, Prof. Theology and Oriental Languages, Bremen, 1780—B. at Bremen, 30 Jun. 1753. Antiquitates hebraicae, 1732—Thesaurus novus theologi-
aco-philotheologicus, 1732.


Ilaupl, Gothic military commander,—quts service of Belarius, joins Totilas, and reduces Dalmatia, 549.

Idefonso, St., in Castile,—Palace of, built by Philip V., 1700–20—Treaty of, alliance bet-
ween France and Spain, signed 19 Aug. 1796—its terms altered by Convention of 19 Oct. 1802.

Ilderim. [Bajazet I.]

Illegener, of Spain,—[B.C.]—conquered by L. Manlius Acidinus, between 206–199.

Illiberis. [Elvira.]

Illiger, Johann Karl Wilhelm, naturalist,—b. at Brunswick, 19 Nov. 1775—studies at Helmstadt, 1799–1802—B., 10 May 1813. Versuch einer systematisch Terminologie des Thierreichs und Pflanzenreichs, 1800—Magaz-}
in für Suienknunde, 1802—2—Prodrumus systematis Manualium et Avium, 1811.


Iluminati, Society of the,—founded by Weishaupt in Bavaria, 1 May 1776—suppres-

Ilus, (Eulus, Ily/us), general,—holds office under Emperor Leo I., between 457–472—joins in expulsion of Emperor Zeno, 475—with his brother Trocondus joins Zeno, Jul. 477—appointed consul alone, 478—puts down con-
spiracy of Marcian, 479—proclaims Leonius
Emperor, 483—defeated near Seleucia, 484—
blockaded in Paphius, near Tarsus, 484-8—
pot to death, 483.

Ilyria, (Iliyriam, Ilyria), Ilyrians,—
[BE]—invade Macedonia and expel Amyntas II., soon after 394—Bardylis, king of, de-
feated and killed by Philip of Macedonia, 359—
Cetes, his son, revolts from Alexander and
is subdued, 335—reigns independence after
death of Alexander, 333 — Teuta becomes
queen on death of her husband Agron, 231—
invaded by Romans, 229—siege of Issa, 229—
naval victory of Fulvius, 22 Jun. 229—con-
clude treaty with Rome, 229—greater part of,
given by Rome to Demetrius Pharius, 228 e—
defeat and expulsion of Demetrius by L.
Aemilius Paulus, 219 c—Scerdelaides, 211-
204.—Plautius, his son, about 204-180—
invasion of Persia, 169—Gentius, con-
quered by Romans, about 168—7—Roman province,
168—7—Cesar carries on war in, 35-34 b—[A D]
—war with Rome renewed, 7—reduced, 9 b—
invasions by Quadri and Sarmate, 374—forms—
part of Eastern Empire, 476—invaded by
Salavians, 547—
[Croat, Dalmatia,]
a. Smith's Diet.
Ilyria, Kingdom of. [Ilyrian Provinces.]
Ilyrian Provinces,—seized and so named
by decree of Napoleon, 14 Oct. 1809—recon-
structed and united as kingdom of Ilyria to Austrian
empire, 1813—ceded to Austria by Congress of
Vienna, 1815—subdivided into Duchies and
Counties, 1868.

Imad-Eddin, Mohammed, (El-Kateb), his-
torian,—b. at Isphahan, (519, a. H.) 1125—
is succesoratively to Nourreddin and Saladin:
[507, 1202.]

Imad ed Doulah, (Abul Hassan Ali ben Bouyah), founder of dynasty of the Bovides
(Deilitenites),—b. about (281, a. H.) 904—
conquers Schiraz and province of Pars, (322), 932
—b. (Guimadha I. 336), Nov. 924.

Image, Image Worship, introduction of
lito Christian churches, condemned by
Council of Ibilliris, (Elvira), between 300-305
—destruction of, enjoined by Caliph Yazid II.,
723. [Iconoclasts.]

In Germany, denounced by
Carlstadt, 1522. In Switzerland, denounced
by Zwingle, and removed from churches of
Zurich, 1523. In England, removal of, ordered
by Act 3 and 4 Edw. VI. c. 10, 1549. In
Austria, prohibited by Joseph II., about 1782.

Imbert, Barthélemy, poet,—b. at Nisus,
1747—b. at Paris, 23 Aug. 1790. Œuvres
poétiques, 1777.

Imbonati, Carlo Giuseppe, Cistercian,—b.
at Milan, about 1650—b. at Rome, 19 Oct.
1637, e after 1656, b Biblioth. latino-hibernica,
Ineritia, Circassia,—descend from kingdom
of Georgia, becomes independent, soon after
1400—Salomon I. proclaimed King, 1745—
throws off yoke of the Turks, and is dethroned:
restored by Russia, 1769—his successor David
dethroned and succeeded by Salomon II.,
1793—he owns allegiance to Russia: abdicates
in favour of Russia, and the province is incor-
porated with Russia, 1810.

Imhof, Jacob Wilhelm, genealogist,—b. at
Nürnberg, 1651—b. there, 20 Dec. 1728.
Notitia S. R. T. G. procerum tam ecclesiast.
quam secular. historia-heraldico-genealogica,
1683—Excellentium in Gallia familiarum gene-
alogia, 1687 — Regnum parumque Magnae
Britanniae historia genealogica, 1690.

Immaculate Conception. [Conception.]

Immermann, Carl Lobrecht, dramatist,
novelist,—b. at Magdeburg, 24 Apr. 1796—
Cetudes at Halle, 1817—b. at Düsseldorf,

Imola, Innocenzo da, painter,—b. at Imola,
1494 a. 1490—pupil of Francis, 1511, 1506
—b. at Bologna, about 1550, 1542—Altar-
pieces, Gallery of Bologna, 1517 a—Altar-piece,
Faenza, 1526—Crucifixion, Bologna, 1549 a.

Impeachment, in England,—by Commons,
resorted to, 1736—falls into disuse, 1760-1800—
frequent, between 1620-88—pardons under the
Great Seal not pleadable to, by Act 12 and 13
Wm. III. c. 2, 1701. In America, adopted

Impere, Ferrante, naturalist. Dell'istoria
naturale, 1519.

Imperial Chamber,—established at Frank-
fort-on-the-Main by Maximilian I. at Diet of
Worns, 1495—after several changes, trans-
ferred to Spire, 1527— to Wetzlar, about 1680
—extinct, 1806.

Imperiali, Giuseppe René, Cardinal,—b.
at Genoa, 1651—Cardinal, legate at Ferrara,
1690—legate to Milan, 1711—b. at Rome, Jan.
1732.

Impey, Sir Elijah,—Chief Justice of Bengal,
1744—passes sentence of death on Nundo-
mar, Aug. 1775—Judge of the Sudder Dewane
Advalut, Oct. 1781—recalled, Jul. 1782—im-
peached, 1788—b., 1 Feb. 1812.

Importuna,—Consul of Rome, (1626, a. v. c.)
593. [Cyclopedia.

Impressment of seamen for the navy,—recog-
nized and regulated by Acts 2 Rich. II. c. 3,
1378; 2 and 3 Phil. and Mar. c. 16, 1555; 5
Eliz. c. 6, 1562; 7 and 8 Wm. III. c. 21,
1696; 2 Ann. c. 6, 1703; 4 and 5 Ann. c. 10,
1705; 13 Geo. II. c. 17 and 28, 1740, and

Imprisonment for Debt, [ Arrest ]—in
England and Wales,—abolished, and punish-
ment of fraudulent debtors provided for, by
Act 32 and 33 Vic. c. 62, 9 Aug. 1836—statutes
related to, repealed, by Act 32 and 33 Vic. c.
1867.

Impropriations, Forfeitures for,—constituted
by John Preston, 1624,—prosecuted by Laud,
ensured by Star Chamber and their livings
forfeited to the Crown, 13 Feb. 1673 a.


Ina, King of Wessex,—succeeds Ceddwalla,
Apr. 688—publishes his code, 693-4—receives
from Kentish men composition for murder of
Mun, 694—defeats Geraint, king of Cornwall,
710—at war with Ceolred, king of Mercia,
715—kills Cynewulf the Atheling, 721—expels
Aldbright the Atheling and makes war on

47
South Saxons, 722 — defeats them and kills Aldbright, 725 — abdicates and goes to Rome, 728—found by Anglo-Saxon school at Rome? and b., 728.

Inaros.—[B.C]—in Egypt, revolts against Persia, 401—aided by Athens, defeats Achamenes, 460—captured by Megabyzos and put to death, 455.


Inchoer, Melchior, Jesuit,—b. at Vienna, 1584—enters the Order, 1607—cited before Congregation of the Index, for his publication of Letter of the Virgin to the Messinian, and acquitted, 1630—settles at Rome, 1636—goes to Macerata, 1647—b., 26 Sep. 1648. Traite Mystiques, 1673—Historia Sacra Latinitatis, 1635—Annales Ecclesiastici regni Hungariae, 1644.

Incledon, Benjamin Charles, singer,—b. in Cornwall, 1764—pupil of Jackson at Exeter, 1772-9—appears on the stage at Covent Garden, 1790—b., 1826.


Incumbered Estates. [Encumbered Estates.]


Independence. [Declaration of Independence.]

Independents, (Congregationalists), Sect of,—originates in England, about 1680—[Browneists]—congregation of, at Leyden, 1610—[Robinson, John]—re-established in England, by Henry Jacobs, 1616—established in America by Robinson, 1620—become a powerful political party under Cromwell, 1649-58—publish declaration of faith and order, [Savoy Confection], 12 Oct. 1658—their ministers ejected from livings by Act of Uniformity, 1662—influence of, declines after Toleration Act, 1689—form association with Presbyterians and Baptists, as Three Denominations, 1739. [Congregational Union.]

Index Expurgatorius, Index Librorum Prohibitorum, Papal.—issued by Paul IV., 1557 and 1559—extended by Pius V., 1564—repubhshed with additions, 1595, 1607, 1648, 1650, &c. [Congregation of the Index.]

India, (Hindustan),—[B.C]—[Buddhism]—part of N. W. region conquered by Darius, 520-485—expedition of Alexander the Great, 350—part of N. region included in Greek kingdom of Bactria, about 255-134.—(A.D.)—dynasty of Anda ends, 446—invaded by Mohammedians under Mohabil, 44, a. H. 664—conquest of Scinde by the, (92.), 711—expulsion of Mohammedan, 1327—embassy sent to, by Alfred the Great, 883—first invasion by Sultan Mahmud, (House of Ghazni), 1001—[Ghor, House of]—threatened by Moguls under Gengis Khan, (614-618), 1217—grande part of, conquered by Shema u din Altansh, 1262-3—[Delhi]—incessant invasions of the Moguls, 1304-5—[Bengal, Deekan, Guzerat, &c.]—invasion of Tamerlane, 1398-9—Portuguese settlement on Malabar coast, 1498—first European factory established by Vasco de Gama, 1502—establishment of Mogul Empire at Delhi by Baber, 1526—[East India Company, India, British]—rise of the Mahrattas, 1650-50.

Ephesine.

India, British, [East India Company]—the Portuguese defeated by the English on coast of Bombay, 1614—expulsion of Portuguese from Ornum by Persians assisted by the English, 1622—Presidency of Madras (Fort St George) established, 1654—defence of Surat by English against Mahrattas, 1664—Regency

*India Stock,* created by authority of Act
INDIA MUSEUM.—INFORMERS.


India Museum,—founded in London by E. I. Company, 1800.

India Rubber. [Caoutchouc.]

Indian Mutiny. [Sépoy War.]

Indian Territories, British America,—limits of, defined, 1821—form part of diocese of Rupert's Land, 1849.

Indian Territory, N. America,—purchased as part of Louisiana of France by United States, 1803.

Indiana, U. S.,—French settlements in, about 1702—including in cession of Virginia to United States, 1787—with Illinois erected into a territory, 1800—made a separate territory, 1809—insurrection of Shawnees, suppressed by Gen. Harrison, 1811—admitted as State of the Union, 1816.

Indubius, Spanish chieflain,—[BC]—commanded auxiliary forces under Hanno, 218—defeats and kills P. Scipio, 212—joins P. Scipio the younger, 209—revolts and is defeated, 206—revolts again, and is defeated and killed, 203.

Indiceopleustes. [Cosmas Indiceopleustes.]

Indiction of Constantineople, The,—commences, 1 Sep. 312, 313, 314, 315. * Some authorities. b Others.


Indies, East. [India.]

Indies, West. [West Indies.]

Indigo, (Indicum. —described by Marco Polo, about 1290—brought to Europe, before 1300. In England, use of, prohibited, by Act 23 Eliz. c. 9, 1581—prohibition repealed by Act 18 and 14 Car. II. c. 11, 1662. In Longac, prohibited, 1598—prohibition repealed, 1737. In Germany, prohibited by decree of Diet, 1577, 1594, and 1603—by Imperial edict, 1654.

Indium, metal,—discovered by spectrum analysis, by Reich and Richter, 1867.


Induction Coil,—constructed by Ruhmkorff, about 1850—improved by Fizeau, 1853.


Iñigo de Castro,—secretly married to Don Pedro of Portugal, 1345—assassinated by order of Alfonso IV., 1355—her remains exhumed by Don Pedro, and hallowed done to her as queen, 1357.

Infant School,—established at New Lanark by Robert Owen, about 1812—at Westminster, 1819. [Widderspin.]

Infante, Infanta,—titles given to younger sons and the daughters of kings of Spain, as early as 999.


Infections, in Grammar,—theory of their origin announced by Horne Tooke, 1786-1805—demonstrated by Lopp, 1816.


Informers, in England,—required to appear in person, and made liable to costs if action withdrawn, by Act 18 Eliz. c. 5, 1576—continued by Act 27 Eliz. c. 10, 1585—prosecutions to be within a year, by Act 31 Eliz. c. 5, 1589—provision against malicious information, by Act 4 and 5 Wm and Mar. c. 18, 1692—course of proceeding amended by Act 48 Geo. III. c. 59, 1 Jun. 1808.
INFUSORIA—INNOCENT II.

Infusoria, (microscopic animalels,) in investigated and classified by Müller, 1773-86,
by Ehrenberg, 1837.

Ingelburga, sister of Conti VI. of Denmark,
—marries Philip Augustus, king of France, 14 Aug. 1193—divorced on pretext of afflity, 4 Nov. 1193—the divorce sanctioned by Pope Celestine III., 1195—set aside by him, and Philip commanded to receive her, but refuses, Jun. 1196—recalled in consequence of interdict of Innocent III., 1200—again dismissed, 1201
—but restored again, 1213—d. 1236.

Ingegneri, Angiolo, miscellaneous writer,

Engemann, Bernard Severin, poet,—b. in Denmark, 28 May 1780—travels in Germany, France, and Italy, 1818-19—Prof. Æsthetics and Danish Literature, Academy of Soroe, 1822—d. 1862. Proce, 1812—Den Sorte Riddor, 1814—Reiselyrner, 1820—Waldenmar, 1824—Waldenmar Seier, 1826—Dronning Margaret, 1836—Holger Danske, 1837—Drei Wochen vor Weihnacht, 1851.

Engenhous, Johann, natural philosopher,

Ingenuus, one of the Thirty Tyrants,
governor of Pannonia, 258—proclaimed Emperor, by army of Mosia, and defeated and killed by Gallienus, 260.


Ingis, Sir James,—Secretary to Queen dowager Margaret, 1515. (Complaint of Scotland, about 1543?)


1816—called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1818—M.P. Dundalk, 1824—M.P. Ripon, 1826—M.P. Oxford Univ., 1829-53—Trustee of British Museum, 1834—Privy Councillor, 1853
—in London, 5 May 1855.

Ingolstadt, in Bavaria,—fortified by Lud wig the Strong, 1250—obtains privileges from Ludwig the Bavarian, 1312—becomes seat of Dukes of Bavaria Ingolstadt, 1392—fortifications destroyed by the French, 1800—restored, 1827. University of, founded, 1472—the Jesuits gain admission, 1549—but are expelled, 1773—removed to Landshut, 1800— to Munich, 1826.


Ingris, Hugersland, (Government of St Peter'sburg),—seized by the Swedes, 1609—reconquered by Peter the Great, 1703—confirmed to Russia at Peace of Nystadt, 1721.

Inkermann, in the Crimea,—defeat of Russians by British and French, 5 Nov. 1854.

Inner and Middle Temple, Iams of Court, London,—sent of Knights Templars, about 1185—on suppression of the Order, pass to "Professors of the Common Law," 1512.

Innkeepers,—law respecting liabilities of, amended by Act 26 and 27 Vic. c. 41, 13 Jul. 1803.

Innocent I., Bp of Rome,—succeeds Anastasius, Dec. 404; Apr. 405—interferes against Donatists, 404—demands a Council at Thessalonica in behalf of Chrysostom, 405—refuses to hold communion with his predecessors, 407—present at first siege of Rome by Alaric, 408—fails in attempt to make terms with Alaric, 409—confirms decrees of Councils of Carthage and Milevium against Pelagius, 416—d. 12 Mar. 417.

* Pegi.

Innocent II., Pope, (Gregorio Papis),—succeeds Hilarianus II., 15 Feb. 1130—opposed by Peter de Leon [Anacletus]: driven from Rome, retires to France, and is received at Cluny, where he consecrates the Abbey Church: acknowledged Pope by Council of Tarns, Apr. 1130—by Henry II. of England, at Chartres: by Council of Wurzburg, Oct. 1130—holds Council of Clermont, Nov. 1130—receives the Emperor Lothaire at Liége, spring 1131—visits St Denis and Clairvaux, 1131—holds Council of Rheims, mid. Oct. 1131—publishes a bull in favour of Heloise, 28 Nov. 1131—returns to Italy with Lothaire, spring 1132—reaches Rome, May 1133—

** Tillemon.
INNOCENT.


Innocent III., antipope—election in opposition to Alexander III., 29 Sep. 1178—captured and imprisoned, 1180.


Innocent IV., Pope (Stiubaldus de Fieschi).—Cardinal, by Gregory IX., 1227—succeeds Celestine IV. after long vacancy, 24 or 25 Jun. 1243—sends embassy to Frederick II., Jun. 1243—enters Rome, 15 Nov. 1243—concludes treaty with Frederick, end of Mar. 1244—quarrels with him, Apr.—creates twelve cardinals, summer 1244—goes to Geneva, 7 Jul.—makes heavy exactions in England, takes David of Wales under his protection, 1244—arrives at Lyons, 2 Dec.—holds Council of Lyons, 1245—[Frederick II., Emperor]—meets St Louis at Cluny, close of 1245—and again, 1246—publishes crusade against Frederick, 1246—attempts are made on his life, 1246—rejects mediation of St Louis, 1246—promotes crusade against Conrad, son of Frederick, 1251—quits Lyons, 19 Apr. 1251—offers crown of Sicily to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, 1252—settles at Perugia: goes to Rome, Oct. 1253—sets out to take possession of Naples, 1254—his troops defeated by Manfred, Nov. 1254—b. at Naples, 7 Dec. 1254.


Innocent VI., Pope, (Etienne d'Albret).—Cardinal ldp of Ostia, 1342—succeeds Clement VI., 18 Dec. 1352—sends Cardinal Albornoz as legate to Italy, who reduces the papal provinces to submission, 1353—excommunicates the Grand Companies who overrun territory of Avignon, 1361—b. at Avignon, 12 Sep. 1362.


Innocent XI., Pope, (Benedetto Odescalchi).—b. at Came, 1611—Cardinal, 1647—succeeds Clement X., 21 Sep. 1676—his quarrel with Louis XIV, respecting revenues of vacant benefices (the regale) begins, 1678—(the question settled by assembly of French clergy,
INNOCENT XII.—INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

condemns propositions of casuists, by bull of 2 Mar. 1679.—puts an end to right of asylum of foreign ambassadors in Rome, May, 1680.—suppresses nepotism by bull of Lavardin, with military escort, 1687.—confirms decree of Inquisition against writings of Molinos, 19 Nov. 1687.—joins League of Augsburg, 1689.—b. 12 Aug. 1689.


INNOCENT XIII., Pope, (Michel Angélo Conti,†—b. at Rome, 15 May 1665.—bp of Viterbo, 1712.—Cardinal, 7 Jun. 1707.— succeeds Clement XI., 8 May 1721.—b. 7 Mar. 1724.

Innocentius, jurid., a., about 335.

Inns of Court, London.—Royal Commission on, appointed, 5 May 1834.—Report published, 10 Aug. 1855.

Innsbruck, in the Tyrol,.—raised to rank of a city by Duke Otto I. of Meran, 1234.—University of, founded by Emperor Leopold I., 1672.—converted into Lyceum by Joseph II., 1782.—restored, 1792.—suppressed, 1810.—re-established, 1826.

Insolcut, for small-pox, in England, introduced by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, about 1721.—prohibited by Act 3 and 4 Vic. c. 29, 23 Jul. 1840. In Russia, introduced by Henry Bacheasacht, before 1800. In France, introduced by Nicholas Bablot, before 1802.

Inquisition, Holy Office, Inquisitors, —originates in conversion by Innocent III. for conversion of Albigenses, 1203—proceedings regulated by Council of Toulouse, Nov. 1229—crimes of, the excite resistance in Germany, 1232—jurisdiction of courts of, defined and regulated by Gregory IX., about 1223—introduced in Spain, 1248—established in Portugal, about 1543—unsuccessful attempt to establish, in Naples, 1546—royal tribunal for protection against, instituted in Naples, 1547—powers of, limited in Venice by concordat with Julius III., 1551—established in Portugal, 1557.—abolished in Duchy of Parma, 1769, in Tuscany, by Duke Leopold, 1787—in Lombardy, by Emperor Joseph II., about 1787 — in all Italy, by Napoleon, 1808—in Portugal, by the Cortes, between 1818-26. Spanish establishment of, suggested by Alfonso de Hodgeja, Prior of Seville, and Philip de Barberis, Inquisitor of Seiity, 1477.—authorized by bull of Sixtus IV., Nov. 1478.—execution of the bull suspended by Isabella: constituted by Ferdinand and Isabella, Sep. 1480.—first edict of, issued at Seville, 2 Jan. 1481.—appeal of victims to the pope, 1481—the pope complains to Ferdinand and Isabella of royal reserves right to appoint Inquisitors to himself, Jan. 1482—appointment of Torquemada, Feb. 1482.—appeal jurisdiction given to Abp of Seville, 1482.—royal council of the Supreme Inquisition appointed by Ferdinand, 1483—organic laws of, promulgated at Seville, 29 Oct. 1484.—new articles added, 1488 and 1498.—new ordinances published by Valdez, 1561—introduced by Charles V. in the Netherlands, 1550.—abolished, 1567.—suppressed by decree of Napoleon I., 4 Dec. 1808.—and by the Cortes of Cadiz, 12 Feb. 1813—re-established by Ferdinand VII., 21 Jul. 1814.—again suppressed by the Cortes, 1820.—extinguished by royal decree, 1835.—Roman, (Congregation of the Holy Office), founded by bull of Paul III., Apr. 1454—its powers confirmed and extended by Pius IV., 1564——re-organized by Sixtus V., 1588—prison of, broken open and victims liberated, on death of Paul IV., 1559.


Inscriptions, Academy of, at Paris,—instituted, 1663.—suppressed, 7 Sep. 1793—reconstituted as division of the Institute, by Louis XVIII., 1816.

Inscriptions, Ancient,—collection of, made by Cyriacus of Ancona, 1435. [See Beeckh, Gruter, Fabretti, Muratori, Orelli, &c.]


Institute of France,—constituted as the Institut de France, by annual charters of the French Academy, and Academies of Inscriptions, Fine Arts, and Sciences, 1795—constitution revised
by Bonaparte, Jan. 1803,—again by Louis XVIII., 8 Mar. 1816—class of Moral and Political Sciences added by Louis Philippe, 26 Oct. 1832.

Institutes. [See Justinian.]

Institution, Royal. [Royal Institution.]

Insubres, Celtic tribe. [B C]—defeated by C. Flaminius, 223—again defeated by consuls Purpereo and Marcellus, 166—encountered by proconsul Val. Flaccus at Milan, 194.


Interdict, Ecclesiastical.—laid on a parish of his diocese, by Hincmar, Bp of Lyon, 870—laid on France, by Gregory V., 998. [For subsequent interdicts see names of countries.]

Interest, of money.—[B C]—Roman, regulated by law of Twelve Tables, 450—restrictions on rate removed by Licinian laws, 366-5—former law re-established, 357—rate again lowered, 347—prohibited by Genusian law, 341—law respecting, made same for the Sedit as for Roman citizens by Scernunian law, 193—[A D]—rate reduced to 6 per cent. by Justinian, 539. In England, legal rate of, reduced to 10 per cent. by Act 37 Hen. VIII. c. 9, 1543—taking of, prohibited by Act 5 and 6 Edw. VI. c. 20, 1552—repealed by 13 Eliz. c. 8, 1570—restricted to 8 per cent. by Act 21 Jac. I. c. 17, 1623—to 6 per cent. by Act 12 Car. II. c. 13, 1660—to 5 per cent. by Act 12 Ann. st. 2, c. 16, 1713—laws relating to, repealed by Act 17 and 18 Vict. c. 90, 10 Aug, 1854.

Interference of Light.—observed and described by Grimaldi, 1665—explained, and name adopted, by Young, 1802—laws of, established by Arago and Fresnel, 1816.


Intermarriage, (Conubium),—[B C]—between Patrician and Plebeian orders at Rome, restored by Leo Canuleius, 455.

Interment. [Burial.]

International Copyright. [Copyright.]

International Exhibition. [Exhibition.]


Interrex, Interregnes, Roman.—[B C]—elected by senate from the whole body, from 482—appointment of, discontinued after second Punic War, 218-202—renewed, 82, 53, and 52.


Inventions,—exhibited at International Exhibitions in United Kingdom, protection of, provided for by Act 33 and 34 Vict. c. 27, 14 Jul. 1870.

Inverlochy, in Scotland.—Montrose defeats Argyile at, 2 Feb. 1645.

Inverness, in Scotland.—castle destroyed and rebuilt by Malcolm III., 1057-93—receives charters from William the Lion, 1165-1214—taken by Edward I. and by Bruce, 1303—burnt by Donald, lord of the Isles, 1411—James I. holds parliament at, 1427—held by Cromwell, 1650—castle blown up by the rebels, 1746—damaged by earthquake, 1816. Cathedral, founded, 17 Oct. 1866.

Inverury, in Scotland.—Bruce defeats the English at, 1 May 1308.


Inwood, Charles Frederick, architect.—b., 28 Nov. 1795—d., 1840.

Inwood, Henry William, architect.—b., 22 May 1794—d., probably by shipwreck, Mar. 1843.

Iodine, elementary body.—discovered by Courtois, 1812—properties of, ascertained by Gay Lussac and Davy, 1814.
ION—IRELAND.

I on. of Chios, tragic poet,—[B C]—begins to exhibit, (Ol. 82,) 451—meets Sophocles at Chios, 440—obtains third prize, (Ol. 87, 4,) Feb. or Mar. 428—b, before 421.

I ona, one of the Hebrides,—St Columba preaches in, about 565—monastery burnt by Northmen, about 795 and 802—the monks slain by Northmen, 807—again ravaged by them, Christmas 936—burnt, 1069—visited by Magnus of Norway, 1097—settlement of Benedictine monks, and Augustinian nuns in, about 1290—1300—seat of Ile of the Isles, 1567—monastery demolished, 1561—given to Earls of Argyle, about 1655—visited by Johnson, 1773.

I ona Club,—instituted, 1833.

I onia,—[B C]—conquered by Croesus, 560—555—conquered by Persians, 544—539—revolted, 501.

[IONIAN WAR.]

I onian Islands,—included in Eastern Empire, as the Town of Cephalonia, by Leo the Philosopher, about 890—taken possession of by Duke of Calabria, 1081—become possession of Venetian republic, between 1336—1499—seized by the French, 1797—confirmed to them by Treaty of Campo Formio, Oct. 1797—taken by Russians and Turks, declared independent republic under joint protection, 1799—restored to France by Treaty of Trilat, 1807—taken by Collingwood, 1809—placed under protection of Great Britain, by treaty with Russia, 5 Nov. 1815—constitutional charter passed, 1817—ratified by Prince Regent, 1819—modern Greek adopted as official language, 1832—cession of, to Greece, by protocol of 28 May 1864. [See names of separate Islands.]

I onian War,—[B C]—Aristogoras revolts, summer 501—obtains help from Athens and Eretria, 500—Sardis burnt, 499—Ionians and allies defeated near Ephesus, 499—Athens and Eretria leave the confederacy, 499—Cyprus, Caria, cities on the Hellespont and in Thrace, revolt, and are subdued, 498—Clazomene and Cynæ taken, 498—Aristogoras leaves Miletus and is slain in Thrace, 497—Halicarnassus escapes from Susa, and comes down to the coast, 496—the confederates are defeated at Lade, 494—Miletus taken, 494—Sparta ravaged in the Ilyrins, 494—Chios, Lesbos, Tenedos, taken by the Persians, 493—Byzantium and Chalcodon taken by the Persians, 493—Ionia completely subjugated by Persia, before 492.

Iophon, tragic poet,—[B C]—obtains second prize, (Ol. 88, 1,) 428—b, after 405.a

a Clinton.

Iowa, one of the United States,—French settlements in, 1686—as part of Louisiana, purchased by United States, 1803—and added to territory of Missouri: erected into a territory, 1838—admitted to the Union, 28 Dec. 1846.

Ipecacuanha,—introduced as a medicine in Europe, 1680.

Iphocrates, general,—[B C]—serves at battle of Cnidus, 394—at battle of Lechaeum, 392—double length of Greek sword, 393—cuts off the Spartan mora, 392—commands at the Hellespont, 389—aids Niccolochus at Abydos, 388—aids Susthés against Cocys, 387—sent in aid of Pharnabazus against Egypt, 377—sent to aid Korkyra, midsummer 373—with Callistatus prosecutes Timotheos, Nov. 373—his speech against Harnnodiuss, de Imaginiis, 371 b—commands against Epaminondas in aid of Sparta, 369—sent against Amphilopolis, about 367—joint-commander of fleet in Social War, 355—prosecuted by Aristophanes and Chares, 355—b, before 348.* Smith's Dict. b Clinton.

Ipsilanti. [Ipsilanti.]

Ipusus, in Phrygia,—[B C]—defeat of Antigonus and his son by Cassander and the allies, Aug. 301.

Irpswich, in Suffolk,—ravaged by Northmen, 991—they land at, and defeat East Anglians, 18 May 1010—fortificational strengthened, 1204. Townhall, built, 1867.

Irán. [Persia.]

Irina,—[B C]—visited by the Greeks, about 631.

Iríjar. [Bokhara.]

Ireland, (Ir., Erin., Erin.) (Greek, Ierne, Latin, Hibernia, Juverna.)—described by Pomponius Mela, about 50?—its inhabitants, the Scots, make descents on Britain and Gaul, between 350—430—mission of Palladius, about 431—mission of St Patrick, about 440—460 a—ravaged and the churches plundered by Northumbrians, 683—b—decent of Northmen on, 748.8

IRELAND.

IRELAND—IRISH CHURCH.


Ireland, Duke of. [Oxford, Robert de Vere, Earl of.]


Ireland, William Henry,—b. in London, 1777—forges Shakespeare MSS, 1795—b., 17 Apr. 1835.

Irmenius, St, BP of Lyons.—b. at Smyrna, probably between 135-145, a 120-140—b. sent to Rome to Eclethus, 177—succeeds Photinus, Bp of Lyons, 177—living, 197. a Nouv. Biog. Gen. b Smith's Diet.

Irene, asteroid,—discovered by Hind, 19-20 May 1851—seen by Gasparis, 23 May.

Irene, daughter of the Khan of the Chazars,—marries Constantine Copronymus, 732—becomes Empress of the East, 741.

Irene, Empress of the East,—b. at Athens, about 750—marries Leo IV., 3 Sep. 769—becomes Empress, 775—assumes the government, 780—the death of her son, Constantine V., 781—restores imperial worship, 780—procurers convocation of Council of Nice, 787—sends an army into Italy, which is defeated by troops of Charles, 783—banished by her son, 792—recalled, 792—puts her son to death and reigns alone, 797—a conspiracy formed against her, deposed by Nicephorus, 802—b. in Lesbos, 803.


Iriarte. [Iriarte.]

Lridium, metal,—discovered by Tennant, 1804.

Iris, asteroid,—discovered by Hind, 13 Aug. 1847.

IRISH REBELLIONS—IRVING.

originated, 1870 — disestablished, and union with Church of England dissolved, 1 Jan. 1871 —General Synod opens, 13 Apr. 1871.


1642: insurgents proclaimed traitors by the king, 1 Jan. — petitions complaining of delay in suppressing the rebellion, presented to parliament, and conference of Commons with the Lords respecting, Jan. —Supreme Council of Catholics chosen by Synod of Kilkenny, 10 May — commissioners sent by English parliament to examine state of affairs, autumn — National Assembly meets, 1 Oct.


Irish Society,—[Londonderry,] — incorporated, 1619 — charter cancelled, 1637 — renewed, 1662.


Iron Bridge,—at Coalbrookdale, completed, 1779.

Iron-clad War-ship,—the first completed, La Gloire, 1860.

Iron Crown, Order of the, in Austria,— instituted by Napoleon, 1805. Iron Crown, of Lombardy,— used at coronation of Agilulph, 591 — of Charles the Great as king of Italy, 774 — of Frederick I., 1152 — of Charles V., 1530 — of Napoleon, 25 May 1805 — given up to Victor Emmanuel, on the conclusion of peace with Austria, 11 Oct. 1866.

Iron Mask, state prisoner in France, — placed in the chateau of Pignerol, 1662 — in the Bastille, 1703.

Ironmongers' Company, of London, — incorporated, 1464.

Iron Steamboat,—exhibited on the Thames, 9 May 1822.

Iron, in Spain,— captured and pillaged by British Auxiliary Legion, under Gen. Evans, 17 May 1823.

Irving—Isabella.


Isaac Levita. [Levita.]

Isabella, St. Order of. Founded by Ferdinand VII. of Spain, 24 Mar. 1815.

Isabella, daughter of Amaury I., king of Jerusalem, inherits titular sovereignty of Jerusalem on death of her sister Sibylina, 1189—divorces Humphrey, seigneur de Thoron, and marries Conrad of Montferrat, 1192—assassination of Conrad in Syria, 29 Apr. 1192—marries Henry, Count of Champagne, who refuses title of king, 1192—on his death, marries Amaury of Lusignan, king of Cyprus, 1197.


Isabella, Queen of Castile, and afterwards of Spain, b. 23 Apr. 1451—declines
crown of Castile, offered by the Confederates, 1468—acknowledged heir to the crown, 9 Sep. 1468—marries Ferdinand V. of Aragon, at Valladolid, 19 Oct. 1469—disinherited by her brother Henry IV. and her sister Joanna, succeeds to throne of Castile, 13 Dec. 1474—obtains bull of Sixtus IV. for introducing Inquisition into Spain, 1478—becomes queen of Aragon and Navarre, on death of John II., Jan. 1479—[Ferdinand V.]—favours Columbus, 1492—consents to proscription of Jews, Mar. 1492—Ximenes her confessor, 1492—b. at Medina del Campo, 26 Nov. 1504—buried in the Alhambra, 18 Dec. 1504.

Isabella II., Queen of Spain,—b. at Madrid, 10 Oct. 1830—oath of allegiance to her, taken by the Cortes, 20 Jun. 1833—succeeds her father Ferdinand VII., 29 Sep. 1833—proclaimed queen, 2 Oct. —and placed under guardianship of her mother; the succession disputed by Don Carlos, civil war lasts till Sep. 1840—the Queen-regent deprived of her power, 13 Aug. 1836—but reinstated, 18 Jun. 1837—again deprived, 12 Oct. 1838—regency of Espartero, 3 May 1831 to Jul. 1843—declared of age, 3 Nov. 1843—marries her cousin Don Francisco de Assis, 10 Oct. 1846—deposeed, 29 Sep. 1868—[Spanish Revolution]—abdicates in favour of her son, Prince of Asturias, 25 Jun. 1870.

Isabella, Queen of Portugal,—marries Alfonso, son of John II. of Portugal, Nov. 1499—left a widow, 12 Jul. 1491—marries Emmanuel, king of Portugal, 1497—b., 24 Aug. 1498.

Isabella of Austria, Clara Eugenia, Infanta of Spain,—b., 1566—offered by her father Philip II. in marriage to Henry of Navarre, 1584—her marriage with Duke of Guise proposed, 1593—marries Archduke Albert and receives the Netherlands as her dower, 1594—assists at siege of Ostend, 1601—governess of the Netherlands on death of her husband, 1621—receives Queen Mary of France, 1632—b., 1633.


Issacu, orator,—[BC]—b., between 420-348.

* Smith's Dict.

Issfiah, Jewish prophet,—[BC]—prophecies, 763 (760) to 713—[AD]—controversy respecting genuineness of last 27 chapters originated by Koppe—1779-81.

Isidore, St. Bp of Seville, theologian,—b. at Carthage, about 570—succeeds Secundus as Bp of Seville, about 600—presides at second Council of Seville 619—at Council of Toledo, 633—d. at Seville, 4 Apr. 636.

Isidore, of Pelusium, theologian,—b., 450.


Isidorian Decretals. [Decretals, False.]

Isidorus, of Miletus, the Elder, architect,—fl. 532.

Isidorus, jurist,—fl. about 533.

Isidorus, the Younger,—fl. 577.


Isis, Worship of, at Rome,—[B C]—introduced about 85—status removed from Capitoll by decree, resisted, 58—private, forbidden, 53—Æmilius Paullus, consul, begins destruction of temples, 50—new decrees to destroy, 47—worship sanctioned by Triumvirs, 43—[A D]—established, under Vespasian, about 70.

Isla, Juan, (Jose Francisco de,) Jesus,—b. at Segovia, Apr. 1714—d. at Bologna, Dec. 1783, 1781, Fida de fray Gerando de Compostel, 1758-72.

Islog. Univ. 

Islamism. [Mohammed.]

Isle, De l. [Delisle.]

Isle de Rhé. [Rhé.]

Isle of Man. [Man, Isle of.]

Isle of Wight. [Wight, Isle of.]


Ismail. [Granada, Kingdom of.]


Isocrates, of Apollonia, orator,—[B C]—contends unsuccessfully for prize given by Artemisia, 352.

Isomorphism,—discovered by Mischevich, 1819.

Isothermal Lines, on maps, laid down by Humboldt, 1817—improved by Kaetz and Berghaus, 1831 and 1838.

Ispahan, in Persia,—taken by Tamerlane, (789, A. H.) 1387—made capital of Persia by Shah Abbas, (906,) 1590—besieged by Afghanes under Marmoud, (Guimaidii, 1592,) Apr. 1721—d. in, (14 Sepher 1134,) 23 Nov. 1721, a, 1722 b—recovered by Nadir Shah, (1141,) 1729—seat of government removed to Toheran, 1795. c

Israel, Kingdom of, [political history,]—[B C]—rivalry of the tribe of Ephraim manifested against Gideon, 1245—against Jephtha, leading to civil war, 1187—11 tribes side with Ishbosheth against David, 1055-1048 a—rivalry of Israelites and revolt of Sheba, 1023 a—rebellion of Jeroboam against Solomon, after Abijah's prophecy, 978—revolt of the 10 tribes, establishment of the kingdom under Jeroboam I., spring 975, May 976—establishment of idolatry at Dan and Bethel, 6 Dec. 975—Levites and others desert to the kingdom of Judah, winter 974—revolution, Nadab killed by Baasha, who usurps the kingdom, summer 953—revolution, Elah killed by Zimri, who is again dethroned by Omri, summer 929, 930 b—division of the kingdom, Tibni reigning over part till summer 925 a—Samaria built for royal residence by Omri, summer 924 a, 926 b—Phoenician idolatry introduced by Ahab, 918 a—Elijah's reformation, 906 a, about 916 b—Moabites revolt from Aluziah, autumn 897, 894 b—revolution, Jehu kills Jehoram and takes the throne, 884—Phoenician idolatry put down by Jehu, 884 a—the transjordan territory lost, Jehonahaz tribute to Hazael of Syria, spring 856, 855-839—on the kingdom raised to its ancient extent and splendour by Jeroboam II., 845-814 a—safeguard, 810-791 a—tributary of Assyria, 810 a—transjordan territory lost, 825—tributary to Israel, 825 a—rebellion, 825 a—Zachariah killed by Shallum, who after a month is killed by Menahem, who takes the throne, 774 a, 770 b—Menahem tribute to Iul of Assyria, spring 773, 769 b—revolution, Pekah kills Pekahiah and reigns instead, 759 a—Pekah tribute to Tiglath Pileser, the transjordan tribe transported into Assyria, 741 a—revolution, Pekah killed by Hoshea, anarchy till Hosea takes the throne, 739-730 a, 738-730 b—Hoshea tributary to Shalmaneser of Assyria, 730 a, b—Samaria besieged and taken by Shalmaneser, transportation of the people to Assyria, 724-722 a, 722-721 a—the final transportation of the people, and colonisation of the country by Assyrian tribes, by Esarhaddon, 67 a, about 695 b—Josiah's reforms extended amongst the Jews remaining in territory of Israel, spring 630, 622 b

Israelites, Jews, &c.——Usacher. b Clinton. c Bib. Chron.
Israel—Italy.


Israelite Congress, held at Festh, 14 Dec. 1868.


Jesus, in Cilicia,—[B.C.].—Alexander defeats Darius at, Nov. 333.—Caudicus defeats Niger, 149.—Heraclean encamps near, 622.

Ister. [Danube.]

Isthmian Games,—[B.C.].—in Greece, suspended during the power of the Kypselids, about 650-580—periodically celebrated, after (Ol. 49) 584—Romans admitted, 228—Sisycon conducted them, 149—Corinth recovers the direction, 45—still celebrated, 362.

a. Clinton.

Istvannius, Nicholas, historian, 6. in Hungary, 1535—b. at Pressburg, 1615. Histor. de rebus Hungariciis lib. XXXVII, 1622.

Istria.—[B.C.].—invaded by Romans, 228—Manlius carries on war in, 178—conquered by Caius Claudius, 177.—overrun by Goths, between 500-600—conquered by Franks under Pepin, 789—forms a Margraviate, from about 950—subject to Dukes of Dalmatia, 1170—Western, on outlay of Duke Henry, falls to patriarchies of Aquileia, 1204—taken by Venetians, given to Austria by Treaty of Campo Formio, 1797—Eastern, passes to Austria, and is incorporated with Carinthia—whole territory of, ceded to Napoleon by Treaty of Presburg, 1809—restored to Austria, 1813.

Istria, Vincentello di', VICEROY OF CORSICA, b. 1508—enters service of the king of Aragon, 1501—gets himself proclaimed Count of Corsica, 1499—Viceroy, 1421—beheaded at Genoa, 1432.

Istria, Duke of. [Bessieres.]

Istria, Cape di'. [Capo d'Istria.]


Istria, (Istria, Istrins,) 6. [B.C.], fl. 250-220.

Italian Architecture. [Renaissance.]

Italian Republic, name substituted for Cisalpine Republic, under presidency of Napoleon, (P. Pluvisio an X.), 25 Jan. 1803.

Italian Version of the Bible, by Martini, published 1769-78.

Italy. [B.C.]—Names of ancient divisions,
Apulia, Campania, Etruria, &c., and Rome]—entirely subjugated by Rome, on fall of Vulsini, (489, A.C.C.) 265—transpadane, receives the jus Lati, 89—[A D]—ravaged by pestilence, 254—267—subjugated by Constantine, 312—in invaded by Alaric, 400—b Attila, 451—conquered into a kingdom by Odoacer, 476—conquered by Ostrogoths under Theodoric, 493—his grandson Athalaric succeeds, 526—Theodatus raised to the throne by Amalasuntha, 534—


Ithome, in Messenia,—[B.C.]—surrendered to Lacedaemonians, 455.

Ithycycles,—[B.C.]—Arechon at Athens, (Ol. 96, 33.) 398.


Icturaz, (Jecuraz) —[B.C.]—conquered and colonized by Israelites, about 1300—possessed by transjordane tribes, 1151—occupied by other nations, after 740—subdued by Aristobulus, about 160—taken from Zenodorus, by Rome, and given to Herod, about 20—forms part of Philip’s tetrarchy, 4.

a Smith’s Dict. Bib.  

b Ussher.

Iuridebit, Augustine de, EMPEROR of MEXICO,—b. in New Spain, 1784—enters the army, 1801—names the Plan of Iguala, for union of Spain and Mexico, 23 Feb. 1821—takes possession of the capital, Sep. 1821—gets himself proclaimed Emperor, 18 May 1822—abdicates, 20 Mar. 1823—retires to Italy, May 1823—returns to Mexico, and is arrested, Jul. 1824—shot, 19 Jul. 1824—his two grandsons declared princes of the blood by Maximilian, 1865.


Iulius, L. Julius,—[B.C.]—Consul with L. Papiirus Crassus, (324, A. u. c.) 430.

Iulius, Vopiscus Julius,—[B.C.]—Consul with L. Eminius Mamercinus, (281, A. u. c.) 473.

Ivan I. and II. [Russia, Grand Dukes of.]  

Ivan III., Vassilivich, the Threatening,—b., about 1439—succeeds his father, 28 Mar. 1462—he army defeated in Kasan, 1468—makes the Khan of Kasan tributary, 1470—suppresses revolt of Novgorod, 1470—marries Princess Sophia, daughter of Constantin Paleologus, at Rome, 1 Jun. 1472—the revolt renewed, and the republic abolished, 1475—refuses tribute to Ahmed, Khan of the Golden Horde, and defeats him, about 1476—the war renewed, Ahmed defeated and killed, 1481—defeat of the Poles, 1482—defeat and capture
of Khan of Khasan, 1487—defeats the Livonians near Plesko, 1492—names his younger son Vassili his successor, 1497—b. 7 Oct. 1505.

**Ivan IV.**—**Vassilievich, the Terrible, Grand Duke and 1st Czar of Russia,**—b. 1529—succeeds his father, 4 Dec. 1533, under regency of his mother, and, on her death, of a triumvirate, 1538—puts them to death, 1543—crowned, takes title of Czar, 1545,* 16 Jan. 1547—marries Anastasia, 1545—publishes his code, 1550—takes Kasan, Oct. 1552—takes Astrakhan, and receives submission of the Tatars, 1554—confirms treaty of peace with Sweden, 1554—breaks it, 1555—renews it, 1557—destroys Teutonic Order, 1561—loses his wife, 1563—seizes Polotsk, 1563—resigns the sovereignty in favour of his brother Ivan-Tamar, 1568—slaughters citizens of Novogorod, 1570—his general defeats Tatars of the Crimea, 1571—makes peace with Poland, 1571—attacked by Swedes and Poles, asks intervention of Gregory XIII., who procures a truce for ten years, 15 Jun. 1582—b. 19 Mar. 1584.

*a Art de Vérifier les Dates.  

**Ivan V.**, **Alexievich, Czar of Russia,**—b. 1663; 1666—succeeds his brother Theodore, 27 Apr. 1682—his brother **Peter I.** associated with him, Jun. 1682—marries Praskovia, 1683—abdicates, 1689—b. 26 Jan. 1696.

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**J**

**Jabesh Gilead,**—[B C]—taken by Israelites in civil war, 1419—besieged by Nahash the Ammonite, and relieved by Saul, 1055.*

*a Bib. Chron.  
*b Uscher.

**Jablonowski, Vladislaus, general,**—b. in Poland, 1769—enters the French army, 1789—distinguishes himself in campaign against the Russians, 1792—under Kosciusko, 1794—serves in French army, 1795—Adjutant-general, 1799—distinguishes himself at defence of the bridge of Var, May 1800—b., commander of Polish legion in expedition to St Domingo, 1802.


**Jablonski, Johann Theodor,**—b. at Danzig, 1665; 1664—secretary of Royal Society of Berlin, 1700—b. there, 1731. *Dictionnaire allemand et français,* 1711.

*a Biog. Univ.  
*b Ersh and Graber.

**Jablonski, Paul Ernst, orientalist,**—b. at Berlin, 1693—as government commissioner visits public libraries of Europe, 1714—Prof. Theology, pastor of Protestant church, Frankfort-on-the-Oder, 1722—member of Academy of Sciences, Berlin, 1722—b. at Frankfort, 15 Sep. 1727. *Prantheon Egyptianum,* 1750-2.*

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**Ivan VI.**, **Czar of Russia,**—b. 23 Aug. 1740—succeeds Anne, 29 Oct. 1740, under regency of Biren: deposed and imprisoned, 6 Dec. 1741—attempt to reinstate him fails, and he is put to death, 16 Jul. 1764.


**Ivetaux, Nicolas Vauquelin, seigneur b., poet,**—b. near Falaise, 1567—tutor to Duke of Vendôme, 1666—to Dauphin, Aug. 1669—dismissed for licentious conduct, 1611—b. 9 Mar. 1649. *Institution d'un prince,* 1604.

**Ivica.**—[Balearic Isles.]


JACKSON—JACOBS.

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Jackson, John, **chronologist,** —b. in Yorkshire, 1636—enters Jesus Coll., Cambridge, 1702—master of Wigston’s Hospital, Leicester, 1729—d. there, 12 May 1763. **Chronological Antiquities,** 1752.


Jackson, William, **musical composer,** —b. at Exeter, 1770—organist of the Cathedral, 1777—d. at Exeter, 12 Jul. 1803.

Jacksonville, **U. S.,** burnt by Federals, 28 Mar. 1863.

Jacob, **Greek patriach,** —B.C. —b. spring 1836—1970**b**—blessed by Isaac, goes to Haran, autumn 1756—1870—marries Leah and Rachel, 1753—birth of Levi, 1756—1870—returns to Canaan, spring 1740—1873—death of Rachel, 1713—removes to Egypt with his family, winter 1706—1840—d. 1669—1823—

* Bib. Chron.  
* Du Fresnoy.  

Jacob, Henry, **theologian,** founds first Congregational Church in England, about 1616—goes to Virginia, 1614. **Reasons taken out of God’s Work and the best of human Testimonies, proving the necessity of reforming our Churches of England,** 1604.

* Neal.  


Jacob, Jean Claude, **centuriam,** —b. in the Jura, about 1670—presented to the Constituent Assembly, Paris, Oct. 1790—d. in the Jura, Dec. 1790.  

Jacob de Saint-Charles, Louis, **bibliographer,** —b. at Châlons-sur-Soane, 1608—enters Carmelit Order, 1625—visits Rome, 1627—d. librarian to Pres. de Harlay at Paris, 10 May 1670. **Bibliotheca poniensia,** 1643—

Traité des plus belles bibliothèques du monde, 1644—**Bibliographia Parisina,** 1644.

Jacob, St., in **Switzerland,** —the Dauphin defeated by the Swiss, 1444.

Jacobæus, Oliger, —b. in Denmark, 1650—Prof. Physio and Philosophy, Copenhagen, 1680—d. 1701. **De Ramis dissertation,** 1676—Bartholomei Seidd historia Florintorum, edita ex bibliotheca Medicin, 1677—**Museen regium,** 1695.

Jacobe, (Jakob,) Johann, engraver, —b. at Vienna, 1733—d. there, 24 Jul. 1797.

Jacobi, Christian Friedrich, **litterateur,** —b. in Denmark, 12 Mar. 1739—assessor to Supreme Court, 1772—Counsellor of Justice, 1774—of Slate, 1776—secretary of Society of Sciences, 1780—d. 1810. **Sammlde Shrifter,** 1817.


Jacoblin Club. (Breton Club),—originated by Breton deputies at Versailles, 1788—-establishes itself in Jacobins’ Convent, Paris, about Oct. 1789—Danton secedes and forms Cordeliers’ Club, 1790—succession of Monarchists who form Feuillans’ Club, 1790—suppressed at Nanci, Sep. 1790—the Cordeliers rejoin it, 1791—denounced by Kaunitz, Mar. 1792—are the governing power, 1792—[French Revolution]—purge the members, Mar. 1794—locked out of their hall by Legendre, 17 Jul. 1794—attempt an insurrection, Nov. 1794—closed, Nov. 1794—members of, hunted down, 1795.

Jacobins, in Ecclesiastical History, name applied to Preaching Friars, who settle at Paris, 1217—resist reform, and are driven away, 1501—reestablished, 1504—suppressed, 1789.

Jacobites, in Great Britain,—support James II. and the Stuarts, from 1653—rebels in Scotland, 1715—[Stuart, James F. E. and Mar, Earl of],—again, 1745. [Stuart, Charles Edward.]  

Jacobites, Sect of, **Monophysites of Syria,** revived by Jacob Baradini, (Jacob of Nisibis), 545-578. [ Jacobus, Hop of Edessa.] * Neander.  

Jacobus, Christian Friedrich Wilhelm, —b. at Gotta, 6 Oct. 1764—studies at Jena, 1781—d. at Göttingen, 1784—Prof. Ancient Literature, member of Academy of Sciences, Munich, 1807—Chief Librarian, director of Cabinet of Coins, Gotta, 1810—d. 30 Mar. 1847. *Emendationes criticae in scriptores 48*

Jacobs, Jurien, painter, — b. in Switzerland, 1610—8., 1664.

Jacobs, Lucas. [Lucas van Leyden.]

Jacobs, (the Elder), Br of Esdesa, 645-778. [Jacobites.]


Jacobs, Magnus, Br of Nisis, — at Council of Nicea, 325 — at Council of Antioch 341 — animates citizens at siege of Nisis by Sapor, 350? 338? 


Jacquard, Joseph Mario, mechanical inventor, — b. at Lyons, 7 Jul. 1752 — takes part in defence of the city, 1793 — patents his loom, 1801 — receives gold medal for net-making machine, 1804 — member of Legion of Honour, 1819 — b. near Lyons, 7 Aug. 1834.

Jacquard, J. M. [Jacquard, J. M.]

Jacqueline, Countess of Holland, — b. 1400 — marries John of Tournai, 1415 — left a widow, and succeeds her father, 1417 — marries John IV., Duke of Brabant, 4 Apr. 1418 — her title disputed by her uncle, John of Bavaria, she unsuccessfully besieges him in Dort, spring 1418 — recognizes him as her heir-presumptive, Feb. 1419 — her estates sold to him by her husband, 1420 — she takes refuge in England, 1421 — gets her marriage annulled by Pope Benedict XII., 1422 — marries Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, 1423 — attempts to recover her inheritance, and is defeated and taken prisoner by Philip, Duke of Burgundy, Oct. 1424 — escapes to Holland, beginning 1425 — widow again, Apr. 1427 — recognizes Duke of Burgundy as her lieutenant and heir, by treaty of 3 Jul. 1428 — secretly marries Frans de Borselen, 1432 — gives up her states to Duke of Burgundy, 1433 — b. 8 Oct. 1436.


Jaon, in Spain, — entrance of Abd-erhaman into, 21 Jan. 910 — surprised by rebels, 920 — retaken by Abd-erhaman, 922 — the Wall of, proclaimed king of Spain, 1016 — besieged and taken by the Almoravides, 1090 — unsuccessfully besieged by Alfonso, 1181 — by Ferdinand II., 1224 — taken by Mohammed Abu Abdallah (228 a. X.) 1232 — conquered by Ferdinand III.? and annexed to Castile, 1234 — territory of, ravaged by Mohammed, king of Granada, 1273 — attacked by Moors, 1295, 1368, and 1407 — earthquake at, 1712.


Jaffier, Mir.—made Subahdar of Bengal on defeat of Surjia Dowla at Plassy, June, 1757—grammar of the Northern Circars to the French, 1757—transfers power to his son Mir Casim, Jul. 1760—resigns, autumn 1760—reinstated by British, Aug. 1763—b. at Bulaq, Jan. 1765.

Jagellon, Dukh of Lithuania,—b., about 1354—embraces Christianity and marries Hedwig, queen of Poland, 17 Feb. 1366—regins as Ladislaus V.: cedes Lithuania to his cousin Witold, 1392—loses his wife, 1399—marries again, 1401—refuses crown of Bohemia, 1402—defeats Teutonic Knights, near Tannenberg in Prussia, 15 Jul. 1410—marries a third wife, 1417—a fourth, 1427—arrested and confined by his brother Suidrigelon, 1420—cedes Lithuania to him; deposits him, 1432—makes tree for twelve years with the Knights, 1434—b., 31 May 1434.

Jagellon Dynasty, in Poland, [Jagellon]—ends with death of Sigismund II., 1572.

Jägerndorf,—Field-marshall Apraxin defeats Prussians at, 30 Aug. 1757.

Jago, St. [Santiago].


Jains, (Jainas) religious sect.—originates in Hindustan, about 500-700—attains highest prosperity, about 1100-1200—declines after 1200.

Jakob, Ludwig Heinrich von, philosopher,—b. in Magdeburg, 26 Feb. 1759—studies at Halle, 1773—Prof. Philosophy there, 1789—pro-rector of University, 1801-4—Prof. Political Economy, Kharkov, 1807—reinstated at Halle, 1816—co-rector, 1824—b. at Lauchsted, 22

Jul. 1827. Lehrbuch der Nationalökonomie, 1835—Grundriss der allgemeinen Logik, 1788—Staatshistorische Wissenschaft, 1821.

Jalès, Camp of, in France,—established by Royalists, 1790—destroyed, Jul. 1792.


Jalula, in Persia,—Yezdegder defeated by Saracens under Said, 637.


James, Apostle, (son of Zebede,) martyred, about 43.

James (Jayme, I.), the Conqueror, King of Aragon,—b. at Montpellier, 1 Feb. 1208—placed in charge of Simon de Montfort, 1211-14—succeeds his father Pedro II., 17 Sep. 1213—marries Eleanor of Castile, 1221—the marriage annulled by Council of Lerida, 1229—defeats the Moors in Majorca, 1229—takes

James (Jayme) II., the Just, King of Aragon, becomes king of Sicily (James I.) on death of his father, Pedro III., Nov. 1285—succeeds his brother Alfonso III. as king of Aragon, Jun. 1291—gives up Sicily to his brother Frederick: promises to restore Sicily to Charles II. of Naples, by treaty of Jun. 1295—marries Blanche of Naples, 1 Nov. 1295—visits Rome, attends marriage of his sister Yolande (Violante) with Robert, Duke of Calabria, 1297—unsuccessfully attempts conquest of Sicily, 1298—declares his son James heir to the crown, 1301—with Ferdinand of Castile attacks the Moors, 1306—death of his queen, 12 Nov. 1310—marries Mary, daughter of the king of Cyprus; on renunciation of his son James names Alfonso heir, 1319—death of his queen, Mary, Apr. 1321—his aid invited by Saradins against Pisa, 1321—marries Elisenda of Moncada, Christmas 1321—sends fleet to Saradins Mer Al-Ayn, who defeats the Pisans and 1325—the conquest of Saradins completed, 1326—b. at Barcelona, 2 Nov., 31 Oct. b. 1327. *Biog. Univ. b. Art de Véjéer les Dates.


James II., King of Scotland,—b. 1430—succeeds his father, James I., 21 Feb. 1437—plots of Crieton and Livingston to secure his person, 1438—assumes the government, 1444—marries Mary of Guelders, 1449—assassinate Douglas at Stirling, 1452—receives Margaret of Anjou and Prince Edward, and leads an army into England in their behalf, 1460—killed at siege of Roxburgh, 3 Aug. 1460.


James V., King of Scotland,—b. 10
excluding him from the succession begun by Shaftesbury, 1674—marries his daughter Mary to William, Prince of Orange, 4 Nov. 1677—

is ordered to quit the kingdom, and retires to Brussels, 4 Mar. 1679.—[Exclusion Bill]—returns to England, Sep. 1679—sent as Lord High Commissioner to Scotland, Oct. 1679—returns, Feb. 1680—presented as a Roman

recusant, 26 Jun.—returns to Scotland, sum-

mer 1680—again presented as a recusant, 29 Nov.—holds a parliament in Scotland, Jul. to Aug. 1681—visits England, Mar. 1682—shipwrecked on his return, 5 May—leaves Scotland, May—Charles II. dispenses with Test Act, and

restores him to his post of Admiral, 1684—at-

tends Charles in his last illness, 1685—succeeds him, 6 Feb. 1685—accepts pension from Louis XIV., Feb.—publicly celebrates mass, Easter—

opens negotiations with Pope Innocent XI.;
crowned, 3 May—meeting of parliament, 19 May—proceeds for life, granted, by 1

June. 24, 1685, invasion of Scotland by

Earl of Argyle, May—of England by Duke of

Monmouth, Jun.—battle of Sedgemoor, 6 Jul.—

appoints Jeffreys Lord Chancellor, Sep.—

claims authority to keep Roman officers in his service, is opposed by parliament, and dismisses the Houses, 20 Nov.—sends Castlemaine as ambassador to Rome, Jan. 1686—grants dis-

pensations to clerical converts to Romanism, 1686—directs preachers to abstain from contro-

versial subjects, Mar. 1686—his dispensing power affirmed by Judges, Jun.—[Hales, Sir Edward] establishes Ecclesiastical Com-

mission, Jul.—forms a camp on Hounslow Heath, Jul.—receives papal nuncio, Jul.—restores public profession of Romanism, 1686—his demand from Cambridge Univ. of degree for a monk resisted, Feb. 1687—publishes Declaration for liberty of conscience in Scotland, 12

Feb. 1687—in England, 4 and 27 Apr.—his

mandate to Oxford Univ. to elect Farmer Pres. of Magdalen Coll. resisted, spring—again forms camp on Hounslow Heath, Jun.—dissolves parliament, 2 Jul.—receives papal nuncio at Windsor, 3 Jul.—entrusts government to Sunderland and Father Petre, Jul.—dissolves the parliament, 2 Jul.—makes a progress through the country, autumn—admits Father Petre into the Council, Nov.—reissues Declaration for liberty of conscience, 25 Apr. 1688—

orders it to be read in churches, 4 May—[Seven Bishops]—birth of his son, 10 Jun.—

[Stuart, James Francis E.]—warned of in-

tended invasion by Prince of Orange, Sep.—

seeks advice of bishops, 2 Oct.—restores charter to London, Oct.—dissolves Ecclesiasti-

ical Commission, 8 Oct.—reinstates Pres. and Fellows of Magdalen Coll., 15 Oct.—dismisses Father Petre and Sunderland, 22 and 27 Oct.—

—landing of Prince of Orange, 5 Nov.—[Wil-

liam III.]—his commissioners make arrange-

ment with the Prince, 8-9 Dec.—leaves White-

hall in disguise, and throws Great Seal into the Thames, 11 Dec.—seized near Faversham and brought back to London, 16 Dec.—goes to France, 23 Dec.—takes up his residence at St Germain's, 28 Dec.—lands at Kinsale in Ire-

land, 14 Mar. 1689—enters Dublin, 24 Mar.—

leaves siege to Londonerry, 20 Apr.—holds a parliament at Dublin, 7 May—his army in-

creased by French troops under Lannuz, early in 1690—ecuamps on the Boyne, Jun. 1690—
defeated by William III. on the Boyne, 1 Jul.—

escapes to France: his project of invasion of England frustrated by victory of La Hogue, May 1692—goes to Calais to prepare for in-

vasion of England, his project frustrated by Admiral Russell, Feb. 1696—b. at St Germain's,


"Art de Vérifier les Dates.


James, Robert, physician, b. in Stafford-

shire, 1705—patents his Fever Powder, about 1750—M.D. Cambridge, by mandamus, 25

Jun. 1755—Inciertate of R.C.P., 1765—b. in


Vindication of the Fever Powder, 1778.

James, Thomas, theologian, ge., b. at New-


James, Thomas, maritime explorer, at-

ttempts discovery of North-west Passage, 1631—

2. Voyage, 1633.

James, William, historian, b. 1827. Naval History of Great Britain, 1832.

James Island, near Charleston, S. C.,—the

Federals defeated by Confederates, 16 Jun.

1862.

Jameson, Anna, writer on art, ge., b. at


Women, 1852—Handbook to Public Galleries of

Art in and near London, 1842—Lives of Early

Italian Painters, 1845—Poetry of Sacred and

Legendary Art, 1848. Legends of the Monastic

Orders, 1850—Legends of the Madonna, 1852—

—History of our Lord and of his Precursor, as

represented in Art, 1860.

Jamesone, George, painter, b. at Aberdeen,

1586—pupil of Rubens at Antwerp, 1616—

returns to Scotland, 1628—Charles I. sits to

him, 1633—b. at Edinburgh, 1644.

Jamesone, Robert, geologist, ge., b. at

Leith, 11 Jul. 1774—studies under Werner at

Freiberg, 1800—Prof. Natural History, Edin-

burgh, 1804—founds Wernerian Society, 1808—

b. at Edinburgh, 28 Apr. 1854. Geology of Arran and Shetland Isles, 1793—Mineralogy of Scottish
 Isles, 1800—Characters of Minerals, 1805—


Hercules Seyfried, 1814.

Jamyn, Amadis, poet,—b. in Champagne, 1578—d. there, 1585. Ecures, 1757.

Jane. [Joanna, Queen of Naples.]

Jane Grey. [Grey, Lady Jane.]

Jane Seymour. [Seymour, Jane.]

Jane Shore. [Shore, Jane.]

Janeiro. [Rio de Janeiro.]

Janfortius. [Forti.]

Janina. [Joannina.]


Jan Mayen’s Land, island in Arctic Ocean,—discovered by Mayen, 1611.—visited by Scoresby, 1817.

Janowitz.—Torstenson defeats Imperialists at, 6 Mar. 1645.


Janson, Zacharias, optician,—with his father, Hans Jansen, invents the compound microscope, about 1590-1600—invents the telescope, ? 1610.

Jansenists, Jansenism. [Jansen, Bp of Ypres]—sect of, originates in France, about 1640—condemned by Innocent X., 1653—Pascal publishes the Lettres Provinciales, 1656—again condemned by Alexander VII., 1656—miracles reported in support of, 1656, 1661, &c.—refuse to subscribe formulary prepared in accordance with the bull, 1665—make compromise with Clement IX., (Peace of Clement IX.), 1668—Father Quaenel banished, 1685—Port-Royal suppressed, 1709—condemned by Clement XI., in the bull ‘Unigenitus,’ 1713—appeal to General Council, 1714—persecuted and exiled by Regent Orleans, 1720.

Jansenius. [Jansen.]

Jansen, (Jansenius,) Cornelisz, theologian,

—b. at Hulst, 1510—Prof. Divinity, Louvain, 1562—takes part in Council of Trent: Bp of Ghent, 1568—d. there, 10 Apr. 1576.


Janssens, Abraham, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1569—d. 1631.

Janssens, Cornelisz, painter,—b. at Amsterdam, 1590—in England, 1618-38—d. at Amsterdam, 1665.

Janssens, Johan Willem, general,—b. at Nimegen, 12 Oct. 1762—enters the army, 1777—serves against the French, 1793—Commissary-general of French troops in service of Holland, 1797—Governor of Cape Colony, 1802-5—Councillor of State, Secretary to Ministry of War, 1806—Governor-general of Dutch East Indies, 1811—defeated, taken prisoner in the English at Batavia, Sep. 1812—returns to France, Baron of the Empire, 1812—d. in Holland, 1 Jun. 1833.

Janssens, Victor Honorius, painter,—b. at Brussels, 1664—d. there, 1739.


Januarius,—Consul of Rome, with Justus, (1081, a. u. c.) 328.


Janus, Gate of, Rome,—[B] said to be built by Numa Pompilius: closed in consulship of T. Manlius, (519, a. u. c.) 235—again, by Octavius, (725,) 29 and (729) 25—[AD]—closed by Vespasian, (824) 71.


Japan, Empire of, (Nippon, Yanghou, Zin-panju)—Buddhism introduced, 659,? 552,?—Chinese letters introduced, about 284—phonetic alphabet invented, about 810—the supreme power of the Mikado usurped by his chief captain, Joritomo, 1143, b, 1192, c, 1152, a—invaded by Kublai Khan, 1284, a, 1281, c—printing practised, since 1206—made known to Europe by Marco Polo, 1298—the Oinai war, 1466-77—earthquakes in, 1475, 1498, 1515—attempt made to trade with China, 1523—reached by Portuguese, who are admitted to trade, 1542—arrival of Francis Xavier and other Jesuit Missionaries, 1549—embassy from, sets out, 22 Feb. 1583, c—received by Gregory XIII., Mar. 1585—arrive in Japan, 1590—supreme power seized by Fide Josi (Taiho-
JAPANESE EMBASSY.—JASINSKI.

Sama), first Zioogo of whole of Japan, 1585
—persecution of Christians in, 1587, 1509, 1597
—reached by the English adventurer, William Adams, 19 Apr. 1600—the Dutch admitted to trade, 1607 or 1609—John Saris obtains authority from James I. to trade with, 1609—
the English receive permission to trade, 1612
—they withdraw, about 1622—massacre of
Christians, 12 Apr. 1637—foreigners ex-
pelled and natives forbidden to travel, 1637—
the Dutch removed to Nagasaki, 1641, 1639—
—unsuccessful attempt of Charles II. to renew
trade with, 1653—visited by Kaempfer, 1690—
earthquake and volcanic eruption, 1707—
visited by Thunberg, 1772 and 1776—by
Galouzini, 1811—attempt of Sir Stamford
Raffles to trade, fails, 1813—visited by Siebold,
1825-30—earthquake and volcanic eruption,
1828—visited by Belcher, 1845—by Mathison,
1849—ports opened to foreigners, by American
treaty of commerce, 31 Mar. 1854—Russian
peace, Oct. 1857—British treaty negotiated by
Lord Elgin, signed, 29 Jul. 1858—visited by
Hodgson, 1859-60—on English legation,
5 Jul. 1861—attempt to assassinate British
envoy, 26 Jun. 1862—revolution in, autumn
1862—convention with England, France,
America, and Holland, concluded, 25 Jun. 1866
—treaty of commerce with Italy concluded,
25 Aug. 1866—public reception of Duke of
Edinburgh by the Mikado, 22 Sep. 1869.

a Eneey. Brit. b Chambers' Eneyc. c Dickson. d Edinb. Rev. (XCVI.)

Japanese Embassy, to Europe. 1. Sails
from Japan, 22 Feb. 1583—reach Lisbon, 10
Aug. 1584.—interview with Philip II., at
Madrid: reach Rome, 20 Mar. 1588—received
by Gregory XIII., Mar. 1588—sail from
Lisbon, 30 Apr. 1588—reach Goa, 29 May
1587—reach Japan, 1590. 2. Received by
Napoleon III., 13 Apr. 1862—arrive in London,
30 Apr.—embark for the Hague, 12 Jun.—
reach Berlin, 18 Jul.—St Petersburg, 10 Aug.
—Lisbon, 17 Oct. 3. To France, 15 Apr. to
20 Jun. 1862. 4. Jan. 1867. 5. To England,
the brother of the Tycoon received by Queen
Victoria at Windsor, 4 Dec. 1867.

Japanese Language. Grammar of, com-
piled by Alcock, 1861.

Japanese Martyrs. Francisca Friars,—
christened near Nagasaki, 5 Feb. 1597—beheaded,
3 Jan. 1627—canonized by Pius IX., 7 Jun.
1862.

Japix, (Japix, Japixa), Gysbert, poet:—b.
in Friesland, 1603—d. there, 1666. Festive
Ryymberge, 1668.

Jacqueline. [Rochejaquelein.]
Jacqueline. [Jacqueline.]
Jaquerie. [Jaquerie.]

Jarchi, Solomon, Rabbi, —b. at Troyes,
Champagne, 1040, a 1104 b. in Troyes, 1143—b.
there, 1155, a 1180 b. Commentator. in
Comments, Eclesiastics, Ruth, Esther, Daniel,
Esdras, Nehemiah, (1437) —Commentator.
Jardin des Plantes, —Paris, —founded by
Louis X1. 11., 1635.
JASMIN—JEDAIA.

1792—takes Wilna, 24 Apr. 1794—distinguishes himself at battle of Polany, 1794—member of Supreme Council, 1794—falls at defence of Praga, 4 Nov. 1794.

Jasmin, Jacques, poet, b. at Agen, 6 Mar. 1798—visits Paris and receives a pension, 1840—Chevalier of Legion of Honour, 1846—d. at Agen, 4 Oct. 1864.


Jauregui y Aguilar, Juan de, poet, painter, b. at Toledo, a Seville, b. Mar. 1566, a about 1570—goes to Rome, 1607—equerry to Queen Isabella de Bourbon, 1612—d. at Madrid, 1650, a 1641. Translation of the Pharsalis, 1684, b—Orfeo, 1604—Rimas, 1618—Apología de la pintura, 1633.

a Bifog. Univ.

Java, island of Indian Archipelago, [B C]—settlement of Hindoos from Ceylon, 75—(A.D.)—subject to Hindoo Princes, from about 1190?—mentioned by Marco Polo, 1295—conquered by Arabs, 1478—Portuguese settle in, 1511—the Dutch, 1595—[Batavia]—English Factory in, 1619—[Bantam]—wars with the Dutch, 1674-1708, 1718-23, and 1740-55—taken by English, 1811—given up to king of the Netherlands by Treaty of Paris, 1816—becomes after five years’ war a Dutch province, 1830—slavery abolished in, 20 Sep. 1859.

Javolenus Priscus, jurist, fl., about 125-150.


Jean d’Acro, St. [Acre].

Jean d’Angely. [St Jean d’Angely.]

Jean de Luz, in France,—marriage of Louis XIV. and Maria Theresa of Spain, celebrated at, 9 Jun. 1666—Wellington defeats Soult before, 10 Nov. 1813—declares a free port by Wellington, 1813.

Jean Paul. [Richter.]


Jebb, Sir Richard, Baxt, physician, —b. about 1730—F.R.C.P., 1768—physician extra-ord. to the king, about 1777—physician in ordinary to Prince of Wales, 1780— to the king, 1786—d. at Windsor, 4 Jul. 1787.


Jedburgh, in Scotland,—seat of Malcolm IV., about 1160—5,—marriage of Alexander III. at, 1287,—the castle recovered from the English and demolished, 1409—stormed by Earl of Surrey, 1523,—taken by Earl of Hertford, 1545. Abbey, founded or rebuilt by David I., 1118 or 1147.


Jegher, Christopher, engraver,—b. in Germany, 1596—d. in Holland, 1670—1681, 1635—Ezech and Gruber.


Jehoachim. [Jews, political history.]

Jesup, (Jyypoer), in Hindustan,—founded, 1697—all of akber, about 1560—overrun by Maharrats, from about 1750 —treaty with British, 1803—annulled, 1805—another treaty, 1818.


Jemappes, in Belgium,—Dumouriez defeats Austrians at, 6 Nov. 1792.


Jenisch, Bernard, Baron von, orientalist,
Jenkins, David, Judge for South Wales, —b. in Wales, 1586—enters Oxford Univ., 1597—taken prisoner at Hereford and sent to the Tower, 1645—impeached of treason, for fit and contemplated, and committed to Newgate, between 1650-55 (b.)—liberated, 1656 or 1660—b. at Cowbridge, 6 Dec. 1667. Works, 1648—Reports, 1661.


Jenkinson, (Jenyns), Robert, Captain,—has an ear torn off by Spanish officer, 1731—examined before House of Commons, and exhibits the ear, 16 Mar. 1738.

Jenkinson, Anthony, engraver,—b. 1562.


Jenson, (Janso, Nicholas), printer,—sent by Charles VII. to Meutz, to obtain information of the discovery of printing, close of 1455—settles at Venice, about 1469—Counts Palantine, by Sixtus IV., 1475—b. before 3 Feb. 1482.


Jeremiah, Jewish prophet, —called as a prophet, 629, 628—sent the serrel burnt by the king, autumn 606, & Nov. or Dec. 605—imprisoned by Pashur, 590—again imprisoned as a bad subject, 580—set free by Nebuchadnezzar, 581, 582—carried into Egypt by Johanan, late in 587.—a Ussher.


Jermean, in France,—taken by Joan of Arc, and Earl of Suffolk captured, 12 Jun. 1429.

Jericho, Judea,—b. destroyed by Joshua, 1451—rebuilt by Ibiel, about 950—Pompey encamps at, 63—sacked by Herod, 39—rebuilt by Herod, about 35-30—adorned by Archelans, 4—[A.D.] 7—[A.D.]—destroyed by Romans during siege of Jerusalem ? 70.—a Ussher.


Jerrold, Douglas William, dramatist, hu-
JERSEY—visited Synod Clinton, Jun. 387.


Jersey, New. [New Jersey.]


Hadrian, 131—[Elia Capitolina]—occupied by Barchocheba, about 133-135—visited by the Bordeaux pilgrim, about 333—receives its ancient name, about 335—adored by Constantin and Helena, about 335—Jews permitted to visit, once a year, about 350—unsuccessful attempt of Julian to rebuild the Temple, 363—erected into a patriarchate by Constantine, 358—rebuilt and adorned by Justinian, 527—the holy vessels restored to the Temple by Belisarius, 534—visited by Antoninus, martyr, 540—Gregory the Great founds hospital at, 590-604—taken by Chosroes II. and the Jews, the Christians massacred, Jun. 614—visited by Arnulf, 614—churches restored by Modestus, 614-628—visited by Heraclius, who banishes the Jews, spring 629—siegé of, by Abu Obeidah, formed, close of 636—entered by Caliph Omar, (16, A.H.) 637—(Holy Places)—visited by Arculfus, about 690—taken by Zimisces, before 970—becomes subject to Fatimite Caliphs of Egypt, about 976—becomes place of pilgrimage, about 1000—pilgrimage of German prelates to, 1065—conquered by Afsh, lieutenant of Malek Shuha, (690,) 1076, 1077—given to the Turkman Ortoik, about 1083—on his death, held by his sons, 1091—visited by Peter the Hermit, about 1093—recovered by Sultan Adal, (489,) 1096—siegé of, by Crusaders, formed, 7 Jun. 1099—taken, 15 Jul. 1099—erected into a kingdom, under Godfrey of Bouillon, 23 Jul. 1099—visited by Sacwell, 1102—by Benjamin of Tudela, about 1160-70—by William of Tyre, about 1170—taken by Saladin, Oct. 1187—threatened by crusaders under Richard I., the fortifications strengthened by Saladin, 1192—fortifications demolished by order of Sultan Malek of Damascus, 1219—taken possession of by Emperor Frederick II., by treaty with Malek el Kameel, 17 Mar. 1229—again taken by Musullams, 1239—given up to the Franks by Sultan of Damascus, 1243—raided by Khaumsins, 1244—nominally annexed to kingdom of Sicily, 1277—the Christians expelled by Sultan Ascral, May 1291—becomes subject to Ottoman Sultan, Selim I., (929,) 1516—walls rebuilt by Solyman the Magnificent, 1542—submits to Mehemet Ali, 1832—seized by fellahins insurgents, and recovered by Ibrahim Pasha, 1834—restored to Sultan by European intervention, 1841—made seat of Protestant bishopric, by England and Prussia, Nov. 1841—visit of Prince of Wales, 31 Mar. to 8 Apr. 1862—[Palestine Exploration, and names of travellers].

Synods of, respecting Pelagius, 415—to confirm decree of Synod of Constanti nople against Monophysites, 536—against Monothelites, 634—against Iconochlasts, 732, 1099, 1107, 1143—against Cyrilus Lecaris and Calvinism, 16 Mar. 1672. *Usher. b Bib. Cae. c Clinton. d Bals's Dict. Bib. e King of Jerusalem. f Jerusalem, (rulers,) [BC]—Melchiz e dez, king of Salem, 142—Alonizedek, king of Jerusalem, 1450.a

Jerusalem, Kingdom of,—erected for God-

Jervas, Charles, painter,—visits France and Italy, before 1700—again in Italy, 1738—b. in London, 2 Nov. 1739. 

Translation of Don Quixote, 1742.

Jervis, Sir John. [St Vincent, EARL OF.]


Jesselmer, (Jesmlner,) Rejno state,—fortified by tribes from N. India, first mentioned, 1731—seat of government removed to, 1156—alliance with British, 1818.


Jester, (Fool,) Court,—in the service of kings of France, (John II., Charles V. and VI.), as early as 1350-90.

Jesus, Order of, founded in Italy, and approved by Urban VI., 1367—suppressed, and their possessions given to Hospitalers of Italy, 1668.

Jesuits, Order of, of Society of Jesus,—founded by Ignatius Loyola, 15 Aug. 1534—conditionally sanctioned by bull of Paul III., 27 Sep. 1540—unconditionally approved by him, 1543—college of, established at Gandia in Spain by Francis Borgia, 1546—mission of, to Japan, 1549—[Xavier, Francisco de]—established in France, Spain, Portugal, and Germany, and missions sent to the East, Africa, and America, before 1556—mission to Abyssinia, 1557—Constitutions published, 1558—their General, Lainez, takes part in Council of Trent, between 1558-65—missionaries sent to England by Gregory XIII., Jul. 1580—[Campion, Edmund, and Parsons, Robert]—bomished the kingdom by Act 27 Eliz. c. 2, 1584—commissioners appointed by Queen Elizabeth, with power to banish, 15 Jan. 1585—banished from France by decree of parliament of Paris, 29 Dec. 1594,* confirmed by royal edict, 7 Jan. 1595—b. establish a college at Galata, 1603— recalled to France by Henry III., and of 1603—his letters patent for their restoration registered by parliament of Paris, 2 Jan. 1604—take part in Gunpowder Plot, 1605—expelled from Venice, 9 May 1606—[Paul V., Pope, Sarpi, Paolo]— settle in Paraguay, soon after 1600—sent by Emperor Ferdinand II. to overthrow Protestantism in Bohemia, 1619—[Thirty Years' War]—expelled from Turkey, 1628—but reenter it: expelled from Abyssinia, 1632—oppose the Jansenists in France, 1650—[Port-Royalists]—attacked by Pascal in the Lettres Provinciales, 1656—re-admitted to Venice, on request of Alexander VII., 1657—accused of conspiracy by Titus Oates, 1678—[Popish Plot]—expelled from Portuguese territories by King Joseph, 3 Sep. 1759—their teaching prohibited and societies dissolved by parliament of Paris, 6 Aug. 1762—and by other parliaments of France, 1762-3—expelled in France by edict of Louis XV., Nov. 1764—expelled from Spain by Charles III., 2 Apr. 1767—expelled from Naples, 5 Nov. 1767—by Parma, 7 Feb. 1768—by Malta, 1768—suppression of, demanded by France, Spain, Portugal, and Naples, 1768—abolition of, by brief of Clement XIV., 21 Jul. 1773—permitted to have colleges and schools in Russia, by brief of Pius VII., 1801—and in kingdom of Two Sicilies, by brief of 30 Jul. 1804—re-established by Pius VII., 7 Aug. 1814—re-admitted to Spain, by Ferdinand VII., 1815—expelled from Petersburg and Moscow, by Emperor Alexander, 1 Jan. 1817—from Russia, 25 Mar. 1820—re-admitted to Sardinia, about 1820—their colleges and schools in France closed, by Charles X., Jun. 1828—regulations respecting, in England, by Act 10 Geo. IV. c. 7, 13 Apr. 1829—College of the Propaganda placed under their charge by Gregory XVI., 2 Oct. 1836—expelled from Switzerland, 3 Sep. 1847—by Genoa, 1 Mar. 1848—from Naples, 11 Mar.—expelled from Papal States by Pius IX., 25 Mar.—from Austria by Ferdinand, 8 May— from Sicily, 31 Jul.—return to Rome, 1589—to Austria, 1854—suppressed in Spain, by Provisional Government, 13 Oct. 1868.

*Eneye, Med. b Herzog.

Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Jesuits' Bark. [Cincheona.]

Jesus Christ, Order of,—instituted at Avignon, by John XXII., 1320.


Jesus and Mary, Order of,—instituted in Italy, by Paul V., 1615.

Jew, Wandering,—legend of the, related by Matthew Paris, about 1270.


Jewish Disabilities. [Jews.]—Jewish Mundane Era,—[BC]—commences, vernal equinox, 3761.


a Ussher. b Clinton. e Petavius. d Marsham.

b Bib. Cyp. e Hales. f Jackson. g Newton.

h Euseb. 1 Bib. Chron. l Sulp. m Afric.

n Dem. 0 Chron. Pasch. p Milman.

Jews, [alliances]—[BC]—of Abraham with Canaanitish chiefs against Cheddaoluor, 1914—a—of Abraham with Abimelech of Gerar, 180—a—of Joshua with Gibeonites, 1451—a—of David (commercial) with Hiram of Tyre, winter 1046—a—of David with Toi, king of Hamath, against Syria, autumn 1044—a—of Solomon with Hiram of Tyre, autumn 1013—a—of Asa with Bichaddad of Syria against Israel, spring 960,a 941, 951—b—of Jehoshaphat with Ahab of Israel, spring 908—with Ahaziah of Israel, autumn 897—
with Jehoram against Moab, spring 895, a 894 b — of Jehoram with Jehoram of Israel, 892-885 a — of Ahaziah with Jehoram of Israel against Syria, 884 b — of Hezekiah with Merodach Baladan of Babylon, spring 713 a 712 b — of Hezekiah with Egypt, 713 a — of Zedekiah with Idumea and neighbouring countries against Nebuchadnezzar, 599 — of Zedekiah with Pharaoh Hophra of Egypt, against Nebuchadnezzar, summer 589 — of Judas Maccabaeus with Rome, 152 — of Jonathan with Alexander Balas, about 150 — of Demetrius Nikator, 145

a Ussher. b Clinton. c Milman.

**Jews, (properly, [BC])-of Abraham against Chedorlaomer and confederate kings, 1014 a — against Amalekites at Rephidim, middle Jun. 1491 a — against Amalekites and Canaanites at Kadesh Barnea, Sep. 1490 a — against king of Arad at Mount Hor, Sep. 1452 a — against Siyon and the Amorites, 1451 a — against Og, king of Bashan, 1451 a — against Midianites, 1451 a — against Canaanites, conquest of Canaan, 1451 to autumn 1445 a — of Cushan-risha-thaim, king of Mesopotamia, (*first Servitude*) summer 1413 — Othniel successful against him, summer 1409 a 1558-59 b 1572-64 c 1526-18 d 1529-21 e 1562-54 f 1467-59 g 1369-81 h — against Moabitish, Amalekites, and Ammonites, under Eglon, (*second Servitude*) summer 1543 — Eglon successful against them, winter 1525 a 1510-1492 b 1421-23 b 1419-1401 c 1424-36 d 1457-60 e 1431-63 f 1514-1496 g — Philistines defeated by Shammai, 1294 h — against Canaanites, under Jabin, king of Hazor, (*third Servitude*) summer 1305 — Barak successful against him at Megiddo, summer 1285 a 1321-1301 b 1426-1466 c 1380-60 d about 1296 e 1303-1285 f 1412-1392 g 1383-63 h 1416-1396 i — against Midianites, (*fourth Servitude*) summer 1522 — Gideon successful against them, 1245 a 1368-59 b 1320-13 c 1352-45 d 1323-16 e 1359-39 f 1422-35 g — civil war, Abimelech against Shechem, summer 1235 a 1261-54 h — against Philistines, 1148 a 1107 b — against Ammonites, (*fifth Servitude*) summer 1206 — Jephthah victorious over them, autumn 1188 a 1257-39 b 1328-10 c 1261-45 d 1271-53 e 1226-1208 f — civil war, Jephthah against Ephraim, autumn 1188 a 1184-66 g — against Philistines, (*sixth Servitude*) 1148-1107 h — spring 1156 — Samson's victory at Lehi, spring 1156 a — Ark of the Covenant lost, autumn 1117 a 1128 b — Samnel's victory at Ebenezer, spring 1106 a 1074 a 1099 b 1107 c 1128 b 1179-59 d 1212-1172 e 1222-1182 f 1177-37 g 1208-1168 h 1135-1095 i (seventh Servitude or Amority) — of Saul against Naashah and the Ammonites at Jabesh Gilad, summer 1095 a — of Saul against the Philistines, spring 1093 to spring 1055 a 1093-56 b — of Saul against Amalekites, Agag's death, about 1087 a — of Saul against David during his outlawry, 1063-60 b — of Transjordano Philistines against Hezronites of Arabia, about 1060 a — of David, when an outlaw, against Amalekites, &c., spring 1060 to spring 1055 — civil war between David and Ishbosheth, summer 1048 a — of David against Jezubites, Jerusalem taken, autumn 1040 a — against Philistines, spring 1047-4 b — against Moabitites, 1044 a — against Syrians of Zobah, under Hadadezer, summer 1044 a 1034 b — against Idumeans, 1044 a — against the Northern League formed by Ammonites, 1037 — to winter 1036 — against Ammonites, Rabbah taken, winter 1035-3 civil war, rebellion of Absalom, spring 1035 a — against Israelites under Sheba, summer 1033 — against Philistines, autumn 1018 a — of Rehoboam and Abijah and Asa against Jeroboam of Israel, 973-51 b 976-975 a — Abijah's victory on Mount Ephraim, 957 a — of Rehoboam against Shishak of Egypt, Jerusalem taken and plundered, spring 971 a 972 b 9741 a — of Asa against Zerah the Ethiopian, Asa's victory at Maresheh, spring 941 a 943 b 944 b 946 b — of Asa against Baasha of Israel, Ramah taken, spring 940 a 941 b 951 a — of Jehoshaphat with Ahab against Benhadad of Syria, defeat at Ramoth Gilead, summer 895 a 896 a — of Jehoshaphat with Moabitish league, which is miraculously defeated, 896 a — of Jehoshaphat with Jehoram of Israel, against Hazael of Syria, 884 a — of Jehoash against Hazael of Syria, Jehoash pays tribute, 839 a — of Amaziah, with Israelitic mercenaries, against Idumeans, 816 a — of Amaziah against Jehoash of Israel, Amaziah taken and Jerusalem plundered, 826 a — of Jotham against Ammonites, 759 a — of Jotham and Ahaz against Rezin of Syria and Pekah of Israel, 742 a — Jeremiah besieged, Elath taken, captives carried to Damascus and Samaria, spring 741 a — of Ahaz against Idumeans and Philistines unsuccessfully, spring 740 a — of Hezekiah against Philistines successfully, 717 a — of Hezekiah against Senacherib of Assyria, Hezekiah pays tribute, 713 a — Sennaacherib's army destroyed, 711 a 713 b 710 a — of Josiah with Pharaoh Necho of Egypt, Josiah killed at Megiddo, 610 a May 599 a — of Jehoiakim against Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon, Jehoiakim taken, 600 to spring 599 a — of Jehoiakim against Nebuchadnezzar, Jerusalem besieged, Jehoiakim taken to Babylon, autumn 599 a Jun. 598 b — of Zedekiah against Nebuchadnezzar, Jerusalem besieged, winter 591-0 taken, 27 Jul. 588 a Jun. 587 a — against Artaxerxes III., siege of Jericho, and impression of Jews in Egyptian war, 351 a — of Judas Maccabaeus against Antiochus, 166-161 a — of Jonathan against Antiochus, about 153 a — of Jonathan, with Alexander Balas, against Demetrius, 150 a — of John Hyrcanus against Antiochus, siege of Jerusalem, treaty of submission to kings of Syria, 134 a — civil war, rebellion against Alexander Jannaeus, 95-91 a — civil war between Hyrcanus II. and Aristobulus II., from 69 a — Roman conquest by Pompey, 63 a

Ussher. b Clinton. c Hales. d Jackson.

a Du Fresney. b Des Vignelles. c Petavius. d Marsden. e C. J. D. Euan. f Bib. Chron.

1 Newton. 2 Smith's Dict. Bib.
JEWS—JEZZAR.

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to build synagogues, by Theodosius the Younger, 429—persecuted in Persia, about 430-530—persecuted by Catholics in Italy, and protected by Theodoric, about 520—declared incapable of holding offices of state, by Justinian, about 528-31—marriage of, with Christians, forbidden in France, by Council of Orleans, 533—severe edicts of Justinus II. against, 567—pains and penalties inflicted on, by Council of Toledo, 586—protected by Gregory the Great, 590-604—rise against Christians at Antioch, Sept. 610—persecuted by Visigoths in Spain, 612-15—assist Chosroes to take Jerusalem, 614—disqualified for civil and military office in France, by Clotaire, 615—expelled from Modina by Mohammed, 632—join the Moors in conquest of Spain, 712—forcible baptism of, ordered by Leo the Isaurian, 723—marriage with Christians prohibited by Council of Rome, 743—favoured by Charles the Great, about 800—excluded from civil offices in France, by Council of Meaux; 845—persecuted in France, 1010—pilgraged and massacred by Crusaders, in Germany, 1096—protected by Emperor Henry IV., about 1098—dealings with, subject to jurisdiction of ecclesiastical courts, about 1120-50—protected by St. Bernard, 1147—protected in Egypt by Saladin, 1170-90—banished from France by Philip Augustus, Apr. 1182—ordered to wear distinctive dress, by Council of the Lateran, 1215—excluded from public offices in Aragon, 1228—massacred of, at Fulda, 1236—saved from further massacres, by Frederick II., who convokes assembly to consider their treatment, 1236—expect their Messiah, about 1240—Innocent IV. issues letters of protection to, about 1245—forbidden to employ Christian nurses, by Innocent IV., 1245—privileged in Poland, as early as 1264—expelled from France, and their property confiscated, by Philip the Fair, 1301 and 1306—persecuted by French peasantry, 1321—charged with causing the plague in Europe by poisoning wells, and massacred, 1348-50—find asylum in Poland, under Casimir the Great, about 1360—persecuted and plundered by Wenceslaus and the German Princes, by compact of Nürnberg, 1389—massacre of, instigated by Abp. of Seville, 1391—finally banished from France, by edict of Charles VII., 17 Sep. 1394—banished from Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella, 1492—from Portugal, by Emanuel the Fortunate, 1496—from Naples and Sicily, 1504—burning of their books opposed by Reschlin, 1513—driven from Prague and Bohemia, about 1520—conflagrations in Germany laid to their charge, 1522—prohibited from holding land, by Paul IV., 1555—expelled from Papal States, except Rome and Ancona, by Pius V., 1559—tolerated by Sixtus V., 1585-90—permitted to settle in Holland, 1603—again expelled from France, by Louis XIII., 1615—deprived of privilege of farming the revenue in Hungary, by Ferdinand II., 1630—hold grand council in Hungary, expecting Messiah, 1650—in Prussia, regulated by edict of Frederick II., 1750—limited toleration conceded to, in Austria, 1782—relieved from capitation tax in France, by Louis XVI., 1784—recognized as citizens of French republic, Sep. 1791—expelled from Russia, by Empress Elizabeth, 1795—relieved from capitation tax, in German States, 1803—Napoleon I. assembles Sanhedrin at Paris, respecting their doctrine and discipline, to Feb. 9 Mar. 1807—obtain virtual equality of civil rights in Prussia, 1812—in Bavaria, 1813—successively in other German States, by 1833—condition of, in Russia, ameliorated by ukase of Nicholas I., 1835—complete equality promised to, in Germany, 1848—outbreak against, in Stockholm, 13 Sep. 1852—admitted into Norway, 1856—acquire right to hold land in Austria, 1860—made eligible to public offices in Russia by ukase of 26 Jan. 1862—in Algeria, naturalized in France by Government of National Defence, Sep. 1870.


*Clinton.  bGibbon.  cEngl. Cye.  dKington.  eArt de Vérifier les Dates.  fRobertson.  gMilman.

JEZZAR, (the Butcher,) (Ahmed,) Pacha of Acre, b. in Bosnia, about 1735—sold as a slave to Ali Bey, about 1755—escribes from Egypt, 1773—governor of Beirut, 1775—besieged by the Emir Yusuf and Sheikh Dhaher, submits to Dhaher; named Pacha of Acre and Syria, 1775—made Pacha of Three Tails and Vizier, 1784—deprived, 1791—rejects overtures of Napoleon, and with coterie of Sir Sidney Smith, defends Acre against Napoleon, spring 1799—gives friendly recep-
tion to envoy of Napoleon, Col. Sebastiani, 1802—d. at Acre, 1804.

Jhansi, in Hindustan,—territory of, lapses to British government, 1854—mutiny of the garrison, 1857—the town recovered by Sir Hugh Rose, Apr. 1858.

Jida. [Jedda.]

Joachim, Note of FLORA, (the Prophet),—b. in Calabria, 1130, 1145—d. 30 Mar. 1202, 1201 or 1207. a His Everlasting Gospel condemned by Council of the Lateran, 1214, and by Council of Arles, 1259—unsuccessful attempt to canonize him, 1346. a Biog. Univ.

Joachim. [Brandenburg, Electorate of.]

Joachim, King of Naples. [Murat.]


Joan, Fair Maid of Kent,—b. about 1326—marries Edward the Black Prince, at Windsor, 10 Oct. 1361—stopped by insurgents under Wat Tyler on Blackheath, 11 Jun. 1381 b—her apartments in the Tower entered by them, 14 Jun.—obtains pardon for her son, Sir John Holland, for killing a friar, 1324—d. Jul. 1385. a strickland. b Lingard.

Joan, Pope,—legendary, 853—story told by Stephen de Bourbon, about 1240-50—refuted by Blondel, 1469—investigated by Döllinger, 1853.

Joan of Arc. (Jeanne d'Arc,) La Pucelle d'Orléans,—b. at Domremy, about 1412 a—first professes to hear supernatural 'voices,' about 1423—announces her mission to De Baudricourt, gov. of Vaucouleurs, May 1428—to the Dauphin, Charles, 28 a Feb. 1429—receives rank of military commander, effects entrance into Orleans besieged by English, 29 Apr.—compels them to raise the siege, 8 May—defeats English at Jerebo, 12 Jun., before 18 May—and again at Putay, and takes Talbot prisoner, 18 May. b Jun.—attends coronation of Charles at Rheims, 17 Jul. severely wounded in attack on Paris, 12 Sep. a—her family ennobled by royal edict, 29 Dec.—goes to Compiègne besieged by Duke of Burgundy and the English, May 1430—captured in a sortie against Burgundian quarters, 24 c 25 a May—given up to English, her trial demanded by Univ. of Paris, authorized by king of England and France: condemned to be burnt as heretic, 'submits' on the scaffold, 24 May 1431—relapses, burnt at Rouen, 30 May 1431—married to Robert de Armoises, (z) before 1439—d. —(z) after 1444—sentence reversed by the pope, 7 Jul. 1456. a Lingard. b Art de Vérifier les Dates. c Depeijo.


Joanna II., Queen of Navarre,—b. 28 Jan. 1311—declared to be excluded from throne of France by Salic Law, by States held 2 Feb. 1317—marries Philip of Evreux: with him succeeds Charles the Fair, Feb. 1328—compelled to sign articles seeming independence of the kingdom, and crowned at Pamplona, 1329—goes to France with Philip, 1331—returns to Navarre, 1335—on death of Philip, sole sovereign, Sep. 1343—ais the king of France against the English, 1346—d. at Conflans, 8 Oct. 1349.


Joanna II., Queen of Naples,—b. 1371, a 1369 b—marries William, son of Leopold, Duke of Austria, 1389 a 1404 b—left a widow, 15 Jul. 1406—succeeds her brother Ladislaus,
JOANNA—JOANNES LAURENTIUS.

a Art de Vérifier les Dates.  

JOANNA, the mad, Queen of Castile, —b. at Toledo, 1479—marries Philip, Archduke of Austria, 21 Oct. 1496—birth of her son Charles, (Charles V.), 1500—becomes queen on death of her mother, Isabella, Nov. 1504— in England with Philip, Jan. 1506—arrives with him in Spain, Apr. 1506—left a widow, 25 Sep. 1506—loses her reason, 1506—d. at Tordesillas, 12 Apr. 1555.  

JOANNA of Castile, disinherited by her father, Henry IV., in favour of her aunt, Isabella, 1468—reinstated, on marriage of Isabella, 1469—married to Duke of Guzman, who refuses to marry her, 1469—gets herself proclaimed Queen of Castile, 1474—married to Alfonso, king of Portugal, 1475—unsuccessful intervention of Alfonso in her behalf, 1476—becomes a nun at Coimbra, 1476—makes profession, Nov. 1478.  

JOANNA, (John of Brienne,) Latin Emperor of the East,—b. 1148—at taking of Constantinople, 1204—crowned king of Jerusalem, 3 Oct. 1210—a-leads expedition against Egypt and takes Damietta, 5 Nov. 1219—marries Berengaria, sister of Ferdinand, king of Castile, 1222—gives his daughter Ioanthe to Emperor Frederick II., 1225—elected Emperor of the East, 1229—crowned, 1231—d., 23 Mar. 1237. 


JOANNA II., Comnenus, (Calojoanne,) Emperor of the East,—b. in Armenia, 928—declared Augustus by his father Alexius, 929—marries Irissca, Hungarian princess, 1055—succeeds Alexius, Aug. 1118—his sister Anna, with Nicophorus Bryennius, conspires against him, 1117—the marches against Turks, and takes Lodiaca, 1119—takes Sosopolis, 1120—drives barbarians out of Thrace, spring 1122—subdues Servians, 1123—death of his wife, 1124—campaign against Stephen II. of Hungary, 1124—campaign in Armenia, 1131—subdues Raymond, Prince of Antioch, and enters the city, 1138—returns to Constantinople, 1141—invades Cilicia, 1142—d. at Amurzara, in Cilicia, 8 Apr. 1143.  

JOANNE III., IV., VI., Emperors of the East. (Vataces, Lascaris, and Cautaceates.)  


JOANNE, Patriarch of Antioch, theologian,—appointed patriarch, 427—opposes Cyril, 431—reconciled to him, 432—d., 441.  

JOANNE, jurist,—employed on the Digest by Justinian, 530—i.e. one of the subsequent commissioners, 534.  

JOANNE,—Consul of Rome with Varanes, (1209, A. vu. c.) 456—Consul with Puseus, (1220, 467.  

JOANNE of Antioch, Scholastici, Patriarch of Constantinople,—appointed, 565—b. 31 Aug. 577—d. 578.  


JOANNE ELEMSOSYANNIUS, Patriarch of Alexandria, theologian,—appointed, 606—d., 616.  

JOANNE Galenus, philosopher,—chartophyllax to Antirhous Palaeologus, junior, 1328-41.  

JOANNE ITALUS, philosopher,—employed by Michael Ducas, about 1075—becomes principal teacher of Philosophy, 1077—compelled to retract his heresies, 1084.  

JOANNE Laurentius of Philadelphia, (Lydaeus) Byzantine writer,—b. 490—MS. of his work, on Roman Magistrates, discovered at Constantinople, 1781—published, 1812.
Joannes. [For others, see John.]
Joannici. [Bulgarians.]

Joannina, Janina, in Albania,—seat of a bishopric, 879—the Emperor Alexius Comnenus defeated and the town taken by Bohemond, 1082—deserted by plague, 1568 and 1378—taken by Turks, 1432—expulsion of Albanian Greeks from, 1611—captured by Ali Pasha, and made capital of his pashalic, about 1738—recovered by Turks, 1832.

Jobst, Jodocus, Josse, of Luxemburg, Marquis of Moravia,—b., about 1350—elected Emperor in rivalry with Sigismund, 1 Oct. 1410—d., 8 Jan. 1411.

Joceyln of Brakelonde,—writes his Chronica, about 1200-10.

Joceyln of Courtenay. [Edessa.]

Jode, Arnold de, engraver,—b. at Antwerp, about 1636—at London, 1667,? 
Jode, Pieter de, (the Elder), engraver,—b. at Antwerp, 1570—d. there, 1634.

Jode, Pieter de, (the Younger), engraver,—b. at Antwerp, 1666, a, 1602. b Engl. Cye. 

Jodocus, [Jobst.]


Joel, Jewish prophet,—[B C]—prophecies, 300-780,c about 850,c about 710,c about 625,d about 675,c about 585. e De Wette, &c.

Joos, Wolf. 

Johan Heinrich von Kossen. [Jonsson, Finn.]

Joannisberg, in Germany,—Marschals d'Estrées and Soubise defeat Prince of Brunswick, 30 Aug. 1762.


Johannot, Tony, painter, engraver,—b. at Offenbach, 9 Nov. 1803—d. at Paris, 4 Aug. 1852.

John, Apostle and Evangelist,—at Jerusalem, about 52—at Ephesus, about 65—at Patmos, about 95—d., about 100.

John the Baptist,—begins his ministry, 28.

John I, Pore,—succeeds Hormidas, 13 Aug. 523—sent by Theodoric as ambassador to Emperor Justinus, 525—crowns Justinus, 25 Mar. 525?—imprisoned at Ravenna by Theodoric, and d. there, 18, a 27 May 526. a Art de Véritier les Dates. b Biog. Univ.


John X, Pore,—made Abp of Ravenna, by Lando, 914—succeeds Lando, through influence of Theodora, 15 May 914—crowns Berenger Emperor, 24 Mar. 916—a-leads an army against Saracens and defeats them, Aug. 915, b 916—his contest with Marozia, 925—murdered by order of Guilo and Marozia, May or Jun. 928. a Milius. b Fleuri. c Pagi and Muratori.


John XII, Pore, (Octaviasian),—b. 938—succeeds his father Alberico as patron of Rome, 954—takes possession of holy see on

John XIII. Pope—succeeds Leo VIII., 1 Oct. 965—seized and imprisoned by the nobles, and afterwards expelled, 965—recalled on approach of Otto, 966—his enemies put to death by Otto, 967—crowned Otto Emperor, Christmas 967—b. 5 or 6 Sep. 972.


John XVII. Pope, (Sicco)—succeeds Silvester II., 9 June 1003—b., 31 Oct. 1003.

John XVIII. Antipope, (Philagathus)—appointed by Crescentius on expulsion of Gregory V., 997—expelled by Otto III., Feb. 998—barbarously treated by Gregory, 998.


John XX. or XXI. Pope, (Pedro)—succeeds Adrian V., 13 Sep. 1276—b., 16 or 17 May 1277.


John, (Lacland,) King of England—b. at Oxford, 24 Dec. 1166—affianced to Hadwisa, (Joanna,) daughter of William, Earl of Gloucester, 1176—declared Lord of Ireland, May 1177—joins his brother Geoffrey in war against Richard, 1183—goes to Ireland, May 1183—offends the chiefs by his insolence, and is recalled, Dec. 1183—receives earldom of Mortaigne and many great estates from Richard, Jul. 1189—marries Hadwisa, 29 Aug. 1189—begins to intrigue against Richard, and is prohibited the kingdom, 1190—comes to England, seizes castles of Nottingham and Tickhill, summer 1191—takes the part of Geoffrey, Abp of York, and procures expulsion of the Guardian, Longchamp, Oct. 1191—with Philip Augustus offers bribes to the Emperor to keep Richard a prisoner, autumn 1193—gives up part of Normandy to Philip, 1193—his estates and seized by Richard, spring 1194—escapes to Normandy: is there pardoned by Richard, May—present at death of Richard, and is declared his successor, 8 Apr. 1199—recognized as Duke of Normandy, 25 Apr.—his nephew Richard is supported in Normandy by Philip; 1277 (crowned at Westminster, Ascension Day, 17 May)—returns to Normandy, Jun.—makes a progress through England, Feb., Mar. 1200—makes peace with Philip, who acknowledges him king, 23 May 1200—divorces his queen and marries Isabel of Angoulême, 1200—crowned with her, 8 Oct.—receives homage of king of Scotland, at Lincoln, 22 Nov.—visits Philip at Paris, Jul. 1201—defeats French and Poitoures before castle of Mirabeau, and captures Arthur and Eleanor, 31 Jul. 1202—sends Arthur to Pahurse, thence to Rouen: imprisons Eleanor in England: cited by Philip to answer for murder of Arthur, refuses to appear, and is pronounced contumacious, and to have forfeited his territories in France, 1203—Normandy conquered by Philip, 1204—claims right of appointing Abp of Canterbury, his nominee set aside by Pope Innocent III., 1205—invades France, Jun. 1206—takes Montauban, 1 Aug.—burns Angers, Sep.—makes truce with Philip, returns to England, Dec.—seizes a thirteenth of all property, deprives Geoffrey of see of York,
JOHN.

1207—expels monks of Canterbury, and seizes their possessions, Jul. 1207—interdict laid on the kingdom, 23 Mar. 1208—receives homage and tribute of king of Scotland, Aug. 1209—excommunicates by the pope, Nov. 1209—exterminates monks from the Jews, suppresses rebellion in Ireland, Jun. to Aug. 1210—inva
des Wales and reduces Llewellyn, Jul. 1211
—unsuccessful mission of Durandand Pandulph, 1211—his subjects absolved from allegiance,
1212—secretly negotiates with Mohammed al
Nassir, 1212—frustrates plot of the Barons against him, 1212—threatened with French invasion, sends a fleet to ravage coasts of France, close of 1212—receives Pandulph, and
is reconciled to the Church, 13 May—surrenders
his dominions to the pope and does homage, 15 May—recalls the banished prelates and monks, 24 May—excommunication revoked, 20 Jul.—interdict removed, 6 Dec.—inva
des France, Feb. 1214—joins league for partitioning France, May 1214—makes a truce for five years, 19 Oct., and
returns to England: signs Magna Charta, 15
Jun. 1215—leaves foreign troops, Aug., Sep.,
appeals to the pope, 13 Sep.—takes Rochester Castle, 30 Nov.—with Fulk de Bru
téauté ravages the North, close of 1215
—invades Scotland, Jan. 1216—arrival of Prince
Louis of France, May—captures Lincoln, 22
Sep.—at Lynn, 9 Oct.—b. at Newark, 19 Oct.
1216.

John I., King of France, (posthumous son and successor of Louis X.,)—b., 15 Nov.
1316—d., 19 Nov. 1316.

cies for war with England, Dec. 1355—seizes and imprisons king of Navarre, Apr. 1356
—defeated and taken prisoner by the Black Prince at Poitiers, 19 Sep. 1356—concludes truce for two years, 23 Mar. 1357—taken to London, Apr. 1357—Peace of Bretigny, May
1360—liberated, 25 Oct. 1360—reaches Paris, 13 Dec.—on violation of the treaty by flight
of his son from London, returns to London, early in 1364—b. there, 8 Apr. 1364.


John I., King of Aragon,—b., 27 Dec.
1370—married Jane, daughter of Count of
Armagnac, 1372—marries Yolande, daughter of
Duke of Bar, 1354—succeeds his father,
Pedro IV., 5 Jan. 1387—recognizes Clement
VII. as pope, 1387—repulses Count of
Armagnac, 1390—sends an army to reduce Sar
dinia and Sicily, 1389,* 1392—b., 19 May
1395.


John II. of Aragon. [John II. of Navarre.]

John I., King of Castile and Leon,—b. at
Epila, 20 Aug. 1358—marries Leonora of
Aragon, 18 Jun. 1375—succeeds his father,
Henry II., 29 or 30 May 1379—crowned with
his wife, 25 Jul.—assembles the Cortes and
declares for Clement VII., 1379—his fleet de
feats the Portuguese, 1381—invases Portugal,
1381—death of Leonora, 15 Aug. 1382—marries
Beatrice of Portugal, May 1383—on death of Ferdinando, king of Portugal, claims the
crown, 1383—invases Portugal, 1383—unsuccess
fully besieges Lisbon, 1384—again invades Portugal, 1385—defeated by John I. at Alju
barotta, 14 Aug. 1385—his kingdom invaded by
John of Gaunt, 1386—makes peace with him and
arranges marriage of his son Henry with daughter of his rival, 1387—the treaty
confirmed by the Cortes, Henry takes title of
Prince of Asturias, 1388—b., 9 Oct. 1390.

John II., King of Castile and Leon,—b., 6 Mar. 1405—successes his father, Henry
III., Dec. 1406—regency of his mother and
his uncle Ferdinando—[Ferdinand I. of Ar
gon.]—crowned at Segovia, 15 Jan. 1407—
marries his cousin Mary of Aragon, 1418,*
1420—marries [Alvarez de Luna] post
dominant, 1420—seized and imprisoned by
Grand Master of St Iago, 1420—invades Granada and defeats Moors at Figuières, 1431
—again invades Granada and defeats Moors at
Guadix, 1435—taken prisoner by insurgents
and compelled to banish his favourite, 1441—
death of his queen, 1445—marries Isabella of
Portugal, 1447—b., 21 Jul. 1454.


John I. of Navarre. [John I., King of
France.]

John II., King of Aragon and Navarre,—b., 29 Jun. 1397—marries Blanche, daughter of
Charles III. of Navarre, 1419—succeeds
Charles III., Sep. 1425—joins league against
Alvarez de Luna, 1426—crowned at Pamp
eluna, 15 May 1429—taken prisoner by Mi
lanese at battle of Gaeta, 5 Aug. 1434—but
soon released; death of his queen, 3 Apr.
1441—refuses to give up the crown to Don Carlos, 1441—invases Castile and is defeated at
Olmedo, 1445—marries Joanna Henriquez, 1447
—revolt and imprisonment of Don Carlos, 1452
—liberates him, 1453—concludes treaty with
Henry IV. of Castile, 1455—Don Carlos re
news civil war and is disinherited, 1455—de
feats Don Carlos at Estella, 1456—succeeds
his brother Alfonso in Aragon, 5 Jul. 1458—
joins conspiracy against king of Castile, 1460
—declares Sicily and Sarculina reunited to Ar
agon, 30 Aug. 1460—arrests Don Carlos, 2
Dec. 1460—liberates him, 1461—makes alli
ance with Louis XI. and disinherits his daugh
ter Blanche, 1462—imprisons her at Orthes,
where she dies, 2 Dec. 1464—invaded by
Don Pedro and the Catalans, 1 Jun. 1465—ds
death of his queen Joanna, Feb. 1468—takes Bar
elona, 17 Oct. 1472—takes Perpignan, defends
it against the French, who raise the siege,

John III., d'Albret, King of Navarre,
—marries Catherine, queen of Navarre, 14
Jun. 1434—crowned with her at Pampluna,
10 Jan. 1494—Treaty of Tarbes, 1497—
refuses a passage through his states to Ferdi
nand of Aragon, and allies himself with Louis
JOHN I.—JOHN CASIMIR. 777

XII. 1511—declares for Council of Pisa against Julius II., and is excommunicated by Julius II., 18 Feb. 1512—conquest of the kingdom for Ferdinand, by Duke of Alva, summer 1512—retires to Béarn; unsuccessfully attempts to recover Navarre, 1513-1516—
att. at Pau, 17 Jan. 1516. a Marianna and Zurita.

John I., the Great, King of Portugal,—b. at Lisbon, Apr. 1357—Grand Master of Order of Avis, 1364—discovers conspiracy of the queen, Eleanor, and murders her favourite, 6 Dec. 1383—Regent of the kingdom, 16 Dec. 1383—accepts the crown, 6 Apr. 1385—deeds king of Castile at Aljubarrotta, 14 Aug. 1385—obtains dispensation from vow of chastity, and marries Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt, 2 Feb. 1387—makes ten years' truce with Castile, 1387—sends Badajoz, 1396—death of his wife, 1414—holds a tournament at Lisbon, 1414—takes Ceuta, autumn 1415—concludes treaty of perpetual peace with Castile, 1431—b., 14 Aug. 1433.


a Marianna. b Another authority.

John III., King of Portugal,—b. at Lisbon, 6 Jun. 1502—succeeds his father, Emmanuel, 19 Dec. 1511—marries Catherine, sister of Charles V., 5 Feb. 1525—introduces Inquisition at Lisbon, 1526—favours the Jesuits, 1540—sends Xavier to Japan, 1542—b. at Lisbon, 7th b. 11 Apr. 1557.

a Nouv. Bkg. Gen. b Art de Vérifier les Dates.


John of Luxembourg, the Blind, King of Bohemia,—b., about 1298 (?)—becomes king of Bohemia by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of King Wenceslaus, 1309—Count of Luxembourg, by cession from his father, Henry VII., 1309—crowned at Prague by Abb of Meutz, 5 Feb. 1311—vicar of the Empire in his father's absence, 1311—leaves Bohemia and resides at Luxemburg, 1316—attends marriage of his sister to Charles the Fair, Aug. 1322—takes prisoner Frederick of Austria at Munich, Sep. 1322—joins confederation of princes at siege of Metz, 1324—acquires Silesia, 1327—contributes to victory of Philip of Valois over Flemings at Cassel, 1328—vicar of the Empire for Louis of Bavaria, 1330—subdues revolted towns in Lombardy: makes a treaty with the pope, 1331—joins league of Bp of Liège against Duke of Brabant, 1332—again invades Italy, 1333—invades Poland, and compels Casimir to cede his claims on Silesia, 1335—becomes bishop of Prague, 1340—procures deposition of Louis of Bavaria, 1346—killed at battle of Crécy, 26 Aug. 1346.

John L., Albert, King of Poland,—b. 27 Dec. 1459—succeeds his father, Casimir IV., 1492—renews treaty with Bajazet II., 1492—makes war on Wallachia, 1496—concludes peace, 1499—seeks the help of Tartars against Russians, 1500—puts to death Peter, son of the Wawide of Wallachia, 1500—secretly makes peace with Russians, 1501—b. at Thorn, 17 Jun. 1501.

John Casimir, (Casimir V.,) King of Poland,—b., 1609—promotes election of his brother Ladislaus VII., 1632—sent ambassador to Spain, and is arrested at Marseilles by order of Richelieu, 1638—liberated, 1640—enters Society of Jesuits at Loreto, 1643—Cardinal, 1647—elected to succeed Ladislaus, 20 Nov. 1648—crowned, 17 Jan. 1649—makes peace with Cossacks, 17 Aug. 1649—marries widow
of his brother, 1649—the war renewed, 1650—
defeats Cossacks and Tatars near Bereeskoe, 30
Jun. 1651—driven from the kingdom by
Charles of Sweden, retires to Silesia, 1655—
the war continues, 1656—treaty of Vehual,
1657—treaty of Oliva, 1660—his project of
abdicating and naming his successor opposed
by Grand Marshal Lubomirski, 1665—
confiscates his possessions and sentences him to
death, 1665—is compelled to revoke the pro-
scription, 1666—death of his wife, 1667—
vasion of Tatars and Cossacks,1667—[Sobieski,
John]—abdicates at Dict of Warsaw, 16 Sep.
1668—retires to France: secretly marries
Françoise Mignot, 14 Sep. 1672—and at Nevers,
16 Dec. 1672—he remains transferred to
Cracow, 1675.

John Sobieski, King of Poland. [Bo-
bieski.]

John I., King of Sweden,—succeeds Erick
X., 1220—d. 1223.

John II., King of Sweden. [John I., of
Denmark.]

John II., King of Sweden,—b. 21 Dec.
1552—marries Princess Catherine of Poland,
1562—dethrones his brother Erick and succeeds
him, 30 Sep. 1568—makes peace with Den-
mark, 17 Dec. 1570—unsuccessfully attempts
to reestablish Romanism, 1570—death of
his queen, 1583—returns to Lutheranism, 1583—
gets his son Sigismund elected king of
Poland, 1586—b. 17 Nov., 19 Oct. b. 1592.

a Art de Vérifier les Dates. 

John 'Sans Peur,' Duke of Burgundy,—
b. at Dijon, 28 May 1371—marries Margaret
of Bavaria, 12 Apr. 1385—taken prisoner by
the Turks at Nicopolis, 28 Sep. 1396—succeeds
his father, 23 May, b. 28 Apr. b. 1404—takes
Gravelines from the English, 1405—gets Duke
of Orleans assassinated at Paris, 23 Nov. 1407
obtains victory over the Liégeois at Othe, 23
Sep. 1408—reconciled with Orleans family,
early in 1409—Governor of the Dauphin, 27 Dec.
1409—league formed against him by Bernard
d'Armagnan, early in 1410—peace signed at
Biérette, 2 Nov. 1410—the war renewed, 1411
—escapes to Flanders, Aug. 1413—unsuccessful
negotiations with Emperor and King of Eng-
land at Calais, Oct. 1416—leads army to Paris,
Sep. 1417—liberates the queen at Tours, Nov.
1417—she names him Governor of the king-
dom, 10 Jan. 1418—treaty of peace agreed to,
23 May 1418—conferences at Meulan, 30 May
to 30 Jun. 1419—assassinated at the Bridge of

b Art de Vérifier les Dates.

John, the Constant, Elector of Saxony,—
b. 29 Jun. 1497—succeeds his brother Frederick
the Wise, May 1525—allies himself with
Philip of Hesse in defence of Lutheranism,
1526—presents Confession of Faith to Charles
V. at Augsburg, 1529—d. 16 Aug. 1532.

John Frederick, the Magnanimous, Elector
of Saxony,—b. at Torgau, 30 Jun. 1503—
marries Sibylla of Cleves, 1527—administrator
on death of his father, John the Constant,
for his brother, John Ernest, 1532—introduces
Lutheranism in his states, 1533—put to the
ban of the empire, 1547—defeated and taken
prisoner by Charles V. at Mühlberg, 24 Apr.
1547—liberated on renouncing Electorate and
to all his states, 1552—succeeds his brother, 1553
—d. at Weimar, 3 Mar. 1554.

John George L., Elector of Saxony,—b.
3 Mar. 1583—administror of see of Merse-
burg, 1633—marries Sibylla of Württemberg,
16 Sep. 1604—her death, 20 Jan. 1636—
maries Madeleine of Brandenburg, 19 Jul.
1607—succeeds his brother, Christian II.,
23 Jun. 1611—supports Emperor Ferdinand II.,
against Bohemians, 1620—forms alliance with
Sweden, 1631—his troops contribute to victory
takes Prague, 11 Nov.—loses it and all Bohemia,
to Wallenstein, May 1632—continues the war:
makes peace with Emperor, at Prague, 10 May
1635—defeated by Swedes at Dommitz, 23 Oct.
1635, and at Wilslock, 4 Oct. 1636—contributes
to victory of Imperialists over French, at
Dutlingen, 24 Sep. 1643—d. 3 Oct. 1656.

John II., Paleologus, Marquis of Mont-
ferlat,—succeeds his father, Theodor, Apr.
1378—recovers Asti from Robert of Sicily, 26
Sep. 1379—recalls banished Ghibellines, 1339—
defeats Neapolitans and recovers castle of
Gamenaro, 1345—recognized Lord of Valenza,
17 Jun. 1357—with Duke of Milan, defeated
by Count of Savoy and his allies, Jul. 1347—
esapes seizure by Duke of Milan, 1348—takes
Asti and Alba from the Visconti, 1356—delivers
Pavia from them, and seizes Novara, 1357—is
compelled to give up Novara and Alba, at As-
sembly of Milan, 8 Jun. 1358—renews war with
Galeazzo Visconti, close of 1359—d., between
14-20 Mar. 1372.

John, (Juan,) Don, of Austria, general,—
b. at Ratisbon, 25 Feb. 1546—defeats and drives
the Moors from Spain, 1570—commands fleet
sent against Turks, obtains victory at Lepanto,
7 Oct. 1571—makes despot on coast of Africa,
1573—Governor of the Netherlands, Nov.
1576—defeats insurgents at Gemblours, 31 Dec.
1577—d. at Jonges near Namur, 1 Oct. 1578.

John, (Juan,) Don, of Austria, general,—
b. at Madrid, 1629—Commander-in-chief of
Spanish army in Italy, takes Naples, 1647—
takes Barcelona, 1652—commands in Flanders,
1666—defeated by Turcino at battle of the
Dunes, 14 Jun. 1658—defeated by the Por-
tuguese at Estremos, 1660—d. at Madrid, 17
Sep. 1679.

John of Capadocia, praetorium praefect of
the East,—appointed by Justinian, 530—dismissed,
Jan. 532—restored, before Jun. 533—banished,
541—recalled, between Jun. 548 and 1 Apr.
549.

John of Damascus. [Damascenus, Joan-
es.]

John Hyrcanus. [Hyrcanus.]

John of Leyden.—b. at the Hague, about
1495 (?)—joins Anabaptists at Munster, 1533—
besieged there by Bp of Munster, close of 1534
—organizes a government, and is named king:
the town taken by treachery, Jun. 1535—
tortured, mutilated, and put to death, Jan.
1536.
JOHN PRIMICERIUS—JOHNSTONE.

John Primicerius, secretary to Honorius,—supported by Castinus and Aetius, is proclaimed Emperor on death of Honorius, 423—captured by Artaburias and Aspar, sent prisoner to Aquileia at Aquileia, and put to death, Jul. 425.

John. [Athens, Bavaria, and Brabant, Dukes of; Brandenburg, Electorate of; Brittany, Dukes of; Holland, Counts of; Lorraine, Dukes of; Montferrat, Marquise of; Saxe-Weimar, Duke of; Thessalonica and Trebizond, Empires of.]

John of Bruges. [Eyck, Jan van.]

John of the Cross, (Juan de la Cruz), St. mystic,—b. in Old Castile, 1542—enters Carmelite Order, at Medina del Campo, 1563—becomes friend of St. Teresa, 1563—ordained priest, 1567—d. at monastery of Ubeda, 14 Dec. 1569—beatiﬁed by Clement X., 1675—canonized by Benedict XIII., 1726. Works, 1619.

John of Gaunt. [Lancaster, Duke of.]


Johnes, Thomas. [Jones.]

John’s, St. College, Cambridge,—founded by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, 1511.

John’s, St. College, Oxford,—founded by Sir Thomas White, 1555.


Johnson, Sir William, Bart., general,—b. in Ireland, about 1715—unsuccessful in expedition against French fort at Crown Point, 1755—defeats and captures Baron Dieskau, 1755—b. 1774.

Johnston, (St John’s Town), in Scotland,—Aymar de Valence defeats Bruce at, 22 Jul. 1306.


Johnston, James, Norwegian account of King Haro’s expedition against Scotland, 1782—Loddiker Qeida, 1782—Antiquitates Cello-Scandihoica, 1786.


Johnstone, Chevalier de,—b. at Edinburgh, 1720—aide-de-camp to the Pretender, 1745—at battle of Preston, Oct. 1745—escapes from Culloden, and goes abroad, Apr. 1746—d. in France, about 1790 (?). Memoirs of the Rebellion, 1820.


Johnstone, John Henry, actor, singer,—b. at Tipperary, 1750—appears at Covent Garden
JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.—JONES.


Jointure,—in bar of dower, defined and regulated by Act 27 Hen. VIII. c. 10, s. 6, 1535-6.

Joinville, Jean, sire de, historian,—b. at château de Joinville, in Champagne, about 1224—affianced to Alais de Grand-Pré, 1231—Senescal and Grand Master of the house to Count of Champagne, 1239—follows St Louis on his first crusade, 1248—returns to France, 1254—marries again, 1261—gives evidence on inquisition for canonization of Louis, 12-18 Aug. 1282—b., probably 1319. Writes his Histoire de St Louis, 1309.

Jomelli, Nicolo, musical composer,—b. at Avellino, averse in Naples, 1714—called to Rome, 1740— to Vienna, 1749—settles at Stuttgart, about 1755, a 1748—b. at Naples, 28 Aug. 1744. a Roos Cye.


Jones, Ernest Charles, poet, politician,—called to the bar at the Middle Temple, 1844—becomes Chartist leader, 1845-6—imprisoned, 1848-50—b. at Manchester, 26 Jan. 1869. Wood-spirit, 1841—Battle-Duty, 1853—Songs of Democracy, 1866-7.


Jones, Inigo, architect,—b. in London, before 19 Jul. 1573—b., in Denmark, about 1604-5—employed at English Court, 1605—surveyor of the works to Prince Henry, 1610-12—visits Italy a second time, 1612-15—surveyor of the works to James I., 1615—member of commission for repair of St Paul’s, 1620—quarrels with Ben Jonson, 1631—b. in London, 21 Jun. 1652. a Banqueting House, Whitehall, 1619-29; Piazza and church, Covent Garden, 1631-8; Stonehouse restored, 1655. a Cunningham.


Jones, John, theologian, ec.,—b. in London, 10 Jan. 1827. Ecclesiastical Researches, 1812—Greek and English Lexicon, 1823.

Jones, John Gale, delegate of London Corresponding Society,—convicted of sedition, 9 Apr. 1777—committed to Newgate for alleged infringement of privileges of House of Commons, is refused a trial, and is sent out of prison by stratagem, Mar. 1810.


Jones, (Johnes) Thomas, translator,—b. in Wales, about 1749—b. at Hatfield, 23 Apr. 1816. Translations of Poissart, 1823-7—of Bruguier, 1827—of Monstrelet, 1809.


JONKÖPING—JOSEPH II.

of Supreme Court of Bengal, 1783—marries and goes to India, Apr. 1873—d. at Calcutta, 27 Apr. 1874. Life of Nadir Shah, 1773— Poëmes Anonymes Commentarius lib. VI., 1774—Moalhakat, 1783— Laws of Manu, 1794—translations of Suetonii, 1790.

Jönköping, Treaty of,—for peace between Sweden and Denmark, signed, 10 Dec. 1809.


Jonsson, Finn, (Finnus Johanneus,) historian,—b. in Iceland, 16 Jan. 1704—studies at Copenhagen, 1725—Bp of Skarbholt, 1754—


—Engl. Cye.  a

—Biog. Univ.  b


Joppa, (Jaffa,) in Palestine,—[BC]—seaport of Jewish kingdom, about 1040?—taken by Jonathan Maccabeus, about 155?—occupied and fortified by Simon, about 140?—annexed to Syria by Pompey, 63—restored to the Jews by Caesar, 40—seized by Herod the Great, 39—assigned to Archelaus, 4—[AD]—taken and burnt by Cestius, 66—destroyed by Vespasian, 67—sent to a bishopric, about 530?—taken by Arabs under 'Amr, 676—by crusaders, 896—by Saladin, and fortifications destroyed, 1188—refortified by Richard I. of England, 1191—sacked by Malek el Adel, (604, A. H.) 1205—recovered by crusaders, 1207—again fortified by Frederick II., 1228—occupied by crusaders, 1239—unsucessfully besieged by Kharismin allies of Nogdemedin, 1244—sacked by St Louis, again fortified, 1253—sacked by Arabs, 1272—by Mameluks, 1275—by Napoleon I., who massacres the prisoners at, 1799.

—Josephus.  a

—Kington.  b

—Art de Vérifier les Dates.  c

—Smith’s Dict. Bib.  d

Jordanes, Jacob, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1594—d. there, 18 Oct. 1678.

Jordon, Camille,—b. at Lyons, 11 Jan. 1771—distinguished himself in defence of Lyons, 1793—member of Council of Five Hundred, 1797—deputy to Louis XVIII., receives cross of Legion of Honour, 1814—member of Chamber of Deputies, Counsellor of State, 1816—

—b., 19 May 1821.

Jordon, Dorothea, (Dorothy Bland,) actress,—b. at Waterford, about 1762—appears on Dublin stage, 1777—d. at Drury Lane, 1785—becomes mistress of William, Duke of Clarence, 1791—the connection ends, 1811—d. at St Cloud, 3 Jul. 1816.

Jordanes. [Jornandes.]

Jorje Juan y Santacilia, [Juan.]


Trevés through France and Germany in the years 1815-17, 1817.

Joris, David, [David-George.]

Jornandes, (Jordanes,) Bp of RAVENNA, historian,—d. about 550. De Regnumorum successione, 551—De Getarum origine et rebus gestis, 552.  a

—Clinton.


Jorullo, Volcanic mountain in Mexico,—suddenly formed, 29 Sep. 1759.

José, Antonio, dramatist,—produces his comic operas, 1730-40—seized as a Jew, imprisoned in the Inquisition, and burnt, 1745.

Joseph, Hébreu patriarœch,—[BC]—b. spring 1745, 1749, 1749—showed about 1665—sold into Egypt, spring 1728, 1862, 1890—made governor of Egypt, winter 1715, 1849, 1876—brings his father and brothers into Egypt, winter 1706, 1840, 1867—d., spring 1765, 1770.

—Ussher.  a

—Clinton.  b

—Smith’s Dict. Bible.  c

Joseph I., Emperor of the Romans,—b. at Vienna, 26 Jul. 1678, 1767—crowned King of Hungary, 9 Dec. 1680—King of the Romans, 24 Jan. 1708—marries Williamina Amelia of Hanover, 1699—takes Landau, 1702 and 1704—succeeds his father, Leopold, 6 May 1705—puts Electors of Cologne and Bavaria to ban of the Empire and deprives them of their states, 29 Apr. 1706—conquest of Naples effected by Count Daun, 1707—revives claims of the Empire on grand fiefs of Italy, 1707—the pope, Clement XI., resists, but is compelled to submit: puts Duke of Mantua to ban of the Empire, 1708—d., 17 Apr. 1711.

—Art de Vérifier les Dates.  a

—Biog. Univ.  b

Joseph II., Emperor of the Romans,—b., 13 Mar. 1741—marries Maria Isabella of Parma, 6 Oct. 1760—who dies, 27 Nov. 1763—elected King of the Romans, 27 Mar. 174—marries Maria Josephine of Bavaria, 23 Jan. 1765—succeeds his father, Francis, 18 Aug. 1765—declared by his mother, Maria Theresa, co-regent of hereditary states, 1765—death of his second wife, 28 May 1769—visits Italy, 1769—has interview with Frederick the Great at Neiss, they discuss the partition of Poland, 25 Aug. 1769—again at Neustadt, 1770—joins in first partition of Poland, Jul. to Aug. 1772—visits court of France, Apr. to May 1777—claims succession to Bavaria, and invades Electorate, early in 1778—Treaty of Teschen, 13 May 1779—meets Empress Catherine, 24 May—and follows her to St Petersburg: on death of his mother becomes king of Hungary and Bohemia, 29 Nov. 1780—refuses to be crowned, and removes crown of St Stephen from Freiburg to Vienna, 1780—suppresses monasteries, prohibits pilgrimages, and prohibits
JOSEPH—JOUFFROY.

publication of Papal bulls, 1780—at Diet of Ratisbon, Mar. 1781—again goes to Paris, spring 1781—publishes edict of toleration, 13 Oct. 1781—dissolves the Barrier Treaty, and orders fortresses of the Netherlands to be dismantled, Nov. 1781—suppresses pensions, 1781—receives Pope Pius VI. at Vienna, Mar. to Apr. 1782—goes to Rome, Dec. 1783—Treaty of Fontainebleau, 8 Nov. 1783—his interview with Empress Catherine at Cherson, 13 May 1787—accompanies her to the Crimea, May to July. 1787—declares war on Turkey, 10 Feb. 1788—opens the campaign, Mar.—forms siege of Belgrade, 25 Apr.—is compelled to raise it, and retires across the Save: gives the command to Lordon, Aug.—by his rigorous measures excites Belgians to insurrection, Jun. 1789—loses his niece, Archduchess Elizabeth, 18 Feb. 1790—d., 20 Feb. 1790.

Joseph, King of Naples and Spain. [Bonaparte, Joseph.]

Joseph Emmanuel, King of Portugal,—b., 6 Jun. 1714—marries Princess Maria Anna of Spain, 10 Jun. 1729—succeeds his father, John V., 3 Jul. 1750—escapes with his family from earthquake of Lisbon, 1 Nov. 1755—attacked by assassins near Lisbon, 3 Dec. 1758—exels Jesuits, 3 Sep. 1759—suppresses the bull In Concilium and the Index, 6 Apr. 1768—deprives Inquisition of censorship of books, 8 Apr.—deprives it of its special powers, 20 May 1769—abolishes distinction of Old and New Christians, 25 May 1773—d. at Lisbon 24 Feb. 1777. [Pombal, Marquis of.]


Josephus, the Patriarch of Constantinople,—appointed, 1416—attends Council of Florence, and d. there, 16 Jun. 1439.

Josephus, Flavius, historian,—b. at Jerusalem, 38—spends three years with the recluses Banus, 54-57—joins the Pharisees, 57, 52—wrecked on voyage to Rome, 63—at Rome, 64—general of Jews in Galilee, 66—defends Jotapata, and gives himself up to Vespasian, 67—set free, 70—at siege of Jerusalem, 70—settles at Rome, 71—finishes his Jewish War, about 75—finishes his Antiquities, close of 93—d., after 97.


Josiah. [See Jews.]

Josquin-Destp. [Deprès, Josquin.]

Jose. [Jobst.]


Jouffroy, Marquis de,—b. in Franche Comté, about 1751—attempts to apply steam to navigation, 1776 and 1783—again, 1816—d., 1832—his claim to discovery of steam navigation acknowledged by Academy of Sciences, 1840.

Jounpoor. [Juupur.]

Jourdain,—b. in Palestine, about 1200—becomes Preaching Friar, 1320—Patriarch of the Order, 6 Aug. 1221—d. by shipwreck, near Acre, 15 Feb. 1237.

Jourdain, Margery, the Witch of Eye,—accused as confidante of Duchess of Gloucester against Henry VI., and executed, 1441.


Jourdan, Mathieu Jouve, (Coupe-tête)—b. at St Just near Puy, Velay, 1749—head of the Brigands of Avignon, Nov. 1791—arrested at Marseilles, 1793—executed, 27 May 1794.

"Journal des Savants,"—commenced, 5 Jan. 1655.

"Journal de Trévoux." [Trévoux.]

Journals, of House of Lords,—commence, 1509—of House of Commons, commence, 1547.

Jouvancy, Joseph, (Pierre, b.) Jean,—b. at Paris, 14 Sep. 1643—enters the Orde, 1659—called to Rome, 1699—d. there, 29 May 1719. Hist. societatis Jesu pars quinta, * * * ab anno 1561 ad annum 1616, 1710—De ratione dissentii et dovendi, 1692.  1758—a. 1759—b.

Jouvenet, Jean, painter,—b. at Rouen, 21 Aug. 1647, a. before 1 May 1644—received at Academy of Painting, 1675—one of the rector's, 1707—d. at Paris, 5 Apr. 1717. Esthier after Absacquer, 1675.  1675—a. 1715—b.


Jovellanos, Gaspar Malachor de, statesman, miscellaneous writer,—b. in the Asturias, 1794—b.—admitted to Spanish Academy, 1799—Chief Judge of King's Court, Madrid, 1797—exiled with Cabarrus, 1799—founds the Institiuto Asturiano, Gijen, 1794—minister of grace and justice, 1799. 1799—imprisoned in Majorca, 1801—member of Central Junta, 1809—b., 27 Nov. 1811. Obras, 1830—2.


Jovinian, Italian monk,—opposes asceticism, about 388—condemned by Sircius, Bp of Rome, 390—escapes to Milan, is opposed by Ambrose and condemned, 396—banished by Theodosius II, Sep. 390—protests, 396—condemned, 397—living and again banished by Honorius, 412.

Jovius, revolt against Theodosius and assumes the purple at Mogninacum, Sep. 410—negotiates with Ataulphus, 412—taken prisoner by Ataulphus at Narbonne, and put to death, 413.

Jovius, Valens, general of Valentinian,—defeats Alamanni, about Jun. 366—Consult with Lupicinus, (1120, a. u. c.) 367—sent to command in Britain, 367.

Jovius, Paul. [Giovio.]

Joyce, coronet in parliamentary army,—seizes Charles I. at Holmby House and takes him to Childersley, 4 Jun. 1647.


Joyseuse, Jean Armand, Marquis de, Marshal of France,—b. 1631—serves with distinction in the Netherlands, Germany, and Spain for nearly 50 years, 1645-97—Chancellor, 1687—Marshal of France, 1693—wounded at battle of Neerwinden, Jul. 1693—governor of
the three bishops, 1697—b. at Paris, 1 Jul. 1710.

Juan, Don. [John, Don.]

Juan Fernandez, island in the Pacific Ocean,—visited by Anson, 1741.—Spanish settlement on, 1750—earthquake, 1751—visited by Carteret, 1767—earthquake and submarine volcanic eruption, 1835. [Selkirk, Alexander.]

Juan y Santacilia, George, mathematician,—b. at Orihuela, 1712—enters the navy, 1725—goes to America, 1735—b. at Cadiz, 21 July, 1774.—Commentarie mathematico-theorico-practico, 1771.

Juanpur, (Joynpur), in Hindustan,—fort built by Ferore Shah Toghlu, 1370—independent, after 1394—the king besieges Delhi, (856, A. H.) 1452—war with Behlol Lod, commenced, 1452—territory annexed to Delhi, (883,) 1478—a brother of Ibrahim proclaimed King and defeated, about 1515—occupied by Baber, 1526—besieged by Sher Khan, 1538—captured by Akbar, 1559—Shere Shah II. attempts to regain, defeated by Khan Zeman, 1560—Khan Zeman rebels, 1564—seized by Visner of Oude, 1760—ceded to E. I. Company, 1775.

Juanpur, (Rulers),—Khaza Jehan, (706, A. H.), 1394—Moharruk, (802,), 1399—Ibrahim, (894,) 1401—Mahmud, (844,) 1440—Mohammed, (862, 1457.—Ilyasen, 1457—.

Juanrez, Benito, President of Republic of Mexico,—b. 1809—member of Institute of Arts and Sciences, Mexico, 1830—member of State Legislature, 1833—Prof. Canon Law, Oaxaca, 1834—deputy to Congress, 1846—Governor of Oaxaca, 1848—banished by Santa Anna, 1853—Minister of Foreign Affairs and Justice to Alvarez, Oct. to Dec. 1855—member of Congress, 1856—Pres., Jan. 1858—is defeated by Zuloaga and retires to Vera Cruz, Jan. 1859—recognized as Pres. by United States, Apr. 1859—re-enters Mexico after defeat of Miramont, Jan. 1861—Pres. again, 11 June, 1861—decrees dissolution of religious orders and secularization of Church property; Juanrez pays money to creditors of the State, 17 June.


Juba I., King of Numidia,—[BC,] at Rome, to oppose Masintha, 62—succeeds his father Hiempsal: his kingdom proposed to be made a Roman province by Curio, 50—joins Pompey’s party, defeats and kills Curio, 49—takes part in African war against Caesar, 47—defeated at Thapsus, kills himself, (pr. Non. Apr. 708, 14 Feb. 46.) —Fischer.


Jubilee,—of Roman Church, proclaimed by Boniface VIII., with general indulgence to pilgrims to Rome, 1300—period of celebration reduced to fifty years by Clement VI., 1350—to thirty-three years by Urban VI., 1358—again raised to fifty by Nicholas V., 1455—fixed to twenty-five by Paul II., 19 Apr. 1479. Of the Reformation, celebrated in Germany, 1617. Shakespeare, celebrated at Stratford-on-Avon, 6—8 Sep. 1769—another, 1824. National, on commencement of fiftieth year of reign of George III., 25 Oct. 1809.

Juda Hakkadosch, Rabi,—b. at Sephora, 120. Completes the Mishna, about 190–200.

Juda, Leo do, theologian,—b. in Alseu, 1482—studies at Basel, about 1502—b. in Switzerland, 1542. Translation of the Bible, 1543.

Juda, Kingdom of.—[See Jews.]

Judas Levi, Rabi,—b. 1090—b. 1140.

Judges, [See Jews.]

Judges at Rome, (Judges),—[BC,]—selection and appointment of, regulated by Lex Sempronii of C. Graceus, 123.—Lex Servilia Cepione, 156.—Lex Servilia Gai interceptum, probably 110.—to be chosen by the Tribes, by Lex Plautia, 89.—to be chosen from the Senators, by Lex Cornelia, 80.—to be chosen from Senators, Equites, and Tribuni Earii, by Lex Aurelia, 70.—further regulations by Leges Pompeiae, 55 and 52—re-constituted and increased in number by Augustus, 28?

Judges, of Superior Courts in England,—hold office during good behaviour, removable by the Crown on address of parliament, by Act 13 Wm III. c. 2, 1702—their commissions not to cease by demise of the Crown, by Act 1 Geo. III. c. 23. 19 Mar. 1761.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council,—constituted by Act 3 and 4 Wm IV. c. 41. 14 Aug. 1833.

Judith,—[BC,]—kills Holophernes and delivers Judaea, spring 66. (Nisan,) about Apr. 673, about 525, about 510, about 475, about 400, 688. a

Usher. 2. Clinton. 3. Euseb. 2. Whiston.


Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald,—marries Ethelwulf, king of England, at Rheims, 1 Oct. 856—on his death marries his son Ethelbald, 858—sent back to France; retires to a convent, 860—carried off by Baldwin Iron-arm, Count of Flanders, 862.


Juel, Nicholas, admiral,—b. in Denmark, S. May 1629—serves in Dutch fleet under Tromp and Ruyter, 1652—distinguishes himself at

Jugernath, (Jagnaut,) Pagoda of,—in Orissa, completed, 1198—becomes place of pilgrimage, probably about 1740.

Jugurtha, King of Numidia,—to [BC]—adopted by Micipas, 149—sent to aid Scipio against Numantia, 134—killed Hiempsal and defeats Adherbal, 118—obtains division of the kingdom, 117—takes Cirta and kills Adherbal, 112—purchases peace of Calpurminus Bestia, 111—summoned to Rome, assassinate Massilia, and returns to Africa, 111—defeats Julius Postumus and sends his army under the yoke, 110—defeated by Cecilins Metellus, 109—joined by Bocchus, 108—defeated by Marius, 107—taken prisoner, early in 106—carried to Rome to triumph of Marius, and starved to death, 1 Jan. 106.


Julia,—[BC]—b., 39—married to Marcellus, 25—married to Vipsanius Agrippa, 23—accompanies him to Syria, 17—Agrippa dies, 12—married to Tiberius Nero, 11—Tiberius leaves her, 6—banished to Pandataria, 2—b.


Julian, Cardinal, (Giovanni Cesarini,)—b., 1398—Cardinal, by Martin V., 1426—legate in Germany, preaches crusade against the Hussites, 1427—presides at Council of Basel, Jul. 1431 to Jun. 1438—ambassador from Eugenius IV. to Ladislaus, king of Hungary, 1443—urges him to violate his treaty of peace with Amurath II., 1444—disappears at battle of Varna, 10 Nov. 1444.

Julian, Count, Governor of Cenuta,—successfully defends Cenuta against Musa, 709—offers to aid the Moors in conquest of Spain, 709—takes part in overthrow of Roderic the Visigoth, 710—711.

Julian Era,—[BC]—commences, 1 Jan. 45.

Julian Period,—[BC]—commences, 1 Jan. 4715.

Julianus, Br of Relanum, theologian,—appointed, about 416—refuses to sign the Tractoria, 418—and appeals to General Council: deposed, 418—banished by Emperor, takes refuge with Theodore of Mopsuestia, 420—befriended by Nestorius at Constantinople, 428—condemned by Council of Ephesus, 431—attempts to regain his station, 439—b., before 455.

Julianus, Br of Halicarnassus,—banished from Alexandria by Justinian, 539.


Julianus, jurist,—publishes Epitome of Novella, 556—570. 


Julianus, Didius. [Didius.]


Julianus, Symon, painter,—b. at St Paulien, 1731—obtains the grand prize, 1765—studies at Rome, 1768-72—admitted to the Academy, 1778—b. at Paris, 17 Dec. 1804.


Jülius, Julich, (Julianum,) in Prussia,—head of a County, about 940—erected into a Duchy by Emperor Charles IV., 1357—united with Berg, under Duke Adolph, 1420—under Gerard VII., 1437—united with Cleves, under John the Pacific, 1521—on extinction of ducal family, seized by Maurice of Nassau, 1609—taken from him by Spaniards, under Count of Berg, 1632—given to Palatine house of Neuburg at Peace of the Pyrenees, 1659—taken possession of by French, 5 Oct. 1794—confirmed to France by Treaty of Lunéville, 1801—assigned to Prussia by Congress of Vienna, 1814.

Julian, (Wolin.)


Julius II., Pope, (Giovinello della Rovere)—b. near Savona, about 1440—Cardinal, b. of


Julius Africanus. [Africanus.]
Julius Cæsar. [Cæsar, C. J.]
Julius Romanus. [Giulio Romano.]

Jumilhac, Antoine Pierre Joseph Chapelle, Marquis de, general, b. at Paris, 31 Aug., 1764 — enters the army, 1777 — Lieutenant-colonel of Constitutional Guard, 1791 — arrested, Aug., 1792 — takes part in expedition of Quiberon, 1795 — receives cross of St Louis, 1795 — serves in campaign of Russia, member of Legion of Honour, 1812 — Lieutenant-general, 1814 — Commander of St Louis, May 1816—b. at Lille, 19 Feb., 1826.

Junker, (Junker), Johann, chemist, b. near Giessen, 1680 — M. D. Halle, 1718 — Prof. Medicine, 1729—b. there, 1759. Conspectus formularum medicarum, 1730 — Conspectus chemiae in formula tabularum, 1730—44 — Compendium materiae medicae, 1760.


Juno, asteroid, — discovered by Harding, at Lilienthal, 1 Sep., 1835.

JUNOT—JUSTICIAR OF SCOTLAND.


Junquera, in Spain,—Abraham III. defeats kings of Leon and Navarre at, 921.


a Biog. Univ. b Ersch and Gruber.

Jussieu, Bernard de, botanist,—b. at Lyons, 1699—M.D., Montpellier, 1720—sub-demonstrator of Botany, Jardin du Roi, 1722—member of Academy of Sciences, 1725—b. at Paris, 6 Nov. 1777.

Jussieu, Joseph de, botanist,—b. at Lyons, 1704—accompanies La Condamine to Peru, 1735—member of Academy of Sciences, May 1737—flora of Peru to France, 1771—b. at Paris, 11 Apr. 1779.

Justice Clerk, of Scotland,—made one of the Judges of Court of Session, 1572—acquires style of Lord Justice Clerk, about 1650—made Pres. of Court of Justiciary, 1672—ex-officio Pres. of second division of Court of Session by Act 48 Geo. III. c. 151, 1811.

Justice-seat, Courts of,—held to inquire of infractions of forest-laws, 1632.

Justices, Lords. [Lords Justices.]


Justiceiér of Scotland,—office exists in time of Malcolm IV., 1153-65—acquires title of Justice-General, about 1500—civil jurisdiction of, passes to Court of Session, 1557—office
merges in that of Lord Pres. of Court of Session, 1836.

Justin Martyr. [Justinus.]

Justin, Flavia, Roman Empress.—marries Valentinian I., 368—regent for her infant son Valentinian II., 383—unsuccessfully attempts to procure from Ambrose toleration for Arians, Apr. 385—flies with her son to Thessalonica, on invasion of Maximus, Aug. 387—d., 388.


Justinianus II., (Rhinotmetus,) Emperor of the East,—b. about 670—declared Augustus, by his father Constantine III., 681—succeeds him, Sep. 685—concludes treaty of peace with Caliph Abdelmalik, and agrees to suppress rebellion of Maronites, 686—makes war on Sclavonians, and incorporates 30,000 in his army, 688—breaks the peace with Sarcens, is defeated, and cedes Armenia, 690—expels inhabitants from Cyprus, 690—orders massacre at Constantinople, and is the same night deposed by the patrician Leontius, 695—mutilated and banished to the Crimea: escapes and takes refuge with the Chazars; afterwards with Bulgarians, 702—rebuilt by the patrician Leontius and Absimilus, 705—makes war on Bulgarians and is defeated, 708—orders sack of Ravenna, 715—devastation of Cherson and the Crimea, revolt excited; seized and beheaded by Philippicus Bardanes, 11 Dec. 711.

Justinianus, general,—b. about 530—distinguishes himself in Gothic campaign, 550—Commander-in-chief against Persia, 575—recalled, 577—conspires against Tiberius, 578—again, 579.

Justinus I., (Flavius Anastius,) Emperor of the East,—b. in Thrace, 450—serves with distinction in Imperial army under Leo I. and II., about 470-490—Commander of the Guards, under Anastasius, before 518—proclaimed Emperor by the army, 9 Jul. 518—puts to death Amantius and Andreas, 19 Jul. 518—with Pope Hormidas effects reunion of Greek and Latin churches, 519—orders mutilation of Severus of Antioch, 519—names Vitalianus Consul and puts him to death, 520—puts an end to Olympic Games of Antioch, 520—makes treaty with Cabades, 521—persecutes Manicheans, 524—refuses toleration to Arians, 525—rebuid Antioch after earthquake, 526—declares his nephew Justinian Augustus, 1 Apr. 527—b., 1 Aug. 527.

Justinus II., Emperor of the East,—succeeds his uncle Justinian I., 14 Nov. 565—Consul alone, (1519, A. u. c.) 566—puts to death senators Athenius and Athanasius, and orders assassination of his cousin Justinus, 566—refuses aid to the Gepidae against Lombards, 566—deprives Narses of his command in Italy, Apr. 567—receives embassy from Turks, and forms alliance with them, 568—sends embassy to Turks, 569—gives protection to Armenians, 571—Persian war renewed, 572-5—deranged, 574—appoints Tiberius Caesar, Dec. 574—peace for three or five years with Chosroes, 575—creates Tiberius Augustus, 26 Sep. 578—b., 5 Oct. 578.

Justinus, the Martyr, (or philosopher)—b., 105.—118.—converted to Christianity, 133.—about 140.—martyred at Rome, 165.—166.—167.—168.—Apologia I., 151.—159.—Etymologiae, 158.—Epistulae Anicii, 164.—Tillemont, b. Halloix, d. Dupin, e. Fleury, f. Maran, g. Clinton, h. Neander, i. Ridleih, j. Otto.

Justinus,—Consul of Rome with Januarinus, (1081, A. u. c.) 328.

Justus, Archbishop of Canterbury,—consacrated Bishop of Rochester, by Augustine, 624—retires with Mellitus to Gaul, but is recalled by Laurentius, 616—succeeds Mellitus as Abp of Canterbury, 624—b., probably to Nov. 630.—June.

Jutes, The,—invade Britain with the Saxons, and obtain settlements in Kent, about 449?

Juthungi, Alamannic tribe,—defeated by Arletian on the Danube, 271—defeated by Actius in Gaul, 430.

Juvara, Filippo, architect,—b. at Messina, 1685—b. at Madrid, 1735.

Juvex, William, Archbishop of Canterbury,—b. at Chichester, 1532—Fellow of St John's Coll., Oxford, 1592—Proctor, 1621—Lord High Treasurer, 1625-41—clerk of the king's

K.

Kaab, (Caab.) Ben Zohair, *Rabbi and poet,*—abandons Judaism and makes his peace with Mohammed, (9, a. 11.) 630—b., (41,) 662.b

Ockley, a Ockley; b Biog. Univ.

Kaabs, (Caabaa,) of *Mecca,*—taken possession of, by Cossai, about 450—660—restored by Sultan Mustapha, 1630.

Kaas, Nicholas, *statesman,—*b. in Denmark, 1535—Chancellor of the kingdom, 1573—first Regent, 1588—b., about 1594.

Kabel, Adrian van der,—painter, engraver,—b. at Ryswick, 1631—b. at Lyons, 1693.

Kabul. [Gabul.]

Kadiubek, (Kooldubk,) *Vincent, historian,—*b. in Poland, 1161—b. of Cracow, 1208—18—enters Cistercian Order, 1182—b. in Poland, 3 Mar. 1223.


Kaempfer, Engelbert, *botanist, traveller,—*b. at Lemgo, 16 Sep., a a. Nov. 1651—studies at Univ. of Cracow, 1674—at Univ. of Königsberg, 1677—accompanies embassy to Persia, 1673—4—surgeon in Dutch East India Company, 1678—goes to Batavia, 1689—in Japan, Sep. 1690 to Nov. 1692—returns to Amsterdam, 1693—M. D. Leyden, 1694—d. at Lemgo, 5 Nov. 1716.

Amoenitates exciditorum politii-physico-medicinarum fidei christiani, 1711—History of Japan, 1727. a a Biog. Univ. b Conv. Lex.


Kaffa. [Caffa.]

Kaffrarina. [Caffararia.]

Kaffirs. [Caffre War.]

Kagosima, in Japan,—attacked and burnt by Admiral Kaper, 15 Aug. 1855.

Kahding, in China,—taken by Taepings, May 1862—retaken from Taepings by allies, 24 Oct. 1862.

Kahira. [Cairo.]

Kainardji. [Kutchkh Kainardji.]

Kairwan, (Caevroom,) in Africa,—founded by Okba, (50, a. 11.) 670—a.—head of a principality subject to Caliph: becomes subject to Ibrahim ben Aglab.—Aglabites—about (184,) Sco—subject to Fatimites, about 900—to Zeirites, 972—to Almohades, 1150—partly subjugated by Dragut, (956,) 1549.

Ockley.


Kaiserswerth. [Kayserswerth.]


Kafala, in *Wallachia,—*occupied by Turks, Oct. 1853—[Citate]—evacuated by them, 1854.


Kale, (Kalf,) Willem, *painter,—*b. at Amsterdam, 1630—b., 1693.

Kaleidoscope,—invented by Brewster, 1817.

Kalenberg, *Principality of,—*united with Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, 1473—passes to Brunswick-Lüneburg, 1634—passes
to the Zelle liue, 1648—to Elector of Hanover, 1705.
Kalendar. [Calendar.]
Káliádása. [Okładzasa.]
Kálileh-ud-Din Mahom, (Kaling and Doming,) Sanscrit Book of Fables,—extract in India, soon after 500—translated into Pehlvi, probably between 550-850—translated from Pehlvi into Arabic by Abdallah ibn al-Mukaffa, who, in 762, Syriac version of, made by Nestorian, Period道路交通, about 550—mentioned by Nestorian, Ebed-Yeshu, about 1280-90—existence of, reported to Prof. Bickell and Benfey, May 1868—again to Benfey, 11 Jun. 1870—discovered in monastery at Mardin, by Dr Socin for Benfey, 19 Aug. 1870—copy received by Benfey, Apr. 1871—discovery announced in Allgemeine Zeitung, Jul.—in Academy, 1 Aug. 1871.
Kalisch, Kalisz, in Poland,—founded about 625 (†) taken by Duke Boleslaus of Silesia, 1144—burnt, and the castle betrayed to Duke Henry of Breslau, 1284—castle taken by Knights of the Cross, who were expelled before the town, 1331—taken by Duke of Masovia, 1383—taken by Swedes, before 1600—recovered by Poles, 1656—Augustus, king of Poland, defeats the Swedes near, 29 Oct. 1706—Gen. Winzingedere defeats Gen. Regnier, 13 Feb. 1813—meeting of sovereigns of Russia and Prussia at, 2 Apr. 1813—review of Russian troops before Emperors of Russia and Austria, and king of Prussia, Sep. 1835. Council of, held by Abp of Gnesen, 1457. Treaties of, between Casimir the Great and Teutonic Knights, for restoration of recent conquests by the Knights, and renunciation of claim to Pomerania by Casimir, signed 8 Jul.—ratified, 23 Jul. 1343—between Russia and Prussia, signed 28 Feb. 1813.
Kaluyga. [Kaluyga.]
Kalkbrenner, Christian musical composer,—b. in Hesse-Cassel, 22 Sep. 1755—d. at Paris, 10 Aug. 1806.
Kall, Abraham,—b. in Denmark, 1743—librarian of the Univ., Copenhagen, 1765—Prof. Greek, there, 1767,† 1770.—b.—Prof. Northern History and Mythology, 1778—member of Academy of Sciences, 1782,† 1785,—b.—Prof. Mythology and History of the Fine Arts, Charlottenburg, about 1782—historiographer of Denmark and Norway, 1808—Chevalier of Dannebrog, 1817—d. 5 Dec. 1821. Supplementum Lexicorum Graecorum, 1771. a Biog. Univ. b Neuf. Biog. Gen.
Kalm, Peter, naturalist, traveller,—b. in Finland, 1715—Prof. Natural History, Abo, about 1745—travels in North America, 1748-51—d. 16 Nov. 1779. En resa till Norra Amerika, 1753.
Kalmar. [Calmar.]
Kameel, Malek el, Sultan of Egypt,—succeeds his father, Sel-Eddin, (618, a. n.)—1218—receives Damietta from crusaders, 1221—makes treaty with Frederick II., gives up Jerusalem to him, 1229—b. (568), 1238.
Kamenskii, Mikhail Fedorovich, Count,—general.—b. in Russia, about 1733—Lieutenant-general, with Suwarow defeats Turks at Kosudzhe, 1774,—at Riazik, 22 Sep. 1789—serves against the Poles, 1794.—Field-major, 1802—Commander-in-chief against French in Poland, Dec. 1806—commands against Turks, 1809—d. at Bucharest, 12 Aug. 1809.
Kames, Henry Home, Lord, jurist and metaphysician,—b. at Kames, Berwickshire, 1666—called to the bar, 1724—Judge of Court of Session, 1752—one of the Lords' Commissioners of Justice, 1763—d. 27 Dec. 1782. Decisions of the Court of Session, 1741-66-80—Historical Law Tracts, 1759—Principles of Equity, 1760—Introduction to the Art of Thinking, 1761—Elements of Criticism, 1762—Sketches of the History of Men, 1774—Gentleman Farmer, 1776.
Kaminetz, Kaminick, in Poland,—founded, about 1351—fortified soon after; head rank of a city, 1771—defeat of Turks by Poles at, 22 Oct. 1673—peace between Poles and Khan of Tartars concluded at, 17 Dec. 1653—held by Turks, 1672-99—unsuccessfully attacked by Poles and Russians, 1684—and by Poles, 1689—captured by Russians, 1793—its walls levelled, 1812.
Kanitz, Karl Albert Christoph Heinrich von, statesman,—b. at Schwerin, 1769—enters service of Prussia, 1804—director of ministry of Police, 1817—first director of ministry of Public Instruction, 1824—director of ministry of Justice, 1825—Minister of Justice, 1830—d. at Berlin, 3 Nov. 1849. Jahrhücher für die preuss. Gesetzgebung, Rechtswissenschaft und Rechtsverwaltung, 1814-40—Annalen der preuss. innern Staatsverwaltung, 1821-34.
Kamtschatka, partly conquered by Peter the Great, 1696—completely tributary, 1706—revolts, 1731—visited by Capt. King, 1779—by Ruthe, 1827-30—by Erman, 1829—by Dobell, 1829.
Kandahar. [Candahar.]
Kandy, Ceilon,—General Macdowall's embassy to, 1800—conquered by General Macdowall, Feb. 1823—recovered by natives and British prisoners killed, Jun. 1803—taken possession of by the British, 1815.
Kane, Elisha Kent, traveller,—b. at Philadelphia, 1822—assistant surgeon in U. S. navy, 1843—takes part in expedition to search for Franklin, May 1850 to Oct. 1851—again explores Arctic regions, May 1853 to Nov. 1855—d. at the Havannah, 16 Feb. 1857.
Kang-Hi, Emperor of China,—b. 1654—
succeeds his father Chun-chi, 1662—assumes the government, 1667—introduces teaching of European astronomy, 1667—revel of Prince of Yunnan, 1673—revel of Kaldan, 1676—
annexes Quang-Tung to his Empire, 1680—
annexes Po-Kien, 1681—annexes Formosa, 1683—concludes a peace with Russia, 3 Sep.

Kanonoge, (Konjugcbuch), in Hindustan,—
Rathas acquires, about 470—submits to Mah-
mod of Ghizni, (408, A. H.) 1017—Rathas expelled by Shahab u din, 1193* (501.)
1194—massacre at, by Mohammed Khizi, about 1340—belongs to Juanpur, 1400
—Baber becomes master of, about 1528—
Humayun defeated by Shir Shah, 1540—sacked by Maharattas, 1561. a 2 ed. 
Kans. U. S.,—part of Nebraska, purchased from the French, 1803—organized as a territory, 1854— contests among settlers respecting slavery, lead to civil war, 1862—constitution agreed to, excluding slavery, 1859—admitted to the Union, 29 Jan. 1869.

Kant, Immanuel, philosopher,—b. at Königs-
berg, 22 Apr. 1724—enters the Univ., 1740
—M. A., 1755—Prof. Logik and Metaphysics, 1770-94—Rector of the Univ., 1786—member of Academy of Berlin, 1787—b. at Königs-
berg, 12 Feb. 1804. Allgemeine Naturgeschichte und Theorie des Himmels, 1755—De Mundi Sensibilis atque Intelligibilis Forma et Prin-
cipis, 1770—Kritik der reinen Vernunft, 1781—Kritik der praktischen Vernunft, 1788—Kritik der Urtheilskraft, 1790—Prolegomena zu einer jeden künstlichen Metaphysik, 1783—
Grundlegung der Metaphysik der Sitten, 1785—
Metaphysische Abhandlungen der Naturwis-
senschaft, 1786—Die Religion innerhalb der Gräznen der blosen Vernunft, 1793—Anthro-
pologie in pragmatischer Hinsicht, 1798.

Kautemir, Prince Antiochus a (Constan-
tinople b) Demetrius, diplomatist, translator,—
b. at Constantinople, 10 Sep. 1708, a 1709 a
—studies at St Petersburg, 1725—resident at Istbritish Court, 1731—plenipotentiary, 1732—
—plenipotentiary to Court of France, 1738, a
1736—b. at Paris, b. in Italy, b. 1 Mar. 1774. a Engl. Cye. b Conv.-Lex.

Kapnist, Basil, poet,—b. in Russia, 1756—
b. 28 Oct. 1831.

Kaptschak, in Tataria,—forms a Khanate under Batou, about 1240—divided into four Khanates, 1441—one attack to one of the four, which loses its last Khan, 1526—and is divided between Kazan, Astrachan, and the Krim.

Karaites, sect of,—founded by Anan ben
David, about 750-770—tomb inscriptions of the, in the Crimea, investigated by Firkowitsch, 1839-53.

Karak, Kharrass, (Icarus) island in Persian
Gulf,—Dutch settlement in, 1748—the Dutch expelled by Arabs, about 1765—occupied by the French, 1807—taken possession of by the English, 1879-80.

Karamania,—conquered and made part of Ottoman Empire, by Bajazet II., 1486.

Karamzin, Nikolai Mikhailovich, historian,—b. in Russia, 1 Dec. 1765,* 1766 b—visits Germany, France, England, &c., 1789-91—b. at the Tamridal Palace, 3 Jun., 17 May 1826. History of Russian Empire, 1816-29. 

Karmathians. [Carmathians.]

Karnkowski, Stanislas, prelate, statesman,—b., about 1520—Bp of Vladislav, (or Cujavie,) 1563—draws up the Peace of the Dissidets, 1575—crows Stephen Bathori King of Poland, May 1575—primate of Poland, 1581—proclaims Sigismund III., 1586—convokes assembly at Kief to declare null the constitution established by John Zamoyski, 1590—b. at Lowicz, 18 Jun. 1603. 

Kars, in Armenia,— submits to Timour, (788, A. H.) 1356—castle of, rebuilt by Amurath III., about 1580—taken by Nadir Shah, 1735—the Turks defeated by Persians at, 31 May 1744—the Turks defeated by Paskie-
vi, 1 Jul. 1788—taken by Paskievich, 5 Jul. 1788
—invested by Russians under Mouravieff, 16
Jun. 1855—defended by General Williams: assaul-
ted repulsed, 29 Sep. 1855—capituates to
Gen. Mouravieff, 12 Dec. 1855—restored to Tur-
key by Treaty of Paris, 1856. a Von Hammer.

Karsen, Dietrich Ludwig Gustav, miner-

Karsen, Weenecius Johann Gustav,—
mathematician, — b. in Mecklinburg-Strelitz, 1732—dies at Breslau, 1750—at Jena, 1752—Prof. Natural History and Mathematics, Halle, 1773—b. at Halle, 17 Apr. 1757.

Kasan, Kazan, Casan, in Russia,—founded by great-grandson of Gengis Khan, 1237—seat of independent Khimate, 1441—conquered by Ivan II. and annexed to Russia, 1552—burnt by Russians, 1774—again burnt, Sep. 1815 and 1842. •University of, opened, 1814.

Kasbek, in the Caucasus,—ascent of, by Fresfield, 1 Jul. 1868.

Kaschau, in Hungary,—Gen. Schlick de-
feats Hungarians near, 4 Jan. 1849. Cathedral
(Elizabeth-Tyforische) built, 1542-82.

Kate, Lambert Ten, grammarians,— b. at
Amsterdam, 23 Jan. 1674—b. there, 14 Dec. 1731. Annlieiding tot de konisse van het ver-
hevene deel der Nederlandische spraak, &c., 1733—
Gemeenschap tuschen de Gottes Spraake en de Nederduytssche, 1710.

Kater, Henry, mathematician,—b. at Bristol, 16 Apr. 1777—assists Col. Lambton in trigon-ometrical survey of India, 1795—enters Royal Military Coll. Sandhurst, 1803—Chevalier of St Anne, by Emperor of Russia, 1814—employed in ascertaining length of seconds pen-
dulum, 1818—b. in London, 26 Apr. 1835.

Katherine. [Catherine.]

Katona, Istvan, (Stephen) historian,—b.
in Hungary, 13 Dec. 1732—enters Order of
Jesus, 1750—b. 17 Aug. 1811. Historia criti-
ta primorum Hungariae Ducum, 1778—Histoiria critica Rurum Hungariae stirpis Arpudiana, 1779-85—Historia critica Regum stirpis Aus-
ticarum, 1795-1811.
Katte, *Lieutenant,*—assists attempt of Prince Frederick of Prussia to escape, and is beheaded by Frederick William I., 1730.

Katzbach,—Blücher defeats the French on the, 26 Aug. 1813.


*a* Eng. Cyc.  

*b* Biog. Univ.  

Conv.-Lex.

Kaye. [Caius.]


Kayserworth, *in Prussia,*—castle built by Frederick Barburrossa, between 1150-90—besieged by Imperialists and Prussians, 1680—taken by them, 1702—Deaconesses Institute, founded by Fliedner, 1836.


*a* Eng. Cyc.  

*b* Conv.-Lex.


Kean, Edmund, *actor,*—b. in London, about 1787—marries Miss Chambers, Jul. 1808—first appears at Drury Lane Theatre, 26 Jun. 1814—visits America, 1820—again, 1825—d. at Richmond, 1 May 1833.


Keats, Sir Richard Godwin, *admiral,*—b. in Hampshire, 16 Jan. 1757—enters the navy, 1770—serves under Rodney at Gibraltar, 1780—in American war, 1781-5—in expedition of Quiberon, 1795—under Nelson, 1803—distinguishes himself against the French at St Domingo, 6 Feb. 1806—takes part in expedition against Copenhagen, 1807—d. Rear-admiral, 2 Oct. 1807—takes part in expedition to Sweden, transports Spanish forces under the Marquis of La Romana to Spain, 1808—K.B., 1808—takes part in expedition to the Scheldt, 1809—Vice-admiral, 1811—Governor of Newfoundland, 1813—Major-general of Royal Marines, 1818—Governor of Greenwich Hospital, 1821—d. 5 Apr. 1834.


Keeper. [Lord Keeper.]


Keiser, Reinhard, musical composer,—b. at Leipzig, 1673 — settles at Hamburg, 1694 — chapel-king to king of Denmark, 1722—b. at Hamburg, 12 Sep. 1739. Otrie, 1734.

Keith, George, founder of Marischal College,—succeeded his grandfather as Earl Marshal, 1581 — one of the commissioners to superintend reorganization of King's College, Aberdeen, 1683 — founds Marischal College, 2 Apr. 1593 — Lord High Commissioner to parliament of Scotland, 6 Jan. 1699—b. 5 Apr. 1672.


Keith, Sir Robert Murray, diplomatist,—b. 20 Sep. 1730—commands Highland auxiliary corps in Seven Years' War, 1756—63 — envoy to Dresden, 1759 — interferes at Copenhagen for protection of the queen Matilda, and is created K.B., 1772 — ambassador to Vienna, Nov. 1772 — b. at Hammersmith, 1795.


Kellat. [Khelat.]

Kolbite Dynasty, in Sicily, — founded by Hassan, 948 — overthrown by Maniehis the Catapan, 1028.

Kellehoven, Moritz, painter,—b. at Altenrath, Berg, 1768—a 1758 — goes to Vienna, 1779 — painter to the Elector, Munich, 1784 — first Prof. Academy of Painting, 1805—b., Director of Academy, 1831,a 1830.b


Kellgren, Johan Henrik, poet,—b. in West Gothland, 1 Dec. 1751—goes to Stockholm, 1774—member of Swedish Academy, 1786—
6, Apr. 1795. Samlade Skrifter, 1796.

Kells, in Ireland, synod of, acknowledges supremacy of Rome, 1152—castle built, 1175. Monastery founded, (by St Columba?) 550.


Kelly, Michael, musical composer and singer,—b. at Dublin, 1762—appears at Drury Lane Theatre, 1787—d., 1826. Reminiscences, 1826.


Kemble, Charles, actor,—b. at Brecknock, 25 Nov. 1775—appears at Drury Lane Theatre, Apr. 1794—visits America, 1832—Examiner of Plays, quits the stage, 1840—d., 12 Nov. 1854.

Kemble, George Stephen, actor,—appears at Covent Garden Theatre, 1783—d., 1822.


Kemble, John Philip, actor,—b. at Prescot, Lancashire, 1 Feb. 1757—appears at Drury Lane Theatre, Sep. 1783—manager, 1790—manager of Covent Garden Theatre, 1803-17—d. at Luton, 26 Feb. 1832.

Kemp, Sarah. [Siddons.]


Kempelen, Wolfgang, Baron, mechanician,—b. at Presburg, 1734—exhibits his Automaton Chess-player at Paris, 1783—b., 1804.

Kensildef, Richard, admiral,—b. at Westminster, 1720—Lieutenant R.N., 1741—Post-captain, 1757—Captain of the fleet and Rear-admiral, 1779—captures French convoy on the way to W. Indies, close of 1751—appointed to the Royal George, early in 1752—drowned by sinking of his vessel at Spithead, 29 Aug. 1752.

Kempis, Thomas a. (Thomas Hammerlein, Malterius,) theologian,—b. at Kempen, near Cologne, 1386—sub-prior of Mount St Agnes, 1425—prior, 1448—d., 1471.

Ken, Thomas, bp of Bath and Wells,—b. at Berkhamstead, Herts, 1637—enters Oxford Univ., 1657—Fellow of Winchester Coll., 1666—prebendary of Winchester, 1669—visits Rome, 1675—D.D., 1679—chaplain to Charles II., 1684—Bp of Bath and Wells, 1685—one of the Seven Bishops committed to the Tower, 1688—deprived as a nonjuror, 1691—d. at Oundle, 19 Mar. 1711. Works, 1721.

Kendal, Ernangard Melusina von Schellenberg, Duchess or, mistress of George I.,—created Duchess of Munster, 1716—Duchess of Kendal, 1719—d., 1743.


Kennedy, James, Bp of St Andrews,—b., about 1405—Bp of Dunkeld, 1437—Bp of St Andrews, 1440—Lord Chancellor, 1444—visits Rome, 1446—founds Coll. of St Salvador, 1455 or 1458—d. at St Andrews, 10 May 1466.


Kennedy, John, chronologist,—b. at Bradley, Derbyshire, about 1770. Scriptura Chronology, 1752.

Kennet,—etherei II. defeated by North- men at, 1006.

Kennet, White, Bp of Peterborough,
Kennedy II.—Kepler.


Kenneth II., MacAlpin, King of the Scots,—succeeds Alpin, 836—the Picts submit to, about 843—b., 859.

Kenneth III., King of Scotland,—succeeds, about 970—does homage to Edgar at Chester, 972—conquers Strathclyde: murdered by Fenella, 994.

Kenneth IV., the Grim, King of Scotland,—succeeds Constantine IV., 995—attacked and killed by Malcolm, Prince of Cumberland, at Monivaird, 1003.


Kenilworth Green Cemetery, near London,—opened, 31 Jan. 1832.

Kensington. [Horticultural Society's Gardens.]

Kensington Museum, South,—opened, 24 Jun. 1837.

Kensington Palace,—purchased of Earl of Nottingham by William III., 1690.


Kent. Earl of. [Goddwine, Odo of Bayeux, Hubert de Burgh.]

Kent. Fair Maid of. [Joan.]

Kent. Holy Maid of. [Barton, Elizabeth.]


Kent, James, musical composer,—b. at Winchester, 1700—organist of Winchester Cathedral, 1737–74—d. at Winchester, 1776. Twelve Anthems, 1773.


Kent, William, architect, landscape-gardener,—b. in Yorkshire, 1684—studies painting in Italy, 1710—in service of Earl of Burlington, 1716—b. in London, 12 Apr. 1748.

Kentish Petition,—signed at Müstind, 29 Apr. 1701—presented to House of Commons, 8 May, and the petitioners presenting it imprisoned.

Kentucky, U.S. —Europeans arrive in, 1767—settlement formed, 1775—separated from Virginia, 1790—becomes one of the United States, 1792—sends delegates to Congress of Confederate States, Jan. 1863.


Kepler. (Keppler) Johann, astronomer,—b. at Weil, Wurttemberg, 21 Dec. 1671—at school of Maulbronn, 1586—M.A. Tubingen, Aug. 1591—lecturer on Astronomy at Gratzi, about 1594—visits Tycho Brahe at Benach, near Prague, Jan. 1600—Imperial mathematician, assistant to Tycho Brahe at Prague, Sep. 1601


Ker, John. [Boxburghe, Duke of.]

Kearala. [Malabar, Canara.]


Kerguelen's Land, Island of Desolation, [Kerguelen-Tremarec,]—visited by Captain Cook, Dec. 1776.

Kerkhove, Joseph van den, painter, founder and director of Academy of Painting, Bruges,—b. at Bruges, 1660—b. there, 1724.

Kerouaille, Made-modeille. [Portsmouth, Duchess of.]

Kertch, in the Crimea,—[Panticapæum, Bosporus]—[A.D.]—taken by the Huns, 375—held by Genoese, 1280—conquered by Turks, 1473—seized by Russians, 1771—ceded by Turkey to Russia, 1774—made a free port, 1822—Russian fleet and stores at, captured by allies, 24 May 1855.

Kessel, Ferdinand van, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1660—b. about 1710, 1696.

Kessel, Jan van, painter,—b. at Amsterdam, 1648—b. at Antwerp, 1644—court painter to king of Spain, 1686—b. at Amsterdam, 1658—b. at Madrid, 1708.

Kessel, Theodor van, engraver,—b. in Holland, about 1620.

Kessels, Mathias, sculptor,—b. at Maastricht, 20 May, 1781—1784—goes to St. Petersburg, 1806—returns to Maastricht, 1817—goes to Rome, 1818—b. there, 3 Mar. 1836.


Ket. [Kett.]

Kete, Cornelisz, painter,—b. at Gouda, 1545—visits England, 1587-81—living at Leipsic, 1605—a Desunsers.


Kett. Robert, the Tanner,—heads insurrection in Norfolk, Jul. 1549—his forces dispersed by Earl of Warwick, end of Aug., hung, with his brother, Nov. or Dec. 1549.

Kettimundsson, Mats. Administrator of Sweden,—distinguishes himself in war against Russians, 1291 and 1293—supports revolt of Dukes Eric and Valdemar, 1304—commands insurgents against King Birger, 1317—gets himself declared Administrator, 1347—obtains recognition of Magnus as king, 1349—resigns his office, 1350—b. 1337.

Keulen, Jan van, hydrographer,—b., 1705. Edition of Le Nouveau grand illuminant Flamen de la mer, 1687.

Keulen, Ludolph van, mathematician,—b. at Leyden, 1610. "De circulo et adscriptis, 1596—Fundamenta arithmetice et geometrice, 1671.

Kew Bridge, near London, built by Paine, 1789.

Kew Gardens, in Surrey, [Botanic,] formed about 1750-60—parliamentary committee on management of, appointed, 1838—Lindley's Re-
KIEL—KILLIGREW.


a Engi. &c. b Medhurst.

Kiew, Kiew, Kiev, in Russia,—taken from the Khazars by Osckold and Dir, 864—head of a Grand-Duchy and capital of Southern Russia, about 882—Christianity introduced, 983—capital of all the Russians, 1037-1167—subject to the Golden Horde, 1240—taken from them by Gedim in, Grand-Duke of Lithuania, 1326—annexed to Poland, 1569—ceded by truce of Andrusov to Russia for two years, 1667—finally ceded to Russia, 1686. Cathedrall, built, 1037—Theological Academy, founded, 1661—University, founded, 1833.

Kilkullen, in Kildare,—plundered by Danes, 936, 944, and 1037—General Dundas defeats the rebels at, 24 May 1798.

Kildare, in Ireland,—see founded, about 500?—parliament held at, 1309—Protestant bishop of, consecrated, 1550—see united with Dublin, under Act 3 and 4 Wm IV. c. 37, 14 Aug. 1833.

Kildare, Gerald Fitzgerald, 8th Earl of, Lord Deputy of Ireland,—succeeds to the title on death of his father, Thomas, and is made Lord Deputy, 1475—favours rebellion of Lambert Simnel, May 1487—pardoned, 1487—deprived of his office, 1491—attainted, as supporter of 'Perkin Warbeck,' by Sir E. Pozynings, 1494—arrested and sent to London, 1495—K.G. and again made Lord Deputy, 1496—b. at Kildare, Sep. 1513.


Kilfenora, see of,—mentioned, 1265—united to Clonfert, 1741—to Killaloe, 1752—and the three to Kilmaudagh, under Act 3 and 4 Wm IV. c. 37, 14 Aug. 1833.

Kilian, St., goes to Rome and obtains sanction of Pope Conon for preaching in Thuringia, and is ordained Bp of Wurzburg, 867—murdered with his fellow-missionaries, 869.

Kilian, Bartolomeusz, engraver,—b. at Augsburg, 1630—died, 1666.

Kilian, Lucas, engraver,—b. at Augsburg, 1579—d. there, 1672.

Kilian, Philipp Andreas, engraver,—b. at Augsburg, 1714—Court-engraver to the king of Poland, 1744—d. at Augsburg, 1759.

Kilian, Wolfgang, engraver,—b. at Augsburg, 1581—d. there, 1662.


Kilgode Arslan II., Azzeddin, Sultan of Iconium,—succeeds his father Musad, (550, a. d.) 1155—defeated by Emperor Manuel, near Antioch, (554.), 1159—demands peace of him, 1162—renews the war and defeats Manuel at Myriokephalon, 1176—concludes peace, 1177—arrested by his son Cothbedin and is compelled to declare him his successor, (583,) 1187—capture of Iconium by Frederick I., (586,) 1190—b., (17 Shaban 588,) 28 Aug. 1192.

Kilinski, John,—b. in Poland, about 1755—organizes insurrection at Warsaw, Apr. 1794—member of Council of Government, Colonel of Warsaw militia, Apr. to Oct.—captured and imprisoned by Russians at St Peterburg, Oct.—b. at Warsaw, 1817.


Killass, Ireland,—occupied by the French, 22 Aug. to 8 Sep. 1798. See of, united to Achonry, 1667—6 Tuam, 1833.

Killass, Ireland. [See Kilfenora.]


Killigrew, Anne, painter,—b., 1665—8, 1695.
KILLIGREW—KING.

KILLIGREW, Thomas, *King Charles's Jester,* dramatist,—b. in Middlesex, 1611—envoy to Venice, 1651—groom of the bed-chamber to Charles II., 1660—d. at Whitehall, 1682. *Plays, 1664.*


KILMAEDUAGH, Ireland. [See Kilfenora.]


KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL, Dublin, for soldiers,—founded by Charles II., 1680.

KILMALLOCH, in Ireland,—sacked and burnt by Fitzmaurice, about 1568.

KILMARNOCK, William Boyd, Earl of,—joins the Pretender, 1745—captured at Culloden, 16 Apr. 1746—beheaded on Tower Hill, 13 Aug. 1746.

KILMORE, Ireland,—seat of a bishopric, 1454—sees united with Ardagh, 1661—separates and forms part of Tuam, 1742—again united with Ardagh under Act 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 37, 14 Aug. 1833—both united with Elphin, 1841.

KILSYTH, Scotland,—Montrose defects Baillie at, 15 Aug. 1645.

KILWARDEN, Lord, Chief Justice of Ireland,—murdered by insurgents at Dublin, 23 Jul. 1803.

KILWARTLINE, Viscount. [Hillsborough.]

KILWINNING ABBEY, Scotland,—founded by Hugh de Moreville, about 1140. [Freemasons.]

KIMBOLTON, Lord. [Manchester, Earl of.]

KIMCHI, David, rabbi,—b. at Narbonne, probably about 1190—arbiter between French and Spanish rabbis respecting Maimonides, 1232—d. in Provence, about 1240. *Michol, 1545—Sopher Scorason, 1490.*

KIMCHI, Joseph, rabbi,—fl. at Narbonne, about 1160.

KIMCHI, Moses, rabbi,—b. at Narbonne, about 1150.


KIMON,—[B C]—about 552—imprisoned on death of his father Miltiades, 489—dedicates his bierle in the Parthenon, 480—at Platea, 479—serves under Pausanias, in Cyprus and at Byzantium, 477—takes Eion, 476—expels Dolopians from Seyros, 476—transports bones of Theseus to Athens, 468, 472 —defeats Persians at the Eurymedon, 466, 469—recovers the Thracian Chersonese, 466—reduces Thasos, 463, 465—conducts aid to Sparta, 464 and 465, 462—tried and acquitted; afterwards ostracized, end of 461, 463—not suffered to fight at Tanagra, 457—recalled by Pericles, beginning 456, 454—negotiates five years' truce with Sparta, 456, 451—killed at Kition in Cyprus, 449. *Cliton.

KINELSON, (Kineliz.) Cyclic poet,—[B C]—fl., (Ol. 3, 4), 765, (Ol. 3) 765. *Eusebius.

KINERETH, (Kinereth,) rhapsodist,—[B C]—fl., about (Ol. 69) 504.

KINIBURN, in Russia,—Swarovof defeats the Turks at, 1787—bombarded and taken by allied French and English fleets, 17 Oct. 1855—given up to Russia by Treaty of Paris, 1856.


'Kinder-Garten,—' the system originated in Germany by Froebel, 1837.

KINEREA, orator,—[B C]—accompanies Pyrrhus to Italy, 280—ambassador to Rome, 280 and 283—to Sicily, 276?—d., before 276?

KING, [Supremacy, Royal.]


KING, Thomas, actor, dramatist,—b. in London, 1730—appears at Drury Lane Theatre, 1759—retires, 1801—d., 1805.

KING, William, A.M. of Dublin,—b. at Autun, 1650—studies at Trin. Coll., Dublin,
KING—KIRBY.

1667-73—Dean of St Patrick's, 1688—D.D., 1689—b. of Derry, 1691—Abp of Dublin, 1702—one of the Lords Justices in Ireland, 1717, 1721, and 1723—b. at Dublin, 5 May 1729. State of the Protestants in Ireland, 1691—De origine walli, 1702.


King of the English,—title of, assumed by Egbert, 828.


King of Ireland,—title assumed by Henry VIII., 1542.

King of the Romans,—title of, assumed by the Emperor, about 1014? King of Rome,—title given by Napoleon I. to his son, b., 20 Mar. 1811.

King George's Islands, S. Pacific Ocean,—discovered by Byron, 1765—visited by Captain Cook, 1773.

King's Bench. [Queen's Bench.]

King's Bench Prison. [Queen's Prison.]

King's College, Aberdeen,—founded by James IV., 1494. [Aberdeen, Univ. of.]

King's College, Cambridge,—founded by Henry VI., 1441. [Copenhagen, Univ. of.]

King's College, London,—incorporated, 1828.

Hospitall, established, 1839.

King's County, Ireland,—formed on confiscation of district (West Glummaley) to the crown, 1557.


Kingsdown, Pemberton Leigh, LORD,—b., 1793—called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1816—M.P. Rye, 1831—Attorney-general to Prince of Wales, 1841—Chancellor of Duchy of Cornwall, and Privy Councillor, 1843—assumes name of Leigh, 1843—created Baron Kingsdown, 1858—b. in Kent, 7 Oct. 1867.

Kingston, Jamaica,—founded, 1693—incorporated, 1782.

Kingston, Canada,—founded, 1793—incorporated, 1838—seat of government transferred to Toronto, 1849. Queen's University, incorporated, 1841.

Kingston on Hull. [Hull.]

Kingston on Thames, (More-ford,) in Surrey,—Council at, under Egbert of Wessex and Ethelwulf of Kent, 838—place of coronation of seven Anglo-Saxon kings, (Edward the Elder to Ethelred II.,) 901-979—treaty between Henry III. and Prince Louis of France, the latter abandoning attempt on English crown, signed, at 11 Sep. 1216.

Kingstown, Dublin,—name substituted for DUNLEANY on visit of George IV., 1821.

Kinker, Jan, poet,—b. near Amsterdam, about 1721, A.D. Flemish Literature at Liège, 1717—b., about 1725.


Kinsbergen, Jan Hendrik van, admiral,—b. in Gueldern, 1735—enters the navy, about 1750—in service of Russia, 1767-76—negotiates peace with Morocco, 1776—contributes to victory of Duggersbank, 5 Aug. 1781—Count of Duggersbank, by Louis Napoleon, 1806—senator by Napoleon, 1810—b., 27 May 1819.


Klos, [B C]—founded by Miletus, 626, (Ol. 38, 5,) 621, (625—taken by Prusias of Bithynia aided by Philip of Macedonia, and named Prusias, 263.

* Eusebius. 6 Heron. * Syncellus.


Kipkak, Kapzak, in Asia,—occupied by Juju, son of Zengis Khan, 1227—occupied by Batou and the Golden Horde, 1236.

Kirby, John Joshua, painter,—b. in Suffolk, 1716—b., 1774. Perspective of Architecture, 1761.

Kirby, William, entomologist,—b. in Suffolk, 19 Sep. 1759—rector of Batham, Suffolk, 1782.
Kirchdenkern—Klaproth.


u. at Barham, 4 Jul. 1850. Monographia Apum Anglic, 1802—(with Spence) introduction to Entomology, 1812—Habits and Instinct of Animals, (Bridgewater Treatise), 1830.

Kirchdenkern, on the Rhine,—Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeats Marshal de Brogni and Prince de Soubise at, 15 Jul. 1761.


Kirchmaier, Georg Kaspar, chemist, etc.,—b. in Pranconia, 1625—u. 28 Sep. 1700.

Kirghises, Tatar tribes, middle and lesser hordes of, submit to Russia, 1731—visited by Pallas, 1769—visited by Wood, 1839.

Kirjath-jearim, (Kirjath-Baal, Baalit)—[B.C]—city of the Gibeonites, confederate with Israel, 1451—ark remains here, 1117-1046, a 1128 till after 1040. b Ussher. c Clinton.

Kirkyaldy, Sir William, of Grange,—joins conspiracy against Cardinal Beaton, spring 1546—surrenders to the French at St Andrews, and is imprisoned, summer 1546—escapes to France: returns to Scotland, 1559—narrowly escapes assassination by Bothwell at Carberry Hill, 1567—unsuccessfully pursues Bothwell to Norway, 1567—contributes to defeat of Mary at Langside, 163—1568—governor of Edinburgh Castle, May 1568—takes the side of Queen Mary, and holds the castle for her, 1570—besieged by Marshal Berwick, surrender, 28 May 1573—hung, 3 Aug. 1573.


Kirkdale, in Yorkshire,—bone-cave discovered, 1821.


Kirstenius, Peter, physician, etc.,—b. at Brelsau, 1577—M.D. Basel, 1601—u., Prof. Medicine, Upsala, 1640. Grammatica Arabiae, 1658—Liber de vero usu et abusu medic, 1616.


Kirke, Justin, F.G.S., etc.,—b. in Hungary, 6 Feb. 1788—serves in Austrian army, 1805—settles at Pest, 1817—u., 21 Nov. 1830. Works, 1831.


Kissingen, in Bavaria,—meeting of Emperors of Russia and Austria at, 16-22 Jun. 1864.

Kit Cat Club,—formed in London, about 1688—dissolved, about 1720.


Kitts, St. [Christophers, St.]

Kipperli. [Koproli.]

Klagenfurt, in Austria,—given by Emperor Maximilian I. to States of Carinthia, 1518—burnt, 1535, 1723, and 1796—occupied by Napoleon, Mar. 1797—fortifications demolished by the French, 1809.


Klaproth, Martin Heinrich, chemist,—b. in Saxony, 1 Dec. 1743—assistant to Valentine Rose at Berlin, 1771—member of Royal Academ...

Kleber, J.-B. Baptiste, general, —b. at Strasbourg, 1754—enters the army, 1792—distinguishes himself at siege of Mentz, 1793—wounded at combat of Tourou, 19 Sep. 1793—General of Division, contributes to victory of Fleurus, 16 Jun. 1794—takes Maestricht, Nov. 1794—leads army of Sambre and Meuse across the Rhine, 1795—takes part in expedition of Egypt, and is wounded at siege of Alexandrina, 1798—distinguishes himself in expedition of Syria, spring 1799—and at siege of Acre, May 1799—obtains victories over Turks at Mount Thabor, 17 Apr. 1799—and at Helipolis, 20 Mar. 1800—takes Cairo, Mar.—assassinated at Cairo, 14 Jun. 1800.

Klein, Bernhard, musical composer,—b. at Cologne, 1754—Director of Music at the Cathedral, 1813—19, Director of Music and Prof. of Singing, Univ. of Berlin, 1822—b. at Berlin, 9 Sep. 1832.


Klenau, Johann, Count von, Baron von Janowits, general,—b. in Bohemia, about 1760, Lieutenant-colonel, 1794—serves under Clairfait, 1795—side-de-camp to Marshal Wurzen, in Italy, 1796—serves under Kray in Germany, 1800—part of battle of Wagram, 1809—General of Cavalry, 1833—distinguishes himself at battle of Leipsic, 18 Oct. 1813—receives capitulation of the French at Dresden, Nov. 1813—b. commander of Moravia, 1819.

Kleist, Johann Christian, painter,—b. in Saxony, 5 May 1751—member of the Academy, Dresden, 1783—member of the Academy of Arts, Berlin, 1786—Prof. at Academy of Fine Arts, Dresden, 1802—b. there, 19 Dec. 1824.


Klopstock, Friedrich Gottlieb, poet,—b. at Quedlinburg, 2 Jul. 1724—studies at Jena, 1745—Leipsic, 1746—visits Switzerland, 1750—goes to Copenhagen, 1751-4, and 1763—marries, 1754—death of his wife, 1758—settles at Hamburg as Danish ambassador, 1771—b. there, 14 Mar. 1803. Messias, 1773.


Klüber, Joseph Ludwig, publicist,—b. near Fulda, 1762—Prof. Jurisprudence, Erlangen, 1786—Prof. Law, Heidelberg, 1807—Coun-
sellel of State, and Privy Councilor at Carls-
ruehe, 1858—Counsellor of Embassy in service of Prussia, 1817—b. at Frankfort-on-the-
Main, 16 Feb. 1837. Aetna des Wiener Con-
gresses in den Jahren 1814 und 1815, 1815-19—
edition of the Schlussakte und der Deutschen
Bundesakte, 1816—Öffentliches Recht des Deuts-
chen Bundes, &c., 1817.

Klugel, Georg Simon, mathematician,—b. at Hamburg, 19 Aug. 1739—Prof. Mathe-
matik, Helmstedt, 1776—Prof. Mathematik,
Halle, 1785—b. at Halle, 4 Aug. 1812. En-
cyclopaedia, 1782-4—Mathematisches Wörter-
buch, 1803-8.

Kluft, Adrian, historian, &c,—b. at Dort,
9 Feb. 1735—studies at Utrecht, about 1760—
Prof. Elloquentia, Müddelburg, 1776—Prof.
Dutch Archaeology, Leyden, 1779—deprived,
1795—reinstated, Feb. 1802—Prof. Statistics of
Holland, 1806—b. at Leyden, 12 Jan. 1807. His-
toria critica continuationes Hollandiae et Zaan-
dia, 1777-82—Historia der Hollandschen Staats-
regelung tot aan het jaars 1795, 1802-5.

Kmety, George, general,—b. in Hungary,
1813—first lieutenant and adjutant of regiment
in Austrian army, trains battalion of volunteers
for national army at Raab, 1848—as colonel,
serves under Görgen in campaign of 1849—
retires to Turkey, 1849—comes to England,
1851—as major-general in Turkish army com-
mands irregulars in Anatolia, 1854—takes part
in defence of Kars, 1855—defeats Russians
near Tachmaz, 29 Sep. 1855—escapes to Con-
stantinople and is named Lieutenant-general,
close of 1855—b. in London, Apr. 1863.

Knapp, Georg Christian, theologian, biblical
kritik,—b. at Halle, 17 Sep. 1753—studies at
the Univ., 1771—at Göttingen, 1774—Prof.
Theology, Halle, 1777—b. there, 14 Oct. 1825.
Edition of Greek Testament, 1797—Scripta
erulli argumenti, 1805.

Knobel, Carl Ludwig von, poet, &c,—b. in
Franconia, 30 Nov. 1744—b. at Jena, 23 Feb.
1734. Sammlung kleiner Gedichte, 1815 —
Distichen, 1827—Elegien des Properz, 1758—
translation of Lucertius, 1821—Litterarischer
Nachlass und Briefwechsel, 1835—Briefwechs-
Tel mit Goethe, 1851.

Knoller, Godfrey, painter,—b. at Lübeck,
1648—visits Italy and studies with Carlo
Maratti and Bernini, 1672—comes to England,
1674—state painter to Charles II., James II.,
William III., Queen Anne, and George I.,
1680-1723—Knt, 1692—b. in London, 1726—
Oct. 1727.*

* Engl. Cyc.

Knesebeck, Karl Friedrich, Baron von De-
nefeld, field-marshall,—b. in Prussia, 5 May 1768—
enters the army, 1782—distinguishes himself
in campaigns of 1792-4—envoy to Cassel, 1805—
at battle of Auerstedt, 1806—ambassador to
Russia, 1811-12—Lieutenant-general, first Ad-
jutant-general of the king, 1813—General of
1848.

Knibb, William, Baptist missionary,—b. at
Kettering, Northamptonshire, about 1800—
goes to Jamaica, Nov. 1824—visits England,
1832-4, 1842, and 1845—b. in Jamaica, 15
July, 1845.

Knight, Henry Gally, traveller, antiquary,—b. to 2 Dec. 1786—sets out for Spain, Greece,
and the East, 1828—M.P. Aldborough, 1832—
M. P. Malton, 1839—M.P. North Nottingham-
shire, 1835—member of the Fine Art Commiss-
ion, 1841—b. in London, 9 Feb. 1846.

Architectural Tour in Normandy, 1836—Nor-
manns in Sicily, 1838—Ecclesiastical Architec-
ture of Italy, 1842-4.

Knight, Richard Payne,—b. in Hereford-
shire, about 1750—M.P. Leominster, 1780—
M.P. Ludlow, 1784-1806—trustee of British

Worship of Priapus, 1786—Analytical Inquiry
into the Principles of Taste, 1805—edition of
Homer, 1820—Numini veteri, 1830.

Knight-Brice, Sir James Lewis, Lord
Justice of Appeal in Chancery,—b. in Devon-
shire, 1791—member of Lincoln's Inn, 1812—
called to the bar, 1817—M.P., 1821—D.C.L.
Oxford, 1834—assumes surname Brice, 1837—
Vice-chancellor, 1841—one of the Lords
Justices, 1851—b. at Rochampton, 7 Nov.
1866.

Knighthood, in England,—obligation to
receive, defined and regulated by Statutum de
Militibus, 1 Edw. II., 1307—put in force by
James I., Jan. 1626—compulsory taking order of,
abolished by Act 16 and 17 Car. 1. c. 20,
1642.

Knighthood. [See Bath, Garter, Templars,
and other names of Orders.]

Knighton, Henry, historian. Writes Com-
plation de eventibus Anglico à tempore regis
Edgaris usque mortem regis Ricardi Secundi,
about 1400.

Knight's Service, Tenure by, in England,—
abolished by Act 12 Car. 11. c. 24, 1660.

Knights of the Shire,—absenting themselves
from parliament, to be amerced, by Act 5 Ric.
II. st. 2, c. 4, 1321-3—wages of, regulated by
parliament, 1812. II. c. 12, 1328—required to
be actual knights, by Act 23 Hen. VI. c. 15,
1444-5—oaths and declarations to be taken by,
prescribed by Act 30 Car. 11, st. 2, 1677—new
oaths substituted by Act 1 Wm and Mar. s. 1,
c. 1, 1683 — [Jews, Abjuration]—to have
estate of £600 per annum, by Act 9 Ann. c. 8,
1710—proper qualification of, enforced and
amended by Act 33 Geo. II. c. 26, 1760—
abolished by Act 21 and 22 Vic. c. 26, 28 Jun.
1818.

Knoller, Martin von, painter,—b. in the
Tyrol, 1725—obtains great prize of Austrian
Academy for painting, 1753—visits Rome,
1755-8—settles at Milan, 1765—b. Prof. at
the Academy, 1804. Frescoes at Volieri near
Hall, Tyrol, 1764—Frescoes at Nescheram,
Württemberg, 1770-5.

Knolles, Richard, historian,—enters Oxford
Univ., about 1560—b. at Sandwich, 1610.
History of the Turks, 1616.

Knolles, [Knolles, Knollys,] Sir Robert,
general,—b. in Cheshire, about 1517—serves in
French wars, 1539-70—defeated by Bogen-
clin, near Pont-Villain, 1570—leads English

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army from Calais to Paris, 1373—takes part in siege of Nantes, 1380—disperses followers of Wat Tyler, Jun. 1381—d. in Norfolk, Aug. 1407.

Knollis, Knowles, Sir Francis, statesman, —b. at Grays in Oxfordshire, about 1530—one of the Commissioners on trial of Mary Queen of Scots, 1586—d. 1596. Treatise against Usurpation of Papal Bishops, 1588.

Knorr, Georg Wolfgang, engraver,—b. at Nürnberg, 1725—d. there, 1761. Thesaurus rei herbarii hortensiooe universalis, 1750—Monumentorum et atiarum quae ad sepulera veterum pertinent verum imagines, 1753—Deliciae naturae selectae, 1766-7.


Knupfer, Nikolaus, painter,—b. at Leipsic, 1603—d. 1669.

Knutsson, Torkel, Grand Marshal and Senator of Sweden,—regent and tutor to son of Magnus II., 1390-1302—beheaded at Stockholm, 6 Feb. 1366.

Knyghton. [Kighton.]

Kobell, Ferdinand, painter, engraver,—b. at Mannheim, 1740—studies at Paris, 1768-70—d. at Munich, 1799, 1796. a


Kobell, Franz, painter,—b. at Mannheim, 1740—in Italy, 1776-85—b. Court-painter at Munich, 1822.

Koberstein, August, historian,—b. in Pomerania, 10 Jan. 1797—studies at Berlin Univ., 1814-20—Prof. at the Institute of Naumburg, 1824—First Prof., 1855—d. at Schulzungen near Naumburg, 8 Mar. 1870. Grundriss der Geschichte der Deutschen Nationalliteratur, 1837.


Koch, Joseph Anton, painter,—b. in South Germany, 1765—d. at Rome, 12 Jan. 1839.


Koeberger, Wenceslaus, painter, etc.—b. at Antwerp, 1554—d., 1634, 1610, about after 1660. a


Koenigsmark, Johann Christoph, Count von, general,—b. in Germany, 25 Feb. 1660—serves under Gustavus Adolphus, 1630—obtains victory over Imperialists at Wolfenbüttel, 1642—takes Prague, 1643—assists at coronation of Queen Christina, 1650—Count, Field-marshals, 1650—a. at Stockholm, 20 Feb. 1665. Koenigsmark, Mathias Anton, Count, —b. about 1678—goes to Dresden and becomes mistress of Augustus II. of Poland, 1694—sent as ambassador to Charles XII., who refuses to receive her, 1702—d. at Quedlinburg, 1725,a 16 Feb. 1738,b


Koenigsmark, Philipp Christoph, Count von,—b., about 1650—procees assassination of Mt. Thyme, at London, 12 Feb. 1682—tried and acquitted, 28 Feb.—is suspected of intrigue with Sophia Dorothea, electoral princess of Hanover, and is murdered by order of the Elector, 1684.

Kohath,—b. (BC)—b. 1841,a about 1716,b 1662—birth of Amram, about 1646,b 1630,c—b. 1708,a about 1583,b 1529,c


Koh-i-noor, (Mountain-of-Light) diamond,—comes into possession of Ala-u-din, soon after 1300—falls to Baber, 1526—given up by Mohammed Shah to Nadir Shah, 1739—acquired from Shah Shuja by Jumneet Singly, 1 Jan. 1813,—on advice of Duleep Singh, surrendered to Queen Victoria, 1849—re-cut and exhibited at Great Exhibition, London, 1851—again re-cut, 1852.

Kolahpur, in Hindustan,—taken possession of, by E. India Company, 1844.

Kolbe, Karl Wilhelm, engraver, ge.—b. at Berlin, 20 Nov. 1757—member of Academy, 1795—d. in Dessau, 13 Jan. 1835.

Kolbe, (Kolben,) Peter, traveller,—b. in Baireuth, about 1675—studies at Halle, 1700—visits Cape of Good Hope, 1704—3—d. at Neustadt, 1726. Völlständige Beschreibung des Afrikanischen Vorgängers der Guten Hoffnung, 1719.


Kolin, in Bohemia,—Marshal Dann defeats Frederick II. at, 18 June 1757.


Koller, Franz, Baron von, general,—b. in Bohemia, 27 Nov. 1767—enters the army, 1785—serves under Clairfayt, 1792—under Prince of Coburg, 1793—Colonel, serves in campaign of 1805—distinguishes himself in campaign of 1809—Major-general, Chevalier of Maria Theresa, 1809—Adjudant-general to Prince of Tarrenberg, 1813—one of the commissioners to conduct Napoleon to Elba, 1814—d. at Naples, 22 Aug. 1826.

Kollontay, Hugo, statesman,—b. in Poland, 1750—Inspector-general of Cracow Univ., 1777—Rector, 1782—6—Vice-chancellor of the crown, 1788—takes part in preparing constitution of May 1791—retires to Dresden, 1792—member of Supreme National Council, 1794—imprisoned at Olmutz, 1794—1803—d. in Poland, 1812.


Kolin. [Cologne.]

Komorn. [Comorn.]

Konarski, Stanislaus, littérateur,—b. in Poland, 1700—d. at Warsaw, Aug. 1773. Collectio legum, statutorum et constit. regni Polonie et magni duceas Lithuaniae, 1732—9.


Korich, Koniyeh, [Jenomiu], in Turkey.—Ibrahim Pasha defeats Turks near, 20 Dec. 1832.

Königgratz, battle of. [Sadowa.]

Königberg, in Prussia,—founded by Otto-
car of Bohemia; 1255—plundered and burnt, 1264—joins Hanscric League, 1265—resi-
dence of Grand Master of Teutonic Knights, 1457-1528—coronation of Frederick III, as
King of Prussia at, 1701—occupied by Rus-
sians, 1753-64—seized by the French, 1807—
visited by King of Prussia, 13 Sup. 1866—
ravaged by cholera, summer 1871. * Cathed-
ral founded, 1332. University, founded by Duke
Albert I., 1544.

Königstein, in Saxony,—fortress commen-
ted by Elector Christian I., 1589—completed, 1731
—taken by Marshal de Malillebois, 1745—by
Gen. Custine, 28 Oct. 1792—surrenders to
Prussians, 4 Mar. 1793—retaken by Marceau,
1796—the king of Saxony takes refuge at,
May 1849—fortress of, given up to Prussia, 24
Oct. 1866.

Königswartha, in Bohemia.—Barclay sur-
fices the French at, 19 May 1813.

Konrad. [Conrad.]

Koornhert, Theodor,—b. at Amsterdam, 1522—secretary to city of Haarlem, 1562—
secretary to the burgomasters, 1564—presents
petition of Confederates to Duchess of Parma,
1566—d. at Gouda, 1590. Works, 1630.

Koppe, Johann Benjamin, biblical critic,—
b. at Dantzic, 19 Aug. 1750—Prof. Theology,
Göttingen, 1775—preacher to the Univ.
1777—Court-preacher at Hanover, 1788—b.,

Koprol (Kiumprli.) Mohammed, Grand
Vizier,—b. in Anatolia, 1585—Grand Vizier,
about (1605, A. H.) 1655—b. at Adrianople,
(1072) 31 Oct. 1661.

Koprol (Kiumprli.) Fazil Achmet Kium-
prli Ogli, Grand Vizier,—b. 1626—suc-
cedes his father, (1072, A. H.) 1661—distingu-
ishes himself in campaign of Hungary, 1662
—defeated at St Gothard by Montecuculi, 22
Jul. 1664—concludes Peace of Temesvar, 1664
—takes Candia, about 1671—Carnicr, 1672
—defeated by Sobisli at Choscin, 11 Nov.
1673—d. near Adrianople, 30 Oct. 1675.

Koprol, Mustapha, Grand Vizier,—ap-
pointed, Nov. 1689—seescures levee of Achmet
11, 1691—falls at battle of Salakenem, 19
Aug. 1691.

Korah, Dathan, and Abiram,—[B C]—con-
spicacy of, against Moses and Aaron, 1489,1
1470—Ushafa. 2 Bib. Chron.

Korán, Alkman, The,—scattered leaves of,
colllected into a volume by Alubeker, 634—
revised and sanctioned by Caliph Omar, 652—
first printed at Rome, 1520—and burnt by order
of Pope Clement VII.; translated into English
by Salé, 1734—into French by Savary, 1783—
the copy, made by Haifz Osman, (1604, A. H.)
1683, reproduced by photography, by Kemal
Bey, at Constantinople, 1871.

Koray, (Coray.), Adeimanto, helenist,—b.
at Sinyma, 27 Apr. 1748—M. D. Montpellier,
1788—arrives at Paris, 28 May 1788—b. at
Paris, 6 Apr. 1833. Greek translation of Be-
caria, 1801—Bibliothèque Hellenique, 1853-27
—Aukta, 1838-32—with La Porte du Thiel
and others, translation of Geography of Strabo,
1805-19.

Kordofan in Africa,—conquered by king
of Sennaar, 1776—by king of Darfur, about
1795., 1776 b. conquered by Mehemet Ali,
1820. a Bees' Cye. b Chambers' Encyc.

Korcsia, Tribe of, Arabia,—acquire cus-
tody of the Caaba at Mecca, about 460—oppose
pretensions of Mohammed, 613-622—defeated
by him at Beder and Ohud, 623—and again
in expedition of the nations, 625—conclude truce
with him near Mecca, 629—surrender Mecca,
629.

Körner, Karl Theodor, poet,—b. at Dresden,
1791—studies at Leipsic, 1810, and Ber-
lin, 1811—serves against French, 1813—falls
in battle, 26 Aug. 1813. Lieder und Scherzet,
1814—Poetischer Nachlass, 1814-15.

Kornemann, Heinrich, jurist,—b. in Wür-
temberg—d. at Frankfort, after 1650. Tempbhum
orientale et indiu, 1651—Leben der miraculis
vivorum, 1614—Liber de miraculis mortuorum,

Korósi. [Cesma.]

Körte, Wilhelm, biographer,—b. at Aschers-
leben, 24 Mar. 1776—studies at Halle, 1796-
9—b. at Halberstadt, 30 Jan. 1846. Leben
Gleims, 1811—Leben Carnots, 1820—Leben
und Studien Fr. Aug. Wolfs des Philologen,
1833.

Körtum, Karl Arnold, humorist,—b. at
Mühlheim, 5 Jul. 1745—b. at Bochum, in
county of Mark, 15 Aug. 1824. Die Jobnachs,
1784—Die Magische Laterne, 1784—Adams
Hochzeitstaf, 1788—Skizze einer Zeit und
Literaturgeschichte der Arzneimikra, 1899.

Körtum, Johann Friedrich Christoph,
historian,—b. in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 24 Feb.
1788—Prof. History, Basel, 1821—Prof.
History, Berne, 1826—Prof. History, Heidel-
mit seinen Freunden und Freunden, 1818—Ent-
stehungsgeschichte der freistädtischen Bünde
im Mittelalter und in der neueren Zeit, 1827—
Geschichte des Mittelalters, 1836-7.

Kosciusko, Thaddeus, general,—b. in
Lithuania, 28 Oct. 1746,a 1756,b 1753—distinguishes himself in American war, 1777-83
Major-general in Polish army, 1780—distinguishes himself in campaign against Russians,
1792—Commander-in-chief of national forces,
1794—defeats Russians at Rachowice, 4 Apr.
—defeated by Russians and Prussians near
—defeated and captured at battle of Mecklenburg,
10 Oct.—liberated by Emperor Paul, Dec. 1796—
visits London, May 1797—visits America,
1797—goes to France, 1798—settles in Switzer-
land, 1816—b. there, 15 Oct. 1817.


Kosegarten, Ludwig Theobul, poet,—b. in
Mecklenburg, 1 Feb. 1758—pastor at Alten-
kirchen, Isle of Rügen, 1792—Prof. History,
Greifswald, 1808—b. Rector of the Univ., 20

Kossakowski, Simeon,—b. in Poland, 1742—
joint the confederations of Bar, 1765—sent to
revolutionize Lithuania, 1771—devotes himself
to Russia and takes part in conspiracy of
Kossowa—Krasinski.

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Kossowa, Cossowa, Cassowa, — Amurat I. defeats the Servians, Bulgarians, and Hungarians at, and is killed in the battle, (Ramadan 791, A. H.) Aug. or Sep. 1389. 1793 a

Amurat II. defeats John Hunnades, 1448. 1793 b

De Guignes. b Turkish Annals.


Koster, Henry, traveller, — at Liverpool, 1793 — at Fernambouc, 20 May 1820.

Brazil, 1816.

Koster, Lawrence, (Laurent Jansoon), printer, — probably at Haarlem, about 1570 —living, 1630.


Kostak, Henry, traveller, — b. at Liverpool, 1793 — b. at Fernambouc, 20 May 1820.

Brazil, 1816.

Kotah, — Laurence, (Laurent Jansoon), printer, — probably at Haarlem, about 1570 —living, 1630.


Kozel, Jean Louis, engraver, — b. at Brussels, 1705 — b., about 1770. a Trésor des fables choisies, 1733. b Nagler.

Krafft, Jean Lewis, politician, — b. in Russia, 1774 — b., 1838. a Works, 1840.

Krafft, Adam, sculptor, architect, — b. at Nürnberg, about 1435, a about 1435—b. at Schwabach, 1507 or 1508. Stone tabernacle, Church of St Lawrence, 1496-1500.

Krafft, Adam, sculptor, architect, — b. at Nürnberg, about 1435, a about 1435—b. at Schwabach, 1507 or 1508. Stone tabernacle, Church of St Lawrence, 1496-1500.

Krafft, Jean Louis, engraver, — b. at Brussels, 1705 — b., about 1770. a Trésor des fables choisies, 1733. b Nagler.

Krahn, [Carniola.]

Kracnach, Lucas. [Cranach.]

Krantz, [Cranatz], Albert, chronicler, — b. at Hamburg, about 1450—rector of Univ. of Ros- tock, 1432—syllable of Hamburg, 1489 — b. there, 1517. Chronica regnum Agiluomarnus, 1545—Saxonia, 1520—Wandale, 1519—Historia ecclesiastica Saxoniae, 1548. a Crow of Thuringia. 1762.

Krascheninnikov, Stephen, traveller, — b. at Moscow, 1712-13—accompanies expedition to Siberia and Kamtschatka, 1733-43 — b. at St Petersburg, 1754-5. Description of Kamtschatka, 1755.


Krasinski, John, —forms Confederation of Bar, 1768—member of Commission for reforming laws of Poland, 1789—assists at Diet, 1791 — b., 1805.

Krasnoi, in Russia.—Prince Kutusoff defeats Napoleon I. near, 17 Nov. 1812.

Kraus, (Krause), Johann Baptist, Benedictine,—b. at Ratisbon, 12 Jan. 1770.—enters the Order, 1715.—Prince-abbot of St. Emmeran, Ratisbon, 1742.—, 14 Jun. 1762. Catalogus bibliothecae Sancti Emmeranif, 1785—50.—Athenaenische Nachrichten von der die Gelehrtefreiheit betreffenden Friedenshandlungen, von 1555 bis 1648, 1759.—Paeftatio Westphalica, 1759.

Kraus, Johann Ulrich, engraver,—b. at Augsburg, about 1645—b., 1719.

Krause, Georg Friedrich, economist, &c.—b. in the Ukraine, 2 Apr. 1768—goes to Berlin, 1784.—officer of artillery in Polish campaign, 1794—prepares plan of administration of Poland, 1801—sent to organize insurrection in Silesia, 1813—b., 22 Nov. 1836. Compendium der höheren Forstwissenschaft, 1834.—Vorwurf eines Systems der National und Staats-Economie, 1830.


Krayenhoff, Cornelius Rodolph Theodore, general,—b. at Nimsgen, about 1759—enters the army, 1795—Inspector-general of fortifications, 1798—säule-de-camp to King Louis Napoleon, 1805—serves in campaigns of Holland, 1805, 1806, and 1809—Inspector-general of engineers, 1810—governor of Amsterdam, 24 Nov. 1813—directs siege of Naarden, 1813—14.—b. at Nimsgen, about 1813.

Kremlin, The, Moscow,—built by Demetrius III., about 1367—reconstructed for Ivan III., 1485—Napoleon fails in attempt to destroy, Oct. 1812. [Moscow.]


Kreuznach, in Prussia,—given to see of Spire, by Henry IV., 1605—sold to Count Henry of Sayn, 1241—mineral springs at, discovered, 1473—frequently plundered in Thirty Years' War, 1610—16—the citadel blown up by the French, 1689.


Kriog, Johann Friedrich, general,—b. in Brisgau, 1730—enters French army, 1746—wounded at battle of Rossbach, 1757—distinguishes himself at battle of Minden, 1759—receives 16 wounds at battle of Clastarcamp, 1760—wounded in Corsican campaign, 1778—takes part in siege of Gibraltar, 1786—contributes to defence of Thionville, 1792—imprisoned, 1793—4—b. at Bar-sur-Ornain, about Dec. 1803.

Kroetzka,—the Turks defeat the Austrians under Count Wallis at, 22 Jul. 1739.


Kruger, Dietrich, engraver,—b. at Munich, about 1570—b. at Rome, 1650.

Kruger, (Krug), Lucas, engraver, &c.—b. at Nürnberg, about 1489—b. there, 1525.

Kruger, Theodor, engraver,—b. 1656—b., 1715. (With Mogalli, &c.) Museum Florentinum, 1710.

Krusilov. [Krylow.]


Krusenstern, Adam John, traveller, hydrographer,—b. in Estonia, 8 Nov. 1770—joins British navy, 1793—9—conducts expedition of discovery round the world, 1805—6—Kut of
Krusinski, Judas Thaddeus, Jesuit, —b. in Poland, about 1677—Proctor-general of Persian missions, 1720—returns to Poland, 1725—d. at Diet of Warsaw, 1748—b. at Kaminiek, 1754. Chronicon peregrinantis, 1751.


Kublai Khan, (Chi-Teon), Grand Khan of the Mongols, —b. at Khan of the Mongols, 1259—invades China, and expels the Mandchus, 1260—builds palace at Pekin, 1267—conquers south China, and founds the Yuen dynasty, 1279—visited by Marco Polo, between 1270-94—b. at Pekin, 1294.

Kufic Coins, (Mohammedan),—first struck by order of Caliph Omar, (18, A. H.) 638—b. by Abdalmalek, (79), 695.  b Amalakin and other authorities.

Kiegelein, Gerhard and Carl von, (twain-brothers), painters, —b. at Bacharach on the Rhine, Jan. 1772—study at Rome, 1791—Gerhard settles at Dresden, 1804—murdered near Dresden, 1820—Carl, court painter at St Petersburg, 1799—travels in the Crimea, 1804 and 1806—in Finland, 1818—b. at Reval, 9 Jan. 1832.


Kuh, Ephraim Moses, poet, —b. at Breslaw, 1731—d. 1799.

Kuhlmann, Quirinus, missionary, —b. at Breslaw, 1815—b. at Moscow, 3 Oct. 1865.


Kuhlbach, Hans von, painter, engraver, —b., about 1545—Madonna Enthroned, St Sebold's, Nurnberg, 1513—Adoration of the Kings, discovered, 1871.  b Nagler.


Kunersdorf [Ganersdorf],


Kunz, Carl, painter, —b. at Manheim, 28 Jul. 1770—visits Switzerland, 1790—court painter, Baden, 1805—director of Picture Gallery, Carlsruhe, 1829—b. there, 1868.

Kupetzki, Johann, painter, —b. near Ponsburg, 1666—b. at Nurnberg, 1740.  a Nagler.

Kurdistan, —subject to Caliphs of Baghdad, about 640-868—conquered by the Moguls, 1298—by Tamerlane, 1388—forms part of Persia, 1502—submits to the Ottomans, 1516—visited by Rich, 1820—massacre of Nestorians in, by Doder Khan Bay, 1843—b. by Grant, 1844—by Layard, 1846 and 1850.

a Von Hammer.  b Layard.

Kurile Islands, —discovered by Russians, 1713-20.


Küstrin, in Prussia,—founded, about 1530—bombarded by Russians, 1512-22 Aug. 1758—surrendered to the French, 1806—restored to Prussia, 1814.

Kutchak Kainarjii, —Treaty of, between Russia and Turkey, cession of Azof to Russia, freedom of the Black Sea established, concluded 21 Jul. 1774.

Kutusoff Smolensko, Mikhail Lavonovich Golencischtscheff, Prince, general, statesman, —b., 1745—enters the army, 1761—serves in Polish campaigns, 1764-9—distinguishes himself against Turks, 1770—at battle of the Kossos, 1771—serves in the Crimea, 1772-3—Brigadier, 1782—Major-general, 21 Nov. —Governor-general in the Crimea, 1777—wounded at siege of Oezakoff, Aug. 1788—commands under Svarooff at siege of Isaacoff, 1790—Lieutenant-general, 25 Mar. 1791—distinguishes himself at battle of Matschiskie, Apr. 1791—ambassador to the Porte, Jun. 1793 to May 1794—Commander-in-chief in Finland, 1794—military governor of St Petersburg, 1801—commands forces sent to assistance of Austria, 1805—defeated at Auerstierlitz, 2 Dec. —governor of Lithuania, 1806-11—obtains

Kyrle, Sir Thomas, —leads troops into Normandy, to reinforce Somerset, 1450—defeated by Constable of France at Fourmigny, 15 Aug. 1450—made prisoner at battle of Barnet, and beheaded, 1471.

Kyrle, John, 'The Man of Ross,'—b. in Gloucestershire, about 1634—d. at Ross, Herefordshire, 1724.

L.

Laaland, island in the Baltic,—defeat of Danish fleet by the Swedes off, 23 Oct. 1644—traversed by Charles X. in his march across the Baltic, 1652.

Laar, (Laer.) Pieter van, (Il Bamboecco,) painter, engraver,—b. at Laaren, 1613—d. at Haarlem, about 1673.

Labadie, Jean, mystic,—b. in Guine, 1610—renounces Catholicism, 1650—pastor at Montauban, 1651—goes to Geneva, 1659—pastor at Middleton, 1666—d. at Altona, 1714.

La Barre, Jean Francois Lefebre, Chevalier de,—b. 1747—accused of mutilating a crucifix, 1765—condemned by tribunal of Abbéville to be mutilated and burnt alive, 1766—sentenced to be beheaded and burnt, by Parliament of Paris, 5 June. 1766—executed at Abbéville, 1 Jul.

Labarum, (Standard of the Cross,)—adopted by Constantine the Great, about 312, or 322.


Labadéyère, Charles Angélique François Huchet, Cour de général,—b. at Paris, 1786—as officer in Imperial Guard, serves at Eylau, 1807—sides-de-camp to Marshal Lannes, 1808—wounded at Tüdela, 1808—d distinguishes himself at capture of Ratisbon, Apr. 1809—wounded at Essling, 21 May 1809—sides-de-camp to Prince Eugene (Beaufharnois), Jul. 1809—serves in Russian expedition, 1812—d distinguishes himself at Lützen and Bautzen, 1813—joins Napoleon I. on his return from Elba, Mar. 1815—at Waterloo, 18 Jun. 1815—tried by court martial and executed, 19 Aug. 1815.


Labbe, Q. Antistius, jurist,—[BC]—kills himself, 42.

Labee, Q. Fabius,—[BC]—questor urbainus, 156—compels augurs to pay tributum: praetor, 159—releases Roman prisoners at Gortyne, takes Telmissus: triumvir to plant Potentia and Pisaurn, 186—Consul with M. Claudius Marcellus, (571, a. c.) 183—pontifex, 180. a Smith's Diet. b Zumpt.


Laberius, Decimus, mimicographer,—[BC]—b. about 150—appears on the stage at Caesar's command, Oct. 45—d. (71, a. c.) Jan. 43.

Labienus, T.—[BC]—tribunus plebis, 43—legatus to Caesar in Gaul, 43—again, 54—joins Pompey, 49—legatus to Pompey, 48—defeated at Philippi by Caesar, 46—legatus to Scipio: defeated and killed at Munda, by Caesar, 45.

Labienus, Q.—[BC]—joins Brutus and Cassius, 44—sent to Parthis, 42—conquers the Parthian inroad in the East, 40—defeated by Ventidius and killed, 39.

Labienus, T., historian, orator,—his works burnt by decree of the senate, kills himself, 12.


Lablache, Ledovice, singer,—b. at Naples, 6 Dec. 1794—married, 1812—went to Milan, 1817—to Paris, 1830—appears in London, 1835—at St Petersburg, 1852—private singer to Emperor of Russia, Knat of St Andrew, 1857—d. at Naples, 26 Jan. 1858.

Laborde, Count Alexandre Louis Joseph de, traveller, lettrateur,—b. at Paris, 17 Sept. 1773—travels in Spain, 1800—d. auditor to Council of State, 1808—Master of Requests, member of Legion of Honour, 1829—member of Institute, 1813—Adjudant-major of National
Guard of Paris, 1814—receives cross of St Louis, Apr. 1814—member of Chamber of Deputies, 1822—takes part in insurrection of Jul, 1830—Prefect of the Seine, and aide-de-camp to Louis Philippe, 1830—b, 24 Oct. 1832.


Laborde, Jean Benjamin de. [Borde.]

Labourdonnais. [Mahé.]

Labourdonnais, Mahé de, (Chess-kings)—b., 1795—b, 1830.

La Bourdonnaye, François Regis, Count de, statesman,—b. at Angers, 19 Mar. 1767—emigrates, 1792—member of Chamber of Deputies, 1815—Minister of the Interior, Aug. 1823—raised to the peerage, 1830—b. near Beaujeu, 28 Aug. 1833.


Labrador, N. America, coast of, discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1497—visited by Corte Real, 1501—probably visited by Sebastian Cabot, 1513—explored by Frobisher, 1576—rediscovered by Hudson, 1616—Moravian settlement in, 1752. a, b* English. c Macleod.

Labrousse, Clotilde Suzanne Couruelles de,—b. in Perigord, 8 May 1741—enters Franciscan Order, about 1760—imprisoned at Rome, 1792-6—returns to Paris, 1798—a, 1811. Prophéties concernant la révolution française, suivies d'une prédiction qui annonce la fin du monde, 1790.

Labrousse, Jacques de, general,—b. in Peri- gord, 1486—defends Leith against the Scotch, 1561—falls at battle of Durex, 19 Dec. 1562.

Labrousse, Nicolas de, Count de Verteil- lac, general,—b., 1648—serves in campaign of Holland, 1672—wounded at siege of Dôle, 1674—at sieges of Ghent and Ypres, 1678—wounded at battle of St Denis, 1678—brigadier of armies of the king, 1684—major-general, serves at sieges of Philippsburg, Frankenthal, and Main- heim, 1685—contributes to defence of Mentz, 1690—assists at siege of Mons, governor of the town, 1691—Maréchal de Camp, serves at siege of Furnes, Jan. 1692—falls in combat at Boussen, 4 Jul. 1693.

La Bruyère. [Bruiyère, Jean la.]


La Callie, Nicolas Louis de, astronomer,—b. at Lannigu, near Rosoy, 15 Mar. 1713—


Lacca, in the Indian Ocean,—discovered by Vasco da Gama, 1499—ceded by Tipoo to the English, 1792.


Lacedemon. [Sparta.]


Lacedemones. [Sparta.]

Lachaise, François d'Aix de, Jean,—b. at Aix in Forez, 23 Aug. 1624—confessor to Louis XIV., 1675—superior to Jesuits, 1705—b., 20 Jan. 1709.

Lachares, [BC]—denagon at Athens after restoration of democracy, 307—aided by Cassander, makes himself tyrant of Athens, (Ol. 120, 2), 299—escapes to Butoia, 299—expelled by Cassandre, 279. a, b Clinton. Thirlwall. Smith's Diet.

La Chastre, (La Châtre), Claude Louis, Duke de,—b. at Paris, 30 Sep. 1745—enters the army, 1761—Chevalier de St Louis, 1779

Lachaise,—[B C]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 95, 1.,) 400.

Lachaise,—[B C]—takes Messina, 427—tried for population, 426—at battle of Delion, 424—commissioner about the 50 years' truce, 421—commander in Argos, killed at battle of Mantinai, 418.

Lachiche, Claude Quentin, engineer,—b. at Dol, 1719—at siege of Friburg, 1744—projects canal of the Rhone and Rhine, 1765—b. at Paris, 14 Oct. 1802. Prospectus d'un canal de vingte-six lieues de longueur, 1790.


Laclos, Pierre Ambroise François Choderlos de, littérateur,—b. at Amiens, 1741—enters the army, 1759—secretary to Duke of Orleans, 1783—b. at Turon, 5 Oct. 1803. Les Liaisons dangereuses, 1782.


La Colombière. [Vulson.]

Lacolomie, Jean Martin de,—b. at Bordeaux, 1674—d. there, 26 Nov. 1739. Mémoires contenant les événements de la guerre depuis le siège de Namur en 1692 jusqu'à la bataille de Belgrade, 1737.

La colonie. [Condamine.]


Lacordaire, Jean Théodore, anatomist, ento-
LACRUZ—LADISLAUS.

LADISLAUS, (VI.) KING OF BOHEMIA, and (VI. or VII.) OF HUNGARY, —b., about 1456—recognized as successor of Podiebrad, 10 Jul. 1469—proclaimed King of Bohemia, 27 May 1471—crowned at Prague, 16 Aug. 1471—makes terms with his rival, Matthias, King of Hungary, 12 Feb. 1475—the convention confirmed at Olmunt, 7 Dec. 1478—forms alliance with Louis XI. against Archduke Maximilian and Mary of Burgundy, 1480—enters Hungary with an army, on death of Matthias, and is proclaimed King, 15 Jul. 1490—crowned, 21 Sep.—gives up Silesia to his brother John Albert, and his part of Austria to Maximilian, 1491—makes alliance with Venetians against Turks, repulses army of Bajazet, 1501—marries, 1502—concludes peace with Bajazet at Buda, 20 Aug. 1503—permits publication of crusade against Turks, 1514—concludes with Maximilian convention of Vienna, 1514—d. at Buda, 13 Mar. 1516.

LADISLAUS I., (St Lancelot,) KING OF HUNGARY,—b., about 1031—d. 1047—elected to succeed his brother Stephen, 1077—acquires Croatia and Dalmatia, 1087—pronounces new laws at Diet of Zablon, 1092—d., 29 Jul. 1095—crowned at Celestate 1113, 1192.

LADISLAUS II., KING OF HUNGARY,—b., about 1134—one of the competitors for the throne on death of Gyeya II., Jun. 1161—crowned, 15 Jul. 1161—excommunicated by Abp of Gran, 8 Jan. 1162—d., 14 Jan. 1162.

LADISLAUS II., (III.) KING OF HUNGARY,—b., about 1183—d. before 1210—succeeds his father Emeric, end of 1203, or beginning of 1204—d., 7 May 1205.

LADISLAUS III., (IV.) KING OF HUNGARY,—b., about 1250—succeeds his father, Stephen IV., or V., 1272—continues war with Bohemians: carries on war with Cuman, 1282—defeated by them, 1285—makes terms with them and adopts their customs, 1285—assassinated by them, 19 Jul. 1290.

LADISLAUS IV., (V.) KING OF HUNGARY.

[LABIAIUS, KING OF POLAND.]

LADISLAUS V., (VI.) and (VII.) KINGS OF HUNGARY. [Ladislaus, the Posthumous, and LADISLAUS VI., of Bohemia.]

LADISLAUS, (Lancelot,) KING OF NAPLES,—b., about 1375—succeeds his father, Charles III., under regency of his mother, Margaret, 1386—driven from Naples by Louis of Anjou, and reinstated by Otto of Brunswick, 1357—Pope Urban VI. unsuccessfully attempts to seize Naples, 1358—marries Constance, daughter of Manfred of Clermont, 5 Sep. 1389—crowned by legate of Boniface IX. at Gaeta, 29 May 1390—repudiates Constance, May 1392—takes Aquila and defeats troops of his rival, summer 1392—unsuccessfully besieges Naples, Apr. to May 1395—receives his kingdom, Jul. 1399—gets himself crowned King of Hungary, 5 Aug. 1403—then retires: marries Mary, daughter of James I. of Cyprus, 1403—feels arrangement between Innocent VII. and the Romans, 1404—loses his wife, Sep. 1404—at-


Lacrzu, Juan de, (Pantaleon,) painter, b. at Valencia, 1545—d. at Valladolid, 1610.

Lacrur y Cara, Ramon de, dramatist,—b. at Madrid, 12 May 1728—d., 4 Nov. 1795.

Teatro, 1746.

Lactantius, Lucius Caecilius, (Cecilius Firmianus,) rhetorician, theologian,—b., about 250—teaches rhetoric at Nicomedia, becomes a Christian? 301—tutor to Crispus, son of Constantine, 317—d., about 325. a Clinton.

Lacoeil. Vessels,—discovered by Aselli, 1622.


Lacuna, (Laguna.)

Lacurno, (Sainte-Palaye.)

Lacy, Hugh de, Earl of Ulster,—appointed governor of Ireland, by Henry II., spring 1172—deputy to Earl John, 1178—but soon ordered to resign: the family expelled from Ireland by King John, 1210.

Lacy, Luis de, general,—b. at St Roch, near Gibraltar, 11 Jan. 1775—enters the army, 1784—distinguishes himself in campaigns against French, 1794—serves in French army, 1805—serves with distinction in Peninsular campaigns, 1808—Commander-in-chief of army of Galicia, 1812—attempts reestablishment of the Cortes, 1816—d., in Majorca, 5 Jul. 1817.

Lacy, Roger de,—surrenders Château-Gaillard to Philip of France, 1 Jun. 1202.


Ladakh, (Middle Thibet,) visited by Moorcroft, 1820—conquered by Ghojab Singh, of Cashmere, 1835—visited by Forsyth and Shaw, Jul. 1870.

Lade,—b.—defeat of Ionian fleet by Persians, 494.

Ladislaus. [See Bohemia and Poland.]

Ladislaus, the Posthumous,—King of Bohemia and Hungary,—b., 22 Feb. 1440—the supreme authority seized by the administrator, George Podiebrad, 1444—chosen King of Hungary, 1445—goes to Buda, Feb. 1453—crowned King of Bohemia, 28 Oct. 1453—enters Breslau, and receives homage of Silesians, 11 Dec. 1454—demands in marriage Princess Madeleine of France, 1457—d. at Prague, 23 Nov. 1457.
LADELAUS I. — LAENEC.

LADOGA Canal, in Russia,—commenced by Peter the Great, 1718—completed by Empress Anne, 1732.

LADON, in France,—battle of, between Gen. d'Auricco de Paladines and Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, 24 Nov. 1770.

LADRONES ISLANDS, in Pacific Ocean,—discovered by Magalhaens, 1521—Spanish missions to, 1667.* 1688 *—named by Jesuits Mariana Islands; visited by Anson, 1742.

a Chambers' Eneey.  

b Rees' Cyc.

LADVOCAI, Jean Baptiste, doctor and librarian of the Sorbonne,—b. at Vaucouleurs, 3 Jan. 1709—Prof. at the Sorbonae, 1740—librarian, 1742—d. at Paris, 29 Dec. 1765. Dictionnaire geographique portatif, 1747—Dictionnaire historique portatif des grands hommes, 1752—Grammaire breve, 1755.

Lady of Mercy, Our, Order of,—founded by James I. of Aragon, 1218—women admitted to, 1261.

Lady of Montesa, Our, Order of,—founded by James II. of Aragon, 1317.

LADISLAUS I, (HERMAN), Duke of Poland,—b. 1022—succeeds his brother Boleslaus II., 1058—obtains from Gregory VII. removal of interdict from Poland, 1058—marries Judith, daughter of Duke of Bohemia, 1058—marries Sophia, daughter of Emperor Henry III., 1058—carries on war with Prussians, 1052-7—revolt of his son, 1096—d. 26 Jul. 1102.

LADISLAUS II, Duke of Poland,—b. 1071—succeeds his father, Boleslaus III., in part of his dominions, 1118—attacks his brothers Boleslaus and Miecislaus, and expels them, 1142—besieges them and is defeated, 1146—escapes to Germany, 1146—d. at Altenburg, 4 Jul. 1152.*

LADISLAUS III, (LACHOWOSI), Duke of Poland, (T. KING)—b. 1250—succeeds Przemyslau II., 1250—deposed, 1250—attends the jubilee at Rome, 1250—restored, 1250—carries on war with Teutonic Knights, from 1250—with permission of Pope, John XXII., takes title of king, 1270—defeats Teutonic Knights at Plocow, 27 Sep. 1271—marries his son to Anne, daughter of Gedymin, Grand Duke of Lithuania, 1285—d. at Cracow, 2 or 10 Mar. 1333.

LADISLAUS I., King of Poland. [Jagel- lon.]

LADISLAUS III, King of Poland,—b. 31 Oct. 1422—succeeds his father, JagelIon, 1434—elected king of Hungary, 1440—concludes a truce with Amurath II. at Szegedin, Jun. 1444—at the instigation of Cardinal Julian violates the truce; defeated and killed at battle of Varna, 10 Nov. 1444.

LADISLAUS IV., King of Poland,—b. at Cracow, 9 Jun. 1536—succeeds his father, Sigismund III., 17 Nov. 1536—crowned, 18 Feb. 1537—compels Russians to raise siege of Slonskau, 1537—defeats Turks in Moldavia, 1534 makes truce for 26 years with Sweden, 12 Sep. 1535—begins war with Cossacks, 1537—marries Cecilia, daughter of Emperor Ferdinand II., 1537—she dies, 1544—marries Maria Louisa of Nevers, 1546—d. in Lithuania, 19 May 1548.

LADIN, Jan, engraver,—b. at Leyden, 1680—d., after 1746.
Laer, Pieter van de. [Laer.] Leontia, asteroid—discovered by Chacornal, 8 Feb. 1856.

Lettius, M.,—[BC]—first plebeian magistrate at Rome, (edite? ) 495.

Lettus, general—serves under Severus in the East, 195—governor of Egypt, 202—Consul with Corellis, (968, a. u. c.) 215.


Levinus, C. Valerius,—[BC]—Consul suff. with Q. Petillius Spurinus, (578, a. u. c.) 176.


Levinus, P. Valerius,—[BC]—Consul with Tib. Coruncamis, (474, a. u. c.) 280—defeated by Pyrrhus at Horoneum, 280.


Lafayette, Marie Madeleine Pioche de la Vergne, Countess de La, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Havre, 1632—marries Francis, Count de Lafayette, 1655—d. 1693. (Envoys, 1786.

La Fère, in France,—invested by Marshal de Matignon, end of Jun. 1580—surrenders, 12 Sep.—blockaded by Prussians, successfully defended by Berthier, 1815—capitulates to Germans, 27 Nov. 1870.


Laffeldt, in Holland,—Marshal Saxe defeats the Duke of Cumberland at 2 Jul. 1747.


Lafontaine. [Fontaine.]

Lafontaine, August Heinrich Julius, novelist,—b. at Brunswick, 1759—d. at Halle, 1831.

Laforce. [Force.]

Laforge, J. de, poet,—Le Cercle des femmes savantes, 1663—La Hongrie sauvee, 1664—La Jeunee dîpee, 1664.


* Biog. Univ. b Jul.


La Fratta, in Italy,—besieged by Pisani, who are defeated by Roger II., king of Sicily, 1135.

Lafuente. [Fuente.]


Lagerbring, Sven, historian,—b. 1707—d. at Lund, 5 Dec. 1788. Svea Rika historia, 1760-76.


Lagos, Bay of,—Touville surprises English and Dutch merchant fleet, 27 Jun. 1662—Admiral Boscowen defects French fleet under M. de la Clue, 17 Aug. 1759.

Lagrange, translato r,—b. at Paris, 1736—d. there, 1775—translation of Lucertae, 1768—of Sene, 1778.


Lahire, [Lahyre].

Lahire, Etienne Vignoles, military commander,—b., about 1390—defeats and captures Count de Vaudemont in Champagne, 1431—distinguishes himself at siege of Orleans, 1427—at battle of Patay, 1429—takes Chartres from the English, 1432—takes Soissons, 1436—accompanies King Charles to Montauban, 1442—d. there, 11 Jan. 1443.


La Hogue,—Edward III. lands at, 10 Jul. 1346—the French fleet under Admiral Tourville destroyed by English and Dutch near, 19 May 1347.

of, between Dholeep Singh and the British, signed, 8 Mar. 1846.


Lainez, (Layner) Jacopo, 2nd General of the Jesuits,—b. in Castille, 1512—studies at Alcalá, 1526—goes to Paris, and attaches himself to Loyola, about 1530?—assists him in founding Society of Jesus, 1534—sent by Paul III. to Council of Trent, 1545—succeeds Loyola as General of the Order, 1553—assists at Conference of Poissy, 1561—at Council of Trent, 1562—d. at Rome, 19 Jan. 1565.


Travels, 1826.

Laing, Malcolm, historian,—b. in Orkney, 1762—member of Scottish bar, 1785—d. 1818.


Laire, François Xavier, bibliographer,—b. in Franche-Comté, 1738—d. librarian of Aix, 1801.

Serie dell’edizioni Aldine, 1792—Index librorum ab inventa typographica usque ad annum 1500, 1791.

Lairesse, Gérard, painter, engraver,—b. at Liége, 1640—d. at Amsterdam, 1711.

Groot Schilderboek, 1707.


Lake Dwellings,—discovered in Switzerland, and exploration of, commenced by Keller, 1854.


Lallemand, Charles François, Antoine, Baron, general,—b. at Metz, 23 Jun. 1774—enters the army, 1792—takes part in expedition to St Domingo, 1802—serves in campaigns of 1805-6-7—sent to Spain, 1808—Baron of the Empire, before 1811—General of Brigade, Aug. 1811—receives Cross of St Louis, 1814—at battles of Fleurus and Waterloo, 1815—assists in founding a colony in Texas, 1817—returns to Europe, 1823—Peer of France, Oct. 1832—Inspector-general of Cavalry, 1833-4—d. at Paris, Mar. or Apr. 1839.

Lallemand, Jean Baptiste, painter,—b. at Dijon, about 1710—d. about 1802.

Lallemand, Nicolas Conteray de,—b. in Ardennes, 1739—Prof. Mathematics, Rhetms, 1764-96—d. 12 Sep. 1810.

Bibliothèque historique et critique des thésographes, 1763.

Lallemand, Richard Conteray, painter,—b. at Rouen, 1726—d. there, 1827. Le Petit opéra royal, 1760.

Lalli, Giovanni Battista, poet, &c,—b. at Norcia, Umbria, 1752—d. there, 3 Feb. 1667—d. 1677.

Opere, 1670—Eneide tradotti, 1673.

a Biog. Univ.


Quintus Capitoline, 1790.


Lama, Grand, —title assumed by chief of the Lamas of Thibet, about 1426.

Lamachos,—[B C]—left to Sinope to aid the people, by Pericles, 445—loses his ships by flood,
near Herculane, 424—sent as commander with Nikias and Alkibiades to Sicily, 415—killed, 414.


Lamb, William. (Melbourne, Viscount.)

Lamballe, Marie Thérèse Louise de Savoie-Carignan, Princess de,—b. at Turin, 8 Sep. 1749—accompanies Marie Antoinette to the Temple, Aug. 1792—massacred at Paris, 3 Sep. 1792.


Lambert. (See Spoleto and Tuscany.)

Lambert, King of Italy and Emperor of the Romans,—b., about 880—associated with his father Guy of Spoleto, 891—succeeds him under regency of his mother, Dec. 894—defeats and captures his rival Adalbert II. Marquis of Tuscany, 898—b. near Marengo, Oct. 898.

Lambert of Hertzfeld, (of Aschaffenburg,) historian,—b. in Franconia, about 1020?—
LAMBERT—LAMETTI. 819


Lamberti, Prospero. [Benedict XIV., Pope.]

Lamberty, Guillaume de, diplomatist,—b. in the Grisons, about 1685—b., 1742. Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire du 18e siécle, 1724—76.

Lambeth Articles,—proposed by Abp Whitgift and passed, 10 Nov. 1594—suppressed by Queen Elizabeth, 1595—brought forward and rejected at Hampton Court Conferences, 1604—adopted by Irish Church, 1615.


Lambeth Suspension Bridge,—opened, 10 Nov. 1862.


Lambton, John. [Durham, Earl of.]

Lambton, William, mathematician,—b. about 1748—employed in measurement of meridian in Hindustan, about 1801—23—d. in India, Jan. 1823.

Lamego, in Portugal,—assembly held at, by Alfonso I., for regulation of succession and establishment of the Cortes, 1143.


Lameth, Charles Malo François, Count de,—b. at Paris, 5 Oct. 1757—serves in American war, and is wounded at siege of Yorktown, 1781—deputy to States-General, 1789—pres. of Assembly, Jul. 1791—arrested, 12 Aug. 1792—aide-de-camp to Murat, 1807—serves in Austrian campaign, and is made governor of Grand Duchy of Würzburg, 1809—commander of Santeña, 1812—14.—Lieut.-general, Jun. 1814—

52.
member of Chamber of Deputies, 1830—a. at Paris, 28 Dec. 1832.

La Mettrie. [Mettrie.]


Lamia, in Thessaly. [Lamian War.]

Lamia, L. Eüius,—Consult with M. Servilius, (706, a. u. C.) 3.

Lamian War,—[B C]—return of the exiles proclaimed at Olympia, Jul. 324—democrats of Athens send embassies to Alexander, after Jun, 323—general rising of Greece, 323—Antipater’s embassy to Athens, Leosthenes head of the League, Boeotians defeated, 323—Antipater defeated at the Spercheios, and shut up in Lamia, 323—he sues for peace, sends fresh embassies to Peloponnese, 323—Leosthenes falls in the siege, Antipthus takes command: Leonatus comes to aid Antipater, is defeated and slain, 322—Antipater escapes from Lamia, Craterus brings reinforcements out of Asia, 322—battle of Cranon, 6 Aug. 322—dissolution of the confederacy: Xenocrates sent ambassador to Antipater; Macedonian garrison enters Munychia, 17 Sep. 322—exile of the orators: Antipater and Craterus make war on Boeotians, winter 322–1, but are called into Asia, before summer 321—12,000 Athenian citizens disfranchised by Antipater and settled in Thrace, 322—restored on death of Antipater, 321–187.


Lamoignon, Guillaume II. de, Chancellor of France —b. 1683—Chancellor, 1750—exiled, 1763—a., 1772.

Lamoignon-Malesherbes. [Malesherbes.]


Lamotte. [Mothe le Vayer.]


Lamotte-Fouqué, Caroline, Baroness de, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Neunhausen, 1773—a. there, 21 Jul. 1831.


Lampadius,—Consul of Rome with Orestes, (1284, a. u. C.) 536.


Lampeter, in Cardiganshire,—Castle taken by Henry, Prince of Wales, 1405. St David’s College, founded by Ibl Burgess, 1822—incorporated, 1828—obtains supplementary charter, Aug. 1852.

Lampon, the Soothsayer,—[B C]—fl., before 444—leads the colony to found Thuri, 444—Smith’s Diet.

Lampridius, Altius, (Cautiussus ?)—one of the Hist. Ang. Scriptores, fl., about 300.

Lampaskos, in Mycia,—[B C]—second colony planted by Milesians from Iasus, 654—Clinton.

Lana Terzi, Francesco, Jesuit, naturalist,—
b. at Brescia, 1631—b. there, 1687. Magisterium naturæ et artis, 1684—92.

Lanark, in Scotland.—Assembly of the States held at, by Kenneth II., 1798—burnt, 1344—Wallace kills the English sheriff and expels the soldiers, 1297—surrenders to Bruce, 1310—

Lanatus, Agrippa Menenius.—[B C]—Consul with P. Postumius Tubertus, (251, A. u. c.) 503—mediates successfully between patricians and plebeians, 494.

Lanatus, Agrippa Menenius.—[B C]—Consul with T. Quinct. Capitolinus, (316, A. u. c.) 439.

Lanatus, L. Menenius.—[B C]—Consul with Procullus Geganus Macerius, (314, A. u. c.) 440.

Lanatus, T. Menenius.—[B C]—(1.) Consul with C. Horiatus Pulvillus, (277, A. u. c.) 477—defeated by Etruscans, 477. (2.) Consul with P. Sextius Capitolinus, (302,) 452.


Lancaster Sound, Arctic Ocean.—discovered by Bylot and Baffin, 1614—explored by Ross, 1818—by Parry, 1819—passed by Ross, 1829—again, 1848—passed by Kennedy, 1851. [North-West Passage.]

Lancaster, Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of—b. in London, 1455—Earl of Chester, titular King of Sicily, about 1253—created Earl of Lancaster by his father, Henry III., 1266—goes to Palestine, 1269—sent to France to negotiate respecting Guienne, 1293—ravages French coast, 1296—captures Bordeaux, 28 Mar. 1296—d. at Bayonne, 1296.

Lancaster, Henry Plantagenet, Earl of, succeeds to the title on death of his brother, 1322—joins revolt under Queen Isabella and Mortimer, 1326—charged with custody of the deposed king, Edward II., and named head of regency, Jan. 1327—forms confederacy against Mortimer, but is abandoned by the Earls of Kent and Norfolke, 1329—imprisoned by Mortimer, 1330—released by Edward III., 1331—b, 1345.

Lancaster, Henry Plantagenet, Earl of—Derry, Earl and Duke of, earl, of—Earl of Derby, by Edward III., 1338—wounded in combat of Isle of Cagan, 1338—serves under the king in Flanders, 1339—serves at battle of Sluys, 1341—envoy to Castile, 1344—Lieutenant of the king in Aquitaine, 1345—retakes many towns from the French, 1345—assists at siege of Calais, 1346—K.G., 1350—assists in defeat of Spaniards in the Channel, 1350—Lancaster erected into a Duchy for him, 1351—Lieutenant and Captain-general in Brittany, 1357—promotes Treaty of Bretigny, 1360—d. at Leicester, 1362.


Lancaster, Sir James, Baxter, maritime discoverer,—commands expeditions to East Indies, 1591—3, and 1601—5.


LANCÉ—LANDI.


Lance, George, painter,—b. in Essex, 1802—begins to exhibit at Royal Academy, 1828—b, 18 Jun. 1864.


Lancelot-Castello, Gabriel, nunmiatsit, archaologist,—b. at Palermo, 1727—b. there, 1794. Le antiche incisioni di Palermo, 1762—Sicilii veter, popular., urbusm, regum et tyrannorum numismata, sc. 1767.

Lancers, (Uhlans)—introduced in Prussian army by Frederick II., about 1745—in Austrian and French armies, 1742—revived by Napoleon I., 1808—introduced in English army, about 1781.

Lances,—disused by cavalry, and pistols substituted, about 1550.

Lancia, Bianca,—paramour of Emperor Frederick II., 1231—married to him, between 1241-50.a

Lancia, Galvano, statesman, general,—nids Manfred to reconquer Sicily, 1254—chief minister to him, 1254-66—commands Italians at Tagliacozzo, 23 Aug. 1268.

Lancia, (Lanca,) Manfre, (Frederick ?) Marquis of, military commander,—nids Emperor Frederick II., and defeats Milanese near Piacenza, 1238—Governor of Alessandria, 1238—unsuccessfully attacks Piacenza, 1239—Podesta of Alessandria, 1240—Podesta of Cremona, 1242—excommunicated by Innocent IV., 1244—occupies Fornova, 1247—defeated and wounded by Parma, 1248—seizes Vercelli, 1248.

Lancisi, Giovanni Maria, first physician to pope,—b. at Rome, 1645—prof. anatomy, Coll. of la Sapienza, 1684-97—b. there, Jan. 1720. Opera, 1718.


Lancrinck, Prosper Henry, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1628—b. in London, 1692.


Land Tenure Association, in England,—formed in 1871.


Landed Estates Court, Ireland. [Land.]


Landi, Costanzo,—b. at Placentia, 1521—b. at Rome, 1564. Veterum numismatum Romanorum miscellane, explicationes, about 1560.

Landi, Ortensio,—b. at Milan, about 1500—assists at opening of Council of Trent, 1545—b. at Venice, about 1560. Paradossi, 1543.
LANDINO.—LANGARA.

—Sermoni funebri di varj autori nella morte de' diversi animali, 1548.


Lando, Pope,—succeeds Anastasius III., 913 or 914—b., 914.

Lando, Conrad, Count,—serves in Italy under Montreal, about 1350—takes command of irregular bands, 1354—defeats Bernabo Visconti on the Oglio, 1357—taken prisoner, 1358—killed near Novara, 1363.

Lando, Lucius,—takes the command on death of his brother Conrad, 1363—serves the Florentines against the popes, 1367-7.

Lando, Pietro, Doge of Venice,—b., 1461—elected to succeed Andrea Gritti, 20 Jan. 1539—concludes peace with Turks, 1540—b., 8 Nov. 1545.

Landolt, Solomon, painter, &c.—b. at Zurich, 1741—visits Berlin, 1776—member of the great Council, 1777—takes part in campaigns against French, 1790-9—b. at Andel- fingen, 1818.


Landshut, in Bavaria,—the castle (Zeug- mous) strengthened by Duke Otto, 1180—made a regular fortress by Duke Ludwig, 1204—combats between Austrians and French at, 16 and 21 Apr. 1809. University, transferred from Ingolstadt, 1800—removed to Munich, 1826.


Landalakrona,—Charles XI. of Sweden de- feats Christian V. of Denmark at, 14 Jul. 1677.


* Hook.

Langfrancus, physician,—b. at Milan, about 1150—goes to Paris, 1205—writes his Chirurgia magna et parva: b., 1300.

Langfrancus, Giovanni, painter,—b. at Parma, 1581—b. at Rome, 29 Nov. 1647.

Langara, Juan de, admiral,—b. in Andalu-


Lang, (Langus,) Johann, physician.—b. in Silesia, 1485—d. at Heidelberg, 1565. Medicinalia epistolae missae, 1554.

Lang, (Langus,) Johann.—b. in Silesia, 1503—d. at Schweidnitz, 1567. Latin translation of the Ecclesiastical History of Nicephorus Callitius, 1552.

Lang, (Langus,) Johann Michael, orientalist, &c.—b. in Germany, 1664—M.A. Altdorf, 1687—D.D., pastor, Prof. Theology, 1697—d. at Pretzlan, 1731. Dissertatio de Alcorani prima inter Europas editione Arabic, 1703—Philologia barbaro-grace, 1707-8.

Langebeck, Jacob.—b. in Denmark, 1710—studies at Copenhagen, 1728—employed in Royal Library, 1740—member of Royal Swedish Academy, 1754—d. Councillor of State, 16 Aug. 1774. Edits Scriptores rerum Danicarum mediæ aetatis, 1772-4.

Langendijk, Pieter, poet.—b. at Haarlem, 1653—d. 1662—d. there, about 1756. a, 1756. b


Langius.—Lang.

Langland, William, poet.—b. probably at Cleobury Mortimer, about 1322—d. probably about 1400. a Vision of Piers Plowman, A-text written, 1362—B-text, 1377—C-text, probably between 1380-90. a


Langlois, Jean Jérôme, painter.—b. at Paris, about 1722—admitted to the Institute, 1838—d. Dec. 1838.

Langres, (Langonum Civitas,) in Franche.—County of a bishopric, before 306—Constantius defeats Alemanni near, after 297, 301. b burnt by Vandals, 467—burnt by Attila, 491—seized by Burgundians, soon after—becomes part of France, 843—right of coming money conceded to Bips of, by Charles the Bald, 863—and
Charles the Fat, 887— the County purchased of Duke of Bar by Hugh III., Duke of Burgundy, and given to Guthier, Bp of Langres, 1179—ered into a Duchy for him by Louis VII., 1179— fortified against the English, 1362—capitulates to Austrians, 1814. Councils of, for reformation of the clergy, held before Louis the Désobléarme, and Lothaire, 859— respecting investitures, 1077 or 1080. Cathedral, founded, 580.

Langtoft, Peter de, chronicler,—ll, about 1500.


Langasco, Filippo, Count de, Sovereign of Pavia,— obtains victory over Bessarion, 1300— deprived by Emperor Henry VII., resumes sovereignty, 1311— takes Verceil, 1312— defeated and taken prisoner at Placentia, 1313— b. 1315—

Lanier, Niccolo, painter, musician,— b. in Italy, 1568— chapel master to Charles I. of England, 1626— d. in London, 1646?


Lannes, Jean, Duke of Montebello, Marshal of France,— b. at Lectoure, Guienne, 11 Apr. 1769— enters the army, 1792— Chef de Brigade, 1793— serves under Napoleon in affair of the Sections at Paris, Oct. 1795— distinguishes himself at battle of Millesimo, 26 Apr. 1796— at Lodi, 10 May— wounded at Arcola, 14 Nov.— General of Brigade, 1797— follows Napoleon to Egypt, 1798— General of Division, May 1799— contributes to victory of Aboukir, 24 Jul.— wounded at siege of Acre, 1799— takes part in revolution of 18 Brumaire (9 Nov.) 1799— defeats Austrians at Monte bello, Jun. 1800— contributes to victory of Marengo, 14 Jun.— minister plenipotentiary at Lisbon, Nov. 1801— Marshal of the Empire, Duke of Montebello, 1804— distinguishes himself at Austerlitz, 2 Dec. 1805— in campaigns of Prussia and Poland, 1806— Colonel-general of the Swiss, Sep. 1807— takes part in Peninsula campaign, 1808— commands at siege of Saragossa, 1809— distinguishes himself at battle of Eckmuhl, 22 Apr.— takes Ratisbon, 23 Apr.— distinguishes himself at Essling, 22 May— d. at Vienna, 31 May 1809.

Lannoy, Charles de, general,— b. in Flanders, about 1470— Chevalier of the Golden Fleece, 1516— Vicerey of Naples, 1522— defeats and takes prisoner Francis I. at Pavia, 1525— d. at Gaeta, 1527.

Lansdown, near Bath, —Sir William Walter defeated by Royalists, under Sir Bevill Granville, who is killed, 5 Jul. 1643.

Lansdowne, 1st Marquis of, [Petty, Sir William.]


Lansdowne, Lord. [Granville, George.]

Lantara, Simon Mathurin, painter,— b. 1745— d. at hospital of La Charite, 22 Dec. 1778.

Layet.  

Jul.
LANTHANIUM—

Lanthium, metal,—discovered by Mosander, 1839. Conv.-Lex. Chambers' Encyc. *


Lanusee, François, general,—b. at Habbas, Landes, 3 Nov. 1767—enters the army, 1792—distinguishes himself in campaign of 1793—General of Brigade, is wounded at Mondevi, and commands under Augereau at Castiglione, 1796—taken prisoner by Austrians; released, Aug. 1797—takes part in expedition of Egypt, 1798—falls at Aboukir, Mar. 1801.

Lanuze, Vicente Blasco de, historian,—b. in Aragon, about 1570—d., about 1630. His- torias ecclesiasticas y seculares de Aragon, 1623.


Lanzone. [See Milan.]

Lacocon, group of sculpture,—discovered at Rome, 1506.

Laodicea, Era of. [Antioch, Era of.]

Laon, (Lantinum,) in France,—attacked by Vandals, 407—by Attila, 451— submits to Clovis, seat of a bishopric, 500—sacked and sacked by Gellimer, vicar of Neustria, 682—taken by Pepin, 742— unsuccessfully attacked by Normans, 882—captured by Emo, 929—recovered by Charles the Simple, 955—made by him a royal residence and capital of the kingdom: attacked by Count of Vermandois, 940—given to Normans as ransom for Louis d'Outremer, 944— recovered by Louis, 949— establishes independent commune, 1110—which is suppressed by royal decree, 1331—taken by Duke of Burgundy, 1414—re-attacked by French, 1414—again taken by Duke of Burgundy, 1418— given up by him to the English, 1419—recovered by Charles VII., 1429— the Reformation makes progress in, 1566—supports the League, 1580—unsuccess- fully attacked by Henry IV., 1590—taken by Henry IV., 1594— depopulated by plague and famine, 1668—Napoleon I., defeated by Blucher, 9 Mar. 1814—besieged by allies, 1815— capitulates to Germans, the citadel blown up, 9 Sep. 1870.

Lao-Tze, Chinese philosopher,—[BC]—fl., about 550-530?

Laperouse. [Péruse, La.]


Lapo, Arnolfo di. [Cambio.]


Lapsi, Treatment of,—in Church history, controversy respecting, begins, about 200-10— regulated by Councils of Carthage and Rome, 251— by Council of Carthage, 252—again disused, 354.


Lardizabal, Manuel de, statesman,—b. in Biscay, about 1750—restored to favour by Fer- dinand VII., 1808—recognizes Joseph Bonaparte as king, Jun.—member of Supreme Junta, Sep.—imprisoned at Cadiz, 1811-14—Councillor of State, Minister of the Indies, 1814—d. in exile in Biscay, Dec. 1823.

LARDNER.—LA SALLE.


Largis, in Scotland,—Alexander III. defeats Haco and the Norwegians, 3 Oct. 1263.

Largus, — Consul of Rome with Messalina, (900, a. u. c.) 147.

Largus, C. Cecina, — Consul with Claudius Cesar, (705, a. u. c.) 42.

Largus, Scribonius, physician, — accompanies Claudius on his British expedition, 43.

Larissa, in Thessaly,— [B.C] — taken possession of and garrisoned by Alexander II. of Macedon, about 367 — the garrison withdrawn, occupied by the Thessalians under Pelopidas, 368 — with all Thessaly, conquered by Philip of Macedon, 356.

Laristian, in Persia,—kingdom of, conquered by Shah Abbas, 1612.

Larivey, Pierre de, dramatist, — b. at Troyes, about 1552 — d. about 1612.—* Comédies fruellieets, 1579.

Larivière, Pierre Joachim Henri,— b. at Falaise, 1761 — deputy to Legislative Assembly, 1791 — to Convention, 1792 — member of Council of Five Hundred, 1795 — counsellor to Court of Cassation, 1818 — d. at Paris, 3 Nov. 1838.

Larmessin, Nicolas de, engraver,— b. at Paris, about 1640.

Larmessin, Nicolas de, engraver,— b. at Paris, 1623 — member of Academy, 1730 — d. engraver to the king, 1755.

Larochefoucauld. [Rochechouaule.] [Rochejaquelein.] [Rochejaquelein.]

La Rochele. [Rochele.]

Laromiuguier, Pierre, philosopher, — b. at Levisme, (Rouergue.) 3 Nov. 1756 — Prof. Philosophy, Coll. of Toulouse, 1784-90 — Prof. Logie, Central School, Paris, 1795 — member of Institute, 1796 — Prof. Philosophy, Univ. of Paris, 1811 — d. at Paris, 12 Aug. 1837. *Leçons de philosophie, 1815—Paradozes de Con- dillac, 1805.

Larothière, in France,— Blucher defeats Napoleon 1. at, 1 Feb. 1814.


Larramendi, Manuel de, Jesuit, philologist,— b. in Biscay, about 1690—d. in Biscay, about 1750. *La antiquedad y univaludad del Bas- cune en Espagna, 1728—Dicionario trilingue del castellano bascu y latín, 1745.

Larrey, Isaac de, historian,— b. in France, about 1618 — d. at Berlin, 1729.*

Larrey, Dominique Jean, Baron, surgeon,— b. at Beauce near Bagnères de Bigorre, Jul. 1766 — studies at Paris, 1787 — attached to army of the Rhine, 1792 — invents the ambulance volante, 1793 — at siege of Toulon, 1794 — attached to army of Italy, 1796 — accompanies expedition of Egypt, 1798 — Officer of Legion of Honour, 1804 — Inspector-general of service of public health of the army, 1805 — serves in campaigns of Austria, Prussia, Poland, and Spain, 1805 — Commander of Legion of Honour, Feb. 1807 — Baron, 1809 — Surgeon-in-chief to grand army, 1812 — wounded and taken prisoner at Waterloo, Jun. 1815 — at siege of Antwerp, 1832 — d. at Paris, 1842, at Lyons, 25 Jul. 1841.* 

Relación chirurgiáica de la armada de Orient, 1804.—Mémoires de chirurgie militaire et campagnes, 1812-17.*

Laryngoscope, brought into use by Tack and Czermak, 1857-8.


Laryngoscope, brought into use by Tack and Czermak, 1857-8.


Lasalle, Philippe de, mechanician,— b. at Sessell, 1713 — receives gold medal for useful inventions, 1783 — d. at Lyons, 27 Feb. 1804.

La Salle, René Robert Cavalier, discoverer of the Mississippi,— b. at Rouen, Nov. 1643 — leaves the Jesuits and goes to Canada, 1666 — sets out on his first expedition of discovery, 6 Jul. 1669 — discovers the Ohio, 1671 — goes to France, 1674 — and obtaiins grant of Fort Frontenac: again visits France, 1677—
builds the first vessel on the upper lakes, 1679—explores Lakes Huron and Michigan, 1679—returns to Fort Frontenac, 1680—returns the Mississippi, Dec. 1680—sees the Great Comet of 1680: returns to Canada, and again sets out for the Mississippi, 1681—reaches its mouth, 9 Apr. 1682—a—and takes possession of Louisiana for Louis XIV.; in France again, 1684—sets out on his third expedition, 24 Jul., 1684—lands in Texas, Mar. 1685—builds Fort St. Louis; sets out on tour of exploration, 1 Nov. 1685—murdered by his followers, 19 Mar. 1687.a


a Finlay. Art de Vérifer les Dates.

Lascaris, Theodore I., Emperor of Nicea, —marries Anna Comnena, 1260—unsuccessfully defends Constantinople against crusaders, 1263–4—elected to succeed Alexius V., 1264—takes title of despot in Anatolia, 1264—defeated by Louis, Count of Blois, 1264—crowned Emperor at Nicea, 1266—corresponds with Innocent III., 1268—defeats his father-in-law Alexius, and the Sultan of Iconium, 1210—carries on war with Emperor Henry, 1214—third wife, Maria, daughter of Peter of Courtenay, 1219—b., 1222.


Finlay. Art de Vérifer les Dates.

Lasers, Andreas Johannes, (Rhyniandoos), classical scholar,— b., about 1445—goes to Italy, and is received at Florence by Cosimo de' Medici, 1454—follows Charles VIII. to France, 1494—envoy from Louis XII. to Venice, 1503 and 1505—director of Greek Coll., at Rome, about 1513—envoy from Leo X. to Francis I., 1515—employed with Budeus in Royal Library of Fontainebleau, 1518—b., at Rome, 1535. Antologia epigrammatum graecorum, 1494—Collemae hymnai graci, about 1495—Scholia graecae in Iliadem, 1517—Commentarii in septem tragedias Sophoclis, 1518.


Lascaris, Paul, Grand Master of Order of Malta, — b. at Chastellar, 1560—enters the Order, 1584—Grand Master, 1563—d. at Malta, 14 Aug. 1657.

Las Casas, Bartolomeo de, 'Apostle of the Indies,— b. at Seville, 1474—graduates at Univ. of Salamanca, 1498—a—with his father accompanies Columbus to W. Indies, 1498—accompanies Oviedo, (Ovando, b.) to New World, 1502—takes priest's orders in St. Domingo, 1510—goes to Cuba, 1511—his expedition with Narvaez, 1513 or 1514—begins to preach against repartimientos, 1514—embarks for Spain, Sep., 1515—sees King Ferdinand at Plasencia, Dec., 1515—has conferences with Cardinal Ximenes, early in 1516—appointed Protector of the Indians, 1516—returns to St. Domingo, by Dec. 1516—embarks for Spain, May 1517—sees Ximenes at Aranda, Jul.—obtains licence for importation of negroes into St. Domingo, 1517—commission to redress Indian grievances, and embarks for America again, 1520—attempts to found a colony on the mainland, 1521—takes refuge in Franciscan monastery, 1521—returns to St. Domingo, and enters Dominican Order, 1524—goes to Mexico, 1530—sets out on voyage to Peru, 1531—again, 1534—settles at Guatemala, 1536—visits Spain, 1539—declines bishopric of Cuzco, 1543—Bp of Chiapa, returns to Mexico, Jul. 1544—resigns the see, 1547—d. and returns to Spain, 1550—his controversy with Sepulveda, 1555—b. at monastery of Atocha, Madrid, Jul. 1566. Brevisima relation de la destruccion de las Indias, 1552—his Historia General de las Indias commenced, 1527—a in progress, 1561—still unpublished. a Prescott. b Help.


Lassey, (Lassey) Peter, Count de, field-marshall,—b. in Ireland, 1678—goes to France with his uncle, 1691—enters Russian army, serves as brigadier, and is wounded at battle of Pultawa, 1709—ravages coasts of the Baltic, 1710—Lieutenant-general, 1720—General-in-chief of infantry, 1728—Field-marshall, and Governor-general of Livonia, about 1735—defeats Swedes at Helsingfors, 1742—d. 1751.

Lassey, (Lassey) Joseph Maurice, Count de, field-marshall,—b. at St. Petersburg, 1725—enters Austrian army, 1744—distinguishes himself at combat of Vellerti, 1745—at siege of Macrieth, 1748—Colonel, 1748—saves Austrian army at battle of Lowositz, and is

Lasera, [Santanter.]

Lasion, in Elvis— [B C]—seized by Arcadian exiles and Eleans, latter part of 355.

Lasne, Michel, engraver,— b. at Caen, about 1596— at Paris, 1667.

Lasos, of Hermione,— [B C]— lyric poet, instructs Pindar, about 506—fl. 503, 497. a

Smith's Dict. b

Laso, Orlando di, (Orlandus Lassus) a musical composer,— b. at Mons, 1520, 1530 b— goes to Rome, 1541—settles at Munich, 1557— chapel-master to Duke Albert V., 1562— emboldened by Maximilian, Dec. 1570—Chevalier, by Gregory XIII., Apr. 1574— at Munich, about 1595. b

Magniun Opus Musicum, 1604.

- [B C]—Bib. des Mus. de Paris.

Laster, Jean Bonpar de, Grand Master of Order of Malta,— b. in Auvergne, about 1371—enters the Order, 1395— Grand Master, 1437— defends Rhodes against Sultan of Egypt, 1444— at Rhodes, 19 May 1454.

Lasaree, in Hindustan,— Lord Lake defeats the Mahrattas at, 1 Nov. 1803.


General, first of Western Church, held by Callixtus II., 18 Mar, to 5 Apr. 1123. II. General, for reunion of the Church, under Innocent II., Arnold of Brescia condemned, 20 Apr. 1139. III. General, right of election of Popes vested in Cardinals, by Nicholas II., confirmed: war against Albigenses authorized, held by Alexander III., 5, 14, and 19 Mar. 1179. IV. General, held by Innocent III.: Count of Toulouse deprived of his dominions, Albigenses condemned, confession ordained, new religious Orders prohibited, &c., 11-30 Nov. 1215. V. General, convoked by Julius II., 15 Jan. 1511—meets, 3 May 1512— Acts of Council of Pisa declared void; continued by Leo X., Apr. 1513— the Pragmatic Sanction abolished, Concordat with Francis I. confirmed, decree on 'printing of dangerous books,' imposition of tenents for war against Turks; closes, 16 Mar. 1517.

Lateranus, (1.) Consul of Rome with Aspre- nius, (847, A. v. c.) 94.— (2.) Consul with Rufinus, (950), 197.

Lateranus, L. Sextius Sextinus,— [B C]— tribunus plebis with Licinius Stolo, 375— first

plebeian Consul, with L. Emilius Mamercinus, (388, A. v. c.) 366.


near Marseilles, 1 Dec. 1839.


Sermons, 1570.

Latimer, Lord. [Danby, Earl of.]

Latin Church. [See Greek Church.]

Latin Empire. [Eastern Empire.]

Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem. [Jerusalem.]

Latin Language, — use of, prohibited in Spain, by Hixen I., king of Cordova, about 790—5— use of, in English Church, prohibited by Edward VI., 1547— restored by Mary, 1553— again disused by Elizabeth, 1558— use of, in law pleadings and processes, prohibited by Act 4 Geo. II. c. 26, 1731.


Zumpt.

Liddell. a

Arnold. b

Niebuhr.

Latini, Brunetto, grammarian,— b. at Flo- rence, about 1200, 1230— exiled as a Chibeline, resides in France, 1260— at there, 1294.
Teoro, 1374—Rettorica in volgar florentino, 1546.

**LATITAT—** abolished by Act 2 Wm IV. c. 39, 23 May 1832.*

Lattaudianians, party of, become distinguished in Church of England, about 1650-70.

Latium, conquered by Rome, 340-338. [Latin War.]

Lator, Theodor Baillet, Count von, b. at Vienna, 15 Jan. 1780—Minister of War, Mar. 1843—murdered by insurgents at Vienna, 6 Oct. 1848.


Le Trappe. [Trappe.]


Latro, M. Porcius, rhetorician, b., about 17.

Latronius, ecclesiastical writer, put to death by Maximus with Priscillian and others, 385.

L'Attaignant, L'Attaignant, L'.

Latter Day Saints. [Mormons.]

Laud. [Masera de Latude.]


Lauderdale, James Maitland, Earl of, statesman, b. in Scotland, 1759—M. P. Newport, 1780—one of the managers of impeachment of Warren Hastings, 1785—succeeds to the title, 1789—one of the representative Peers of Scotland in House of Lords, Nov. 1790—raised to English peerage, made Privy Councillor and Chancellor of Scotland, 1806—Minister plenipotentiary to France, to conclude peace, Aug. 1807—resigns Great Seal of Scotland, 1807—b., 13 Sep. 1839.

Lauderdale, John Maitland, Duke of, statesman, b. at Lethington, 1616—one of the Commissioners to treat with Charles I., 1647—taken prisoner at battle of Worcester, 1651—imprisoned, 1651-60—Secretary of State and High Commissioner in Scotland, 1660—Duke of Lauderdale, 1673—publishes act of grace for offences against Conventicle Act, 1673—raised to English peerage, 1674—b., 24 Aug. 1682.

Lauden, (London,) Gideon Ernst, Baron von, field-marshall, b. in Livonia, 10 Oct. 1716—enters Russian army, 1731—serves in Poland, 1733—serves in Turkish war, 1726-9—enters Austrian army as Captain of Pandour, 1742—becomes a Catholic, 1754—Major-general, 1757—Lieutenant-general, 1758—contributes to raising of siege of Olmütz, 1758—contributes to victory of Hochkirch, Oct. 1758—defeats Ponqué, near Lands-hut, 20 Jun. 1760—takes Glazt and invests Breslau, 1760—seizes Schweidnitz, 1761—Alicke Councillor, 1766—Commander-general of Moravia, 1760—accompanies Joseph II. on visit to Frederick 11., 1770—Field-marshall, 1778—prevents junction of Prince Henry with Frederic in Bohemia, 1778—takes Belgrade and
is named Generalissimo, 1789—b. at Neustich, 14 Jul. 1790.

Lauenburg, Saxe-Lauenburg, Lower Saxony,—town built, about 1122—separate Duchy for John, son of Albert I, Elector of Saxony, 1260—ducal line ends with death of Julius Francis, 19 Sep. 1689—held by Electors of Saxony, 1689—sold by them to Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, 1697—forms part of Electorate of Hanover, 1716—taken possession of, by Napoleon I, 1803—incorporated with French department of Months of the Elbe, 1810—restored to George III, as king of Hanover, 1814—exchanged with Prussia for East Friesland, 1815—exchanged with Denmark for Swedish Pomerania, 1816—seized by Austria and Prussia, 1853—ceded to them by king of Denmark, by Treaty of Vienna, 30 Oct. 1864—share of Austria sold to king of Prussia, by Convention of Gastein, 15 Aug. 1865—annexation of, to Prussia, proclaimed, 15 Sep.—entry of king of Prussia into, 25 Sep.—annexation without sanction of Chamber, declared illegal by Prussian Chamber of Deputies, 3 Feb. 1866.

Laughern, Major-general, —deserts Parliamentary army, and with Col. Poyer raises Royalist standard in S. Wales, Feb. 1648—defeated by Cromwell, at St Fagan, near Cardiff, 8 May 1648.


Launay, Mlle de. [Stafl.]

Launay, Jean Baptiste, engineer,—b. at Avranche, 1769—erects column of the Place Vendôme, 1806—takes it down, 1814—b. at Savigny sur Orge, 23 Aug. 1827.

Launay, Nicolas de, engraver.—b. at Paris, 1739—member of Academy of Painting, 1777—d. 1792.

Launey, Bernard René Jourdan de,—b. at Paris, 1740—succeeds his father as governor of the Bastille, 1776—massacred at siege of the Bastille, 14 Jul. 1789.

Launoy, Jean de, doctor of the Sorbonne,—b. at Valdéric (Coutances), 1603—b. at Paris, 1678. Opera, 1721–33.

Laura. [Petrauch.]


Laurati. [Lorenzetti.]


Laurent, (de Graff,) Cornelisz Baldran, adventurer,—with Van Horn leads expedition to Vera Cruz, 1683—takes part in various enterprises against Spaniards in the West Indies, 1685–8—Lieutenant of the king in St Domingo, 1694.

Laurent, Pierre, engraver,—b. at Marseilles, 1739—b. at Paris, 1809.

Laurentian System, in geology, American,—investigated and described by Logan, between 1855–60.

Laurentius, —ordained by Bp of Rome, in opposition to Symmachus, 22 Nov. 498—rejected by decision of Theodoric, 498.

Laurentius, Archb. of Canterbury,—succeeds Augustine, 605—b. 2 Feb. 619.


Lautzit. [Lusitania.]

Lautensack, Hans Sebalb, engraver,—b. at Nürnberg, 1508.

Lautensack, Heinrich, goldsmith, engraver,—b. at Nürnberg, about 1506—b. there, 1559.

Lauff, Thomas, physician,—b. at Strasbourg, 29 Aug. 1575—visits England, France, Holland, and Germany, 1581–2—Prof. Anatomy and Surgery, Strasbourg, 1783—Physician-in-chief to Civil Hospital, 1795—b. 16 Sep. 1826

Lautrec, (Odé de Foix,) Marshal of France,—follows Louis XII. in expedition of Italy, 1511—wounded at battle of Ravenna, Apr. 1512—Lieutenant-general of Francis I. in Italy, Aug. 1516—relieves Verona, 1517—compuls Imperialsist to raise siege of Parma, 1521—defeated at la Bicocca, evacuates Italy, 1522—wounded at battle of Pavia, 1525—takes Alessandria and Pavia, 1527—b. at siege of Naples, 15 Aug. 1528.
LAUTULÉ—LAW.

LAUTULÉ,—[B.C.]—the Dictator Q. Fabius defeated by Samnites at, (439, a. u. C.) 315.

Law commune, Nicholas, engraver,—b. in Belgium, 1620—d., about 1660.


Lauzun. [Biron.]

Laval, in France,—castle rebuilt, 840—head of a Lordship, about 1000—raised to a County by Charles VII., 1431—raised to a Duchy by Louis XI., 1481—captured by Talbot, 1466—retaken by French, 1467—taken by Vendéans under Lavochojaquein, 21 Oct. 1793—the Republicans defeated near, 24 Oct. 1793.


La Valette. [Valletta.]


La Valérière. [Valletta.]

Lavardin, Henri Charles de Beauanois, Marquis de,—b. 1643—sent as ambassador to Rome, with troops, to maintain franchise of ambassadors, enters Rome, 16 Nov. 1687—is refused audience of Pope Innocent XI. and communicated: returns to Paris, 1689—d. there, 19 Aug. 1701.

Lavardin, Jean de Beauanois, Marshal de,—b. in Maine, 1551—enters the army and serves at siege of Poitiers, 1659—wounded at taking of St Lo, 1574—Colonel of Infantry, takes Villefranche de Rouergue, Cahors, &c., 1580—commands under Duko de Joyeuse, distinguishes himself at battle of COUTRAS, 1587—joins party of the League, 1589—Chevalier of the Holy Ghost, governor of Maine, Marshal, 1595—commander in Burgundy, 1602—present at assassination of Henry IV., 1610—Grand master of France, assists at coronation of Louis XIII., 1612—d. at Paris, 1614.

Lavater, Johann Caspar, physiognomist,—b. at Zurich, 15 Nov. 1741—deacon of Orphan House Church, 1769—first pastor, 1774—wounded at taking of Zurich by French, 26 Sep. 1799—d. there, 2 Jan. 1801. Physiognomische Fragmente, 1775—Schweizerlieder, 1767—Aussichten in die Ewigkeit, 1768.

Lavater, Ludwig, theologian,—b. at Kyburg, 1527—d. at Zurich, 1586. De spectris lunariis et magnis atque insolitis fragoribus et praesagitionibus que obtinum hominum, &c., procedure, 1570.


La Vendée. [Vendean War.]


Law, Edward. [Ellenborough, Lord.]

Law, John, 'the projector,'—b. at Edinburgh, 21 Apr. 1681—a 1671 b—obtains letters patent from Regent Orleans for founding General Bank, 1716—projects the 'Mississippi Scheme,' 1719—Controller-general, 1720—d. at Venice, May 1729. Works, 1790.


Lawes, Henry, musical composer,—b., 1600—gentleman of the Royal Chapel, 1626—resigns, 1611—killed at siege of Chester, 1645. Psalmus for three voices, 1648.

Lawrence, St, River, in N. America,—explored by Cortereal, about 1501—b. Jacques Carier, 1535.

Lawrence, St, the Deacon,— martyred at Rome, 238.

Lawrence O'Toole, St, A.P. of Dublin,—attempts to negotiate a peace with Strongbow, 1169—promotes confederacy of Irish princes against the English, 1170—conducts funeral of Strongbow, 1176.

Lawrence, Andrew, engraver,—b. at Westminster, 1708—assists Le Bas, at Paris: b. at Paris, 8 Jul. 1747.

Lawrence, Frederick, biographer,—b. at Bisham, 1821—called to the bar at the Middle Temple, 1849—b. in London, 25 Oct. 1867. Life of Fielding, 1855.


Lawrence, Stringer, Major-General,—b., 1697—distinguishes himself in Indian campaigns, 1750—b.—b., 10 Jan. 1775.


Lawyers,—[BC]—first professed, at Rome, Tib. Cornelianus, about 211.

Layamon, poet,—publishes his Brut, (chronicle of Britain), soon after 1200?

Laybach, in Austria,—Congress of, attended by sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, for the purpose of suppressing revolutionary movements, meets, 17 Dec. 1820—closes, 6 May 1821.

Layer, Christopher,—committed to the Tower on a charge of enlisting men for the Pretender, 20 Sep. 1722—tried and found guilty, 21 Nov. 1722—executed at Tyburn, 17 May 1723.

Lazzaretto,—established at Venice, about 1484 — in England, escape from, subject to penalty, by Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 78, 27 Jun. 1825. [Quarantine.]

Lazarists, Order of, (Fathers of St Lazarus),—shut up by de Gondi and placed under direction of Vincent de Paul, 1625—confirmed by Urban VIII., 1631.

Lazarus, St, Order of,—the knights, driven from Palestine, follow St Louis to France, 1253—confirmed by Alexander IV., 1255—suppressed by Innocent VIII., and united with Order of St John, 1490—in Italy, united with Order of St Maurice, by Gregory XII., 1572—in France, with that of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, 1608.

Lazi, The,—occupy Colchis, about 1002— their king, Tzathus, visits Constantinople and becomes a Christian, 532—seek aid against the Persians, 528—their country occupied by Romans, 549—assist Romans at siege of Petra, 549-51—Heraclius leads expedition against, 626.


Lazzari. [Bramante.]

Lazzarini, Domenico, miscellaneous writer,—b. in Ancona, 1668—Prof. Jurisprudence, Macerata, 1690—Prof. Canon Law, 1791—Prof. Greek and Latin Literature, Padua, 1711—b. there, 12 Jul. 1734.

Lazzarini, Gregorio, painter,—b. at Venice, 1655—b. at Villabona, 1730.

Lea, river in Hertfordshire,—the Northermen sail up the, 895. [Danes. Hasting.]


Lead,—process of crystallizing silver from, invented by Pattinson, 1829—shot, process of making, invented by Watts, 1782.

Leado, Jane, mystic,—b. in England, 1623—b., 1704.

League. [See Cambray, Holy League, Lombard, and other special names.]


Lease,—required to be in writing by Statute of Frauds, 29 Car. II. c. 3, 1677—to be made by deed, by Act 8 and 9 Vict. c. 106, 4 Aug. 1845.

Lease and Release,—method of conveyance by, devised, about 1536—validity of, established, 1620—the lease declared unnecessary, by Act 4 and 5 Vic. c. 21, 18 May 1841—use of, discontinued since Act 8 and 9 Vict. c. 106, 4 Aug. 1845.


Lebailly, Antoine François, fabulist,—b. at Caen, 1756—b. at Paris, 13 Jan. 1832, Fables Nouvelles, 1784.

Lebanon, (Lebanus,) Mount, in Syria,—[Druses, Maronites]—governor of the Lebanon to be a Christian, nominated by the Porte, by decision of Great Powers, 9 Jun. 1861.

Lebarrier, Jean Jacques François, painter,—b. at Rouen, 11 Nov. 1738—visits Switzerland, 1776—b. at Paris, 7 May 1826.


Leblanc, (Lebailly,) Louis, biographer and topographer,—b. at Meudon, 17 September—d. at Paris, 1754.


Leberecht, Karl von, engraver of medals,—b. at Meiningen, 1749—goes to Russia, 1775—first engraver of medals, Director of the Mint, St Petersburg, Feb. 1800—Councillor of State, Chevalier of St Anne, 1806—member of Academies of Fine Arts, Berlin and Stockholm, 1812—b., 30 Oct. 1827.

Lebeuf, Jean, historian,—b. at Auxerre, 1687—member of Academy of Inscriptions, 1745—b. at Auxerre, 10 Apr. 1760, Discours sur l'état des sciences dans l'étendue de la monarchie française sous Charlemagne, 1774—Reçu d'éviers céréal pour servir d'exercice à l'historie de France, 1778—Histoire de la ville et de tout le diocèse de Paris, 1754.

Lebey de Batilly, Denis, (Bathyllus,) jurist,—b. at Troyes, 27 Nov. 1651—Advocate at Paris, 1755—b. at Metz, 1603, Demosthenes Lebei Batilli regni Mediomatrici positus Eublemata, 1596.

Leblanc, Claude, statesman,—b., 1 Dec. 1669—Counsellor to Council of War, 1716—Secretary of State for War, 1718—takes part in conspiracy of the Prince of Cellamare, 1718—Grand Cross of St Louis, 1719—restated, 1726—b. at Versailles, 15 May 1728.

Leblanc, François,—b. at Versailles, 1698, Traité historique des monnaies de France depuis le commencement de la monarchie, 1692—Dissertation sur quelques monnaies de Charlemagne, Louis le Débonnaire, Lothaire et ses successeurs, frappées dans Rome, 1689.

Leblanc, Marcel, mathematician, Jesuit missionary,—b. at Dijon, 1633—sent with other mathematicians to Sinn, by Louis XIV., 1687—returns, and is taken prisoner by the Dutch, 1688—Prof. Mathematiques, Jesuits Coll.
Dijon, 1690—embarks for China, 1691—b. at Mozambique, 1693. Histoire de la Révolution de Siam en 1688, 1692.


Leblanc, Vincent, traveller,—b. at Marsi-elles, 1554—embarks for the East, 1557—b., probably about 1640. Les Voyages famelx du sieur Leblanc, 1649.

Leblond, Gaspard Michel, antiquary,—b. at Caen, 1738—received at Academy of In-scriptions, 1772—keeper of Mazarin Library, 1779—member of Institute, 1796—b., 1809. Description des principales pierres gravées du cabinet du duc d’Orléans, 1780-4.

Leblond, (Leblon,) Michael, engraver,—b. at Frankfort-on-the-Main, about 1590—b. at Amsterdam, 1636.

Lebon, Joseph,—b. at Arras, 1765—deputy to National Convention, 1792—establishes re-volutionary tribunal at Arras, 1794—executed, Oct. 1795.


Lebriza, Ant. de. [Nebrisinmis.]


Lebrun, Pigault, novelist,—b., 1742—b. at Paris, 1835.


Lebrun. [Tondu.]

Lecepenus. [Romanus I., Emperor.]


Lecce, Matteo Perez da. [Alesio.]


Lech. [See Bohemia and Poland.]

Lechsenau, harbour of Corinth, —[BC]— Spurants defeat Corinthians, (Of., 96, 4.) 393.


Leclerc, Jean, Protestant martyr,—burnt at Metz, 1525.


Leclerc, Nicolas Gabriel, physician, historian,—b. in France, 1726—first physician to forces of the king in Germany, 1757—first physician to Grand Duke of Russia, 1769—
returns to France, 1777—b. at Versailles, 1798.

Histoire de la Russie ancienne et moderne, 1783-94.

ples du Dessin, 1754.

Leclerc, Sébastien, painter—b., about 1669—1756—admitted to Academy, 23 Aug. 1754—b. at the Gobelins, 1767, 29 Jan. 1763.

Leclerc, Jean. [Clerc, Jean Le.]

Leclerc Des Essarts, Louis Nicolas Marin, général—b. at Pontoise, 1770—enters the army, about 1791—takes part in expedition of St Domingo, 1802—serves in campaigns of Austerlitz, 1805—General of Brigade, 1805—serves in campaigns of Prussia and Poland, 1806—distinguishes himself at Eckmühl and Wagram, 1809—Counts, Commander of Legion of Honour, 1809—takes part in Russian expedition, and is wounded at the Moscowa, 1812—Chevalier of St Louis, 1815—b. at Paris, 16 May 1820.

Leclerc. [Buffon.]

Leclercq, Michel Théodore, dramatist—b. at Paris, 1777—b. there, 15 Feb. 1851. Pro-

verses dramatiques, 1833—6—Nouveaux Proverbs dramatiques, 1836.

L'Eccoli. [Clusius.]

Leconte, Laurent—b. at Versailles, about 1750—deputy to Legislative Assembly, 1791—

to Convention, 1792—b. at Guignes, 1805.

Leconte, Félix, sculptor—b. at Paris, 1737—

member of Academy of Painting and Sculpture, 1771—member of Institution, 1810—Prof.


Leconte, Louis, Jusil,—sent to China, 1685—b. at Bordeaux, 1729. Nouveaux Mé-

moires sur l'état présent de la Chine, 1656-

1701.

Leconte, Antoine, (Contius), jurist—b. at Noyon, about 1526—b. at Bourges, 1586.

Opera, 1616.


Zanl.  

a.  

1643.

b. 

Leconq, Carl Christian Erdmann, Edler von, general—b. at Torgau, 28 Oct. 1767—

enters the army, 1780—serves against French, 1792—enters Saxony army, and distinguishes himself at Wagram, 1809—receives cross of St Henry and of Legion of Honour, Jul. 1809—Lieutenant-general, 1810—takes part in expedition of Russia, 1812—in campaign of 1813—Commander-general of Saxony army, 1815—b. in Switzerland, 30 Jun. 1830.


b. at Béfort, 23 Oct. 1815.

Le Couteur, John, general—b. in Jersey, 1761—enters the army, 1780—distinguishes himself in defence of the island against the French, Jan. 1781—goes to India, 1782—takes part in defence of Nagur against Tippoo, and is taken prisoner, Apr. 1782—liberated, Mar. 1784—Major-general, 4 Jul. 1811—Com-


Le Couvreur, Adrienne, actress—b. in Champagne, 1690—makes her début at the Théâtre Français, 1717—b. at Paris, 20 Mar. 1720.


Lect, Jacques, (Lectus.), jurist—b. at Geneva, 1560—Prof. Law, 1583—member of Council of State, 1584—ambassador to Eng-


Lectoure, in France—seat of a bishopric, about 500—becomes possession of the Ar-

magnaeus, 1325—besieged by Cardinal d'Albi, Jan. 1473—capitulates, is destroyed, and John of Armagnac put to death, 5 Mar. 1473—forbidden by Charles V., Conni of Armagnac, 1481—united to the Crown of France by Henry IV., 1589.

Lectures, in England—publication of, without consent, prohibited by Act 5 and 6 Wm. IV. c. 66, 9 Sep. 1835.

Leczinsky. [Stanislains I., King of Pol-

land.]

Ledä, asteroid—discovered by Chacornac, 12 Jan. 1856.

Lederlin, Johann Heinrich, philologist—b. at Strasburg, 1672—M.A., 1692—Prof.


Ledesma, Alfonso de, poet—b. at Segovia, 1552—b. there, 1623. Conceptos espirituales divididos en tres partes, 1600-16.

Ledesma, José de, painter—b. at Burgos, 1670—b., 1670.

Le Despenser. [Despenser.]

Ledos, in Spain—Alonso II., king of Oviedo, defeats the Saracens, (179, a. n.) 795.


Ledru Des Essarts, François Roch, Baron, general—b. at Chantenay, 1765—enters the


Leeb, Johann, sculptor,—b. at Memmingen, 1670—studies at Rome, 1677-20—settles at Munich, 1826—d. about 1856. Death of Niebo's Son, 1838.

Leech, John, artist,—b. in London, 1817—joins the staff of Punch, 1841—d. in London, 27 Oct. 1864.


Leeds, Sir Thomas Osborne, Earl of Danby, and Duke of, First Minister of England,—Treasurer of the Navy, 1671—Privy Coun-

Leeds Mercury, daily newspaper, commenced, May 1718—discontinued, 1755—re-established, Jan. 1767.

Leeds Times, weekly, commenced, 11 Mar. 1832.

Leepe, Jan Anton van der, painter, —b. at Bruges, a Brussels, b 1664—b. at Bruges, 1720.


Leuwen, Simon, jurist, —b. at Leyden, 1677—b. at the Hague, 13 Jan. 1862. De origine et progressu juris civilis Romanii, &c., 1671—edition of the Corpus juris civilis, 1663

—Batavia illustrata, 1665.

Leuwenhoek. —Leuwenhoek.


Lefebure, Simon, engineer, —b. in Prussia, about 1720—b., 1770. Sammlliche Werke, 1778.


Lefebvre, Jean, astronomer,—b. at Lisieux, about 1659—goes to Paris, 1682—admitted to Academy of Sciences, assists Lahire in verifying configuration of the coast of the Mediterranean, 1682—in measurement of meridian, 1683—b., 1706. Connaissance des temps, 1684—1701.


Lefavre, Nicolas, chemist,—called to England by Charles II., 1664—b. 1674. Chémie théorique et pratique, 1660—Translation of Sir T. Browne’s Religio Medici, 1688.


Lefavre. —Cauamanin, Dacier, Fevre, Ormesson, Saint-Marc.

Lefort, Francois, general, admiral,—b. at Geneva, 1636—enters the French army, 1670—enters service of Russia, 1676—Major, by Czar Peter, 1683—quells insurrection of the Streilitzes, 1688—Chief Minister, 1689—Grand Admiral and Generalsissimo, 1694—Governor of Novgorod, 1697—b. at Moscow, 12 Mar. 1699.

Lefranc,—b. in Normandy, about 1720—massacred at Paris, Sep. 1792. Le Voile levé pour les curieux, 1791.

Lefrançais. —Martin, [Franc.]

Lefrançais. —Pompiogian.

Lefrançais. —Lalande.

Lefranc van Berkey, [Berkey.]


Legal Tender Act, U. S., making Treasury Notes legal tender, proposed by Thaddeus Stevens, early in 1862—passed, 25 Feb. 1862—

De la primitive institution des roys, héraldis, et pourseuvants d'armes, 1555.
declared to be constitutional by Supreme Court, 28 Apr. 1871.


Legate, (Leggett,) Bartholomew,—burnt as an Ariam in Smithfield, 18 Mar. 1612.


Legaynard, Pierre,—b., probably in Poitou, about 1522. Promptuaria d'unions, 1585.


Leggatt. [Legate.]

Legge, George and William. [Dartmouth, Lord, and Earls of.]


b Sococo. c Encyc. Mod.

Legion,—Memorial presented to House of Commons, voted scandalous and seditious, May 1701.


Legipont, Olivier, bibliographer,—b. in Limburg, 1698—enters Beneficent Order, at Cologne, 1720—d. at Treves, 16 Jun. 1758. Edits Ziegelbauer's Historia rei litter. ordinis S. Benedicti, 1734—Conspectus operum trithemiorum sanctorum edidorum, 1746—Dissertations philosophico-bibliographicae de ordinanda et ornanda bibliotheca, 1726.


Legnani, Stephano, (il Legnani,) painter,—b. at Milan, 1660—d. 1715.

Legnani, near Como,—the Emperor Frederick I. defeated by Milanesian, and independence of Lombardy secured, 29 May 1716—taken possession of by the French, 1799.


Legote, Paul, painter,—b., about 1600 —d. at Cadiz, about 1662, 1670 a


Legouët, Gabriel Marie, Jean Baptiste, poet,—b. at Paris, 1754—member of Institute, 1798 —d. at Montmartre, 1812. Œuvres, 1826.


Legrand, Claude Just Alexandre, general,—b. at Plessier-sur-Saint-Just, 23 Feb. 1762—enters the army, 1777—General of Brigade, 1793—takes part in campaign of Holland, 1794—distinguishes himself at passage of the Rhine, and takes Dusseldorf, Aug. 1795—distinguishes himself at battles of Würzburg and Lipingen, 1796—General of Division, 1799—contributes to victory of Hohenlinden, 1800—Commander of Piedmont, 1801—Inspector-general of Infantry, 1802—distinguishes himself in campaign of Austria, 1805— Grand Cordon of Legion of Honour, Count, 1805—distinguishes himself in campaign of Prussia,
Legrand, Jacques Guillaume, architect, —
b. at Paris, 9 May 1743.—b. at St Denis, 9 Nov. 1807. a 10 Nov. 1806. b Parallèle de l'architecture ancienne et moderne, 1799 — Galerie antique, 1806 — Essai sur l'histoire générale de l'architecture, 1809.

a Biog. Univ.  b Eng. Cyc.


Legrand, Marie Antoine, dramatist, actor, — b. at Paris, 1673 —b. there, 1728. Théâtre de Legrand, 1731.


Legras, Louise de Marillac, Mme, — b. at Paris, 1591 — widow (of Antoine Legras), 1625 — with St Vincent de Paul, founds the Sisters of Charity, 1634 — b. at Paris, 1662.


Legros, Pierre, sculptor, — b. at Chartres, 1628 — received at the Academy, 15 Sep. 1663 — b. at Paris, 10 May 1714.


a Biog. Univ.  b Jul.


Lehrhira, Antonio de, Historian, poet, Latin scholar, etc. — b. 1442 — superintends Complutensian Polyglot, 1502-17 — b. 11 Jul. 1522. Psicnoma, 1491.


a A.S. Chrom.

Leicester, Earl of. [Montfort, Simon de.]

Leicester, Philip Sydney, Viscount Lisle, and Earl of, — one of Cromwell's peers, 1658 — succeeds his father as Earl, 1677 — b. Mar. 1698.

Leicester, Robert Dudley, Earl of, — b., 7 Sep. 1533 — marries Amy Robsart, 4 Jun. 1550 — Knit, by Edward VI., about 1530 — condemned to death as a traitor, Jan. 1554 — pardoned, Easter 1555 — serves at battle of St Quentin, 1557 — Master of the Horse to Queen Elizabeth, and K.G., 1558 — sudden death of his wife at Cumnor, 1560 — created Baron Denbigh, Earl of Leicester, 1564 — his marriage with Mary Queen of Scots proposed by Elizabeth, 1566 — sits on trial of Duke of Norfolis, 1572 — secretly marries Lady Douglas Howard, 1572 — receives Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth, Jul. 1575 — Captain-general of expedition to the Netherlands, Dec. 1585 — sent again, 1587 — Generalissimo of army raised against Spaniards, 1588 — b. at Cornwall Park, Oxfordshire, 4 Sep. 1588. a Strickland.  b Burke.

Leicester, Robert Sydney, Earl of, — serves under his uncle, Dudley, Earl of Leicester, in the Netherlands, 1587 — again marries Sir Francis Vere, 1597 — created Baron Sydney, 13 May 1603 — Chamberlain to the Queen, Jul. 1603 — Viscount Lisle, 1604 — K.G., 1616 —
created Earl, 2 Aug. 1618—appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, but does not go, 14 Jun. 1641—d., 1677.


Leigh, Charles, naturalist,—b. in Lancashire, about 1650—F.R.S., 1683—d., about 1710. Phthisiologia Lancastriensis, 1693—Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, and the Peak in Derbyshire, 1700.


Leighlin, in Ireland,—see of, united to Ferns, 1600—incorporated with Osory, (under Act 3 and 4 Wm IV. c. 37, 14 Aug. 1833,) 1835. Synod of, respecting celebration of Easter, 630.


Leininger, in Germany,—the County erected into a Principality, 1779—exchange of territories, 1803—mediatized, 1806.

Leininger, Princess of. [Kent, Duchess of.]

Leinster, province of Ireland,—people of, refused to pay tribute to Brian Boru, assist the Northmen against him and are defeated, about 998—Blaun, king of, captured and killed by Northmen, 1018—Delmod Maolnamho, becomes king, about 1020—subdues Munster, Connacht, and Meath, and is acknowledged King of Ireland : defeated and killed by men of Meath, 1072—Marko MacMurrogh, assassinated at conference with Northmen of Dublin, 1150— is succeeded by his son Dermod MacMurrogh: conquered by Henry II., 1171—title of King of, retained by the MacMurroughs till about 1600.

Leinster, Book of, Irish MS., compiled, 1000—1100.


Lekain, Henri Louis, actor,—b. at Paris, 14 Apr. 1728—first appears at the Comédie Française, 1750—d. at Paris, 8 Feb. 1779.


Le Keux, John, engraver,—b. in London, 1754—d. there, 2 Apr. 1846.

Leland, (Laylande) John, antiquary,—Antiquary to Henry VIII., 1533—travels through England and Wales to make collections, 1536—42—cann of King's Coll, (Christchurch),—1543—prebendary of Sarum, 1545—loses his
reason, 1550—b. in London, 18 Apr. 1552.
Commentarii de Scripitoriis Britannicis, 1709
—Itinerary of England, 1710—12—De rebus
Britannicis Collectanea, 1715.

Leland, John, theologian, —b. at WigIan,
1691—d., 16 Jan. 1766. View of the prin-
cipal Deistical Writers, 1734.

Leland, Thomas, miscellaneous writer, —b.
at Dublin, 1722, a 1702—b. 1783, a 1782, b
Translation of Demoaethes, 1753—7—History
of Philip Moteon, 1738—History of Ireland,

Lelewel, Joachim, statesman, historian,—b.
at Warsaw, 21 Mar. 1786—Prof. His-
tory, Univ. of Warsaw, 1816—deprived of
Professorship at Wilna, and banished, 1824—
deputy to the Diet, 1828—takes a leading part
in Revolution of 1830—goes to France, Oct.
1831—banished by Louis Philippe at instance
of Russia, Mar. 1833—retires to Brussels: b.,
29 May 1861. Ancienne Bibliographie Polonaise,
1826—Essai historique sur la legislature
Polaonaise, 1828—Histoire de Pologne, 1829—
Numismatique du Moyen Age, 1836—
Le Pologne au Moyen Age, 1846—51—Geogra-
phie du Moyen Age, 1852.

Lelong, Jacques,—b. at Paris, 1665—b.
there, 1721. Bibliotheca sacra, 1759—Dis-
cours historiques sur les principales editions
des Bibies polyglotes, 1713—Bibliotheca histo-
rifique de la France, 1719.

Lely, Sir Peter, (Frater van der Pauw),
painter,—b. at Soest, in Westphalia, about
1617—18—comes to England, 1641—first painter
to Charles II., 1660—b. in London, 30 Nov.
1680.

Lemaire, Jacob, maritime discoverer,—b.
at Alkmarn, about 1590—director of expedition
to India by Cape Horn, 1615—discoverer Straits
of Lemaire, 1616—b. 31 Dec. 1616.

Lemaire, Nicolas, physician, chemist,—b. at
Ronen, 17 Nov. 1645—settles at Paris, 1672—
abjures Protestantism, 1686—admitted to
Academy of Sciences, 1689—b. at Paris, 19
Jan. 1715. Cours de chimie, 1675.

Lemaitre, Pierre Charles, painter,—b. at
Fecamp, 1726—b. at Paris, 1750.

Lemaitre, Antoine Marin, poet,—b. at
Paris, 1723—b. at St. Germain, 1793. Essais,
1810.

Lemire, Aubert, (Mireus), historian,—b. at
Brussels, 1733—b. at Antwerp, 1640. Elogia
illustrium Belgiarum scriptorum, 1602—Fasti
Belgii, 1622—Annales verum Belgicarum, 1636.

Lemnios, (Lemnus), Lievin, physician,—
b. in Holland, 1505—b. there, 1 1 Jul. 1568.
De occultis naturae miraculis, 1554—De
habitut constitutione corporis, 1561—Semi-
tudinum ac Parabolaram quae in Bibliis ex herbis
atque Arboribus desumuntur explicatio, 1569.

Lemnus, island of the Abgans,—B C)—oc-
cupied by Darius, about 511—taken by Miltiades
and made subject to Athens, a few years later;
revolt of 359—6—A D)—passes to Venetians,
1204—ceded to Turks, 1478.

Lemoine, (Lemoyne), Francois, painter,—b.
at Paris, 1688—obtains grand prize of paint-
ing, 1711—member of Academy, 30 Jul. 1718
—Prof., about 1724—first painter to Louis XV.,
1736—killed himself, 4 Jun. 1737. Apollointh
of Hercules, Versailles, 1732—6.
Lemoine, Louis, general,—b. at Saumur, 23 Nov. 1764—enters the army, 1783—serves against the Prussians, Sept. 1792—serves at Jemmapes, 1792—at Neerwinden, 1792—distinguishes himself at Quiberon, 1792—General of Division, takes part in revolution of 18 Fructidor (4 Sept.) 1792—serves in Italy, 1799—commander of Wesser, 1812.—of Mezières, 1814—d. at Paris, Jan. 1822.

Lemon, Mark, Editor of 'Punch,' dramatist, &c.—b. in London, 30 Nov. 1809—joint-editor of 'Punch,' 1841—sole editor, 1843—d. at Crawley, Sussex, 23 May 1870.

Lemmonier, Anicet Charles Gabriel, painter,—b. at Rouen, 6 June 1743—obtains grand prize, 1770—admitted to Academy, 1789—d. at Paris, 17 Aug. 1824.

Lemmonier, Guillaume Antoine, miscellaneous writer,—b. at St-Saunére-le-Vicomte, 1721—d. librarian of Sainte-Genievre, 1797.

Translation of Terence, 1770.

Lemmonier, Pierre Charles, astronomer,—b. at Lyons, 7 Nov. 1765—received at Academy of Sciences, 1796—assists in measurement of polar circle, 1796—member of Institution, 1795—d. near Bayeux, 2 Apr. 1799.

Théorie des comètes, 1743—Astronomie nautique, 1771—Description et usage des principaux instruments d'astronomie, 1774.

Lemontey, Pierre Edouard, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Lyons, 14 Jan. 1766—admitted to French Academy, 1819—d. at Paris, 26 June, 1826.

Oeuvres, 1829—Histoire de la régence et de la minorité de Louis X V., 1832.

Lemos, Pedro Juan, Count de,—b. 1564—President of Council of the Indies, 1603—distinguishes himself at siege of Ostend, 1604—Captain-general, 1604—Viceroy of Naples, 1612—d. at Valladolid, Dec. 1634.

Lenfant, François Frédéric, sculptor,—b. at Lyons, 4 Nov. 1772—goes to Paris, about 1786—obtains grand prize, 1790—member of Institution, 1805—d. at Paris, 6 May 1827.

Bacchante, 1801—Bust of Jean Bart, 1804—Diasrefie of Napoleon, front of the Louvre, 1808—Equestrian statue of Henry IV., 1817.

Lemoyne, Jean Louis, sculptor,—b. at Paris, 1665—member of Academy of Painting and Sculpture, 1703—d. at Paris, 1755.

Lemoyne, Jean Baptiste, sculptor,—b. at Paris, 1704—obtains grand prize, 1724—d. at Paris, 1773.

Lempereur, Louis Simon, engraver,—b. at Paris, 1738—d. there, 1808.


Classical Dictionary, (Bibliotheca Classicæ,) 1788—Translation of Herodotus, (unfinished,) 1792—Universal Biography, 1808.


Lenget-Dufresney, Nicolas,—b. at Beauvais, 5 Oct. 1674—secretary to Elector of Cologne, 1705—sent to Vienna, 1721—imprisoned, 1723—5, 1743, 1750, and 1751—d. 16 Jan. 1755.

Méthode pour étudier l'historie, 1713—Tables chronologiques de l'historie universelle, 1744—Histoire de Jeanne d'Arc, 1753.

Lenhossek, Michael de, physician,—b. at Presburg, 11 May 1773—M.D. Pesth, 1799—Prof. Physiology and Anatomy, Pesth, 1809—Prof. at Vienna, 1819—First Physician of Hungary, Director of the Faculty of Medicine and Surgery of Pesth, 1825—d. at Buda, 12 Feb. 1840.

Physiologia medicinalis, 1816-18.

Lennep, David Jacob van, poet, philologist,—b. at Amsterdam, 15 July, 1774—Prof. Classical Literature, at the Athenæum, 1799—member of the States, 1838—d. 10 Feb. 1853.


Lennep, Jacob van, poet, novelist, translator,—b. at Amsterdam, 25 Mar. 1802—d. 25 Aug. 1868.


Lennep, Johan Daniel van, philologist,—b. at Leeuwarden, 1724—Prof. Greek and Latin Literature, Groningen, 1752—Prof. at Frankfort, 1758—d. at Aix-la-Chapelle, 6 Feb. 1771.

Etyiologicum Lingue Graece, 1790.


Lennox, Matthew Stewart, Earl of,—succeeds his father, 1494—sends with Earl of Argyle commands at battle of Flodden and is killed, 9 Sep. 1513.

Lennox, Matthew Stewart, Earl of, Rector of Scotland,—succeeds his father, 1526—rival of Bothwell at Court of Queen Mary, 1543—takes Catholic side against Henry VIII., 1543—deserts to Henry, 1544—declared guilty of treason, and his estates confiscated, Oct. 1545—sails from Dublin for invasion of Scotland, 17 Nov. 1545—invades Scotland, Sep. 1547—suspected of plotting for marriage of Queen Mary with Lord Darnley, and imprisoned with his Countess in the Tower of London, spring 1562—returns to Scotland, Sep. 1564—his forfeiture reversed and honours restored, Dec. 1564—refuses charge of conspiracy against Murray, 1565—joins plot against Riccio, 1565—Lieutenant-governor under the king, 16 Jul. 1570—elected Regent, 12 Jul. 1570—the party of Mary refuse to acknowledge him, Aug. 1570—takes Dumbarton Castle, Apr. 1571—Edinburgh Castle held against him by Grance, 1571—holds a parliament at Leith, 9 May 1571—made prisoner and mortally wounded at Stirling; b. there, 4 Sep. 1571.


Lenoir, Étienne, mathematician, engineer,—b. at Mer, (Loire-et-Cher), 1744—charged to construct Borda's reflecting circle, 1772—engineer of the king, 1786—member of Legion of Honour, 1819—b. at Paris, 1832.

Lenotre, André, architect, landscaper-gardener,—b. at Paris, 1613—goes to Rome, 1678—b. at Paris, 1700.

Lenormant, Denis Nicolas, Benedictine,—b. at Dieppe, 1647—b. at St Germain-des-Prés, 1774. Apparatus ad bibl. maximum Patrum veterum, 1703-15.

Lens, in France.—Concéde defeats Archduke Leopold at, 20 Aug. 1648.


Lens, Bernard, (the elder), designer, engraver,—b. in London, 1659—b., 1725.

Lens, Bernard, (the younger), engraver,—b. in London, 1680.

Lens, Bernard, engraver,—b. at Brussels, about 1730.

Lent, in England,—observance of, ordered by Bathshef (of Kyn, 640—penalties for non-observance of, imposed by Acts 2 and 3 Edw. VI. c. 19, 1548—further regulations by Acts 27 Eliz. c. 11, 1585, and 35 Eliz. c. 7, 8, 22, 1593—eating flesh in, prohibited by proclamation of James I., 1619 and 1625; by Charles I., 1627 and 1631.

Lenthall, William, statesman,—b. at Henley, Oxfordshire, 1591—M.P. Woodstock, 1639—Speaker of House of Commons, 1640—refuses to give up the Five Members to Charles I., 4 Jan. 1642—dismissed by Cromwell, 1653—Speaker again, 1654—Speaker of the Rump, May 1659—b., 1662.


with Cn. Annius Orestes, (683, A. v. c. 71.)—
ejected from the senate, 70.—Prætor, 63.—joins Catiline, 63.—strangled in prison, 5 Dec. 63. 
(2.) (Sparther,) Curule ædile, 63.—Prætor, 60.—introduces awnings over theatres; serves in 
Hispania Citerior, 59, 58.—Consort with Q. 
Cicellius Metellus Nepos, (697,) 57.—procees Cicero’s return; Pro-consul in Cilicia, 56 to 
Jul. 53.—joins Pompey, 49.—at Pharsalia, 48, 
returns to Rhodes, 48.—joins conspi- 
rators against Caesar, 44. 
(3.) (Marcellinum,) Consort with Cn. Cornelius Lelius, (786,) 53. 
Lentulus. Ser. Cornelius. — [B C]—Consort 
with L. Genucins Aventinensis, (451, A. v. c.) 
303.

Lentulus Gatuscus, Cn. Cornelius, his- 
toriam, poet.—Consort with C. Calvisius Sabinus, (779, A. v. c.) 26.—commands in Upper Ger-
many, from about 29.—put to death by 
Ca fluctius, 39.

Lentulus Gatuscus, Cosmus Cornelius— 
[B C]—Consort with L. Calpurnius Piso, (763, 
A. v. c.) 1.—[AD]—defeats the Getuli in Af-
rica, 6.—accompanies Drusus to Panonia, 
14.—falsely accused of majestas, 24.—B, 25. 
Leo I, the Great, Bp of Rome, — sent to 
Carthage to convey tidings of condemnation of 
Pelagius and Celestina, 418.—sent by Valen-
tinian III. to Gaul, about quarrels of Aetius and 
Alvinius, 440.—succeeds Sixtus III., 29 
Sep. 440.—expels Manicheans from Rome, 
443.—has controversy with Ililarius, Bp of 
Arles, and reinstates Calcidouns, Bp of Vesontio, 
444-5.—procures severe laws against Mani-
chists, 445.—procures condemnation of Chris-
cillians at Council of Toledo, 447.—sends 
three legates to Council of Ephesus, with his 
Letter to Flavian, 449.—holds Council at Rome 
against Eutyches, and protests against Acts of 
Council of Ephesus, 449.—procures convoca-
tion of Council of Chalcedon, in which his legates 
prove, 451.—ambassador to Attila for 
sparing Rome, 452.—intercedes with Genseric for 
sparing Rome, 453.—B. at Rome, 10 Nov. 461.

Leo III, Pope.—succeeds Agatho, 16 Apr. 
582.—B., 3 Jul. 582.—28 May 683. 

Art de Vérifier les Dates. 

Leo X, Pope, (Giovanni de Medici,) — B. 
at Florence, 11 Dec. 1475.—receives the to-
sure, early in 1483.—Abbot of Fonte-dolce, by 
Louis XI., 1483.—Abbot of Passignano, by 
Sixtus IV., 1483—Cardinal, by Innocent VII., 
9 Oct. 1488.—goes to study at Pisa, 1489— 
receives insignia of a Cardinal, 9 Mar. 1492—
arrives at Rome, 22 Mar.—legate of the 
patrimony and of Tuscany, visits Florence, Apr. 
returns to Rome, end of Jul.—retires to 
Florence on elevation of Alexander VI., Aug. 
exiled from Florence, 9 Nov. 1494—travels 
through Europe, 1499-1500—a as legate of 
Julius II., has chief direction of Papal troops in 
expedition against the French, Jan. 1512— 
taken prisoner at battle of Ravenna, 11 Apr. 
1512—escapes from Milan and returns to 
Florence, 31 Aug. 1512.—elected to succeed 
Julius II., 11 Mar. 1513—appoints Bembo and 
Sadoleto his secretaries: ordained Priest and 
Bp, 19 Mar.—Priest, 15 Mar.—Bp, 17 Mar. 
—crowned, 19 Mar.—forms league against 
France, 5 Apr.—[Mechlin]—enters Rome, 
11 Apr.—reopens Council of the Lateran, 
27 Apr.—arbitrates between Venetians and 
Emperor elect, Maximilian, 1513—makes 
peace with Louis XII., by Treaty of Corbeny, 
6 Nov. 1513—the reconciliation completed 

nina,) 848-52.—strengthens fortifications of 
Leo V, Pope,—succeeds Benedict IV., 28 
Oct. 903—deprived and imprisoned by Christo-
pher, Nov.—B., 6 Dec. 903 (?). 
Leo VI, Pope,—succeeds John X., end of 

Leo VII, Pope,—succeeds John XI., 9 Jun. 
936—effects reconciliation of Hugh, King of 
Lombardy, and Alberic, Duke of Rome: B. 
before 18 Jul. 939.

Leo VIII, Pope,—elected on deposition of 
John XII., 22 Nov. 963—escapes from Rome 
on return of John, Feb. 964—but is reinstated 
by Emperor Otto, Jun. 964—B., Mar. or Apr. 
965.

Leo IX, Pope, (Bruno,) — B., 21 Jun. 1002 
—Bp of Toul, 1016—elected to succeed Dama-
sus II. at Diet of Worms, close of 1043—re- 
ognized at Rome, 2 Feb. 1049—visits Ger-
many, received in state by Herman, Abp of 
Cologne, Mar. 1049—a—excommunicates Godfrey 
of Loraine, and receives him as suppliant at 
Aix-in-Chapelle, 27 Jul.—consecrates church 
at Rheims, 2 Oct.—holds Council of Rheims, 
3 Oct.—holds Council of Mentz, 19 Oct.— 
spends Christmas at Verona, 1049 — holds 
Council at Verceil, Sep. 1050—again visits 
Germany, 1051 and 1052—his mediation in 
Hungarian war rejected, Aug. to Sep. 1052— 
meets Henry III. at Worms, Christmas 1052 a 
—makes war on Normans in Italy, 1053—ex- 
communicates them at Civitella, 18 Jun. 1053 a 
defeated and captured, 23 Jun.—liberated, 
12 Mar. 1054—excommunicates Cerarius, 
Patriarch of Constantinople, and is ex- 
communicated by him, 1054—B., 13. a 10 b Apr. 
1054. 

a Milman. 

Leo III, Pope,—succeeds Adrian I., 26 
Dec. 795.—acknowledges allegiance to Charles 
the Great, 795—sends him the keys of St Peter 
and the standard of the city, 796—attacked and 
imprisoned by Paschal and Campellus, who at-
tempt to mutilate him, 25 Apr. 799—rescued, 
26 Apr.—received by Charles the Great at Pa-
derbon : returns to Rome, Nov. 799.—receives 
Charles at Rome, 24 Nov. 800—purges him- 
self by oath of the charges of Paschal, at 
assembly, 15 Dec. 800— crowns Charles 
Emperor, and does homage to him, 25 Dec. 
800.—visits him at Aix-la-Chapelle, 804— 
discovers a conspiracy against himself and 
puts the leaders to death, 815—sends embassy 
to justify himself to Emperor Louis, 815—B., 
11 Jun. 816. 

Leo IV, Pope,—succeeds Sergius II., Jan. 
847—surrounds the Vatican with walls, (Leo-
at Council of the Lateran, 31 Dec.—re-establishes the Roman Academy, and founds Greek Institute, 1513.—receives embassy from Emmanuel, king of Portugal, and sends him the consecrated rose, 1514.—gives him the newly discovered lands, 3 Nov. 1514.—sends Bembo as legate to Venice, close of 1514.—accedes to league against France, Jun. 1515.—visits Florence, end of Nov. 1515.—has conference with Francis I. at Bologna, and concludes Concordat with him, Dec. 1515.—deprives Della Rovere of Duchy of Urbino, &c., and gives them to Lorenzo de' Medici, 1516.—promotes Treaty of London, Oct. 1516.—frustrates conspiracy of Petrucci and Bandinelli to poison him, spring 1517.—creates 31 Cardinals, 1 Jul. 1517.—authorizes sale of indulgences, 1517.—calls Luther to Rome, 7 Aug. 1518.—asserts power to grant indulgences, and condemns Luther's views, by bull of 9 Nov., Dec.b 1518.—endeavours to promote league of princes against Turks, 1518.—sends the nuncio Milititz with consecrated rose to Frederick, Elector of Saxony, 1518.—opposes attempt of Charles of Spain to obtain title of King of the Romans, 1519.—publishes a bull against Luther, 15 Jun. 1520.—makes treaty with Francis I. for conquest of Naples, Aug. 1520.—publishes another bull against Luther, 3 Jan. 1521.—concludes secret treaty with Charles V., 8 Jul.,b May.c 1521.—captures Milan, Nov. 1521.—excommunicates Alfonso d'Este, 1521—b, 1 Dec. 1521. b Roseoe. a


LEO XI.—POPE, (Alessandro Ottaviano de' Medici),—b. at Florence, 1535.—Up of Pistoia, 1573.—Abp of Florence, 1574.—Cardinal, 1583.—sends by Clement VIII. as legate to France to receive Henry IV., into the Catholic Church, 1596.—succeeds Clement, 1 Apr. 1605—b, 27 Apr. 1605.

LEO XII.—POPE, (Annibale della Genga),—b. at Château de la Genga, 2 Aug. 1760.—Cardinal, 8 Mar. 1816.—succeeds Pius VII., 28 Sep. 1823.—reforms the administration, by decree of Oct. 1824.—proclaims a Jubilee, and condemns Bible Societies, 1825—b, 10 Feb. 1829.

LEO I., Flavius Magnus, Thrax, EMPEROR OF THE EAST,—b. about 400.—proclaimed by the army on Marcius's death, 7 Feb. 457.—composes religious troubles in Egypt, 460.—makes peace with Goths, 461—obtains restoration of Eudoxia and Placidia, 462.— checks the Huns, 466.—appoints Anthemius Emperor at Rome, 467.—sends a fleet against the Vandals, 468.—puts to death Aspar and his son, 471.—carries on war with Goths, 471—associates in the Empire his grandson Leo, Oct. 473—b, at Constantinople, 3 Feb. 474.

LEO II., the Younger, EMPEROR OF THE EAST,—b. about 469.—declared Caesar by his grandfather, Leo I., Oct. 473.—succeeds him under regency of his father, Zeno, Feb. 474—b, Nov. 474.

LEO III., Flavius, Isaurius, (Corin.), EMPEROR OF THE EAST,—enters Imperial army, about 700.—Commander-in-chief in Asia, 715.—refuses to acknowledge Theodosius III., Feb. 716.—marches to Constantinople, and is proclaimed Emperor on resignation of Theodosius, 25 Mar. 717.—besieged in Constantinople by Solyman and Omar, 15 Aug. 718 to 15 Aug. 720.—conspiracy of Anastasius II. detected, puts Anastasius to death, 719.—721 ?—war with Omar, 726.—prohibits image-worship, 726.—Iconoclasts,—defeats and puts to death the rebel Cosmas, Oct. 726.—deposes and exiles the patriarch Germanus, 730.—severs trans-Adriatic provinces from Roman patriarchate, 730.—prepares a fleet for invasion of Italy, 732.—loses Ravenna, 734.—division of Latin and Greek churches, 734.—war with Arabs, 739—b, 18 Jun. 741. b Gibbon.

LEO IV., Chazan, EMPEROR OF THE EAST,—b. 25 Jan. 750.—associated with his father, Constantine Copronymus, in the Empire, 6 Jan. 751.—marries Irene, 769.—succeeds his father, 14 Sep. 775.—supports the Iconoclasts: b, 8 Sep. 780.

LEO V., Flavius, Armenus, EMPEROR OF THE EAST,—has a command in the army under Nicephorus, before 811.—banished, Mar. 811.—pardoned and reinstated by Michael Rangabe, Jul. 811.—serves against Arabs, 812.—against Bulgarians, May 813.—deposes and succeeds Michael, 11 Jul. 813.—defeats Bulgarians, 814.—invades Bulgaria and makes peace, 815.—deprives and exiles patriarch Nicephorus, 815.—condemns to death Michael the Stammerer, 820.—assassinated by Michael's adherents, 24 Dec. 820.

LEO VI., Flavius, Sephyrius, Philosophus, EMPEROR OF THE EAST,—b. 1 Sep. 866.—declared Augustus, 870.—succeeds his father, Basil I., 1 Mar. 886.—deposes Photius, 886.—wars with Arabs in Italy, &c., 887—91.—makes war, unsuccessfully, on Bulgarians and Hungarians, 889—90.—receives southern Italy, 891.—marries a fourth wife, Zoe, 901.—excommunicated by patriarch Nicholas, 902.—Thessalonica sacked, 904—11.—exiles the patriarch, 906—b., 11 May (Jul.) 911. b Le Beau.

LEO, the Hebrew,—goes to Naples after conquest of Granada, 1492. Dialogh d'amore, 1535.

LEO, (Leon.), A.M. OF THESSALONICA, philos., theologian.—fl., about 840—870.

LEO, (Leon.), Of Byzantium, historian, rhetorician,—[B C]—fl., about 350.—ambassador to Athens respecting attempt of Philip, about 340. b Clinton.

LEO, (Leon.), (Diecousus), Byzantine historian,—b. about 950—b., after 993. b Hase.

LEO, of Modena, rabbi,—b. at Modena, about 1574—b. at Venice, 1654. Biblioth. hebr. rabbinica, 1610.—Novo Dizionario hebraico et italiano, 1612.—Istoria degli Riti hebraici, &c., 1638.

LEO, John, (Afieucuas, geographer,—b. at Granada, about 1438.—goes to Africa, 1492.—b. at Tunis, about 1526—b. 1552. a Description of Africa, 1550. a

Lee, Leonardo, musical composer, — b. at Naples, 1694 or 1701—d. there, 1743 or 1744. a 1755.

a Biog. Univ.

b Eng. Cyc.

Leoben, Truce of, — between Austria and France, signed, 18 Apr. 1797.

Leochares, sculptor, — [B C] — fl., about (Ol. 102-110, 3), 372-338.

Locrates, (Locrobrate) — [B C] — Archon at Athens, (Ol. 17, 1), 712.


a Clinton.

Leofgar, — mass-priest of Harold, appointed bp of Hereford, 1056—defeated and killed by Griffith, Prince of Wales, 17 Jun. 1056.

Leofric, Earl of Coventry, — negotiate peace between the English and Griffith, Prince of Wales, 1056—d. 10 Sep. 1057.

Leon, Kings of, — [Asturias, Oviedo.] — seat of government transferred to Leon by Ordono II, 914—he takes and rases Talavera, 914—defeats Abderahman III, 916—assists Navarrese against Saracens, 921 — puts to death Counts of Castile, 922—d. at Leon, Sep. 923.

Froola II. (brother) succeeds, 923. Alfonso IV. (nephew) 924—loses his queen Urraca Ximenas, 926 — alidicates in favour of his brother Ramiro, 927—unsuccessfully attempts to recover the throne, 928—d. in prison, 932.


Bermudo II., (Veremundus) (son of Ordono III.) succeeds, 982—defeats Mohammed Almanzor, and is defeated by him, 995—with the king of Navarre and Count of Castile defeats Almanzor, 998—d. 999. Alfonso V., (son), b. 994—successes, 999—rebuilt Leon, 1016—makes war on Saracens, 1027—killed at siege of Viseu, 5 May 1027.

Bermudo III., (son), 1027—marries Urraca Teresa of Castile, 1058—marries his sister Donna Sancia to Ferdinand of Navarre, 1033 — the kingdom united with Castile under Ferdinand I., 1037—separate again on his death, under his son Alfonso VI., 1065-1110—and again, for Ferdinand II,son of Alfonso VIII., 1157. Alfonso IX., (son) 1188—on his death reuniited to Castile, 1230.


Conseils of, held, 1 Aug. 1020, 1091, and 18 Oct. 1114. a Present. b Encyc. Mod.

Leon, Luis de, poet, — b. at Granada, 1547—enters Augustine Order, 1543—d., 1591. Obras propias y tradiciones, 1631.

Leon-Leal, Simon de, painter, — b. at Madrid, 1610—d. there, 1687.

Leon-Finello. [Finello.]

Leon, Pierre Ciega de. [Ciega de Leon.]

Leonardo Aretilno. [Bruni.]

Leonardo da Vinci. [Vinci.]

Leonbruno, Lorenzo, painter, — b. at Mantua, 1489—d. at Milan, about 1537?

Leoni, Lodovico, (il Padovano,) painter, &c., b. at Padua, 1531—d. at Rome, 1606.

Leoni, Ottavio, (il Padovano.,) painter, engraver, — b. at Rome, 1578, a 1574—d. there, 1639. a 1628.

a Biog. Univ.

b Biog. Catalogue.

Leoncienus, Nicholao, physician, — b. at Lonigo, 1428—d. at Ferrara, 1524. Liber de epidemicis quam Itali morbus gallicum vacant, 1497—Opuscula medica, 1532.

Leoncienus, Omnibus, grammarian, — b. at Lonigo, 1420—d., about 1500.

Leonidas I., King of Sparta,— [B C] — succeeds Cleomenes I., about 491 — falls at Thermopylae, 480.

Leonidas II., King of Sparta,— [B C] — succeeds Areos II., 256—deposed through his opposition to reforms of Agis IV., about 242-1? — restored, 240—d., about 236.

Leonnatus,— [B C] — one of Philip's body-guards, before 336—accompanies Alexander into Asia, 332—body-guard to Alexander, 331—obtains strapy of Lower Phrygia, 324—comes into Europe and relieves Antipater in Luniia, early in 322., 323—defeated and killed by Athenian forces, 322.

a Grote.

b Thrirwall and Zumpt.

Leontini. [Leontium.]

Leontius,—Consul with Sallustius, (1097, A. v. C.) 344.

Leontius of Byzantium, theologian, — fl. about 600.

Leontius, Bp of Neapolis, (Cyprus,) theologian, — d. there, about 620-30.


Leontium, (Leontini) in Sicily,— [B C] — founded by Chalcedians, (Ol. 6, 4.) 753— founded by Syracusans, (Ol. 12, 2.) 730 b.

Pametius tyrant, 608—assisted by Athens, summer 427.

a Muller.

b Clinton, Rawlinson, and Smith's Diet.

Leopardi, Alessandro, architect, sculptor,— b. at Venice, about 1540—d. there, 1510. b 1545.


Leopardi, Giacomo, poet, missellanienas terit.— b. at Recanati, 28 Jun. 1798—d. at
LEOPOLD I.—LEOTYCHIDES.


Leopold I., Emperor of the Romans,—

Leopold II., Emperor of the Romans,—


Leopold, the Glorious, Duke of Austria and of Styria, succeeds his brother Frederick, 1198—carries on war with Emeric, king of Hungary, 1199—makes peace, 1200—marries Theodora Commene, 1203—takes the cross and goes to Palestine, 1208—returns, 1209—joins crusade against Albigneses, 1211—fights against Saracens in Spain, 1213—accompanies Andrew II. of Hungary to Palestine, 1217—takes part in siege of Damietta, 1218—revolts of his son, 1226—b. at San Germain, 26 Jul. 1230.

Leopold II., (III.,) the Valiant, Duke of Austria,—b. Apr. 1351—marries Virido, daughter of Bernabo Visconte, Oct. 1354—with his brother Albert III. shares the Duchy on the death of his father, Rudolph IV., 1356—unsuccessfully attempts to relieve Trieste, besieged by Venetians, Nov. 1356—persecutes Jews, 1357—takes part with Teutonic Knights in expedition against the Lithuanians, Nov. 1370—created Knight, 1371—carries on war with Enguerrand de Coni, 1375—b. and with Venetians, 1376—by partition, becomes sole Duke of Carinthia, 1380—quarrels with the Swiss, 1383—Swiss alliance formed against him, 1384—destroys Richensee, 1385—killed at battle of Sempach, 9 Jul. 1386.

Leopold, Duke of Anhalt-Dessau. [Anhalt-Dessau, Duchy op.]

Leopold, Carl Gustaf af, statesman,—b. at Stockholm, 2 Apr. 1756—studies at Upsala, 1773—Librarian to University, 1785—admitted to Swedish Academy, 1786—Librarian of Drottningholm, 1787—Private Secretary to the king in 1788—First of the Polar Star, 1798—Councillor of the Chancery, 1799—member of Academy of Belles Lettres, 1853—of Sciences, 1854—ennobled, 1859—Commander of the Polar Star, 1815—Secretary of State, 1818—b. 3 May, a. Nov. b. 1839. Works, 1814.

Leoschenes.—[B. C.]—General of the League, in Lamiarn War, aut. 323—defeats Antipater, and besieges Lamia, falls in the siege, aut. 323.

Leostatros.—[B. C.]—(1.) Archon at Athens, (Ol. 27, 2.) 671. (2.) Archon, (Ol. 74, 1.) 484. (3.) Archon, (Ol. 119, 2.) 303.

Leotychides, King of Sparta.—[B. C.]—succeeds on deposition of Demaratus, 491—gains victory of Mycale, 479—commands ex-
Leovigild, [Visigoths.]

Leowiz, Cyrilian, (Leovisius, astronomer),—visited by Tycho Brahe, 1569—b. in Suabia, 1574.

Lepanto, in Greece,—[Naupactus]—held by Venetians, before 1300—unsuccessfully besieged by Turks, 1475, a 1477—taken by Hayez Ir., 1499, b 1500—a confirmed to Turks by treaty, 1529—Don John of Austria defeats Turks at 7 Oct. 1571—reoccupied by Venetians, 1678—restored to Turks by Treaty of Carlowitz, 1699—taken by Greek insurgents, 9 May 1829. a Eneye, Mod. b Conv.-Lex.

Lepelletier, Louis,—b. at Mans, 1665—b. in Brittany, 1733. Dictionnaire de la langue bretonne, 1752.


Lepers,—edit respecting, by Rotharis, king of the Lombards, 643—hospitals for, established in Italy, before 700—in Germany and France, before 800—their marriages annulled in France, by Pepin, 757—and by Charles the Great, 789—persecuted in France, and burnt, by Philip the Tall, 1321—edit for relief of, in France, 1612—their hospitals reunited with Order of St Lazarus, by edict of Louis XIV., Apr. 1664. a Art de Vérer les Dates. b Milman. c Univ. Pittorique.

Lepers, Isle of, New Hebrides,—discovered and named by Bougainville, 1768.


Leporinus, theologian,—A., about 452-450.


Leptines,—[BC]—Admiral of Syracusan fleet at siege of Myota, 307—commands against Himilco and Magos, 398—Admiral, restores peace between Lucumini and Thuirini, 399—falls in battle near Cronium, 383.


Lérrin, Isles of, in the Mediterranea,—monastery established in, by St Honoratus, about 420 a—surprised and ravaged, and the monks massacred, by Saracens, 750 a—attacked by Genoese pirates, 10 May 1400—taken and pillaged by Spanish fleet, 1344—taken by Dorin, 1556—occupied by Spaniards, 1657—taken by English and Austrians, 31 Dec. 1746

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Le Sage, Alain Revô, novelist, dramatist—
b. at Sarzanne, 8 May 1668—goes to Paris, 1692—
marries, 1694—\(\bullet\). at Boulogne, 17 Nov.
1747. * Nouvelles Aventures de L’admirable don
Quichotte, 1704— Crispin rival de son Maître,
1707— Le Diable boiteux, 1707— Histoire de
Gil Blas de Santillane, 1715— Théâtre de la
Foire, 1721-37.
Lesbonax, of Mytilene, sophist, philosopher,
[BC]—fl. about 30.
Lesbos, island— [BC]— occupied, 997 a
[1053 c]— has naval supremacy, about 671-
602 c— Melanchros, tyrant, overthrown by
Pittacos, 611 c— revolts, except Methymne, 428
— recovered by Athens, sum.427— receives Ate-
chian colony, 427 — prepares revolt, spring 412
— [A.D.]— taken by Venetians, 1185— belongs
to Latin Emperors of Constantinople, 1224
— taken by John Vataces, 1224— recaptured by
Greeks, 1261— conquered by Malamot II.,
1423 a Callim. b Eratoseth. c Clinton.
Leschenualet de la Tour, Louis Theodor, naturalist,—
[BC]— at Châlons-sur-Saône, 13 Nov.
1773— travels in the East, 1800-14— visits
England, 1814—Indila, 1814-21— South Ame-
rica, 1822—\(\bullet\). 14 Mar. 1826.
Lesches, eugénic poet—[BC]— fl. about (Ol.
18.) 657 a
Lescot, Pierre, architect—[BC]— at Paris, 1510
or 1518—\(\bullet\)., 1570 or 1578. Old Louvre,
about 1540.
Lescon, Thomas de Foix, Seigneur de,
MARSHAL DE FRANCE,—Governor of Lombardy,
Marshall, 1521— distinguishes himself in emi-
paigns of 1522 and 1525— falls at Milan, 3
Mar. 1525.
Lesecre, Louis Marie, MARQUESS OF, general,
[BC]— at Potsom, 1766—emigrates, 1791— or-
ganizes Vendean insurrection, 1792— distin-
guishes himself at bridge of Thouars, at Fon-
teny, &c., May— wounded at combat of la
Tremblaye, Oct. —\(\bullet\). near Fougères, 3 Nov.
1793.
Lesdiguières, François de Bonne, DUKE
of, MARSHAL OF FRANCE,— [BC]— in Dauphiny,
1543— enters the army, 1562— continues army
of the Protestants, 1575— Marshall of France,
1605— abjures Calvinism, 1622—\(\bullet\). at Valencia,
23 Sep. 1626.
Lesko. [Poland.]
Lesley, Alexander. [Leven, Earl of.]
Lesley, John, [BC]— at Ross, \(\bullet\). in Scotland,
1527— enoun of Aberdeen and of Murray, 1547
— assists at conference of Edinburgh, 1560—
charged to escort Mary Stuart from France,
1561— Abbot of Lindores, 1567— [BC]— Ross
soon after: member of Commission of York
1568— takes a leading part in intrigues in
favour of Queen Mary, and is committed to the
Tower: liberated, goes to France, 1573— vicer-
general of Aup of Rouen, 1579— [BC]— Con-
stance, 1593—\(\bullet\). near Brussels, 31 May, 1596.
De origine moribus et rebus gestis Stotorum,
1758.
Lesley, Norman, master of Rothes,— takes
part in assassination of Cardinal Beaton, 28
May 1546.
Leslie, Charles, theologian, &c.,—\(\bullet\). in Ire-
Lesueur, Eustache, painter, —b. at Paris, 1616 —d. there, 30 Apr. 1655.


Lesueur, Nicolas, (Sudorius), —b. at Paris, about 1540 —assassinated near Paris, 2 May 1594. Translation of Findar, 1757.


Letellier, Michel, Jessit, —b. in Normandy, 16 Dec. 1643 —enters Order of Jesuits, 1661 —procures destruction of Fort Royal, 1709 —confessor to Louis XIV., 1709 —d. at la Plécher, 2 Sep. 1719.

Letellier. [Entres, Louvois.]

Lethiers, Guillaume Guillon, painter, —b. at Guimard, 1660 —goes to France, 1734 —obtains grand prize, 1786 —Director of Academy of France at Rome, 1807 —member of Institute, 1816 —d. at Paris, 22 Apr. 1832. Juslini Brutus, 1801.


Leto, astroïd,—discovered by Luther, 29 Apr. 1861.


Letonne, Jean Antoine, archaeologist, —b. 1804.

Lesouer. [Saur, Lc.]


Lessert, Augustin Curze de. [Creuzé.]


Lessius, Léonard, Jesuit, —b. in Belgium, 1554 —enters the Order, 1572 —Prof. Philosophy, Douai, 1574-81 —Prof. Theology, Louvain, 1585 —d. there, 15 Jan. 1623. De justitia et jure actionum humanarum, 1621.
LETTERS—LEVASSEUR.


Letters.—[B C]—first written by Atossa, before 500. a—Hellenicus.

Letters of Marque, among European nations, abolished by Treaty of Paris, 1836.

Lettres de Cachet. [Cachet.]


Leuc, Leuce, in Asia Minor,—[B C]—built by Tachos, 352—Aristonicus and kills P. Crassus at, 131.

Leucadia, Leucas, (Santa Maria, island)—[B C]—colonized from Corinth, between 665-625—the town plundered by Romans, 197—[AD]—held by Counts of Tocchi, 1239-1479—conquered by Turks, 1479—taken by Venetians, 1684—lost by Venice, 1797. [Honian Isles.]

Leuchtenberg, in Bavaria, falls to Bavaria on extinction of male line of landgraves, 1646—given with title of Duke, to Eugène Béarnharnois, by king of Bavaria, 1817.


Leucon, (Leukon,) comic poet,—[B C]—gains third prize with the Ipsbeis, against Waps of Aristophanes, (Ol. 89, 3,) 422—gains third prize with Prates, against the Ipos, (Ol. 89, 4,) 421.

Leucotha, asteroid,—discovered by Luther, 19 Apr. 1855.

Leuctra, (Leuktra,) —[B C]—victory of Epaminondas over Spartans under Cleombrotos, (Ol. 102, 2) Jul. 371.

Leucelavius, Johannes, (Johann Locucken- lant,) classical scholar,—b. in Westphalia, 1533—d. at Vienna, 1593. Editions of Manuel Tudocologus, 1578—Xenophont, 1569—Dion Cassius, 1592—Moslemische historie, 1592.

Leupold, Jacob, mechanician,—b. near Zweic- au, 1674—b. 1727. "Theatr mum Warehouse, 1723-35.


Leuthen, (Lissa,) in Silesia,—Frederick II. defeats Imperialists, 5 Dec. 1757.

Leuw, (Leuze, Willem van, engraver,—b. at Amsterdam, 1660.


Levant Company, (Turkey Company,) chartered by Queen Elizabeth, 1581—confirmed by James I., 1605—new charter by Charles II., 1660—further regulated by Acts 26 Geo. I. c. 18, 1753, and 37 Geo. III. c. 84, 19 Jun. 1797.

Levasseur, Jean Charles, engraver,—b. at Abbeville, 1734—member of Academy of Painting, 1777—d. at Paris, 1816,a 1804.b


Levasseur, (de la Sarthe,) René,—b. at Mans, 1747—deputy to Convention, 1792—secretary, 29 Jun. 1793—proclamed éche de Marat, 18 Dec. 1793—arrested on accusation of Jacobin revolt, 18 Apr. 1793—amnestied,
Leviathan. [Great Eastern, steamship.]


Levis, Pierre Marc Gaston, Duke de,—b. 1755—deputy to States-General, 1789—emigrates, 1792—wounded at Quiberon, comes to England, 1795—created a Peer by Louis XVIII, 1814—admitted to French Academy, 1814—d. 1839.

Levita. [Elías Levita.]


Leveret, André, surgeon,—b. at Paris, 1703—d. there, 1730. Art des avenements dénommé par des principes de physique et de mécanique, 1753—Traité des avenements laborieux, 1770.

Levier, Antoine Joseph,—b. at Menestrel, 1756—d. at Mortlair, near Belley, 30 Apr. 1823. Chronologie historique des Comtes de Gennovia jusqu'à l'établissement de la réformation en 1555, 1787.

Lewenhaupt, Adam Ludwig, Count of, general,—b. near Copenhagen, 1659—Governor of Riga, 1706—defeats Russians at Lissa, 1708—distinguishes himself at Pultawa, 1709—signs capitulation of the Bohemian states, 1709—african, 1719—d. at Strasburg, 1799.


Lewis, Sir George Cornewall, Bart.,—stateman, historian, &c.—b. in Radnorshire, Oct. 1826—enters Oxford Univ., 1824—D.A., 1828—called to the bar at Middle Temple, 1831—member of Commission on Irish Church, 1831—Joint-commissioner with Austin in Malta, 1837—Poor Law Commissioner, 1839—marries Lady Theresa Lister, 1844—M.P. Herefordshire, and Secretary to Board of Control, 1847—Under-secretary of State, Home Department, 1848—Secretary of Treasury, 1850—loses his seat, 1852—M.P. Radnorshire, Feb. 1855—Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mar. 1855.
to Feb. 1858—Secretary of State for Home Department, Jun. 1839—Secretary of State for War, 1861—b. in Herefordshire, 13 Apr. 1863.


Lewis, Lady Theresa,—b. 1803—marries Sir G. C. Lewis, 1844—left a widow, 1863—d. at Oxford, 9 Nov. 1865. Clarendon and his Contemporaries, 1852—Journals and Correspondence of Miss Berry, 1865.

Lewis, Matthew Gregory, novelist, dramatist, &c.—b. in London, 9 Jul. 1775—d. at sea, 14 May 1818. The Monk, 1794—Castle Spectre, 1798—Alphonso, King of Castile, 1801—Vicom the Tartar, 1812.

Lewis-Merryweather, traveller,—b. in Virginia, 18 Aug. 1774—serves in the Militia, 1796—private secretary to Jefferson, 1801—with Clarke, leads expedition to explore sources of the Missouri, &c., 1802—killed himself, 1809.

Lexington, Massachusetts, U. S.—engagement between British and Americans at, 19 Apr. 1775.


Leyden, Johan van, chief of the Anabaptists of Munster,—b., about 1500 (?)—goes to Munster, 1533—defends the town against Prince-Bishop of Munster, from close of 1534—captured, imprisoned, Jun. 1535—tortured and executed, Jan. 1536.

Leyden, John, poet, orientalist,—b. in Scotland, 8 Sep. 1775—studies at Edinburgh, 1790—goes to Madras, assistant-surgeon in East India Company's service, 1803—commissioner of Court of Requests in Calcutta, 1809—assay-

Leyden, Lucas van, (Lucas Dammes), painter, engraver,—b. at Leyden, 1494—d. there, 1533. Adoration of the Magi, 1513—Eec Homo, 1510—Return of the Prodigal Son, 1510.

Leyden Phial, in Electricity,—devised by Von Kleist or Cænæus, 1745.

Leys, Hendrik, Baron, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 18 Feb. 1815—studies under Bruecellé, 1830—first exhibits, at Salon of Antwerp, 1833—kn. of Leopold, 1830—admitted to Royal Academy of Belgium, 1836—commander of Order of Leopold, and officer of Legion of Honour, 1867—d. at Antwerp, 28 Aug. 1869.


Lheritier de Brulle, Charles Louis, botanist,—b. at Paris, 1746—assassinated there, 16 Apr. 1806. Stirpes novae, 1784—Curna, specimina botanicae sistens, 1788.

L'Hôpital [Hôpital].

L'Hote, Nestor, draughtsman,—b. at Cologne, 1804—accompanies Champaignon to Egypt, 1828—sent to Egypt again, 1838—d. 1842.

Lhuillier,—leads attack on the Tailerics, 20 Jun. and 10 Aug. 1792—president of the Commune, Aug. 1792—takes part in massacres of Sep. 1792—summons Convention to dissolve itself, 31 May 1793—is condemned to imprisonment by Revolutionary Tribunal, and kills himself in prison, Apr. 1794.

Lhuys, Edward. [Lhwyd.]

Lincourt. [Rochefoncauld.]

Libanins, rhetorician, sophist,—b. at Antioch, close of 314—expelled from Constantinople, goes to Nicomedia, 346—recalled, about 350—goes to Constantinople, 352—goes to Antioch, 353—lives, 391—d. after 395.

Libanum. [Lebanon.]


Libel, in English Law,—general verdict on trial for, permitted by Act 22 Geo. III. c. 60, 1792—blasphemous and seditious, publications of, restrained by Act 60 Geo. III., and 1 Geo. IV. c. 8, 30 Dec. 1819—further provisions against, by Acts 11
Liberation—Libri-Carrucci.

Goo. IV., and 1 Wm IV. c. 73, 23 Jul. 1830; 6 and 7 Wm IV. c. 76, 13 Aug. 1836—law amended by Acts 6 and 7 Vict. c. 96, 24 Aug. 1843, and 8 and 9 Vict. c. 75, 31 Jul. 1845.


Liberi, Pietro, painter,—b. at Padua, 1605— d. at Venice, 18 Oct. 1687.


Libere, Dr or Rome, succeeds Julius, 22 May 352—refuses to condemn Athanasius, and is abolished by Emperor Constans, 355—Felix II. elected, 355—summits at Sirmium and returns to Rome, 358—Felix retires: rejs

Libertines, (Liberini, sect of, originates, 1525.

Libnab.—[B C]—taken by Joshua, 1451 a—revolts from Jehoram, summer 889—a besieged by Seunachcrb, 713-7112 a and Assyrian army destroyed.


Libo, L. Juluis,—[B C]—Consul with M. Attilius Regulus, (487, A. u. c. 267.


Libo, M. Annius,—Consul with L. Nonius Aprenns Torquatus, (581, A. u. c. 128.

Libo, M. Livius Drusus,—[B C]—Consul with L. Pulciinus Piso, (739, A. u. c. 15.

Libo, M. Petilius,—[B C]—Consul with C. Sulpicius Longus, (440, A. u. c. 314.


Library, Public,—[B C]—at Athens, formed by Peisistratos, about 550-530 ?—taken to Persia by Xerxes, (F, 480—Apellicus's, carried to Rome by Sulla, 84. At Samos, by Polyeretes, about 530-525. At Alexandria, by Ptolemy Soter, 300-285. [Alexandrian Library]. At Pergamus, by Eumenes, 180-160—given by Antony to Cleopatra, about 40. At Rome, by Asinius Pollio, (by Caesar ?) about 45—Octavian, by Augustus, 33—[A D]—Ulpius, by Trajan, 107-115—added by Dioctetian to his Baths, 290-300. [For modern, see separate names of places or Libraries.]

Libri, Girolamo Dal, painter,—b. at Verona, 1472. a 1478 b d. there, 2 Jul. 1555, b 1556. b Deposition from the Cross, church of Malancbo, 1490—Alarice, Son Giorgio, Verona, 1526—Madonna and Saints, Vittoria Novoa, Verona, 1530. a Vasari. b Crowe and Cavalcaselle.

Libri-Carrucci, Guglielmo, Count, mathe-
Licinio. [Fordenone.]

Licinius, Flavius Valerius, — b. 315—appointed Caesar, 1 Mar. 317—Consort with Constantine the Great, (1072, a. v. c.) 319—put to death by Constantine, 323.


Licinius. [See Calvis, Crassus, and Lucullus.]


Licinius, Clodius, annalist, — [BC] fl., after 1777.


Licinius, M. Fabius, — [BC]—Consort with M. Otacilius Crassus, (608, a. v. c.) 246.

Liebau, Treaty of,—annulling feudal subjection of Duchy of Prussia to Sweden, concluded, 10 Nov. 1656.

Liebe, Christian Sigismund, numismatist,— b. in Mianin, 1685—d. 1736. Roma Babylon ex nummis, 1714—Gotha nummario, 1730.


Liebknecht, Johann Georg, antiquary, mathematician,—b. in Hesse, 1680—prof. of Mathematics, Giessen, 1710—29—d. there, 17 Sep. 1729.

Liechtenstein. Principality of,—constituted by union of lordships of Waduz and Schellenberg, 1719.


Liechtenstein, Johann Joseph, Prince von, general,—b. at Vienna, 26 Jun. 1760—distinguished himself under Coburg in the Netherlands, 1793—Major-general, Jan. 1794—Field-marshall-lieutenant, 1796—passes to army of Italy, 1799—taken prisoner by French at Ulm, 1805—takes part in Treaty of Presburg, Dec.—Commander of Upper and Lower Austria, 1806—wounded at Tourn, 19 Apr. 1809—distinguished himself at Auster and Esslingen, May— at Wagram, 6 Jul.—obeys armistice of Napoleon, 11 Jul.—co-director of National Bank of Germany, 1816—d. at Vienna, Apr. 1836.

Liege, Lutich, in Belgium,—seat of a bishopric, about 712 or 720—was burned by Northmen, 882—was the Emperor Henry IV. takes refuge at, 1106—meeting of Pope Innocent II., St Bernard, and King Lothaire, at, 22-29 Mar. 1131—burnt, 1143—the Crusade preached at, by St Bernard, 1147—again burnt, 1185—seized and pillaged by Henry, Duke of Brabant, 1213—placed under interdict by Cardinal Otho, 1229—conquests between city and the bishops, 1255, 1302, 1316, 1346, 1393, and 1403. —revolts against the Bp, Louis, de Bourbon, 1465—taken by the Bp of Etien Bavaria, 1469—revolt suppressed by the French, 1468—supported by Marshal de Boufflers, 4-5 June 1691—occupied by the French, 1701—captured by Marlborough, 23 Oct. 1702—occupied by French and evacuated, 1705—the bishop expelled, and re-established by Austrians, 1789—annexed to France, Jul. 1794—forms part of kingdom of the Netherlands, 1815—of Belgium, 1831. University of, founded, 1816—reorganized, 1835. Cathedral, completed, 1557. Academy of Fine Arts, established, 1819. Councils of, held before Lothaire, king of Germany, for re-establishment of the Bp of Halberstadt, 29 Mar. 1131—for deposition of Thierry, Bp of Munster, and Bruno, Bp of Osnabruck, as accomplices in murder of St Engelbert, Feb. 1226. ① Exc: Mod. ② Art de Vérifier les Dates.


Lierre, Joseph van, painter,—b. at Brussels, about 1530—d. at Zwintrecht, about 1583.

Liesborn, Meister von, painter,—paints the Crucifixion, Abbey of Liesborn, about 1495. The picture sold and cut to pieces, 1807—portions of it acquired for National Gallery, 1854.

Lisboa, (Lisbon)—Peter the Great defeats Gen. Lovenville at, 28 Sep. 1708.

Lieutaud, Joseph, physician,—b. at Aix, 1704—received at Academy of Sciences, 1752—physician to royal family, 1755—first physician to the king, 1774—d. at Versailles, 6 Dec. 1783. Synopsis universae praecox medicinae, 1756-70—Historia anatomico-medica, 1764.

Lieutenant, military grade,—introduced in France, 1444 —powers of, defined by ordinance of 1558—general, grade introduced between 1630-40—de Rois, office of, superseded, 1791—reintroduced, 1814—suppressed, 1828.


Lieven, Johann Heinrich, Count von, general, statesman,—b. in Livonia, 1760—enters service of Charles XII., and serves at battle of Narva, 1707—distinguishes himself at Pultawa, 1709—senator, 1719—d. 1733.

Lifeboat,—patented by Lukin, 1785—by Greathead, 1789—Wilson's, 1807—prize for new, offered by Duke of Northumberland, 1850—awarded to Beech, 1851—Peake's, designed, before 1857. Institution, National, incorporated, 1824.

Life-Guards. [Guards.]

Ligarius, Q., [B.C.—legatus to C. Considius Longus, in Africa, 50—serves under Varus, 49—taken prisoner after defeat at Thapsus, and banished, 46—defended by Cicero, and pardoned by Cæsar, late in 46 —joins conspirators, 44—put to death by triumvirs, 43.


Lightning,—identified with electricity by Franklin, and conductor suggested by him, 1749,* 1752—first used in England, 1762—Harris's, for ships, invented, 1821.


Lignanino, Giovanni Filippo, painter,—settles at Rome, about 1469—d. probably 1482 ?


Ligniville, Philippe Emmanuel, Count de, general,—b. at Houe court, 1611—distinguishes himself at battle of Norderingen, 1634— in campaign of 1641—wounded at battle of Re thel, 1650—serves under Turenne in the Nether lands, 1656—serves in service of Bavaria, 1559—envoy to Diet of Ratisbon, 1663—governor to Prince Charles, 1664—Field marshal, Lieutenant, serves against Turks, 1664—b. at Vienna, 26 Oct.

Ligniville, René Charles Elisabeth, Count, general,—b., 1757—enters the army, 1771—assists at siege of Gibraltar, 1772—Maréchal de Camp, 1792—charged with defence of Mont- méli, 1792—General of Division, imprisoned, 1793—returns to France, 1800—Baron of the Empire, 1809—b. in Lorraine, Commander of Legion of Honour, 15 Sep. 1813.

Ligny, in France,—taken by Imperialists, 1544—Napoleon repulses Blücher, 16 Jun. 1815.


Ligorio, Pierro, architect, antiquary,—b. at Naples, about 1530—succeeds Michael Angelo as architect of the Vatican and of St. Peter's, 1564—enters service of Duke of Ferrara, 1568—d. at Ferrara, 1583, b. 1580.

Ligouzi, Jacopo, poetrer,—b. at Verona, 1543—d. at Florence, 1627.

Liguori, Alfonso Maria de, founder of Order of Liguorians,—b. at Naples, 26 Sep. 1696—ordained priest, 1725—Bp of Santa Agatha, 1762—resigns, 1775—d. at No era de' Fagani, 1 Aug. 1787—beheaded with Pius VII. 1857—canonised, 1839—title of Doctor of the Church conferred on him by Pius IX., Apr. 1871. Theologia moralis, 1755.

Liguorians, (Redemptorists,) Order of,—founded by Liguori, 1732—approved by Benedict XIV., 1759.

Ligurian Republic,—established at Genoa, Jun. 1797—united with French Empire, 4 Jun. 1805—unsuccessful attempt to re-establish, 3-12 Apr. 1849.

Ligurians,—[B.C.]—at war with Rome, 238 —surprise Q. Marcus Philippanis, 186—many of them transferred to Samnium, 186—defeat and kill Putilius, 176—defeated by Popilius, 173.

Ligus, P. Eligius,—[B.C.]—Consul of Rome with C. Popilius Laenas, (first plebeian with plebeian,) (882, a. 1. c.) 172.

Lilac,—brought to Europe by Busbecq, about 1550-60.


L'Ile-Adam. [Villiers.]

Lillieblad, Gustav, orientalist,—b., 1651—Prof. Oriental Languages, Upsala, 1681—b., censor of books, librarian of the Court, 1710. Epistola de Karaitis Lithuanicis, 1691.

Lilienthal, Michael, philologist,—b. in Prussia, 1686—d., 1750. Editor of the Ehr teute Brusien, 1724—De Machiavelismi litteraria, 1713.

Lilliestream, Johann, diplomatist,—b. in Sweden, about 1580—concludes truce with Poland, 1635—d., 1637. Translation of Lucius, 1617.

Lillo, Luigi. (Aloysius Lilius,) mathematician,—assists in reformation of the calendar, 1552—d., 1576.


Lilly. [Lily.]

Lily. [Lily.]

Lily, (Lil) William, schoolmaster,—b. in Hampshire, about 1466—enters Oxford Univ.,
LILY.—LINACRE. 859


Limborch, Philip van, theologian,—b. at Amsterdam, 19 Jun. 1633—studies at Utrecht, 1652—pastor at Gouda, 1657—at Amsterdam, 1668—Prof. Theology, Coll. of Remonstrants, 1669—d. at Amsterdam, 30 Apr. 1712. Pravditum ac Eruditorum Vivorum Epitomae, 1660—Theologia Christiana, 1686—Historia Inquisitionis, 1692.

Limburg, County and Duchy of, in the Netherlands,—territory falls to Ludwig the German, by partition with Charles the Bald, 870—forms a County, from about 1060—Henry II. takes title of Duke, before 1170—sold by Count Adolph to John Duke of Brabant, about 1235—secured to him by defeat and death of his rival the Count of Luxemburg, at Woeringen, 5 Jun. 1235—passes to House of Burgundy, 1427—forms one of the United Provinces, 1648—occupied by the French, 1675—again, 1700—recovered by Austrians, 1702—subject to France, 1795—confirmed to France by Treaty of Campo Formio, 1797—forms part of kingdom of the Netherlands, 1814—divided between Holland and Belgium, by treaty of 15 Nov. 1831—the Dutch portion incorporated with Germanic Confederation, by Act of the Diet, 5 Sep. 1839. a

a Encyc. Mod.

b Encyc. des Gens du Monde.

Limburg, (city) in Belgium,—seized by the Dutch, 8 Sep. 1632—lost by them, 1636—works of, destroyed by the French, 1675—captured by Marlborough, 1702.


Line Light. [Drummond.]


Linæus, in Greece,—[BC]—colony of Miletus, about 750.

Linnaeus, Johann, historian, publicist,—b. at Jena, 9 Jan. 1592—d. 13 May 1655. De jure publico imperii Roman-Germanici, 1629.


Limousin, province of France,—taken from Visigoths by Clovis, 507—taken from Dukes of Aquitaine by Pepin the Short, 766—as part of Duchy of Gueux passes to Henry II. of England, 1152—passes by marriage to Dukes of Brittany, 1275—ceded to England by Treaty of Brétagny, 1630—passes to Counts of Alber, 1470—united to crown by Henry IV., 1607.

Lin, Hans van, painter,—d. in Holland, about 1650.


a Annals of England.  b King.  c Speed.  d Macauley.


Lincoln, Henry, Earl of. [Lancaster, Earl and Duke of, and New Castle, Duke of.]

Lincoln, John de la Pole, Earl of,—created Earl, 1467—named heir to the throne on death of Edward Prince of Wales, and appointed Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1484—in support of Lambert Simnel, enters England with Lord Lovel, 1487—defeated and killed at Stoke, 16 Jun. 1487.

Lincoln College, Oxford,—founded by Bp Fleming, 1427.

Lincoln's Inn, London,—becomes Inn of Court, soon after 1310.


b Biog. Univ.  b Bees' Eye.


Linden, Jan Antonid van der, physician,—b. at Eekhuysen, 15 Jan. 1659—Prof. Medicine, A. C., Franeker, 1659—Librarian, 1648—Prof. Medicine, Leyden, 1651—b. there, 5 Mar. 1664. De scriptis medicis, 1673—Medicina physiologica, &c., 1653—editions of Corpus, 1657—of Hippocrates, 1665.


Lindisfarne, Holy Island,—see of, established by Aidan, 634—the church destroyed by Northmen, 8 Jan. 794—see removed to Chester-le-Street, 757—again removed to Durham, 995.


Lindos, in Rhodes,—[B C]—Cleobulus ruler, about 560.

Lindsay, Alexander, chartographer,—accompanies James V. of Scotland on expedition of discovery, and constructs chart of Scotland, about 1540.
Lindsey, [Lyndsay, Sir David, poet,—b. in Scotland, about 1490?—studies at St Andrew's; 1508-9—visits Italy, 1510—servitor to Prince James, 1512-23—Lyon king-at-arms, Knt, and envoy to Charles V., 1530—accompanies James IV. to France, Dec. 1535—b., before May 1555. The Dreme, 1528—Complaint of the Peppyn, 1530—Deposition of Queen Magdalene, 1536—The Monarchie, 1553—History of Spyger Meldrum, about 1548? Satyre of the Three Estatists, 1602.


Lindum Colonia. [Lincoln.]

Linens Company, English,—incorporated and regulated by Act 4 Geo. III. c. 37, 1763.


Lingard, John, historian,—b. at Winchester, 5 Feb. 1717—Pres. Coll. of Crookhall, 1810—rectorship of Heswall, near Lichester, 1811—b. at Horbury, 13 Jul. 1831. History of England from the first Invasion by the Romans to the Accession of William and Mary in 1688, 1819-25—History and Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church, 1845.

Lingelbaek, Johann, painter,—b. at Frankfort, 1625—b. at Amsterdam, 1687.

Linghiera, in Sardeinia,—the Genoese, under Antonio Grimaldi, defeated by allied fleets of Venetians and Catalans, 29 Aug. 1533.


Linley, Thomas, musical composer,—accidentally drowned at Grimsthorpe, Aug. 1788.


Linnæan Society, of London,—founded by Smith, 1788—incorporated, 1802.


Linocier, Geoffroi, naturalist,—b. at Tournon, about 1550—b., about 1620? Histoire des plantes, 1834.
LINSCHOOTEN—

Linschoten, Adrian van, painter,—b. at Delft, 1590—d. at the Hague, 1679.

Linschoten, Jan Hugo van, traveller,—b. at Haarlem, 1563—goes to India, 1583-9—d. at Enckhuysen, 1623. *Itinerary ... to Portuguese East Indies,* 1596.

Lint. Peter van, painter,—b. 1609.

Linnwood, Miss,—b. at Birmingham, 1755—opens her exhibition in London, 1758—d. 2 Mar. 1845.

Linz, (Linz,) in *Austria,—* purchased by Leopold II margrave of Austria, 1536—as part of County of Kyrnberg passes to Leopold VI. of Austria, 1649—unsuccessfully attacked by peasants under Pahltinger, 1626—conquered by Bavarians, 1741—partly burnt, 1800—repulse of Austrians by troops of Württemberg and Saxony, 17 May 1809—fortifications strengthened, 1830. *Cathedral built, 1670.*


Liofa,—assassinates King Edmund, at Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire, 26 May 946.

Lion, Belgian, Order of the,—founded by William I, 20 Sep. 1815.

Lion of Zähringen, Order of the, in *Baden,—* founded by Grand Duke Charles, 1812.

Lion and the Sun, Order of the, in *Persia,—* founded as Order of the Sun, by Feth Ali Shah, 1808.

Lionel. [Clarence, *Duke of.*]


Liotard, Jean Etienne, painter,—b. at Geneva, 1702—d. at Constantinople, 1738-42—d. at Geneva, about 1776.

Lipari, (Lipara,) in the *Mediterranean,—* (Edifice Insula, Hophestidens, Liparenses,—)


a Kuseb. b Hieron. c Diod. d Müller.

Grote. 

Art de Vérité les Dates.

Lipienus, Martin, bibliographer,—b. in Brandenburg, 1630—d. at Liibeck, 1692. *Bibliotheca radii theologici, 1685—Juridica, 1679—Philosophica, 1682—Medica, 1679.*

Lippe, in *Germany,—* head of a principality, about 1120—on death of Count Simon VI. divided for his sons into three parts, Lippe-Detmold, Brake, and Büdesburg, (Schauenburg,) 1613—on extinction of line of Brake, seized by Count Adolphus of Lippe-Detmold, 1709—but half the territory assigned to Schauenburg-Lippe by Aulic Council, 1734 and 1737—convention between the two Houses concluded, 1748.

Lipperhey, Hans, spectacle-maker of Middelburg,—constructs a telescope, before 2 Oct. 1608.


Lippi, Fra Filippo, painter,—b. at Florence, about 1412—enters Carmelite monastery, 1420—quits it, 1432—chaplain to convent of San Giovannino, Florence, 1442—d. at Spoleto, 1469. *Coronation of the Virgin,* Florence, 1441—*Death of St Bernard,* 1451-63—Frescoes of St Stephen and St John the Baptist, Prato, 1456-66.


Lirelli, Salvador, geographer, &c,—b. in *North Italy, 16 Jan. 1751—Director of Observatory, Turin, 1791—d. there, 11 Feb. 1811.*


Lisburn, in *Ireland,—* castle built by Sir Fulk Conway, 1610—town, by Lord Conway, 1627—burnt by Irish rebels, 1641—unsuccessfully attacked by O'Neil, Nov. 1641—taken by Sir Charles Coote, 1650—the church erected into a cathedral, 1663—gives title of Viscount to the Vaughans, 1695—linen manufacture introduced by Huguenot refugees, 1699—castle and town burnt, 1707.


Lisieux, in *France, (Lexorium),—* destroyed
Lisle—Littau.

by Saxons, about 407—seal of a bishopric, before 528—pillaged by Normans, 877—burnt by Bretons, 1130—taken by Philip Augustus, 1203—by the English, 1417—retaken by Charles VII., 1448—seized by the League, 1571—reduced by Henry IV., 1590.

Lisle. [Lille, Delisle.]

Lisle, Viscount. [Suffolk, Charles Brandon, Duke of; Northumberland, John Dudley, Duke of; and Leicester, Robert and Philip Sydney, Earls of.]

Lisle, Lady Alicia,—widow of John Viscount Lisle, 1664—charged with harbouring rebels after battle of Sedgemoor, tried by Jeffreys, and beheaded at Winchester, 2 Sep. 1685—her attainer reversed, and her estates restored to her son, 1689.

Lisle, Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount, —created, 26 Apr. 1533—made governor of Calais, 1533—acceded of design of betraying Calais, and imprisoned in the Tower, but acquitted and ordered to be released, 1542—d. in the Tower, 3 Mar. 1542.

Lisle, Sir George,—distinguished himself as Royalist officer at battle of Newbury, serves at Naseby, 1645—takes part in defence of Chester, Jun. to Aug. 1648—shot by sentence of court-martial, 29 Aug. 1648.

Lisle, John, Viscount,—one of the judges of Charles I., 1649—member of Council of State, 1653—one of Cromwell's peers, 1658—takes refuge in Switzerland, 1660, and is assassinated by Royalists, at Lausanne, Aug. 1664.


Dean of Lismore's Book, Gaelic MS. compiled, 1512-29—published, 1862.


Lissa. [Leuthen.]


List, Friedrich, political economist,—b. about 1790—projects the Zollverein, 1818—kills himself, 1846.


Liston, John, actor,—b. about 1777—appears at the Haymarket Theatre, London, 1805—at Drury Lane, 1823—at Olympic Theatre, 1831—d. 22 Mar. 1846.


Listowel Castle, in Ireland,—held for Lord Kerry, and taken by Sir Charles Wilmot, who puts the garrison to the sword, 1600.

Literary Fund, Royal,—instituted, 1790—incorporated, 1818.

Lithgow, William, traveller,—b. in Lanarkshire, 1583—sets out on his travels, 1609—imprisoned by Inquisition at Malaga, 1620—returns to England; d. 1640. Adventures, 1614.

Lithium, metal,—discovered by Arfwedson, 1817.

Lithography, art of, invented by Senefelder, about 1798.


Lithotrity, instrument for performing, constructed by Gruithuisen, 1812.

Lithuania, Lithuanians,—mentioned in Chronique of Quedlinburg, 1069—partly subjugated by the Knights Sword-bearers, for Albert, Bp of Riga, about 1200—and by the Knights of St John, for Conrad Duke of Mazovia, about 1220—united under Ryszkovich, who assumes title of Grand Duke, about 1235—Gediminas, Grand Duke. 1300—1315—founds Wilna and makes it the capital, 1320—killed in war with Teutonic Knights, 1228 b.—on his death his dominions partitioned among his sons: Olgierd carries on war with Poland, 1350-66—takes and pillages Moscow, 1368, 1370, 1373—his son Jagelion succeeds, 1386 a—1381 b—nominally converted to Christianity, 1386—revert of Vytlol, 1390—alliance with Poland, 1401—united with Poland under Casimir, 1444—invaded by Turks, 1475—incorporation of Livonia with, 1561—union of, with Poland, decreed by Diet of Lublin, 1569—ceded to Russia, 1773-93-95—inhabitants of, transported to the Urals and the Caucasus, by order of Gen. Mouravieff, 1865.

Livy, Envy, Mod.

Little, William, (William of Newbury, Gielhianus Newbrigensis, historian, —b. at Bridlington, 1136—living, 1120? 

Littleton, Adam, —b. in Shropshire, 1627 —d. at Chelsea, 1 Jul. 1694. Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English Dictionary, 1679. 


Liturgies, (Leitourgiæ) — public personal services, etc., Athens, 19C.—mentioned as early as the time of the Peisistratide: companies first formed for performance of the choregia, (Ol. 92, 1, 412) — all exemptions from performance of, abolished, at instance of Leptines, (Ol. 106, 1) 356 — the law repealed by advice of Demosthenes, 355 — the choregia performed by the State for two of the tribes, (Ol. 127, 2) 271. [Trierarchia.] 


Lituprand, (Lituprand), Kino of the Lombards, — accompanies his father Anschprand to Court of Bavaria, 702 — returns from exile, 712 — succeeds his father, 712 — takes Ravenna and occupies towns of the Pentapolis, 728 — defeated and driven away by the Exarch aided by Venetians, 729 — allied with the Exarch, besieges Duchy of Spoleto, and threatens Rome, 729 — submits to Pope Gregory II., 729 — founds Citta Nuova, about 734 — makes war on Gregory III., 739 — has interview with Pope Zacharias at Terni, and makes peace, 742 — resums the war, and attempts conquest of Exarchate of Ravenna, but again concludes peace with the pope, at Ravia, 29 Jun. 743 — becomes a monk, and d. 29 Jan. 744. a 

a Milman. 


Lituprand, (Lituprand), Bishop of Cremona, diplomatist, historian, —b. at Ravia? about 920? — deacon at Ravia, ambassador from Berengarius to Constantinople, 946 — Bp of Cremona, 961 — ambassador from Otto I. to Pope John XXII., 962 — takes part in Council of Rome, 963 — ambassador from Otto I. to Phocas, 965 —d. at Cremona, about 970? 

Liuva, [Visigoths.] 

Livery, — for maintenance of suits, giving of, prohibited by Act 1 Rich. II. c. 7, 1377 — regulated by Acts 16 Rich. II. c. 4, 1392-3, and 20 Rich. II. c. 2, 1396-7 — assumption of, prohibited by Acts 1 Hen. IV. c. 7, 1399; 2 Hen. IV. c. 21, 1400-1; 7 Hen. IV. c. 14, 1405-6; 13 Hen. IV. c. 3, 1411; 8 Edw. IV. c. 2, 1468 — most of these statutes repealed by Act 3 Car. I. c. 4, 1627. 


Liverpool, Charles Jenkinson, 1st Lord Hawkesbury, and 1st Earl of, statesman, —b. in Oxfordshire, 10 May 1727 — Under-secretary of State, 1761 — Secretary of the Treasury, 1763 — Lord of the Admiralty, 1766 — Lord of the Treasury, 1767 — Vice-treasurer of Ireland, Privy Councillor, 1772 — Master of the Mint, 1776 — Secretary of State for War, 1778-82 — Tres. Board of Trade, 1784 — created Baron Hawkesbury, 1806 — succeeds to the baronetcy, 1789 — Earl of Liverpool, 1 Jun. 1796—d. in London, 17 Dec. 1808.
LIVERPOOL.—I. WYD.


Livingstone, Edward, statesman,—b. in New York State, 1764—called to the bar, 1785—member of Congress, 1794—settles at New Orleans, 1804—serves under Gen. Jackson against the English, 1814—member of legislature of Louisiana; prepares Code of Criminal Law for the State, 1823—senator of United States, 1829—Secretary of State, 1831—ambassador to France, 1833—Foreign Associate of Academy of Sciences, about 1834—b. at New York, 23 May 1836.


Livius, T. Patavinus, historian,—[BC]—b., 59—[AD] b., 17.

Liviöa, province of Russia,—visited by Bremen traders, 1138—Christianity introduced by Meinhard, 1170—1186—overrun by Cnut IV. of Denmark, 1195—Riga built, about 1200—Order of Christ, (Knights Swordbearers) instituted by Bp Albert, 1201 or 1202—1198—becomes subject to Teutonic Knights, 1237—invaded by Ivan IV., 1538 and 1559—given up to Poland by Gotthard Kettler, last Prv. Royal Master, by Treaty of Wilna, 29 Nov. 1561—again invaded by Ivan, 1563—b.—by Sweden, 1564—ceded to Sweden by Treaty of Oliva and united with Estonia, 1660—seized by Peter the Great, 1676—annexed to Russian Empire by Treaty of Nystadt, 1721—ancient privileges of nobles and towns restored, 1797.


Llandaff, Cathedral,—restored and reopened, 17 Sep 1861.

Llanos de Valdes, Sebastiano, painter,—b. at Granada, about 1602—assists in founding Academy of Painting, Seville, 1660—d., after 1670.

Llewelyn ap Griffith, Prince of Wales,

succeeds David, spring 1246—revolts, Nov. 1256—ravages the marches, Nov. to Dec. 1262—joined by De Montfort, 1263— they defeat Mortimer, 1264—makes peace with Henry III., 1268 (?)—summoned to attend parliament of Edward I. at Westminster, 1274—refuses to appear: his affianced bride, Eleanor de Montfort, on her voyage from France to Wales, is captured by the English, 1275—again summoned, offers a ransom for Eleanor, which is refused, his lands declared to be forfeited, 1276—on invasion of Wales by Edward I., retires to Snowdon, but submits, is taken to Westminster and compelled to surrender his territories, 1277—allowed to return, marries Eleanor, 13 Oct. 1278—reconciled with his brother David, renews the war, Mar. 1282—surprised by Mortimer and killed, 11 Dec. 1282.


Lloyd, Henry, general,—b. in Wales, 1729—serves in Austrian army, 1757—Major-general in Russian army, commands against Turks, 1774—b. in Holland, 1 Nov. 1783. Memoirs on the invasion and the defence of Great Britain, 1798—Introduction to the history of the war in Germany, (1761) &c., 1781.


Lloyd's List, (Shipping Intelligence),—first published, 1716—daily, since 1800.

Lloyd's, Austrian, founded at Trieste, 1833.

Llyw, (Lloyd,) Edward, antiquary,—b. in

a Biog. Univ. b Chainers.


Loan Societies, in England, establishment and regulation of, provided for by Act 5 and 6 Wm IV, c. 23, 21 Aug. 1835 — repealed, and new provisions made, by Act 3 and 4 Vic. c. 110, to Aug. 1840 — continued by many later Acts.

Loano, in Italy, — Gen. Schérer defeats Austrians at, 23 Nov. 1795.

Loans, — [B.C] — to foreign legations, forbidden by a Lex Gabinia, 58.

Lobau, island in the Danube, — taken by Napoleon I., 19 May 1809 — occupied by French army, after battle of Aspern, 22 May — concentration of forces in, beginning of Jul. — passage of the Danube by Napoleon, from 4 Jul. to 4 Sept. 1809.


Lobeira, Vasco de, author of 'Amadís de Gaula,' — Knt., by John I. of Portugal at battle of Aljubarrota, 1386 — B. at Elvas, 1403.


Lobo, Geronimo, Jesuit, missionary, — B. at Lisbon, 1593 — enters the Order, 1609 — sent to India, 1621 — to Abyssinia, 1624 — expelled, 1634 — returns to India, 1640 — appointed provincial at Goa; returns to Lisbon, 1656 — B. there, 1678. History of Ethiopia, 1659.


Local Government, of Towns, — provided for by Act 21 and 22 Vic. c. 98, 2 Aug. 1838 — amended by Acts 24 and 25 Vic. c. 61, 1 Aug. 1861; and 26 Vic. c. 17, 11 May 1863. [Public Health.]

Lockes, in Touraine, — taken by Pepin and Carlowan, 742 — acquired by Fulk I. of Anjou, about 900—10 — collegiate church founded by Geoffroy, Count of Anjou, 963 — seised by Earl John, 1193 — recovered by Richard Coeur de Lion, 1194 — forms part of dowry of his queen, Berengaria, 1199 — besieged by Philip Augustus, 1203 — capitulates to him, 1204 — given to Dreux de Mello, Constable of France, 1204 — redeemed by St Louis, 1251 — visited by St Louis, 1254; visited by the Fair, 1300 and 1307 — by John II., 1356; falls into hands of the English, 1356 — made a royal residence by Charles VII., 1422-61 — made a state prison by Louis XI., 1461 — Henry II. and Catherine de' Medici hold their court at, 1550 — visited by the Dauphin, Henry (III.), Oct. 1569 — by Mary de' Medici on her escape from Blois, Feb. 1619. Edict of, in favour of Huguenots, passed, 1567.


Locke, Joseph, civil engineer, — B. near Sheffield, 1805 — apprenticed to George Stephenson,
Lodi, in Italy, Vecchio, (Laus Pompeia)—
[BC]—founded by Cn. Pompeius Strabo, before 87—[AD]—suczeraity of, given to Heribert, Abp of Milan, by Conrad the Salic, 1019—destroyed by Milanesians, 1111, 1116—seeks aid of Frederick Barbarossa, 1153—new town founded, 1158—obtains right to elect consuls, 1162—beseiged by forces of Lombard League, and compelled to join it, 1167—joins Lombard League against Frederick II., 1226—joins Henry, king of the Romans, against the Emperor, Dec. 1234—visited by Frederick II., Dec. 1237 to Jan. 1238—deprived of its Bishopric by Gregory IX., and excommunicated, 1239—Frederick holds parliament at, 7 Nov. 1239—adopts it as siege of Faenza, 1240—conference of Emperor Sigismund with Pope John XXIII. at, Nov. 1413—Treaty of, between Sforza, Duke of Milan, and the Venetians, concluded, 5 Apr. 1454—taken by Imperialists, spring 1522—by Bayard, 1523—Napoleon defeats Austrians at, 10 May 1796.

*Engl. Cyle. 1 Enye. Mod. 2 Kington. 3 Milman. 4 Conv.-Lex.

Lodi, Calisto (Piazza) da, painter,—it, 1524-56.


Loewenboeck. [Leuwenboeck.]

Loewenknig. [Lenncivius.]

Loeffl, Capel, miscellaneous writer,—b. in London, 1751—called to the bar, 1775—befriends Robert Bloomfield, 1800—H. Kirke White, about 1802—b. 1824.

Log and Line, nautical,—in use as early as 1570—mentioned by Bourne, 1577.


Logarithms,—invented by Napier, 1614—another system, by Briggs, 1624—extended by van Ceun, 1628.

Loggan, David, engraver,—b. at Duntic, 1635—b. in London, 1693 or 1700. Oxonia illustrata, 1675—Habitus Academicorum Oxoniae a Doctore ad Servientem, 1672.

Logographic Printing,—patented by Johnson and Walter, (of the Times,) about 1780—method abandoned, after a few years.


Logwood,—use of, as a dye, prohibited by Act 23 Eliz. c. 9, s. 2, 1581—prohibition re-
pealed by Act 13 and 14 Car. II. c. 11, s. 26, 1661.


Loire, The, river of France,—forms southern boundary of Frankish kingdom till 507—great inundation of, 1608—its embankments give way, 1846—and again, Jan. 1856.


Loison, Jean Baptiste Maurice, general,—b. in Lorraine, about 1770—enters the army, 1792—General of Brigade, 1794—takes part in conflict of 13 Vendémiaire (26 Oct. 1795)—serves in campaign of Switzerland, 1799—General of Division, Sep. 1799—distinguishes himself in campaign of Italy, 1799—1800—in campaign of Austria, 1805—Grand Cross of Legion of Honour, Governor of St Cloud, 1805—Governor-general of Munster and Osnabrück, 1806—Counts, serves in the Peninsula, 1808—takes part in expedition of Russia, 1812—Chevalier of St Louis, 1814—at Waterloo, Jun. 1815—d. near Liège, 1816.

Loja. [Lorca.]

Loibard, Walter, reformer,—burnt at Cologne, 1322.

Löi, Lorenzo, engraver,—b. at Bologna, 1615—d. 1641.

Lollards, society of,—formed at Antwerp, for ministering to the sick, 1300—toleration secured for them by Gregory XI, 1374 and 1377—exempted from authority of bishops and constituted a religious order by Sixtus IV., 1472—obtain further privileges from Julius II., 1506. In England, their preachers ordered to be arrested by 5 Ric. II. st. 2, c. 5, 1381—present remonstrance to the parliament against wealth and power of the clergy, 1394—burning of, enjoined by Act 2 Hen. IV. c. 19, (de here- tico comburendo,) 1410—party of, seized as traitors near London by Henry V., 7-8 Jan. 1414—tried and condemned, 10 Jan.—executed, 12 Jan.—statutes against them, repealed by Act 1 Edw. VI. c. 12, 1547. *Milman.

Lollianus, sophist,—fl., about 1322.* Clinton.

Lollianus, consul of Rome with Arbieto, (1103, A. u. c.) 355.

Lollius, M.—[B C]—Consul with Q. Æme- lius Lepidus, (733, A. u. c.) 21—legatus in Gaul, 16—defeated there, (Claudes Lollianus,) 16—accompanies C. Caesar as tutor to the East, 2—denounced by C. Caesar, b., 1.

Lullius Urbicus,—propritor in Britain, constructs Wall of Antoninus, 139.

Lolime. [Delolme.]


Lombard League,—formed to resist Imperial oppression, Apr. 1167—defeats Frederick I. at Legnano, May 1167—concludes a truce with him for six years, 1177—Peace of Constance, 1183—renewed against Frederick II., 1226—placed under the ban, Jul. 1226—award between the Empire and the League, made by Pope Honorius, 5 Jan. 1227—called to aid of Gregory IX., 1229—again renewed, Oct. 1231—peace concluded at Padua, 13 May 1232—again renewed, Nov. 1235—battle of Cortenuova, 1237—siege of Brescia, 1238—fourth campaign against Frederick, Sep. to Dec. 1239.

Lombard Merchants,—settle in London, about 1250—accused of extortion and their estates seized by Edward III., 1337.

Lombard, Peter the, (Master of the Sentences,) theologian,—b. of Paris, 1159—d., about 1160.

Lombardi, Alfonso, sculptor,—b. at Ferrara, 1487—d. at Bologna, 1536.

Lombardi. [Citadella.]

Lombardo, Pietro, architect, sculptor,—fl., about 1450.

Lombardo, Tullio, architect, sculptor,—b., 1559. Bas-reliefs, del Santo, Padua, 1525.

Lombards, (Longobardi, Langobarden,) Lombard Kingdom, in Italy, —mentioned by Tacitus, as a tribe of Suevi, about 100—defeat Vandals in Germany, about 379—elect Agimond their first king, 389—occupy Rugiland, 487—under Audoin, occupy part of Pannonia, 527.* summer or autumn 526—his son Alboin succeeds, 543—pass into Italy, Apr. 568—Cleph (Clepho) elected, Aug. 573—assassinated, Jan. 575, 574—interregnum: invado Gaul, and are defeated by patrician Mommoles, 576—pillage Monte Cassino, 582—Atherius, son of Cleph, elected, 584—defeated by Childebert of Austrasia, 584—repulsed him, 585—wins victory over Greeks, 587—defeats combined forces of Childebert and the Greeks, 589—again attacked by Franks and Greeks, 590—donates to Milan, 590—Aitolari, Duke of Turin, marries Theodelinda, widow of Autharius, Nov. 590—and is proclaimed King, May 591—becomes a Catholic, about 602—associates his son Adolf with him, Jul. 604—protects St Columbanus, about 612—d., 615—Adalwald succeeds, 615—regency of Theodelinda: she dies, 625—deposed and succeeded by Arwald, his brother-in-law, 625—poisons Adalward, 626—Rothari, Duke of Brescia, marries Gundelberga, widow of Arwald, and is proclaimed King, 636—extends his dominions by conquests over the Greeks, 641—compiles and publishes Code of Laws, 22 Nov. 643—Rodoladius (son) succeeds, 652—Aribert, 653—Pertinarius and Godberht, (sons,) 661—the kingdom divided between them: Godbert is assassinated by Grimoaldus, Duke


Lombardus, Lambert, painter — b. at Liége, 1482—b. 1506 — b. there, 1564, 1560. a


Lombardus, — [Lombardus] — forms part of the dominions of Charles the Great, 774—b. Italy, Kingdom of — independence of great towns gradually established, between 1100—1200 — ravaged by Frederick Barbarossa, 1155—[Lombard League, and names of principal towns]—French invasion of, 1193 — conquered by Charles VIII., 1495—Louis XII. carries on war in, 1498—1513 — passes to Spanish branch (Charles V.) of House of Austria, by Treaty of Madrid, 1526 — ceded to German branch of same House, by treaty between Emperor Joseph I. and Louis XIV., 13 Mar. 1707 — confirmed to Austria by Treaty of Utrecht, 1713 — and by Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748 — invaded by Napoleon I., 1796 — given up to France by Austria, by Treaty of Campo Formio, 1797 — constituted a republic; independent on France, 1797 — converted into a kingdom under Napoleon, May 1805 — Venetia annexed to, forms Kingdom of Italy, close of 1805 — recovered by Austria, 1814 — confirmed to Austria by Treaty of Vienna, and forms Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, 1815 — insurrections in, Mar. 1818 — conquered by Radetzky, 1848 — invaded and conquered by Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia, 1859 — cession of principal part to France, to be given up to Sardinia, by Treaty of Zurich, 1859 — forms part of kingdom of Italy, 1861.

Lombardus, [Lombardus] — Antoine de, diplomatist — ambassador to Elector of Treves, 1635 — to Prince-bishop of Liége, 1646—b. 50 — to Elector of Brandenburg, 1651 — to Poland, 1656—64 — mediator at Congress of Oliva, 1660 — b. after 1665.

Lomé, Henri Auguste de, Count de Brienne, statesman — b. at Paris, 1594 — Secretary of State to Louis XIII., 1638—b. — Minister of Foreign Affairs, about 1644—b. at Paris, 1666.

Memoires contenant les événements des règles de Louis XIII. et Louis XIV., 1661.

Lomé, Henri Auguste de, Count de Brienne, statesman — b. at Paris, 1594 — Secretary of State to Louis XIII., 1638—b. — Minister of Foreign Affairs, about 1644—b. at Paris, 1666.

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Conferences of, on affairs of Greece, 1826—on affairs of Holland and Belgium, 1830—on Turko-Egyptian difficulties, 1840—on Danish affairs, 1851—another, attended by representatives of Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, and German Confederation, opens, 25 Apr.—closes without result, 25 Jun. 1864—on Black Sea question, meets, 14 Jan. 1871. [Black Sea.]

Councils of, respecting marriages, held by Angustine, 605; 8 Sep. 948; against simony, Sep. 1103; respecting homage and investiture of bishops, 1 Aug. 1107; on discipline, 24 May 1108; marriage of priests, 8 or 9 Sep. 1125; for reformation of manners, 1127; against married priests, 1 Aug. 1129; on necessities of Church and State, Jan. 1156; on discipline, 13 Dec. 1158; against maltreatment of clergy, Midlet 1142, 4 1143; on appeals to Rome and on discipline, Midlet 1151; to receive the custum in charter of St Edward and the privileges of the clergy, Lent 1154; for appeal to the pope against the sentence of Abp Becket, 1166; on discipline, 18 May 1175; dispute between Abps of York and Canterbury for precedence, Abp of York thrown down and trampled on, Abp of Canterbury fined by legate Hugh, 14 Mar. 1176; against the king's going on the crusade, 18 Mar. 1185; of all England, decreeing four articles of last Council of the Lateran, 1200; permitting clergy to read divine service in a low voice until the pope confirm abdication of King John, 25 Aug. 1213; rejecting Papal bull reserving two prebends in each cathedral, 13 Jun. 1226; for communication of maitreters of Roman clerks in England, 1232; held by legate Otho, for reform of state of the Church in England, 19, 21, and 22 Nov. 1237; held by the same, for removal, on satisfaction made, of interdict laid on Oxford University, 17 May 1238; granting a subsidy to the king and refusing one to the pope, Feb. 1224; against the pope's demand of a third of the revenues of English clergy, 1 Dec. 1246; against exactions of the pope and the king, 13 Jan. 1255, and 22 Aug. 1257; on state of the churches of England, 16 May 1261; to repair disorders of civil war, and to carry out canons of Council of 1237, 16 Apr. 1268; for release of Amaury de Montfort, the pope's chaplain, 1 Mar. 1282; on doctrine, 30 Apr. 1326; against alienation of Jews, 1291; respecting the king's demand of a subsidy, 14 Jan. 1297; respecting a peace with Scotland, 15 Sep. to 5 Oct. 1305; on discipline, Dec. 1321, Feb. 1329, 10 Oct. 1342; against several abuses, 19 Mar. 1343; granting a tenth of revenues of the clergy to the king for one year, 16-24 May 1356; against the Lollards, May 1383, 28 Apr. 1391; against doctrine of Wickliffe, 19 Feb. 1397, and 26 Jan. to 8 Mar. 1401; to renounce obedience to Gregory XII. and support Council of Pisa, 23 Jul. 1408; to condemn Sir John Oldcastle, Jun. 1413.

Treaties of, between Emperor elect and kings of England and Spain, signed, 29 Oct. 1516—between England, France, and Russia, regulating
government of kingdom of Greece, signed, 6 Jul. 1829; between England, France, Spain, and Portugal, for pacification of the Peninsula, expulsion of Don Carlos and Don Miguel, &c., signed, 22 Apr. 1834; between England, France, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Turkey, for settlement of dispute between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali, 15 Jul. 1840; between Denmark and the five Great Powers, respecting Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, signed, 8 May 1852; between the Great Powers, for de-neutralization of Black Sea, 13 Mar. 1871. [Quadriple Alliance.]

Conventions at, between the Great Powers and Turkey for closing the Dardanelles against ships of war, 13 Jul. 1834; between England and France for suppression of Slave Trade, 29 May 1845. a Guest. b Anglo-Sax. Chron. c Speed. d Matthew Paris. e Roger de Hoveden.


**Longitudes, Bureau des,**—established at Paris, 23 June 1738.

Longjumeau, Peace of, (la Paix boîteuse et mal assise), between Catholics and Huguenots, concluded, 23 Mar. 1568—violated by Catherine de’ Medici, Sep. 1568.

Longland, [Langland, William.]

Longobardi, [Lombards.]


Longueville, Louis d’Orléans, Duke de,—at battles of Agnadello, 1509—and Marignano, 1513—taken prisoner by English at battle of the Spurs, 1513—negotiates peace and the marriage of Louis XII. to Princess Mary, 1514—succeeds to the title, 1515—b. sovereign of Neuchâtel, 1516.

Longueville, Henry II., Duke de,—b. 27 Apr. 1595—marries Louise de Bourbon-Soissons, 1617—governer of Normandy, 1619—joins in plot against Richelieu, 1626—wounded, 1627—commands against Spaniards, 1638—takes command of army of Germany, 1639—marries sister of Condé, 1642—closes campaign in Piedmont, 1642—member of Council of Regency for Louis XIV., 1643—one of the plenipotentiaries to congress of Munster, 1645—favours the Frondeurs, 1649—imprisoned, 18 Jan. 1650—d. at Rouen, 1663.


Longus, L. Manlius Vulsio. [Vulso.]


Lonicer, Adam, physician, naturalist,—b. at Marburg, 10 Oct. 1528—M.D., 1554—physician to Senate of Frankfort, 1554-86—d. 19 May 1586. *Naturalis historia opera omn., 1551-5.*

Lons-Le-Saulnier, in France, (Lado Salinarius),—taken by the French, 1395—retaken by Emperor Maximilian I., 1500—unsuccessfully besieged by French, 1572—stormed by French, 1637—occupied by Prussians, 5 Feb. 1717.


Loo-Choo Islands, in Chinese Sea,—conquered by Chinese, about 1372—German mission established in, 1851.

Loam. [Power-loam.]

Loon, Theodor van, painter,—b. at Brussel, about 1550—d. at Louvain, 1595—d. at Brussels, 1630.

Loos, Philippe,—b. in Alsace, 1754—d. at Paris, 1819. *Encyclopedia für die Künstler, 1794-8.*

Lope de Vega. [Vega.]

Lopez. [Ayala, Castaneda, Gomarn.]

Lopez, Don Carlos Antonio, President of

Lopez, (Lopez,) Fernao, historian, —b. about 1336—keeper of Archives to John I. of Portugal, 1418—b., about 1449.


Lopez, (Lopez,) Roger, physician,—serves in Spanish Armada, 1588—captured by English, and made physician to Queen Elizabeth: corresponds as a spy with Spanish government, May 1590—receives jewel and gems for his services, Nov. 1591—offers to poison the Queen, Sep. 1593—convicted, 28 Feb. 1594—hanged at Tyburn, 7 Jun. 1594.

Lopez de Bernea, Don Pedro, statesman, —b. in New Castle, 6 May 1734—intendant of army of Minorca, 1781—of Andalusia and assistant of Seville, 1783—Secretary of State for Finances, Jan. 1783—5—Minister of War, 1785 to Jul. 1787—b., 2 Jan. 1792.

Lord High Admiral, &c. [Admiral, Advocate, Chancellor, Chamberlain, Constable, Steward, and Treasurer.]

Lord Keeper. [Chancellor, Lord.]

Lord-Lieutenants of Counties—royal commissions appointing, declared by parliament illegal and void, 15 Apr. 1642—right of the crown to appoint, declared by Act 14 Car. II. c. 3, 1662—appointment of, in Ireland, authorized and regulated by Act 1 and 2 Wm IV. c. 17, 23 Aug. 1827.

Lord of Misrule, in England,—appointment of, discontinued since 1640.

Lords, House of Lords, in England,—recognized as part of the legislature, as early as 1322—hold conferences with Commons, and obtain Petition of Right, 1628—assemble at York on summons of Charles I., 24 Sep. 1640—declared incapable of being prorogued or dissolved under 60 days from first meeting without their consent, by Act 16 Car. I. c. 1, 15 Feb. 1641—not to be adjourned except by their own order, by Act 16 Car. I. c. 38, 10 May 1641—refuse to confer with Commons respecting sparing the life of Strafford, 11 May 1641—bishops disabled from sitting in, by Act 16 Car. I. c. 27, Jan. 1642—majority of, join the king, 1642—assent to attainer of Abp. Laud, 17 Dec. 1644—assent to Self-denying Ordinance, Apr. 1645—refuse to concur in trial of the king, and adjourned, 2 Jan. 1649—voted useless and dangers by the Commons, 6 Feb. 1649—Cromwell authorized to create new, 26 May 1657—new, created, 1657—meet, but not recognized by Commons, 20 Jan. 1658—dissolved, 4 Feb. 1658—rein-stated in Convention Parliament, 25 Apr. 1660—join in invitation to Charles II., 1 May—bishops restored to, 1660—after a money-bill and quarrel with Commons, Apr. 1671—quarrel with Commons respecting hearing of appeals, Nov. 1675—trial of, for treason, regulated by Act 7 and 8 Wm III. c. 8, 1696—quarrel with Commons respecting impeachment of Somers, 1701—resolve that annexing any clause to a money-bill is contrary to constitution and usage of parliament, Dec. 1702—in a conference with Commons, assert right to examine public accounts, 16 Feb. 1703—introduction of Scottish representative peers under Act of Union, 1706—creation of twelve new, 1711—bill for limitation of number of, introduced and abandoned, Mar. 1719—creation of many new, Jul. 1776—introduction of Irish representative peers, under Act of Union, 1801—first Catholic peers admitted to, under Relief Act, 28 Apr. 1829—reform of, discussed, 1835—creation of life peerages discussed in Committee of Privileges, Feb. 1856—declare that peerages for life do not give right to vote in parliament, 25 Feb. 1856. *Italian.

Lords of Articles, committee of Scottish parliament abolished, 1641.

Lord's Day. [Sunday.]


Lords Justices of Court of Appeal in Chancery,—appointed by Act 14 and 15 Vic. c. 83, 7 Aug. 1851.


Loreni, Giovanni Battista, (Battista del Cavalcuile,) sculptor,—b. at Florence, 1528—d. at Pisa, 7 Jan. 1594.

Lorenzo de' Medici. [Medici.]

Loreto,—visited by Frederick II., Mar. 1323—the Santa Casa transferred to, 1295—for-}
L'ORIENT—LOTHAIRE.


Loritus, Henricus. [Graeneanus.]

Lorraine, Kingdom and Duchy of, (Lottaringia, Lothringien,)—forms part of kingdom of Austria, 511—erected into a kingdom by Emperor Lothaire I. for his second son, Lothaire, 22 Sep. 855—on death of Lothaire, seized by Charles the Bald, 869—who is compelled by Louis the German to deliver up to him, 870—the partition confirmed by Louis the Stammerer, 878—given up to Louis of Saxony by Louis and Carloman, 879—falls to Emperor Charles the Fat, 882—and on his deposition, to Arnulf, 887—given by him to Zwembold, 895—Louis, King of Germany, proclaimed King of, 900—on his death submits to Charles the Simple, king of France, who re-establishes the Duke Rainier, 911—his son Gislebert succeeds as Duke, 916—the kingdom disputed between Charles and Henry, King of Germany, 918—ceded to Charles by treaty signed at Bonn, 4 Nov. 921—Gislebert confirmed in the Duchy by Henry the Fowler, 925—Henry, son of Gislebert, recognized as Duke, 940—Conrad the Red, 944—mediates successfully between King of France and Hugh the Great, 950—accompanies Emperor Otto to Italy, 950—joins in conspiracy against Otto, and is deprived of Duchy, 952—the Duchy given by Otto to Bruno, Abp of Cologne, 953—division of, into two DUCHIES, by Bruno, who assumes title of Archduke, 959.

Lorraine, Upper, (Mosellana,) Duchy of.—Frederick I., Count of Bar, established, by Bruno, 959—invaded by Lothaire, king of France, 978—his son Dietrich succeeds, 984—held prisoner by Theodoric, Ip of Metz, 1011—FREDERICK II., (son,) 1026—F., 1027—GONTHIELON I., Duke of Lower Lorraine, named guardian to daughters of Frederick, unites the two Duchies, 1033—GONTHE- LION II., (second son,) made Duke by Emperor Henry III., 1043—Albrecht of Alsace, obtains Duchy, 1046—Gerhard of Alsace, (brother,) b. 1038—created Duke at Diet of Worms, 1048—made prisoner by his rival Godfrey of Lower Lorraine, 1048—9—carries on war with Godfrey; is poisoned, 6 Mar. 1070—Dietrich II., the Valiant, (son,) succeeds, 1070—takes part with Emperor in defeat of Saxons, 1075—joins in conspiracy against Pope Gregory VII., and is excommunicated, 1076—absolved, 1077—Simon, (Shismund,) (son,) succeeds, 1115—founds abbey of Stutzelbronn, 1135—accompanies his brother, Emperor Lothaire, to Italy, 1137—MATTHEW I., (son,) 1179—follows Frederick Barbarossa in his expeditions: acquires Nancy, 1153—Simon II., (son,) 1176—retires to abbey of Stutzelbronn, 1205—Ferré I., (brother,) 1203—Ferré II., (son,) on resignation of his father, 1206—supports Frederick II. in competition for Imperial crown, 1212—THEOBALD I., (son,) 1213—fights for Otto IV. at Bouvines, 1214—ravages Alsace, 1218—be- sieged by Frederick II. at castle of Amance, submits to him, and is kept prisoner, 1 Jun. 1218—liberated, 1219—Matthew II., (brother,) 1220—promotes election of William, Count of Holland, to Imperial throne, 1248—Ferré III., (son,) b. about 1239—succeeds, 1251—Theobald II., (son,) distinguishes himself at battles of Spire, 1268—and Contrauri, 1302—succeeds his father, 1304—at war with Ip of Metz, takes prisoners the Counts of Bar and Salm, 1309—accompanies Emperor Henry VII. to Italy, 1310—Ferré IV., (son,) marries Isabella of Austria, 1318—Isabella II., (daughter,) 1328—declares Emperor Frederick III. 1314—taken prisoner by Louis of Bavaria at Mühldorf, 1322—joins confederation of King of Hungary, Abp of Treves, and Count of Bar against Metz, 1325—killed, fighting for Philip of Valois at Cassel, 1328—RALPH, (son,) 1328—allied with Alfonso XI. of Castile, contributes to defeat of Moors at Salado, Oct. 1328—takes part with Philip of Valois in war of Brittany, 1341—killed at Crecy, 1346—John I., (son,) 1346—assumes the government, 1348—distinguishes himself at Poitiers, and is taken prisoner to England, 1345—again captured at battle of Aurai, 1354—serves with Teutonic Knights in Lithuania, 1365—distinguishes himself at Rosobeque, 1357—b. at Paris, 1390 or 1391—CHARLES I., (son,) b. about 1364—succeeds, 1391—or later—with Duke of Bourbon besieges Tunis unsuccessfully, but wins a victory over Moors, 1391—marries Margaret of Bavaria, 1393—sides Teutonic Knights and captures Duke of Lithuania, 1399—defeats Louis, Duke of Orleans, and his allies, 1407—accompanies king of France to siege of Bourges, 1412—created Constable of France, by the queen, Isabella, 1418—deprived by

LORRAINE—LOTTERY.


Lorraine. [Harcourt, Mayenne, and Mercourt.]

Lorraine, Cardinal de, [Guise.]

Lorrain, Charles Alexandre de, Field-Marshal—b. at Lunelville, 12 Dec. 1712—Field-marshal, distinguished himself in Hungary, 1738—defeated by Frederick II. at Czaslaw, 1742—commands against French in Bohemia, 1742—commands on the Rhine, 1744—marries Archduchess Mary Anne and is appointed governor of Netherlands, 1744—drives Prussians out of Bohemia, Nov. 1744—defeated by Frederick II. at Friedberg and Sott, 1745—defeats General Keith, 1757—defeated by Frederick II. at Lissa, 5 Dec. 1757—Grand Master of Teutonic Order, 1761—b. near Brussels, 4 Jul. 1780.

Lorraine, Claude. [Claude.]

Lorraine, Robert le sculptor,—b. at Paris, 1666—received at the Academy of Sculpture, 1701—b., 1743. Galacte, 1701.

Lorris, Guillaume de, poet—author of Roman de la Rose, b., 1260, a. 1340.

1 Siamondi. 2 Baynard.

Losings, Herbert,—consecrated Bp of Thetford, 1091—removes see to Norwich, Apr. 1094—founds Benedictine Abbey at Norwich; —b., 22 Jul. 1119.

Lot, [38]—accompanies Terah to Haran, autumn 1922—accompanies Abraham from Haran, May 1921—settled in Sodom, end of 1921—taken prisoner by confederate kings, and released by Abraham, spring 1912—leaves Sodom, spring 1897.

Lotaire I., Emperor of the Romans,—b., about 793—associated with his father, Louis le Debonnaire, in Imperial dignity, 31 Jul. 817—King of Italy, or of the Lombards, 820—crowned Emperor by Paschal I., 5 Apr. 823—atoms at Rome Imperial supremacy, Oct. Nov. 824—conspires against his father and is deprived of his share in Empire, 830—1—his brothers make war on his father, defeats and captures him at Rotfled, 29 Jun. 833—heposes him at Diet of Compiegne, 1 Oct. 833—is pardoned, 834—succeeds his father, 20 Jun. 840—defeated by his brothers at Fontenay, 26 Jun. 840—induces with them Treaty of Verdun, Aug. 843—associates his son Louis in the Empire, 849—succeeds to Abbey of Prou, in Ardennes, Sep. 855—b. there, 28 or 29 Sep. 855.

1 Milman.


Lothaire, King of France,—b., 941—associated in the kingdom with his father, Louis d'Outremeur, 952—succeeds him, 954—gives Duchies of Burgundy and Aquitaine to Hugh the Great, 955—marries Emma, daughter of Lothaire, king of Italy, 966—associates with him his son Louis, 978—invades Lorraine, 978—cedes it as fief of France to Emperor Otto II., by Treaty of Rihems, 980—again invades Lorraine, 984—b. at Rihems, 2 Mar. 986.

Lothaire, King of Italy, —associate of his father, Hugh of Provence, in kingdom of Italy, May 1576, affiliated to Adelaide, daughter of Rudolph II., king of Burgundy, 998—on abdication of his father retains title and honours, 945—authority exercised by Berenger; marries Adelaide, (? 947—b. 22 Nov. 950.

Lothaire, King of Lorraine,—the kingdom erected for him by his father, Lothaire I., Emperor, 22 Sep. 855—marries Theutberga, daughter of Theoderic, 856—divorces her and marries Waldrada, 857—Theutberga proves her innocence and returns to him, 858—induces Abps of Cologne and Treves to pronounce her guilty, in Assembly at Aix-In-Chapelle, 9 Jan. 860—their decision confirmed by Council of Aix-In-Chapelle, Feb. 860—and by a third Council, 29 Apr. 862—marries Waldrada, 862—the divorce again confirmed by Papal legates at Council of Metz, Jun. 863—the sentence quashed and legates depose by Nicholas I: is induced to receive back Theutberga, Aug. 865—recalls Waldrada, 865—both are excommunicated, 865—Lorraine ravaged by Hubert, brother of Theutberga: aids his brother Louis in Italy against the Saracens, 868—visits Adrian II. at Monte Cassino, and is reconciled to the church, 869—b. at Piacenza, 8 Aug. 869.

Lotharingia, Lothringen. [Lorraine.]

Lotich, Peter, [Severinus], poet,—b. in Germany, 1528—Prof. Medecine, Heidelberg, 1557—d., 1550. Romulus, 1557.

Lottery, Lotteries,—in Germany, established at Osnabruck, 1521. At Florence, sanctioned by the state, 1530. In France, by Francis I., May 1529,—suppressed, and Royal Lottery instituted by Council of State, 30
LOTO—LOUIS.

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Loughborough, Lord. [Rosslyn, Earl of.] Louis, Louis d'Or, gold coin, struck in France, 1651—new coinage, about 1785—name resumed under Louis XVIII., 1814.

Louis, St. Order of, in France,—founded by Louis XIV., 1693.

Louis, Fort St., on the Senegal,—ceded to the English by Treaty of Versailles, 1763—retaken by the French, 1790.

Louis, St. [Guadaloupe.]


Louis III., the Blind, Emperor of the Romans,—b., about 880—recognized as king of Provence three years after death of his father, Boson, 890—enters into Italy, and is defeated by Berenger, 899—again passes into Italy, takes Pavia, defeats Berenger, and is proclaimed king of Italy, close of 899 or 900—defeats Berenger again, 901—crowned Emperor at Rome by Benedict IV., 12 Feb. 901—drives Berenger out of Italy, 901—returns to Provence, after 12 Feb. 902—Lombardy recovered by Berenger: passes into Italy, 905—surprised by Berenger at Verona, blinded, and sent back to Provence, Jul. 905—b. at Vienne, 929.


Art de Vérifier les Dates. 2. Briou. Louis V., Duke of Bavaria, and Emperor

a Art de Vérifier les Dates. b Biog. Univ. c Nov. d Milman.

LOUIS I., King of France. [Louis le Désobéissant.]

Louis II., le Béarn, King of France,—b., 1 Nov. 846—crowned king of Aquitaine at Soissons, 867—succeeds his father, Charles the Bald, 6 Oct. 877—crowned by Hincmar, at Compiègne, 8 Dec. 877—again by Pope John VIII. at Council of Troyes, 5 Sep. 878—marches against Bernard, Marquis of Septimania, and by. at Compiègne, 10 Apr. 879.

Louis III., King of France,—b., about 963—declared sole heir to the throne by his father, Louis II., 879—succeeds, jointly with his brother Carlimar, Apr. 879—they defeat the Northmen on the Loire, 30 Nov. 879—form alliance with Louis of Saxony, 880—divides the monarchy with Carlimar, Mar. 880—marches against Boson, king of Provence, and forms sieges of Vienne, 880—defeats Northmen at Saucourt, early in 881—again defeats them, 882—by St Denis, 10, 3, or 5 Aug. 882.


Louis IV. (D'Outremer,) King of France,—b., 921—taken to England, about 927—called to France, succeeds Raoul, 936—crowned at Laon, 9 Jan. 936—again at Rheims, 936—assumes the government, 937—Hugh the Great forms a league against, 938—marries Gerberga, 939—invades Lorraine and Alsace, and is driven away by Otto I., 939—defeated by Hugh the Great before Laon, 941—retires to Burgundy: peace restored by mediation of Pope Stephen VIII. and William I. Duke of Normandy, 942—at a conference with the Danish king, Agirold, his attendants are massacred, 943—captured by Northmen at Rouen, and given up to Hugh the Great, 944—liberated, 946—forms league with Otto and Arnold Count of Flanders against Hugh and Richard Duke of Normandy, 946—invades Normandy, and is defeated near Rouen; makes peace with Hugh, 947—receives rebels in Auvergne, 953—

by. at Rheims, 10 Sep. 954.


LOUIS VI., le Gros, King of France,—b., about 1077—created Count of Vexin by his father, Philip I., 1092—associated in the government, about 1099—succeeds, 1108—crowned at Orleans, by Daimbert, Abp of Sens, 3 Aug. 1108—rebellion excited by his stepmother, Bertrada, in favour of her son, Philip of Mantes: summons Henry I. of England to demolish castle of Gisors, 1109—defeats him at Neauds; carries on war in Normandy, 1111—creates nephew, 1114 to the Haute d'Avr Box, 1115—conquers war with England, 1116—defeated by Henry I. at Brouncville, 20 Aug. 1119—peace concluded, by mediation of Calixtus II., Nov. 1119—the war renewed, 1121—marches against Emperor Henry V., who retires, 1124—avenges death of Charles the Good, Count of Flanders, and gives the County to Cliton, 1127—he has his son, crowned, 14 Apr. 1129—holds Council of Etampes, and supports Innocent II. against Anacletus, 1130—loses his son, 13 Oct. 1133—has his second son, Louis, crowned, 25 Oct.—crown the Bishop of Lillois, 1135—by., 1 Aug. 1137.


Louis VIII., le Lion, King of France,—b., 5 Sep. 1187—marries Blanche of Castile, 23 May 1200—repulses King John of England, at Roche aux Moines, Jul. 1214—leads crusade against Count of Toulouse, 1215—accepts barons' offer of crown of England, 26 Apr. 1216—lands in England, 21 May—takes Rochester, May—receives homage of barons at London, 2 Jun.—besieges Dover, takes Winchester, and is repulsed at Windsor, Jun.— raisies siege of Dover, Nov.—takes Hertford Castle, 6 Dec.—Berkhamstead Castle, 20 Dec.—threatened with excommunication by legate, concludes a truce, and goes to France, early in 1217—returns to England, raises siege of castle of Montsorrel, 1217—excommunicated by legate, 18 Apr. 1217—defeated at Lincoln, by Earl of Pembroke, 20 May—fleet sent to relieve Louis is defeated by Hubert de Burgh, near Dover, 24 Aug.—besieged in London, by Pembroke, makes treaty with him, 11 Sep., and leaves England; continues war against Albigenses, unsuccessfully besieges Toulouse, Aug. 1219—succeeds his father, Philip Augustus, 14 Jul. 1223—crowned with his queen, at Rheims, 6 or 8 Aug.—refuses to give up English provinces in France to Henry III., 1225—seizes Poitou, 1224—makes truce with Henry, Jan. 1225—leads crusade against Count of Toulouse, 1226—forms siege of Avignon, 10 Jun. 1226—takes it, 12 Sep.—overruns Languedoc, autumn: a at Montpensier, in Auvergne, 8 Nov. 1226.

Louis IX., St Louis, King of France,—b. at Poissy, 25 Apr. 1226—succeeds his father, Louis VIII., 8 Nov. 1226, under regency of Queen Blanche: crowned at Rheims, 29 Nov.—acquires County of Toulouse, by treaty with Raymond VII., 12 Apr. 1229—concludes truce for three years with Henry III., 5 Jul. 1231—reduces Count of Brittany, 1231—forms a league with Emperor Frederick II., 1232 b—marries Margaret of Provence at Avignon, May 1234—declared of age, 25 Apr. 1236—invited to meet Frederick II. at Vaucouleurs, 1237 b—receives from Venetians the Crown of Thorns, and carries it to Paris, 1238—refuses Imperial crown, offered for his brother Robert by Gregory IX., 1239—holds plenary court at Saumur, 24 Jun. 1241—and there gives Poitou, Auvergne, and territories of Albigenses to his brother Alfonso: obtains release of French prelates from Frederick II., 1241—defeats Henry III. at Taillebourg, 21 Jul. 1242—again at Saintes, 22 Jul.—concludes truce for five years with Henry, 7 Apr. 1243—refuses to receive Innocent III., 1244—falls ill at Pontoise, Dec. 1244—takes the cross: offered as surety for Frederick II. at Council of Lyons, 1245—takes the cross at parliament of Paris, Oct. 1245—meets Innocent at Chuy, Dec. 1245 b—


Louis X., (Hutin,) King of France and of Navarre—b., 4 Oct. 1289—succeeds his mother, Jane, as king of Navarre, 1304—marries Margaret of Burgundy, 1305—crowned king of Navarre at Pampeluma, 1307—concludes his wife in Château-Gaillard, 1314—succeeds his father, Philip the Fair, 29 Nov. 1314—recalls Jews to France, 28 Jul. 1315—marries Clementia, daughter of king of Hungary, 1 Aug. 1315—crowned with her at Rheims, 15 Aug.—puts his first wife to death, Aug. 1315—leads expedition against Count of Flanders, and unsuccesssfully besieges Courtrai, Aug., to Sep. 1315— b, 5 or 8 Jun. 1316.

Louis XI., King of France,—b. at Bourges, 3 Jul. 1423—marries Margaret of Scotland, 24 Jun. 1426—heads revolt of the Praguerie, against his father, Charles VII., 1439—captured and pardoned, and made governor of Dauphiny, Jul., a Sep. 1440—takes part in war in Gascony and Languedoc, 1442—compels Talbot to raise siege of Dieppe, Aug. 1443—death of his queen, 16 Aug. 1444—at request of Emperor Frederick III. marches against the Swiss, 1444—defeats them at Bottelen, near Basel, 26 Aug. 1444—raises siege of Zurich: settles in Dauphiny, 1446—marries Charlotte de Savoy, Mar. 1451—refuses to return to the court and takes refuge in Brabant, 1456—succeeds his father, 22 Jul. 1461—crowned at Rheims, 15 b Aug.—deprives all officers of the kingdom, Sep. 1461—suppresses Pragmatic Sanction, at request of Pope Pius II., 27 Nov. 1461—but leaves decease unregistered: supports John II. of Aragon in his claim of Navarre, 1462—has fruitless interview with Henry IV. of Castile on the Bidassoa, Apr. 1465—[League of the Public Good]—drives Duke of Brittany out of Normandy, 1467—assembles States-General at Tours, Apr. 1468—makes peace with Duke of Brittany at Aneesis, 10 Sep. 1468—instigates revolt of lighters, Sep.—murders Charles the Bold at Pérone, and is imprisoned, 5 Oct.—is compelled to cede Champagne and La Foree.
to his brother, 14 Oct.—and to accompany Charles to siege of Liége, Oct.—arrests and imprisons Cardinal Balue and the Bp of Verdun, May 1469.—institutes Order of St Michael, 1 Aug. 1469.—joins army at siege of Perpignan, Mar. 1473.—Treaty of Perpignan, 10 Nov. 1473.—forms League with Swiss against Charles the Bold, 26 Oct. 1474.—prohibits reading of works of the Nominalists, 1 Mar. 1475.—renews part of Picardy from Charles, 1475.—concludes truce of nine years with Edward IV. of England, 29 Aug. 1475.—has interview with him at bridge of Pépigni, same day: makes treaty with Charles, at Solcure, end of 1475.—puts to death Constable Saint-Pol, 19 Dec. 1475.—takes possession of Burgundy, Jan. 1477.—reduces Picardy and Artois and Hainault, 1477.—puts Nemours to death, 4 Aug. 1477.—concludes proceedings against memory of Charles the Bold, 11 May 1478.—makes truce with Archduke Maximilian, Jun. 1478.—the war renewed, Apr. 1479.—another truce, and conferences between Louis and Maximilian at Arras and Lille, 1480.—attacked with apoplexy at Plessis-les-Tours, 1481.—makes pilgrimage to St. Claude, 1482.—sends for Francis de Paula, hermit of Calabria, Apr. 1482.—b. at les Tours, 30 Aug. 1483.

a Nouv. Blog, Gen. b Art de Vériier les Dates.

Louis XII, Father of the People, King of France,—b. at Blois, 27 Jun. 1462.—succeeds his father as Duke of Orleans, Jan. 1465.—marries Jane, second daughter of Louis XI., 1476.—unsuccessfully claims Regency on death of Louis XI., 1475.—made Governor and Lieutenant-general of Paris, 9 Oct. 1483.—with Count of Dunois takes arms against the Regent, Anne of Beaujeu, 1485.—submits to Charles VIII., 1485.—retires to Brittany: besieged in Nantes, by the king, Jun. to Jul. 1487.—defeated and captured by la Trémoille, at St Aubin, 28 Jul. 1488.—liberated, 1491.—follows Charles VIII. to Italy, 1495.—defeats Neapolitans at Rapelle, Jun. 1495.—takes Novara, and is blockaded there by Lodovico Sforza, 1495.—delivered by treaty between Charles and Duke of Milan, 18 Oct. 1495.—succeeds Charles VIII., 7 Apr. 1498.—crowned at Rheims, 25 May.—obains bull of divorce of his wife, from Alexander VI., 1498.—marries Anne of Brittany, 8 Jan. 1499.—conquests Milanese by his generals, 1499.—enters Milan, 6 Oct. 1499.—returns to France, Dec.—reconquest of the Milanese by la Trémoille, Apr. 1500.—imprisons Lodovico Sforza at Loche, 1500.—in alliance with Ferdinand the Catholic conquers Naples, 1501.—quarrels with him, 1502.—makes a treaty with the pope, 1502.—treaty with Archduke Philip for marriage of Claude, daughter of Louis, to Charles of Luxemburg, 5 Apr. 1503.—battle of Seminara, 21 Apr.—battle of Cerignola, 28 Apr.—falls ill: the marriage treaty confirmed, by Emperor Maximilian, the pope, Charles, and Louis, 1504.—on remonstrance of States-General at Tours, revokes the engagement, and betroths Claude to Francis, Count of Angouleme, May 1506.—suppresses revolt of Genoa, 1507.—joins League of Cambray, Dec. 1508.—defeats Venetians at Agnadello, 14 May 1509.—enters Milan, and concludes treaty with the pope at Bagnosco, 1509.—returns to France, Aug. 1509.—sends an army against Julius II., 1511.—Trivulzio and Gaston de Foix.—excommunicated by Julius II., 21 Jul. 1512.—concludes treaty with Venice, at Orthex, 1513.—reconquers and again loses the Milanese, 1513.—loses his queen, Jan. 1514.—concludes peace with Henry VIII., 14 Sep. 1514.—marries Princess Mary of Engeland, 9 Oct.—b. at Paris, 1 Jan. 1515.

Louis XIII., the Just, King of France,—b. at Fontainebleau, 27 Sep. 1601.—succeeds his father, Henry IV., under regency of his mother, Mary de Medici, 14 May 1610.—declared of age, 2 Oct. 1614.—marries Anne of Austria at Bordeaux, 25 Oct. 1615.—treats with Prince of Condé at Loudun, Feb. 1616.—publishes edict of pacification, 2 May.—sanctions assassination of Marshal d'Ancre, Apr. 1617.—imprisons the queen-mother, summer 1617.—has interview with her, near Tours, 6 Sep. 1619.—marches into Normandy and defeats party of Duke of Longueville, Jul. 1620.—defeats troops of the queen at Pont-de-Cé, 7 Aug.—reconciled with her, at Breisac, 13 Aug.—unites Béarn to the crown, and orders restitution of church property by Huguenots, by edict of Oct. 1620.—marches into Poitou, which submits to him, Apr. to May 1621.—takes Clerac, 4 Aug.—invests Montauban, 17 Aug.—raises the siege, 17 Nov.—resumes war with Huguenots, Mar. 1622.—drives Soubise from Isle of Rie, in Poitou, 16 Apr.—at siege of Royan, May besieges Montpellier, 2 Sep.—concludes treaty of peace, confirming edict of Nantes, 19 Oct.—concludes treaty with Venice and Savoy for recovery of the Valteline, Jan. 1623.—Richelieu acquires his favour, 1623.—Huguenots—takes part in siege of Rochelle, Oct. 1627.—enters the town, 1 Nov. 1628.—marches to support of Charles, Duke of Nevers, against Duke of Savoy, Jan. 1629.—forces the Pas de Suze, 6 Mar.—makes peace with Duke of Savoy, 11 Mar.—raises siege of Casal, Mar.—takes Alais, in the Cevennes, 16 Jun.—concludes peace, at Alais, 27 Jun.—publishes edict of pacification at Nimes, 14 Jul.—subjugates Savoy, spring 1630.—concludes treaty with Duke of Lorraine, at Vic, 6 Jan. 1632.—renews the war with him, Jun.—concludes treaty of Livernon, 26 Jun.—declares war on Spain and the Empire, early in 1635.—forms alliance with Holland, 8 Feb. 1635.—battle of Avicin, 20 May.—League with Savoy and Parma, 11 Jul.—loses his minister, Richelieu, 4 Dec. 1642.—b. at St Germain, 14 May 1643.

Louis XIV., the Great, King of France,—b. at St Germain, 5 a 16 b Sep. 1638.—succeeds his father, Louis XIII., under Regency of his mother, Anne of Austria, 14 May 1643.—Mazarin.—Treaty of Westphalia, 1648.—the Frond, 1649.—holds a lit de justice and is declared of age, 7 Sep. 1651.—Peace of the Pyrenees, 1659.—marries Maria Theresa of Austria, at St Jean-de-Luz, 9 Jun. 1660.—on
Christina of Bavaria, 1681—distinguishes himself in campaign of Flanders, 1694—b., 14 Apr. 1711.


**Louis I., the Great, King of Hungary and Poland,**—b., 5 Mar. 1326—succeeds his father Charrobert, 1342—subjugates Transylvania, 1342—sends troops to aid his uncle Casimir, king of Poland, against John of Bohemia, 1344—drives Tatars from Transylvania, 1344—subdues the Croatians, 1345—attempts relief of Zara, besieged by Venetians, 1345—Marches into Naples to avenge death of his brother Andrew, cloistered at 1347, entreats Apr. 1348—travels to death Charles of Durazzo, 24 Jan. 1348—compelled to retire by plague, end of Apr.—again makes himself master of Naples, 1350—makes truce with Queen Joanna and retires, 1350—attends jubilee at Rome, 1350—renews war with Venice, 1356—takes Zara, 17 Sep. 1357—defeats and captures Strascimir, king of Bulgaria, 1362—succeeds Casimir as king of Poland, 1370—intrusts Regency of Poland to his mother, Elizabeth: successfully opposes Jellone, Duke of Lithuania, 1377—b. at Tyrryn, 14 Sep. 1352.

**Louis II., King of Hungary and Bohemia,**—b., 1 May 1326—crowns, 4 Jun. 1357—succeeds his father, Ladislaus VI., (VII.)—Mar. 1356—his ministers mutilate ambassadors of Sultan Solymann II., 1356—marries Mary, sister of Charles V., 1351—beaten and killed by Solymann at Mohacz, 29 Aug. 1356.

**Louis of Aragon, King of Sicily,**—b., 4 Feb. 1338—succeeds his father, Peter II., under Regency of Prince John, his uncle, 8 Aug. 1342—crowned at Palermo, 15 Sep.—concludes treaty with Joanna, Queen of Naples, 4 Nov. 1347—b., 17 Oct. 1355.


**Louis I., Duke of Anjou, and Titular King of Naples,**—b. at Vincennes, 23 Jul. 1339—Chevalier, 1350—commands at battle of Poitiers, 1356—sent as hostage to England, on liberation of his father, King John, 1356—escapes, 1363—mediates in Brittany between widow of Charles of Blois and John de Montfort, 1363—governor of Languedoc and Guiana, fights against English, between 1369—77—seizes Regency of France, under Charles VI., Sep. 1380—is deprived, 2 Oct.—adopted by Queen Joanna of Naples, 1380—gets himself crowned King of Naples by Clement VII., at Avignon, 30 May 1382—passes into Italy with an army, Jun. 1382—b. at Bisegna, near Bari, 20 Sep. 1384.


**Louis III., Duke of Anjou, and King of Naples,**—b., 24 Sep. 1403—marries Catherine of Burgundy, Apr. 1410—she is sent back to her father, John sans Peur, Nov. 1413—claims kingdom of Naples on death of his father, Louis II., 1417—besieges Naples, Aug. 1417—defeated by Alfonso of Aragon, 8 Sep. 1420—makes secret treaty with Queen Joanna, 1421—retires to Rome, 1422—adopted by Joanna,
LOUIS—LOUVAIN.


Louis of Parma, King of Etruria,—b. 5 Jul. 1775—marries Maria Luisa of Spain, 25 Aug. 1795—made king of Etruria, by Napoleon, 1801—d. at Florence, 27 May 1803.


Louis II., de Male, Count of Flanders,—b., 25 Nov. 1330—wounded at Crécy, 1346—succeeds his father, 1346—compelled by the Ghentese to marry Isabel of England, 14 Mar. 1347—escapes to France, end of Mar.—marries Margaret of Brabant, 1 Jul. 1347—returns to Flanders, 1348—concludes peace with Edward III., Dec. 1348—marries his daughter to Philip the Bold, and acquires Lille, Douai, Bethune, c., 1359—insurrection at Ghent, 1379—puts to death 600 men of Bruges, Apr. 1380—defeats the rebels near Dixmude, 27 Aug. 1380—again at Nivelles, 13 May 1381—defeated by Philip van Artevelde at Beverholte, 1381—battle of Rosbecque, 27 Nov. 1381—d. 9 Jan. 1384.

Louis, King of Holland. [Bonaparte, Louis.]

Louis, King of Navarre. [Louis X. of France.]

Louis. [Anhalt, Bavaria, Brandenburg, Flanders, Mantua, Orleans, Wurttemberg.]

Louis, St, Br. of Tououlouse,—b., Feb. 1275—hostage for his father, Charles the Lame, king of Naples, to king of Aragon, 1287—94—refuses crown of Naples and takes orders, 1296—B. of Tououlouse, by Boniface VIII., 1296—b. at Brignoles, 19 Aug. 1298—canonized by John XXI., 1317.


Louis, order of,—instituted in Prussia, 3 Aug. 1814.

Louisa of Lorraine, Queen of France,—b. at Nomeni, 30 Apr. 1553,a. 1554—b. Henry III., Feb. 1755—left a widow, Jul. 1589—d. at Moulians, 29 Jan. 1601—her remains transferred to St Denis, 1817.


Louisa of Savoy, Duchess of Angoulême,—b. at Pont-d'Ain, 14 Sep. 1476—marries Charles of Orleans, Count of Angoulême, 1488,b. 1490—left a widow, 1494, 1496—returns to the court, 1498—Regent for her son, Francis I., Jul. 1515—possesses herself of funds destined for army of Italy, and gets Semblançay imprisoned, 1523—offers her hand to Constable de Bourbon, and being rejected depri ves him of his estates, about 1525—Regent again during captivity of Francis, 1525—con cludes with Margaret of Austria the Treaty of Cambrai, 3 Aug. 1529—d. at Grez, 22, 29,b. 14 Sep. 1532, 1531.e


Louvainburg, [See Breton, Cape.]

Lousiaade Islands, in Pacific Ocean,—dis covered by Bougainville, 1768.

Louisiana, N. America, the region explored by Europeans, 1512—partly colonized by French, 1699—granted to the Mississippi Company, 1717—resumed by the Crown, 1720—ceded to Spain, 1763—recovered by Napoleon, 1800—sold to United States, 1803—forms a territory, 1804—constituted a State of the Union, 1812—invaded by British troops, 1814—[New Orleans]—secedes, 23 Jan. 1861—reconquered by Federals, 1862—g.

New Orleans.


Louvain, in Belgium,—seized and fortified by Northmen, about 884—a. head of a County, about 1015—walled, 1156, 1356—revolt of 56 •

Louvoire, Juan de, botanist, b. at Lisbon, about 1715—d. there, 1796. Flora Cokina- Chinesis, 1790.


Louverture. [Toussaint.]

Louvet de Couchy, Jean Baptiste, littérateur, b. at Paris, 1750—deputy to Convention, 1792—proscribed, 1793—member of Council of Five Hundred, 1795—of Institute, 1796—d. 25 Aug. 1797. Amours de Fidélités, 1791.


Louvre, The, Paris, royal residence on the site, as early as 560 or 650—used as state prison by Philip Augustus, 1224—included within walls of the city, 1367—the present building commenced by Francis I., 1539—its completion undertaken by Louis XIV., 1666—but the works stopped: resumed by Napoleon I., 1802—united with the Tuileries by Napoleon III., 1852—partly burnt, the Library destroyed, by Communists, 24 May 1871. Musée des Antiquités, founded, 1797—opened as Musée Napoléon, 1802—Galérie d'Apollon, burnt and rebuilt, 1861—mentioned as a picture-gallery, 1787—re-opened after reconstruction, 5 Jun. 1851.

Lovat, Simon Fraser, Lord, b. near Inverness, about 1668, 1676—goes to France, 1700—sent by Prince James Edward to excite insurrection in Scotland, 1702—betrays the scheme to the government: imprisoned in the Bastille, 1702—takes part against the Pretender and captures Inverness, 1715—supports the Young Pretender, 1745—beheaded in London, 9 Apr. 1747.

Engl. Eye. a Chambers' Engraver. b Chambers' Eye.

Love, Christopher, dean, b. at Cardiff, 1618—member of Assembly of Divines, 1643—one of the commissioners of the parliament at Treaty of Uxbridge, Jan. 1645—joins in plot against Cromwell, and is tried and beheaded, 22 Aug. 1651.

Loveira, Vasco. [Lobeira.]

Lovel, Francis, viscount,—fights for Richard III. at Bosworth, Aug. 1485—takes sanctuary and is attainted, Nov. 1485—fails in attempt at insurrection against Henry VII. and escapes to Flanders, 1486.

Lovelace, John, Lord Lovelace, succeeds his father, 1670—takes part in promoting the Revolution, Feb. 1688—sets out to join Prince of Orange, and is taken prisoner and sent to Gloucester Castle, Nov. 1688—liberated by the citizens, Dec.—enters Oxford in triumph, 11 Dec.—promotes disorderly assemblages in London, and is admonished by William III., Jan. 1689—b. 1693.

Loveacs, Richard, poet, b. in Kent, 1618—wounded at siege of Dunkirk, 1646—d. at London, 1658. Lucesia, 1659.

Lover, Samuel, poet, novelist, etc., b. at Dublin, 1797—member of Royal Hibernian Academy of Art, 1828—d. Jul. 1868. Legends and Stories of Ireland, 1832—Lyrics of Ireland, 1838—Songs and Ballads, 1839—Metrical Tales, etc., 1860.

Low Countries. [Netherlands.]


Lowositz. [Lobositz.]

Lowry, Wilson, engraver, b. at Whitehaven, 1762—settles in London, 1780—F.R.S., 1812 there, 1824.


Loyalty Loan,—subscribed, 1 Dec. 1796.

Loyant, Anne Philippe Dieudonné de,—b. at Metz, 1750—enters Artillery, 1764—sends to America, Inspector-general of Artillery and Fortifications of Virginia, 1766—Chevalier of St. Louis, 1791—imprisoned, Dec. 1791—escapes to Spain, 1792—serves in expedition of Quiberon, 1795—captured by Russians at Moscow, sent to Siberia, 1812—24—d. in France, about 1830.

Loyer, Pierre le,—b. in Anjou, 1550—d. at Angers, 1634. Erotopepiy, 1576—Quatre livres de spectres, 1586.


Luzern, Jean Baptiste Charles Bouvet de, maritime discoverer,—b. in Brittany, about 1705—commands expedition to Southern Ocean, 1738—Governor of Isle of Bourbon, 1750—near Ponta do, about 1788.

Luzer, Buouet de, [Bouvet.]

Lübeck, in Germany,—founded by Adolphus II., Count of Holstein, about 1144—ceded to Henry the Lion, 1158—receives code of laws from him; (Lübecker Recht;) sent of bishopric transferred from Oldenburg, 1163—submits to Emperor Frederick I., 1181—recovered by Henry the Lion, 1189—taken by Adolphus III., Count of Holstein, 1192—taken by Waldemar, brother of Count of Denmark, about 1202—expels the Danes, and places itself under protection of Frederick II., 1226—free imperial city, by Frederick II., 1276—forbidden to hold tournaments, 1230—head of Hanseatic League, about 1250—declines, after dissolution of the League in 1632—bishopric of, given to Duke of Oldenburg, 1802—occupied by Bliicher, Oct. 1806—stormed and plundered by French, 6 Nov. 1806—incorporated with French Empire, Dec. 1810—receives its freedom, spring 1813—again occupied by French, summer 1813—freed, 5 Dec. 1813—disturbances at, 9 Nov. 1843—remains of old city discovered, autumn 1852—abolishes passports, 19 Apr. 1863. Cathedral, commenced by Bp Gerold, 1170—finished by Bp Hildebrand, 1341. Town-Hall, destroyed, 1817. Peace of, between the Emperor and the King of Denmark, 22 May 1829.


Lubienietski, Theodore, engraver,—b. at Cracow, 1820—d. in Poland, about 1720.

Lubienietski, Felix, statesman,—b. in Poland, about 1756—nuncio at the Diet of Four Years, 1787—91—Minister of Justice in Grand Duchy of Warsaw, 1807—Envoy to Galicia, 1809—follows French army to Paris, 1813.

Lux, Edward Elihard, philosoph,—b. in Oldenburg, 1565—Prof. Literature, Rostock, 1595—Prof. Theology, 1606—d. there, 1 Jan. 212. Chrestomathia Graecae lingvae, 1622—Antiquarium, 1621.

Luci, in Poland,—the citadel besieged by Roman of Red Russia, 1205—burnt, by Mongols, 1240—Diet held at, by Sigismund Augustus, 1569—besieged by Russians and Cosacks, 1655—destroyed by Swedes, 1666—consequently held by Augustus II. against Charles XII., 1702—conquest imposed on, by Charles XII., who makes it his headquarters, 1703—conquered by Russians, 11 Nov. 1831. Treaty of, for reunion of Duchy of Lithuania with Poland, 1569.

Luc. [Delinc.]

Luc, Jean du, (Janus Lecin,)—b. at Paris, about 1500—Attorney-general to Catherine de Medicis, 1549. Placitorum summe epul Gallic urbis et lit. XII., 1559.

Lucanus, M. Annanus, poet, —b., 3 Nov. 39? — put to death for share in Piso's conspiracy, 30 Apr. 65.

Lucar. [Cyrillus Lucar.]

Lucas van Leyden. [Leyden.]


Lucas, Francois, sculptor,—b. at Toulouse, 1736—obtains grand prize, 1761—Prof. Sculpture, 1764—b. at Toulouse, 1813.

Lucas, Frederic, politician,—b. at Westminster, 1812—called to the bar, at the Middle Temple, 1838—quite Society of Friends, and enters Roman Catholic Church, 1839—M.P. Meath, 1852—b. at Staines, 23 Oct. 1855. Originates and edits the Tablet, 1860-55.


Lucena, in Italy, (Lucena,)—[B C]—Roman colony, (577, A. U. C.) 177—levies of Caesar at winter, 57-56—municipal town, 49—[AD]— pillaged by Goths, 491—head of Lombard Duchy, by Albion, about 572—subject to Charles the Great, 774— to Otto the Great, 962—seat of independent republic, about 1115—furnishes an army to Frederick Barbarossa, 1190—conquered by Gibellines, 1262—carries on war with Pisa, 1269-76—Castruccio Castracani becomes lord of, 1320—at his death again a republic, 1328—seized by Emperor Louis of Bavaria, 16 Mar. 1329—and sold by him to Francesco Castracani: besieged by Florentines, 1331—sold to Mastino della Scala, 1335—sold by him to Florence, 1341—besieged by Pisans, Jul. 1341—defeated at Florence at, 2 Oct. 1341—surrenders to Pisans, 6 Jul. 1342 —receives its liberty by purchase from Emperor Charles IV., 1370—alliance with Florence, 1375—besieged by Florentines, 1430—relieved by Sforza, Jul. 1430—government of, made a close aristocracy by Martinæan Law, 1536—occupied by French, 1799—united with Piombino, and erected into a Principality, by Napoleon, for his sister Elise, 1805—erected into a Duchy by Congress of Vienna, and given to Maria Louisa, Duchess of Parma, 1814—on her death annexed to Tuscany and Modena, 1847—forms part of kingdom of Italy, 1860.


Lucena, in Spain,—Prince Abdallah defeated and captured by Castilians, (888, A. n.) 21 Apr. 1483.

Lucena, in Italy, (Luceria,)—[B C]—taken by Sannites, 321—by Romans, 320—revolts and is reduced by Romans, 314—[AD]—destroyed by earthquake, 63—taken and destroyed by Constans II., 663—renovated, the castle built, and a colony of Saracens from Sicily settled at, by Frederick II., 1222—Gregory IX. sends Dominican missionaries to, 1233—Saracens expelled and Mosque converted into a cathedral, by Charles of Anjou, 1269. * Kingston.

Lucerne, (Lucern), in Switzerland,—city given to abbots of Murbach and Alseue, 768—becomes subject to Austria, 1291—rebels, and joins Swiss Confederacy, 1332—taken by the French, 1 May 1798—and made capital of Helvetic republic: Protestants tolerated in, 1828—unsuccessfully attacked by the Frc Corps, 1 Apr. 1849—Federal army defeats army of the Sonderbund, near, 24 Nov. 1847—visited by Queen Victoria, Aug. 1868.


Lucifer Caralitians, Bv, theologians,—legate to Council of Milan, for Liberius, 354—banished by Constantius, 355 — recalled by Julian, 362—b. at Cagliari, 370.

Lucifer Matches,—come into use, about 1830 — tipped with phosphorus, about 1834—tax on, proposed by Chancellor of the Exchequer, Apr.
Lucilius—Ludolph.

887

1871—monster procession of matchmakers to petition against tax, at Westminster, dispersed, 24 Apr.—tax abandoned, 25 Apr.


Lucilius, — Consul of Rome with P. Licinius Valerianus, (1018, A. u. c.) 265.


Lucius III, Pope, (Ubaldus) — succeeds Alexander III., 1 Sep. 1181—retires to Velletri, 1182—returns to Rome, 1183—is again driven away, and goes to Verona, Jul. 1184—holds Council of Verona, 1184—b. there, 24 Nov. 1185.

Lucius, — sole consul of Rome, (1166, A. u. c.) 413.


Liecke, Gottfried Christian Friedrich, theologian,—b. at Egen near Magdeburg, 23 Aug. 1792—studies at Halle, 1810—at Gottingen, 1812—goes to Berlin, 1816—Prof. Theology, Bonn, 1818—Prof. Theology, Gottingen, 1827—b. there, 14 Feb. 1855. Commentar über die Schriften des Evangelisten Johannes, 1820—32—(with D. Wette and Schleiermacher,) Theologische Zeitschrift, 1819—22.


Lucnow, in Hindostan,—taken by Afghans and received by Baber, 1529—taken by Akber, 1559—seat of government removed from, to Fyzabad, by Sooja ud Dowla, 1764—made capital of Oude, by Asaf ud Dowla, 1775—Scpuoy mutiny breaks out, 30 May 1787—relief of the Residency, by Havlock, 25 Sep. 1857—rebel entrainments taken, 26 Sep.

Lucretius, Q., — [B C]—Consul with C. Sentius, (786, A. u. c.) 19.

Lucretius Carus, T., poet, Epicurean philosopher,—[B C]—b., 95—b., 52—1, 55—De Rerum Natura, published early in 57.

* Fasch, 1

* Donatus, 2

Lucerne Lake, in Italy,—filled up by uprising of Monte Nuovo, 1538.

Lucilia, L. Licinius, — [B C]—Consul with A. Postumius Albionus, (603, A. u. c.) 151—subdues the Vacci, 151—pro-consul in Spain, 150.


Ludites, The,—begin their riots and destruction of machinery, at Nottingham, Nov. 1811—restraint and punishment of, provided for, by Acts 52 Geo. III. c. 16, 20 Mar. 1812, and c. 102, 20 Dec. 1812—fourteen executed at York, 10 Jan. 1813.


* Bih. Univ. 1

* Conv.-Lex. 2


Ludolph, son of Emperor Otto I., — b., 934—appointed his successor, 947—Duke of Sibiu, 950—excites civil war against his father, 954—peace made by mediation of Archduke Bruno, 955—relieves Canossa besieged by Berenger,
LUDOLPHUS—LUNATICS.

defeats and captures his son Adalbert, 956—


Luwig [Louis.]


Lugdunum. [Lyons.]

Lugdunum Batavorum. [Leyden.]

Lugo, in Italy,—sacked by the French, and the peasants massacred, Jul. 1796.


Lugo, Juan de, Cardinal,—b. at Madrid, 1583—enters Order of Jesuits, 1603—goes to Rome, 1621—Prof. Theology there; Cardinal, by Urban VIII., 1643—d. 20 Aug. 1660. Opera, 1633-60.

Luini, (Lovini,) Bernardino, painter,—b. at Lurino, about 1460—d. after 1529.

Luino, Francesco, mathematician,—b. at Milau, 1740—d. at Mantua, 7 Nov. 1792. Esercitazione sull' altezza del polo di Milano, 1795.


Lully, Raymond, (Doctor Illuminatus, philosopher,—b. in Majorca, about 1234—sells his property and resolves to become a preacher, 1275—lectures at Paris, 1288—holds disputations at Tunis, 1292—founds college at Paris, 1298—again visits Africa, and is imprisoned, 1306—obtains from Clement V., at Council of Vienne, concession for establishment of Oriental colleges at Paris, Oxford, and Salerno, 1311—enters Franciscan Order, and again goes to Africa, 1314—stoned at Bou-giah, 30 Jun. 1315—d. on his voyage home, 1315. Ars generalis, 1287—Arbor scientiae, about 1312.


Lumley, Sir Ralph,—takes part in plot to release Richard II. and murder Henry IV., Jan. 1400—beheaded at Oxford, 10 Jan.


Lier, a Tieknor. b Mariana. c Ferreras.

Luna, Fabricio, lexicographer,—b. at Naples, about 1490—d. 1559. Vocabolaria de lingua latina vocabuli tosihi non novi oseri che utili e necessari, 1536.

Lunacy, Commissions of, in England,—proceedings under, regulated by Acts 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 36, 28 Aug. 1833; 5 and 6 Vic. c. 84, 5 Aug. 1842; 8 and 9 Vic. c. 100, 4 Aug. 1845; 16 and 17 Vic. c. 70, 15 Aug. 1851; 18 and 19 Vic. c. 13, 26 Apr. 1855.


Lunatics, in England—custody and sustentation of, by the King, provided for by 17 Edw. II. stat. 2, c. 10, 1323-4—transfer of inquisition provided for by Act 2 and 3 Edw. VII. c. 8, 8, 6, 1548—marriage of, declared void by Act 15 Geo. II. c. 30, 1742—conveyance of trust and mortgage estates by, authorized and regulated by Acts 4 Geo. II. c. 16, 1731, and 1 and 2 Geo. IV. c. 114, 10 Jul. 1821—laws


Luneburg. [Brunswick-Luneburg.]


Luni, (Luna), in Italy,—[BC]—made a Roman colony, 177—[AD]—Benedict VIII. defeats Saracens near, 1016—garrisoned for Emperor Frederick II., 1239.


Lupicinus,—sent into Britain to oppose Picts and Scots, 362—Consul with Jovinus, (1120, A. u. c.) 367.

Lupicinus, St.—b. in Burgundy, about 390—joint-founder, with his brother Romanus, of monastery of Condat: d. at Lanconne in the Jura, about 480.

Lupus. (1.) Consul with Maximus, (993, A. u. c.) 232. (2.) Consul with Probus Augustus, (1031), 278.


Lupus, P. Rutilius,—[BC]—Consul with L. Julius Caesar Strabo, (664, A. u. c.) 90—defeated by Marsi and killed, 90.

Lupus, Virius,—propritor in Britain, 196—purchases peace from the Meetas, 201—still in Britain, 204.

Lupus Trecessini, theologian,—b. of Troyes, 427—accompanies Germans to Britain, 429—30, 479.

Lustatia, Lausitz,—conquered by Henry the Fowler, 928—the inhabitants converted to Christian faith under Otto I., 968—devastated in the Hussite wars, between 1420-50—submits to Matthias, king of Hungary, 1467—confirmed to him by Treaty of Ohmütz, 1479—at his death passes to king of Bohemia, 1490—to Ferdinand I. of Austria, 1526—revolt excited by persecution under Ferdinand II., 1562—reduced by John George I., Elector of Saxony, 1620—ceded to Saxony, by Treaty of Prague, 1635. Lower and half Upper, ceded to Prussia, 1815.


Lucus, T. Annius,—[BC]—Consul with Q. Fulvius Nobilius, (601, A. u. c.) 153.

Lusignan, Amaury, &c., Kings of Cyprus.

[Cyprus.]


Lusignan, Stephen of,—b. in Cyprus, 1537—goes to Italy, 1571—at Paris, 1571-87—d. 1590? Corografia e breve historia universelle dell’ isola di Cipro principiando al tempodi Noe per insino al 1672, 1753.

Lusigny,—Armistice of, between Napoleon I. and the allies, concluded, 24 Feb. 1814—broken, 4 Mar.


Lustra, in Roman history,—[BC]—instituted by Servius Tullius, (mythic) 566—not


Luyken, Jan, engraver,—b. at Amsterdam, about 1649—d. there, 1712.


Luyens, Charles Honoré d'Albert de, Duke of Chevreuse,—b. 7 Oct. 1662—serves in Hungary against the Turks, 1664—marries daughter of Colbert, 1667—Duke of Chevreuse, 1667—serves as Colonel at siege of Tourna, 1667—serves in campaigns of the Netherlands, 1672—Chevalier of the Holy Ghost, 1689—Governor of Guiene, 1692—b. 5 Nov. 1712.

Luyens, Honoré d'Albert, Seigneur de,—b. about 1540—arrested on suspicion of implication in plot of Coconas, 21 May 1572—slays in single combat, (en champs clos,) the last authorized in France, Capt. Panier, 1576—seizes Pont-Saint-Esprit, Nov. 1576—named Governor, 1577—b. at Melun, Feb. 1592.

Luyens, Honoré Charles d'Albert de, Duke de Montfort, general,—b. 6 Dec. 1669—serves under Condé in Germany, 1683—wounded at siege of Mons, 1691—distinguishes himself at Nversewinden and Charleroi, 1693—Maréchal de camp, serves in Flanders, 1702—falls, in Alsace, 17 Sep. 1704.


Luyens, Marie Charles Louis d'Albert de, Duke de Chevreuse, general,—b. 24 Apr. 1717—enters the army, 1732—distinguishes
LYMYES—LYDIA.


Luz, Ludwig, {Lucius, theologian,} b. at Basel, 1577—Prof. Hebrew, 1598—Prof. Logic, 1611—b, 1642.

Luzac, Elias, jurisct, g., b. near Leyden, 19 Oct. 1723—successfully opposes establishment of censorship of the press in Holland, 1766—b. at Leyden, 1796. {Home plus que machine, 1748—Institutions du droit de la nature et des gens, de Wolf, 1772—Nederlandse Letter-Courant, 1759-63—Annales Belgiques, 1772-6—Richesse de la Hollande, 1778.}

Luzac, Jean, philologus, b. at Leyden, 2 Aug. 1746—L.L.D., 1768—Prof. Greek, 1785—Rector of the University, 1794—b. at Leyden, 12 Jan. 1807. De Sacrae cive, 1795.

Luzan, Ignatie de, poet, b. at Saragossa, 1705—died at Granada, 14 May 1754. Petition de regius de la poesia en general, 1757. a Biog. Univ. b Conv. Lex.

Luzern. {Lucerne.}


Luzara, in Italy, {indecisive battle,} b. at Prince Eugene and Philip V. of Spain, 15 Aug. 1702.

Lycaenia, {Pergamus, Phrygia, Galatia,} Antipater, native chieftain, conquered by Amyntas, about 30.

Lydia, {Lykis,} b, conquered by Harpagus and joined to Persia, after 546—conquered by Alexander, before spring 332—forms part of dominions of Antigonus, 323—subject to the Ptolemy Philadelphus, 285-247—conquered from Antiochus by Romans and given to Rhodes, 190,b 189—invaded by Mithridates the Great, 88—A.D.—conquered again by Romans, and made a province with Pamphylia by Claudius, 43 b—made a separate province by Vespasian, 72 a—explored by Fellows, 1838—again, 1839-40—a third time, and the Xanthian Marbles brought to England, 1831. a Clinton. b Heeren. e Zumpt.

Lyceicus, {Lykiskos,} b, Archon at Athens, (OL. 100, 1), 344.

Lyceius, {Lykios,} sculptor, b, about (OL. 88), 428.

Lycia, {Lykis,} b, at Corisca, 1768—Director-general of Police, Naples, 1508—returns to Corisca, 1814—b, 13 Jul. 1834. Seggio storia sulle rivoluzioni civil e politiche del regno di Napoli, 1812.

Lycomedes, {Lykomeides,} b, 300—serves Straton, (Ol. 127), 270-226.

Lycophron, {Lykophron,} Tyrant of Therae—b, with Tisiphonus? from 350? 357-354—calls in Onomarchus, 352—who is defeated: surrenders Theramon to Philip, and joins Phayllus, 352.

Lycophron, Tyrant of Therae—b, establishes tyranny and defeats Alcudius, 404 and 395.

Lycophron, of Chalae, one of the Theis, tragic poet, grammarius, b, at Alexandria, about 280-250, a 285-247, b Alexandria, about 259. a Clinton. b Smith's Diet.

Lycurgus, {Lykurgos,} legislator of Sparta, {mythical f} b, at Athens, 884? 817, a about 850, b Clinton. b Rawlinson.

Lycurgus, {Lykurgos,} King of Sparta, b, chosen King, 220—deposes Agesipolis III, and reigns solo: 301—killed. 319—conspiracy of Cleiton: invaded Messenia; living, 168.


Lydia, {Loth, Diospolis, Lud,} b, about 396—given name to a toparely, before 152—annexed to Judea by Demetrius Soter, about 152—inhabitants sold as slaves by Cassia, about 45—A.D.—burnt by Cestius Gallus, 66—seat of a bishopric, before 325—taken by Sareaens, and the church destroyed, about 638—bishopric of Lydda and Ramlah instituted by crusaders, 1099—church demolished by Saladin, 1191—visited by Robinson, 1838-9.

Lydgate, John, poet, —sublaecan, 1380—deacon, 1393—priest, 1397—b, probably about 1461? Fall of Princes, 1494—History of Troy, 1513.

Lydia—b, Myth: possesses, with Moenia, supremacy of the Mediterranean, (184, Abr. E.) 1179-1669—Historie: dynasty of Mermnadie, 716-546, b 727-557, Gious, king, 716—48 war with Ionian cities, Colophon taken, about 900—subdues Troades, before 678—Arudy, 678—at war with Ionian cities, Priene taken, about 650—irruption of
Lyon, George Francis, traveller, — b. at Chichester, 23 Jan. 1795—enters the navy, 1808—distinguishes himself at defence of Cadiz, 1810—at bombardment of Algiers, 1816—travels in Africa, 1818—accompanied Parry to Polar seas, 1821—Post-captain, 1823—conducts expedition to Polar seas, 1824—d. at sea, 11 Oct. 1832.

Lyon, John, —found Harrow School, under letters-patent of Queen Elizabeth, 1571—d., 11 Oct. 1592.

Lyonnais Vesper, (St Bartholomew.)—31 Aug. 1572.

Lyonnet, Pierre, naturalist, engraver, —b. at Maastricht, 1707—P.R.S. London, 1748—d. at the Hague, 10 Jan. 1789. Treaty anatomique de la cheville qui rouge le saule, 1760.


Lyons, Israel, mathematician, botanist,—b. at Cambridge, 1739—s. of Mr. W. Lyons, to North Pole, 1773—d. in London, 1 Mar. 1795. Treatise on Fluxions, 1752—Fasciculus planum cirum Cantabrigiam nescientium, 1763.


Lysander,—[B.C.]—sent as Admiral to Ionian coast, to succeed Cratesipidas, to oppose Al- kibiades in diplomacy at court of Syria, 407—superseded by Culleratidas, Sep. 406—Vice- admiral under Aaraeus, 405—defeats Athenians at Ægos-potami: takes Athens, spring 404—attempts to restore oligarchy at Athens, 404— one of the council to Agesilus in Asiatic War.
Lyssippos, comic poet,—[B C]—gains a prize at the Dionysia, (Ol. 86, 3), 434.

Lysistrates,—[B C]—(1.) Archon at Athens, (Ol. 78, 2), 467. (2.) Archon, (Ol. 102, 4), 369.


Maas, [Maes.]


Mabuse, (Mauveuge), Jan de, (Jan Gossart, painter, — b. at Mauveuge, about 1470—1499 b — d. at Antwerp, 1 Oct. 1532—1562. b Adoration of the Kings, Castle Howard, exhibited at British Institution, 1851— at Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition, 1857. c a Cornun. Macassar.

Macadam, John Loudon, — b. in Scotland, 1756—surveyor to Metropolitan Commissioners of roads, 1827— d. 26 Nov. 1836. Practical Essay on the scientific repair and preservation of public roads, 1819— Remarks on the present state of Road-making, 1820.


Macanuas, (Domenico della Bella), — b. in the Novarese, 1438— d. at Turin, 1520. Edits Sezzi Aurelius Victor, 1508—De laeu Verboan, 1490.

Macao, in China—settlement of Portuguese in, 1517— given to Portuguese by emperors of China, 1568—made a free port, 28 Feb. 1836 b — tumults between Portuguese and Chinese, 1849. a Ensaye. Mod. b Conv.-Lex. Macarius Egyptian, St, — b. in Upper Egypt, about 296—d. in desert, to about 330— presbyter, about 340—d., about 387. a Clinton.

Macarius, St, of Alexandria, — d. in desert of Nitria, about 335— presbyter, about 340— d., 394—404. b Tillemont. b Fabriciус.

Macaroni Verse, — invented by Folengo, monk of Folegand, 1520.


Macassar. [Celebes.]


Macaulay, Zachary, philanthropist,— b. about 1768— d. 13 May 1838.

Macbeth, King of Scotland,—murders Duncan near Elgin, and succeeds him, 1039—defeated by Earl Siward, near Dunsinane, 1054—again defeated and killed by Macduff and Malcolm at Lumphanan, 5 Dec. 1056.


Maccabees, Jonathan, — [BC]— continues war with Baccides, 160—makes peace, 158—joins Alexander Balas, 153—recognized as high priest, aut. 152—supports Demetrius Nicator, 145—supports Antiochus VI., 144—captured by Tryphon, 144— put to death, 143.


Macdougal, Simon,— [BC]— succeeds Jonathan as high priest, 143— renews alliance with Rome: obtains recognition of Jewish independence, 143—expeys Syrian garrison from Jerusalem, 142—installed as high priest and Prince of the Jews, 140—invasion of Syria, defeated by his sons, 137— taken by Ptolemy and put to death, 135.

Maccabeus, Deeds of,— included in the Yulgate, before 380—received as canonical by Council of Trent, 1563.

Macchiatti, (Maglietti), Girolamo, (del Crecchiasio), painter, — b. at Florence, about 1535—1541—living, 1568. a Orlandi. b Lanzi.

Maccuca. [Vargas.]

Macclesfield, Cheshire, — made a free borough by Henry, Earl of Chester, (Henry Ill.,) 1260— silk manufacture at, rises into importance, 1808-25.

Macclesfield, Thomas Parker, Earl of, Lord Chief Justice and Lord Chancellor of England,— b. at Leake, in Staffordshire, 23

Macdonald de Kior Renal, Francesco, Lieutenant-general, — b. at Pescara, Naples, 17 Feb. 1777—serves in allied army at defence of Toulon, 1793—serves in French army in Italy, 1800—serves under Masséna in Austria, 1805—member of Legion of Honour, 1805—distinguishes himself at battles of Lützen and Bautzen, 1813—officer of Legion of Honour, 1813—Minister of War and Marine to Murat, 1814—Commander of St. Leopold, Baron, 1814—b. at Florence, Sep. 1837.

Macdonald of Glencoe. [Glencoe.]


Mace, Thomas, writer on music, — b. 1613—living in 1690. Messiah's Monument, 1676.

Macedo, Francisco de, miscellaneous writer, — b. at Coimbra, 1796—enters Jesuit seminary, 1810—quits the Society, about 1830—b. at Padua, 1 May 1861.

Macedo, Jose Agostinho de, poet, miscellaneous writer, — b. at Evora, about 1770—chaplain to Prince Regent of Portugal, 1816—b. at Lisbon, Sep. 1831. O Oriente, (Gama), 1811—A Meditacao, 1811 or 1818—Newton, 1813.


Regent for Philippus, 229—Philippus V., 220
—Perseus, 179—Roman conquest, (Ol. 158, i.)
168—division of the country into four districts,
appeared regulated by Commissioners, 167—ap-
pearance of the pretender Andronicus, 149—
Andronicus defeated by Metellus, 148—reduced
with a Roman province, 143—ravaged by Dardani,
who are reduced by Scipionem, 75—occupied
by Brutus, 44—(A.D.)—ravaged by Goths, 262—
ravaged by Attila, 447—by Theodoric, 482—
and Arabs, 565—colonies of the
Turks, before 1081—colony of Patzinsk, 1123—of Romans, after 1243—conquered
by Turks, 1430. *Rawlinson. 6 Clinton. 5 Finlay.

Macedonian Empire, [B.C.—Perdiccas di-
vides the provinces, after nids, 323—Autumn, 
Seleucus, Lysimachus, and Ptolemy, assume
royal titles, midsummer 356.

Macedonian War, [B.C.—First (211-205):
—treaty of alliance between Philip V. and
Hannibal concluded, 215—siege of Apollio
na by Philip, unsuccessful, 214—treaty
between Rome and Etoileans against Philip
negotiated by Lavinium, 211—capture of Za-
kynthos, &c., close of 211—capture of Ant-
icyra by Lavinium, spring 210—conquest of
Syria by Galba, 210—siege and capture of
Echinus by Philip, 210—alliance of Aeolians
with Philip, 209—defeat of Etoileans and
Romans at Larnia, 209. 8 208—truce made
between Etoileans, 209—Atalus joins the Romans,
209—Galba ravages coast near Corinth and is
defeated by Philip, 209—occupation of Elis by
Galba, repulse of Philip at Elis, 209—Oreus in
Euboea betrayed to Romans, and pillaged,
208—capture of Opus by Galba, 208—Atalus
reached to Asia, 208—Romans retire, 207—
Etoileans conclude separate peace with Philip,
205—peace between Rome and Philip con-
cluded, 205. Second (200-197): declaration
of war by Romans, Galba appointed to the
command, (Ol. 146, i) spring 200—Philip
takes Abydos, 200—Galba reaches Apollonia,
aut. 200—Claudius Centho sent to relieve
Athens, aut. —Chalkis seized by Claudius:
Athens ravaged by Philip, close of 200—Galba
succeeded in command by Tappulus, 199—
Tappulus superseded by Flamininus, 199
Philip's position forced, 198—Aeolian League
declares for Rome, 198—capture of Elatea,
198—conference at Nicea, wint. 198—alliance
of Thbees and Sparta with Romans, 198—
battle of Kynokephale, aut. 197—settlement
of Greece provided for by decree of Senate,
197—carried out by Flamininus, 196-194.
Greece declared free and independent, at Ath-
iumian Games, sum. 196. Third (172-168):
Perseus prepares for war, 172—Rome declares
war, L. Emilianus Crassus appointed to the com-
mmand, 172—negotiations, 172—Crassus de-
feted near Lariss, 171—Hostilius defeated,
early in 170—Marcius penetrates into Pieria,
169—L. Emilianus Paullus appointed to the
command, 169—battle of Pydna, 168.

*Thirlwall. 5 Zumpt.

Macedonians, in Church History. [See
Macedonians, Patriarch of Constantin-
ople.]

Macedonius, [Metellus, Q. Cecilius.]

Macedonius, Patriarch of Constantin-
ople,—elected by Arius to succeed Eusebius,
341-2—deposed by Constantius, 348—regains
his see, 350—deposed at Council of Constanti-
ople, 360—his opinions condemned by
Council of Constantinople, 381.

Macedonius, Patriarch of Constantin-
ople,—appointed to succeed Euphemius, 496—
deposed by Anastasius, and banished, 511—
156—Arians.

Macer, Emilius, poet,—[B.C.—, 16.

Macer, Emilius, Horist.—living, 12.

Macer, Emilius, jurist,—fl. about 230.

Macer, Clodius,—claims throne at Nero's
death, executed, 68.

Macer, C. Licinius, annalist, orator,—[B.C.]
—, about 110—questor, 78—trib. pleb.,
73—acceses Rabirius, 73.—acceded by Cicero,
66, commits suicide.

Macerata, in Italy,—University, founded,
1824.

Macerinus, M. Geganiss,—[B.C.—Consul
of Rome with C. Julius Julius, (307, A. V. C.) 447
—Consul with T. Quinct. Capitolinus Barbatus,
(311), 443—with L. Sergius Fidenas, (317)
437.

Macerinus, Proculus Geganiss,—[B.C.]
—Consul with L. Memenius Lanatus, (314, A. V. C.)
440.

M'Dill, John, orientalist,—b. in Wigtown-
shire, Scotland, 1833—Prof. Hebrew and Ori-
ental Languages, St Mary's Coll., St Andrews,
1868—member of Committee for revision of
Authorized Version of the Scriptures, 1870—
at St Andrews, 16 Mar. 1871.

Maclgillivray, William, naturalist,—b. Prof.
Civil and Natural History, Marischal Coll.,
Aberdeen, 5 Sep. 1832. History of British
Birds, commenced, 1848—Lives of Zoologists,
1834—History of Mollusks Animals of Amer-
ica, Kenehtorl, and Bonfi, 1843.

Macgregor, John, economist,—b. in Scotland,
1797—assistant-secretary to Board of Trade,
1820 to Aug. 1827—M. P. Glasgow, 1827—
at Iouline, 23 Apr. 1857. British America,
1832—Commercial Statistics, 1842—Progress
of America, 1847.

Machado. [Barbosa.]

Machanides, Tyrant of Sparta,—[B.C.]
defeated and killed by Philopomen, near Teges,
207.

Machares, King of Bosporos,—[B.C.]
—made king by his father, Mithridates the Great,
80—aid Mithridates at siege of Kyziks, 77—
obtains alliance with Rome through Iulius,
71—flies to Chersonesus and kills himself, 65.

Machault D'Arnoville, Jean Baptiste,
statesman,—b. 13 Dec. 1701—Master of Re-
quests, 1728—Controller-general of Finances,
1745—Minister of State, 1749—Keeper of the
Seals, 1755—exiled, 1757—, in prison at
Paris, 12 Jul. 1794.

Macherry, [Alvar, Alvar, Altur.] [Me-
vat]—seized by Raja of Jeipur, about 1720—
Rao Raja revolts from Jeipur, after 1780—
alliance with British, concluded by Lord Lake,
1803—territory increased, 1805—disaffection of
MACHIAVELLI—MACLISE.

899

Ruja towards British, action against him, with reconciliation, 1852-7.

Machiavelli, Niccolo, statesman, historian,
—b. in Florence, 6 May 1469—Chancellor of the Signoria, secretary of the Ten, 1498—ambassador to France, 1500, 1504, 1510, 1511—envoys to Borgia, 1502—to the Emperor, 1507-8—imprisoned at Florence, 1513—b. at Florence, 22 Jun. 1517. _Del Principe_, 1532—Discorsi sulla prima Deca di Tito Livio, 1516—Storie Fiorentine, 1525.

Machon, conte poet, [B C]—b. (Ol. 120-130), 300-260.

Machynleth, in N. Wales. — Owen Glendower holds assembly at, and crowned Prince of Wales, 1402.

Mac Ian. [Macdonald of Glencoe.]

Mack von Leibnitz, Carl, Baron, general, 


Mackenzie, Sir Alexander, traveller, — b., about 1750?—explores Arctic regions of North America, 1789 and 1793—returns to England, 1801. _Journey from Montreal on the river St Lawrence across the Continent of North America to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans, 1801._


Mackenzie, George, _Lives and Characters of most eminent Writers of the Scots Nation_, 1768-22.

Mackenzie, Sir George, _jurist_, 6c., —b. at Dunveg, 1636—defends Marquis of Argylo, 1661—Knight of Thistle, 1677—b. in London, 2 May 1691. _Works_, 1716.

Mackenzie, Henry, physician, miscellaneous


Mackenzie River, in British America, —discovered and explored by Alexander Macken- zie, 1789.


Macknight, James, theologian,—b. in Scot- land, 1721—pastor of Maybole, Ayrshire, 1753-69—pastor at Edinburgh, 1772—b. at Edinburgh, Jan. 1800. _Harmony of the Four Gospels, 1756—Translation of the Apostle Epistles, 1795._

Mac lain, Archibald, theologian,— b. in Ireland, 1722—pastor of English Church at the Hague, about 1746-96—b. at Bath, 25 Nov. 1804. _Letters to Soame Jenyns, 1777—translation of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, 1776._


57 *
assume the empire in expedition of Egypt,
beginning 261 ——defeated and slain by Aureli-
us, 262. * Clinton.

McCrine, Thomas, theologian, biographer,—b. 
at Dunse, Nov. 1772—enters Edinburgh Univ.,
1788—pastor at Edinburgh, 1795—D D., 1813
—at Edinburgh, 5 Aug. 1835. Life of John
Knox, 1811—Life of Andrew Melville, 1819—
History of Progress and Suppression of Reformation
in Italy, 1827 — Progress and Suppression
of Reformation in Spain, 1829.

Macrinus,—Archon at Athens, (809, A. U. c.)
116.

Macrinus, M. Opelius Severus, Roman Em-
peror,—b. 163.—proclaimed Emperor by
the army on death of Caracalla, 11 Apr. 217—defect-
ded by Artabanus, near Nisibis, 217—defeated
by army of Elagabalus, and killed, 8 Jan. 218.

Macrinus, M. Pompeius,—Consul with P.
Juventius Colonius, (917, A. U. c.), 164.

Macro, Navius Sertorius,—Pretorian pre-
fect, by Tiberius, arrests Sejanus, 18 Oct. 31 a
—secures accession of Caligula, 37—puts
to death by Caligula, 38. * Clinton.

Macrobii, Ambrosius Aurelius Theodo-
sius, grammarius,—fl., after 400 to about 450 ?

Macziejowicz. [See Kosciusko.]

'Mad Parliament.' [Provisions of Ox-
ford.]

Madagascar,—mentioned by Marco Polo,
1280-90—discovered by Lorenzo Almeida, 1506
—visited by Tristan d'Acreuiia, 1506 or 1507—
French settlement in, 1642 — most of the
colonists remove to Isle of Bourbon, 1672—
unsuccessfully attacked by Count Bentonsky,
1774—settlements restored to France, 1814—
King Radama admits English missionaries,
1818-25—persecution and massacres of Chris-
tians, under Queen Ranavolona, 1828 seq.
—joint English and French attack on, 15 Jun.
1845—visited by Ellis, 1853—6—unsuccessfully
attacked by French, 19 Oct. 1855—Radama
II. proclaims toleration, 1861—Radama as-
sassinated, his wife proclaimed Queen, and
treaties with European Powers suspended, 12
May 1867—ambassadors from, arrive in Eng-
land, 25 Feb. 1864—treaty with England pub-
lished, 11 Sep. 1866—destruction of idols in,
Sep. 1869.

Madalinski, Anthony, general,—b. in
Poland, 1759—Colonel, 1780 — assists in pre-
paring constitution of May 1791—joins Kos-
ciusko, Feb. 1794—at battle of Radlitzow, 4
Apr. 1794—Lieutenant-general, same day—
captured by Prussians in Posen, 1794—released,
Jun. 1795—b. in Poland, 19 Jul. 1804.

Madan, Martin, theollogian,—b. about 1726
—at Epson, May 1790. Theophilus,
1780.

Madayn. [Ctesiphon.]

Madden, Samuel,—b. in Ireland, about 1686
—at there, Dec. 1765. Memoirs of the Twen-
thieth Century, 1773.

Madder,—cultivation of, introduced into the
Vellamis by Ehan Althen, 1772.

Maddox, Isaac, Bp of Worcester,—b. in
London, 1697—Dean of Wells, 1733—ip of St.
MADDOX—MAESTRICHT.


Maddock, Willes, painter,—b. at Bath, 1813—d. at Constantinople, 26 Jun. 1853.

Madeira, island,—accidentally discovered by Pedro de VAlez, 1441. settled by Gonzales Zarco, 1420—settled by Portuguese in, 1421—occupied by British, 1803—14.

Mader, Joachim Johann, bibliographer,—b. at Hanover, 1826—d. 1858. De bibilio-
theis, &c., virorum clarissimorum, 1666.

Madeiro, Carlo, architect,—b. near Como, 1556—architect of St Peter's, by Paul V., 1605—d. at Rome, 1629.


Madrid, capital of Spain, (Manutia Carpe
tonum, Majoritum,)—taken by Ramiro II., of Leon, 932—taken from Moors by Alfonso VI. of Castile, 1086—and annexed to see of Toledo: enlarged and made occasional residence of Henry III., 1400—made capital of Spain by Philip II., 1562—entered by Earl of Galway, and Charles III. proclaimed, 16 Jun. 1766—abandoned by allies, 1 Aug.—entered by Philip V., 4 Oct.—abandoned by Philip, reentered by Charles, 5 Sep. 1710—entered by the French under Murat, 23 Mar. 1808—insurrection and expulsion of French, 2 May—occupied by Napoleon I., 4 Dec. 1808—entered by Wellington, 12 Aug. 1812—reoccupied by French, 1 Nov.—evacuated by them, 27 Jun. 1813—en
tered by French under Duke of Angouleme, 1823—meeting of the Cortes at, 1834—insurrec
tions at, 18 Jan. 1835, 1842, 26 Mar. and 7 May, 1848—insurrection under O'Donnell, Jul. 1854—in favour of Espartero, suppressed


Madrigal,—form of musical composition, originated by the Flemings, between 1500-50.

Madrigal Society,—founded in London, 1741.

madura, in Hindustan,—the town captured by British, 1577—district ceded to them by Nabob of Arcot, 1801.

Meander, river in Asia Minor,—John Va
taces defeats the Turks on, 1777.

Manndrius, tyrant of Samos,—[BC]—succeeds Polyкратes, 522.

Macenas, C. Cilinius,—[BC]—b. 13 Apr. between 73-63—employed by Octavius to ne
gotiate his marriage with Scribonia, and An
tony's with Octavia, 40—draws up Treaty of Brundisium, 40—with Octavius in Sicily, 36— Regent in Italy, 31—superseded by Taurus, 16—d., B. 8.

Macianus, L. Volusius, jurist,—killed by the army of Alexandria, 175.

Maius, Sp., —[BC]—buys up corn in Eretria, and sells cheaply to the poor, 440— killed by Ahala, on pretext of conspiracy, 439.

Manius, C,—[BC]—Consul with L. Purius Camillus, (416, a. u. c.) 328—subjugates La
tium: dictator, against intestine plots, 320— censor, with L. Papirius Cursor, 318—dictator, 314.

Meonia. [Lydia.]

Maerlant, Jakob, poet,—b. in Flanders, about 1220—d. at Damme, 1300. Troijnsoere oelag, before 1246—Alexender, 1246—Rymbyle, 1270—Spieghel historial, commenced, 1283.

Maes, (Maes), Arnold, painter,—b. at Gouda, 1620—living, 1650.

Maes, (Maes), Dietrich, painter,—b. at Haarlem, 1656—d., about 1700.

Maes, Godfrey, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1660—director of Antwerp Academy, 1682—d., about 1710.

Maes, (Maes), Nicholas, painter,—b. at Dort, 1632—settles at Amsterdam, 1678—d. there, Dec. 1693.

Maesa, Julia,—acquires throne for Elag
balus, 218—secures succession to Alexander Severus, 221.

Maestlin, Michael, astronomer,—b. in Würt
temberg, about 1542— Prof. Mathematics, Heidelberg, 1580—Prof. at Tübingen, 1584—
there, 1590, a 20 Dec. 1631. b De Stella nova Cassiopeia, 1573—Epitome Astronomiae, 1582.


Maestricht, in Holland, (Traiectus et Mosam,)—visited by Frederick II., 24 Aug. 1214— secured to Charles V. by Diet of Augsburg, and


Magada, Kingdom of, in Hindustan, —b. —Chandragupta, (Sandracottus,) (Maurya dynasty,) king, 350—321—b. between 312-280, — between 332-276, — 281-247—(A.D.)—fourth dynasty from Sandracottus, (the Andras,) ends, 436 or 454—Yajana, (Yajurmas,) king, 480—subject to Gupta kings of Canoju, 300 or 400 to 700 or 800. a Wilford. b Wilson.

c Greek Historian. d Crawford. e Turnour.

Magalhaens. [Magellan.]

Magalhaens, Gabriel, Jesuit missionary, —b. near Coimbra, 1600—enters the Order, 1625—sent to Goa, 1634—to China, 1640—b., 16 May 1677. Nouvelle relation de la Chine, 1688.


Magas, King of Kyrene, —b. — commands expedition to recover Kyrene, 308—independent of Egypt, about 283—b., 258.

Magatti, Cesare, surgeon,—b. in Modena, 1579—Prof. Surgery at Ferram, 1613—b. at Bologna, 1647. De rara medicatione vulnorum, 1616.

Magazine, —name first applied to periodical publication in England, (Gentleman’s Magazine,) 1731.

Magdala, in Abyssinia,—stormed by Sir R. Napier, 12 Apr. 1868.


Magdalen College, Oxford,—founded by William of Waynste, 1456—s the Fellows refuse to elect Anthony Farmer President, on mandate of James II., and elect Dr John Hough, 15 Apr. 1687—they are expelled, 10 Dec. 1687—reinstated, 15 Oct. 1688.

Magdalen Hall, Oxford,—founded, 1456—becomes independent, 1602—new building completed, 1822.

Magdalen Hospital, London,—opened, 10 Aug. 1758.

Magdeburg, in Prussia,—founded, before 600—destroyed by Wends, 734—seat of archbishopric, by Otto I., 967—embraces the Reformation, 1522—rejects the Interim, and is put under ban of the empire, 1530—besieged by Elector Maurice of Saxony, 16 Sep. 1552—surrenders, 9 Nov. 1551—bombarde by Imperialists, for seven months, 1629—besieged by Tilly, 1631—stormed, 20 May—given up to pillage, 20 May to 18 Jun.—evacuated by Imperialists, occupied by Swedes, 1672—besieged and taken by Imperialists and Saxons, 1636—reversion of the see given as secular Duchy to House of Brandenbourg by Peace of Westphalia, 1648—falls to Prussia, 1680—capitulates to Marshal Ney, Oct. 1806—included in kingdom of Westphalia, 1807—restored to Prussia by Treaty of Paris, 21 May 1814. Cathedral, built, 1206—1263—towers completed, 1520. Tovon Hall, built, 1691—enlarged, 1866.


Magellan. (Magalhaens,) Fernando, maritime discoverer,—b. in Alentejo, about 1470—assists at siege of Malacca, 1511—returns to Spain, 1517—embarks for the Pacific Ocean, 20 Sep. 1519—enters it, 28 Nov. 1520—killed, in the Philippine Isles, 1521.

Magellan, (Magalhaens,) John Hyacinth,

Magellan, Strait of,—discovered by Fernando Magalhaens, 1520.—passed by Drake, 20 Aug. 1577.—survey and chart of, by Frezier, 1713.—survey by English Government expedition, Aug. 1866 to sum. 1869.

Magellanic Clouds, (coa-bangs)—one of them known to Abdurrahman Sul, about 950.—conceived by companions of Pinzon, 1499.—mentioned by Anghierta, 1510.—described by Herchel, 1836.


Magenta, in Italy,—Frederick II. encamps near Nov. 1245.—the Austrians under Gen. Gyulay defeated by French and Sardinians under Napoleon III., 4 Jun. 1859. *Kington.

Maggi, Bartolomeo, surgon.—b. at Bologna, 1477.—b. at Bologna, 26 Mar. 1532. *De locipotum et bombardum vulnerum curacione, 1552.

Maggi, Carlo Maria, (Medicina, littérateur, b. at Milan, 8 May 1670.—there, 22 Apr. 1699. *Oeuvres cart., 1700.

Maggio, Francesco Maria, orientalist,—b. at Palermo, 1612.—goes to Germany, 1636.—b. at Palermo, 12 Jun. 1686. *Syntagma in uinar, oriental, quae in Germania regionibus auditur, 1643.

Maghazii, Abdelouf,—General of Abdelrahman II., defeats rebels of Toledo, (218, n. 10) 1833.

Magic Lantern,—described by Kircher, 1645.—improved by Philipsthal, 1802.

Magini, Giovanni Antonio, mathematician,—b. at Padua, 1555.—Prof. Mathematics, Bologna, 1588-1617.—b. there, 11 Feb. 1617.


Magistrates, Stipendiary, in England,—appointment of, by cities and boroughs, authorized by Act 26 and 27 Vic. c. 97, 28 July 1861.


*Biog. Univ. 1 Tiraboschi.

*Tire. 1 Conv.-Lex.

Maglabecciian Library, Florence, bequeathed to the city by Antonio Maglabecci, 1714.


Magnaeus, Arnaus, (Arne Magnusson) historian,—b. in Iceland, 1863.—studies at Copenhagen, 1853.—Keeper of archives to king of Denmark, 1710.—Prof. History, Academy of Copenhagen, 1713.—there, Jan. 1730.


Magnar, Dominique, antiquary, ec.—b. in Provence, 1731.—b. at Florence, Aug. 1796. *La Ville de Rome, 1763.—Problema de anno nativitatis Christi, 1772.—Miscellanea numismatica, 1772-4.—Bruttia numismatica, 1775—Toppygia, 1775.

Maguen, Jean Cysostome, physician,—b. in Burgundy, between 1600-10?—goes to Paris, 1666. *Democritus reviviscens, 1646.—De Tiberaco exercitationes, 1648.


Magneus, comic poet,—[BC]—il., about (Ol. 80) 460. *Smith’s Diet.

Magnesia, carbonate of,—method of preparing, made public by Lanceli, 1717.—by Hoffmann, 1722.

Magnesia, (ad Sipyllum,) Manissa,—[BC]—Antiochus the Great defeated by the Scipios, towards winter 190.—[AD]—destroyed by earthquake, 17.—unsuccessfully besieged by Cataline, 13.—Amurath II. retires to, 1445.

Magnesium, metal,—obtained by Davy, 1808.—properties of, investigated by Bussy,
MAGNETIC

—

1830—volatility of, discovered, and new method of obtaining, introduced, by Deville and Caron, 1836. Light, use of, in photography, proposed by Bunsen and Roscoe, 1859—applied, 1864.

Magnetic Chart,—constructed by Halley, 1698—9.

Magnetic Needle—[Dipping Needle, Compass, Mariner's]—variation of, observed by Columbus, 1492—diurnal variation, investigated by Cantor, 1750—announced by Graham, 1772.

Magnetism. [Electro-Magnetism.]

Magnetism, Animal,—theory of, published by Maser, about 1776.

Magni, Valeriano, Francisco,—b. at Milan, 1587—d. at Strasburg, Saltzburg, 1661.


Magnus I., the Good, King of Norway and of Denmark,—obtains crown of Norway, 1036—succeeds Cnut III. in Denmark, 1042—defeats the Wends, 1043—defeats Sweyn, 1045 and 1046—divides Norway with Harold of Jutland, 1047.

Magnus II., King of Norway,—succeeds his father, Harold III., 1066—shares the kingdom with his brother Olafus, 1067—d., 28 Apr. 1069.

Magnus III., Barelegged, King of Norway,—succeeds his father, Olafus III., 1087—conquers the Orkneys, Hebrides, and Isle of Man, and ravages Anglesey, 1098—makes peace with Sweden, 1100—invades Ireland, 1103—defeated and killed at Moycobe, 24 Aug. 1103.

Magunus IV., the Blind,—succeeds his father, Sigurd I., 26 Mar. 1130—killed in battle, 13 Nov. 1139.

Magnus V., King of Norway,—d., 1143.

Magnus VI., King of Norway,—b., 1157—proclaimed King under Regency of his father, Count Erling, 1161—succeeds Haaco III., 1162—coronated at Dronthem, 1164—defeated by his rival, Swever, 17 Jun. 1179—takes refuge in Denmark: again defeated and killed, 15 Jun. 1184.

Magnus VII., King of Norway, (Law-reformer.)—b., 1238—succeeds his father, Haaco V., 1262—carries on war with Scotland, 1262—66—by Treaty of Perth gives up the Hebrides and Isle of Man to Scotland, 1266—re-establishes Waldemar, king of Sweden, 1268—defeated by Danes, 1278—d., 9 May 1280.

Magnus VIII., King of Norway. [Magnus II., King of Sweden.]


Magnus II., Smek, King of Sweden and Norway,—b., 1316—elected King of Norway, 1319—succeeds Birger III., 1321—Seania places itself under his rule, 1332—assumes the government, 1337—gives Norway to his son Haaco, 1344—deposed and the crown given to his son Eric, 1348—d., 1350—carries on war with Eric: divides the kingdom with him, 1354—affiliates his son Haaco to Margaret of Denmark, and agrees to restore Seania, 1359—seized and imprisoned, and the government entrusted to Haco, 1361—escapes, 1362—formally deposed, 1365—d., 1 Dec. 1374.


Magnus, son of Christian III. of Denmark,—b., 1354—proclaimed King of Livonia, 1370—d., 1380.

Magnus, Albertus. [Albertus Magnus.]


Magnus, Johan, Abp of Upsala,—b. at Lindköping, 19 Mar. 1488—sent from Rome as Papal nuncio, to check Lutheranism in Sweden, 1523—Abp of Upsala, by Gustavus Vasa, about 1524—called to Italy by the pope, 1537—d. at Rome, 22 Mar. 1544. Gothorum Sueco- rum historia, 1554.

Magnus, Olaius, historian,—archdeacon, before 1523—sent by Pau III. to Council of Trent, 1546—celebrates mass at Bologna, during the Council, 2 Jun. 1547—d. at Rome, 1568. Historia de gentibus septentrionalibus, 1555.


Magnussen. [Magnanæus.]

Mago,—[BC]—commands under Himileo against Syracuse, defeats Leptines, 396—had chief command in Sicily, 395—defeated by Dionysius in Abacenum, 393—makes treaty with Dionysius, 392—defeated and killed, 383.

Mago,—[BC]—accompanies his brother

A Southampton

Magri, Carlo, — at Gozo, near Malta, 1603. Hiero de lexicon, 6C. 1677.


Maguire, Cornelius, Baron of Inniskillen,—takes part with Sir Phelim O'Neile in project of Irish Rebellion, 1641.

Magyars. [Hungary.]


Maharajpoor, in Hindustan,—Sir Hugh Gough defeats Maharattas, 29 Dec. 1843.

Maharrattas. [Maharattas.]


Mahé, in Hindustan.—French settlement, reduced by the British, 1779—formerly taken possession of, 1791—restored to French, 1815.

Mahé de la Bourdonnais, Bernard Francois,—at St Malo, 1690—goes to India, 1734.—Director-general of Isles of France and Bourbon, 1734—takes Madras, 10 Sep. 1746—imprisoned in the Bastille, 1748—U., 1755.


Mahogyani,—introduced in England by Dr Gibbons, 1724.

Mahomet, founder of Islam. [Mohammed.]


Mahratta Country, [Mahratta,]—[Dec-

can]—reign of Sivajee, 1470—1550;—

capital of Bijaepoor, 1470—1550;—

become conspicuous under Malek Amber, about 1600—

under Sevajee, obtain Chandrapur and other forts, 1647—

—revolt against king of Bijaepoor, 1648—

—make peace with him, 1662—plunder

Surat, 1663—ravage Mogul territory, Dec. 1670—

—Samhaj succeeds his father as Rajah, 1680—

—captured and put to death by Aurung-

zebe, 1689—

—The rise of, under the Adil

Shahi kings of Bijaepoor, 1470—1550;—

become conspicuous under Malek Amber, about 1600—

under Sevajee, obtain Chandrapur and other forts, 1647—

—revolt against king of Bijaepoor, 1648—

—make peace with him, 1662—plunder

Surat, 1663—ravage Mogul territory, Dec. 1670—

—Samhaj succeeds his father as Rajah, 1680—

—captured and put to death by Aurung-

zebe, 1689—

—On the death of the Peishwa, from 1689—

—make a truce with viceroy of the Deccan, 1785—1797—

—assistance of Sado Raja recognized by Nana Sahib, 1770—

—Baija Rao, Peishwa on death of his father, Balajee, Oct. 1720—

—establish their power in Gujerat, about 1730—

—repulsed near Agra by Sadat Khan, governor of Oude, 1736—

—conquer Portuguese possessions in Salsette, Bassein, and parts of the Concan, 1737—9—under Baija Rao, threaten Delhi, 1737—

—obtain from the Emperor cession of country from the Nerbudda to the Chamblal, 1738—Balajee Rao appointed Peishwa, Aug. 1740—aid the Emperor, and obtain confirmation of grant of Malwa, 1742—obtain Cutchak, 1745—on death of Sado Raja Bijnajee assumes the government, about Dec. 1749—defeated by Sahabat Jang and French allies under Bussy, Nov. 1751—assist vizier Saifder Jang to defeat Rohilla, 1751—of allied with British, capture Aurungzebe, and destroy his state, 1756—

—include treaty with Presidente of Bombay, excluding the Dutch from Mahratta territory, 1756—

—defeated by Afghan under Ahmed Shah at Paniput, 7 Jan. 1761—evacuate Hindustan, 1761—

—carry on war with Hyder Ali, 1771—joined by Nabob of Arcot, 1771—

—assert Shah Alum II. to Delhi, 25 Dec. 1771—make peace with Hyder Ali, Jul. 1772—enter Delhi, 22 Dec. 1772—ravage Rohilkund, 1773—cession of Salsette and Bassein to the English, by Ragoba, the deposed Peishwa, 6 Mar. 1775—treaty cancelled by Supreme Government, May—

—English expedition in support of Ragoba fails, Ragoba delivered up to Mahrattas, and acquisitions (since 1756) relinquished, Jan. 1779—

—war with the English, 1780—[Sindia]—allied with Hyder Ali, 1780—allied with British against Tippoo Saib, Jun. 1790—defeat the Nizam and acquire part of his territory, 1795—

—Battle of Indore, 14 Oct. 1801.

—Battle of Peshawur, 1804; war with British renewed, Aug. —

—capture of Ahmednagur, by Gen. Wellesley, 12 Aug. —

—capture of Bariuch by Lieut.-Col. Woodington, 29 Aug. —

—Allighur stormed by Gen. Lake, 30 Aug. —

—defeated by Gen. Lake, near Delhi, 12 Sep. —

—capture of Manekpatam by Lieut.-Col. Harcourt, 13 Sep. —

—capture of Powanghur by Lieut.-Col. Woodington, 17 Sep. —

—defeated by Gen. Wellesley, at Assaye, 23 Sep. —

—capture of Cuttack, by Lieut.-Col. Harcourt, 14 Oct. —

—capture of Burhanpoor, 15 Oct. —

—capture of Agra, 17 Oct. —

—of Asseergur, 21 Oct. —battle of Latur, 1 Nov. —

—decided at Argaum, 28 Nov. —

—Gawilghur taken, 15 Dec. —treaty of peace with their ally, Rajah of Iberar, who cedes Cuttack, 17 Dec. —

—treaty with Sindia, who cedes Barooh, Ahmednagur, and forts in the Doab, 29 Dec.

—Treaty of Burhanpoor, 1804; Sindia concludes Treaty of Burhanpoor, and agrees to receive British auxiliary force, 27 Feb.—

—the British declare war on Holkar, 16 Apr.—

—capture of Indore, by Col. Murray, 24 Aug.—

—Delhi unsuccessfully attacked by Holkar, Oct.—

—capture of Lassoglaun, 8 Oct.—

—of Chandore, 12 Oct.—

—of Dhoorb, 14 Oct.—

—of Galna, 25 Oct.—

—Battle of Deig, 17 Nov.—

—capture of fort of Deig, 4 Dec.
MAIUDEL—MAIMING.

1805: siege of Bhubnagar, Jan.—battle of Bhubnagar, 2 Apr.—alliance of Holkar with Sindia, 15 Apr.—sune British territories, Sep.—new treaty with Sindia, 27 Nov.—treaty with Holkar, 24 Dec.—their confederacy dissolved by treaty with the Peishwa BAJEE RAO, 13 Jan. 1817.—attack English forces, 23 Nov. 1817—battle of MEUDPOOR, 21 Dec.—peace concluded with Holkar, 6 Jan. 1818—surrender of Bajee Rao to the English, 7 Jan. 1818.

MAHDEL, Nicolas, antiquary,—b. at Langres, 21 Nov. 1763.—admitted to Academy of Inscriptions, 1716—b. at Paris, 7 Mar. 1747.


MAIMING. [Meigret.]

Mail Coaches, in England,—projected by Palmer, 1783—running commenced, 8 Aug. 1784.


MAILCOTT, in Hindustan,—Hyder Ali defeated by Mahrattas near, 1772—Mahrattas chiefs meet Lord Cornwallis at, 1791.

MAILLENN, Durand de. [Durand.]


MAILLARD. [Tournon.]


MAILLET, BENOIT de,—b. at St Mihiel, 12 Apr. 1655—d. at Marseilles, 30 Jan. 1738. Description de l'Egypte, 1735—Tolbiac, 1748.


MAILLY, Jean Baptiste, historian,—b. at Dijon, 16 Jul. 1744—d. there, 26 Mar. 1794. L'Esprit de la Fronde, 1777; L'Esprit des Croisades, 1780—Fastes juifs, romains et françois, 1782.

MAILS, in England,—[Mail Coaches]—provision for conveyance of, by railways, made by Act 2 Vict. c. 98, 14 Aug. 1838.

MAIN, (Mayhem,) in English law,—appeal of, abolished by Act 9 Geo. III. c. 46, 22 Jun. 1819.


MAIMING, Maliceous,—made capital felony, by Act 22 and 23 Car. II. c. 1, 1671—[Coventry Act]—further regulations by Act 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, ss. 11 and 12, 27 Jun. 1828,

Maistral, Esprit Tranquille, admiral,—b. at Quimper, 1763—enters the navy, 1775—Chevalier of Legion of Honour, 1804—Rear-admiral, Jun. 1815—b. near Brest, 5 Nov. 1815. 


Maistre, Le. [Le Maistre.]

Maistre, Xavier de, novelist,—b. at Chambery, 1764—b. at St Petersburg, 12 Jun. 1852. Voyage autour de ma chambre, 1794—Le Preux de la cité d'Aoste, 1811—Jeune Sibérie, 1817.

Maizani, Lorenzo, architect,—commences Cathedral of Orvieto, 1290—completes it, 1330—b. at Orvieto, 1330.

Maistral Club,—established at Glasgow, 1828.


Maistral, James and John. [Lauderdale, Duches of.]

Maistral, John, Chancellor of Scotland,—b. 1544.  

Maistral, John, Chancellor of Scotland,—b. 1544, about 1537—Lord Privy Seal, 1567—deprived, 1570—Secretary of State to James VI., 1584—Chancellor, 1588—attends the king to Norway and Denmark, 1589—Lord Maistral of Thylestone, 1590—implicated in murder of Moray, 1592—b. at Thylestone, 4 Oct. 1595.  


Maistral, William, (Secretary Lethington,)—b. about 1525—convert to Reformed faith, about 1555—Secretary of State, 1556—joins Lords of the Congregation, 1557—extraord. Lord of Session, 1561—conducts prosecution of Knox, 1563—takes part in conspiracy against Rizzio, 1566—prosecuted, escapes to Germany, 1566—attends coronation of James VI., 1567—fights against Mary at Langside, 1568—attends Conferences at York, 1568—arrested, 1569—liberated, joins Kirkaldy of Grange, 1569—tried and acquitted, 1570—with Kirkaldy defends Edinburgh Castle, 1572—surrenders, 30 May 1573—b. in prison, Jun. 1573. 


Maistral, P. Gédéon Joly de,—b. at Metz, 1719—enters the army, 1734—Lieutenant-Colonel, serves in Seven Years' War, 1756-63—received at Academy of Inscriptions, 1776—b. 1780. Cours de tactique, 176—la tactique discutée et réduite à ses véritables principes, 1775.

Maizéries, Philippe de, Chancellor of the King of Cyprus,—b. at Maizéries, near Amiens, 1312—in service of Hugh IV., king of Cyprus, 1343—Chancellor to Peter I., 1361—accompanies him to court of Urban V. at Avignon, 1365—envoy to Gregory XI., 1370—Councillor of State to Charles V. of France, 1371—retires to house of the Celestines at Paris, 1379—b. there, 26 May 1405. 


Major, Johann Daniel, physician, antiquary,—b. at Breslaw, 1634—Prof. Medicine, Kiel, 1665—b. at Stockholm, 1693. Deliciæ herbae, 1667—Roma in numinis augustainibus germanicis, 1684. 

Major, (Lemaire,) John, theologian,—b. in Scotland, about 1470—studies at Paris, 1493—D.D., 1506—Prof. Theology, St Andrews, 1530—b. there, 1550? De Historia Gentis Scotorum, 1531. 

Major, Thomas, engraver,—b. in England, about 1715. Ruins of Petronia, 1768.

Majorca, (Majorca,) chief of the Balearic Isles,—conquered by Raymond, Count of Barcelona, 1115—by James I. of Aragon, Dec. 1229—revolt suppressed, 1232—erected with

Majorinus, elected Bishop of Carthage by Donatists, in opposition to Caecilianus, 311—315.

Makian, Island of, in E. Archipelago, devastated by volcanic eruption, May, 1862.

Makrizi, (Takki-eddin Abu-Mohammed Abu-Abbas Ahmed Almakrizi), historian, b. at Cairo, between (760-770, A. H.) 1358-68—d. there, (20 Ram. 845), Jan. or Feb., 1442.


Malachi, Jewish prophet, (B.C.)—prophecies, 416, 418, 420, 420.

Malachi, King of Ireland, b. 1119.

Malcovskoi, Casimir, general, b. at Wisnowo, Poland, 24 Feb., 1765—enters the army, 1786—takes part with Kosciuszko, 1794—enters French army, 1797—wounded and captured by Austrians at the Trebbia, 1798—returns to Poland, 1806—takes part in wars of 1806 and 1809—distinguishes himself in Russian expedition, 1812—captured by Russians at Leipsic, Oct., 1813—takes part in Revolution of Nov., 1830—signs capitulation of Warsaw, 7 Sep., 1831—d. at Chantilly, 5 Jan., 1845.


Malan, b. Beaufort, b. 1094—Bp. of Conon, 1124—Abp. of Armagh, 1127, 1134—resigns the see and retires to Down, 1137—visits St. Bernard at Clairvaux, 1139—goes to Rome, seeks the pallium of Innocent II, and is named legate for all Ireland, 1139—again visits Clairvaux, and there, 2 Nov., 1148.

Malachi, Jewish prophet, (B.C.)—prophecies, 416, 418, 420, 420.

Malachi, King of Ireland, b. 1119.

Malauchowski, Casimir, general, b. at Wisnowo, Poland, 24 Feb., 1765—enters the army, 1786—takes part with Kosciuszko, 1794—enters French army, 1797—wounded and captured by Austrians at the Trebbia, 1798—returns to Poland, 1806—takes part in wars of 1806 and 1809—distinguishes himself in Russian expedition, 1812—captured by Russians at Leipsic, Oct., 1813—takes part in Revolution of Nov., 1830—signs capitulation of Warsaw, 7 Sep., 1831—d. at Chantilly, 5 Jan., 1845.


Malan, b. Beaufort, b. 1094—Bp. of Conon, 1124—Abp. of Armagh, 1127, 1134—resigns the see and retires to Down, 1137—visits St. Bernard at Clairvaux, 1139—goes to Rome, seeks the pallium of Innocent II, and is named legate for all Ireland, 1139—again visits Clairvaux, and there, 2 Nov., 1148.
hoff, 1836—ambassador to London, 1838—Governor-general of Algeria, 1860—d. there, 22 May 1864.

MALAKHOFF TOWER—MALET.

MALAKHOFF Tower. [Sebastopol.]

MALASPAINA, Ricardo, historian, b. about 1200—d. 1281. Historia ant. dell' edificazione di Firenze, 6c., (1568).

MALTASETA, Lord of Verucchio,—expelled from Rimini, 1268—chosen head of the Guelfs, leads them against Faenza and Forli, and is defeated, 1275—returns to Rimini, 1290—gets Webcam, proclaims Lord of Rimini, Dec. 1291—d. 1312. [Rimini.]

MALTCHOS, of Philadelphia, rhetorician, sophist, historian, b. about 470-490.

Malcolm I, King of the Scots,—succeeds to the throne, about 943—receives grant of Cumbria from Edmund I. of England, 945—assassinated, 953.

Malcolm II, King of Scotland,—succeeds, 1004—submits to Cnut the Great, 1030—murdered, 1034.


Malcolm, Sir John, general, historian, b. in Dumfriesshire, 2 May 1769—enters the army, 1781—goes to India, 1783—distinguishes himself at siege of Seringapatam, 1792—ambassador to Persia, 1799, 1802, 1807, and 1809—Pres. of Mysore, serves against Maharrattas, 1803—signs treaty of alliance with Sinilin, 1804—returns to England, and is made a Kn. 1812—Brigadier-general, 1817—distinguishes himself at battle of Mophudhor, 21 Sept. 1817—Governor of Malwa, 1815-22—Governor of Bombay, 1827-30—M. P. Launcesten, 1831—d. in London, 31 May 1833. History of Persia, 1815—Memoir of Central India, 1823—Political History of India, from 1784-1828, 1826—Life of Lord Clive, 1836.

Maleczski, (Maleczewski,) Antoni, poet, b. in Poland, about 1792—serves in the army, 1811-16—travels in Switzerland, Italy, and France, 1816-21—d. at Warsaw, 2 May 1826. Maria, 1826.

Maldon, in Essex, (Cwmoldewon?)—Edward the Elder encamps at, 913—unsuccessfully be-

sieged by Danes, 921—again attacked by them, 993.


Malebranuee, Jacques, Jesuit, b. at Tournai, 1653. De Moribus et Morionum rebus, 1679-84.

Malek el Adel, Seif Eddin Abubeker, (Saphadin,) Sultan of Damascus and Egypt,—expels his nephew Malek el Afshah and succeeds him at Damascus, 592, A. H. 1196—invases Egypt, takes Cairo, and assumes the regency, (596,) 1199—declares himself Sultan of Egypt, and deposes his grand-nephew Malek el Mansur, 597, 1200—besieges and takes Joppa, (604,) 1207—succeeds by crusaders, 1207—suppresses revolt in Meseotamia, (606,) 1209—invades Egypt by crusaders, 1209—again, (616,) 1218—b. in Syria, (7 Guadamid II. 618,) 31 Aug. 1218.

Malek el Kameel. [Kameel.]

Malek el Moaadham, [Turan Shab.]

Malek Shah I, Seljukide Sultan of Persia, b. about 1054—succeeds his father, Alp Arslan, (465, A. H. 1072)—raises Moc-
tadi Brrmillah to the caliphate, (467,) 1074—invades Egypt, 1076—conquests Turkestan, 1078—orders reform of calendar, 1079—Gelas-
ian Era,—his generals conquer Syria and Mesopotamia, between (468-477) 1075-84—suppresses revolt of his brother Takasch in Khorasan, (477,) 1084—makes a pilgrimage to Mecca, 1088—his vizier Nizam el Mulk assassinated, (485,) 1092—b. at Baghadad, 1092.

Malelas, (Malaas,) Joannes, Byzantine historian, b. after 565, after 800, b. Hod.

Malermi, (Merleri, Manerbi,) Niccolo, b. at Venice, about 1430—b. about 1490? Italian Version of the Bible, 1471.

Maleroberes, Chréitien Guillaume de La-
moignon de, statesman, b. at Paris, 6 Dec. 1721—Pres. Court of Aids, 1750-70—ad-
mitted to Academy of Sciences, 1750—restored to office, 1774—minister of king's household, 1775—received at French Academy, 1775—undertakes defence of Louis XVI., Dec. 1792—guillotined, 22 Apr. 1794. Remem-
strances, 1779—Idees d'un agriculteur patriote, 1791—Memoire sur la librairie et sur la liberte de la presse, 1789.

MALHERBE—MALT.


Malic Acid,—discovered by Scheele, 1785.


Malines. [Mechlin.]

Malipiero, Pasquale, Doge of Venice,—succeeds Foscari, 31 Oct. 1457—d. 5 May 1462.

Malleolus, Thomas. [Kempis.]


Mallet, Edme, littérateur,—b. at Melun, 1713—Prof. Theology, Coll. of Navarre, 1751—d. at Paris, 24 Sep. 1755.


Malorca. [Majorca.]


Malmesbury, William of, historian,—b. in England, about 1096—d. at Malmesbury, 1142 or 1143.


Maloit, St, in France,—sent of bishorpick, 1149—unsuccessfully attacked by John of Gaunt, 1378—bombarded by Commodore Benbow, Nov. 1693—bombarded by English and Dutch, 5 Jul. 1695—threatened by English, 6 Jun. 1758.

Maljarslawitz, in Russia,—battle between Napoleon I. and Russians under Doctoroff, 24 Oct. 1812.


Malory, Sir Thomas, Knt,—b. about 1430. aMorte d'Arthur, 1465? bMorley.

Malouet, Pierre Victor, statesman,—b. at Riom, 1740—deputy to States-General, 1789—emigrates, 1792—Master of Requests, 1803—Councillor of State, 1810—Commander of Legion of Honour, 1811—Minister of Marine, Apr. 1814—Chevalier of St Louis, May 1814—d. 7 Sep. 1814.


Maltia, Island of, (Melita,)—[B.C.]—taken from Phoenicians by Sicilian Greeks, about 736—conquered by Carthaginians, about 528-500—taken by Romans, 242—[A.D.]—Apostle Paul wrecked there, 58—taken by Vandals, 454—by Goths, 494—by Belisarius, 533—conquered by Saracens, 870—attacked by Roger II., Count of Sicily, 1090—conquered by Roger II., and united to kingdom of Sicily, 1126—be-

Malta, Knights of. [Knights Hospitallers.]

Malte-Brun. [Brun.]


Malton, Thomas, engraver,—b. about 1750—d., about 1804. Treatise on Perspective, 1776-83.

Maluginensis, M. Cornelius, [B.C]—Consul of Rome with L. Papirius Crassus, (318, a. u. c.) 436.


Malvoisine. [Mawmoisine.]


Mamachi, Tomas Maria, Dominian, —b. in Chios, 1713—d. in Italy, 1792. Origineum et antiquitatum christiannarum lib. XX., 1749-55.

Mambelli, Marco Antonio, Jesuit,—b. in the Romagna, 1582—d. at Ferrara, 1644. Observationes della lingua italiana, 1644-83.

Mamelukes, Memlooks, Tho,—first mentioned, about 900-950—organized as Guards of Malek Sala, between 1240-9—revolt and assassinate the Sultan Turan Shah, (27 Moharram 648 a. h.) 1 May 1250—become masters of Egypt and make Ibeg sultan, 1250—[Egypt, Sultans of]—their sovereignty destroyed by Selim I, 1517—almost destroyed by the French at battle of the Pyramids, Jul. 1798—besieged by Mehomet Ali, at Cairo, Mar. 1811.


Mamzericus, L. Pinarius Rufus, —[B.C]—Consul with P. Furius Fusus, (282, a. u. c.) 472.

Mamzericus, M. Emilius, —[B.C]—Consul with C. Valerius Potitus Volusus, (344, a. u. c.) 410.


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MAMERCINUS—


Mamercus, Tyrant of Catana, [-BC]—acquires the sovereignty, 344—taken by Timoleon and executed by Syracusans, 339 or after.

Mamertinus, — Consul with Rufus, (935, A. U. C.) 182.

Mamertinus, — delivers his Panegyric to Maximian, 21 Apr. 289.a * Clinton.


Mamertus, Claudius Eadius, poet, theologian,—, B, about 470.

Mammas, (Melanesius), Gregorius, Patriarch of Constantinople, accompanies Jonannes II. to synod of Ferrara, 1438—patriarch, 1449—escapes to Italy, about 1451— 2, 1459.

Mammuth,— entire skeleton, discovered in Siberia, 1799.


Man, Isle of, (Mona, Monapia, )—conquered by Edwin, king of Northumbria, about 614— 

Iaco, (Mac), king of, attends Edgar at Chester, 973—Godred Cronan becomes king of, 1067— conquered by Magnus III., king of Norway, 1068—succeeded to the pope by Reginald, who acknowledges himself vassal of Henry III., 1219—sold by Magnus VI. to Alexander III. of Scotland, 1266—conquest of, by Scots, completed, 1270—places itself under protection of Edward I., 1290—succeeded to Balian, to hold as fief of English crown, 1291—given to Earl of Cornwall, then to Henry Beaumont by Edward II., 1307— 

forfeited by Bruce, 1315—taken by William de Montacute, who is crowned king, 1344— 


Manby, George William, (Captain Manby, )—b. in Norfolk, 28 Nov. 1765—Captain in the army, 1803—first uses his apparatus for saving life in shipwreck, Feb. 1808—d. at Yarmouth, 18 Nov. 1834.


Manchester, Charles Montague, 4th Earl of, and 1st Duke of—succeeded his father, 1682—promotes the Revolution, 1688—attends William III. to Ireland, 1690—ambassador to
Mandates

Manchester, Edward Montagu, 2nd Earl or, statesman, general,—b., 1602—accompanies Prince of Wales to Spain, 1623—K.B., 1625—M.P., 1625—raised to the peerage, as Lord Kimbolton, before 1640—joins popular party, 1640—commands at battle of Edgehill, 23 Oct. 1642—Earl of Manchester, Nov. 1642—Joint-Keeper of Great Seal, Jun. 1643—head of Confederation of Eastern Counties, 1643—deposes Earl of Newcastle at Horncastle, Oct.—takes Lincoln, 1644—de-
fights Royalists at Marston Moor, 2 Jul.—takes York, commands at second battle of Newbury, 27 Oct.—censured by Cromwell in parliament, Nov. resigns his commission, 1 Apr. 1645—Speaker of House of Lords, 1645—protests against trial of Charles I., 2 Jan. 1649—Lord Chamberlain and K.G., 1660—Chancellor of University of Cambridge, 1660—b., 5 May 1671.

Manchester, Henry Montagu, 1st Earl of, Lord Chief Justice and Lord High Treas-

Mancinus, A. Hostilius, —[B C]—proctor urbanus, 180—Consul with A. Atullus Serranus, (584. a. u. c.) 170—conducts Macedonian war: remains as proconsul in Greece, 169.

Mancinus, C. Hostilius, —[B C]—Consul with M. Eunius Lepidus, (617. a. u. c.) 137—defeated by Numantines, makes peace with them, the treaty annulled by Senate, 137—given up to Numantines, rejected by them, and restored to citizenship, 136.

Mancinus, L. Hostilius, —[B C]—legatus to Piso at Carthage, 148—Consul with Q. Fabius Maximus, (609. a. u. c.) 145.

Mandar, Théophile, —b. 1759—distinguishes himself at the Revolution, 1789—d. at Paris, 2 March 1823. Génie des Sibylles, 1794—Insurrec-
tions, 1793.

Mandats Territoriaux,' (paper currency), —issued by French Directory, 18 Mar. 1796.


Mandeville, Sir John de, traveller,—b. at St. Albans, about 1500—sets out for Palestine, 1527—d. at Liége, 17 Nov. 1572. Voyage and Travails, 1499.


Manes, Mani, Manichaeus,—b., probably close of 239 a.—propagates his doctrine, and escapes into Mesopotamia, 261 a.—returns to Persia, 277 b.—put to death by order of Vara-
ram, between 273–5, 277 b.—his discussion with Archelaos, Bp of Caschar, 277. a. Clinton.


Manfredonia, S. Italy, (Norum Sipontum,)—founded by Manfred, 1266, 1259, 1250.

Mangalore, in Hindustan,—desolated by Portuguese, 1547 and 1555—occupied by them, 1567—Portuguese factory at, destroyed by Arabs, 1566—taken by Hyder Ali, 1763—by the English, 1768—re-taken by Hyder Ali, 1768—taken by Gen. Matthews, Jan. 1783—

MANCHESTER—MANGALORE.
invested by Tipoo Saib, 23 May 1783—capitulates to him, 24 Jan. 1784—on his death, becomes part of British possessions, 1799. Treaty of, between British government and Tipoo Saib, for mutual restitution of conquests, signed, 11 Mar. 1784.

Manganese—investigated by Pott, 1740—by Kaüm and Winterl, 1770—by Scheele and Bergmann, 1771—two acids of, distinguished by Forchhammer, 1820.


Mangou, Grand Khan of the Moguls, b. at Karakorum, 1207—succeeds to the throne, Jul. 1251—receives embassy from St. Louis, 1 Jan. 1254—b. before Setchouen, in China, Aug. 1259.

Mani. [Manes.]

Maniacs, George, general,—Governor of Teluch, about 1036—defeats Saracens and is made Governor of Lower Media, about 1031—takes Edessa, 1034—sent into Italy against Saracens, 1035—recovers Sicily from Saracens, 1038—defeats them in Sicily, 1040—arrested and taken to Constantinople, 1040—liberated by Michael Calaphates, 1041—defeats Normans in Italy, 1042—gets himself proclaimed Augustus, in Italy, 1042—killed in victory over Constantinat at Durazzo, 1042 or 1043.

Manicheans, [Manes]—edicts of Diocletian against, 296—persecuted, and their books burnt at Rome, by Pope Leo, 443—condemned by Council of Rome, 444—persecuted by Carabdes and Justin, 524. a Clinton.

Manilius, (Manilius, Malilis), poet, astrologer,—fl., about Christian Era, about 20 [A.D.]. b Benton.


Manilius, M., jurist,—[BC]:—Consult with L. Marcus Censorinus, (605, a. u. c.) 149—conducts war against Carthage—fl., 169—129. a Smith's Diet.


Manilla Islands. [Philippine Islands.]


Manley, Mary de la Riviere, dramatic and political writer,—succeeds Swift as editor of the Examiner, Jun. 1711—b., 1724. Royal Miscif, 1696—New Atlantick, 1759.

Manlius, P., [BC]:—Consul with C. Paerius Carbo, (634, A. u. c.) 120.


Manners, John. [Granby, Marquis of.]


Manni, Domenico Maria, printer, antiquary, geographer,—b. at Florence, 8 Apr. 1690—d. there, 30 Nov. 1788. Lezioni di lingua toscana, 1737—Istorie del decameron di Boccaccio, 1742.


the Psalms, 1824—Gospel Miracles, 1832—
British Months, 1835.

Mantegna, Andrea, painter, engraver, sculptor, &c.,—b. near Padua, 1431—pupil of Squarcione, 1441—entrepreneur, service of Lodovico Gonzaga, in the Marches of Mantua, 1468—employed in the Vatican, by Innocent VIII, 1488—d. at Mantua, 13 Sep. 1506. Triumph of Cesar, Hampton Court, completed, 1492—Triumph of Sepsio, London, 1505—La Madonna della Vittoria, the Louvre, 1495.


Mantinea, [see BC]—Athenians defeated by Lucideoenians, Aug. 418—besieged by Aegeopolis, spring; taken, autumn 385—restored, 370—Epaminondas defeats Lacedemonians, Jun. 362.

Man-traps and Spring-Guns, in England,—setting of, prohibited by Act 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 18, 28 May 1827.


Mantuano. [Ghisi.]

Mantuano, Battista, poet,—b. at Mantua, 17 Apr. 1448—General of the Carmelite Order,


Manzoli, Pietro Angela, poet, — b. near Ferrara, about 1500 — Marcelli Palin- genstelli Zadicarix eile, 1537.

Maori,—[New Zealand]—Chiefs, send address of condolence to Queen Victoria, Nov. 1862 — party of, received by the Queen at Osborne, 15 Jul. 1863.

Map, Walter, scholar, satirist, — studies at Paris University, about 1160 — one of the Justices in Eyre at Gloucester, 1173 — attends Lateran Council, 1179 — Chaplain to Henry II., about 1190 — Archbishop of Oxford, 1196.


B D’Avezac.

English Antiquaries.

Map of the World, — constructed by Fra Mauro, 1457 — photographic facsimile published, 1870.

Mar, Alexander Stewart, Earl of — becomes a pirate, 1456 — defeats Donald, Lord of the Isles, at Harlaw, 24 Jul. 1451 — accused of design against life of his brother James 1., 1452.
per Rupert, by Electors of Mentz and Saxony, Duke of Bavaria and Margrave of Misnia, and joined by kings of France and Poland.


Marble,—[B C]—used for columns by L. Crassus, orator, before 91—used for thresholds by M. Lepidus, 78—for columns, by M. Scaurus, 58.


Marc, Charles Chrétiens Henri, physicien,—b. at Amsterdam, 4 Nov. 1771—M. Dr. Langen, 1792—goes to Paris, 1795—first physician to Duke of Orléans, 1817—Chevalier of Legion of Honour, 1823—annual Pres. of Academy of Medicine, 1830—first physician to the king, 1830—b. at Paris, 12 Jan. 1841. Nouvelles recherches sur les seuors à donner aux noyes et aux asphyxies, 1835—De la Foi considérée dans ses rapports avec les questions médico-judiciaires, 1841.


Marcel, Etienne, provost of Merchants of Paris,—member of States-General, 1555—becomes master of Paris, Oct. 1556—leads insurgents to the palace, Feb. 1558—massacred at Paris, 31 Jul. 1558.

Marcel, Guillaume, chronologist,—b. at Toulouse, 1647—b. at Arles, 27 Dec. 1708. Tableaux chronologiques pour l'Histoire de l'

Marcellinus, (Marcellianus,) COUNT,—establishes himself in Illyricum, 454,—employed in Syria, 458—61.2—occupies Dalmatia and revolts against Rienner, 461—drives Vandals out of Sicily, 464—assists Emperors of the East and West in naval war with Vandals, drives Vandals out of Sarathia, 468—retires to Italy and is assassinated, Aug. 468.

Marcellinus,—Consul with Aurelian, (1028, A. U. C.) 275.


* Clinton.

Smith’s Diet.


Marcellinus, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus, [B C]—Consul with L. Marcius Philippus, (698, A. U. C.) 56.


Marcello, Lorenzo, Captain-general of the fleets of Venice,—defeats the Turks near Constantinople, and is killed in the action, 1656.

Marcello, Niccolò, Doge of Venice,—succeeds Niccolò Tron, 13 Aug. 1473—b., 4 Dec. 1474.


* Neander.

* Clinton.

Marcellus, Bp of Apamea,—leads a band of soldiers and gladiators to destroy the temples, and is seized and burnt by the pagans, 391.

* Neander.


Marcellus, Eprius, orator,—practor, 49—praeconsul, Asia Minor, 57—accused of malversation; aids in impeachment of Thrasoe Petaus, 66—engages in Alcimus Cæcina’s conspiracy, and kills himself, 79.


Marcellus, M. Claudius,—[B C]—curule aedile with P. Clodius, 56—defeats Milo, 56 and 52—Consul with Q. Sulpicius Rufus, (703,) 51—joins Pompey, 49—retires to Mytilene, 48—assassinated on his return to Rome, 47.


Marcellus, P. Neratius,—Consul with Curius, (Suburanus,) (857, A. U. C.) 104. (856,) 103.

* Zumpt.

* Clinton.

Marcellus, Quintilius,—one of the councilors of Alexander Severus, 223—Consul with Severus, (979, A. U. C.) 226.

Marcellus Sidetes, poet, physician,—fl., about 125.

Marcellus, Ulpius, jurist, fl., about 195.
suppressed by Act 1 Wm and Mar. c. 27, 1689.
Marchesi, Giuseppe, painter, — b. at Bologna, 1699—d. 1777.
Marchetti, Alessandro, littérature, — b. in Tuscany, 1613—d. there, 1714. Translation of Anacreon, 1707—of Lucretius, 1717—Saggio delle rime eroiche, morali, e sacre, 1704.
Marchfeld, near Vienna,—Ottocon II., king of Bohemia, defeated and killed by Emperor Rudolph of Hapsburg, 26 Aug. 1278.
Marchi, Francesco de, engineer, — b. at Bologna, about 1506?—engineer to king of Spain in Flanders, 1552–84. Della architettura militare, 1599.
Marchiennes, in France,—recovered by the French from Prince Eugène, 26 Jul. 1712.
Marchin, (Marin,) Ferdinand, Count de, Marshal of France,—b. 1656—enters the army, 1673—Brigadier, 1688—serves in campaign in Flanders, 1690—wounded at Fleurs, 1 Jul. 1690—at battle of Neerwindum, 1693—Lieutenant-general, 1701—ambassador to Spain, 1701—Marshal, 1703—commands at battle of Hochstedt, 1704—Governor of Valenciennes, 1705—falls in campaign of Italy, 7 Sep. 1706.
Marcia, Aqua,—[B.C]—built by Q. Marcus Rex, 144–3.
Marciana, Carmina,—[B.C]—discovered by prector M. Atilius, 213.
Marciano, in Tuscany,—the French under Marshal Strozzi defeated by Spaniards under Marquis de Marignano, 3 Aug. 1554.
Marcianus, physician, anatomist,—fl., about 165.
Marcianus, of Heraclea, geographer,—fl., after 450.
Marcianus,—Consul with Zeno, (1222, A. u. c.) 469—with Festus, (1225,) 472—revolts against Zeno, surprised and captured by Illus, 479.
Marcianus,—sent by Justin II. as General of the East, 572—occupies Osihome, autumn 572—wounds Persians near Nisibis, 573—recalled and deprived, 573.
Marcianus Illius, jurisdict.—fl., about 210–220.
Marcien, Guy Balthazar Emé, Marquis de,—b. 1721—enters the army, 1731—serves in Germany, 1733–4—distinguishes himself at Fontenoy, 1745—Brigadier, serves under Marshal Saxe in Flanders, 1746—d. near Grenoble, 1753.
Marcien, Pierre Emé, Marquis de, general,—b. 1728—enters the army, 1740—Governor of Valencia, 1745—Colonel, 1747—wounded at battle of Assiette, 19 Jul. 1747—assists at siege of Maestricht, 1748—Governor of Grenoble, Oct. 1750—distinguishes himself at battle of Hastedbeck, Jul. 1757—Lieutenant-
MARCION—MARGARET.

923

general, 1780—Commandant of Daunphy, 1783—Commander of St Louis, 1787—b., 19 Apr. 1804.

Mareion, (of Pontus,) heresiarch, H., about 150-194 a—opposed by Polycarp at Rome, 153.a

Polo. [Polo.]

Marcimanni, Sweve tribe,—migrate, under Maroboduaus, from Upper Danube to land of the Boii, before 6—campaign of Tiberius against, 6—at war with the Cherusci, 17-19—at war with Rome, Aurelius and Verus march against, 167—their allies, the Quadi, defeated by Aurelius, 174—degraded by Paterinus, 179—conclude peace with Commodus, 180.

Marconi, Rocco, painter,—d. at Trevigo, 1505.

Marconville, (Marconville,) Jean de,—b. in la Perche, 1540. La maniere de bien polier la republique chrétienne, 1562—Traité contenant l'origine des temples des juifs, chrétiens, et gentils, 1563—Receuil merveilleux d'aucuns cas merveilleux, 1564.

Marcus, (Markos,) of Keryneia,—B.C.—first preator of Aegean League, (Ol. 131, 2.), 255.


Marcus, hereiarch, H., about 150.

Marcus, Apt of Iavenna,—obtains diploma from Emperor Constans exempting him from jurisdiction of the pope, is excommunicated by Pope Vitalianus, and excommunicates him, 666.

Marcus Antoninus. [Antoninus.]

Mardaites. [Maronites.]

Mardia, in Thrace,—Constantine defeats Licinian and compels him to make peace, Dec. 314.

Mardia, (Merdiai,) in Mesopotamia,—conquered by Saracens, about 670 e—besieged and taken from Hamadan by Caliph Mutadid, about 898 e—captured by Melek Adel Abubekr, about 1197 e—who is driven away, 1199—besieged and taken by his son, Aschafl Musa, 1202 a—unsuccessfully attacked by Houlakou, 1258 b—by Timour, about 1401—taken by Melek Khalil and Idris, 1515 b—the citadel surrenders to generals of Selim, 1516.

b Zeider.

Mardonius. [B C]—conspires against Smerdis, 521—commands first Persian expedition against Greece, subjugates part of Thrace, spring 492—left in command by Xerxes, after Salamis, 480—defeated and slain at Platae, 479.


Mare, Philibert de la, littérateur,—b. at Dijon, 1615—d. there, 1687. Comment. de bello Burgundico, (1636.) 1641—Historicorum Burgundiae conspicuum, 1689.

Marengo, in Italy,—the marriage of Boniface II., Duke of Tuscany, to Beatrice of Lorraine, celebrated at, 1736—Napoleon I. defeats Austrians under Gen. Molas, 14 Jun. 1800.

Marenzio, Luca, musical composer,—b. in Brescia, about 1550—b. at Rome, 1599.

Marescalchi, Ferdinando, diplomatiek,—b. at Bologna, 1764—minister plenipotentiary of Cisalpine Republic to Vienna, 1799—nego-


Marescot, Armand Samuel, Marquis de, Peer of France, military engineer,—b. at Tours, 1 Mar. 1758—Captain in the army, 1792—wounded at siege of Lille, 1792—serves at siege of Toulon, 1793—directs siege of Charenton, 1794—takes Landrecies, Jul. 1794—General of Division, 8 Nov. 1794—Commander of Mentz, 1799—first Inspector of Engineers, Jan. 1800—serves in campaign of Italy, 1800—Count, Grand Officer of Legion of Honour, 1804—serves in campaign of Austria, 1805—serves in Spain, 1806—Grand Cross of St Louis, 1814—raised to the peerage, 1819—b. at Vendome, 25 Dec. 1832.

Mareschal,—[B C]—fortified and garrisoned by Ecohoam, about 975—defeat of Zerah the Ethiopian by Ass of Judah near, spring 941 a—destroyed by Judas Macabeus, between 165-160—taken from Idumaeans by John Hyrcanus, about 110 b—ordered to be rebuilt, by Pompey, 63—destroyed by Parthians, 39 b—[A D]—ruins of, discovered by Robinson, 1839-40.

a Ussher. b Smith's Diet. Bib.

Maret. [Bassano.]

Margaret, St, Queen of Scotland,—b. in Hungary, 1046—accompanies her brother Edgar Atheling to Scotland, about 1058—marries Malcolm III., 1070—left a widow, 11 Nov. 1093—b., 16 Nov. 1093—canonized by Innocent IV., 1251.

Margaret, Queen of Scotland, (the Maid of Norway),—succeeds her grandfather, Alexander III., 16 Mar. 1286—b. on her passage from Norway, Sep. 1290.a 1291.b

a Nicolas. b Art de Véifier les Dates.

Margaret, Queen of Scotland, —b., 29 Nov. 1489—her marriage with James IV. of Scotland arranged, 1500—and by treaty of peace between her father Henry VII. and James IV., 24 Jan. 1502—solemnized, 8 Aug. 1503—left a widow, and named Regent, 1513—marries Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, 1514—deprived of the charge of her sons by Regent Albany, takes refuge in England, May 1516—urges Albany to return to Scotland, 1521—b. at Methven near Perth, 1541.

Margaret, Queen of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, (Semiramis of the North.)—b. at Copenhagen, 1533—marries Haaco, king of Norway, 9 Apr. 1363—has her son Olaus proclaimed king of Denmark, 1376, and assumes the Regency: on death of Haaco, Regent of Norway, 1380—defeats Prince of Scania, 1385—succeeds Olaus as Queen-regent of Denmark and Norway, 3 Aug. 1387, and assumes title of Queen of Sweden: accepts crown of Sweden on deposition of Albert, 1388—defeats and takes him prisoner, at Falkoping, 21 Sep. 1388—resigns crown of Sweden to her nephew Eric, 23 Jul. 1366—effects Union of Galm, 1397—fails in attempt to conquer Gotland, 1398—the island awarded to her by Emperor Wenceslaus, 1398—claims Holstein and Schleswig and carries on war with the
Countess, 1410—makes truce of five years with her, 1411 | b. at Fleming, 27 Nov. 1412.

Margaret, Countess of Richmond,—b., 1441—marries Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, 1455—birth of her son, (Henry VII.), 1456—left a widow, 1456—sir Thomas Stafford, 1459—again a widow, 1481—marries Thomas Lord Stanley, 1482—founds Christ's College, Cambridge, 1505—b., 1509—St John's College, Cambridge, founded in pursuance of her will, 1511.

Margaret of Anjou, Queen of England,—b. in Lorraine, 23 or 25 Mar. 1429—contracted—

Margaret, Countess of Richmond,—b., 1441—marries Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, 1455—birth of her son, (Henry VII.), 1456—left a widow, 1456—sir Thomas Stafford, 1459—again a widow, 1481—marries Thomas Lord Stanley, 1482—founds Christ's College, Cambridge, 1505—b., 1509—St John's College, Cambridge, founded in pursuance of her will, 1511.

Margaret of Anjou, Queen of England,—b. in Lorraine, 23 or 25 Mar. 1429—contracted to Henry VI., 1444—married to him by proxy at Nancy, Nov. 1444—married to him by proxy at Titchfield Abbey, 22 Apr. 1445—crowned, 30 May—gets the Duke of Gloucester put to death, Feb. 1447—her unpunliantly increased by cession of Maine and Anjou to France, 1448—founds Queen's Coll. Cambridge, 1449—censured by the parliament, 1455—quarrels with Duke of York, 1455—formally reconciled with him, 25 Mar. 1458— at the head of the Lancastrians marches against York at Ludlow, Oct. 1459—her forces defeated by Yorkists at Northampton, 10 Jul. 1460—escapes with her husband to Scotland: raises an army in the north, besieges Duke of York in Sandal Castle near Wakefield, Dec.—defeats and kills him there, 31 Dec.—defeats Earl of Warwick at St Albans, 17 Feb. 1461— and rescues the king: is refused admission to London, Feb.—escapes to Scotland after battle of Towton, end of Mar.—obtains French auxiliaries, who are shipwrecked, 1462—escapes to Berwick: again goes to France, obtains troops from Louis XI., and lands in Northumberland, Oct. 1463—fails to find support, and retires to Scotland, 1463—marches into England and captures several castles, early in 1464—defeated by Lord Montacute at Hedgeley Moor, 25 Apr.—again at Hexham, 15—17 May—escapes with her son to France, end of May—reconciled with Warwick, 1470—her son married to Anne Neville, Jul. or Aug. 1470—battle of Barnet, 14 Apr. 1471—lands at Weymouth, 14 Apr.—seeks sanctuary at Beau lieu, Apr.—again heads the Lancastrians, and is defeated and captured by Edward IV. at Towkesbury, 4 May—death of her husband, Jun. (f)—ransomed by Louis XI., 1475—b. in France, 25 Aug. 1481, 1482.


Margaret of Anjou, Queen of England, Governor of the Netherlands,—b. at Ghent, * Brussels, c.10 Jan. 1430—her marriage to the Dauphin (Charles VIII.) arranged by Treaty of Arras, 23 Dec. 1482—ratified by Louis XI., 22 Jan. 1483—took to France and married to Charles at Amboise, 23 Jun. 1483—sent back to her father, Maximilian I., 1491, 1493—marrics the Infante, John of Aragon, 1496, 1497—left a widow, 1496—marries Philip II., Duke of Savoy, 1521—again a widow, 1524—named Governor of the Netherlands, 1507—assists at conferences of Cambrai, and concludes treaty with Cardinal of Amboise, 1508—proposes the league against France, 1515—coun-

firmed in her government by Charles (V.), 1522—gets the alliance of France and England dissolved, 1528—concludes treaty with Louis of Savoy, 1529—b. at Brussels, 1 Dec., c. at Malines, 27 Nov. 1530.

* Biog. Univ.


Margaret of Burgundy, Queen of Navarre and afterwards of France,—b., about 1290—married to Louis I., 1299—married to him, and becomes Queen of Navarre, 1305—Queen of France, 1314—convicted of adultery and imprisoned in Château-Gaillard, 1314—put to death at Pontoise, Aug. 1315.

Margaret of Constantinople, Countess of Flandres,—b. at Bruges, 1202—on death of her father, Baldwin IX., is taken to court of Philip Augustus, 1206—marries Bouchard d'Avènes, 1213—marries William of Dam pierre, 1218—left a widow, 1241—succeeds her sister Jean as Countess, 1244—receives inves titure from Frederick II., 1245—dispute as to claims of her children by first and second marriage begins, 1246—decides in favour of John d'Avènes, by Papal commission, 19 Nov. 1249—the sentence confirmed by Innocent IV., 17 Apr. 1251—quarrels with William, king of the Romans, who gives Zealand to John d'Avènes, Jul. 1252—obtains help of Charles of Anjou and gives him Hainault, 1254—peace made by arbitration of St. Louis, 24 Sep. 1256—b., 10 Feb. 1280.


Margaret of Provence, Queen of France,—b., 15 Nov. 1552—marries St. Louis, 1560—accompanies her husband on the crusade, 1548—birth of her son, Jean Tristan, at Damietta, 8 Apr. 1550—returns to France, 1548—left a widow, 1570—b. at Paris, 20 Dec. 1595.

Margaret of Scotland, Queen of France,—b., 1425—affianced to the Dauphin, Louis (XI.), 1428—married to him, at Tours, 24 June 1436—b. at Châlons, 16 Aug. 1444—her remains discovered at Thouars, 1775.

Margaret of Valois, (of Angoulême) Queen of Navarre,—b. at Angoulême, 11 Apr. 1493—marries Charles, Duke of Alençon, 1 Dec. 1509—left a widow, 1525—married Henry d'Albret, king of Navarre, Jan. 1527—de-
clared a heretic by the Sorbonne, 1532—b. at Odo in Bigorre, 21 Dec. 1549. —Heplameron, 1554—Miroir de l'âne pécheresse, 1553—Marguerites de la Margueritye des Prinsenses, 1547.


Marguerita, friend of Fro de Dulcin—tortured and burnt with him at Vercelli, 1307.


Margaret, travel-writer, Etat présent de l'Empire de Russie et grand-duché de Moscouvë, etc., 1607.

Marggraff, Andreas Sigismund, chemist,—b. at Berlin, 9 Mar. 1709—member of Academy of Sciences, 1735—disCOVERs phosphoric acid, 1740—formic acid, 1749—d. at Berlin, 7 Aug. 1782.

Margus, battles of. [See Carinus, Mundo.]


Maria I. Francesca Elizabeth, Queen of Portugal,—b. at Lisbon, 17 Dec. 1724—marries her uncle Don Pedro, 6 Jun. 1760—succeeds her father, Joseph I., 24 Feb. 1777—death of her husband, 25 May 1786—death of her son, Don Joseph, 5 Sep. 1788—loses her reason, Jan. 1792—embarks for Brazil, 27 Nov. 1807—d. at Rio Janeiro, 20 Mar. 1816—her remains transferred to Lisbon.


Maria Lezcziska, Queen of France,—b. 23 Jun. 1703—marries Louis XV. by proxy, at Strasburg, 15 Aug. 1725—the ceremony performed at Fontainebleau, 4 Sep.—d. at Versailles, 24 Jun. 1768.


Maria Louisa, Infanta of Spain, Queen of Etruria,—b. at Madrid, 6 Jul. 1782—marries Louis of Bourbon, Prince of Parma, becomes Queen of Etruria, left a widow, 27 May 1803—Regent for her son, Charles II., 1803—dispossessed by Napoleon I., 1807—quits Florence, 10 Dec. 1807—accompanies her father, Charles IV. of Spain, into exile, Mar. 1808—claims Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, at congress of Vienna, 1814 and 1815—obtains principality of Lucca, and takes possession, 1817—d. at Lucca, 13 Mar. 1824.

Maria Louisa of Orleans, Queen of Spain,—b. at Paris, 27 Mar. 1662—against her will marries Charles V. of Spain, at Burgos, 20 Sep. 1679—poisoned, 19 or 12 Feb. 1691.

Maria Louisa of Savoy, Queen of Spain,—b. at Turin, 17 Sep. 1688—marries Philip V. of Spain, 11 Sep. 1701—d. at Madrid, 14 Feb. 1714.

Maria Louisa Theresa of Parma, Queen of Spain,—b. at Parma, 9 Dec. 1754—marries Prince of Asturias, (Charles IV. of Spain,) 4 Sep. 1765—crowned Queen of Spain, 1789—d. at Rome, 4 Jan. 1819.

Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and Empress of the West,—b., 13 May 1717—marries Francis of Lorraine, 12 Feb. 1736—becomes Grand Duchess of Tuscany, 1737—accompanies her husband to Florence, Jan. 1739—on death of her father, Charles VI., takes possession of Austria and other German States, Oct. 1740—opposed by Charles Albert, Elector of Bavaria, 1741—declared Queen of Hungary at Presburg, 1741—refuses to give up Silesia to Frederick II. of Prussia, 1741—appeals to Hungarian Diet, 1742—[Silesian War]—her husband elected Emperor—[Francis I.], 13 Sep. 1745—Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748—Seven Years' War, 1756-63—death of Francis I., Aug. 1765—concludes convention with the Porte, 1771—concludes secret convention with Empress of Russia for partition of Poland, 17 Feb. 1772—renews the war by invasion of Bavaria, 1777—concludes Peace of Teschen, 1779—d. at Vienna, 29 Oct. Nov. 1780.

Maria Theresa of Austria, Queen of France,—b. at Madrid, 1638—her marriage with Louis XIV. stipulated by Peace of the Pyrenees, Nov. 1659—marries him at St Jean de Luz, 9 Jun. 1660—d. 30 Jul. 1683.

Maria Theresa, Order of,—founded by Empress-queen Maria Theresa, 1757.

Maria de Menezes, Count de Castaneda, Antonio Luis, Marquis de, statesman, general,—b. about 1627—Councillor of State to Alfonso VI. of Portugal, 1657—Governor
of Alentejo, Nov. 1658—defeats and drives the Spaniards from Portugal, 1659—plenipotentiary to negotiate peace between France and Spain, Dec. 1656—Generalissimo of armies of Alentejo, 1662—takes Valencia d'Alcántara from Spaniards, Jan. 1664—defeats them near Villavicencio, 17 June 1667—signs treaty of peace with Spain, Feb. 1668—d. 1669.

Marian Persecution, of Protestants,—in England, begins, Jan. 1555.

Mariana, Juan, historian,—b. at Talavera, 1536—enters Order of Jesuits, about 1554—Prof. Theology, Rome, 1561—Prof. Theology, Sicily, 1565—Prof. Theology, Paris, 1567—retires to Toledo, 1574—arranges Index Expurgatorium, 1584—arrested by Inquisition for his Seven Treatises, 1609—b. at Toledo, d. at Madrid, b. Feb. 1624. Hist. de rebus Hispaniae, 1592—1609—De rege et regis institutione, 1599—Libro depondendas et mensuris, 1599—Tractatus septem, 1609.

b Conv.-Lex.

Mariani, Camillo, sculptor, gc,—b. at Vicenza, 1565—d. Jul. 1611.

Mariani, Giovanni Maria, painter,—fl., about 1650.

Marianus Sootus, chronologist,—b. in Ireland, 1028—b. at Mentz, 1086. Chronicon universale a creatione mundi, (1559.)

b Conv.-Lex.


Marie Antoinette, Archiduchess of Austria, and Queen of France,—b. at Vienna, 2 Nov. 1755—marries Louis, Dauphin of France, at Versailles, 16 May 1770—becomes Queen of France, 10 May 1774—compromised by affair of the Diamond Necklace, 1785—attends the Guards' Ball, 1 Oct. 1789—presents herself to the mob at Versailles, 6 Oct.—has interview with Mirabeau at St Cloud, 1791—escapes from the Tuileries, 20 Jun. 1791—(Louis XVI. and French Revolution)—imprisoned in the Temple, 1792—takes leave of her husband, 21 Jun. 1793—removed to the Conciergerie, 2 Aug. 1793—tried before Revolutionary Tribunal, and guillotined, 14 Oct. 1793.

b Conv.-Lex.

Marie-Galante, West Indies,—discovered by Columbus, 1493—settled by the French, 1647.


*Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Marienburg, in Belgium,—built, 1546—taken by French, 1554—restored to Spaniards, 1559—again given up to France by Peace of the Pyrenees, 1659—capitalizes to Prussians, 28 Jul. 1815—and is given up to the Netherlands, 1815.

Mariendal, on the Neckar,—Marshal Tu-rem, 1559—taken and defeated by General Merci, 5 May 1665.

Marienwerder, in Prussia,—founded by Teutonic Knights, 1233. League of, formed against the Order, 1440.

Marienzell, Marizell, in Styria,—the Statue of Grace brought to, about 1165—castle erected by Margrave of Moravia, 1528—sixteenth Jubilee of the image celebrated, 1757.

Mariette, Jean, engraver,—b. at Paris, 1655.—d. 1660—b. 20 Sep. 1742.

b Biog. Univ.


Marignano, (Melopiano,) in Italy,—treaty of peace between Guelfs and Ghibelines concluded at, 1279—Francis I. of France defeats Italians and Swiss, 14-15 Sep. 1515—Austrian position at, taken by the French, 8 Jul. 1859.

b Conv.-Lex.

Marignano, Giovanni Jacopo Medicino, Marquis de, military commander,—b. at Milan, 1497—Marquis, by Charles V., about 1528—commands expedition against Ghent, 1540—commands against Turks, 1542—at siege of Metz, 1552—b. at Milan, 8 Nov. 1555.

Marillac, Charles de, diplomatist,—b. in Auvergne, about 1510—goes to Constantinople, about 1532—ambassador of Francis I. there, about 1539—goes to England, about 1543—sent to Diet of Augsburg, 1552—Afp of Vienne, 1557—attends Assembly of Notables at Fontainebleau, 1560—b. at Moulon, 2 Dec. 1560.


Marino, Lucio, littérateur,—b. in Sicily, 1460—goes to Spain, about 1486—returns to Naples, 1507—b., after 1533. De primis Aegypti annexis, 1509.

Mariners. [Seamen.]

Mariner's Compass. [Compass.]

Marines, in England,—established by Order in Council, 16 Oct. 1664—regiment of, mentioned, 1684—six regiments raised, 1702—disbanded, 1749—new corps raised, 1755.

* Chambers' Venee.

Marini, Gaetano Lodovico, antiquary,—b.
in Urbino, 10 Dec. 1740—Prefect of Archives of the Holy See, 1784–1808—correspondent of French Institute, 1809—goes to Paris, 1810—


Marini, Giovanni Ambrogio, novelist, — b. at Genoa, about 1594—b. at Venice, about 1650. Il Calendario felice, 1652—Le Gare de desperati, 1643.

Marinianus, — (1.) Consul with Paternus, (1021, a. u. c.) 268. (2.) Consul with Asclepiodotus, (1176,) 423.

Marino, San, Republic of, in Italy,—the town walled, before 1000—its independence acknowledged by the pope, 1291—taken by Cardinal Alberoni, 1739 — the capture disavowed by the pope, and its freedom restored, 1740—its independence respected by Napoleon I., 1796—and confirmed, 1814—annexed to Papal dominions, 1852.

Marinus, philosopher, rhetorician,—succeeds Proculus, 435.

Marinus, of Tyre, geographer,—d. about 150.


Arte de Vériréis les Daves. b Bieg. Univ.


Marischal College, Aberdeen,—founded by George Keith, Earl Marischal, 1593. [Aberdeen, University of.]

Mariti, Giovanni, traveller,—b. at Florence, about 1730—4 Nov. 1736—J. at Florence, about 1798—13 Sep. 1865. *Vingti per l'isola di Cipro e per la Siria e Palestina, fatti dell' anno 1760-8, 1769-76.

Maritime Law, of Barcelona, (Consulado del Mar,)—promulgated, 1279.


Marius, C., Junior,—[B C]—b. 109—flies from Rome with his father, 88—returns with him, 87—Consul with Cn. Papirius Carbo, (672, a. u. c.) 92—besieged in Provence by Sulla, killed himself, 82.

Marius, C. M. Aurelius, one of Thirty Tyrants,—from spring to late in 267.


Marmontel, *Humboldt.


Mark, Cologne,—standard of weight for coin, mentioned, as early as 1042 — made standard for the empire by Charles V., 1524. English gold coin, introduced, probably about 878. a

Mark, The County of, in Germany,—acquired by Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg, by arrangement with Duke of Neuburg, 1666—assigned to Grand Duke of Berg, 1807—restored to Prussia, 1813.

Markets and Fairs, in England,—holding of, in churchyards, forbidden by Act 33 Edw. I. c. 5, 1285—holding of, on Sundays, except in harvest, forbidden by Act 27 Hen. VI. c. 8, 1448—on Sundays, entirely forbidden by Act 20 Car. II. c. 7, 1672. [Fairs.]

Markham, Sir Griffin,—takes part in plot to place Arabella Stuart on the throne, 1603—tries and convicted at Winchester, 14 Nov.—reprieved on the scaffold, 9 Dec., and banished.


Markwald,—serves under Emperor Henry VI. in conquest of Sicily, 1194—receives grant of Romagn and the March of Ancora from Henry, 1194—placed under the ban by Innocent III. and driven from his provinces, 1198—on death of Empress Constance claims vice-royalty of Sicily, Dec. 1198—excommunicated, 1199—absolved, Aug. 1199—invases Sicily, is again excommunicated and a crusade preached.
against him, Nov. 1199—joined by the Saracens, besieges Palermo, Jun. 1200—defeated by Papal troops, 21 Jul. 1200—conquers all Sicily except Messina, and gets possession of the young king, Frederick, 1202—B. at Patti, 1202.

Marlborough, (Marlbridge) in Wiltshire,—Castle, seized by Earl John, about 1193—reduced by Abp Hubert, 1194. Statute of, passed at parliament held there, Nov. 1267. College, incorporated, 1454.


Marlborough, Sarah Jennings, Duchess of,—B. at Sandridge in Hertfordshire, 29 May 1660—enters household of Duchess of York, 1672—marries Colonel John Churchill, 1673—Lady of Honour to Princess Anne, 1683—accompanies her on her flight from the Court, 1688—supplanted in the Queen's favour by Mrs Masham, 1711—B. in London, 29 Oct. 1744.


Marly, in France,—Waterworks of, completed, 1682.

Marmande, in France,—fortified by Richard Coeur de Lion, 1185—capitulates to Robert de Mandezin, 1212—taken by Simon de Montfort, 1214—by Amaury de Montfort, 1219—unsuccessfully attacked by the English, 1242—taken by them, 1247—unsuccessfully besieged by Henry IV., 1577—besieged by English division of allied army, 1814.


a. English C. C.

MARCH—MARRIAGE.

Germany, 1567—returns to the Netherlands, and attends Assembly of Dort, 1572—taken prisoner by Spaniards, 1573—liberated, 1574—assists in negotiations at Breda, 1574—plenipotentiary of republic at Diet of Worms, 1577—Buonoparte of Aypurp, defends the city against Duke of Parma, 1584—capitulates, 1585—b. at Leyden, 1598.

Marrow (Vergilius Maro.)

Maroboduus, (Marobod,) King of Marocanni.—[B C]—b. about 18—[A D]—establishes his kingdom at Bovisantium, before 6—kingdom declines, 17—invaded by Cataulda, takes refuge in Italy, 19—b. 35. [Marcoanni.]


Maronites, The, in Syria,—adopt Monothelite doctrine, about 700-750?—take part in defence of Syracuse against Saracens, 877—re-admitted to Roman communion, 1182—their Patriarch attends Lateran Council, 1215—courted by Innocent IV., 1246—unite with Roman Church at Council of Florence, 1445—reduced by Ibrahim Pasha and made tributary to the Porte, 1588—acknowledge Council of Trent, at synod of Marhanna, 1736—visited by Velney, 1784—visited by Kinnaird, 1839—attacked by the Druses, Jun. 1860. College for, founded at Rome, 1584.

a Kingston. b Hook Church Diet.

Maroone, in Jamaica,—obtain amnesty from British government, 1728—revolt, are subdued and removed to Sierra Leone, 1795.

Marot, Clément, poet,—b. at Cahors, 1495—goes to Paris, 1505—enters service of Margaret of Valois, 1513—of the king, Francis I., 1523—wounded and taken prisoner at battle of Pavia, 1525—imprisoned in France, 1526—denounced as a Calvinist, escapes to Béarn, 1535—returns to France, 1536—his Psalms condemned by the Sorbonne, 1543—escapes to Geneva, 1543—b. at Turin, 1544. Adolescence Clementine, 1532—Centiques de la Paix, 1539—Evre, 1542—Epitres, Ballades, &c., 1557—Saises de David, 1541.

Marot, Jean, poet,—b. near Caen, 1492—b, probably 1523? Œuvres, 1536.


Marozia,—marries Alberico, Marquis, (of Camerino?) about 906—left a widow, about 925?—is mistress of Rome, occupies Castle of St. Angelo, and marries Guido, Duke of Tuscan, about 925 or 926—gets Pope John X. put to death, 928 or 929—widow again, 931—makes her son Pope, (John XI.,) 931—marries Hingh, king of Burgundy, 932—imprisoned in St Angelo by her son Alberico, 932—b, before 945.

Mar-Prelate, Martin. [Penny, John.]


Marque. [Letters of Marque.]


a Ency. Mod. b Conv.-Lex.


a Engl. Cyme. b Brande and Cox's Diet.

Marracci, Lodovico, orientalist,—b. at Lucena, 1612—Prof. Arabic, College of La Sapienza, Rome, 1666—confessor to Innocent XI.,—b. at Rome, 1700. Edition of the Koran, 1698.


of Poitiers, 1000—and of Rome, 1074—maintained by Church of Milan, as late as 1080—prohibited by Gregory VII. at Council of Placentia, 1095—common in England, Normandy, and Brittany, till after 1100—prohibited by Council of London, 1125—practised at Liege, till 1220—prohibited in Denmark, 1180—prohibited by Council of Trent, 1563.


'Marrow Controversy,'—in Church of Scotland, 1719—22.


Mars, planet,—orbit of, investigated by Kepler, 1601—rotation, observed by Cassini, soon after 1670—period of rotation investigated by Herschel, 1777—81—by Kowinsky, 1821—by Madler and Beer, 1830 and 1832—white spots at the poles, recognized by Maraldi, 1716—their connection with climatic changes described by Herschel, 1784—observations of Dawsen on, 1852—55. Globe of, constructed by Phillips, Feb. 1863—by Browning, 1868.


Mars-la-Tour, near Mts,—Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia defeats Marshal Bazaine, 18 Aug. 1870.

Marsaglia, in Italy,—General Catinat defeats Duke of Savoy, 18 Oct. 1695.

Marsala, in Sicily,—[Lilybaum]—its port filled up by Don John of Austria, 1750—wine trade commenced, 1789—Garibaldi lands at, 11 May 1860.


Marseillaise Hymn,—composed by Rouget de Lisle, 1792—sung by Marseillaise volunteers on march to Paris, Jul. 1792.

Marseilles, in France, (Mussilia, Marseillle), —[B.C.—founded by the Phocaeans, about 600— allied with Rome, Scipio halts at, (356 A. D. c.) 328—receives succour from Rome against Sullivans, (629,) 125—supports party of Pompey, and is besieged and taken by Caesar, (706,) 49.—[A.D.]—Maximin escapes to, and is besieged and captured by Constantine, (1063,) 310—unsuccessfully attacked by Atalus, between 410—15—taken by Franks, 430—by Visigoths, 480—sacked by Lombards, 576—forms part of kingdom of Provence, 856—destroyed by Saracens, 889—903—Richard Coeur de Lion embark s at, for the Crusade, Aug. 1190—forms a municipal republic, about 1250—Charles of Anjou embarks at, for cou-


Marsh, Andrew, anatomist, physician,—b. in Fletchere, 1742—studies under the Hunters in London, 1777-8—commences practice in London, about 1784—d. in London, 2 Apr. 1813.

Marsh, Earl. [Earl Marshal.]

Marshall of France,—dignity originated by Philip Augustus, about 1185 (?)—on suppression of office of Constable becomes highest military dignity, 1626—suppressed, 1792—revived by Napoleon, as M. of the Empire, 1804.


Marshall, William. [Pembroke, Earl of.]


Marzillo, [Ficino].


Marston, John, dramatist,—d. after 1633. Works, 1633.

Marston Moor, Yorkshire,—defeat of Prince Rupert by Cromwell, 2 Jul. 1644—Fairfax declares for a free parliament and assembles his followers on, 24 Dec. 1659.

Marzua, Domitius, poet,—[B C]—fl., about 15.

Marzur, Balthazar, sculptor,—b. at Cambrai, 1624—goes to Paris, 1638—admitted to Academy of Painting, 1637—d. 1674.

Marzur, Gaspar, sculptor,—b. at Cambrai, 1628—goes to Paris, 1648—admitted to Academy of Painting, 1657—Prof., 1659—d. 1681.

Marzuras, of Tella, historian,—[B C]—fl., 308—commands under Demetrius at Salamis, 306.

Martel, Charles. [Charles Martel.]


Martello, Pietro Jacopo, poet,—b. at Bologna, 28 Apr. 1665—Prof. Bellez Lettres
Martello Towers, — erected on coasts of Sardinia and Corsica, about 1530-50,—erected on British coasts, about 1795-1800.


Martens, (Mertens) Dietrich, printer,—b. at Alost in the Netherlands, about 1453,—begins printing at Alost, 1473—prints at Antwerp, 1476—at Alost, 1487—sells at Louvain, 1512—d. at Alost, 28 May 1534.

Martins, Friedrich, traveller,—visits Spitzbergen, 1671. Voyage au Spitzberg sur Groenland, 1675.


Martial d'Auvergne, poet,—b. at Paris, about 1440—d., 1508. Les Arrêts d'Auvergne, 1528—l'Amon rendu Cordelier à l'observance d'amour, 1545.

Martialis, Gargillus, historian? horticulturist?—b., about 225.

Martialis, Marcus Valerius, poet,—b. at Bibilis, (Bibao), Spain, 1 Mar. 43—goes to Rome, spring 66—returns to Bibilis, close of 100—living, 104. Epigrammata I.—VI., before 93—VII., 95—VIII., 94—IX., 95—X., 99—XI., 100—XII., 104—De Spectaculis, before 93. *Clinton.


Martignac, Jean Baptiste Silvère Algay, Viscount de, statesman,—b. at Bordeaux, 1776—secretary to Abbé Sieyes, at Berlin, 1798—member of Legion of Honour, 1815—member of Chamber of Deputies, 1821—civil commissioner in campaign of Spain, 1823—Minister of State, member of Chamber of Deputies, 1824—Director-general of Registration, 1824—Minister of Interior, 1828 to Aug. 1839—d. at Paris, 3 Apr. 1832. Essai historique sur la révolution d'Espagne, 1832.

Martignac, Sébastien de Luxembourg, Viscount de, despend the battle of Austerlitz against Charles V., 1529—commands auxiliaries sent to Mary, Queen of Scots, 1560—distinguishes himself at siege of Rouen, 1562—Colonel-general of Infantry, contributes to victory of Dreux, 1562—governor of Brittany, 1565—takes part in expedition against Prince of Condé, 1568—at battle of Monceau, 3 Nov. 1569—falls at siege of St Jean-d'Angely, 20 Nov.

Martin, St, one of the Antilles,—abandoned by Spaniards, 1620, 1659—divided between French and Dutch: French part taken by English, 1744—restored to French, 1763.

*Mareuiloch. b Rees, Cyc.

Martin, St, bp of Tours,—b. in Pannonia, about 315—serves in the army, about 350—rejoins St Hilary at Milan, 360—founds a monastery, about 360—bp of Tours, autumn 371—d. at Canudes, in Touraine, spring 397.


Martin II. and III., Popes. [Marinus.]

Martin IV., (Simon de Brion), Pope,—b., about 1210—keeper of the Seals to St Louis, 1250—Cardinal, by Urban IV., 1262—successes Nicholas III., 22 Feb. 1281—consecrated at Orvieto, 23 Mar.—lays interdict on Viterbo, Mar.—instigated by Charles of Anjou, declares for the Guelfs, 1287—excommunicates Michael Palaeologus, 18 Nov. 1281—the Palermans, for Sicilian Vespers, 7 May 1282—and Pedro III., of Aragon, for same, 9 Nov. 1282—deposes him, gives his kingdom to Charles of Valois, and publishes crusade against him, 1283—d. at Perugia, 28 Mar. 1285.


Martin, King of Sicily. [Sicily.]


Martin, Gabriel, bibliographer,—b. at Paris, 2 Aug. 1679—d. there, 2 Feb. 1761.

Martin, Jean Baptiste, (des Batailles), painter,—b. at Paris, 1659—Director of the Gobelins, 1690—d. there, 8 Oct. 1735.


Martin, Louis Aimé, littérateur,—b. at Lyons, 1781—keeper of library of St Gene-


Martina, Empress of the East.—marries her uncle Heraclius, and is declared Augusta, 614—accompanies him in Persian campaign, 623—poisons her step-son Constantine, 24 May 641—advances her own son, Heraclonas, to the throne: banished with him, Sep. 641.


Martineau, Domenico, architect,—b. at Lucca, 1650—d. at Vienna, 1718.

Martingo-Coleoni, Giovanni Hector, Count de,—b. at Brescia, about 1754—enters service of Frederick II. of Prussia, 1782—deputy to Legislative Body of Cisalpine Republic, 1797—plenipotentiary to Naples, 1798—attends Consulta at Lyons, 1801—envoy to Paris, 1807—Senator, 1809—Chamberlain, 1810—retires, 1815—d. at Brescia, about 1830.

Martinei, in Vadachia,—defeat of Turks by Prince of Coburg and Swuwur, 22 Sep. 1789.

Martinez, Jose, painter,—b. at Saragossa, 1622—painter to the king, 1642—d. 1682.

Martinez, Sebastiano, painter,—b. at Jaen, 1602—painter to king of Spain, 1660—d. at Madrid, 1667.

Martinez, Thomas, painter,—b. at Seville, about 1660—d. there, 1734.


Martini, Matthias, philologist,—b. at Freihagen, 1572—d. near Bremen, 1630. Lexicon philologicum, praecipue etymologicum, 1623.

Martini, Simone, (not Simone Memm), painter,—b. at Siena, 1283—removes to Avignon, 1338—d. at Avignon, 1344. Madonna and Child Enthroned, Siena, 1315.


Martinique, island in West Indies,—discovered by Spaniards, 1493—a by Columbus, 1502—colonized by French, 1635—revolt in, 1646—war with the Caribs, 1557—insurrection of the slaves, 1665—unsuccessfully attacked by Dutch, 1674—and by Admiral Penn, 1 Apr. 1693—taken by English, 4 Feb. 1762—given up to France, 1763—taken by English under Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Gray, 23 Mar. 1794—given up to France, Sep. 1802—again taken by English, 1810—restored to France, 1814—insurrection of the slaves, 1822—again devastated by earthquake, 11 Jan. 1839—abolition of slavery in, 1848.

a Engl. Cyc. b Eneye, Mod.


Martaus, Ivan Petrovich, sculptor,—b. in Russia, about 1755—Prof. at Academy of Fine Arts, St. Petersburg, 1794—d. there, 17 Apr. 1835.

Marty, Henry, 'the Missionary,'—b. at Truro, 1781—studies at Cambridge, 1797—Fellow of St John's, 1802—embarks for India, 1805—d. at Tokat, Asia Minor, 16 Oct. 1812.


Marty, Peter. [Anghiera.]


Martyrology,—compiled by Florus, about 850—by Ado, about 857—by Usuard, about
MARTYRS—MARY STUART.

870-5—by Notker, about 894. Roman, published, 1586.

Martyr, Christian, — commemoration of, common, as early as 160—excessive veneration of, before 400. Era of, commences, 25 Feb. 323.

Marulli, Michel Tarognota, (Tarochnota) poet,—quits Constantinople for Italy, 1543—

in Tuscany, 1500. Pvenata, 1497.


Mary, Queen of England,—b. at Greenw. 18 Feb. 1516—declared Princess of Wales, 1518—her marriage with the Dauphin arranged by treaty with Francis I., 9 Nov. 1518—with Charles V., 22 Jun. 1522—Scottish match proposed, Sep. 1524—resides at Ludlow Castle, 1526—her marriage with Francis I. or Duke of Orleans, discussed, 1527—offered in marriage to James V. of Scotland, by Charles V., 1533—declared illegitimate by Act 25 Hen. VIII. c. 22, 1534—offered in marriage to the Dauphin, by Charles V., 1535—


Mary of Guise, Queen of Scotland,—b., 22 Nov. 1515—marries Louis of Orleans, Duke of Longueville, 1534—d. 23 May 1532—marries James V. of Scotland, 9 May 1538—on his death Regent for her daughter Mary, 14 Dec. 1542—publishes edict against Protestants, 1559—d. at Edinburgh, 10 Jun. 1560.

Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots,—b. at Linlithgow, 7 Dec. 1542—succeeds her father James V., 14 Dec. 1542—treaty for her marriage to Prince Edward of England, concluded with Henry VIII., 1 Jul. 1543—crowned by Abp Beaton, 9 Sep. 1543—the treaty declared null by the Scots, 11 Dec. 1543—treaty for her marriage with the Dauphin Francis (Francis II.) concluded, 1547—sent to France, Jul. 1548—marries the Dauphin, 24 Apr. 1553—on death of Queen Mary claims crown of England, 1558—becomes Queen of France, 10 Jul. 1559—refuses to ratify Treaty of Edinburgh, Jul. 1560—left a widow, 5 Dec. 1560—lands at Leith, 19 Aug. 1561—has mass celebrated at Holyrood, which causes a riot, Aug. 1561—has interview with Knox, Aug. 1561—[Knox, John]—marriage with Don Carlos proposed, 1563—fruitless negotiations for her marriage with Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester, 1564—marries her cousin, Henry, Lord Darnley, 29 Jul. 1565—repulses Murray and his adherents, who escape to England, Aug. 1565—favours the Romanists, 1565—murder of her favourite, Rizzio, 9 Mar. 1566—on intercession of Bothwell, pardons the murderers, 1566—quarrels with Darnley, who leaves the court, close of 1566—formally reconciled to him, Jan. 1567—murder of Darnley, 10 Feb.—carried off by Bothwell to Dunbar Castle, 24 Apr.—marries him, at Holyrood, 15 May—made prisoner and confined at Lochleven Castle, 15 Jun.—seizure of the Casket Letters, 20 Jun.*—is compelled to resign the crown to her son, James VI., 24 Jul.—escapes, 2 May 1568—defeated by confederates at Langside, 13 May—escapes to England, 16 May—and is detained as a prisoner by Queen Elizabeth: conferences at York respecting charges made against her, 4 Oct.
MARY—MASHAM.

935

1568—corresponds with Duke of Norfolk, 1568—removed to Tutbury Castle, 3 Feb. 1569—her restoration discussed, 1569—70*—


a Fréde.

Mary, [daughter of Henry VII.], Queen of France, and afterwards Duchess of Suffolk, —b. 1498—treaty for her marriage to Louis XII. of France, concluded, 7 Aug. 1514—


Mary of Medici, Queen of France,—b. at Florence, 26 Apr. 1573—marries Henry IV. of France, by proxy, at Florence, 5 Oct. 1600—

at Lyons, 10 Dec. 1600—arrives with him at Paris, Mar. 1601—named Regent, 20 Mar. 1610—crowned at St Denis, 13 May 1610—

left a widow, 14 May—Regent for her son Louis XIII., May 1610 to Oct. 1614—dismisses Sully, 16 Jan. 1611—commences Palace of the Luxembourg, 1615—retires to Blois, 3 May 1617—escapes from confinement and takes refuge with Duke of Epernon, about 22 Feb. 1618—has interview with the king at Coursières, 6 Sep. 1619—governess of Angers, Sep. 1619—

implicated in plot against Richelieu, and is imprisoned at Compiègne, Feb. 1631—escapes to Brussels, 18 Jul. 1631—joined there by her son, the Duke of Orleans, 1632—takes refuge in England, 1639—expelled, Aug. 1641—b. at Cologne, 3 Jul. 1642—buried at St Denis, 8 Mar. 1643.

Mary, Queen of Hungary, [King Mary.], —b. 1370—allied to Sigismund, Marquis of Brandenburg, 1371—succeeds her father, Louis the Great, under regency of her mother, Elizabeth, Sep. 1382—captured with her mother by Horwath, ban of Croatia, partisan of Charles, king of Naples, 1 May 1386—rescued by Sigismund, marries him, 10 Jun. 1386—

Sigismund declared joint sovereign with her: —b. at Buda, 17 May, 1392.


restored to descendants of its founder, 1716—
one of the States of the Union, 1776—ratifies articles of confederation, 1 Mar. 1781—

invaded by Confederates, 1862—Gen. M‘Clellan drives Confederates out of, 14 Sep. 1862—

again invaded by them under Gen. Lee, 1863 and Jul. 1864.

Marzari-Penati, Giuseppe, Count, geologist,—b. at Vicenza, 1777—d. there, 30 Jun. 1836.

Masaccio, (Maso Tommano) de San Giovanni, painter,—b. at San Giovanni, Val d’Arno, 1402—admitted to Guild of the Speciali at Florence, 1427—visits Rome, about 1430—b. at Rome, about 1429. —Crown and Cavalese.

Masaniello. [Aniello, Tommaso.]


Tavorum lymphaticorum corporis humani historia et iconographia, 1787—Anatomia per uso degli studiosi di scultura e pittura, 1816—Pradonna della grande anatomia, 1819—Anatomia universa X.LIV. tabulis ancia justa archetypum hominii adulti accuratissime representat., 1823–32.


Mascaña, in Algeria,—burnt by the French, 9 Dec. 1833—taken and garrisoned by Marshal Bugeaud, spring 1841.

Mascardi, Agostino, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Sarzana, 1591—d. there, 1640. Silvarum lib. IV., 1672—Dei artis historiae tractatus, 1716.

Mascalor, Jules, theologian,—b. at Marailles, 1634—enters Congregation of the Oratory, 1650—begins preaching at Angers, 1663—Bp of Tulle, 1671—Bp of Agen, 1679—d. there, 16 Nov. 1703.

Mascalor, Louis Jean de,—b. at Rochelle, 1725—serves in Corsica, 1739— in Bohemia, 1742— in Flanders, 1746—receives Cross of St Louis, 1746—distinguishes himself at battle of Ronceaux, 1746—d. 12 Oct. 1746.


Maschleof, Francesco, heraldist,—b. at Amiens, 1665—d. there, 1728. Grammatica hebraica, a punctis nisique inventa Massorethicis libera, 1716.


Masham, Abigail, favourite of Queen Anne
MASINISSA—

—introduces Harley to private audiences with Queen Anne, 1766—marries, 1767—supplanted Duches of Marlborough as favourite of the Queen, 1711—b. 6 Dec. 1734.

Masinissa, King of Numidia,—[BC]—defeated Hannibal, 212—sides Carthaginians in Spain, 212—206—joins Romans after battle of Sipiosa, 206—defeats Mestetals and obtains the throne, about 205—defeated and driven out by Syphax, joins Scipio, 204—reinstated by Scipio, 204—commands under Scipio at Zama, 202—makes war upon Carthage, 150—defeats Hasdrubal:

b. 148.

Masius, (Maez,) Andreas, orientalist,—b. at Linnich, 1526—settles at Cleves, 1538—b. near Cleves, 1573. Grammaria lingue Syriaco, 1571.


Maso. [Finiguerra.]

Maso, C. Papirius,—[BC]—Consult with M. Pomponius Matho, subdues Corsica and celebrates triumph on Albany Mount, (523, A. U. C.) 231.

Masolinii, (Tommaso di Cristoforo Fini,) painter,—b. at Florence, 1383. Frescoes at Castiglione di Omena, commenced, 1427—discovered, 1843.

Mason, James, engraver,—b. about 1700.


Mason, John, theologian,—b. at Dumnun, Essex, 1726—pastor at Dorking, 1735—removes to Cheshunt, 1746—b. there, 10 Feb. 1763. Self-knowledge, 1745.


Masons. [Freemasons.]

Masoud. [Ghizni and Iconium, Sultans of.]

'Masque de Fer,'—imprisoned at Pignerol, about 1662—b. in the Bastille, 1703.


Massa-Carrara, Duchy of, in Italy,—passes, by marriage, to House of Modena, 1741—occupied by French, 1796—given by Napoleon to his sister Elise, 1805—restored to the Duchesses,

1814—reunited to Modena, 1829—becomes part of kingdom of Italy, 1860.

Massachusetts, U.S.,—visited and described by Gomold, Areth, and Breerton, 1602—5—company for settlement of, chartered by James I., 1606—settled, (Plymouth,) 22 Dec. 1620—House of Representatives organized, 1799—Indian war, 1755—on union of, with colonies of Salem, Charlestown, and Boston, takes present name, 1662—revolutionary war begins in, 1775—one of the States of the Union, 1776—ratifies constitution of Union, 6 Feb. 1788—constitution of State amended, 1853.

Massard, Jean, engraver,—b. at Belesme, (Orne,) 1740—b. 16 Mar. 1822.


Massarji, Alessandro, physician,—b. at Vicenza, about 1510—called to Venice, 1578—Prof. Medicine, Padua, 1587—b. 1589. Opera medica.


Masse, [Bieg. Univ.]

Massenbach, Christian von, general,—b. at Smalkald, 1738—a 1768 —b. enters Prussian army, 1752—serves against French in campaigns of 1792—4—at battle of Jena, 1806—b. in Poland, 10 Jan. 1827.


Massey, Colonel,—Governor of Gloucester for the Parliament, defends it against Charles I., 10 Aug. to 6 Sep. 1643—defeated by Prince Rupert at Ledbury, 1645—his brigade disbanded, Aug. 1646—formally accused by the army, Jun. 1647—excluded from parliament by 'l'ride's Purge,' 1648—goes over to Royalist side, and is taken prisoner at Worcester, 3 Sep. 1651.

Massilia. [Marseilles.]

Massilia, asteroid,—discovered by De Gas-

paris, 19 Sep. 1852.


Masson, Antoine, painter, engraver,—b. near Orleans, 1636—b. at Paris, 30 May 1700.

Masson, Francis, naturalist,—b. at Aberdeen, 1741—sent on scientific expedition to Cape of Good Hope, about 1771—to the Canary Islands, Azores, &c., 1776—returns to England, 1781—visits Portugal and Madeira, 1783—returns to the Cape, 1786—1o England, 1795—b. at Montreal, about Christmas 1804. Sipetula, 1796.


Massowah, in Abyssinia,—visited by Bruce, 1769.


Mastelletta, II, (Giovanni Andrea Donduci), painter,—b. at Bologna, 1575—b. 1655.

Masters of Arts,—Academical degree, mentioned, 1215.


Masters of the Militia,—annual magistrate elected at Venice, 737-741.


Masters in Chancery,—office abolished by Act 15 and 16 Vic. c. 80, 30 Jun. 1852.

Masters General of the Military,—two officers appointed by Constantine, between 305-337.


Master-singers, (Meistersinger), in Germany,—incorporated by Charles IV., 1378—chiefly celebrated, about 1500-50.

Masuccio, architect,—b. at Naples, 1230—b. 1305.

Masuccio, Stefano, (il secondo) architect,—b. at Naples, 1291—b. 1388.


Mausilipatam, in Hindustan,—conquered and annexed to Bahmanji kingdom of the Deccan, by Mohammed II., (882. a. h.) 1472—taken by the French, 1753—by the English, 6 Apr. 1759—ceded to them by Emperor of Delhi, 1763. a Elphinston. b Thornton.

Matafiorida, Bernardo Mizo Rosales, Marquis de, statesman, &c.,—b. at Sevilla, 1761—deputy to the Cortes, 1814—Minister of Justice, 1819—General of the armies of the king, forms Junta of Urgel, 1822—b. at Agen, 3 Jul. 1832.


Matanza, in Cuba,—made a free port, 1809.

Mataro, in Spain,—bombarded by Admiral Matthews, 1742—sacked by the French under Duhames, 1808.

Matchlocks,—invented, about 1476.

Maternus,—Consul with Bradna, (938, A. v. c.) 185.

Matham, Jacob, engraver,—b. at Haarlem, 1571—b. there, 1631.


Mathew, Theobald, (Father Mathew), philanthropist, — b. at Thomastown, Tipperary, 10 Oct. 1790—ordained priest, 1814—commences his Temperance missions, about 1837—b. 2 Nov. 1858.


Matthews, Mrs. [Vestris, Madame.]

Mathias, Thomas James, satirist, — b. about 1757—goes to Naples, about 1800—d. at Naples, 1835. Pursuits of Literature, 1794-5

Mathieu de la Redorte, Maurice David Joseph, Count, general, — b. in France, 20 Feb. 1756—enters the army, 1753—serves in campaigns of the Rhine, 1792-6—serves in Italy, 1793—General of Division, 1795—Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, 1784—serves in Jellachich's expedition, 1789—serves in Prussia and Poland, 1796—wounded at battle of Toulon, Nov. 1798—raises siege of Tarragona, 1812—Chevalier of St. Louis, 1814—Peer of France, 1819—d. at Paris, 1 Mar. 1833.

Matignon, Charles Auguste de, Count de Gacé, Marshal of France, — b., 28 May 1647—serves in campaign of Holland, 1668—at battle of Trèves, 1672—at siege of Condé and Bouchain, 1676—distinguishes himself at battle of Luxemburg, 1684—Lieutenant-general, 1689—a 1693—takes part in battle of Fleurus, 1690—at siege of Mons and Namur, 1691—at battle of Steinkerk, 1692—commands in campaigns of Germany, 1700—assists at battle of Oudenarde, 11 Jul. 1708—Chevalier of the Orders of the King, 1724—d. at Paris, 6 Dec. 1729.


Matilda, Queen of England,—marries her cousin, William, Duke of Normandy, 1054—becomes Queen, 1066—crowned, 11 May 1068—d. 2 Nov. 1083.

Matilda, Queen of England, (Good Queen Maud)—marries Henry I., 11 Nov. 1100—d. at Westminster, 1 May 1118.

Matilda, (Maud) Queen of England,—marries Stephen of Blois, before 1111—becomes Queen, end of 1135—crowned, Mar. 1136—Regent during Stephen's absence, 1137—mediates between Stephen and David of Scotland, 1138—procurers liberation of Stephen in exchange for Robert of Gloucester, 1 Nov. 1141—found St. Katherine's Hospital, 1148—founds Faversham Abbey, 1148—d. at Henningham Castle, 8 Aug., 3 May 1151.


Matilda, Countess of Tuscany, (the Great Countess),—b. about 1046—a betrothed to Godfrey the Hunchback, Duke of Lorraine, about 1052, 1054—a shares government of Tuscany with her mother, Beatrice, 1069—left a widow, Feb. 1076—succeeds her mother, Apr. 1076—receives Pope Gregory VII. at Canossa, 1077—makes secret donation of her states to Holy See, 1077—her troops, sent to expel Antipope Guibert from Ravenna, are defeated by Imperialists, near Mantua, 1080—defeats them at Sorbara, Jul. 1084—occupies castle of St. Angelo, Rome, 1086—marries Welf, son of Duke of Bavaria, 1089—loses Mantua and territories north of the Po, 1091—her troops defeated by Emperor Henry IV., 1092—divorced, 1095—suppresses revolt of Ferrara, 1101—confirms her donation to Holy See, 1102—marches against Parma, 1104—receives Emperor Henry V. at Canossa, and is named his Vice-regent in Lombardy, 6-9 May 1111—falls ill while preparing to suppress revolt of Mantua, 1114—d. at Bonadone, near Reggio, 24 Jul. 1115.

Matys, (Met, Metensia, Cornelis, engraver,
MATSYS—MATTUSCHKA.

—b. in the Netherlands, about 1500—û, after 1549.

Matsys, Quintin, painter,—b. at Louvain, 1466—1450—settles at Antwerp, 1490—member of Academy of Antwerp, 1491—visited by Albert Dürer, 1526—û, at Antwerp, 1529.—8 Jul. 1530, before 12 Oct. 1531.—Bequest from the Cross, Antwerp, 1508—Banker and his Wife, the Louvre, 1518.

Maurice, des, b. at Gouda, 1512—d. at Amsterdam, 1550—soldier, poet, jurist, member of the States-General of the United Provinces, 1526—b. of Amsterdam, 1549—Died at Leyden, 1550.

Mathias, [B.C]—revolts against Antiochus II. at Modin, and dies, 167.

Mattei, Lorenzo, poet,—b. in Italy, 1622—admitted to Academy of Areadians, 1692—û, at Rome, 1701.'

Mathias, [B.C],—b. in the Netherlands, about 1500—û, after 1549.

Matthes, Paolo, painter,—b. at Cilento, near Naples, 1662—û, at Naples, 1728.

Mathias, Horn, The Alpha, Peak,—sealed by Whimper and others, 14 Jul. 1865.

Matthaei, Christian Friedrich, philologist,—b. in Thuringia, 1744—Prof. Classical Literature, Moscow, 1805—û, there, 26 Sep. 1811.

Matthaei, Christian Friedrich, philologist,—b. in Thuringia, 1744—Prof. Classical Literature, Moscow, 1805—û, there, 26 Sep. 1811.

Mathias, Christian Friedrich, philologist,—b. in Thuringia, 1744—Prof. Classical Literature, Moscow, 1805—û, there, 26 Sep. 1811.

Matthaei, Christian Friedrich, philologist,—b. in Thuringia, 1744—Prof. Classical Literature, Moscow, 1805—û, there, 26 Sep. 1811.

Mathia, Christian Friedrich, philologist,—b. in Thuringia, 1744—Prof. Classical Literature, Moscow, 1805—û, there, 26 Sep. 1811.

Matthews, Johann, musical composer, writer on music,—b. at Hamburg, 1681—û, 1764.

Matthews, General, takes Bednore, Annapore, Oure, and Mangalore, Jan. 1783—refuses to divide the captured treasure, and is superseded by Bombay government, 1783.


Matthews, Johannes, jurist, historian,—b. at Utrecht, 18 Dec. 1635—Prof. Law, Leyden, 1670—û, 28 Aug. 1710.

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Matthews, Johannes, jurist, historian,—b. at Utrecht, 18 Dec. 1635—Prof. Law, Leyden, 1670—û, 28 Aug. 1710.

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Matthews, Johannes, jurist, historian,—b. at Utrecht, 18 Dec. 1635—Prof. Law, Leyden, 1670—û, 28 Aug. 1710.

Maturins. [Trinitarians.] Maturino, (Maturino,) da Firenze, painter, — b. at Rome, about 1528.


Maud. [Matilda.] Maud of Hainault, Duchess of Athens, — b. 30 Nov. 1293— marries Guy II., Duke of Athens, 1304— left a widow, 1308— succeeds to principality of Achâia, 1311— marries Louis of Burgundy, 1313— and is compelled to cede her principality to him: again a widow, 1316— secretly marries Hugh de la Palisse, but is forcibly married to John of Gravina: — d. in prison at Naples, probably about 1324.

Mauna Loa, in Hawaii, — eruption of, spring 1866.


Maudrell, Henry, traveller. Journey from Aleppo to Damascus, at Easter 1697, 1698.


Maur, St, Congregation of, Order of reformed Benedictines,— formed in France, 1618— approved by Gregory XV., by brief of 17 May 1621— receives further privileges by bull of Urban VIII., 21 Jan. 1627.

Maurellian, Casimir Poltevin, Viscount de, general,— b. at Montpellier, 13 Jul. 1772— as Captain of Engineers, distinguishes himself at Neerwinden, 1793— at siege of Venloo, 1794— succeeds, 1796— takes part in expedition of Egypt, 1798— taken prisoner by Ali Pacha, 1799— liberated, 1802— Commander of Engineers, Mantua, 1802— takes part in campaign of Austerlitz, 1805— Governor of Dalmatia, 1806— takes part in expedition of Russia, 1812— capitulates at Thorn, 7 Apr. 1813— Lieutenant-general, by Louis XVIII., 26 Apr. 1814— b. at Metz, 23 May 1829.

Maurepas, Jean Frédéric Philibpeaux, Count de, statesman,— b. 1701— Secretary of State, 1715— honorary member of Academy, 1725— exiled, Nov. 1749— called to Versailles as chief minister, by Louis XVI., 1774— procures dismissal of Turgot, 1775— and of Necker, 1781— b., 21 Nov. 1781.

Maurer, Christoph, painter, engraver, — b. at Zurich, 1585— d., 1614.


Maurice, St, Order of,— instituted by Ama-
Mauricius,—Maximianus II.

941

dens VII., Duke of Savoy, 1440—united with Order of St Lazarus, by Duke Phillibert, 1572.


Mauritania,—[BC]—Boccius and Bocu- des, kings of,—attacked by Pompey, 47—slew Cesar, 46—becomes usurpers, 53—made a Roman province by Octavius, 599—bid the kingdom given to Juba by Augustus, 25.—[AD]—Juba II. aids Dolabella against Tacfarinas, 29—disturbances in, 118—visited by Hadrian, about 121.


Mauro, Fra, cosmographer,—one of the patricians appointed to regulate the course of the Brenta, 1441—executes map of the world, 1457-9.—, 20 Oct., 1459 a


Maurolico, (Marullo,) Francisco, mathematician,—b. at Messina, 1494.—d. there, 1575.

Edition of Autolycus, 1558—Euclides Phaenomena, 1588—Opuscula, 1575.

Maurus. [Rabanus Maurus.]


Mausoleum,—[BC]—tomb of Mausolus of Caria, built by Artemisia, about 351.—[AD]—sculptures used by Knights of Rhodes in fortifying Halicarnassus, before 1500 or 1522—sculptures removed and placed in British Museum, as the Budaun Marbles, 1846.

Mausolus, King of Caria,—[BC]—revolts against Artaxerxes Meneon, 362—joins Athenians in Social War, 358.—, 353.

Mauve, purple dye,—discovered by Perkin, 1861.

Mavortius,—Consul of Rome, (1280, a. v. c.) 527.


Mawe, John, traveller, &c.,—b. 1764—d. in London, 1829. Mineralogy of Derbyshire, 1802—Travels in Brazil, 1812—Treatise on diamonds and precious stones, 1813.


Mazen, in Saxony,—Marshal Daun takes Gen. Pink and Prussian corps prisoners, 20 Nov., 1759.

Mazentius, Joannes, theologian,—i., about 525.


MAXIMILIAN I.—MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH.

MAXIMILIAN I, Emperor of the Romans,-b. at Gran, 22 Mar. 1459—marries Mary of Burgundy at Ghent, 20Aug. 1477—defeats troops of Louis XI. at Guinegate, Aug. 1479—loses his wife, 27 Mar. 1482—elected King of the Romans, 16 Feb. 1486—crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, 9 Apr. 1486—marries by proxy to Anne of Brittany, 1489—but she is compelled to marry Charles VIII. of France, Dec. 1491—succeeds his father, Frederick III., (IV.), Aug. 1493—marries Blanche, daughter of Lodowico Sforza, 1494—invades and of Burgundy, 1496—invasions by the army of Maximilian, 1497—marries his son Philip to Joanna daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, 1496—invasions by the Swiss mercenaries, 1498—makes war on the Swiss, is defeated and makes peace, 1499—originates Aulic Council, 1501—sets out for Rome, Jan. 1508—at Trent is refused a passage through Venetian territory, Feb.—puts the Doge and the republic under ban; advances to Vicenza and is repulsed by Alvarno and Trivulzio, 1508—joins in League of Cambray, Dec. 1508—withdraws from it, and concludes League with the Pope, Spain, and England, against France, 1513—serves as volunteer in English army at battle of Guinegate and siege of Tournon, Aug. 1513—invades the Milanese, 1516—holds Diet of Augsburg, 1518—b. at Wels, 12 Jan. 1519.

MAXIMILIAN II., Emperor of the Romans,-b. at Vienna, Aug. 1527—marries Archduchess Maria, 18 Sep. 1548—Kings of Bohemia, Sep. 1562—elected King of the Romans, 24 Nov. 1562—crowned at Frankfort, 30 Nov.—King of Hungary, Sep. 1563—succeeds his father, Ferdinand I., 25 Jul. 1564—grants toleration to Protestants, 1568—marries his daughter Anne to Philip II. of Spain, and his daughter Elizabeth to Charles IX. of France, Nov. 1570—b. at Ratisbon, 12 Oct. 1576.

MAXIMILIAN, ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA, and Emperor of Mexico,—b. at Vienna, 6 Jul. 1532—enters Austrian navy, 1536—Governor-general of Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, Feb. 1537—marries Princess Charlotte of Belgium, 27 Jul. 1537—Admiral and Commander-in-chief of Imperial Marine, 1539—elected Emperor of Mexico by Assembly of Notables, 10 Jul. 1537—receives Mexican deputation at Miramar, and conditionally accepts crown, 3 Oct. 1537—visits Queen Victoria, 13 Mar. 1583—formally accepts crown of Mexico, 10 Apr. 1584—arrives at Veracruz, 20 May—enters Mexico, and assumes the government, 12 Jun.—betrayed to the Juniards by Gen. Lopez, 15 May 1587—shot at Queretaro, 19 Jun.—his remains brought to Europe, and buried at Vienna, 18 Jan. 1588.

MAXIMILIAN, DUKE AND FIRST ELECTOR OF BAVARIA,—b. at Landshut, 17 Apr. 1573—marries Elizabeth of Lorraine, 5 Feb. 1595—succeeds on abdication of his father, William III., 1596—charged with occupation of Donauwerth, placed under ban of the Empire, 1607-10—head of Protestant League, 1609—leads an army to succour Ferdinand, king of Bohemia, 1619—defeats army of Elector Palatine at Prague, and takes Prague, 8 Nov. 1620—suppresses revolt in Bohemia, Nov.—raised to dignity of Elector by Emperor Ferdinand, at Diet of Ratisbon, 25 Feb. 1623—his troops take part in Thirty Years' War, 1626-48—loses his wife, Jan. 1635—marries Mary Anne of Austria, 15 Jul. 1635—concludes truce with Swedes at Ulm, Mar. 1647—expelled from his dominions by French and Swedes, recovers them after Peace of Westphalia, 1648—b. at Innsbruck, 27 Sep. 1651.


Art de Vérifier les Dates. b Conv. Lex.


Maximilian Joseph II., King of Bavaria,—b. 28 Nov. 1811—visits Italy and Greece, 1831—again, 1837–40—marries Princess Maria Hedwig of Prussia, Oct. 1842—succeeds, on abdication of his father, Ludwig I., 21 Mar. 1848—d. at Munich, 10 Mar. 1864.


Maximiliana, asteroid,—discovered by Tempel, 10 Mar. 1861.


a Clinton.
b Gibbon.

Maximius II., Galerius Valerius, (Daza), Roman Emperor, (205–214)—adopted by Diocletian and made Caesar, 1 Mar. 305—filius Augustorum, 307—Augustus, 308—becomes master of Asia, 311—invades Thrace, 313—defeated; d. at Tarsus, 314.

Maximius, St. ([Confessor, Monachus,] theologian,—b. about 380—secretary to Heraclius, about 610—embraces monastic life, about 612—disputes with Pyrrhus on Monothelite question, 615—visits Rome, about 649—summoned to Constantinople by Emperor, 653—d. of tortures, 662.


Maximus Amilianus, Q. Fabius,—[BC]—serves under his father, Amilianus Paulus, in Macedonian War, 168—pr enter in Sicily, 149–8—Consul with L. Hostilius Mancinus, (609, A. u. c.) 145—conducts war against Varrinthus, 145–144.

Maximus, Alexanderinus, Cynic philosopher, theologian,—banished by Lucius, 374—presents his De Fide to Gratian, about 378—secretly ordained Patriarch of Constantinople, 379—condemned at second Ecumenical Council, 380.

Maximus Allobrogicus, Q. Fabius,—[BC]—Consul with L. Opimius, (683, A. u. c.) 121—defeats Allobroges and Arvernii, 121—censor, 108.

Maximus, Claudius, Stoic philosopher,—d., about 150.

Maximus, Epheus, sophist, philosopher,—instructs Julian in philosophy, about 351—invited to Constantinople, 361—accompanies Julian on his Persian expedition, 362—imprisoned by Valens and Valentinian, 364—beheaded for his accomplice in conspiracy against Valens, 371.

Maximus, Fl. Anicius,—sole Consul, (1276, A. u. c.) 523.


Maximus Hierosolymitanus, Br. theologian,—d., about 190.

Maximus, L. Appius,—Consul (II.) with Trajan, (837, A. u. c.) 104.

Maximus, L. Marius,—Consul (II.) with L. Rosecius Elianus, (976, A. u. c.) 223.


Maximus, M. Junius,—Consul (II.) with Vettius Aquilinus, (1039, A. u. c.) 286.


Maximus, Paullus Fabius,—[BC]—Consul with Q. Elius Tubero, (743, A. u. c.) 11.


Maximus, Rullianus, (Rutilus), Q. Fabius,—[BC]—curule aedile, 331—mag. equit. to L. Papirius Cursor; defeats Samnites, and hardly escapes deposition, degraded, 325—Consul with L. Fulvius Curvus, (432, A. u. c.) 325—defeats Samnites in Apulia, triumphs, 325—interrex, 321—dictator, defeated by Samnites at LAutule, 315—Consul with C. Marcus

**Maximus Servillianus, Q. Fabius, [BC]**—Consul with L. Cecilius Metellus, (612, a. v. c.) 142—conducts war against Viriathus.


**Maximus Taurinensis, liv, theologian,—fl.,** about 450-60.

**Maximus Tyrranus, Roman Emperor,**—made Emperor by Germanus, in Spain, early in 409—deposed by Constantine, 411—put to death at Ravenna, 422.

**Maximus Tyrius,**philosopher, theologian,—fl., about 150.


**Maxwell, Murray,** naval captain.—Lieutenant R.N., 1796—serves in West Indies, 1803—accompanies Lord Amherst to China, 1815—17—d., 26 Jun. 1831.


**Maxwell, William, [Nithsdale, Earl of.]**


**Mayans y Siscar, Gregorio,—d. at Oliva, Valencia, 1697—d., 1781. Vida de Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, 1737—Orígenes de la lengua Española, 1737—Cartas morales, militares, &c., de varios autores Españoles, 1773.

**Mayence.** [Mentz.]

**Mayenne, in France, co- capitulates to Earl of Salisbury, 1434—head of a Marquise, by Francia I, 1544—erected into a Duchy for Charles of Lorraine, by Charles IX., 1573.


**Mayor, Simone, musical composer,—b. in Bavaria, 1760 or 1763—goes to Italy, 1783—Chapel-master at Bergamo, 1802—d. in Italy, 2 Dec. 1845. Il Fanatico per la Musica, 1799—Misteri Eleusini, 1802—Lodoina, 1796—Medea, 1812.


**Mayor,—in England, title conferred on

Mayor of the Palace, in France, chief officer of the Frankish kings, 550–600—office becomes hereditary under Clovis II., 634–56—merges in royalty on accession of Pepin the Short, 752.

Mayr, Georg,—b. in Bavaria, 1565—d. at Rome, 1633. *Institutiones linguae hebraicae, 1632*—Greek translation of the *Imitation of Jesus Christ, 1615*.

Mayr, Heinrich von, painter,—b., 1805—d. at Nürnberg, 5 Apr. 1871. *Gewerbiiber aus dem Orient, 1846*.


Masanderin,—summits to Massaud, 1834.


Mazarredo y Salazar, Jose Maria, admiral,—b. at Bilbao, 1744—enters the navy, 1760—serves in expedition to Algiers, 1775—Lieutenant-general of naval armies, 1789—defends Cadiz against English, 1797—envoy to Paris, Oct. 1799—ambassador, 1802—Councillor of State, Minister of Marine, to Joseph Bonaparte, Jul. 1808—Grand Cordon of Royal Order of Spain, 1859—d., 1812.

Mažaitis, in Mexico,—occupied by French, 12 Nov. 1864.

Mażeppa, John, Hetman of the Cossack,—b., about 1645—elected to succeed Samoilowicz, 1687—made Prince of the Ukraine by Peter the Great, about 1700—secretly aids Charles XII., 1706—advises Charles to fight battle of Pultawa, 1709—d. at Bender, 22 Sep. 1709.


Mazzocchi, Alexis Symmachus, antiquary,—b. near Capua, 1684—d. at Naples, 1771. *De antiquis Corycios nominibus schediasma, 8c., 1742*—*De rei Herculanensis musei area fabulas Herocomensis, 1754–5*—Spicilegium biblicum, 1763.

Mazzola, Francesco. [Mazzuoli.]

Mazzola, Giuseppe, painter,—b. in Verceilais, 5 Dec. 1748—studies at Rome, 1774—painter to the king of Sardinia, 1789–98—settles at Milan, 1802—Director of Imperial Gallery of Milan, 1814—d., 26 Nov. 1838.

Mazzolini, Lodovico, painter,—b. at Ferrara, about 1481,—d. there, about 1530. *Christ disputing with the Doctors, Berlin Museum, 1524.*

Mazzoni, Jacopo, philosopher,—b. at Cesena, 1543—d. there, 1591. *De triplici hominum vita, 1576*—*Difesa della Commedia di Dante, 1573*—*In universa Patonis et Aristotelis philosophiae proelium, 1577*.


Mazzuchelli, Pier Francesco, *di Morazzone,* painter,—b., 1571—d., 1626.


Meagher, Thomas Francis, head of ‘Young Ireland’ party,—b. in Waterford, 3 Aug. 1823—enters Stonyhurst Coll., 1840—head of ‘Young Ireland’ party, about 1846—delegate of Irish Confederation to Republicans of Paris, Mar. 1848—arrested and tried for seditious speech, 16 May—the jury—acquitted, Aug.—tried for high treason and sentenced to death, 16–17 Oct. 1848—the sentence commuting to exile for life: escapes from Van Diemen’s Land to America, 1852—editor of *Irish News, 1856*—serves against Secessionists in Virginia, 1861—organizes Irish Brigade, 1861—takes command of it as Brigadier-general, 3 Feb. 1862—distinguishes himself before 60.
MEAL TUB PLOT—MECKLENBURG.

Richmond, Jun.—at Antietam, 17 Sep.—at Fredericksburg, 13 Dec. 1862—and at Chan- cellovville, 2-4 May 1863—resigns, 8 May— recommissioned, early in 1864—secretary of Montana Territory, 1865—Governor, pro tom., Sep. 1865—drowned in the Missouri, 1 Jul. 1867.

Meat Tub Plot—pretended discovery of, by Dangerfield, 1679—he is convicted of libel and sentenced to be whipped and put in pillory, 30 May 1685.

Meath, county of Ireland.—forms a diocese, before 1152—taken possession of by Strongbow, 1171—confessed as county palatine on Hugh de Lacy by Henry II., 1172—defended against Irish by William Petit, 1186—reduced by King John, 1210—divided into East and West, about 1347-2.

Meaux, in France.—conquered by Northman, 862—besieged by Henry V., 6 Oct. 1421—taken, 10 May 1422—recovered by French, 1436—retaken by English, Aug. 1439—persecution and burning of Protestants at, 1546—States-General held at, Dec. 1560—held by the League, 1595—head-quarters of king of Prussia, 13 Sep. 1870. Council of, (Meldesens), held by Alps of Sens, Rheims, and Bruges, 17 Jan. 845; 1080; 1204; 1229, transferred to Paris; 1240.


Meclhin, (Mecele, Mullinis,) in Belgium,—ceded by Charles the Simple to Bp of Liége, about 910—passes by marriage to House of Burgundy, 1383—to House of Austria, 1477—erected into a County by Frederick III., 1490—seat of archbishopric by Paul IV., 1559—sacked by Spaniards, 1572—by troops of Prince of Orange, 1578—taken by Marlborough, 1706—by the French, 1716—restored by Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748—again taken by French, Nov. 1792—recovered by Imperialists, spring 1793—retaken by French, 15 Jul. 1794—fortifications destroyed by them, 1804. Treaty of alliance of Leo X., Henry VIII., and Ferdinand the Catholic, against Louis XII., signed, 5 Apr. 1513.


Mecklenen, (Mekkenen, Mekeln,) Israel van, engraver,—d., 1467-1503.

Mecklenen, (Mekeln,) Israel van, painter,—living, 1466.

Mecklenburg, Duchy and Grand Duchy of,—occupied by Vandals, before 1150—conquered, and Niclot their chief killed, by Henry the Lion, about 1159—succeeded by Vandals under Prisimias, 1164—again conquered by Henry the Lion, 1164 or 1167—restored to Prisimias on his baptism; Henry Berwus I. and Niclot (cousins) dispute succession, 1178—engaged with king of Denmark, invade Holstein, Niclot killed, 1201—Henry Berwus II. succeeds, 1228—John, the Theologian, 1236—meets Emperor Frederick II. at Hagenau, and obtains confirmation of his title, 1237—found Wismar, 1238—assists Teutonic Knights in Livonia, 1238—Henry III. (son), 1264—goes to Palestine, 1272—captured by Saracens, and kept prisoner in Egypt till 1266—d., Jan. 1302—Henry IV., the Build Lion, (son) b., at Higa, 1262—assumes government in absence of his father, 1283—succeeds, 1302—d., 21 Jan. 1320—Albert I. and John II. (sons) succeed, 1279—Albert marries Euphemia, sister of king of Sweden, 1356—divide their states, 1352—[Stargar, Duchy of]—Albert II. (son of Albert I.), king of Sweden, 1363—succeeds to the Duchy, 1379—[Sweden, Kings of]—Albert III. and John III. succeed, 1407,—attend Council of Constance, 1414—Henry V. and John IV., 1423—under regency of their mother Catherine, till 1436—John b., 1442—Henry b., 1477—Albert IV., Magnes, and Baltasar, 1477—Albert b., 1483—Magnus b., 1503—Henry VI., Erick, and Albert, (sons of Magnus), with Baltasar, 1503—Baltasar b., 1507—Erick b., 1508—arrangement for division of government, (Svensk och Gustrow), made by Henry and Albert, 1520—revised, 1534—John Albert and Ulrich succeed their father, Albert, 1547—Philip succeeds his father, Henry, 1552—but leaves government to John Albert: division into two governments, (Schwacen and Gustrow,) between John Albert and Ulrich, 1555—Philip b., 1557—John Albert b., 1576—and is succeeded by his son, John V., who b., 1592—Adolphus Frederick and John Albert (brothers) succeed him, 1592—divide their states, 1611—the Duchy conquered by Emperor Ferdinand I. and, given to Wallenstein. Mar. 1628—restored to the dukes by king of Sweden, 1631—confirmed by Treaty

- Korner and Krantzius. - Chemnitz and Thomas.

**MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN—MEDICI.**

Duchy of, assigned to Frederic William, 1701—Charles Leopold (brother) succeeds, Jul. 1713—deprived by Anil Council, and his states given to his brother, Christian Ludwig, 11 May 1728—decreed confirmed, 23 Mar. 1733—Christian Ludwig succeeds, 1746—Frederick, (son,) 1756—Frederick Francis (nephew) succeeds, 24 Apr. 1755—takes title of Grand Duke, 1815—Paul Frederick (son) succeeds, 1837—b., and is succeeded by his son Frederick Francis II, 7 Mar. 1842.

- Art de Vérifier les Dates.

**MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN—MEDICI.**


- Art de Vérifier les Dates.

**MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN—MEDICI.**


- B. Eusébe.

Mecran, (Mekran,)—reduced by Massoud of Ghazni, 1031.


Medesmastedo, [Peterborough]—Abbey founded by Osyo of Northumbria and Penda of Mercia, 655—burnt by Northmen, 870—restored by Elygio, 963.

- Medici.

**MEDEA, ATREUS.** [B C]—erected into independent kingdom by Atropates, after 323—Artahazares, king, about 220—acquired by Tigranes of Armenia, before 83—Mithridates, king, 67—Artauasdes, at war with Armenia, invaded by Antony, 36—dispute with Phraates of Parthia, and peace and alliance with Antony, 34—war with Parthia and Artaxias I. of Armenia, defeated and captured by the latter, 30—b., before 20—(Pastal state of Parthia)—[A D]—acquired by Bardanes of Parthia, before 47—invaded by Artaxerxes, about 227—secured to Tissrates IV. of Armenia, when reestablished by Galerius, 297.

- Medici.

**MEDICA, MAGNA, MEDIC.**—[B C]—Median dynasty in Babylonia, 2458-2234, 2209-1985, 2159-2295—expedition of Shalmaneser I. (IV.) of Assyria against, 835—973—revolt from Assyria, about 714—875—partly conquered by Sargon, 710—commencement of great monarchy, probably about 650—invade Assyria, are defeated and their king (Phraortes?) killed, 633—Cyaxares succeeds, attacks Nineveh, 625—Scythian invasion, 632—capture of Nineveh, 625—_capture of Assyria, 619—606—capture of Asia Minor, 615—war with Alyattes, 615—610—Asia Minor, 539—revolt of Persians, overthrow of Median empire by Cyrus, 558—560.

- Art de Vérifier les Dates.


- B C. [Medical Schools,—B C]—Dogmatici and Hippocrates, founded by Tessalus and Polybus, about 400—Empirici, by Serapion and Philinus, after 500—Methodici, by Themison, after 100—[A D]—Pneumatici, by Athenaeus, about 50-100—Eclectici and Episyntetici, by Agathinus or Archigenes, about 50-100.


Medici, Averardo de',—Gonfalonier of Florence, 1314.

- Art de Vérifier les Dates.

**Medici, Catherine de'.** [Catherine de' Medici.] Medical Education, Council of, incorporated and regulated by Act 25 and 26. Vie. c. 91, 7 Aug. 1862.

- Art de Vérifier les Dates.

**Medici, Cosmo de',**—b. 1380—accompanies Pope John XXIII. to Council of Constance, 1414—recedes from him in captivity and receives him at Florence, 1419—arrested and imprisoned by Rinaldo de' Albizzi, 1433—escapes to Venice, 1433—called to Florence, 1434—Gonfalonier, 1439—receives Greek refugees from Constantinople, 1452—b. at Florence, 1 Aug. 1464.


**Medici, Giovanni de',**—forces a passage through Milanese army and enters Scarpia, 1531.
Medici, Giovanni de',—prior in the Signory three times between 1402-20—Gouffaron of Justice, 1421—U., 1429.

Medici, Giovanni de'. [Leo X.] Medici, Giovanni de', (II Gran Diavolo)—b. 1498—commands Florentine army against Duke of Urbino, 1521—against the French, 1524—killed, near Mantua, 30 Nov. 1526.

Medici, Giuliano de',—b., 1453—assassinated in the conspiracy of the Pazzi, 26 Apr. 1478.


Medici, Giulio de', CARDINAL, A.D. of FLORENCE,—sent to Rome with news of battle of Ravenna, Apr. 1512—Cardinal, 23 Sep. 1513—takes command of Papal army in war of Urbino, 1517—as legate of Leo X., succeeds Lorenzo II. as chief of Republic of Florence, 1519—legate to allied army before Milan, Nov. 1521—takes Milan, 19 Nov. 1521.

Medici, Ippolito de', CARDINAL,—b. at Urbino, 1511—Cardinal, 1529—settles at Rome, 1531—poisoned at Titr, by order of his cousin Alessandro, 1533.


Medici, Luigi de', COUNT, statesman,—b. at Naples, Apr. 1759—as first minister, reforms administration, 1805—retires to Eng-


Medici, Mary de'. [Mary de' Medici.] Medici, Piero de',—b., 1414—marries Lucrezia Tornabuoni, 1444—Gouffaron, 1460—escapes assassination by Luca Pitti, 1466—U., 3 Dec. 1469—a 1472.b

a Rossee. b Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Medici, Piero II. de',—b., 1459—15 Feb. 1471—visits Pope Innocent VIII., 1484—marries Alfonso Orsini, at Naples, Mar. 1487—visits Milan, 1488—succeeds his father, Lorenzo, as head of the republic of Florence, Apr. 1492—forms alliance with Alfonso of Naples, 1492—submits to Charles VIII., and gives up to him Sarzana and other towns, 1494—banished and proscribed, 8 Nov. 1494—unsuccess-

fully attempts to return, 1496, 1497, and 1501—drowned, at passage of the Gari-


a Art de Vérifier les Dates. b Rossee.

Medici, Salvestro de',—Gouffaron of Florence, 1379—instigates revolt and triumphs over the Albizzi, 1379—banished to Modena, 1381.

Medicus, Friedrich Casimir, physician, botanist,—b. at Grumbach, 1736—military physician, Mannheim, 1764—U., 15 Jul. 1808.

Geschichte periodischer Krankheiten, 1764—Philosophische Botanik, 1791—Beiträge zur Pflanzen-anatomie und Pflanzen-physiologie, 1799-1801.

Medina, (Medinet-el-Nabi) in Arabia,—receives Mohammed as Prince on his flight from Mecca, (1, A. D.) 622—unsuccessfully attacked by 'the nations' under Abu Sophian, (3) 625—declares for Abbahall, rival of Yezid I., and is besieged three months and taken by army of Yezid I., and inhabitants massacred, (63) 628—visited by Burton, 1855, Moist, burnt, 1851,a 1508—rebuilt by Kayd Beg, 1514.

Conv.-Lex. b Maceufoch.

Medina de Rio Seco,—Marshal Bessieres defeats Spaniards under Cuesta and Blake, 13 Jul. 1808.

Medina Sidonia, in Spain,—occupied by Hixen ben Adra, (147, A. D.) 761—besieged and taken by Abdelmalek ben Oman, (148) 765—taken from Moors by Alfonso X. of Castile, (602), 1254.

Medina Sidonia, Alfonso Perez, Duke of,—commands the Armada, 1588.

Medina Sidonia, Don Henrique de Guzman, Duke of, military commander,—succeeds his father as head of the Guzman House, 1468—supports Isabella, 1477—marches to Alhama to relieve his rival Ponce de Leon, Marquis of Cadiz, besieged by king of Granada, 1482—marches to relieve Malaga, 1487—U., 28 Aug. 1492.


Medius,—[B C]—commands a trireme on the Indus, 325?—defeats Pidymans, 314—takes

Miletus and relieves Oreus, 313—lands army in Boeotia, 312—commands under Demetrius at Salamis, 306—accompanies Antigonus to Egypt, 306.

Medjidie, Order of the,—instituted by Sultan Abdul Medjid (1808, A. H.) 1852.


Medway, The, in Kent,—entered by the Dutch under De Ruyter, Jul. 1667.

Meeanee, in Hindustan,—Sir Charles Napier defeats the Ameers of Seinde at, 17 Feb. 1843.

Meerbeeck, Adrian van, chronicler,—b. at Antwerp, 1563—d. about 1627. Universal Chronicle of 16th century, 1620.


a Biog. Univ. b Conv.-Lex.


Meerut, (Mirat,) in Hindustan,—taken by Mahmud of Ghuzni, 1018—taken by Timur, 1399—by Nadir Shah, 1738—occupied by British, 8 Nov. 1804—Sopymut mutiny breaks out, 10 May 1837.


Megabazun, (Megabyzus), — [B C] — Persian noble, one of the conspirators with Darius against Smerdis, 521—Commander-in-chief of Persian army in Europe, after return of Darius, 306—reduces Perinthus and other Thracian towns, invades and conquers Paeonia, 506 seqq.

Megabyzus, — [B C] — commands under Xerxes, 480—defeated by Kimon, at the Eurymedon, 466—takes Athenian mercenaries at Prospitis in Egypt, 457.

Megaelas, — [B C] — chief secretary to Antigonus Doson and Philip V., about 210—enters into Apelles' schemata, 218—imprisoned, and escapes, kills himself, 218.

Megalensian (Megaëtian) Games,—[B C]—celebrated at Rome, 203—annually celebrated, from 191—sumptuary laws respecting, 161.

Megalopolis, in Arcadia,—[B C]—founded, Jan. 370 ?—war with Lacedemon, latter part 352—Aristodemus tyrant, about 275—on abdication of Lydiades joins Achaean League, 234—taken and destroyed by Cleomenes, 222—restored by Philopemen, 221.

Megara Hyblea, in Sicily,—[B C]—founded, (01., 13, 1,) 728, a (01, 17, 1,) 712, b (01. 15, 5,) 710 —conquered by Gelon, (01, 74, 1) 484.

a Müller, Clinton. b Menon.

Mehet Seel.

Megarid, Megara, — [B C] — at war with Corinth, (01. 13,) 720 —Themæs tyrant, about 630 ? (01, 40) 620, a about 600 b—overthrown by Sparta: revolts from Athens, 466 b—gives up alliance with Sparta and forms one with Athens, about 461 b—battles in, between Athenians and Corinthians, 457, 458, a —revolts from Athens, defeats Athens at Nissa, 446, a about Feb. 445 c—ravaged by Athenians, Sep. 431 d —aristocratic party banished, about 423—democracy reéstablished, 357—town taken and walls destroyed by Demetrius Poliorcetes, 357 [B A D]—ravaged by Alaric, 396—destroyed by Venetians, 1637.

a Müller. b Heren. c Clinton. d Grote.

Meganathus, geographer, historian,—[B C]—b. about 325—d. 262.

Megeratherum, — skeleton of, discovered in Buenos Ayres, 1789.


Megerditch, (the Painter), Armenian Doctor,—b., about 1390—ltp of Amid, 1436—escapes to Constantinople, 1443 —returns to Amid, 1446—d. there, 1470.

Megerlin, David Friedrich, orientalist,—b. in Würtemberg, about 1705—d. at Frankfort, 1778. Die Turkische Bibel, 1772.

Megiddo,—[B C]—fortified by Solomon, about 900 a—defeat of Josiah by Pharaoh Necho near, spring 610.
a Usher.

Megiser, Jerom, philologist,—b. at Stutt- gard, about 1555—d. at Lintz, 1616. Dic- tionarium quatuor linguarum, 1596—Theaux- rius polyglottus, 1603.

Mehdevi, Ghbir Mehdî,—sect amongst Musulmans, about 1580.

Mehemet Ali, Pasha of Egypt,—b. in
1828—succeeds to peerage, 22 Jul. 1828—Secretary of State for Home Department, 1830—Prime Minister, 14 Jul. to 16 Nov. 1834—and again, 18 Apr. 1835 to Sep. 1841—b. at Melbourne House, 24 Nov. 1848.

Melcombe, Lord. [Dodington, Bubb.]


Meldorff, in Holstein,—captured by John, king of Denmark, Feb. 1500—defeat of the king by the Ditmarshers, soon after.

Meleager,—[B.C.]—serves against Geteo, 335—serves in Alexander’s expedition, 334-324—associated with Perdiccas in Regency, and put to death, 323.

Meleager, epigrammatis,—[B.C.]—fl., about 60.

Melendez-Valdez, Juan Antonio, poet,—b. in Estremadura, 11 Mar. 1754—b. at Montpeller, May 1817. Obra, 1798.

Mele, asteroid, discovered by Goldschmidt, 9 Sep. 1857.

Meletian Schism. [Meletius, Bp of Ly- copolis, and Meletius, Bp of Antioch.]


Meletius, Bp of Lycopolis, in Egypt,—originates Meletian schism, and is condemned by Peter, Bp of Alexandria, 302—deprived of active jurisdiction by Council of Nice, 325—his followers persecuted by Athanasius, between 325-330—the schism lasts till after 400.

Ciston. b Neander. c Gibbon.


Meletius. c Clinton.

Meletius Syriaicus, theologian,—b. in Candid, 1586—goes to Constantinople, 1630—assists at synods of 1638 and 1642—d. at Galata, 17 Apr. 1664.

Meletos, tragic poet,—[B.C.]—participates in acts of the Thirty, 404—accuses Andokides respecting profanation of mysteries, 400—accuses Socrates, 399.

Melfi, in Italy,—founded by John Zimisces, 970-975—capital of Norman states in S. Italy, 1030—visited by Emperor Frederick II., 1225, 1227, 1228—visited by Frederick II., Aug. 1242 and May 1249—nearly destroyed by earthquake, 14 Aug. 1641. Cathedral, built, 1155—destroyed, 1851. Councils, held by Nicholas II., who invests Robert Guiscard with Duchies of Apulia and Calabria, about May 1059—held by Urban II. against simony, luxury, and marriage of priests, 10 Sep. 1089—held by Paschal II. for excommunication of Beneventum, Oct. 1100—held by Martin IV. respecting addition by Greeks of Sicily of Filoque to the symbol, and on discipline, 28 Mar. 1284.

Meigund, Viscount. [Minto, Lond.]


Melida, on east coast of Africa, reached by Vasco de Gama, about 1499—taken possession of by Portuguese, 1605—taken by Arabs, about 1700.

Melissos, philosopher,—[B.C.]—defends Samos against Athens, (O.I., 440-439.


Melita. [Malta.]

Melitene, in Asia Minor, (Malatia)—Chosroes defeats Justinian, General of Theb- rius, and burns the city, spring 576—visited by Brandt, 1835.

Melito, Bp of Sardes,—fl., about 160-172—addresses Apology for Christians to Marcus Aurelius, 170, 175, 177. ^ Eusebius. b Tillmont. c Basnage and Lardner.

Mellan, Claude, engraver,—b. at Abbeville, 23 May 1598—d. at Paris, 9 Sep. or Oct. 1688.


u., 624. a hook.


Mello Freire Dos Reis, Pascoal Jose de, publicist,—b. in Portugal, 1726—l.L.D. Coimbra, 1755—Prof. Portuguese Law, 1772—prepares new Codes, 1783-98—d. at Lisbon, 24 Sep. 1798. Historia juris Lusitani liber singularis, 1800.


Melloni, Macedonio, natural philosopher,


Melo, — excites revolt of Apulia against Greeks, 1010 — invites Normans into Italy, 1016 — obtains three victories over Greeks, 1016-18 — defeated at Cannes, retires to Germany, 1019 — b. at Bamberg, 1020.

Melora, Isle of,—Oberto Doria defeats Pisan fleet near, 6 Aug. 1284.

Melos, (Melos) island,—b. Cetrino's surrender to Athenians, beginning of winter 416. [Venus of Melos.]


Melrichtstadt, in Germany,—Rudolph of Sunbia defeats Emperor Henry IV. at, 1678.


Melun, Adam, Viscount de, general,—defeats and captures Viscount de Thouars in Poitou, 1258 — contributes to victory of Bourvines, 1254 — accompanies Louis of France to Languedoc, 1255 — goes to England, 1276 — b. there, 1220.

Melun, Louis de, Marquis de Maupertuis, general,—b. 1634 — distinguishes himself at siege of Candia, 1669 — at siege of Valenciennes, 1677 — Brigadier of Cavalry, at battle of Cassel, 1677 — at siege of Ypres, 1678 — as Lieutenant-general defends Havre de Grace against English, Jul. 1694 — b. there, 1721.

Melun, Simon de, Marshal of France,—accompanies St Louis to Africa, 1270 — envoy to king of England, 1297 — falls at battle of Courtrai, 1302.

Melville, Andrew, reformer,—b. in Scot-
Memmius, C. — [BC] — trib. pleb., 111 — killed by the mob of Saturninus, 100.


Memmius Regulus. [Regulus.]


Memnon, vocal—visited by Empress Sabina, about 131-30.

Memnon, statue—brought to London from Egypt, by Belzoni, 1818.


Mena, Juan de, poet—B. at Cordova, 1412—B. at Guadalajara, a Torrelazuna, b 1456. El Laberinto, 1496. a Biog. Univ. b Engl. Cyc.


Ménageot, François Guillaume, painter—B. in London, 1744—obtains grand prize of Painting, Paris, 1766—received at Academy, 1780—director of School of France, Rome, 1787—member of Institute, 1809—B. at Paris, 4 Oct. 1816.


Menalkidas, — [BC] — released by Philometor and Physcon at request of Popillius Lucas, 168—strategus to Achaean League, bribed by Oropus against Athens, 150—supports Spartan exiles at Rome against Dionysus, 149—persuades Sparta to break truce with Achaeans, and kills himself, 147.


Menander, (Menadon, Minander,) King of Sycelos, (Sygelos,) — [BC]—B., 140.


Menander Protector, rhetorician and Byzantine historian—B., about 580-90.


Mencke, Johann Burchard, — B. at Leipsic, 1674—Prof. History there, 1699—B. at Leipsic, 1 Apr. 1732. Edits the Acta Eruditorum, 1707-32.


Mendez-Pinto, Fernan, traveller, — B. near Coimbra, about 1510—goes to the Indies, 1537—returns to Portugal, 1553. Peregrinacion, 1614.

Mendicant Friars. [See Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Augustines.]

Mendicity Society, — established in London, 1813.


Mendoza, in S. America, — destroyed by earthquake, 20 Mar. 1861.

Mendoza, Bernardino de, diplomatist, etc., — promotes the League, 1576—ambassador of Philip II. to Henry of Navarre, 1584—ambassador to England, about 1585—dismissed as accomplice in conspiracies against Queen Elizabeth, 1586. Commentarios de lo sucedido en los Puces Baxos desde el año 1657 hasta el de 1677,
1597—Theorica y practica de guerra, 1577.


Mendoza, Luigo Lopez de, MARQUIS OF SANTILLANA, poet,—b. in Asturias, 1398—dignitary of state, as early as 1414—created Marquis, 1445—joins conspiracy against Alvarez de Luna, 1452—d., 1458. Centiloquio, 1496—Comedida de Ponza, 1435.

Mendoza, Juan Gonzalez de, missionary,—b. in Castile, about 1550—sent to China by Philip II., 1580—Of Bp of Lapari, 1593—visits Mexico as vicar apostolic, 1607—Bp of Popayan, 1608—d. there, 1617. Historia de las cosas de la China, 1586.

Mendoza, Pietro Gonzalez de, Cardinal,—b. in Castile, 3 May 1428—Abp of Seville, before 1473—Cardinal, 1473—favors Isabella, 1473—dies at Toro, 1 Mar. 1476—accompanied Isabella to suppress mutiny at Segovia, 1476—favors the Jews, 1479—d. at Toledo, 1482—sent to occupy Alhambra, Jan. 1492—d. at Guadalaxara, 11 Jan. 1495. *Fresecott.

Menecrates, Tib. Claudius Quinna, physician,—inventor of Diachylon plaster, fl., about 40.


Menelaus, mathematician, astronomer,—makes observations at Rome, 98.

Menendez, Francesco Antonio, painter,—b. at Oviedo, 1635—goes to study in Italy, 1699—founds Academy of Painting, Madrid, 1744—d. at Madrid, 1745.

Menendez, Michael Hayacinth, painter,—b. at Oviedo, 1679—first painter to Philip IV., 1712—d. at Madrid, 1743.

Menes, King of Egypt. [*Egypt.]

Meneses Osorio, painter,—b. at Seville, 1630—Major-domo of Seville Academy of Painting, 1668—d. there, 1705.

Menestheus,—[BC]—b., about 377—sent to rely on Persians, 358—commander in Social War, with Charus and Iphecrates, 356—impeached for misconduct and acquitted, 355—commander to protect Euxine traders, 335—d. before 325.


Menestrier, Jean Baptiste le, numismatist,—b. at Dijon, 1564—d. there, 1634. Médailles, monnaies, et monuments antiques d'imperatrices Romaines, 1625.

Menezes. [Ericeira.]


Meninski, Francois Meagmni, orientalist,—b. in Lorraine, about 1623—goes to Constantinople, 1623—first interpreter to Emperor Leopold, 1661—d. at Vienna, 1698. Thesaurus linguarum orientalium, 1680-7—Onomasticon, 1687.

Menippos, Cynic philosopher,—[BC]—fl., about 60. *Oehler.


Menon,—[BC]—Archen at Atheus, (OL, 76, 4), 473.

Menon,—[BC]—serves under Cyrus the Younger, 491—put to death by slow torture, 491-490.

Menon,—[BC]—general sent by Athens to support Miltokythes, about 362—defeated with Antiphilos by Antipater at Crammon, 322—defeated by Polyderchon and slain, 321.


Menotta, in Italy,—Garibaldi defeated by French and Papal troops, 3 Nov. 1867.

Mentone, with Roquebrune, ceded to France, by Prince of Monaco, 2 Feb. 1861.

Mentor, the Rhodian,—[BC]—aids Aristobulus, before 360—takes refuge with Nectanebos, 360—aids Tennes of Sidon, passes into service of Darius, 360—commands in invasion...
of Egypt under Darius, 346—made satrap of W. coast of Asia Minor, 346—seizes Hermeias of Atarnea, about 343—b, probably about 336.

Mentschikoff, Alexander Danilovitch, Prince, general,—b. at Moscow, 1674, Aug. 28 Nov. 1672, \* b Nov. 1670—distinguishes himself at siege of Schlüsselburg, 1702—Chevalier of St Andrew, 1703—Major-general, Prince, and governor of Ingria, 1704—deaths Swedes at Kalisjé, 19, 17 Oct. 1705—Prince of Holy Roman Empire, 1707—Threat of Russian Empire, 30 May 1707—contributes to victory of Pultava, 1709—Field-marshall, by Peter the Great, and Knt of the Black Eagle, by Frederick I, 1709—besieges Riga, 1710—occupies Courland, 1711—governor of St Petersburg, 1711—occupies Pomerania, 1712—takes Stettin, 12 Sep. 1713—exiled, 1727—d. in Siberia, 2 Nov. 1729. 

a Biog. Univ.

b Conv. Lex.


a Clinton.

b Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Menu, Institutes of,—[BG]—compiled, after 900 ?

c Elphinstone.

Menzel, Friedrich Wilhelm, b., about 1725—while private secretary to king of Saxony, gives up copies of secret correspondence relating to attack on Prussia, to Prussian ambassador, 1735—arrested and imprisoned, 1756—d., May 1796.


Menzini, Benedetto, poet,—b. at Florence, 1464—d. at Rome, 1704. Rime di vari generi, 1730—Settiere, 1718.


Mercantile Marine, of Great Britain,—regulated by Act 13 and 14 Vic. c. 93, 14 Aug. 1850; amended by 14 and 15 Vic. c. 96, 7 Aug. 1851.

Mecara. [Geog.]

Mercati, Giovanni Battista, engraver,—b. at Siena, about 1600.

Mercati, (Mercado), Michele, naturalist,—b. at San Miniato, 1547—first physician to Clement VIII., 1591—d. at Rome, 25 Jan. 1593. De gli obeliski di Roma, 1589—Metallotheca, 1717.


Mercator, Marius, theologian,—b., about 429.

a Clinton.

b Cono.
MERCATOR'S PROJECTION—MERIAN.

graphia, 1651—Rationes mathematicae sub
ducta, 1653—Logarithmotechnia, 1668.

* Biog. Univ. 1 Hutton.

MERCATOR'S Projection,—in Cosmography,
invented by Gerard Mercator, 1552—im-
proved and explained by Wright, 1599.

Mercenaries, — [BC]—first employed in
Greece by Athenians, after 577.

Mercer, John, Scottish seer-rover,—captures
ships at Scarborough, and is taken prisoner by
John Philpot, 1378.

Mercer's Company, of London,—incor-
porated by Richard II., 1393—in France,
incorporated by Charles VII., 1407.

Merchandise Marks, in Great Britain,—
law respecting, amended by Act 25 and 26
Vic. c. 88, 7 Aug. 1862.

Merchant Adventurers. [Adventurers.]

Merchant Shipping,—laws relating to,
consolidated by Act 17 and 18 Vic. c. 104, 10
Aug. 1854; amended by 30 and 31 Vic. c. 124,
23 Feb. 1863.

Merchant Tailors' Company, of London,—
incorporated by Edward IV., as Tailors and
Linen Armours, 1466—receives new charter
from Henry VII., under present title, 1503.
School, founded, 1561—burnt, 1666—rebuilt,
1675.

Merchants, Foreign, in England,—receive
permission to trade free from unreasonable
imposts, by Magna Charta, 1215.

Mercia, Anglo-Saxon kingdom, in Britain,—
founded by Cissa, 584—b., 593—Ceorl,
kinsman of Wybb, reigns, 596—b., 606—
Penda, 627—b. 626—Penda, his son, succeeds,
635—killed, Easter 637—b. 636—Wulhere,
(brother,) 657—ravages Wessex and Isle of
Wight, 661—Ethelred, 675—ravages Kent,
676—defeats Northumbrians near the Trent, 679—
his Queen Ostrith killed by Mercians, 679—
becomes a monk, 704—b., 4 May 716—b.
Coen
redced before, 13 Jan. 704—retires to Rome, 709—Ceorl, 709—carries on war with
Wessex, 715—Ethelwald, 716—ravages North-
umbria, 737—defeated by Cuthred of Wes-
sex, at Burford, 752—b., 755—b. 757—b.
Beorn
seizes the kingdom, and is driven out by
Offa II., 755—b. 757—b. —the kingdom ravaged by
Welsh, 779—Egfrith succeeds, Jul. 794—
Cynwulf, 794, ravages Kent, takes Edbert Praen
prisoner and mutilates him, 796—Cerulwulf,
819—deprived, and succeeded by Beornwulf,
821—defeated by Egbert at Ellendune, 823—
killed by East Angles, 823—Ludeca, 823—
Wigfrid, 825—conquered by Egbert, 827—
held by Wiglaf, as tributary to Egbert, 828—
Beornwulf, 838—defeated by Dænes, 831—
Burghred, 852—invaded by Dænes, 868—
conquered by them, and Cerulwulf made
king, 874—Burghred b. at Rome soon after—
partition of, by Dænes, 877—ravaged by Ethel-
wald the Atheling, and Dænes, 905—overrun
by Dænes, 911—submits to Edward the Elder,
912—revolted, and with Northumbria elects
Edgar king, 957—ravaged by Cnut, 1016.


Mercier, Barthélemy, bibliographer,—b. at
Lyons, 1734—librarian of St Genevieve, 1760-
72—b. at Paris, 1799. Supplément à l'Histoire
de l'imprimerie, par Prosper Merian, 1772.

Mercier, Louis Sébastien, littérateur,—b. at
Paris, 6 Jun. 1740—member of Council of
Five Hundred, 1778—of Institute, 1778—b.
at Paris, 1814. L'an 2140, 1771—Table-
bleau de Paris, 1781—Mon bonnet de nuit, 1783—
Néologie, 1801.

Mercier, Philippe Emmanuel de Lorraine,
DUKE DE, military commander,—b. at Noméni,
9 Sep. 1558—Chevalier du Saint-Ésprit, 1579—
governor of Brittany, 1582—aids at inde-
pendence, 1585—defeats Royalists at Craon,
1591, 23 May 1592—sigrns true with Henry
IV., 1595—enters service of Emperor, and
commands against Turks, 1601—b. at Nürnberg,

Mercuriale, Girolamo, (Mercurialis), physi-
an,—b. at Forlì, 1530—Prof. at Padua,
1539—Prof. at Bologna, 1537—Prof. at Pisa,
1539—b. at Forlì, 1566. De autn gymnasticn,
1569—De autn gymnasticae historiae opera,
gr. et lat., 1588—Medicina practica, 1627.

Mercury, planet,—transit of, first observed
by Gassendi, 6 May 1651—diameter measured
by Bradley, 1723.

Mercy, Florimond Claude de, field-marshals,—
b. in Lorraine, 1666—enters service of Em-
peror Leopold, 1682—serves in campaigns of
Hungary, between 1688—sent to Italy, 1701—
defeated by French in Alsace, 1709—made
Field-marshals; distinguishes himself at Peter-
waradin, 1716—at Belgrade, 1717—Command-
er-general of Sicily, 1719—wounded at battle
of Alanta, 1721—General-in-chief in Italy,
falls at combat of Croisetta, 29 Jun. 1734.

Mercy, François de, general,—charged with
defence of Rheinfall, evacuates it, 1634—
Major-general, serves at siege of Colmar, 1635—
assists in raising siege of Dôle, 1636—with
Duke of Lorraine defeated by Bernhard of
Weimar, 1637—distinguishes himself in wars
of Germany, from 1641—Lieutenant-general,
1644—takes Friburg, 1644—defeats Turmen
at Marienthal, 5 May 1645—b. at Northingen,
4 Aug. 1645.

Mercy, Order of,—for redemption of captives
from Moors, founded, 1218.

Merenda, Ser. Cornelius, — [BC]—Consul
with M. Curtius Dentatus, (480, a. v. c.) 274.

Margin, in Hindustan,—surrenders to Brit-
ish, Aug. 1824—ceded to them by Treaty of
Yantaboo, 24 Feb. 1827.

Merian, Johann Bernard, philosopher,—b. in
Switzerland, 1722—admitted to Academy of
Berlin, 1750—director of Class of Belles Let-
tres, 1770—b., 12 Feb. 1807. Translation of
Hume's Essays, 1758—Système du monde, 1770.

Merian, Maria Sibyl,a,—b. at Frankfort,
1647—goes to Surinam, 1698-1701—b. at
Amsterdam, 13 Jan. 1717. Origin, &c., of
Caterpillars, 1679—Dissertatio de Generatio
et Metamorphosis Insectorum Surinamensium,
1705.

Merian, Matthew, engraver,—b. at Basel,
1593—b. at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, about
1650, a. at Schwalbach, 1651.

b Engli. Cye. 1 Conv.-Lex.
Merian, Matthew, painter, &c.,—b. at Basel, 1621—d. at Frankfort, 1657.

Méric, Jean de, military commander,—b. at Metz, 1717—enters the army, 1728—takes Ghent, Jul. 1745—serves in N. America, 1746—falls in Flanders, 10 Jul. 1747.

Merida, in Spain, (Augusta Emerita,)—[B.C.]-Roman colony by Augustus, (729, a. u. c.) 25—[A. D.]—taken by Rechili, king of the Suevi, between 441-448—besieged and taken by the Moors under Musa, (1 Schoual 93, a. i.), 11 Jul. 712—entrance of Abd-elrahman into, (139,) 756—revolts, is blockaded and reduced by Abd-elrout, General of Abd-elrahman, (212-3,) 837-8—again revolts and is reduced by Abdallah, (218-9,) 833-4—fortifications restored, (220,) 835—a revolution, at, suppressed by Abdallah, (276,) 888—taken by Alfonso IX. and annexed to kingdom of Castile and Leon, (629,) b 1230.

a Art de Vérier les Dates. b Conde.

Merida, in S. America,—destroyed by earthquake, 1812.

Meridian, Meridional Arc. [Degree of the Meridian.]


a A. de Vassart. b Cont.-Lex.


Merino Sheep,—introduced in England by George Ill., 1791.

Merit, Order of,—in Prussia, instituted by Frederick II., 1740. In Wurttemburg, by Duke Charles Eugene, 1759. (Military), in France, instituted by Louis XV., 1759. In Saxony, by Frederick Augustus, 1815. [Ferdinand, 8, Order of.]


Merlin, Antoine Christophe, (de Thionville),—b. at Thionville, 1762—deputy to Legislative Assembly, 1791—to Convention, 1792—retires from Council of Five Hundred, 1798—b. at Paris, 14 Sep. 1833.


Merobaudes,—Consul with Gratian, (1130, A. U. C.) 377—with Saturninus, (1136,) 383.

Merobaudes, Flavius, poet,—succeeds Asterius as Master-general of Cavalry and Infantry in Spain, 443.


Mersch. [Vander Mersch.]

Mersburg, in Saxony,—head of a County, before 900—fortified by Otto I., 922—Henry the Fowler defeats Hungarians at, 934—seat of
Mersenne, Marin, mathematician, &c.,—b. at Oltris (Maine), 1588—d. at Paris, 1648.

Harmonie Universelle, 1636.

Mersey Island, Essex,—occupied by Danes, 895.

Merton, in Surrey,—Abbey founded by Gilbert Norman, 1115—parliament of, held, 1136—abbey surrendered to the king, 1538.

Merton College, Oxford,—founded by Walter de Merton, 7 Jan. 1264—further endowed, 1270—completed, 1274—Sexcentenary of, celebrated, 1864.


Merula, Giorgio, classical scholar,—b. at Alessandria, about 1424—settles at Milan, 1482—d. there, 1494. Editions of Martial, 1470—of Rebus rusticis scriptores, 1472—of Plautus, 1472—Antiquitates viticormia lib. X., (between 1499 and 1512.)


Merwan. [See Omniaedes.]


Mary, Jean, anatomist,—b. 6 Jan. 1645—surgeon to the Queen of France, 1681—surgeon-major to the Invalides, 1683—admitted to Academy of Sciences, 1684—charged with secret mission to England, 1692—first surgeon of Hôtel Dieu, 1700—b. at Paris, 3 Nov. 1722. Description de l'Orelle, 1681—Observations sur la matière de tailler pour l'extraction de la pierre, 1700—Problèmes de Physique, 1711.

Mary-sur-Seine,—Napoleon defeats Blücher, 22 Feb. 1814.

Mesa. [Mesa.]

Mesa, Alonso de, painter,—b. at Madrid, 1628—d. there, 1668.

Mesa, Christoval de, poet,—b. in Estremadura, about 1570—d. about 1620. Novas de Talca, 1594—Restauracion de Espana, 1607—Patron de Espana, 1611—Eucida de Virgilio, 1615—Elogios y Geometricos de Virgilio, 1618.

Mesambria,—[BC]—founded by colonists from Byzantium and Chalecedon, (Ol. 70, 4,) 497. a Müller.

Meschino, Jean, poet,—b. at Nantes, about 1420—d. 12 Sep. 1491. Lutinet des Princes, 1493.

Mesha, (Mea,) King of Moab,—[BC]—refuses to pay tribute to Israel, and carries on war with Jehoram, about 896? [Israel, and Jews, wars.]


Mesmerism,—[Mesmer]—originates with Anton Mesmer, at Vienna and Paris, 1768—investigated and declared an imposture by French Commission of Inquiry, 1784—introduced into England by Richard Chesnevix, 1826.

Mesmes, Henri de, statesman,—b. at Paris, 1532—Prof. Law, Toulouse, 1543—Councillor to Court of Aids, Paris, 1552—Counsellor of State, about 1560—sent to treat with Protestants, Aug. 1570—d., 1 Aug. 1596.


Mesno Process, Arrest on. [Arrest.]

Mesolonghi. [Missolonghi.]

Mesomedes, lyric poet,—d., 145.

Mesopotamia,—[BC]—conquered by Thothmes III., about 1600—becomes part of Assyrian Empire, 1550; P. 405—fully subjugated by Assyria, 880; d.—conquered by Cyrus, 539—conquered by Alexander, 333—forms part of kingdom of Syria, under Seleucus, 233—conquered from Antiochus V. by Parthians, 160 d.—[A D]—conquered by Trajan, and made a Roman province, 115—reinhabited by Hadrian, 117—invaded by Artabamus, 217—entered by Alexander Severus, 232—occupied by Odenathus, 264—occupied by Carus, 283—ceded by Narse to Galerius, 298—ravaged by Sapor, 338—invaded by Julian, Apr. 363—given up by Jovian, 363—ravaged by Sapor, 398—[Nisibis]—again invaded by Sapor, 399—[Amida]—conquered by Chosroes, about 667—reconquered by Heraclius, 625—overrun by Karmathians, soon after 900—ravaged by Mongols under Houlagou, 1258—ravaged by Timur, 1354—subjugated by Turks, 1648.

a Lenormant. b Clinton. c Usber. d Rawlinson.


Messalina. [Messalina.]

Messalins, —Consul with Large, (900, A. U. C.) 147.

Messalins, M. Valerius, —[BC]—(1.) Consul with L. Corn. Lentulus, (751, A. U. C.)
MESSALLA—METELLUS CELER.

3. [AD]—[2.] Consul with Domitian, (826), 73.


a Euseb, Chron. b Scaliger.


Messallina, Valeria, — marries Claudius, before 41 — put to death, aut. 48. a Clinton.

Messana. [Messina.]

Messapia, — [BC]—Aratus aids Democles against Sicily, 413.

Messenian Wars, [BC] — First: [begins, (Ol. 9, 2), 743] a b c — Ithome taken, war concluded by Thicopompus, king of Sparta, (Ol. 14, 1), 724–a b c 725. a Second: [begins, 679, a (Ol. 23, 4), 685, b (Ol. 24, 4), 668, b about (Ol. 30), 660 — Pautaleon, king of Pisa, joins Messenians, probably 674–c, about 650 b, ends, 662, c 657, c 679. b Third: [takes place, 490] a Fourth: [revolt of Messenian Heloisa, (Ol. 78, 4), 465 a battle and siege of Ithome, 464 a Ithome surrenders, (Ol. 81, 2), 455 — Messenians expelled, receive Naupactus from Tolmides, 455 — restored at Theban invasion, beginning 369 — included in general peace, 361.

a Müller. b Pausan. c Euseb. d Heron. e Clinton. f Corsini.


Metaphrastes, Symeon, [Magister,] Byzantine historian, — ambassador to Arabs from Leo VI., 902 — to Arabs in Thessalonica, 904–b., after 911.

Metapontum, in Italy, — [BC] — founded by Achaeans and Crissians, (Ol. 1, 3), 774. a Euseb.


Metellus Celer, Q. Cecilius, — [BC] — legatus to Pompey in Asia, 66 — prae-
vents execution of Rabirius; proconsul in Cisalpine Gaul, 62—Con
tul with L. Afranius, (694, A. u. C.) 50—imprisoned for opposing
agrarian law of Flaviius; B., 59.
METELLUS Dalmaticus, L. Cecilius,—[B.C.—

METELLUS Diadematus, L. Cecilius,—[B.C.—
—Consul with Q. Mucius Scaevola, (637, A. u. C.) 117.

METELLUS, L. Cecilius,—[B.C.—(1.) Consul with C. Furius Pacilus, (503, A. u. C.) 251—defeats
Hasdrubal at Panormus; mag. equ. to A. Attilus Calatinus, 249—Consul with M. Fabius
Buteco, (507, A. u. C.) 243—blindly
on returning from temple of Vesta on
fire, 241—dictator to hold comitia, 224—d., before 221.

METELLUS, L. Cecilius,—[B.C.—(1.) Consul
with C. Servilius Tacci, (470, A. u. C.) 284—
prator, in Gaul, defeated by Senonos and slain
at Arretium, 283. (2.) prator, 71—pr
prator in Sicily, expels pirates, 70—Consul
with Q. Marius Rex, (686, B.), early in 68.

METELLUS Macedonius, Q. Cecilius,—[B.C.—
—serves under Aemilius Paulus in Macedonia,
168—prator, 148—defeats and takes Andrius
defeats Critolaos, Achaean strategus, at Scarphein,
in Spain, 146—Censor with Q. Pompeius,
both plebeians, first instance, 151—d., 145.

METELLUS, M. Cecilius,—[B.C.—Consul with
M. Aemilius Scaurus, (639, A. u. C.) 115—
proconsul in Sardina, 114—suppresses insur

METELLUS Nepos, Q. Cecilius,—[B.C.—
legatus to Pompey, 67—64—trib. pleb., from 10 Dec.
63—attacks Cicero: retires to Pompey, 62—
prator, 60—Consul with P. Corn. Lentulus Spinther,
(697, A. u. C.) 57—proconsul in
in Ithber Spain, 56—d., 55.

METELLUS Numidicus, Q. Cecilius,—[B.C.—
—Consul with M. Iulius Slianus, (645, A. u. C.) 159—
defeats Jugurtha on the Merth: pro
proconsul, conducts Jugurthine war, 158—triumph:
Censor with Metellus Caprarius, 153—
entrapped by Marius; opposes Saturnius' agrarian law, 100—retires to Rhodes, 100—recalled,
99.

METELLUS PIUS, Q. Cecilius,—[B.C.—serves
under his father in Jugurthine war, 109—promotes recall of his father, 99—prator,
commands in Social War, 89-8—7 goes to Africa, 87—joins Sulla, 83—defeats Carbo, 82—
—Consul with Sulla, (674, A. u. C.) 80—pro
proconsul in Spain, conducts war against Sertorius,
79-71—d., about 63.

METELLUS PIUS Scipio, Q. Cecilius,—[B.C.—
—trib. pleb., 59—defended by Cicero: made
colleague in consulship by Pompey, 1 Aug. 52—
proconsul in Syria, 49—commands under Pom
pey at Pharsal, 48—defeated by Caesar at
Thapsus, Apr. 46—kills himself in flight.

METELLUS, Q. Cecilius,—[B.C.—Consul with
L. Vaturnus Philo, (548, A. u. C.) 1206.

METEOROLOGICAL Department of Board of
Trade, in England,—instituted, about 1861.

Meteorological Society, —London, estab
lished, about 1853—Paris, 1853.

Meters, Emmanuel van, historian,—b. at
Antwerp, 1555—d. in England, 8 Apr. 1612.

History of the Netherlands, 1597.

Méthérie, Jean Claude de la, naturalist, &c.,
—b. in Mâconois, 1743 — Assistant Prof. Natural History, Coll. de France, 1801—d., 1
Jul. 1817. Edits Journal de physique, 1785–
1817.

Methodist Episcopal Church, United States,
—founded at New York, 1766.

Methodist New Connexion, — originates, 1779.

Methodists, Calvinistic, — under Whitfield, separate from Wesleyans, about 1752. W itch,
societies of, originated by Howell Harris, about 1736.

Methodists, Primitive, — sect of, founded by
Hugh Bourne, 1810.

Methodists, Wesleyan,—[Wesley, John]—
form a separate society, 1738. Conference,
first held, 1744—formally constituted by Wes
ley's Deed of Declaration, 1784.

Methodius, the Confessor, Patriarch of Constantine
op—b., before 850—envoy to the pope in behalf of deposed patriarch Nec
phorus, 815—imprisoned on his return by Em
peror Michael, 820—appointed patriarch on deposition of John VII. by theodora, 12 Feb.
842—presides at Council of Constantinople and reestabishes image worship, 19 Feb. 8—d., 14
Jun. 846.

Methodius, (Patareseus, Eubulus,) Br of Tyre,—writes against Origen, before 308—
suffers martyrdom at Chalcis in Syria, 312.

Methodius, Apostle of the Slavonians, painter,—procures liberation of Cyrilus in Bulga
ria, and converts Bogoris, about 853-862
—with Cyrilus preaches in Moravia, between 862-8—Abp of Moravia, (Panonia,) about 868–
70—cited to Rome by John VII. for using
vulgar tongue in Church services, 879—satisfies the pope and is confirmed in his see, 879—

Methodone,—[B.C.—Philip of Macedonia de
feats Argeus at, before mids. 359.

Military Treaty,—for regulation of comm
merce between England and Portugal, conclu
ed, 6 May 1703—annulled by supplementary
: treaty, 1835.

Metrobush,—[B.C.—b. sum. 3317,* 3451
*birth of Lamech, sum. 3130—d., aut. 2349.*
*Ussher.
*Clinton.

Metaxus, in Lesbos,—[B.C.—Aristonicus,
tyrant, put to death, 332.

Mets, asteroid,—discovered by Graham, 25
Apr. 1348.

Métius, (Metz,) Adrian, mathematician,—b.
at Alkmaar, 1571—Prof. Mathematics, France,
1598—d. there, 1635. Doctrine sphere
lib. V., 1598—Univ. astronom. institutio, 1608.
Metius, Jacob, — invents refracting telescope? about 1608.

Metochita, Georgius, theologian, — fl., about 1283.

Metochita, Theodor, theologian, — grand logothete, by Andronicus the Elder, 1314—exiled by Andronicus the Younger, 1328—b., 1332.

Meton, mathematician, — [B C] — observes solstices of Athens, invents and applies his Cycle, about (Ol. St. 1), 432—living, 445.


Metra, — invented by Mackworth, about 1858.


Metrodorus, Pythagorean philosopher, — [B C]—fl., about 460.

Metrodorus, Epicurean philosopher, — [B C]—b., 330—b., 277.

Metrodorus, of Chios, physician, — [B C]—fl., about 330.

Metrodorus, of Scepsis, philosopher, — [B C]—b., 70.

Metromene, — invented by Maelzel, about 1814.

Metropophases, theologian,—Ilp of Smyrna, opposes Photius, and is deposed and imprisoned, after 854—receives his sec, before 869—deposed by Photius, 879—excommunicated, 880.

Metropolitan. [Board of Works, Cattle-market, Police.]

Metropolitan Railway, — opened, Jan. 1867.

Metropolitan, Ecclesiastical, — establishment of, confirmed by Council of Nicae, 215.


Mettray, in France,—Reformatory of, established by D. Metz, 1839.

Mettrie, Julien Offray de la, physician, — b. at St Malo, 25 Dec. 1709—retires to Leyden, 1746—goes to Berlin, 1748—b. there, 11 Nov. 1751.

Metriss, Culmier Marc, — physician, —


Cathedral, commenced, 1814—completed, 1836.

Councils of, Oct. 590: 753—to conclude peace between Charles the Bald, Lothaire, and Louis the German, 28 May 859—respecting marriage of King Lothaire, Jun. 863— held by Hlismar, for coronation of Charles the Bald, as King of Lorraine, 9 Sep. 869—on discipline, 1 May 888.

Treaties of, between Charles IV., Duke of Lorraine, and Louis XI. for cession of Duchies
Guzerat, 1519-20—defeated at Sikri, by Baber, 16 Mar. 1527—Rattan Sing, ally of Bahadur, Shah of Guzerat, against Malwa, 1531—Bahadur at war with Vichirajat, Nov. 1534 (1532)—submits to Shir Shah, 1544—conquered by Akber, 1568—the same—by Je-jaghir, 1613—ravaged by Mahattas and Tindarees, 1806-17—treaty with British, 1818.

Mexia, (Messias), Pietro, historian,—b. at Seville, abt. 1490-3, and about 1532. Silex de varia lection, 1542—Historia imperial y escura desde Julio Cesar hasta Maximiliano, 1546.

Mexican Expedition, — intervention of France, England, and Spain in affairs of Mexico, agreed to by Convention of 31 Oct. 1861—first division of Spanish expedition arrives at Vera Cruz, 7 Dec.—forswear of San Juan de Uloa taken possession of, 17 Dec.

1862: British and French squadrons arrive, 6 Jan.—ultimatum of allies sent to Juarez, 14 Jan.—occupation of Tehuacan, Cordova, and Orizaba by allies, agreed to by Generals Prim and Dobldo, 19 Feb.—conference of allies at Orizaba, the French refuse to treat with Juarez, English and Spaniards withdraw from expedition, 9 Apr.—declaration of war by France, 16 Apr.—defeat of Mexicans, 18 Apr.—French enter Orizaba, 20 Apr.—reply of French before Puebla, 5 May—Gen. Marquez defeats Mexicans and joins the French, 13 May—Vera Cruz revolts against Juarez and appoints Almonte President, 3 Jun.—French reinforcement arrives, 28 Aug.—arrival of Gen. Forey, 25 Sep.—he deprives Almonte and dissolves his government by decree of 2 Oct.—Mexicans driven from Puebla and St Andres, plateau of Ahuacu occupied by French, 4 Dec.


Mexico.—settlement of Aztecs in 1160—forms a kingdom 1352—discovered by Fran-


Meyer, Conrad, painter, engraver,—b. at Zurich, 1618—d. there, 1659.

Meyer, Felix, painter,—b. at Winterthur, Switzerland, 1653—d. at Widens, near Hespen, 1713.

Meyer, Jacob, (Patiliaeus,) historian,—b. in Flander, 1491—d. there, 1552. Fländri in, per verum decus, 1531—Chronicon Flandriæ, 1578.


Meyer, Jonas Daniel, jurist,—b. at Arnheim, 1780—secretary of Commission charged to prepare fundamental law of the Netherlands, 1813—d. at Amsterdam, 6 Dec. 1834. Esprit, origine, et progression de l'institution judiciaire des principes moyens de l'Europe, 1818.


Meynier, Charles, painter,—b. at Paris, 24 Nov. 1759—obtains grand prize of the Academy, 1789—studies at Rome, 1789-93—member of Academy of Fine Arts, 1815—prof. at Royal Schools, 1818—member of Legion of Honour, 1822—d. 6 Sep. 1832.


Meziers, (in the Ardennes,) in France, founded, 547—besieged and taken by Count de Rethel, 940—by Abp of Rheims, 977—besieged by Count of Nassau, and successfully defended by Bayard, 1521—bombarded, and occupied by French, 1715.


Mezzotinto, method of engraving,—invented and practised by Von Skgen, as early as 1642—practised by Prince Rupert, 1658—by Sir Christopher Wren, 1662.

Miah, Jewish prophet,—b. in Jerusalem, 759-769.* *Uscher.

Micieli, Giuseppe, archaeologist,—b. at Leghorn, about 1770—d. at Florence, 28 Mar. 1844. L'Italia antica il dominio dei Romani, 1810—Storia degli antichi Popoli Italiani, 1832—Monumenti antichi, 1844.

Michael I., Rhaugare, Emperor of the East, (811-813)—master of the palace to Stauracius, before 811—deposes and succeeds him,
MICHAEL II.—MICHAELIS.

Oct. — 


Michael V., (Calophates), Emperor of the East,—crowned Emperor by Zoe, 14 Dec. 1041—banishes Zoe, but is deposed and banished, 21 Apr. 1042.

Michael VI., (Stratiotites), Emperor of the East,—succeeds Theodora, 22 Aug. 1056—deposed by Isaac Comnenus, 31 Aug. 1057.

Michael VII., (Ducas, Parapinaces), Emperor of the East, (1071–78),—with his mother, Eudocia, and his brothers, Andronicus and Constantine XI., succeeds his father, Ducas, May 1057.—Romanus IV. Joint-emperor, Jan. 1068.—declared sole Emperor by his uncle, the Caesar Ducas, Aug. 1071—war with Seljuk, 1072—war with Bulgarians, 1074—abdicates in favour of Botaniates, 25 Mar. 1078—made Abp. of Ephesus.


Michael IX., Emperor of the East,—b., 1277—crowned Emperor by his father, Andronicus II., 21 May 1284.—b. 1295—commands army in Asia, 1301—defeated by Catalans at Apras, 1307—defeated by Khalil, 1311—b., 12 Oct. 1320.

Michael X., (Ducatus, Patriarch of Constantinople),—succeeds Alexius, 25 Mar. 1343—assumes title of Universal Patriarch; declares against doctrines and ceremonies of Western Church, 1053—refuses to receive legates of Pope Leo IX., 1054—excommunicated by them, 16 Jul. 1054—excommunicates the legates, 1054—deprived and banished by Isaac Comnenus, 8 Nov. 1059.

Michael Angelo. (Buonarroti.)

Michael Apostolus,—settles in Italy, about 1440—b., after 1457.

Michael Romanoff, Czar of Russia,—b., about 1598—elected after interregnum of three years, Feb. 1613—crowned, Apr. 1613—concludes peace with Sweden, 26 Jan. 1616—concludes truce of 14 years with Poland, 1615—unsuccessfully besieges Smolensk, 1632—capitulates to Uladislaus of Poland, 1634—b., Jul. 1645.

Michael, St. Order of, in France,—instituted by Louis XI., 1469—reorganized by Louis XIV., 1661.

Michael, St. Order of the Wing of, in Portugal,—instituted by King Afonso, 1172.

Michaelis, Johann Benjamin, poet,—b. at Zittau, 31 Dec. 1746—studies at Leipzig, 1760—b. at Halberstadt, 30 Sep. 1772.—Poetische Werke, 1780.


Michaelis, Johann Heinrich, orientalist,—b. at Klettenberg, 1668—studies at Leipzig, 1686—Prof. Greek, Frankfort, 1699—Inspector
MICHAELMAS—MICROSCOPE.


Michaelis, St. one of the Aces,—discovered by Cabral, 1444—settled by Portuguese, 1445.

Michaliowski - Danilewski, Alexander Ivanovich, historian, b., 1790—at Congress of Vienna, 1814-15—of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1818—serves against Turks, 1829—Lieutenant-General, 1835—member of Council of War, 1839—b. at St. Petersbourg, 1843. Narrative of Turkish War under the government of Emperor Alexander, 1808-12, 1843—Memorials of campaign of 1812-13, 1834.

Michallon, Achille Étne, painter,—b. at Paris, 1796—obtains grand prize at the Academy, 1817—b. at Paris, Sep. 1822.


Michault, Jean Bernard, philologist,—b. at Dijon, 1707—b. there, 1770. Mélanges historiques et philologiques, 1754.

Michault, Pierre, poet,—b., about 1467. Doctrinal del Tiempo present, 1466 ?


Michel de la Roche-Maillet, Gabriel,—b. at Angers, 1561—b., 1642—Le Code Henri III, 1622—Contes général et particulière de France et des Gaules, 1650.

Micheli, Domenico, Duce of Venice,—succeeds Oratello Falerho, 1117—conducts fleet to Palestine, and defeats fleet of the Sultan off Jaffa, 1123—with crusaders, besieges and takes Jaffa, 1124—ravages Archipelago, 1125—b. at Venice, 1130.

Micheli, Vitale I., Duce of Venice,—succeeds Vitale Faledro, 1096—b., 1102.

Micheli, Vitale II., Duce of Venice,—succeeds Domenico Morosini, 1156—makes peace with Pisa, 1156—defeats and captures Ulric, patriarch of Aquileia, 1163—recovers Zara from Hungarians, 1171—carries on war with Emperor Manuel, Sep. 1171—recovers Trau and Ragnaia, besieges Negropont, 1171-2—takes Seio and winters there, 1172-3—wounded in tumult at Venice, b., 27 May 1173.


Michelozzi, Michelozzo di, sculptor, architect,—b. at Florence, 1396—follows Cosm' de'Medici into exile, 1433—returns to Florence, 1434—b., 1478,—between 1464-72.—


Michigan, one of the United States,—settled by French, 1670—conquered by British, 1763—given up to Americans, 1796—made a Territory, 1805—State of the Union, 1836—great forest-fires in, Oct. 1871.

Michigan, Lake,—Aquaduct under, for supply of Chicago, completed, 1866.

Michonius, Matthias, chronicler,—b. canon of Cracow, 1523. Chronica ab ortis Polonarum usque ad annum 1504, 1521.

Miepaa, King of Numidia,—b. cm., ambassador from his father Masinnissa to Carthage, 150—obtains third of his father's kingdom, by Seipio, 148—sole sovereign, soon after: aids Romans against Viriathus and Numantia, between 148-133—b., 118.


Micon, painter, sculptor,—b. in—b., about 460.

Micon,—b.,—Archon at Athens, (Ol, 94, 3) 1852.

Micrometer,—invented by Gasogigne, 1640—re-invented by Auzout and Picard, 1666—Circular, suggested by Boscovich, 1740—used by Lacaille, 1742—revived by Olbers, 1798—Double image, suggested by Roemer, about 1768—brought into use by Bouguer, about 1748—improved by Dollond, 1753—Dioptic, invented by Ramsden, 1777—Prismatic, by Maskelyn, 1776.

Microscope, compound,—invented by Jansen, probably about 1590—Soler, invented by Lieberkühn, 1738—Application of photography to, the 1852. * Humboldt.
barossa, 8 Sep. 1158—its government by con-
suls abolished and a podestà appointed, 1159—
drives away Imperial commissioners, 1159—
blockaded by Frederick, Sep. 1161—submits, 1
Mar. 1162—demolished by him, 26 Mar. 1162
—rebuilt, 1167—citizens of, defeat Frederick
at Como, 29 May 1176—its independence re-
newed and confirmed by Treaty of Constance,
1183—supports Otto IV. against Innocent III.,
1210—laid under interdict, 1215—refuses to
crown Frederick II., 1220—renews Lombard
League, 1226—furnishes troops to Gregory IX.,
1227—unsuccessful negotiations for peace,
1276—battle of Cortenuova, 1237—forms
alliance with Aragon, 1238—unsuccessfully
attacked by Frederick II., 1239—joins in
attack on Ferrara, 1240—heretics burnt at, 1241
—its troops under Montolongo defeated by Pa-
vians, 1241—receives Don Fabriquio, on his flight
from Imperial Court, 1245—attacked by Fre-
drick and Enzo, Nov. 1245—aids Parma, 1247
—expulsion of Abp Leone Pereo and nobles, go-
vernment assumed by Martino della Torre,
1257—joins league against Eccelino, Jun. 1259
—threatened by Eccelino, Sep. 1259—lionship
of, conferred on Marquis Oberto Pallavicino,
1239—refuses to receive Ottone Visconti as
Abp, and is placed under interdict by Clement
IV., 1263—Filippo della Torre succeeds on
death of his brother Martino, Dec. 1265—
Napoleone della Torre proclaimed sognor,
Aug. 1265—negotiates with Clement IV. for
removal of interdict, 1268—visited by Gregory
X., Nov. 1268—defeat of the Torriani by Abp
Ottone, 21 Jan. 1276—when he is received as
Abp and temporal sovereign—Matteo Visconti
(nephew) succeeds, Aug. 1295—visit of Em-
peror Henry VII., Dec. 1310—his coronation
at, 6 Jan. 1311—Galeazzo Visconti, (son,)
Jun. 1322—coronation of Emperor Louis of
Bavaria at, 31 May 1327—Azzoni, (son,)
Aug. 1328—Luchino, (uncle, May 1339—Giovanni,
(brother, Jan. 1349—killed under interdict by
Clement VI., 1350—Matteo II., Bernabo,
and Galeazzo II., (nephews, Oct. 1354—
Matteo Sep. 1355—Galeazzo II., 8, Aug.
1378—Bernabo with Giovanni Galeazzo,
of Galeazzo, Aug. 1378—Bernabo II., 1385—
erected into a Duchy for Giovanni Galeazzo by
Wenceslaus, 1 May 1395—Giovanni Maria,
(son, Sep. 1402—Filippo Maria, (brother,)
May 1412—on his death, 1417, the succession
disputed: duel dignity abolished and repub-
lic established, 1447—Francesco Sforza ap-
pointed commander of the army, 1447—
the city taken by him, Mar. 1450—and he is pro-
claimed Duke: Galeazzo Maria (son) succeeds,
Mar. 1456—Giovanni Galeazzo Maria, (son,)
Dec. 1476—Ludovico Maria, (uncle, Oct.
1494—claimed by Louis XII. of France, 1498
—conquest of, by him, 1499—investiture con-
ferred on him by Maximilian I., 5 Apr. 1505
again, 1508—recovered by Maximilian Sforza,
who enters the city, 15 Dec. 1512—conquered
by Francis I. of France, Sep. 1515—cession of,
by Maximilian, Oct. 1515—recovered by Pope
Leo X. and Charles V. for Francesco Maria
Sforza, (son of Ludovico, Nov. 1521—reoccu-
 pied by Francis I., 1524—occupied by Impe-
rialists, Feb. 1525—league formed between the
pope, king of France, and Venetians, to restore
Duke, May 1526—on death of Francisco,
Charles V. seizes the Duchy as fief of Empire,
Oct. 1535—given by him to his son Philip, 17
Oct. 1540—annexed to Crown of Spain, by ac-
cession of Philip II., 1556—taken possession
of, by Emperor Joseph I., 1706—confirmed to
Charles VI. by Treaty of Baden, 1711—con-
quered by Charles Emmanuel, king of Sardinia,
Dec. 1733 to Feb. 1734—partly ceded to him,
partly restored to Emperor, by Treaty of Vienna,
Oct. 1735—ceded to Austria by treaties of Peace
of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748—occupied by
Napoleon I., May 1796—ceded to France by
Treaty of Campo Formio, 1797—capital of
Galicnple Republic, 1797—taken by Suwarow,
1799—recovered by Napoleon, 2 Jan. 1800
—capital of kingdom of Italy, 1805—restored to
Austria and made capital of Lombardo-Vene-
tian kingdom, 1814—successful insurrection at,
18 Mar. 1848—Field-marshal Radetzky defeats
Sardinians near, 4 Aug. 1848—capitulates to
him, 6 Aug. 1848—fortifications strengthened,
1850—revolt suppressed, 6 Feb. 1853—evacu-
ated by Austrians and entered by Napoleon III.
and Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia, 5 Jun. 1859—
reception of Victor Emmanuel as king of Italy
at, 1860—Cathedral, commenced by Giovanni
Galeazzo Visconti, 1385—Arco della Pace,
built by Cagula, 1867—37.—Circo, built by the
French, 1866. Teatro della Scala, built by
Piermarini, 1778. Councils of, held by Catho-
lics in favour of Niemow Creed, 346 a 344 d
—against Photinus, bp of Sirmich, and Ariauism,
347 c 346 d—held by Arians before Emperor
Constantius, for condemnation of Arianism, 355
—held by Abp Ambrose respecting Virgin In-
dicia, about 380—against Jovinius and Itaenus,
about Apr. 390; 454; 679—held by Abp Ar-
mulph, against Oderici, appointed bp of Asti by
Henry II., 1009; 1103— for reformation of
mourners, Feb. 1117— against heretics, 12 Sep.
1287. Edict of, in favour of Christians, pub-
lished by Constantine, Mar. 313. Capitulation
of, alliance of the Grisons with Philip IV. of
Spain, signed, 1639. Doeere, for enforcement of
Continental System, issued by Napoleon, Dec.
1807. a Gibson. b Clinton.

Milazzo. [Melazzo.]

Milbert, Jacques Gerard, traveller, natural-
ist, — b. at Paris, 18 Nov. 1766—Prof. Design,
at the School of Mines, 1795—visits North Amer-
ica, 1815—member of Legion of Honour, 1830—
b. at Paris, 5 Jun. 1840. Voyage pitto-
resco à l'île de France, 1812—Itinéraire
pittoresco du fleuve Hudson, 1837-9.

Mildmay, Sir Henry,—officer in army of the
Parliament, 1649—in action against D Witt,
1652—degraded as a regicide, his estates con-
fiscated, and himself committed to the Tower
for life, by Act 13 Car. II. c. 15, 1661.

Mildmay, Sir Walter, statesman,—M. P.
Maldon, 1552—M. P. Northamptonshire, 1557
—Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1566—accom-
companies Cecil to treat with Mary, Queen of Scots, 1582—found Emmanuel Coll. Cambridge, 1584—b. in London, 31 May 1589.

Milesian War. [Miletus.]

Milestones,—[BC]—erected in Gaul, before 130—erected along great Roman road by C. Gracchus, 125—central one erected at Rome by Augustus, between 31 and [AD] 14.

Miletus,—[BC]—mistress of the sea, about 750-732.* [753]—establishes colony at Lampsis, 654—establishes settlement in Egypt, about 630 e—Milesian war, with kings of Lydia, begins, 622—ends, 612—Thrasylalus tyrant, 612—conquered, (OL 70, 3) 496—taken and sacked by Persians, in Ionian War, 494—revolts, spring 412—taken by Alexander, 334—Tirarchus tyrant, overthrown by Antiochus Theos, between 261-246. a Clinton. b Hieron. c Strabo, Hiero. d Müller.

Milevia, in Africa. —Councils of, for reunion of Donatists with Catholics, 402—respecting Pelagus, 416.

Milford Haven, in S. Wales.—Henry, Earl of Richmond, lands at, Aug. 1485—fort and by Royal warrant founded, 1784—Royal dockyard, 1790—Pembroke dock, 1814.

Milford, in France,—stronghold of Reform- ed faith, 1550—assembly of Protestant deputies at, 1573—another, which resolves on war with Louis XIII., 1620—submits to him, its fortifications demolished, 1629.

Milford, Jean Baptiste, Count, general,—b. at Arpajon, (Cantal,) 18 Nov. 1766—enters school of naval engineers, 1788—deputee to Convention, 1792—commander of Genoa, Jul. 1803—distinguishes himself in campaigns of 1805-6—at Friedland, 14 Jun. 1807—serves in Spain, 1808—Grand Officer of Legion of Honour, 1810—taken part in campaigns of 1813-14—Chevalier of St Louis, Jun. 1814—distinguishes himself at battle of Ligny, 1815—hered, 1818-19—aspirant to the seat of Milazzo, by Royal warrant, 8 Jan. 1813.

Military Frontier, Austrian Empire,—organized by Ferdinand I, 1556-64—reconstituted, 7 May 1585—organization of, dissolved, and the province placed under civil government of Hungary, 22 Aug. 1869.

Military Service,—[BC]—first paid at Athens by Tereicles, about 464—first paid at Rome, 405.


Milky Way. [Galaxy.]


Millbank Penitentiary,—erection and management of, provided for by Act 52 Geo. III. c. 44, 20 Apr. 1812—statutes relating to, repealed, and new regulations made by Act 6 and 7 Vic. c. 26, 27 Jun. 1843.

Millenary Petition, of the Puritans,—presented to James I. Apr. 1603.

Millennium, Millennial Reign of Christ,
doctrine of, taught by Papias, before 150—disputation respecting opinions of Nepos, held before Dionysius, bp of Alexandria, 255—belief revived, 1000.

**Miller, Edward,** musical composer, and writer on music,—b. at Doncaster, 1731—organist at Doncaster, 1756—d. there, 12 Sep. 1807. *Institutes of Music,* 1771—Thorough Bass and Composition, 1787—Selection of Psalms, 1774—History of Doncaster, 1791.


**Miller, Johann Martin,** novelist,—b. at Ulm, Dec. 1750—preacher at the Cathedral, 1783—Prof. Theology at Gymnasium, 1797—Dean, 1810—d. at Ulm, 21 Jun. 1814. *Carl von Burgheim,* 1778—*Siegwart,* 1776—*Gedichte,* 1783.


**Mills, Charles,** historian,—b. at Greenwich, 1733—called to the bar, 1839—d. 9 Oct. 1825. *History of Mohammedanism,* 1810—*History of Crusades,* 1820—*History of Christianity,* 1825.


**Milner, Isaac,** theologian,—b. near Leeds, 1751—enters Cambridge Univ., 1770—Fellow of Queen's Coll., 1775—Johnsonian Prof. Experimental Philosophy, 1783—D.D., Master of Queen's Coll., 1788—Dean of Carlisle, 1791—Vice Chancellor, 1792 and 1809—Lucaian Prof. Mathematics, 1798—d. at Kensington, 1 Apr. 1820.


**Milo, T. Annuus Papinius, [DC]** —trib. plb., 57—marries Sulla's daughter, Fannia, 55—candidate for consulship, kills Claudius, 20 Jan. 52—tried, 4 Apr. 52—executed at Marseilles; killed by Q. Pedius, in Lucania, 48.

**Milton, of Crotona,—[BC]** —victor at wrestling match, at Olympia, (1st?) (OL. 62), 532—d. at battle of Crathes, 531.

**Miller, Miloradovich, Michael,** Count, general,—b. at St Petersburg, 1770—enters the army,
Miltiades—summer under Suwaroff against French, 1799—Chevalier of St. Alexander, about 1805—Lieutenant-general, 1805—at battle of Austerlitz, 2 Dec. 1805—saves Bucharest from the Turks, 1808—commands at battle of Moscow, 26 Dec. 1812—takes possession of Warsaw, 1813—distinguishes himself in French campaign of 1814—Governor of St. Petersburg, 1820, 1815—shot, 26 Dec. 1825.

a Biog. Univ. b Conv.-Lex.

Miltiades, son of Kypselos,—[BC]—occupies Chersonese, as colonist and tyrant, 559.

Miltiades,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 64, 1), 542.

Miltiades, son of Kimon,—[BC]—succeeds Stesagoras his brother in Chersonese, 515—keeps the bridge at the Danube, during Darius's Scythian expedition, about 503—washes to Athens, 493—defeats Datis and Artaphernes at Marathon, (Ol. 72, 3), 490—attacks Paros unsuccessfully, 490—imprisoned for deceiving the people: 2, soon after.

Miltiades, rhetorician, Theophrastus,—[A], 84.

Milton, in Kent.—Hasting builds a fort at, 893—burnt by Earl Godwine and Harold, about 1052.


Milton Gallery, of pictures,—executed by Fuseli, 1790—exhibited in London, 1799.

Millvan Bridge, at Rome,—[BC]—built by Emilius Scenurus, 115.—[AD]—battle near, Maxentius defeated by Constantine, 312.

Mines, (Pantomimica),—[AD]—perfected by Bathylus, Pyldes, and Hylas, before 1.

Minoanus, elegiac poet,—[BC]—fl., about 670-586.

Mina, Don Xavier, Guerrilla chief,—in Navarre, 1789—goes to Mexico and attempts to revive insurrection against Spaniards, 1817—put to death by Viceroy, at Mexico, 11 Nov. 1817.


a Biog. Univ. b Conv.-Lex.


Mind, Gottfried, (Raphael of cats), painter,—b. at Berne, 1768—d. there, 8 Nov. 1814.

Mindanao, [Philippine Islands].

Mindarus,—[BC]—succeeds Astyochus as admiral, and is defeated by Thrasylus and Thurnsbylos at Kynossema, aut. 411—killed by Alkibiades at Kyzikos, before mids. 410.

Minden, in Prussia,—fortified, about 1250—bishopric of, secularized, by Peace of Westphalia, 1648—occupied by Swedes, 1656 to 7 Sep. 1650—occupied by French, 1757—by Hanoverians, 1758—retaken by Marshal Brognie, Jun. 1759—the allies under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeat the French under Marshal Contades at, 1 Aug. 1739—principality of, given up to France by Treaty of Tilsit, 1807—restored to Prussia, 1814. Cathedral, built, 1850—1100—interior restored, 1878—Choir, 1883-95.

Mine Adventurers, Company of,—formed, about 1650—incorporated by charter of Queen Anne, 1704—fails, 1710-11.

Minerve Castle,—in the Cevennes. [Albigensia].

Mines, in England,—of copper or tin, iron or lead, not to be adjudged royal mines, by Act 1 Wm and Mar. c. 30, 1689—preemption of ores given to the Crown by Act 5 Wm and Mar. c. 6, 1694—setting fire to, made capital offence by Act 10 Geo. II. c. 32, 1737—further regulations for protection of, by Acts 9 Geo. III. c. 29, 1769; 59 and 40 Geo. III. c. 77, 9 Jul. 1800—malicious injuries to, punishable by Act
Mines—Miquelets.


Mintrop, Theodor, painter, — b. at Heilhau sen, in Bavaria, 17 Apr. 1814—b. at Dusseldorf, 4 Jul. 1870.

Minuccio, Minucci, historian, — b. at Ser ravello, 1551—b. at Munich, 1603. Storia degli Uccochi con i progressi di quella gente fino all’anno 1600, 1602.

Minuzianus, rhetorician, — fl., about 170.

Minuzianus, rhetorician, — fl., about 265.


Minuzooci, Francesco, (Il Vecchio di San Bernardo,) painter, — b. at Forli, 1513—b., 1574.

Minzonio, Onofrio, poet, — b. at Ferrara, 1734—b. there, 30 May 1817. Sonetti, 1794.

Mioliuss, Alessio Sextius, Count de, general, — b. at Aix, 18 Sep. 1759—enters the army, 1773—serves under Rochambeau in American War, 1779—wounded at siege of Yorktown, 1781—General of Brigade, 1795—defends Mantua, Jan. 1797—Governor of Mantua, 1797—served and 1807—General of Division, commands expedition to Tuscany, 1799—Commander-in-chief in North Italy, 1805—Governor of Rome, 1806—b. at Aix, 3 Jun. 1828.


Miquelets, (Fusiliers des montagnes,)—organized in France by Louis XIV., 1689—disbanded, 1697—again levied, 1744—disbanded, 1763—again organized, 1790—disbanded, 1795—corps of, formed by Napoleon, 1808—cease to serve, 1812.
Miquelon, islands, near Newfoundland,—
to France by Peace of Paris, 1763—
taken by English, 1778—restored to France, 1783—
again taken by English, 1793—
given up to France at Peace of Amiens, 1802.

Mirabeau, Boniface Riquetti, Viscount de,
(Mirabeau-Bonneville)—b. near Nemours, 1754—
—serves in American War, 1779-81—Chevalier of St. Louis, deputy to States-General, 1789—
—joins emigrants, 1790—d. at Friburg, about Dec. 1792.

Mirabeau, Honoré Gabriel Riquetti, Count de, statesman,—b. at Eignon near Nemours, 9 Mar. 1749—banished by lettre cachet to Isle of Rhé, autumn 1768—married, 22 Jun. 1772—
—imprisoned in the château d’If, 1774—
clopes with Sophie Mounier from Castle of Joux to Holland, 1775—
—imprisoned at Vincennes, 1777—
—visits London, 1784—
—enters Paris, 1786—chosen by the States-General, 1789—
—acknowledged leader of National Assembly, 23 Jun. 1789—
—died at Friburg, about Dec. 1792.

Mirajon, Marc de Beaucharnais de, philanthropist,—b. at Perthuis, 5 Oct. 1715—
—Knt of Malta, 1 Sep. 1718—
—enters the army, 1729—
—receives Cross of St. Louis, 1743—
—Grand Commander of Vasa, 1772—d. at Argenteuil, 13 Jul. 1789.

Mirage, Théodore,—mathematical theory of, given by Biot, 1809.

Miramion, Muse de Beaucharnais de, philanthropist,—b. at Paris, 2 Nov, 1629—
—married M. de Miramion, 1645—
—left a widow, after a few months: carried off by Bussy-Rabutin, Aug. 1648—but escapes: founded Congregation of the Holy Family, 1661, afterwards united with the Filles de Ste. Geneviève.

Mr. at Paris, 24 Mar. 1666.

Miramion, Miguel, President of Republic of Mexico,—
—d. at Mexico, about 1853,a
1850—enters Military School of Chapultepec, 1846—
—unsuccessfully attempts a revolt against Pres. Comonfort, 1856—
named provisional Pres., 1 Jan. 1859—
—reinstates Zuloaga, 24 Jan. 
—d. at Pres., again, 2 Feb.: recognized by United States: civil war with Juarez continues: deceased at Estancia de las Vacas, Nov. 1861—
—serves in the army of Mexico: resigns, and is reflected, 14 Aug.—
—d. in Mexico City, 22 Dec.—
—serves in Spain, 1861—
—returns to Mexico, and is named Grand Marshal, by Maximilian, sum. 1864—
—ambassador to Berlin, 1864—
—returns to Mexico, 1866—
—commands Imperial army at Queretaro, Jun. 1865—
—captured and shot by order of Juarez, 19 Jun. 1867. 


Miranda, Francisco, general,—b. at Caracas, about 1750—
—died in United States, 1783—
—d. at Paris, 1789. 
—General of Division, serves under Dumouriez in Champagne, 1792—
—serves in Belgium, 1793—
—d. at Paris, 1797—
—leads insurgents at Venezuela, defeated, 1806—

organizes republic at Caracas, 1811—
—surrenders to Spaniards, 1812—b. in prison of the Inquisition at Cadiz, 1816.


Miranda, Sa, poet,—b. at Cobamba, about 1460—d. 1538.

Mirandola, in Italy,—besieged and taken by Pope Julius II., 21 Jan. 1511—
—erected into a Duchy by Emperor Ferdinand II., 1619—
—the Duchy confiscated and sold to Duke of Modena, 1710.

Mirandola, Francisco Pico della, —chosen podestat of Modena, 1512—
—expelled by Guelfs, 7 Jul. 1312—
—returns and recovers his dignity, 1323—
—sells Modena to Bonacossi, lord of Mantua, 1327—
—served, taken prisoner, and put to death with his sons at Mirandola by Bonacossi, 1321.

Mirandola, Giovanni Pico della, poet, classicist, scholar,—b. at Mirandola, 1463—
—studies at Universities of Italy and France, 1477-83—
—goes to Rome, 1483—
—his thesis censured by Pope Innocent VIII., 1487—
—takes refuge at Florence, 1487—
—visits Lorenzo de’ Medici on his deathbed, Apr. 1492—
—d. at Florence, 17 Nov. 1494.

Mireau Mont, Pierre de, historian,—b. at Amiens, about 1550—
—Lieutenant-general, about 1580—
—d. at Paris, 8 Jun. 1611.

Mirebeau, Charles François Bisseau de, naturalist,—b. at Paris, 27 Mar. 1767—
—Protot, Botany, Paris, 1801—
—correspondent of Academy of Sciences, 1807—
—d. at Paris, 12 Sep. a
Dec. 1834. 


Mirepoix, Charles Pierre Gaston François de Levis, Duke de, Marshal of France,—
—ambassador to Austria, 1777—
—Maréchal de Camp, 1738—
—Lieutenant-general, 1744—
—ambassador to London, Duke, 1749—
—Marshal, 1751—
—Governor of Languedoc, 1756—
—d. at Montpellier, 1757.

Mirés, Jules, financier,—b. at Bordeaux, 9 Dec. 1799—
—manager to Gas Company of Arles, 1848—
—director of the Caisse des Chemins de fer, 1853—
—Chevalier of Legion of Honour, Sep. 1860—
—negotiates Turkish loan, Dec. 1860—
—arrested for frauds, 17 Feb. 1861—
—tried, found guilty, and sentenced to five years’ imprisonment, 11 Jul.—
—the sentence confirmed by Imperial Court, 24 Aug.—
—quashed by Court of Cassation, 27 Dec.—
—after new trial before Court of Cassation, the sentence annulled, 21 Apr. 1862—
—d. at Paris, 1871.

Mireville, [Mirevile.] 

Miriam, [Mirevile.] 

Miriam,—[M.C.]—b. 1584—
—song at the Red Sea, 11 May 1491—
—complaints against Moses, 1490—
—d. 1542. 

Mirkohd, (Hamaan Edvin Mirkhaheddin Mohammed), historian,—b. about 1867 (A.H.)

Mizapore, in Hindostan, —district of, subject to Mohammedans of Delhi, 1863—
—conquered by Baber, 1529—
—falls to Soojah ud Dowlah, 1760—
—town mentioned, 1760-20.
part of, ceded to E. India Company, 1775—remainder ceded, 1801.  


Mississippi, river,—reached and crossed by Ferdinand de Soto, 1541—explored by La Salle, 1682—source of the, in Lake Itasca, discovered by Schoolcraft, 1833.  

Mississippi, U. S.,—French settlements in, 1698—ceded to British, 1763—ceded into a Territory by United States, 1800—western portion made a State of the Union, 1817—secedes, 1861—ports of, blockaded by Federals, 19 Apr. 1861—ravaged by Federals, 1863. [Confederate States, Vicksburg.]  

Mississippi Scheme,—projected by Law, 1716—incorporated, Aug. 1717—fails, Jul. 1720.  

Missolonghi, in Greece,—devastated by Turks, 1775—joins in insurrection against Turks, 1770—taken by Ali Pasha, 1804—joins party of insurrection, 7 Jun. 1821—besieged by Turks, Nov. 1822—siege raised, 6 Jan. 1823—again unsuccessfully besieged, Aug. to Oct. 1823—sigeed, by Reshid Pasha, begins, 25 Apr. 1825—bombardment begins, 11 May—retreat of Hydriotian fleet before Turks under Hussein Bey, 10 Jul.—defeat of Turkish by Greek fleet under Mialiis, Aug.—blockaded by Turkish and Egyptian fleet, end of Nov.—bombarded by Ibrahim Pasha, 25—27 Jan. 1826—defeat of Ibrahim Pasha by Greeks, 25 Apr. taken by Ibrahim, 22 Apr.—restored to Greeks by capitation, 18 May 1829—attacked by insurgents, 1836.  

Missouri, river,—explored by Lewis and Clarke, 1804-5.  

Missouri, U. S.,—forms part of Louisiana, and is ceded to United States, 1803—separated and made a Territory, 1804—State of the Union, 1821—secedes, 1861. [Confederate States.]  

Missouri Compromise,—permitting slavery in State of Missouri, passed by Congress, 1821—repealed by Kansas Nebraska Act, 1854.  


Mitchell, Sir Andrew, admiral,—b. in Scotland, about 1757—enters the navy and goes to India, 1776—Rear-admiral, 1795—captures Dutch fleet in the Texel, 1799—K.B., 1799—Commander-in-chief off coast of America, 1802—d. at Bermuda, 1806.  


Mitchell, John, general,—b. in Stirlingshire, 1785—enters the army, 1805—serves in Walcheren Expedition, and at siege of Flushing, 1809—in Peninsular War, 1810—d. in campaigns of 1813—5—d. at Edinburgh, 9 Jul. 1839. Life of Wallenstein, 1837—Thoughts on Tactics, 1838—Fall of Napoleon, 1845—Biographies of Eminent Soldiers, 1865.  


Mitelli, Agostino, painter,—b. in the Bolognese, 1607—d. at Madrid, 1660. [B. U. S.]  

Mitelli, Giuseppe Maria, engraver,—b. at Bologna, 1634—d. there, 1718.  


Mitford, John Freeman. [Redesdale, Lord.]  


Mitchell,—overrun by Mohammedans, 1325.  

Mithridates II., (Oliges), King of Pontus,—[B.C]—succeeds Ariobarzanes as satrap of Cappadocia, 377 B.C.—attempt of Antigonus on his life, flies from court of Antigonus to Paphlagonia, 318—b.—founds kingdom of Pontus, about 317—sends Eumenes against Antigonus, close of 317, 315—assassinated, 302-1 B.C.  

Smith's Diet.  

Mithridates VI., Eupator, Dionysus, the Great, King of Pontus—[B.C]—b., about 137—succeeds Mithridates Euergetes, his father,
MITHRIDATIC—

120—drives Nicomedes IV. out of Bithynia, 96—begins his wars with Rome, 89—[Mithridatic War] prepares for his march round the Euxine, 64—revolt of his son Pharnaces, kills himself, 63.

Mithridatic, Pontic, and Bosporic Era,—[BC]—commences, 297.


Mitrailleur, (Mitrailleusement,)—first used by the French, at attack on Saarbrück, 2 Aug., 1870.


Mittau, capital of Courland,—founded by Teutonic Knights, 1271—taken by Charles XII. of Sweden, 1701—seized by Peter the Great, 14 Sep., 1705—castle built, 1739—ashylum of Louis XVIII., 1796.

Mnada's Bone Cave,—discovered by Dr Leith Adams, 1863.

Mnasippus,—[BC]—besieges Korkyra, 373 —slain, midsummer 373.

Mnemonic Nomenclature, in Chemistry,—suggested by Dumas and Laurent, between 1825-7—first published by Omelin, 1827.

Mnemosyne, asteroid,—discovered by Luther, 22 Sep., 1856.

Mnesicles, architect,—[BC]—builds Propyleae to Acropolis at Athens, 437-433.

Mnesidemus,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 120, 3,) 298.

Mnesithides,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 80, 4,) 457.

Moabite Stone, inscribed,—discovered, in discovered, near Dead Sea by Klein, Aug., 1868—broken up by Bedouins, before end of 1869.

Moabites,—[BC]—Balak procures Balaam to curse Israel, 1451—harass Israelites under Egdon, 1433—who is assassinated by Euhod, 1355—war with Israel, about 1085-1080—tributary to David, about 1040—revolt from Ahaziah of Israel, under Mesha, 977—war with Jehoram of Israel, Jehoshaphat of Judah, and king of Edom, 896—sent 894—form confederacy with Edomites, etc., attack Jehoshaphat and are defeated, 895—396—harass Israel under Jehoash, 849—after 840—reign transjordane territory, after 740—auxiliaries to Nebuchadnezzar against Jerusalem, 590—a defeated in war by Nebuchadnezzar, about 582—[A.D.]—their country explored by Sexetan, 1806-7—by Burchardt, 1812—by Irby and Mangles, 1818—by De Sauley, 1851—attempt to identify them with Druses, by Rose, 1852.

* Ussher. b Bib. Cyc. c Clinton.

Moawiyah I., 6th Caliph, (first of the Om- micides),—b., about 610—embraces Islamism, 625—governor of Syria, (20, a. n.) 641-57—conquers Cyprus, (27,) 647—takes Rhodes, (30,) 651—defeats Imperial fleet under Constans II., off coast of Lycia, (56,) 655—deprived by Ali, (36,) 665—forms league with Amrun, governor of Egypt, and revolts against Ali;—failure of proposed arbitration, (30,) 666-1—unsuccessful attempt of Kharegite to assassinate him, (close of 40,) 661—makes war on Hasan, and deposes him, 661—succeeds him, (41,) Jul. or Sep. 661—puts to death Abderaman, son of Khaled, 666—sends his general Akbha to conquer Africa, (60,) 670—sends Yezid and Sephan to besiege Constantinople, (52,) 672—again, 679—concludes truce for thirty years with Constans I., (58,) 678—b. at Damascus, (Redgeb 60,) Apr. or May 680.

Moawiyah II., 8th Caliph,—b., 663—succeeds his father, Yezid, (64, a. n.) Oct. or Nov. 683—killed by six weeks reign, 683 or 684.


Mencogno, Andrea, historian,—b. at Venice, about 1490. Belli memorabilis Cameracensium adversa Venetos historia, 1525.

MOCENIGO—MODENA.


Mocenigo, Sebastiano, Doge of Venice,—succeeds Giovanni Cornavio, 28 Aug. 1732—b., 21 May 1732.

Mocenigo, Tomaso, Doge of Venice,—ambassador to Pope and Emperor at Cremona, 1413—succeeds Michele Steno, 7 Jan. 1414—b., 15 Apr. 1423.

Mochancki, Mauryce, historian, b.—b. in Poland, 1804—studies at Warsaw, 1823—takes part in insurrection of 1830—b. at Aix, 20 Dec. 1834. Postematie Narodiu Polskiego, 1834—Pisma Roznacice, 1836.


1846—Francisco V. (son) succeeds, 1846—disturbances at, end of 1847—insurrection at, the Duke withdraws, 23 Mar. 1848—occupied by Sardinian troops, Mar.—evacuated by them, 10 Aug.—and the Duke re-established!: disturbances at, 1850—dynasty denounced by National Assembly, 19 Aug. 1859—Duchy annexed to Sardinia by peace of Zurich, 10 Nov. 1859. Cathedral, commenced by Countess Matilda, 1899—consecrated, 1845—renovated, 1852. University, founded by Francis II., 1662-94.


1255—defeated in Punjab, (678,) 1279—again, (691,) 1292—DAUD KHAN, king in Transoxiana, (697,) 1297—KUTLEH KHAN invades India, defeated at Delhi by Ala u din, 1297—invasions of India, 1303—dominions of Abu Said divided amongst his sons, after 1335—rebellion of Mothul troops in Guzrat, 1346—Moguls bought off from the Punjab by Mohammed, after (745) 1345.

Mogul Empire, in Hindustan,—established by Baber, 1526—his son, Humayun, succeeds, 1530.


Mohammed, founder of Islam,—his life, 570 or 571—marries Khatija, about 595—announces himself as a prophet, 610—opposed by the Koreishites, 613-612—loses his wife, 624—lies from Mecca, 16 Jul. 624—received as king and priest at Yathrib (Medina): defeats Abu Sophian and the Koreishites at Beder, 623—defeated by them at Ohud, 623—conquers and expels the Jews, 623-7—defeats the Koreishites before Medina, (the Nations or the Dictb,) 625—Mecca submits to him, 629—invades Palestine, 629—battle of Muta, first engagement with foreign enemy, 629— at Medina, 7 Jun. 632.


Mohammedan Empire,—[Mohammed,]—Persia conquered, to Indus, 632—Transoxiana (Tartary) conquered, (87-93, A. H.) 706—712—Sind conquered, (92,) 710—extended to Imaun and Jazartes, 713—rebellion of Khorasan, (1232,) 750—Sind lost, 752—Transoxiana revolts, (190,) 826—Khorasan lost, (205,) 820—Empire dissolved, (247,) 861—Caliphs become puppets of Turkish guards.

Mohedano, Rafaello and Pedro Rodriguez, (brothers,)—b., between 1735-305—b., between 1795-1800? Historia literaria de España, 1766-85.

Mohilfe, in Russia,—conquered by Russia, 1772—seat of a government, 1778—battle between French and Russians near, 23 Jul. 1812. Cathedral built, 1780.

Mohler, Johann Adam, theologian,—b. in Württemberg, 6 May 1796—Prof. Theology, Munich, 1835—d. there, 12 Apr. 1858. Einheit in der Kirche, 1852; Symbolik, 1852.


Mohun, Lord,—with Captain Hill waylays and kills William Montfort, the actor, in London, winter 1692—killed in duel with Duke of Hamilton, in Hyde Park, 19 Nov. 1712.

Moomoir, in Ireland,—O’Connor, king of Ireland, defeats Turleigh O’Brien at, 1151.

Moir, David Macbeth, (Delta,) poet,—b. at Musselburgh, 5 Jan. 1798—studies medicine at Edinburgh, 1815—commences practice at Musselburgh, 1817—there, 6 Jul. 1851. Life of Mauisc Womch, 1828—Outlines of Ancient History of Medicine, 1831—Poetical Works, 1852.

Moira, Earl of, [Hastings, Marquis of,] Mowfe, François Auguste, engraver,—b. at Paris, 1748—d. there, about 1790.

Motté, Jean Guillaume, sculptor,—b. at Paris, 1747—obtains grand prize of sculpture, 1768—received at Academy, 1783—d. at Paris, 2 May 1810.


Moivre, Abraham de. [De Moivre.]

Mola, Pietro Francesco, (Mola di Roma), painter, —b. near Milan, 1612 or 1621 —d. at Rome, 1666 or 1668.

Molae, Sebastien de Rosmaede, Baron de —distinguishes himself in war of the League, 1589-96 —concludes truce with the Duke de Meurcere, Jan. 1596 —governor of Dinan, 1598 —d. 1629.


Mold, (Mouthant,) in N. Wales, —castle stormed and razed by Owen Gwynedd, 1144 —taken by Prince of Aberfraw, 1245 —by Sir Gruffydd Llywd, 1322.

Moldavia, (Bogdania,) —Dacia —occupied by Cumans, about 1050 —ravaged by Mongols, 1239 —occupied by settlers under Bogdan, about 1290 —war with Hungary, 1373-9 —alliance with Poland, between 1379-90 —tributary to Poland, 1395 —to Hungary, 1396 —independent under Stephen IV, 1498 —conquered by Turks, and made tributary, 1536 —claim of Poland to, abandoned, 1621 —unsuccessfully attacked by Peter the Great, 1710 —deprived of privilege of electing hospodars, 1716 —government intruded by Turkey to Fanariots, 1716 —occupied by Russians, 1739 —evacuated by Peace of Belgrade, Sep. 1739 —again occupied by Russians, 1769 —restored to Turkey by Treaty of Kutchuk Kainardsch, 1774 —occupied by Siuwarof, 1789 —again evacuated by Treaty of Jassy, 1792 —annexation of, to Russia, secretly agreed to by Emperors Alexander and Napoleon at Erfurt, 1808 —again, occupied by Russians, 1809 —evacuated, 1812 —eastern portion of, ceded to Russia by Treaty of Bucharest, 1812 —centered by Greeks under Ippolit, inscription in, 1821 —occupied by Turkish troops, 1822 —Treaty of Akerman, 1826 —protectorate of, acquired by Russia, and affairs regulated by Treaty of Adrianople, Sep. 1829 —evacuated by Russia, 1834 —revolutionary agitation in, Apr. 1848 —occupied by Russians, 1853 —evacuated by Russians and occupied by Austrian troops, autumn 1854 —evacuated by Austrians, 1856. [Danubian Principalities.]


Molina, Alfonso de, missionary, —b. in Spain, 1496 —d. in Mexico, 1584. Vocabulario y lengua Castellana y Mexicana, 1571.

Molina, Gonzalva. [Argote de Molina.]

Molina, Luis, Jesuit, Prof. Theology, Excon, —b. at Cuenca, Castle, 1535 —enters the Order, 1553 —attacked by Dominicans as a Pelagian and appeals to Rome, 1582 —[Molinist Controversy] —d. at Madrid, 13 Oct. 1601. De liberi arbitrii cum gratia doni * * concordia, 1588 —Commentary on St Thomas Aquinas, 1593 —De Justitia et Iure, 1659.

Molinet, Jean, poet, —b. canon of Valen-


Mollendorf. [Mollendorf.]


Möller, Johann, philosopher—b. at Plauen.

Moller, Ludovicius, professor—b. at Rome, 1743.

Möller, Johan Hendrik, statesman—b. at the Hague, about 1753—registrar of Council of State, 1784—93—Secretary to Provincial States of Holland, 1802—Member of Council for Asiatic possessions, 1804—of Council of State, 1806—Minister of the Interior, soon after—Member of Legislative Body, 1811—Commissioner-general, 1814—Vice-Pres. Council of State, 1816—b. at the Hague, about 1830.


Mollwitz, in Silesia—Frederick II. of Prussia defeats Austrians, 27 Apr. 1741.

Moln., [BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 104, 3), 362.

Moln., [BC]—satrap of Media, 223—revolts against Antiochus, 221—defeated by Antiochus, kills himself, 220.

Molossi, [BC]—Admetus, king of, protects Thessalians, 466—rise of Molossian kingdom of Epirus, about 340.

Moluccas, Spice Islands, in Indian Archipelago—settlement of Portuguese in, 1510—claimed by Spaniards, about 1520—taken by Dutch, 1607—declared common to Dutch and English, 1619—held by British, 1796—1802—again, 1810—free ports established, 1834.

Molybdenum, metal—distinguished from graphite, 1778.

Molyn, Pieter de, painter, engraver—b. at Haarlem, about 1600.

Molyn, Pieter, (Tempesta,) painter—b. at Haarlem, about 1637—b. at Milan, 1704. Others, Nagler.


Molza, Tarquinia, miscellaneous writer—b. at Modena, 1 Nov. 1542—b. there, 8 Aug. 1617.

Mombaz, (Mombasa,) on the east coast of Africa—visited by Vasco da Gama, 1498—burnt by Francisco de Almeida, 1505—taken and destroyed by Nonho da Cunha, 1528—recovered from Portuguese by natives, 1631—held by Imam of Muscat, 1720—threatened by Imam, and placed under British protection, 1823—4.


Momoro, Antoine François, printer—b. at Besançon, 1756—member of Administrative
MOMPER—MONCRIEFF BATTERY.


Mona. [Anglosey and Man, falk of].

Monachism, originated by Paul the Hermite and St. Anthony, in Egypt, about 305.

[Monasteries.]

Monaco, City and Principality of, possessed by the Grimaldi family, about 1000—seized by Barons de Beaul, 1315—recovered forRainieri III. by Marshal Boucicaut, 1402—placed under Spanish protection, 1450, about 1500—unsuccesfully besieged by Genoese and Pisans, 1506—attacked by French, 1584—again, 1596—placed under protection of France, and the Duchy of Valentinois conferred on Prince Honorius by Treaty of Pérone, 17 Sep. 1641—Spanish garrison expelled, 1642—on extinction of male line of Grimaldi, passes to House of Gueyc-Matignon, 1731—suzerainty given to king of Sardinia, 1815—taken possession of by Sardinians, 1848—sold to Napoleon III. [Monsters]—customs union with France established by decree of Napoleon III., 7 Dec. 1865.

a Conv. Lex.  b Enecy. Mod.

Monaldeschi, Benedetto,—seizes supreme power in Orvieto, 1351—deposed, 1355.

Monaldeschi, Lodovico Bonconte de, chronicler,—b. at Orvieto, 1327—d. at Rome, 1442.

[Monasteries, Monastic System, Monks.]

MONDINO.—MONNIER.


Meddovi, in Italy, seat of a bishopric by Urban VI., 1388—Napoleon deeds Sardinians at, 31 Apr. 1796—captured by Sardinians, May 1799—retaken and sacked by Marshal Soult, 1799.

Monegario, Domenico, Doge of Venice, succeeds Galla, 756—expelled for his tyranny, 764.

Monemvasia, in the Morea, erected into a metropolis, between 582–602—visited by St. Wilibald, 723—submits to William, Prince of Achaia, 1248—ceded by him to Emperor Michael VIII., 1252—refuses submission to Turks, 1260—surrendered to Venetians, 1464—taken by Sultan Solyman, 1540—unsuccessfully attacked by Venetians under Morosini, 1589—taken possession of by Cornoara, 1659—capitulates to Turks under Ali Cunurgi, 5 Sep. 1715.

Monetary Convention, between France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy, concluded, 21 Sep. 1866—between France and Austria, signed at Paris, 31 Jul. 1867.

Mongaut, Nicolas Hubert de, translator, b. at Paris, 1674—enters Congregation of the Oratory, 1690—received at French Academy, 1718—b. at Paris, 1746. Translation of Herodion, 1700—of Cicero's Letters to Atticus, 1714.

Monge, Gaspard, mathematician, b. at Beaune, 10 May 1746—assistant Prof. Hydrodynamics at the Louvre, 1780—received at Academy of Sciences, 1782—Examiner of the Navy, 1783—Minister of Marine, Aug. 1792—assists in establishing Normal and Polytechnic Schools, 1795—employed in collecting works of art in Italy, 1796—accompanies expedition of Egypt, 1798—excluded from Institute, 1815—a. at Paris, 18, 28 b. Jul. 1818. Traité élémentaire de statique, 1786—Géométrie descriptive, 1799—Application de l'analyse à la géométrie, 1807 (3rd ed.).


Monnoye, Bernard de la, philologist, &c.—b. at Dijon, 1641—goes to Paris, 1707—received at French Academy, 1713—d. 1728. Noel bozignons de Gut Barozai, 1720—Mélagana, 1745.

Monnot, Pierre Etienne, sculptor,—b. at Besançon, 1658—d. at Rome, 1730. Monument of Innocent X., 1690.

Monnoyer, (Monoyer) Jean Baptiste, painter,—b. at Lille, 1635—member of French Academy of Painting, 1665—goes to London, 1680—d. there, 1699.

Monomotapa. [Sofala.]

Monophysite Controversy, respecting Nature of Christ,—originates in condemnation of Eutyches by Council of Chalcedon, 451—settlement of, attempted by Zeno's Henoticus, 482—occasions schism between Eastern and Western Churches, 484—Monophysite party condemned by Council of Constantinople, under Memnas, and by decree of Justinian, 536—again by Council of Constantinople, 553—the sect revived under Jacob Baradades, about 570.

Monopolies, in England,—declared contrary to law, and grants of such void, by Act 21 Jac. I. c. 3, 1624.

Monopoly, Bible-printing,—in England, patent for printing Geneva Bible, for 7 years, granted to John Bodley, 3 Jan. 1561—a first exclusive patent, to John Jugge, 1575—b. but right not exercised—exclusive patent acquired by Christopher Barker, 28 Sep. 1577—a and held by his family till 1709—letters-patent concerning printing excepted from Act abolishing monopolies, 1624—abolished by Long Parliament, 1640—a-revived by Charles II., 1675—patent granted to Reeves, Eyre, and Strahan, for 30 years, 3 Jul. 1799—renewed to Strahan, Eyre, and Spottiswoode, for 30 years, 21 Jan. 1820—Select Committee of House of Commons on, 1831 and 1837—patent renewed to Eyre and Spottiswoode by Queen Victoria, during her will and pleasure, from 21 Jan. 1860, 19 Jan. 1860. In Scotland, privilege granted to Andrew Anderson, for 40 years, 1671—a several concurrent licenses: patent to John Basket and Agnes Campbell, for 41 years, 6 Jul. 1716—patent renewed, 2 Nov. 1785, for 41 years from 17 Jul. 1798—importation from England restrained by Scottish Courts, 1821—the patent expires, 17 Jul. 1839. In Ireland, patent granted to Grierson, 1756—renewed, 1811.

a Anderson. b Dr A. Thomson.


Monroe, James, President of the United States,—b. in Virginia, 16 Mar. 1715—a 28 Apr. 1738,b 2 Apr. 1759—enters the army, 1767—wounded at Trenton, 1777—member of Virginia Convention, 1788—Senator of U.S., about 1791—ambassador to France, 1794—governor of Virginia, 1795—ambassador to France, 1802—to England, 1806—Secretary of State, 1811—Pres., 1816—5—b, at New York, 4 Jul. 1831.


Monroe Doctrine,—against European intervention in America, established by President Monroe, 1823.

Monrovia. [Liberia.]


Mons-en-Puissel, in Flanders,—Philip the Fair defeats Flemings at, 18 Aug. 1304.

Monson, Sir William, admiral,—b. in Lincolnshire, 1569—Vice-admiral, 1599—distinguishes himself in expedition against Cadiz,
and is knighted, 1596—serves off coast of Spain, 1602—Admiral of the narrow seas, 1604—Vice-admiral under Robert, Earl of Lindsey, 1635—b. in London, Feb. 1643. 

**Tracts on Naval Affairs, 1703.**

**Montmorelet, Enguerrand de, chronicler, b. in Flanders, about 1390—b., 1453.** Chroniques, 1512.

**Mont di Pietà,** originated in Italy, about 1450—approved by several Papal bulls, 1464-1506. At Paris, opened, 1 Jan. 1778—abolished, 1789—re-established by Directory, (3 Prairial an.V.), 22 May 1797—re-organized, 16 Jul. 1804. In England, established, 1768—falls, 1731. In Ireland, several established before 1840—fall, 1853.

Montague, John, Lord—defeats Lancastrians at Hedgeley Moor, 25 Apr., and at Hexham, 15 May 1464—killed at battle of Barnet, 14 Apr. 1471.

Montecute, Henry Pole, Lord—convicted of treason and beheaded, early in 1539.

Montague, Thomas and William de. [Salisbury, Earls of.]

Montagnana, Bartolomeo, physician—Prof. Medicina, Padua, till 1460. Consulta Medica edita Padue, 1436.

Montaigne, Jean François Camille, botanist—b. at Vaudoy, 1784—settles at Paris, 1832—member of Institute, 1852—Officer of Legion of Honour, 1858—b. at Paris, 9 Jan. 1866.

Montague, Mathieu, painter, engraver—b. at Antwerp, about 1600—b. at Paris, 1666.

Montagne, Nicolas, painter, engraver—b. at Paris, 1631—Prof. Painting at the Academy, 1681.


Montagu, Charles. [Halifax, Earl of.]

Montagu, Edward. [Sandwich, Earls of.]


**Rise and Fall of Ancient Republics, 1759.**


Montague House, London, built by Ralph Montague, about 1674—burnt, 1686—rebuilt, soon after—bought for British Museum, 1754.

Montaigne, taken by Marlborough and Prince Eugene, 18 Apr. 1710.


Montagu, (Montaigut,) Gille Ayecilin de, ABB of Rouen.—b. in Ayvergne, about 1525—Abp of Narbonne, 1590—holds Council of Beziers, 1599—assists at assembly at the Louvre against Boniface VIII., 1303—one of the Commissioners for examining case of the Templars, 1307—Keeper of the Seals, 1309—presides at Council of Beziers, 1310—Abp of Rouen, 1311—founders College at Paris, 1314—b. at Paris, 23 Jun. 1318.

Montagi, (Montaigut,) Gille Ayecilin de, cardinal—b., about 1395—at battle of Poitiers, 1356—follows King John to England, 1357—Cardinal, 1361—b. at Avignon, 1378.


Montalbani, Giovanni Battista, traveller—b. at Bologna, 1596—b. in Candia, 1646,
Montalban, —


Montaldi, Giuseppe, philologist, — b. in Italy, about 1730 — at Siena, Mar. 1816. Lexicon hebraicum et chaldaicum, 1789.


Montalembert, Jean Charles, Baron de, general, — b. at Louisbourg, Ille-Royaie, 6 Feb. 1757 — enters the army, 1775 — emigrates, 1792 — distinguishes himself in war of St Domingo, 1794—7 — Brigadier-general in English army, 1797— b. in West Indies, 20 Feb. 1810.


Montalvo. [Galvez.]
Fontenoy, and siege of Tournai, 1745—at sieges of Mons, Charleroi, &c., and battle of Laucoux, 1746—at battle of Lawfeld, 1747—Lieutenant-general, 1748—died, about 1760.


Montbrun, Charles Dupuy, Seignor de, (the Brave,)—b. in Dauphiné, 1530—distinguishes himself at battles of Varav and Montaugnac, 1569—raids Dauphiné, 1570—taken prisoner, 1575—beheaded at Grenoble, 12 Aug., 1575.

Montbrun, Louis Pierre, Count d', general,—b. 1 Mar., 1770—enters the army, 1759—distinguishes himself at battle of Altdorf, 1796—at Austerlitz, General of Brigade, Dec., 1805—in campaign of Silesia, 1806—in Spain, 1808—contributes to victory of Eckmühl, 22 Apr. 1809—distinguishes himself at Raab, 14 May—Count, General of Division, Commander of Legion of Honour, 1809—distinguishes himself at Busaco and Fuentes d'Onoro, 1810—takes part in expedition of Russia, and is killed at battle of Moscow, 1812.


Mont Cenis. [Cenis.]


Monte Casino, in Italy,—monastery founded by St Benedict, 529—pillaged and the monks expelled by Zotto, Duke of Beneventum, 589—restored and reoccupied, about 720—visited by Charles the Great, 778—a destroyed by Saracens, 884—restored, 904—attacked by Normans, 1030—a massacre of Normans at, 1040—rebuilt by Abbot Didier, 1066—a besieged by Markward, and defended by Papal garrison, 1106—a fortified and given up to Pope Gregory IX., 1229—its treasures seized by Cardinal Pelagius, 1229—revenues of, confiscated by Frederick II., 1229—a restored to its Abbot, Jul., 1230—a patronage of heretics sent to, for conversion, 1231—garrisoned by troops of Frederick II., 1239—a occupied by Celestine monks, 1294—a restored to Benedictines by Boniface VIII.; the abbacy converted into a bishopric, 1313—a abbacy restored under Urban V., 1367—a united with Congregations of St Justina of Padua, by Julius II., 1504—a exempted from order for suppression of monasteries, by Victor Emmanuel, 1866.

Monte Rosa, Alpine Peak,—ascent of, by A. and II. Schlagintweit, 22 Aug., 1851—highest point reached by the Smythys, 31 Jul., 1855.

Monteagle, Thomas Spring-Rice, Lord, statesman,—b. at Limerick, 1790—M.P. Limerick, 1820. Under-secretary of State for Home Department, 1827—Secretary of the Treasury, 1830—M.P. Cambridge, 1832—Secretary for the Colonies, and Privy Councillor, 1834—Chancellor of the Exchequer, Apr., 1835—resigns, Sep., 1839—appointed Comptroller of the Exchequer, and raised to the peerage, 1839—died, near Limerick, 7 Feb., 1866.

Montebello, in Italy,—Marshal Lannes defeats Austrians at, 9 Jun., 1800.

Montebello, Duke of. [Lannes.]

Montecristo, island in the Mediterranean,—King Enzo defeats Genoese fleet and captures the pretes, 3 May, 1241.

Montecuoli, Raymond, Count d', general,—b. at Modena, 1608—enters Austrian army, 1627—obtains victory over Swedes in Silesia, 1638—defeats and captured by Swedes near Prague, 1639—released, 1641—defeats Swedes at Triebel, 1647—General, assists king of Poland against Ragotski, Prince of Transylvania, 1657—serves in Hungary against Turks, 1661—defeats Turks at St Gothard, 10 Aug., 1664—opposed to Turenne on the Rhine, 1673—died, 1675—b. at Lintz, 16 Oct., 1681. Commentarii bellici, 1718.


Montefiascone, in Italy,—fortified by Gregory IX., about 1223—seized by Frederick II., 1240.

Monteforte, in Italy,—taken and fortified by Gregory IX., 1230—taken by Frederick II., 1241.


Montélimart, in France,—acquired by Pope Clement VII., 1383—recovered by the Dauphin, 1446—on his accession united to
Crown of France, 1461—taken by Protestants, 1562—given up to Royalists, soon after; unsuccessfully besieged by Coligny, 1569—seized by Lescottes, 1585—besieged and retaken by de Suez, 1587.


Montelpo, Raffaello Sinibaldi da, sculptor,—b. near Florence, about 1503—architect of the Duomo, Orvieto, after 1536—th. there, about 1570.

Montem. [Eton.]

Montemar, Count de, general,—receives Oron from the Moors, 1 Jul. 1732—takes castle of Mazarquivir, 2 Jul.—conducts Spanish army to Italy, 1733—takes Bitonto from Imperialists, 25 May 1734—creates Duke of Bitonto; takes Gaeta, 7 Aug. 1734—sents to conquer Sicily, enters Messina, 30 Aug.—takes the citadel, 22 Feb. 1735.

Montemayor, George de, poet,—b. at Montemur, in Portugal, about 1520—d. at Lisbon, 26 Feb. 1562. Diana enamorada, 1542—Cancionero, 1554.

Montemero, Giovanni Stefano,—b. at Tortona, 1515—d. 1572. Delle farse toscane, 1566.


Montenegro, Montenegro, (Czernowa),—on dismemberment of Servia, becomes independent, 1839—placed under protection of Russia, 1717—occupied by Turks, 1719—resumes its independence, soon after: invaded by Turks, under Pasha of Scutari, 1796—assists the Cattarese against the French, 1803—placed under protection of Austria, 1814—attacked by Turks, 1832—rebels, under Prince Danieli, and capture fortress of Zabljak, Nov. 1852—overrun by Omer Pasha, 1852—evacuated by Turks, and treaty signed, 15 Feb. 1853—hostilities renewed, 1858—conviction for suspension of hostilities signed, 5 Jun. 1858. Rebellion of 1862: defeat Turks at Karnitza, near Scutari, 24 Mar.—at Niksieh, 16 Apr.—take Niksieh, 15 May—defeated by Abdi Pasha, near Yenekoi, 1 Jun.—defeated again at Uskuk, 5 Jun.—defeat Dervish Pasha, near Slejic, 10 Jul.—defeated near Zuuta river, 14 Jul.—driven from Sagratz, 19 Jul.—from Zagracas, 24 Jul.—defeat of Mirko, 25 Jul.—submission of Prince Nicholas to Sultan, 28 Jul.—defeated and Rieka captured, 25 Aug.—capture of Cettigne, and escape of Prince Nicholas and Mirko into Austria, 29 Aug.—sovereignty of the Porte acknowledged by treaty of 8 Sep.

Montenotte, in Italy,—Napoleon defeats Austrians at, 11 Apr. 1796.


Monteareu, Pierre de, architect,—b. at Paris, 1266.


Montespan, Françoise Athenais de Rochechouart de Montemart, MARQUISE DE,—b., 1641—marries Marquis de Montespan, 1663—becomes mistress of Louis XIV., 1668—leaves Versailles, 1691—d. 28 May 1707.


Monteverde, Claudio, musical composer,—b. at Cremona, about 1570—Chapel-master at St. Mark's, Venice, 1617—d. there, about 1650. Madrigali, 1587-1608—Selva Morale e spirituale, 1603—Messe, 1650.

MONTEZ—MONTFERRAT.


Monteolo, Luol—b. at Montrose, in Scotland, 1820—appears as a dancer at Warsaw, 1839—at Paris, 1840—at Munich, 1846—mistress to the King, naturalized in Bavaria, and created Countess of Landsfeld, 1847—fall of the Ultra-montane ministry through her influence, 1847—her life in danger in the émeute, Feb. 1848—she leaves Munich, closed by royal decree, 10 Mar., inscription, the Univ. reopened, and Lola banished, 11 Mar.—comes to England, 1848—goes to California, 1852—visits Australia, 1855—b. at New York, 30 June 1861.

Montezuma II., (Xocoyotzin,) King of Mexico, b. 1476—while high-priest, is elected to succeed his grandfather, 1502—meets Cortez, and conducts him into Mexico, 1519—made prisoner: left in charge of Alvarado, 1520—wounded at attack on the city by Mexicans, 27 June—b., 30 June 1520.


Montferrat, Boniface II., Marquis of,—Regent during absence of his father, Conrad, 1188-92—succeeds him as Marquis, and in lordship of Tyre, 1192—at war with men of Asti, 1191-1206—acquires town of Alessandria by grant of Henry VI., 4 Dec. 1193—chosen chief of the crusade, 1201—negotiates treaty with Venice for transports, and takes the cross at Soissons, 1201—refuses to take part in siege of Dara, 1202—(Crusades)—marries Margaret of Hungary at Constantinople, 1204—invested with island of Crete, 1204—Thessalonica erected into a kingdom for him, 1204—sells Crete to Venetians, 1204—takes Corinth, 1205—revert at Thessalonica suppressed by his wife, 1205—marries his daughter to Emperor Henry, Feb. 1207—b., 1207.

Montferrat, William III., the Old, Marcus op.—succeeds his father, Rinaldo, about 1140—accompanies Emperor Conrad III. on crusade, 1147—attends Diet of Romagnola, 1154—succeeds the Pavians against Milanesi, 1157—taken under Imperial pret. Simon and confirmed in his possessions, by diploma of 5 Oct. 1164—takes part in invasion of Milanesi, 1167—goes to Palestine to aid his grandson, Baldwin V., king of Jerusalem, 1185—taken prisoner at battle of Tiberias, 1187—liberated by his son Conrad, 1188—d. 1188.

Montferrat, William IV., Marcus op.—accompanies Emperor Henry VI. in expedition to Sicily, 1191—takes part in siege of Gaeta, 1194—in siege of Naples, Aug. 1194—succeeds his father, Boniface II., 1207—assists Pavia against Milanesi, 1215—attends coronation of Peter of Courtenay at Rome, 9 Apr. 1217—obeys order of Emperor Frederick II., Mar. 1224—embarks at Brundusium to recover kingdom of Thessalonica for his brother Demetrius, Mar. 1229—(son,) Sept. 1230.

Montferrat, William V., the Great, and Longsword, Marcus op.—succeeds his father, Boniface III., 1254—marries Isabella, daughter of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, 1257—assists Charles of Anjou in conquest of Turin, 1262—concludes alliance with him, 14 May 1264—loses his wife, Aug. 1271—marries Beatrice of Castile and negotiates marriage of his daughter Margaret to Don Juan of Castile, 1271—visits in Italy to titular Emperor Alfonso, 1271—forms league with Genoese, Asti, and Pavia, against king of Sicily, 1273—excommunicated by Gregory X., 1273?—elects Captain of Milan, 16 Aug. 1278—invades the Lodigiano, Sep. 1278—makes peace with the Torriani, Mar. 1279—violates the treaty and renewes the war; taken prisoner by Count of Savoy, 1281—renews his claim on Turin and is liberated, 1281—visits king of Castile and loses his wife in Spain, 1282—deprived of his power at Milan by Abp Atto, Dec. 1282—marries his daughter Yolande to Greek Emperor Andronicus, 1284—elects Captain of Pavia for ten years, 1289—ravages the Milanese, 1290—attacks Asti, 1290—seized at Alessandria and imprisoned in iron cage, 8 Sep. 1290—d. there, Feb. 1292.


Montfort, Barony and County of, in France.—Amaury I. succeeds to barony, not later than 1053—Simon I., (son,) between 1053-8.—Amaury III., (son,) 1087—Richard, (brother), 1089—Simon II., (brother), 1092—Amaury IV., (brother), 1107—his part in conspiracy against Louis the Fat, 1108—claims County of Evreux, and is deprived of it by Henry I. of England, 1118—unsuccessfully attacks chateau of Breteuil, 1119—joins in plot to re-establish Robert in Duchy of Normandy, Sep. 1122—defeated by Ranulf of Bayeux, 26 Mar. 1124—enters service of Louis the Fat, 1124—defends the Vexin against Henry I., Aug. 1124—takes part in capture of Montferrand, 1126—accepts dignity of seneschal of France and refuses to resign it on demand of the king, 1127—obtainsaid of Henry I. against Louis, but is defeated: d. 1137. Amaury V., (son,) 1137—Simon III., (brother), 1140—Simon IV., (son,) 1141.—erected into a County, probably not before 1126—Amaury VI., (son) succeeds, 1151—Joan, 1158—continues crusade against Albigenses, but cedes all his conquests to Louis VIII. by conditional Treaty of Paris, Feb. 1223—Constable of France, 1231—succeeds the honour of Leicester to his younger brother Simon, 1231—sent to Palestine, and taken prisoner by Saracens at Gaza, 1239—returns to Europe and d. at Otranto, 1241—John, (son,) 1241—accompanies St Louis on the crusade, 1248—d. in Cyprus, Jan. 1249—by marriage of Yolande, his grand-daughter, to Arthur Count of Bretagne, the County united to Bretagne, May 1294.

Montfort, Guy de, banished from England with his brother, 1265—with his brother Simon assassinates Henry, son of Richard Earl of Cornwall, at Viterbo, Mar. 1271—excommunicated by Gregory X., 1271.

Montfort, John de, on death of his brother, John III., claims Duchy of Bretagne, in opposition to Charles of Blois, 1341—besieged in Nantes and taken prisoner by John, Duke of Normandy, 1341—his wife, Joanna of Flanders, defends Hemebonb, and is relieved by Sir Walter Manny, 1342—escapes from prison, 1345—d. 26 Sep. 1345.


Montfort, Simon de, Earl of Leicester, b. soon after 1200—does homage to Henry III. for honour of Leicester, surrendered to him by his elder brother Amaury, 13 Aug. 1231—privately marries Eleanor, Countess of Pembroke, sister of Henry III., 7 Jan. 1238—on threat of civil war by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and the barons, he is dismissed from the Council: sets out for Rome, early in Mar. 1238—visits his brother-in-law, Frederick II., in

Montgolfer, Jacques Etienne, joint inventor of the balloon,—b. at Vidalon-les-Annonay, in France, 7 Jan. 1745—with his brother, makes first experiment with balloon, at Annony, 5 Jun. 1783—b. at Serrières, 2 Aug. 1799.

[Balloon.]


Montgomery, in N. Wales,—castle built by Baldwin, Lieutenant of the Marches, 1292—taken by Welsh, 1292—recovered by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel, 1293—new castle built by Henry III., 1221—given to Prince Edward, 1254—town burnt by followers of Llewellyn, 1 Apr. 1257—peace concluded between Henry III. and Llewellyn, at assembly at, 29 Sep. 1267—held by Roger Mortimer, 1354—surrendered by Lord Herbert of Cherbury to the parliament, and dismantled, between 1642-50.

Montgomery, Alexander, poet,—b., probably between 1607—11. The Cherry and the Stoë, 1607—[Works, 1622].


Montgomery, Thomas Herbert, Earl of [Pembroke, Earl of].

Monthermer, Viscount. [Montague, Ralph.]


Montholon, Jean de,—b. at Paris, 10 May 1528. Promptuarium, 1530.


Monti, in Spain,—Don Pedro the Cruel is defeated by Henry of Trastamara at, 14 Mar. 1368—and is killed there by Henry, 23 Mar.

Montigny, François de la Grange d'Arquien, Sieur de, Marshal of France,—b. 1534—distinguished himself at battle of Courtrai, 1537—commands at attack on Amiens, 1597—Governor of Paris, 1601—of Metz, 1633—of the three bishoprics, 1669—b. Marshal, 1615—d., 9 Sep. 1617.

Montigny, François Emmanuel Dehaies de, general,—b. at Versailles, 7 Aug. 1743—enters the army, 1768—enters the navy, 1776—ambassador to India, 1781-8—Governor of Chandernagore, 1788—returns to Paris, 1791—General of Brigade, 1800—again sent to India, 1803—returns to France, 1810—Lieutenant-general, 1817—d. at Paris, 17 Jan. 1819.

Montjoie, Félix Christophe Galard de, titrateur,—b. at Aix, Provence, about 1756—d., 4 Apr. 1816. L'Ami du roi, des Français, de l'ordre et surtout de la vérité,éc. 1791—Histoire de la conjuration de d'Orléans, 1796—Eloges historiques de Marie Antoinette, 1797.

Montjuich, Fort de, [Barcelona.]

Montlheri, in France,—indiscreet battle of, between Louis XI. and Count de Charolais, 16 Jul. 1465.

Montluce, Blaise de Lasseran-Massencome, Sieur de, (Boucher royaliste,) Marshal of France,—b. at the Château de Montluce, about 1522—serves under Lantre in Italy, 1519—captured at battle of Pavia, 1525—distinguished himself at battle of Cérisoles, 1528—defends Siena, 1555—distinguished himself at sieges of Calais and Tournon, 1598—Lieutenant-general of Guineu, 1564—wounded at assault of Rabasteins, puts all the inhabitants to death, 1570—assists at siege of Rochelle, 1573—Marshal, 1574—d. near Agen, 1577. Commentaires, 1592.


Montmedé, in France,—taken by Marshal de la Perte, 1657—Gen. de Faily defeated by Germans near, 29 Aug. 1870—taken by Germans, Sep.—afterwards evacuated: completely invested by Germans, 15 Nov.—bombarmed, 12 Dec.—capturated, 14 Dec.


Montmorency, in France,—Barony of, founded, before 960—town burnt by brigands, 1356—erected into a Duchy for Anne de Montmorency, by Henry II. Jul. 1551—passes by marriage to Prince of Condé, on death of Duke Henry II., 1632—again erected into a Duchy, 1633.

Montmorency, Anne, 1st Duke de, Constable of France,—b. at Chantilly, 15 Mar. 1492—follows Francis I. in expedition of Italy, 1515—serves at battle of Marignano, 13 Oct. 1515—governor of Novara, 1516—present at Field of Cloth of Gold, 1520—successfully defends Mezières against Count of Nassau, 1521—Captain-general of Swiss troops, commands them in Italy, 1521—ambassador to Venice, 1522—Marshal of France, 6 Apr. 1522—follows Francis I. to campaign of Lombardy, 1524—taken prisoner at battle of Pavia, 24 Feb. 1525—envoy to Madrid to negotiate liberation of the king, 1525—charged to re-conduct sons of Francis to France, 1530—as generalissimo, takes command against Imperialists, and encamps near Avignon, Jul. 1536—compels Charles V. to raise siege of Marailles, 1536—Constable of France, 10 Feb. 1538—loses favour of the king, 1540—retires to Chantilly, 1541—recalled to Court by Henry II., 1547—severely avenges on Bordeaux the massacre of the governor, Oct. 1548—accompanies the king to siege of Boulogne, 1549—negotiates treaty for its surrender by English, 24 Mar. 1550—his Barony erected into a Duchy, 1551—takes Toul, 15 Mar. 1552—enters Metz, 10 Apr.—reduces the three bishoprics, 1552—defeated, wounded, and taken prisoner at St Quentin, 1557—takes part in fruitless negotiations for peace at Cercamp, 1558—driven from the Court by Catherine de' Medici, and the Guises, after 10 Jul. 1559—recalled by Charles IX., and named Generalissimo, Dec. 1560—joins Duke of Guise and Marshal de St André, against Calvinists, 1562—taken prisoner at battle of Dreux, 1562—liberated by Peace of Orleans, 1563—besieges and takes Havre, 20-28 Jul. 1563—mortally wounded at St Denis, 10 Nov. 1567—d., 12 Nov.

Montmorency, Charles de, Marshal of France,—succeeds his father, 1325—sent to defend Tournay, and taken prisoner by Flemings, 1342—Marshal of France, about 1343—commands troops sent by John, Duke of Normandy, to support Charles of Blois in Brittany, besieges Nantes and takes prisoner John de Montfort, 1341—takes part in conquest of Guise, 1345—at siege of Calais, 1346—de-
feated at Grécy, 1346—Chamberlain, 1346—
Captain-general for the king on frontiers of Flanders, 1347—resigns dignity of Marshal: defeats Flemings at Quesnoy, 1348—mediates between Dauphin and king of Navarre, 1358—takes part in negotiating Treaty of Bretigny, 1366—one of the hostages sent to England, 1360—godfather to the Dauphin, Dec. 1368—attends Charles V. to interview with king of Navarre at Vernon, 1371—., 11 Sep. 1381.

Montmorency, Francis, Duke de—b., 1530—serves at siege of Lanz in Piedmont, 1531—takes part in defence of Metz, close of 1532—sent to succour Tercouenne, capitulates, and is taken prisoner, 1535—ransomed, and named governor of Paris and Isle of France, 1556—marries Duchess of Castro, natural daughter of Henry II., 1557—cedes office of Grand-master of France to Duke of Guise and is created Marshal, 1559—ambassador to Queen Elizabeth, 1572—accused of conspiracy and imprisoned in Bastille, 1572—6—., 15 May 1579.


Montmorency, Mathieu II. de, the Great,—succeeds his father in the Barony, 1189—serves as Marshal of France, 1203—takes part in conquest of Normandy, 1204—contributes to victory of Bouvines, 1214—takes part in crusade against Albigenses, 1215—18—Constable of France, 1218—resigns and takes Niort, St Jean d'Angely, Rochelle, and recovers Poitou from the English, Jun. to Aug. 1224—commandas under Louis VIII. at siege of Aigron, Mar. to Sep. 1226—charged by Louis VIII. with care of his son, Nov. 1226—assists the Regent Blanche in subduing the rebellious nobles, 1227—30—., 24 Nov. 1230.

Montmorency, Mathieu IV. de, the Great,—succeeds his father, 1270—accompanies Philip the Rash in expedition of Aragon, 1285—Grand Chamberlain, by Philip the Fair, Oct. 1285—takes part in conquest of Guiana, 1294—5—with John de Harcourt takes command of fleet, and attacks Dover, 1 Aug. 1295—contributes to victory over Flemings at Furnes, 13 Aug. 1297—contributes to victory of Mons-en-Puelle, 18 Aug. 1304—living, 25 Sep. 1304.


Montorsoli, Fra Giovanni Angelo, sculptor.—b. at Montorsoli, near Florence, about 1500—enters Order of the Umbeita, 1532—employed by Clement VII. at Rome, 1530—visits France, 1534—., at Florence, 31 Aug. 1562.

Montpensier, Anne Marie Louise d'Orleans, Duchess of.—b. at Paris, 19 May 1627—secretly favours the Frondeurs, 1649-53—returns to the Court, 1657—privately marries Lauzun, 1670—d., 5 Mar. 1693. **Mémoires, 1729.**

Montpensier, Antoine Marie Philippe Louis, Duke of.—b. at Neuilly, 31 Jul. 1824—enters the army, 1842—Chevalier of Legion of Honour, 1844—his marriage with Infanta Luisa Maria agreed to, 27 Aug. 1846—protest of Don Henrique of Spain against it, 9 Sep.—announced to the Cortes, 14 Sep.—protest of British Government against it, presented at Madrid, 21 Sep.—and at Paris, by Marquis of Normandy, 24 Sep.—the marriage celebrated at Madrid, 10 Oct. 1846—with his Duchess has audience of Queen Victoria at Buckingham Palace, 1 Jun. 1852—Captain-general of army of Spain, by Isabella II., 5 Aug. 1858—expelled from Spain, 1868. **Mémoires, 1824.**


Montrose, James Graham, 1st Marquis of,—b. at Edinburgh, 1613—sent to Univ. of St Andrew's, 1627—travels on the Continent, 1634—embraces the popular cause, 1637—assists in drawing up the Covenant, 1638—captures Aberdeen, 29 Mar., 25 May, and 19 Jun. 1639—corresponds secretly with Charles I., 1640—imprisoned, Jun. 1641 to Jan. 1642—accompanies the Queen to York, 1643—commander-in-chief of royal forces in Scotland, Apr. 1644—defeats Lord Elcho at Tippermuir, 1 Sep.—sacks Aberdeen, 17-16 Sep.—defeats Marquis of Argyll, at Inverlochy, 2 Feb. 1645—pillage Dundee, 3 Apr.—defeats Baillie at Allford, 2 Jul.—defeats Covenanters at Kilsyth, 15 Aug.—defeated by General Lesley, at Philiphaugh, 13 Sep.—capitulates, goes to Norway, 3 Sep, 1646—lands in Orkney, Jun. 1650—hung at Edinburgh, 21 May. **Montserrat, one of the Leeward Islands,—discovered by Columbus, about 1493—English settlement on, 1632—taken by French, 1668,—1669—restored by Peace of Breda, 21 Jul. 1667—by Peace of Utrecht, 1713—devastated by hurricane, 1766—again, 1772—taken by French, 1782—restored to Great Britain by Treaty of Versailles, 1783.**

Montserrat, in Catalonia. Abbey of, founded, 800—pillaged by the French, under Suchet, the library burnt, and the monks hung, 14 Jul. 1811—stronghold of Carlists, 1827. **Montucli, Antonio, Chinese scholar,—b. at Siena, 22 May 1762—d. at London, 1792—goes to Berlin, 1806—d., at Siena, 1829.**

Montoil, Jean Etienne, mathematician,—b. at Lyons, 5 Sep. 1725—admitted to Academy of Berlin, 1755—Secretary and Astronomer-Royal to expedition for colonizing Cayenne, 1764—first clerk of Crown Buildings, 1765—90—d. at Versailles, 18 Dec. 1799. **Histoire des recherches sur la quadrature du cercle, 1754—Histoire des Mathématiques, 1758-1802.**

Montyon, (Montyon), Antoine Jean Baptiste Robert Anget, Baron de, philanthropist,—b. at Paris, 26 Dec. 1733—Chancellor to Count d'Artois, 1780—emigrates with him, 1790—returns to France, 1815—d. at Paris, 29 Dec. 1820. **Montyon Endowment,—founded by Baron Anget de Montyon, distribution commences, 1825.**

Monument, The, London,—built by Wren, 1671-7. **Monvoisin, Raymond Auguste Quinsac, painter,—b. at Bordeaux, 1793—first exhibits at the Salon, 1819—obtains grand prize, 1822—d. at Boulogne, 27 Mar. 1870.**

Monza, in Lombardy. Cathedral, founded by Queen Theodelinda, 595—coronation of Charles the Great at, 774—Iron Crown and regalia of Lombardy removed from, by Austrians, 1859—replaced, 1866. **Moody, in Hindustan,—Sir Hugh Gough defeats Sikhs at, 18 Dec. 1845.**


Moore, Karel van, painter, — b. at Leyden, 1636—9, 1737.

Moorecroft, William, traveller, — goes to India, 1868 — explores the Punjab, Thibet, Cashmere, and Bokhara, 1819—25—b. at Anakhodie, in Bokhara, 1825.


Moore, John, physician, miscellaneous writer, — b. at Stirling, 1720—accompanies Duke of Hamilton to the Continent, 1772-8—settles in London, 1778—b. at Richmond, 1802. Works, 1820.

Moore, Sir John, general, — b. at Glasgow, 13 Nov. 1761—enters the army, 1776—distinguishes himself in Corsica, 1794—serves in West Indies, and takes part in capture of St Lucia, 1796—serves in Ireland, 1798—wounded in expedition of Holland, 1799—Major-general, takes part in expedition of Egypt, 1801—K.B., 1801—serves at Coruna, 1809—serves in India, 1757—serves at Inverness, 1778—serves at Culloden, 1746—serves in the Low Countries, 1778—serves at the Battle of the Boyne, 1690—serves in the War of the Austrian Succession, 1748—serves in the War of the American Revolution, 1778—serves in the War of the French Revolution, 1792—serves in the War of the Peninsular War, 1809—serves in the War of the Crimean War, 1854—serves in the War of the Indian Mutiny, 1857—serves in the War of the Boer War, 1899—serves in the War of the First World War, 1914—serves in the War of the Second World War, 1939.

Morant Bay. [Jamaica.]

Morat. (Murten) in Switzerland.—Charles the Bold defeated by the Swiss, 22 Jun. 1476.

Morata, Olympia Fulvia,—b. at Ferrara, 1526—marries Andreas Gündler and goes to Germany, 1548—d. at Heidelberg, 26 Oct. 1555. Opera, 1562.


Moravia, (Mähr.,)—evacuated by the Quadi and occupied by Ruggi, 407—seat of Lombard kingdom, about 550—mission of Cyril and Methodius, about 856—Independent under Swiatopolk, 970—loses its independence, 975—incorporated with Bohemia, 1029—erected into a Margraviate, 6 Dec. 1197—ravaged by the Golden Horde, 1241—passes with Bohemia to House of Austria, 1527—made distinct province and Crown land, 1849—demand for separate ministry and parliament rejected by Emperor, Oct. 1871.

Moravian Town. [See American War, Second.]

Moravians, (United Brethren,)—protected by Count Zinzendorf, settle at Herrnhut, 1722—regularly organized, about 1727—missions originated, 1732—establish themselves in England, about 1742.

Mory. [Murray.]

Morcar, (Morkere) Earl of Northumbria,—elected on expulsion of Tostig, 1065—with his brother Edwin repulses Tostig, 1066—defeated by Tostig and Harold Hardruger, at Fulford, 20 Sep. 1066—submits to William the Conqueror, Oct. 1066—accompanies him to Normandy, 1067—excites a revolt, becomes an outlaw and joins Hereward, 1071—surrrenders and is imprisoned in Normandy, 1071.


Mordaunt, Charles. [Peterborough, Earl of.]

Mordecai,—[Bar.]-carried into captivity, 599—honoured by Antuexeres, 510—a institutes the feast Purim, (Adar 14, 15,) 509.a

Moré, Sir Anthony, (Attioni Moro), painter,—b. at Utrecht, 1512,a about 1525,b 1549—presented to Charles V. at Madrid, 1552—painter to King Philip and Queen Mary of England, 1554—settles at Madrid, 1559—returns to the Netherlands, 1560—b. at Antwerp, 1568,a 1581,b 1575 or 1588.d

a Some authorities. b Others. d Nagler.


Morea, The,—[Peloponnesus,—overrun by Selvonian tribes, between 580-746—on conquest of Constantinople by the Latins, assigned to Venetians, 1205,—[Achaia, Princhipality of]—conquered by Villehardouin, before end of 1248—partly ceded by him to Michael VIII., 1252—divided between brothers of Emperor John VI., 1247—invaded by Amurath II., 1445—conquered by Mahomet II., 1460—conquered by Venetians, 1684—reconquered by Turks, 1715—confirmed to them by Treaty of Passarowitz, 1718—ravaged by pestilence, 1756—return to popes breaks out, and is suppressed by the Turks, 1770—again ravaged by pestilence, 1782—joins in revolt of the Greeks, 1820—[Greek Revolution]—forms part of kingdom of Greece, 1830.


Moreau, Jean Michel, designer, engraver,—b. at Paris, 1741—designer to the king, 1770
admitted to Academy of Painting, 1775—

Prof. at Central School, 1797—d., 30 Nov. 1814.

M oreau, Jean Victor, general,—b. at Morlaix, 11 Aug. 1763,1 1761 b.—enters the army, 1792—General of Division, 1794—distinguishes himself in Plevz, 1794 — Commander-in-chief of army of the Rhine and Moselle, 1796—defeats Austrians under Wurmser near Mainz, 1796—distinguishes himself near Paris, 1797—of many, 1794 —sous Ville, 1797—Description—

philologist, king, of 1800—

1792—Prof., 1792—

printer, moduli Hani 1646


Morel, Charles, printer,—b., 1602—printer to the king, 1628—d., 1640.

Morel, Claude, printer,—b., 1574—manager of his brother's business, 1600—printer to the king, 1623—b., 1626.

Morel, Frédéric, (the Elder,) printer,—b. in Champagne, 1523—printer to the king, 1571—b., 1583.

Morel, Frédéric, (the Younger,) printer, philologist,—b. at Paris, 1558—printer to the king, 1583—b., 1630.

Morel, Gilles, printer,—b., 1639-46

—b., about 1650.

Morel, Guillaume, printer,—b. in Normandy, 1526—admitted to corporation of printers, 1549—associated with Turnbe, printer to the king, 1552—succeeds him, 1555—


Morel, Andreas, numismatist,—b. at Berne, 1646—goes to Paris, 1680—d., 11 Apr. 1703.

Thesaurus Morellianus, 1734—Thesauri Morelliani numismata aures argenteas, aureas, cujusque moduli XII. priorum imperatorum, 1752.


Morella, in Spain,—taken by the French, 12 Dec. 1707—taken by Cabanis, Feb. 1783—un-successfully besieged by Orna, Aug. 1838.

Morelet, André, littérateur,—b. at Lyons, 1727—visits England, 1772—admitted to French Academy, 1784—director of French Academy, 1792—member of Institute, 1803—of Legislative Body, 1807—d. at Paris, 12 Jan. 1819. Mélanges de littérature et de philosophie du XVIII. e siècle, 1818.

Morelli, Cosimo, architect,—b. at Imola, 1732—d., Feb. 1812.


Moret, Jose, historian,—b. in Pampeluna, 1615—historiographer of Navarre, about 1656—

—d. at Pampeluna, about 1705. Annales del regno de Navarra, 1684-1700.

Moreto y Cabana, Don Augustín, dramatist,—retires to religious house at Toledo, 1657—


Moretto, IL [Bonvicino, Alessandro.]

Morga, Antonio de,—sent to assist governor of the Philippines, 1795. Sucesos de las islas Filipinas, 1609.

Morgagni, Giovanni Battista, physiician,—b. at Forli, 23 Feb. 1682—M. D. Bologna, 1701—Prof. Theoretic Medicine, Padua, 1711—


Morgan, Sir Henry John, buccaneer,—b. in Wales, about 1637—captures Porto Bello, 1672—pillage and burn Panama, Jan. 1671—b., in Jamaica, 1690.

Morgan, Sidney, Lady Morgan, novelist,—

b. at Dublin, 1783—marries Sir T. C. Morgan, 1812—visits France, 1816-18—Italy, 1819-20—


Woman and her Master, 1819—Letter to Card. Wiseman, 1851—Diary, 1858.

Morgarten,—defeat of Leopold of Austria by Swiss of the Forest Cantons, 15 Nov. 1315.


Morkof, Daniel George, philologist,—b. at Wisumark, 1723—Prof. Poetry, Roskilde, 1660—

MORIÈR—MORNING CHRONICLE.


Morin, Étienne, orientalist,—b. at Caen, 1625—Prof. Oriental Languages, Amsterdam, 1686—b., 1700.


Moriscos. [Moors.]


Morla, Don Thomas, general,—b. at Seville, 1750—distinguishes himself in campaign of Roussillon, 1793—member of military Junta charged with defence of Madrid, 1808—announces submission of the city to Napoleon I., 4 Dec. —b., 1820.


Morlais, in France, (Mons Rélais), taken by English, 1747—restored to Duke of Bretagne by Treaty of Guerande, 1781—plundered by Earl of Surrey, 1521—fortress built by Francis I., 1525.

Morland, George, painter,—b. in London, 1764—b. there, 29 Oct. 1804.

Morland, Henry Robert, painter,—b., Dec. 1797.


Mormons, Mormonism, Latter Day Saints,—sect originated in America by Joseph Smith, 1823—organized as a Church, 6 Apr. 1830—expelled from Jackson County, Missouri, 1833—apostles instituted, 1835—expelled from Missour, 1846—cross Rocky Mountains to Great Salt Lake, 1847—[Polygamy, Utah]—relieved, as polygamists, from serving on Grand Jury, at Salt-Lake City, 18 Sep. 1871—prosecution of, by United States officers, Oct. 1871—flight of Brigham Young, about 25 Oct. —first conviction and sentence of fine and imprisonment, for polygamy, 28 Oct.


Morning Chronicle, English newspaper,—commenced, 28 Jun. 1760—discontinued, 1862.
MornYing Herald, English newspaper, — commenced, Nov. 1780—last publication, 31 Dec. 1869.

Morning Post, English newspaper, — commenced, 1772.

Morning Star, English newspaper, — commenced, 17 Mar. 1816—discontinued, 1869.

Mornington, Garret Wellesley, Earl of, musical composer, — b. in Ireland, about 1720 — created Earl, 1760—b. 1781.

Mornington, Lord. [Wellesley, Marcus O.]


Moro, Attoni. [More, Sir Anthony.]

Moro, Cristoforo, Doge of Venice, — succeeds Pasquale Malipieri, 12 May 1462—b. 9 Nov. 1471.

Moro, II. [Sforza, Ludovico.]


Morone, Giovanni Francesco, painter, — b. at Verona, 1474—b. there, 16 May 1529.

Moroni, Giambattista, painter, —b. at Albino near Bergamo, about 1510—b. at Bergamo, about 1578.


Morosini, The, — Venice disturbed by their strife with the Caloprimi, between 980—990.

Morosini, Andrea, historian, — b. at Venice, 1558— historian of the republic, 1598— Senator, 1600—b. 29 Jun. 1618. Istoria della repubbica di Venetia, 1623.

Morosini, Domenico, Doge of Venice, — succeeds l'ero Polano, 1148— sends expedition against corsairs in Istria, 1150— concludes alliance with William, King of Sicily, 1152—b. 1156.

Morosini, Francesco, Doge of Venice, —b. at Venice, 1618— serves in the navy against Turks, 1638—48— commander of the fleet, and governor of Candia, 1651— defends Candia, 1667—9— capitulates to Turks, 1669— Captains-general, 1684— gains possession of the Peloponnesus, and takes Athens, 1685—7— elected Doge, 1688— has a triumph, 1689—b. at Nauplia, 6 Jan. 1694.

Morosini, Marino, Duke of Candia, and Doge of Venice,— succeeds Giacomo Tiepolo, 1249—b. 1252.

Morosini, Michele, Doge of Venice,— succeeds Andrea Contaremo, 10 Jun. 1382—b. 16 Oct. 1382.

Morosini, Paolo, Patriarch of Constantinople,—b. at Venice, 1406— Commissioner for settling boundaries of Asia, 1451— terminates disputes between the Senate and Duke of Este, 1459— envoys to kings of Poland, Bohemia, and Naples, and Pope Sixtus IV., 1464— ambassador to Emperor Frederick III., 1471—b. about 1483.


Morpeth, Lord. [Carlisle, Earl of.]

Morphia, Morphin, alkaloid of opium,— probably known to Ludwig, as magistery of opium, 1688— obtained by Berthauer, 1805.

Morris, George P., poet and journalist, —b. at Philadelphia, 10 Oct. 1832—b. at New


Moroni, Piétro da. [Celestine V.]

Mortality, Bills of, — in London, commenced, 1592 — issued regularly, from 1603.


Mortars, heavy ordnance — made in England, about 1543.


Mortimer, Edmund, Earl of March, — succeeds his father Roger in the earldom, and becomes heir-presumptive to the crown, 1598 — retires to the Welsh marches, 1599 — confederacy of the Percys with Glynwdwr to place him on the throne, 1402 — the alliance dissolved by battle of Shrewsbury, 23 Jul. 1403 — conspiracy of Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, Sercope, Alph of York, Earl of Northumberland, and others, to place him on the throne, May 1405 — the plot frustrated, Jun. 1405 — another conspiracy in his favour, by Earl of Cambridge, Lord Serope of Masham, and Sir Thomas Grey, Jul. 1415 — b. Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1424.

Mortimer, Sir Edmund, — defeated and made prisoner by Owain Glyndwr at Macle-nydd, 12 (22) Jun. 1402 — makes alliance with Owain and marries one of his daughters, Dec. 1402 — joins with the Percys and Owain to restore Richard II. or raise the Earl of March to the throne, probably about Dec. 1402.


Morton, James Douglas, 4th Earl of, Regent of Scotland, — marries a daughter of third Earl, before 1543 — obtains earldom on death of his father-in-law, 1553 — one of the Lords of the Congregation, 1557 — Commissioner for settlement of affairs, May 1559 — Privy Councillor, by Queen Mary, 1561 — Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, 7 Jun. 1563 — takes part in murder of Rizzio, and escapes to England, 1566 — pardoned, and returns to Scotland, 1566 — refuses to join in plot against Darnley, 1567 — reappointed Chancellor by Regent Murray, and made Lord High Admiral, 1568 — one of the Commissioners to Conference at York respecting Queen Mary, 1568 — sells Earl of Northumberland to Queen Elizabeth, 1572 — made Regent of Scotland, 24 Nov. 1572 — resigns and returns to Lochleven Castle, 12 Sep. 1577 — recovers his authority, soon after: intrigues of Esme and James Stuart against him, 1580 — tried and convicted of participation in murder of Darnley, 1 Jun. 1581 — executed at Edinburgh, 3 Jun. 1581.

Morton, John, Cardinal, Arch of Canterbury, — b. in Dorsetshire, 1410 — Commissary of Oxford Univ., 1446 — prebendary of Salis-


Morton, Thomas, Jacobean,—arrests Russian ambassador for debt, 1759—and thus gives occasion to declaration of privileges of ambassadors, by Act of Parliament. [Ambassadors.]

Mortuary, (soul-shot, cors-present), in England,—mentioned, 1009—regulated and converted into a money payment, by Act 21 Hen. VIII. c. 6, 1530.


Morvan. [Guyton de Morveau.]


Morville, Hugh, —takes part in murder of Becket, 1170.

Morvilliers, Jean de, Chancellor of France,—b. at Blois, 1 Dec. 1506—ambassador to Venice, before 1552—Bp of Orleans, 1552—assists at Council of Trent, 1562—concludes treaty with Queen Elizabeth, 1565—Chancellor, 1569—b. at Tours, 23 Oct. 1577.

Moryson (Morton) Fynes, traveller,—b. in Lincolnshire, 1556—enters Cambridge Univ., 1580—A., 1557—travels on the Continent, 1482—8—b., about 1614. Itinerary, containing his ten years' travel through the dominions of Germany, &c., 1617.

Mosaic floor,—[B.C.]—made by Sulla, about 90-80.

Mosc Hampar, Georgius, theologian,—fl., about 1250.


Moschopulus, Manuel, (Emanuel), grammarian,—elder, fl., about 1240-80—younger, fl., about 1260-1300.

Moschus,—[B.C.]—bucolic poet, grammarian,—fl. at Syracuse, before 200.

Moschus, Joannes, ecclesiastical biographer,—fl., 620. a Bolandus.


Moseliana,—envoy of tribe of Hanitsa to Medin, embraces Islam, 1630—announces himself as a prophet, 631—repulses Khaled, defeated and killed, (12, A. ii., 631.


MOSER—MOUNIER.

Deutsches Staatsrecht, 1761-75 — Deutsches Staatsarchive, 1751-7.


Ussher.

Smith's Dict. Bib.

Mosheim, Johann Lorenz von, theologian, historian, — b. at Lubeck, 9 Oct. 1694—Prof. Theology, Helmstadt, 1723-47—Prof. Theology, Göttingen, and Chancellor of the Univ., 1747-—b. there, 9 Sep. 1755.


Moskwa, battle of the. [Borodino.]

Moskwa, Prince of the. [Ney, Marshal.]

Mosquito Coast, Central America,—reached by Columbus, 1502—placed under British protection, about 1660—English settlement on, 1730—evacuated by English, 1788—claimed by Nicaragua, and the king placed under British protection, 1813—British protectorate abandoned by treaty with United States, Jul. 1850—[Graytown]—protectorate ceded to Honduras, Nov. 1859—given up to Nicaragua, by treaty of 26 Jan. 1860.

Mostroopers, of Scottish Border,—suppression of, attempted by Act 13 and 14 Car. II. c. 22, 1692—declared liable to transportation for life and deprived of benefit of clergy, by 18 and 19 Car. II. c. 3, 1666—enactments against, revived by 6 Geo. II. c. 87, 1734.

Mostaert, Jan, painter, — b. at Haarlem, 1499—b. there, 1555.

Mostazem Billah, last CALIPH OF BAGHDAD,—b., about 1216—succeeds his father, Mostan- zer Billah, (640, A. H.), 1243—refuses to assist Houlagon in exterminating the Assassins, (654),—besieged in Baghdad by Houlagon, (Moharram 656), Jan. 1258—gives himself up, (4 Sepher), 10 Feb.—put to death, (14 Sepher), 20 Feb. 1258.

Mosul, in Turkey,—rises into importance under Malek Shah, 1732—unsuccessfully attacked by Saladin, 1718 and 1835—capital of independent state under Bedreddin, 1222-59—recovered from Persia by Turks, about 1650—unsuccessfully attacked by Nadir Shah, 1743.

[Ninoveh.]


Mothe-le-Vayer, Francois de la, miscellaneous writer, — b. at Paris, 1588—received at French Academy, Feb. 1639—tutor to Duke of Orleans, 1649—b., 1672.

Discours de la con-
ministration and of the Police, 1820—b. at Passy, 11 May 1843.


Monteagle, Lord. [Gunpowder Plot.]


Mountnorris, Lord, Vice-treasurer of Ireland,—sentenced by Wentworth, to be cashiered, publicly disarmed, and shot, 1633—capital sentence remitted for imprisonment.


Mouravieff, Nicholas, Prince, general,—b. at Moscow, 1794—enters the army, 1811—envoy to Khiva, 1810—as Major-general distinguishes himself at Kars, 1828—at Kalipa, 1829—in Polish campaign, 1830—Lieutenant-general, 1831—takes part in capture of Warsaw, 6-8 Sept. 1831—envoy extraordinary to Mehemet Ali, Dec. 1832—falls into disgrace with Emperor Nicholas, 1838—reinter the army, and becomes member of Council of War, 1838—Governor of the Caucasus, 1843—conducts war in Asiatic Turkey, 1845—fails at storming of Kars, 29 Sep.—takes Kars, 28 Nov.—member of Imperial Council, 1856—b., 4 Nov. 1866.


Moustier, Éléonor François Elie, Marquis de, diplomatist,—b. at Paris, 1751—enters the army, 1768—ambassador to London, 1783—United States-General, 1804—b., 7 Nov. 1829.


Mowbray. [Norfolk, Duke of, Northumberland, Earl of.]

Mowbray, Philip de,—defeated by Bruce, at Inverary, 22 May 1308—suffers Stirling Castle to the Scots, 23 Jun. 1313.

Mozambique, E. Africa,—visited by Vasco da Gama, 1498—taken by Tristan da Cunha and Albuquerque and made capital of Portuguese colony, 1566—establishment of custom-houses and fiscal ports decreed by Portuguese government, 1854.


Mu'ayyad Alhilli, Najm-aldin Ja'far ben, author of Shari'atism, (digest of Shahi jurisprudence.),—b. (767, A. H.) 1277.


Mucianus, P. Licinius Crassus Dives, orator, jurist,—b. (BC)—Consul with L. Valerius...
Flaccus, (623, a. u. c.) 131—defeated and killed in war with Aristonicus.

Mudge, John, physician, optician,—obtains Copley medal of Royal Society, 1777—d., 1793.

Mudge, Thomas, mechanician,—b. at Exeter, 1716—receives grant from parliament for improved chronometers, 1793—d. in Surrey, 14 Nov. 1794.


Mudie, Robert, littérateur,—b. in Forfarshire, 1777—d., May 1842.

Muffet, Thomas. [Moufet.]


Mugillan, M. Papirius.—[B C]—Consul with C. Niantus Rutulis, (343, a. u. c.) 411.

Mahamad. [Mohammed, and Granada, Kingdom of]

Mühlberg, in Germany,—Charles V. defeats Protestant Princes at, 24 Apr. 1547.

Mühlberg, in Germany,—Louis of Bavaria defeats and captures Frederick Duke of Austria, 28 Sep. 1322.

Muir, Thomas, advocate,—convicted of sedition and transported for fourteen years, 30 Aug. 1793—put in irons on the hulks at Woolwich, Dec. 1793—b. at Chantilly, 1798—monument to him and his fellow political martyrs at Edinburgh, commenced, 21 Aug. 1844.

Mulberry,—cultivation of, or itself, introduced into France, by Olivier de Serres, about 1600,—in England, proclamation respecting planting of, by James I., 1608.

Mulle, Mule Jenny,—invented by Crompton, 1779.

Mulgrave, Constantine John Phipps, Lord, Arctic navigator,—b. 1734—Post-captain, R. N., 1765—commands expedition to North Pole, 1773—raised to the peerage, 1784—d. at Liège, 10 Oct. 1794. Voyage to the North Pole, 1774.

Mulgrave, Earl. [Buckinghamshire, Duke of, and Normanby, Marquis of.]

Mulhausen, in France,—free Imperial town, 1208—given up to Frederick II., Mar. 1226—seized by English adventurers, 1535—the nobles expelled, 1445—becomes ally of Berne and Solcabre, 1446—ally of Basel, 1506—of Swiss Confederation, 1515—Turenne defeats allies at, 29 Dec. 1674,—annexed to France, 1798.

Mulinar, (Mulinary.) Stefano, engraver,—b. at Florence, about 1752—b., about 1802. Istoria pratica dell' Incominciamento e Progresso della Pittura, &c. 1775—Saggio delle Cinque Secoli di Pittura Italiana, 1780.

Mulinens, Nicolas, Baron de,—b. at Iorno, 1570—member of Sovereign Council, 1596—commands Bernese troops sent to Geneva, 1603—Senator, returns to Berne, 1613—commands auxiliaries sent to the Grisons, 1620—killed in battle of Tirano, 11 Sep.


Müller, Christian Friedrich von, engraver,—b. at Stuttgart, 1753—goes to Paris, 1802—Prof. Engraving, Dresden, 1814—d. at Pirna, near Dresden, 1816. St John about to write his Revelation, 1805—Adam and Eve under the Tree of Life, 1808—Madonna in San Sisto, 1816.


Müller, Gerhard Friedrich, historian,—b. in Westphalia, 1725—goes to Russia, about 1725—conducts scientific expedition to Siberia, 1733-43—b. at Moscow, 23 Oct. 1782. De scriptis Tonguticis in Siberia repertis, 1747—Histoire des voyages et découvertes des Russes, 1766.

Müller, Johann, historian,—b. at Schaffhausen, 2 Jan. 1752—goes to Berlin, 1780—Librarian, Councillor of State to Elector of Meutz, 1756-92—First Keeper of Imperial Library, Vienna, 1800—Secretary of State to king of Westphalia, 1807—Director of Public Instruction, 1808—d. at Cassel, 29 May 1809. Geschichte der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft, 1786—Briefe zu seinen ältesten Freunden in der Schweiz in den Jahren 1771 bis 1807, 1812.

Müller, Johann. [Regimentanus.]


MÜLLER.—MUNICH.


Müller, Peter Erasmus, theologian, antiquary,—b. at Copenhagen, 29 May 1776—Prof. Theology, 1801—Bp of Seland, 1830—d. 16 Sep. 1834. Sagabibliothek, 1816-20—Kritisk Undersogelse af Danmarkens og Norges Saghistorie, 1823-30.

Müller, Wolznel, musical composer,—b. in Moravia, 26 Sep. 1767—d. at Prague, 2 Aug. 1835.


Müller, William John, painter,—b. at Bristol, 1812—visits Greece and Egypt, 1838—accompanied Sir Charles Fellows to Lybia, 1843—d. at Bristol, 3 Sep. 1845. Athens, from the road to Marathon, 1840. Memnon, 1840—Sketch of Egyptian Steam navigation, 1841—Sphinx, 1841.


Multiplying gold or silver, (alchemy),—declared felony, by Act 5 Hen. IV. c. 4, 1404—repealed by Act 1 Wm and Mar. c. 30, 1689.


Mun, Thomas. England's Treasure by foreign trade, 1664—Dissourse of Trade from England to the East Indies, 1621 (?)

Munari, Pellegrino, (Pellegrino da Modena, degli Arciduca,) painter,—visits Rome, 1599—assisted of Raphael, between 1515-20—opens a school at Modena, 1520—d. at Modena, 1523.


Münchhausen, Gerlach Adolph, Baron,—statesman,—b. in Hanover, 14 Oct. 1688—First Minister to Elector of Hanover, 1768, d. 1765—d. at Hanover, 26 Nov. 1770.

Münchhausen, Jerom Carl Friedrich, Baron von,—b. in Hanover, 1720—serves as cavalry officer in Russo-Turkish war, 1737-9—d., 1797. Travels and Campaigns, (compiled by Raspe), 1785.

Münchhusen, from, Bohemia,—Congress of, attended by Emperor of Russia, Emperor of Austria, and Crown Prince of Prussia, 10-17 Sep. 1833—Prussians defeat Austrians at, 28 Jun. 1866.

Munda, in Spain,—[B C]—Caesar defeats sons of Pompey at, (17 Mar. 709, A. u. c.) 45.

Mundane Era of Alexandria. [Alexandria.]


Munden, Joseph Shepherd, actor,—b. in London, 1759—appears at Covent Garden Theatre, 2 Dec. 1790—joins Drury Lane company, 1813—retires, 31 May 1824—d. in London, 6 Feb. 1832.

Mundo, (Mundus,) the Hun,—establishes himself on the Danube, attacked by Sabinius, assisted by Petza, general of Theodoric, defeats Sabinius at Margus, 505—made General of Illyricum by Justinian, 539—defeats Huns and Bulgarians, 530—takes part in quelling the Nika sedition at Constantinople, Jan. 532.

Munseepore, Principality of, in India,—placed under British protection, 1826.

MUNICIPAL CHARTER—MURAD BEY.

1842. Cathedral, commenced by Duke Sig- 
mund, 1468—completed, 1488. Greek Church, 
built, 1494. Jews' Church, 1583. Ludwigs-
kirche, 1829-39. Pfarr-Kirche, commenced, 
1831. All Saints' Chapel, commenced, by 
From Klenze, 1826—opened, 1 Nov. 1837. 
Basilica of St Boniface, built, 1835-45. Royal 
Palace, New, (Königsbau and Fosbou,) com-
menced by Von Klenze, 1826. [Glyptotheck, 
Pinacothek, and Klenze, Von.]

Municipal Charter,—first granted to Leon, 
in Castile, 1020.*

Municipal Corporations,—in England, royal 
commission of inquiry into the state of, 
appointed, 1833—reform and regulation of, 
provided for by Act 5 and 6 Wm IV. c. 76, 
9 Sep. 1835. In Scotland, reformed and 
regulated by Acts 3 and 4 Wm IV. cc. 76 and 
77, 28 Aug. 1833—monopolies of the guilds 
abolished by Act 9 and 10 Vic. c. 17, 1849. In 
Ireland, reformed and regulated by Act 3 
and 4 Vic. c. 108, 10 Aug. 1840.

Munk, Solomon, orientalist,—b. at Glogau, 
14 May 1805—goes to Paris to study under de 
Sacy and Chezy, 1828—visits Oxford, 1835— 
Assistant-keeper of Oriental MSS., Royal 
Library, Paris, 1840—visits Egypt, 1840—loses 
his sight, and resigns keepership, 1852—ad-
mitted to Academy of Inscriptions, 3 Dec. 1858— 
Prof. Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Syriac Languages, 
edition and translation of Maimonides' Moreh 
Necochin, 1836-40,* 1856-61** Notice sur 
Aboul Walid Mecvam, 1851—Mélanges de 
philosophie juive et arabe, 1859.

Munkacs, (Mongatz,) in Hungary,—be-
sieged by Austrians under General Caprara, 
1865 — defended by Helena Zrimke Tckeli: 
surrenders, 14 Jan. 1688.

Munich, Burghard Christoph, Count 
voz, aide-de-camp, —b. in Oldenburg, 1683— 
taken prisoner at Denain, 1712—enters service 
of Poland, as Colonel, 1716—Major-general, 
1717—enters service of Russia, 1720—Lie-
utenant-general; directs construction of canal 
of Ludoga, 1723-32—Count, General of 
Infantry, 1728—Field-marshal and Privy Coun-
cillor, 1730—takes Dantzic from the French, 
1734—commands against Turks, 1736-9— 
takes Oczakow, 1737—takes Chocem, 1739— 
First Minister, 1740—banished, Jan. 1742— 
returns to St Petersburg, about 1760— b. there, 
16 Oct. 1767.

Munoz, Juan Baptista, historien,—b. near 
Valencia, 1745—b. 1799. Historia del 
Necro-Mundo, 1793.

Munoz, Sebastián, painter,—b. in Spain, 
1654—painter to the King, 1688—b. at Ma-
drag, 1690.

Munoz, Thomas, military engineer,—b. 
about 1743—b. at Madrid, 23 Nov. 1823.

Munro. [Monro.]

Munro, Sir Thomas, Bautz, general,—b. 
1760—serves in war with Hyder Ali and Tippoo 
Saib, 1780-4—assists at siege of Bangalore, 
1791—enters the civil service, 1792—present 
at fall of Sepingatpan, 1799— Lieutenant-
colonel, 1804— K.C.B., 1819—governor of 
Madras, Jun. 1820—distinguishes himself in 
Birmese War, 1824-6—Bart., 30 Jun. 1825—b. 
in India, 6 Jul. 1827.

Münster, (Mei/land, Miningerode,) capital of 
Westphalia,—seat of a bishopric, (Minigau-
dord,) by Charles the Great, 791— for-
tified, about 1180—bishop made principal-
ity of Empire, before 1200—adheres to 
Reformation, 1532—occupied by Matthias of 
Haarlem and John of Leyden, 1532—taken 
by Prince-bishop, 24 Jun. 1535—bishopric 
merges in archbishopric of Cologne, 1719— 
fortifications dismantled, 1765 — assigned to 
Prussia, 1802—taken by French, 1806—given 
to Westphalia, 1807—restored to Prussia, 1815. 
University, dissolved, 1818. Congress of 
[Westphalia, Peace of.]

Münster, Ernst Friedrich Herbert, Count 
voz, statesman,—b. at Osnabrück, 7 Mar. 1766— 
accompanies Duke of Sussex on his travels 
in Italy, 1793—ambassador extraordinary to St 
Petersburg, 1801-4—returns to England, 1806— 
one of the Commissioners to administer 
property of George Ill., 1811—hereditary 
Marshal of Hanover, 1814—assists at Congress 
of Vienna, 1814-15—ambassador from Hanover 
to Great Britain, 1817-31—G.C.B., 1813—b. 
11 May 1739.

Münster, George Fitzclarence, Earl of, 
—b., 29 Jan. 1794—enters the army, Feb. 
1807—serves in the Peninsula, 1808—as Capt. 
Serves under Sir A. Wellesley, 1809— 
rewarded at battle of Toulouse, 1814—goes to 
India as aide-de-camp to Lord Hastings, Jun. 
1815—distinguishes himself in Mahatta War, 
1817—Lieutenant-colonel, 1816—marries Miss 
Mary Wyndham, Oct. 1819—Vice-Pres. Asiatic 
Society, Mar. 1829—created Earl of Münster, 
Vice-Chancellor, and Baron Lewkessby, 
by his father, William IV., 12 May 1830— 
Marquis-general, Nov. 1841— kills himself, 20 
Mar. 1842.

Münster, Sebastian, orientalist,—b. in the 
Palatinate, 1439—Prof. Hebrew, Basel, 1529— 
b. there, 1552. Biblia hebraica, 1534-5 
Arzech, dictionarium hebraicum, 1548— 
Grammatica clandestina, 1557—Dictionarium 
clandestinum, 1547—Orygnum vernalium, 1456— 
Comagographia universalis, 1544.

Munter, Friedrich Christian Karl Hein-
rich, antiquary,—b. at Gotha, 14 Oct. 1761— 
Prof. Theology, Copenhagen, 1788—Knt of the 
Danebrog, 1810—b. at Seeland, 9 Apr. 1830. 
Die Sinnbilder und Kunstvorstellungen der alten 
Christen, 1825.

Munychia, —[B.C.]—garrisoned by Mace-
donians, 322-307—again, 290 and 287.

Münzer, Thomas,—excites disturbances at 
Zwickau and Allstadt, 1523—heads insurrections 
in Thuringia, 1524—establishes himself at 
Millhausen, spring 1524—denounced by 
Luther, Aug. 1524—defeated by Saxon and 
Hessian troops, at Frankenstein, 15 May 
1525—executed, same day.

Murad Bey, Chief of the Mamelukes,—b. in 
Circassia, about 1750—in service of Ali Bey,
MURAD—MURCIA.

1765—deeds to Mohammed Bey, Apr., 1773— leads back Egyptian army from Palestine to Cairo, 1773— with Ibrahim pasha, defeats government of Egypt with Ismail Bey, 1775— defeated by Turks under Hassan, 1786— with Ibrahim resumes the government, Aug., 1791— harasses French army on the Nile, July, 1798— defeated and wounded at battle of the Pyramids, 21 Jul.— pursues to Upper Egypt by Desaix: defeated by Desaix at Sedyman, 7 Oct.— again defeated at Samanhout, 22 Jan. 1799— near Natron lake, 11 Jul., 1799— submits to Kleber at Gizeh, 29 Mar. 1800— B, 22 Apr. 1801.

Murad, [Amurath.]


Mural Cicle,—constructed by Bluyghton, 1812.


Murcia, province of Spain,—[B.C.]— colonized by Carthaginians, 202—[Carthago, Nova.—[A.D.]— conquered from Goth by Justinian, 552— recovered by Suintila, 624— conquered by Moors under Abd elaziz, 713— forms part of Caliphate of Cordova, 756— falls to kings of Granada, 1444— reannexed to Cordova, 1221— erected into a kingdom by Hudied, 1239— submits to Ferdinand the Saint, and becomes part of Castile, 1249— revolted under Hudied, 1264—
MURCIA — MURRAY.

reconquered, 1266 — divided between Castile and Aragon by Treaty of Campillo, 1305.

MURCIA, city, entered and pillaged by French under Sebastiano, 23 Apr. 1810.

Murder, in English law, in certain cases declared treason by 25 Edw. III. st. 5, c. 2, 1352 — punishment of, regulated by Acts 25 Geo. II. c. 37, 1752; 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, 27 June, 1828; 2 and 3 WM IV. c. 75, s. 16, r Aug. 1832; 4 and 5 WM IV. c. 26, 25 Jul. 1834; 6 and 7 WM IV. c. 30, 14 Jul. 1836; 24 and 25 Vic. cc. 95 and 100, 6 Aug. 1841.


Mure, Sir William, poet, — b. in Scotland, about 1594 — member of the Convention, 1643 — wounded at battle of Marston Moor, Jul. 1644 — commands at storming of Newcastle, Aug. 1644—b., 1657.

Murena, A. Terentius Varro, — [BC] — subjugates the Salassi, 25 — Consul with Augustus, (731, A. u. c.) 23 — takes part in Cipio's conspiracy and is condemned and put to death, 22.

Muret, battle of. [Albigenses.]


Muret, battle of. [Albigenses.]


Murray, Hugh, geographical writer, — b. at North Berwick, 1779—b., 1836. Encyclopaedia of Geography, 1834.

Murray, James, — enters service of Hokar, about 1790—joins British army under Lord Lake, 1803—takes Indore, 24 Aug. 1804—dis-

Murray, James Stuart, Earl of, and Earl of Mar, Regent of Scotland,—b., probably about 1533—made prior of St Andrew’s, by his father, James V., about 1538—takes oath of fealty to Pope Paul III., 1544—accompanies his sister Mary to France, 1547—repulses English invaders at St Monan in Fife, 1548—joins the Reformers, 1556—member of the Council for Civil Affairs, Dec. 1559—one of the Lords of the Articles, 11 Jan. 1560—envoy to France, to invite Queen Mary to return to Scotland, Apr. 1561—has audience of Queen Elizabeth, May—returns to Edinburgh, Jun.—First Minister of Queen Mary, Aug.—created Earl of Mar, Feb. 1562—marries Lady Agnes Keith, 1562—resigns earldom of Mar, and is created Earl of Murray, 1563—opposes the queen’s marriage with Darnley—driven from Scotland, Jul. 1565—returns, Mar. 1566—refuses to take part in plot for murder of Darnley and quits Edinburgh, 9 Feb. 1567—returns, soon after: again quits Edinburgh, 9 Apr.—visits Queen Elizabeth, summer—returns from the Continent, Jul.—has interview with Mary at Lochleven, and induces her to abdicate, 24 Jul.—proclaimed Regent, 22 Aug.—refuses to resign and defects Mary at Langside, 13 May 1568—attends as witness against her, at York, 1568—assassinated by James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, at Linlithgow, 23 Jan. 1570.


Murray, Sir John,—takes command of Anglo-Sicilian army on coast of Spain, Feb. 1813—defeats Marshal Suchet at Castalla, 13 Apr. 1813—invests fortress of Tarragona, 3 Jun. 1813—suddenly raises the siege, 12 Jun.—tried by court-martial and acquitted, 1814.


Mura, in Pannonia,—Constantius II. defeats Magnentius at, 28 Sep. 351.

Murtu, Giovanni da. [See Genoa.]

Murten. [Morat.]


Musen ben Naser, Abu Abdelahman, Saracen general,—named Viceroy of Africa, by Caliph Walid I., 763—repulsed at Ceuta by Count Julian, and treats with him respecting conquest of Spain, 790—sends Tarik to invade Spain, Jul. 710—conquers Spain, 712—disgraced and recalled, 714—d. at Mecca, about 718.

Musa, Antonius, physician,—b., about 25.


Muscat, (Maskat), capital of Omán,—taken by Albuquerque, 1507—recovered by Sultan bin Seif, about 1651—visited by Niebuhr, 1765—by Wellsted, 1835—by Badger, 1861—by Palgrave, 1863—occupied by Seyyid Toorke, 1 Feb. 1871. ['Omán.]

Muschianus,—Conunt with Paulus, (1265, A. u. C.) 512.

Muselli, Giacomo, numerismatist,—b. at Verona, 1697—d. there, 1768. Museum Musel- lianum, 1760.


Musica, Instrumenta,—keys, or stops, applied to the pipe, by L’Houirou, after 300.

Musical Notation, modern,—invented by Guido Aretino, about 1025.


Masket,—in use in Tuscany, 1432—used at battle of Pavia, 1525—generally adopted, about 1570.

Musnier de la Conveserie, Louis François Félix, Count de, general,—b. at Longeville, 1766—enters Military School of

Musonianus, (Strategus,)—employed by Constantine, before 337—prof. Orientis, 354-8.

Muss, Charles, painter in enamel,—b. about 1751—d. 1824.

Mussato, Alberto, historian,—b. at Padua, 1621—Chevalier, 1796—exiled to Chioggia, 1735—d. 1739. Opera, 1736.

Mussatus, Albinitus, poet, historian,—b. 1320.

Musschenbroek, Pieter van, physician, natural philosopher,—b. at Leyden, 14 Mar. 1678—M.D., 1713—Prof. Physiocr and Mathematics, Prof. of Engraving Medicine, Duisburg, 1719—Prof. Philosophy and Mathematics, Utrecht, 1723—Prof. Astronomy, 1732—Prof. Mathematics, Leyden, 1740—d. there, 19 Sep. 1761. De aeris praexistitia in hominibus animalium, 1718—Epitome elementorum physico-mathematicorum, 1726—Physico experimentales et geometricae dissertationes, 1729.

Musselburgh, battle of. [Pinkie.]


Mustapha I., Sultan of the Ottomans,—succeeds his brother, Achmet I., (1020, a. H.) 1617—deposed and imprisoned, (1027), 1618—reinstated by Janissaries, (1031), 1622—again deposed and put to death, (1032), 1623.


Mustapha IV., Sultan of the Ottomans,—b. 7 Sep. 1779—succeeds his cousin, Selim III., 29 May 1807—renewes declaration of war on Russia, 1807—concludes armistice with Servians, 14 Jul. 1807—with Russians, 24 Aug.—deposed and assassinated, 15 Nov. 1808.

Musurus, Marcus,—b. in Candia, about 1470—called to Rome by Leo X., 1516—d. there, 1517. Editions of Aristophanes, 1498—of the Etymologicum magnum Grecorum, 1499—of Plato, 1513.

Muta, battle of. [Mohammed.]

Mutina. [Modena.]

Mutincian War,—[B.C.]—D. Brutus occupies Mutina, end of Nov. 74—blockade of Mutina by Antony, begins, Dec. 44—Cecco delivers his Philippi, Dec. 44 to Apr. 43—Hannibal Hirtius sends the siege, Jan. 43—Pansa joins him, end of Mar.—Pansa defeated and wounded in first battle, 14 or 15 Apr. 43—Hirtius attacks Antony, 16 Apr.—second battle fought, between 20-29 Apr.—Antony defeated, Hirtius slain; the siege raised, Antony withdraws into Gaul, May.

^a Clinton.  b Zapmt.


Mutiny Act, in England,—1815—Brat, 1 Wm and Mar. c. 5, 12 Apr. 1859.

Mutis, Jose Celestino, naturalist,—b. at Cadiz, 1732—follows don Pedro Mesia de la Cora to America, 1760—d. 1808.


Muziano, Girolamo, painter,—b. near Brescia, 1528 or 1530—goes to Rome, about 1550—d. there, 27 Apr. 1590 or 1592.

Mycale,—[B.C.]—Leotychides and Xanthippos defeat Persian fleet, (3 Bödrom.,) Sep. 479.

Myeena, (Mykena,)—[B.C.]—destroyed by Argives, (Ol. 78, 1,) 468, 464.  (Ol. 79, 1,) 464.  a Clinton.  b Müller.


Mykéna. [Myeena.]


Mylius, Johann Christoph, bibliographer,—b. in Weimar, 1710—d. at Jena, 1757.  Bibliotheca anonymorum et pseudonymorum, 1740—Memorabilia bibliothecae academicae Jemensis, 1746.

Myllus, (Mlyllus,) comic poet,—[B.C.]—fl., about 485.

Myline, Robert, architect, engineer,—b. at Edinburgh, 1734—Surveyor of St Paul's
Cathedral, 1769—b., 5 May 1811. Blackfriars Bridge, 1769—Q.

Myrepsus, Nicholas, physician,—fl., about 1222—80. Medicamentorum opus, about 1280? Myrichides,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (OL. 85, 1), 440.

Myriokephalos,—Kildij Arslan surprises and defeats Manuel Comnenus at, summer 1176. a

Myron, sculptor,—[BC]—b., about 480—fl., about (OL 87) 431.

Myronides,—[BC]—defeats Corinthians in the Megarid, 457—defeats Boottans at Ephesos, 456.

Myros,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (OL. 70, 1), 500.

Myth, engraver,—[BC]—fl., about 444. a

Smith's Diet.

Mysia,—[BC]—conquered by Croesus of Lydia, about 560—acquired by Cyrus of Persia, 546—conquered by Alexander the Great, 334—assigned to Leonnatus, 323—acquired by Antigonos, 320—by Lyons, 301—under the kings of Pergamum, 283.

Mysore, in Hindustan,—invaded by Mohomedans of Delhi, 1310—again, 1326—becomes separate principality under Rajah Wadeyar, 1610—erected into a kingdom by Hyder Ali, 1761—divided between the Nizam and the English by treaty of 22 Jun. 1799—a small portion of, constituted a kingdom for Kistna Raj Oudawar, and regulated by subsidiary treaty, 8 Jul. 1799—government of, assumed by British, 1832.

Mysteries, dramatic compositions,—representation of, by Fraternity of the Passion, licensed in France, 1402.

Mystichides,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (OL. 98, 3), 386.

Mytens, Daniel, painter,—b. at the Hague, about 1592—Court-painter to Charles 1., 1625—lives at the Hague, 1656.

Mytilene,—[Lesbos]—[BC]—at war with Athens, 666—governed by Pitages, 589—besieged and destroyed by Athenians, 428—taken by Romans, 80—(AD)—devastated by earthquake, 6 Mar. 1867.

N.

Naaman,—[BC]—cured of leprosy, 894. a

Bib. Chron.


Nabatea, (Nabathah, Nabathaena, Arabia Petraea) —[BC]—expedition of Antigonus with Demetrius against, 312—independent monarchy, under kings named Arectas or Obodus, till (AD) 105—conquered by Corin. Palma and made a Roman province, 105—467.

Nabateans, (Nabatu) origin of,—investigated by Quatremere, 1835—Book of Agriculture,—controversy respecting, originated by Quatremere, 1835—carried on by Ewald, 1857—by Chwolson, 1859—by Renan, 1860.

Nabis, Tyrant of Laconia,—[BC]—acquires the tyranny, 207—all of Rome, 204—seizes Messene and is dispossessed by Philopomen, late in 202 or beginning of 201—defeated by Philopomen and Achaeans, 201—receives Argos from Philip, 198—besieged in Laconia by Flamininus, and makes peace with Rome, 195—war with Achaeans, defeated by Philopomen, 194—assassinated, 192.


Nadab and Abihu,—[BC]—struck dead at the altar, 1490. a

Ussher.

Nadir Shah, (Tamasp Kouli Khan) King of Persia,—b., 11 Nov. 1668—captured by Usbecks, 1705—escapes, 1709—joins Prince Tamasp, and commands against Afghans, 1727—takes Mushed, 1727—takes Isphahan, 1728—receives grant of Khorasan and other provinces, but refuses title of Sultan, 1730—defeats Turks at Hamadan, 1731—deposes Tamasp, and proclaims his infant son, 1732—makes peace with Turks, 1735—on death of the young king accepts the crown, 26 Feb. 1735—confinates property of the Shah sect, 1736—makes peace with Turks, 29 Sep. 1736—takes CANDAHAR, 1738—defeats Mogul army and captures Emperor of Delhi, 9 Feb. 1739—enters Delhi, Mar. 1739—orders massacre of the inhabitants: restores the Emperor, 2 Apr. 1739—returns to Persia, 1740—invaies Bokhara, 1740—invaies Kharisnia, defeats, captures, and puts the king to death, 1740—blinds his son Reza Kouli, 1743—renews war with Turks, 1743—again concludes peace, Jan. 1746—assassinated, 20 Jun. 1747.

Navius, Cn.,—[BC]—epic, tragic, and comic poet,—b., about 274—264 a.—serves in first Punio War, 264—244—first exhibits, (519, A. v. c.) 235—imprisoned for libel by Q. Cec. Metellus, 64.
NAFELS—NAMUR.

206—banished to Utica; & there, 204,202.a

a Smith's Diet. b Cle. c Hieron.

Nafels, in Switzerland,—defeat of Austrians by Swiss at, 9 Apr. 1383.

Nagasaki. [Jap.]—Batbode,)—Sculptor, b. at Nagasaki, 1862.

Nagpore, in Hindustan,—defeat of Rajah of Nagpore's troops by English, and capture of the town, 26 Nov. 1817—territory of, on death of Rajah, annexed to British possessions, 11 Dec. 1873.

Nahavend. [Nehavend.]

Nahl, Johann August, sculptor,—b. at Berlin, 1710.—Prof. Sculpture, Academy of Cassel, 1755—d. there, 1781.


Nahl, Samuel, sculptor,—b. at Berne, 1748—goes to Rome, 1774—Director of Royal Westphalian Academy, 1808—d., 1813.

Nahor. [B.C]—b., sun. 2155,2289 b.—birth of Terah, sum. 2126—d., sun. 2007.a

a Uscher. b. Clinton.

Nahum, Jewish prophet,—[B.C]—d., about 735,742, b—about 710, c between 680-669, d not before 712.c

a Uscher. b. Carpozov. c Do Wette, Knobel, &c. d Straus.


Nailmaking Machine,—invented by Finch and Clifford, 1790.

Nama, historian,—historiographer of Ottoman Empire, 1702—d., before 1754. History of Ottoman Empire, 1734.

Nama, in Spain,—Henry of Trastamara defeated by the Black Prince at, 3 Apr. 1367.

Nama, in China,—taken from Taqiping by allies, 16 May 1862.

Nakhichevan, on the Don,—town founded, 1779—khanate of, ceded by Persia to Russia, by Peace of Turkmenchaj, 1828.

Nakhimov, Akim Nikolaevich, poet,—b. at Kharkov, 1782—d., Jul. 1814.


Names, Roman gentile,—quite lost and confused, after 212.

Namur, province of Belgium,—forms part of County of Lomme, held by Berenger, as early as 905—Roger I. (son) succeeds, 932—Albert I. (son) is Count in 973—Robert II., [Ratbode,) (son) before 1014—Albert II., (son), 1037—Albert III., (son), 1037—accompanies Emperor Henry III. in expeditions against Count of Flanders, 1047-56—de-attacks Robert le Frisone at Broqueroire, 1072—attacks Château de Bouillon and is defeated by Count Godfrey, 1086—b., not later than 1105—Godfrey, (son), 1105—supports Emperor Henry IV. against his son, 1106—quarrels with Count of Louvain, invades Brabant, and burns Gemblours, 1116—b. at abbey of Floreffe, 19 Aug. 1125—Henry II., (son), 1125—makes war on Bp of Liége, pillages and burns Fosse, 1140—carries on war with Alp of Treves, 1145—6—renews war with Bp of Liége, 1151—again, 1155—declares his nephew Baldwin of Hainault his heir, 1163—carries on war with Godfrey, Duke of Brabant, 1169—becomes blind, 1182—promises his daughter Agnes in marriage to Henry II., Count of Champagne, 1187—this marriage prohibited by Emperor Frederick I., 1187—besieged in his castle by Baldwin, capitulates to him, 1188—the County erected into a Margraviate for Baldwin, Dec. 1188—Henry II., Aug. 1194.

Margraviate of Namur: Philip I., the Noble, succeeds his father Baldwin, 1196—assists his brother, Count of Flanders, in war with France and is taken prisoner, 1197—liberated by Treaty of Pérone, Christmas 1197—grants a charter to his subjects, 1199—d., 1212—Yolande (sister) and her husband, Peter of Courtenay, Count of Auxerre, 1212—claimed by Waleran, Count of Luxemburg, 1214—re- signed by Yolande to her son, Philip II. of Courtenay, 1216—carries on war with Count of Luxemburg, 1216-20—refuses throne of Constantinople, 1217—peace concluded at Dinant, 13 Mar. 1223—follows Louis VIII. in expedition against Albigenses, and d. at Avignon, 1226—Henry of Courtenay, (brother), 1226—Margaret of Courtenay, (sister,) Countess of Viand, 1228 or 1229—recovered from her by her brother Baldwin, 1237—[Baldwin II., Emperor of the East,—sold by Empress Mary to Guy of Dampierre, 1259 —the sale ratified by Baldwin, 1263—[Flanders, Counts of]—John I. (son of Guy) succeeds oncession by his father, 1257—fights at battle of Courtray, 1302—defeated by King of France at Mons-en-Puillèle, 18 Aug. 1304—accompanies Emperor Henry VII. to Italy, 1310—returns, suppresses revolt, and liberates his family, 1313—carries on war with Liége, 1318-22—grant of part of Ecluse to him by Count of Flanders occasions a war, 1323-6—contributes to French victory at Cassel, 1328—d. at Paris, 1 Feb. 1331—John II., (son), 1331—d., 2 Apr. 1335—Guy II., (brother), 1335—accompanies Edward III. in expedition to Scotland and is taken prisoner, 1335—killed at a tournament, 12 Mar. 1336—Philip III. (brother), 1336—killed in Cyprus, Sep. 1337—William I., (brother), 1337—William II., (son), 1337—succeeds his father, 1 Oct. 1391—with Duke of Burgundy suppresses revolt of Liége against John of Bavaria, 1408—d., 10 Feb. 1418—John III., (brother), 1418—sells the Margraviate to Philip, the Good, Duke of Burgundy, 23 Apr. 1421—d., 1 Mar. 1429.

Namur, city,—[B.C]—capital of the Adun-
NANA SABH—NAPIER.

1011

Nana Sahib, Rajah of Bittoor.—heads Sepoy mutiny at Cawnpore, 4 Jun. 1857—besieges Cawnpore, from 6 Jun.—offers the Europeans a passage by river to Allahabad, 24 Jun.—fires on the boats, and kills or captures the passengers, 27 Jun.—defeated by Havelock at Futtehpur, 10 Jul.—again defeated, 15 Jul.—massacres the women and children, and throws them into the well at Cawnpore, 16 Jul.—throws up the magazine and retreats to Bittoor, 17 Jul.


Nanek, (Nirankar), founder of sect of Sikhs,—b. in Lahore, 1469—promulgates his doctrines in India; introduced to Baber, 1527—d. at Kirtipur, Aug. 1539.

Nangis, Guillaume de, (Guillaume de Nangic, historian,—Keeper of the Records at St Denis, between 1289-99.


Nanni. [Udine, Giovanni da.]

Nannoni, Angelo, surgeon,—b. at Florence, 1 Jul. 1715—d. there, 30 Apr. 1790. Della simplicità del medica, 1761-7.

Nansouty, Etienne Antoine Marie Champion, Count de, general,—b. at Bordeaux, 30 May 1718—enters the army, 1783—distinguishes himself at combat of Stockach, at Eugen, at Moerskirch, 1790—serves in Portugal, 1801—General of Division, 1803—contributes to victory of Austerlitz, 2 Dec. 1805—distinguishes himself at Eylau, Heilsberg, and Friedland, 1807—member of Legion of Honour, 1807—contributes to victories of Essling and Wagram, 1809—wounded at battle of Moscow, 26 Aug. 1812—distinguishes himself at battles of Dresden and Leipsic, 1813—inauguration of 1814—d. 6 Feb. 1815.


Nantouil, Robert, engraver,—b. at Rheims, 1639—d. at Paris, 1678.


Napier, Sir Charles James, general,—b. at Whitehall, 10 Aug. 1782—enters the army,


Napier, William John, b. at Kinseal, 1787—enters the navy, 1803—appointed superninintendent in China, arrives at Macao, Jul. 1834—orders attack on forts on the Bogue river, 7 Sep.—b. at Macao, 11 Oct. 1834.


NAPOLÉON.

includes Concordat with the pope, Sep., 15 Jul.,—preambulars of peace signed at Paris, 10 Oct.—between France and England, 1 Oct.—between France and Russia, 8 Oct.


1803: imposes new constitution on Switzerland, by Act of Mediation, 19 Feb.—declares war against England and orders arrest of British subjects in France, 22 May—seizes Elektorat of Hanover, 31 May to 1 Jun.—establishes censorship of the press, Sep.


1805: proclaimed king of Italy, 13 Mar.—crowned at Milan, 26 May—annexes Ligurian Republic to France, 30 May—breaks up camp of Boulogne, 16 Aug.—joins grand army at Strasburg, 27 Sep.—receives capitulation of General Mack at Ulm, 19, 17 Oct.—occupies Vienna, 13, 11 Nov.—victory of Austerlitz, 2 Dec.—has conference with Emperor Francis, 4 Dec.—Peace of Presburg, 26, 25 Oct.


1807: battle of Eylau, 7, 8, 9 Feb.—capitulation of Dantzic, 26 May—defeats Russians at Friedland, 14, 13 Jun.—has conference with Emperor Alexander on the Niemen, 25 Jun.—Treaties of Tilsit, 7 and 9 Jul.—suppresses the Tribunate, 10 Aug.—makes his brother Jerome King of Westphalia, Aug.—invasion of Portugal, Nov.—occupies Tuscany, Dec.—publishes Milan Decree, 18 Dec.

1808: occupies Rome, 2 Feb.—invasion of Spain, Feb.—has conference with Royal Family of Spain at Bayonne, 30 Apr.—makes his brother Joseph King of Spain, 6 Jun.—[Peninsular War]—makes Murat King of Naples and Sicily, 15 Jul.—has conference with Emperor Alexander at Erfurt, 27 Sep. to 14 Oct.—receives capitulation of Madrid, 4 Dec.—abolishes Inquisition, 4 Dec.—quits Madrid, 22 Dec.

1809: defeats Austrians at Eckmühl, 22 Apr.—enters Vienna, 13 May—annexes States of the Church to France, 17, 19 May—crosses the Danube, 10 May—defeated by Archduke Charles at Aspern, 21-22 May—excommunicated by the pope, 10 Jun.—defeats Austrians at Wagam, 6, 7 Jul.—arrest of the pope, 6 Jul.—Peace of Schönbrunn, 14 Dec.—divorces Josephine, 15 Dec.

1810: marries Maria Louisa by proxy at Vienna, 11 Mar.—in person, at St Cloud, 1 Apr.—incorporates Holland with France, 9 Jul.

1811: birth of his son, 'King of Rome,' 20 Mar.

1812: declares war against Russia, 22 Jun.—crosses the Niemen, 24-25 Jun.—sets up provisional government at Wilna, 28 Jun.—defeats Russians at Smolensko, 18 Aug.—defeats Russians at the Borodino, (Moskow,) 7 Sep.—enters Moscow, 14 Sep.—commences retreat, 10, 22 Oct.—passes the Beresina, 26-27 Nov.—arrives at Paris, 18 Dec.

1813: defeats Russians and Prussians at Lützen, 2 May—and at Bautzen, 21 May—armistice agreed to, 4 Jun.—defeats allies at Dresden, 24, 25, and 27 Aug.—defeated by allies at Leipsic, 16-18, 19 Oct.—arrives at Paris, 9 Nov.

1814: Paris entered by allies, 31 Mar.—deposed by senate, signs abdication at Fontainebleau, 4 Apr. 1814—arrives at Elba, 4 May.

1815: quits Elba, 26 Feb.—lands at Cannes, 1 Mar.—at Paris, 20 Mar.—the Act additional sworn to at Paris, 1 Jun.—defeats Blücher at Ligny, 16 Jun.—defeats by Wellington and Blücher at Waterloo, 18 Jun.—signs second abdication, 22 Jun.—gives himself up to British, 15 Jul.—arrives at St Helena, 16 Oct.—his custody regulated by Convention of Paris, 20 Aug.—his health declines, Sep. 1818—at St Helena, 5 May 1821—his remains brought to Paris, 1840—deposited in the Hôtel des Invalides, 15 Dec. 1840.


Napoléon II. [Bonaparte, Napoléon Français.]


NARCEIA—NASHVILLE.

—enters the navy, 1664.—distinguishes himself in Dutch War, 1665—6—conducts expedition of discovery to South Seas, explores Straits of Magellan, 1669—71—distinguishes himself at battle of Solebay, 1672—Rear-admiral and Knt, 1673—commands expeditions against pirates of the Mediterranean, 1674—7 and 1677—9—captures squadron of Algerine frigates, 1679—Commissioner of the Navy, 1680—b., about Dec. 1688.

Narceia, alkaline base in opium,—discovered by Pelletier, 1832.

Narcissus, secretary and adviser of Claudius, 41—procurers death of Appius Silanus, 42—sent to suppress mutiny of legionaries in Gaul, 43—turns against Messalina and procures her death, 48—his power declines, 58.

Narcotine,—discovered by Derosse, 1803.

Nardi, Jacopo, historian, b. at Florence, 1476—ambassador to Venice, 1527—b., about 1540. Storia della città di Firenze dell’anno 1540.

Nares, James, musical composer, b. at Stanwell, Middlesex, 1715—organist and composer to George II., 1756—Mus. D. Cambridge, 1756—master of the children of the Chapel Royal, 1757—80—b. in London, 10 Feb. 1783.


Narvaez, Panfilo de, military commander, b. at Valladolid, about 1470—serves in West Indies, 1510—takes command of expedition against Cortez in Mexico, Mar. 1520—defeats and captured by Cortez, May 1520—killed by Indians in Florida, 1528.

Naseby, in Northamptonshire,—Charles I. defeated by Fairfax and Cromwell, 14 Jun. 1645.


Nashville, in Tennessee, U. S.—made State
capital, 1812—evacuated by Confederates, occupied by Federals, 23 Feb. 1862—Gen. Thomas defeats Gen. Hood at, 16 Dec. 1864. University of, incorporated as Davidson Academy, 1785—again as Cumberland College, 1826—receives its present name, 1826.


Nasmyth, Major,—assists in defence of Sballia against Russians, May to Jun. 1854—d. at Pan, 2 Jun. 1861.

Nasmyth, Alexander, painter,—b. at Edinburgh, 1758—d. there, 1840. Portrait of Robert Burns, 1787.

Nasmyth, Patrick, (Peter,) painter,—b. at Edinburgh, 1786—goes to London, about 1806—d. there, 17 Aug. 1831.

Nassau, County and Duchy of, in Germany—known as County of Lowerhess, before 1000—takes name of Nassau, about 1160—territory divided between William and Otto, sons of Count Henry II., 1255. Walraun Tiue gives Emperor to the West, 1292.—[Adolphus of Nassau]—Otto, male, extinct, 1425—acquires Principality of Orange, 1544—[see Orange, Principality of]—erected into a Duchy, 1856—joins the Zollverein, 1856—inurrection in, suppressed by Federal troops, 1848—annexed to Prussia, Sep. 1866—formally taken possession of, 8 Oct. 1866.

Nassau, in the Bahamas,—fortified, 1740—declared a free port, 1787—damaged by tornado, 30 Mar. 1850—resorted to by blockade-runners during Secession War, 1861-4.


Nathan, Jewish prophet,—[BC]—reproves David, 1034.—*aids in securing Solomon's succession, 1015.* a 

National Assembly. [Assembly, National.] National Convention. [Convention, National.]

National Debt of, Great Britain,—begins to be contracted, about 1690—5—plan for ex-

National Debt Annuiters,—granting of, by Commissioners for reduction of National Debt, authorized by Act 10 Geo. IV. c. 24, 22 May 1829.


National Gallery, of Ireland. [Dublin.]

National Guard. [Guard.]


National Portrait Exhibition,—held at South Kensington, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

National School Society, of England,—established, 11 Nov. 1811.

Nations. (The Ditch.) [See Mohammed]

Nativity, The.—[BC]—assigned by Tillemont, Mann, and Priestley, to 7—by Kepler, Doxwell, Paggi, Lewin, to 6—by Chrysostom, Buetius, Playfair, Hales, to 5—by Sulpiitus Severus, Usher, 4—by Ironius, Turtullian, Clemens Alexandrinus, Eusebius, Syncellus, Baronius, Caivesius, Vossius, 3—by Eppiiphnias, Jerome, Ursinus, Bede, Julian, Sigonius, Scaliger, 2—by Chron. Alex. Dionysius, Luther, Lubbeau, 1—[A D]—by Herwari, 1—by Paul of Middelburg, 2—by Lydias, 3.

Natoire, Charles Joseph, painter,—b. at Nisues, 1700—admitted to Academy of Painting, about 1735—director of Academy of France at Rome, Nov. 1751—resigns, 1774,—b. at Castel-Gandolfo, near Rome, 29 Aug. 1777.

Naturalization, in Great Britain,—receiving the Sacrament made condition of, by Act 7 Jac. I. c. 2, 1610—not a qualification for holding privy seal, or member of parliament, or grantee of Crown lands, by Mar. c. 50, 10 Jun. 1612 and 18 Wm III. c. 2, 1700, and 1 Geo. I. st. 2, c. 4, 1714—further regulations respecting, by Act 14 Geo. III. c. 84, 1774—receiving the Sacrament dispensed with, by Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 67, 22 Jun. 1825—law respecting, amended, made obtainable by certificate of Secretary of State.

Nature-Printing—Invented by Alois Auer, 1833, and by Aitkin, about same time.

Naucrates.—[B C]—rhetorician, orator—compeles for prize offered by Artemisia of Caria, 352.

Naucratis, in Egypt.—[B C]—founded by Miletus, 650,° 753, after 670,° strabo. 2 2 Hieron. 2 2 Ererd. 2

Nancyes. (Naukyes,) sculptor.—[B C]—fl., about (Ol. 90) 420.


Nauendorff, Baron de, general,—as Colonel, serves against Turks, 1789—under Prince of Coburg, 1794—defeats French at Alsen and Alessa, 1795—Commander of Maria Theresa, 1795—Fieldmarshal-lieutenant, Feb. 1797—commandants advance guard of Austrians in Switzerland, 1800.


Naumann, Johann Andreas, naturalist,—b. in Germany, 1747—d., 1826.


Naupactus.—[B C]—settled by Messenian exiles, 455—Messenians return from, to their own country, 369.

Nauplia. [Napoli di Romana.]

Nausigenes,—[B C]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 103, 1, ) 768.

Nausinicos, — [B C]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 100, 3,) 728.

Nautical Almanac,—authority to publish, restricted to Commissioners of Longitude, by Act 5 Geo. III. c. 20, ss. 10 and 11, 1765—further provisions respecting, by Acts 58 Geo. III. c. 20, 1818, and 9 Geo. IV. c. 66, 15 Jul. 1828.


Navagero, Andrea, littérateur,—b. at Venice, 1483—d. at Blois, 1529. Opere, (1718.)


Naval Coast Volunteers, in Great Britain,—raising of, authorized and regulated by Act 16 and 17 Vic. c. 73, 15 Aug. 1853.

Naval Gallery. [Greenwich Hospital.]


Naval Stores,—protection of, provided for by Act 30 and 31 Vic. c. 119, 20 Aug. 1857—repealed, and new provisions made by 32 Vic. c. 12, 13 May 1869.

Navarino, in Greece,—defeat of Turkish-Egyptian fleet under Ibrahim Pasha by allied fleets of England, France, and Russia, under Sir E. Codrington, 20 Oct. 1827.

Navarre, in Spain,—[B C]—inhabited by Vascons, who attach themselves to Sertorius, 77—73—[A D]—raided by Ravennarius, 448—conquered by Charles the Great, 778—becomes independent kingdom under Garcia Ximenez, about 857—Fortunus (son) succeeds, 880—abdicates and becomes a monk, 905—Sancho-Garcia I., (brother,) 905—inva ses Gascoy, 956—defeats Saracens and raises siege of Pampluna, 957—refires to a monastery and leaves command of army to his son, 919—defeats troops of Abderrahman, 921—b., 926. Garcia I., (son,) 926—Sancho II., (brother,) 926—defeats Saracens, 979—again, 990—Garcia II., (son,) 994—with king of Leon and Count of Castile defeats Moors, 998—Sancho III. the Great, (son,) 1000—unites Castile and Navarre, 1028—by treaty with

Navarre, College of, University of Paris,—founded by Joanna I., Queen of Navarre, 1304.


Navarre, Pedro, Count of, military commander,—makes first experiment of a mine at siege of Saragossa, 1487—takes Oran, Tripoli, and other towns, 1506—unsuccessfully besieges Bologna, 1511—taken prisoner at battle of Ravaenna, 1512—enters service of Francis I., 1514—contributes to taking of Novara and of Pavia, 1525—himself himself at battle of Marignano, 1515—at combat of La Bicouze, 1522—attempts to relieve Genoa, and is taken prisoner by Imperialists, 1524—liberated, 1526—killed (?) at Naples, 1528.


Navarrete, Juan Fernandez, (El Mudo), painter,—b. at Lograno, 1526—painter to Philip II., 1568—a in the Escorial, 1579.—b. 1572. a Nagler.

Navarro, Martin Fernandez de,—b. in Old Castile, 9 Nov. 1765—admitted to Order of St John of Jerusalem, Aug. 1768—enters the navy, 1780—at the attack on Gibraltar, Sep. 1782—serves in Ministry of Marine, 1797—chief of hydrographic department, 1823—Peer, 1834.—b. at Madrid, 8 Oct. 1844. Coleccion de los Viajes y Descubrimientos que hicieron por mar los Españoles des de fines del Siglo XV, 1825—37—Coleccion de documentos ineditos para la historia de España, 1842—55—Life of Cervantes, 1819.


Navigation Laws,—enacted in Catalonia, 1327.—in Aragon, 1454. a In Great Britain, first, passed by parliament, 9 Oct. 1457—repealed, 1458—enacted by 12 Car. II. c. 18, 1660—repealed, and new provisions made by Act 3 Geo. IV. c. 41, 1822—Acts consolidated by 3 Geo. IV. c. 43, 1822.—latter repealed by Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 105, 1825—new, 6 Geo. IV. c. 109, 1825—repealed, and further provisions by Act 3 and 4 Will IV. c. 54, 28 Aug. 1833.—Select Committee on, appointed, Feb. 1847—repeal of, and new regulations by Act 12 and 13 Vic. c.
Lj'gdamis defeats Strongyle in 1759. by Grecian quered
prisoned 29, 1659, after 1650.

Navy, Roman, [BC]—first founded, after 311—advanced, in Punic War, 260.

Navy, Royal, of Great Britain, founded by Alfred the Great, 870-900—organization of, as distinct service, effected by Henry VIII., 1512.

Navy Office, originated by Henry VIII., 1512.

Naxos, in Sicily, [BC]—founded by Chalcidians and Naxians, 735, 736, 737 (Ol. 5, 2), 759.

Naxos, Naxia, one of the Cyclades, (Dia, Strongyli), [BC]—conquered by Pelisstratos, Lygdamis established, about 540—enjoyed maritime supremacy, 511—Lygdamis deposed by Sparta, about 510. Naxian War, besieged by Megabates and Aristogoras, 4 months, 501—conquered by Persians under Datis and Artaphernes, 490—recovered its independence, 486—reconquest by Athenians, 471-466—Chabrias defeats Spartan fleet, 376—[BC]—conquered by Venetians, 1207—[Archipelago, Grecian]—forms part of kingdom of Greece, 1830.

Smith's Diet. a Clinton.


Essays on Liturgy and Church History, 1863—Seatonian Poems, 1864—Hymns, (translated or edited), 1865.


Neander, Johann, physician, —b. at Bremen, 1596—d., after 1670. Tabacologis, 1672.


Neanthes, of Kyzikos, historian, —[BC]—fl., before 241.

Neapolis. [Naples.]


Nebraska, U. S.,—separated from Kansas and erected into a Territory, 30 May 1854.


Nebros, Asclepiad of Cos, —[BC]—fl. (Ol. 47, 3), 590.


Abyd. Euseb. a Uscher.

Nebule, Nebula, —in Andromeda. discovered by Simon Marius, 1614— in Orion, discovered by Tycho, 1618—by Huyghens, 1656—investigated by Picard, 1676—additional discoveries by Lacaille, 1755—investigated by Le
Gentil, 1760-9 — additional discoveries by Messier, 1771, 1783-4 — by Sir W. Herschel, 1786, 1789, and 1825 — by Dunlop, 1825 — by Sir J. Herschel, 1833 and 1847 — resolution of, into star-clusters by Lord Rosse, early in 1846.

Nebular Hypothesis — adopted by Sir W. Herschel, about 1811 — supported by Herbert Spencer, 1858.


a Smith's Diet.

b Smith's Diet. Bible.

c Grote.

Necam, (Necam), Alexander. — b. at St Albans, 1147 — Prof. at Univ. of Paris, 1180 — returns to England, 1186 — Archbishop of Canterbury, 1213—b., 1217.


a Bug. Univ.
b Eng. Cye.

c


Nectanabia I., King of Egypt, [B C] — succeeds Nephertites, about 374b — repulses invasion of Pharimabaxus, 373s & 374s & 375b—d., about 364s & 366b

a Smith's Diet.
b Zumpt.
c Rawlinson.

d

Nectanabia II., King of Egypt, [B C] — revolts from Tachos and is made king, 361s & 364b — defeats Persian invasion of Oceus, 359b & 351b — aids Phoenicians against Persia, surrenders to Oceus at Memphis, 350s & 346b

a Clinton.
b Rawlinson.
c Thrillaw.

d


Née, François Denis, engraver. — b. at Paris, about 1732—b., 1818.


Needle Gun, Pressian, — invented by Dreyse, 1827 — Broeckhoutier, 1826 — employed in Seven Weeks' War, 1866.

Needle Manufacture — commenced in England, about 1565 — but soon discontinued: revived, about 1650.

Needles, Pieter, the Elder, painter. — b. at Antwerp, 1570—b., 1651.


Nelle, in France, — Council of, (Niegeleur), held by legate Octavian, who on Philip Augustus receiving back his divorced wife Ingeburga, removes interdict from the kingdom, 7 Sep. 1290.

Neer. [Vander Neer.]


Negapatan, in Hindustan, — taken from Portuguese by Dutch, 1660 — indecisive action between French and English fleets off, 29 Apr. 1758 — besieged and taken by English, Jun. 1758 — naval action between French and English fleets off, 1782 — ceded to English by Treaty of Versailles, 1783.


Negrais, island off coast of Avr., — taken possession of, and surveyed made by English, 1687 — again occupied by English, 1751 — granted to E. India Company by Brunswick, 1757.

Negri, Giulio, biographer. — b. at Ferrara, 1648—b. there, 1720. Istoria degli scrittori fiorentini, 1722.


Negro Slaves, — imported from Africa to West Indies by the Portuguese, 1502 and 1511 — [Slave Trade, Slavery.]

Negro Suffrage, in United States, — established by 15th constitutional amendment, passed, 26 Feb. 1869 — ratified, Mar. 1870.

Negropont, (Egripo,) island in Greek Archipelago, — (Euboea) — attacked by Sicilian admiral Stefano, 1146 — by Venetians, 1172 — assigned to Venetians, 1204 — captured by Turks under Mahomet II, Jul. 1453 — unsuccessfully besieged by Dogo Francesco Morosini, summer 1688 — joins in Greek insurrection, 1821.

Nehavend, in Persia, — Yazdegird defeated by Sasanides, 637.

Nehemiah. — [B C] — reaches Jerusalem, 454s & 445s & 444s, — plots against his life, 445s — returns to Susa, 442s & 433s & 432s — returns to Jerusalem, 442s & 428s & 424s & 410s — ceases to rule, about 413s & 409b.

a Euscher.

b Bib. Chron.
c Bib. Cye.
d Pidadeus.
Neidhart von Neuenthal, poet,—fl. in Germany, about 1210-40.


Conv.-Lex.  

Neipperg, (Newperry) Wilhelm Reinhard, Count von, field-marshal,—b., 1634—enters the army, 1702—Commander of Luxemburg, 1730—Field-marshal, sent to Italy, 1735—serves in Hungary against Turks, and distinguishes himself at combat of Kornea, 1738—negotiates peace of Belgrade, 1739—commands army of Silesia, and is defeated and wounded at battle of Mollwitz, 1741—at battle of Dettingen, 1743—member of Council of War, Vienna, 1753—Pres., 1755—b. at Vienna, 1774. 

Neisse, in Prussian Silesia.—walled by Bp Preczlaus, 1535—attacked by Hussites, 1425—occupied by Margrave of Jügendorf, 1621—by Saxons and Danes, 1632—by Swedes, 1642—fortifications strengthened, 1643—capitates to Frederick II., 1741—unsuccessfully besieged by Austrians, 1758—capitulates to French, 16 Jan. 1807—evacuated by them, 13 Nov. 1808. Church of St James, rebuilt, 1436. 

Neleida, mythic,—[B C]—migrate from Pylus to Athens, about 1104. 

Nelson, New Zealand,—British settlement at, 1843. 


Nemaura, asteroid,—discovered by Laurent, 22 Jan. 1858. 

Nemeces, Era of,—[B C]—commences, (Ol. 53, 2), 567.—(1st Nemead,) Philip of Macedonia presides, 208.—[A D]—still celebrated, 362. 

Nemecianus, M. Aurelius Olympius, poet,—fl. about 283.  

Nemasius, Br of Emesa, physiologist, philosopher,—writes his treatise De Natura Hominis, probably between 409-429.  


Nemours, Edict of,—revoking privileges of Huguenots, signed by Henry III., 7 Jul. 1585. 


Nemours, Henry II. of Savoy, Duke of,—b. at Paris, 1625—named Abp of Rheims, 1631—but soon renounces the dignity; marries Mary of Orleans, 1657—b., 2 Jan. 1659. 

Nemours, Jacques d'Armagnac, Duke of,—Count de la Marche, 1462—marries Louise, cousin of Louis XI., and is invested with Duchy of Nemours, 1462—joins League of the Public Good, 1465—pardon and made governor of Paris, 1465—imprisoned in the Bastille, 1475—sentenced to death, 10 Jul. 1477—executed, 4 Aug. 

Nemours, Jacques of Savoy, Duke of,—b. in Champagne, 1531—distinguishes himself at siege of Leus, 1552—takes part in defence of Metz, 1552—serves in Flanders and Italy, 1553—distinguishes himself at battle of St Denis, 1567—unsuccessfully resists passage of auxiliaries to Huguenots, 1569—retires, 1569—b. at Antibes, 25 Jun. 1526. 

Nemours, Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of,—b., 1472—succeeds his father, and is imprisoned in the Bastille, Aug. 1477—liberated by Charles...


Neo-Cassarea, —Councils of, on discipline, 314 or 315—for deposition of Eutace, bp of Sebaste, 358.

Neo-Platonists, School of,—begins to form itself, before 50. At Alexandria, originated by Philo, about 35-40—more definitely constituted by Ammonius Saccas, about 190-240.

Neoterius,—Consul with Valentinian II., (1143, A. U. C.) 390.


Nepos. [Metellus, Q. Cæcilius.]

Nepos, Cornelius, historian, biographer, &c., [BC]—fl. about (Ol. 185, 2), (714, A. U. C.) 40.


Neratius, Priscus, jurist,—fl., about 100-125.

Nerbudda, river of Hindustan,—districts on the, ceded to British by Rajah of Barar, and annexed to Bengal Presidency, 1818. [Saugor and Nerbudda Territory.]

Neresheim, in Wurttemberg,—Moreau defeats Archduke Charles at, 11 Aug. 1796.

Neri. [Bianchi and Neri.]

Neri, Antonio, chemist,—fl. at Florence, about 1570-1600. Arte Etraria, 1592.


Nero. [See Athens, Duchy of.]

Nero,—b. about 6-7—married to Julia, 20—heir-apparent, 23—starved in island of Pontia, 29.

b Merivale.


Neronia,—games instituted by Nero, (813, A. U. C.) 60.


Nervii, Belgie tribe,—[BC]—join confederacy against Rome, 57.—surprise Caesar's camp, 57. a * Merivale.
Nervilianus, M. Suillins,—Consul with C. Antonius Vetus, (803, A. u. C.) 50.

Nestor, —the Scots under Patrick Hepburn defeated by George, Earl of Dunbar and March, 22 Jan. 1402.


Nestor, (Lotepis Nestorovolta), chronicler,—b. in Northern Russia, 1956—becomes a monk at Kiev, 1075 or 1073.—d. at Kiev? about 1115. Chronicles, published by Academy of St Petersburg, 1757.


Nestorius, Herciarch, Patriarch of Constantinople,—Patriarch, 10 Apr. 428—deposed by Council of Ephesus, 22 Jun. 431—b. at Antioch, 431-5—banished to Great Desert of Egypt, 435—d. between 439-441.b

Netherlands, (Low Countries),—[Batavi, Flanders, Franks, Friesland, Holland]—subjugation of, by Charles the Great, completed, 785—a divided between Louis the Germanic and Emperor Lothaire, 843—divided into independent Duchies, Counties, &c., between 800-900—become province of the Empire, 925—form part of Burgundy, 1384—taken possession of by Philip the Good, 1437—pass to House of Austria by marriage of Mary of Burgundy with Maximilian, 1477—Adolphus of Cleves, governor, 1477—Engelbert of Nassau, 1485 to Jun. 1486—Albert of Saxony, 1489-94—given by Maximilian I. to his son Philip the Fair, 1494—William de Chois, governor, 1505—Margaret of Austria, 1507—invasion by French under Francis I., 1521—Mary of Austria, 1524—persecution of Anabaptists, 1535—insurrection, 1539—suppressed by Charles V., 1540—united to Spain by Pragmatic Sanction of Charles V., but remaining attached to the Empire as the Circle of Burgundy, 1548—given up by Charles V. to his son Philip, 25 Oct. 1555—Philip II. of Spain—Emmanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy, named governor, 1555—scene of war between France and Spain, 1557—Margaret of Austria, governess, 1559—persecution of Protestants and attempt to establish Inquisition, 1559—reorganization of the Church by Philip and Pope Paul IV., 1561—Granvelle, card. —decrees of Council of Trent published, 1564—Inquisition established, 1566—civil war begins, 1566—[Netherlands, Revolt of the]—great insurrection in, Dec. 1570—Union of Utrecht, 1579—the southern (Belgian) provinces reduced by Prince of Parma, 1578—foundation of Republic of Seven United Provinces, 1594—Spanish Netherlands given by Philip II. to his daughter Isabella and Archduke Albert of Austria, Jan. 1596—twelve years' truce with United Provinces concluded by Philip III., 9 Apr. 1609—on death of Isabella revert to Spanish branch of House of Austria, 1633—conquered by Louis XIV., 1667—Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1668—again overrun by Louis XIV., 1672—Peace of Nimeguen, 1678—conquered by Marlborough, 1679—assured to Austria by Treaty of Rastadt, 1714—invaded by Louis XIV., 1748—conquered by Frederick II., 1748—given up by Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748—revolt excited by measures of Emperor Joseph II., 1784—Russian intervention in, Sep. 1787— overrun by French under Dumouriez, 1793—conquered by Pichegru, 1794-5—Batavian Republic proclaimed, 16 May 1793—new constitution adopted, 1796 to Apr. 1798—united with Holland, to form kingdom of the Netherlands, under William I., Mar. 1815—revolt of Belgian provinces, which separate from Holland, 1830. [Belgium and Holland.]

Motley. b Davies. Conv. Lex.

Netherlands, Revolt of the,—[Netherlands]—confederation of the Gueux formed, Nov. 1565—the Compromise signed, early in 1566—the petition of Confederates presented to the Regent Margaret of Austria, 5 Apr. 1566—embassy of Montigny to Court of Madrid, May—royal letters sent in reply, Aug.—attack on images begins, 18 Aug.—Accord, securing liberty of worship, signed, 25 Aug.—attack on the Gueux at Antwerp by Philip of Lannoy, 12 Mar. 1567—bombarment and capture of Valenciennes, by Noirearmes, 23 Mar.—the provinces reduced; resignation of Prince of Orange, Apr.—Duke of Alva, sent by Philip II. as generalissimo, arrives at Brussels, 22 Aug. 1567—arrest of Counts Egmont and Horn, 9 Sep.—Council of Troubles (Blood-Council) instituted, Sep.—departure of Regent Margaret, 30 Dec. 1567—all inhabitants of the Netherlands condemned to death as heretics, by sentence of the Holy Office, 16 Feb. 1568—the decree confirmed by proclamation of Philip II., 26 Feb.—operations of patriots directed by William Prince of Orange, Apr.—execution of Counts Egmont and Horn, 5 Jun. 1568—victorious campaign of Count Louis of Nassau in Friesland, 1568—remonstrance of Emperor addressed to Philip II., Aug. 1568—memorial of six Electors to the Emperor, in behalf of Clementy, 22 Sep.—fruitless mission of Archduke Charles to Philip, Oct. 1568 to Mar. 1569—contest respecting tenth and

a Motley.

Netherlands Trading Company,—established by William I. 1824.

Netley, in Hampshire. Victoria Hospital erected, 1855.

Netscher, Kaspar, painter,—b. at Heidelberg, 1619,—settles at the Hague, about 1661,—there, 15 Jan. 1684.


Nettor, Thomas. [Waldenison.]


Neuhoff, Theodor von, adventurer,—b. at Metz, 1686—elected king by Corsicans, Apr. 1736—driven away by French, 1738—b. in London, 11 Dec. 1756. a Conv.-Lex.

Neuilly, in France,—château de, entered, pillaged, and burnt by insurgents, 25 Feb. 1848.


Neumann, Karl Friedrich, orientalist, his-


Neve, b. in a large estate purchased by Teutonic Knights from Sigismund, king of Hungary, 1402—ravaged by Poles, 1422—placed under protection of Frederick II., Margrave of Brandenburg, 1454—sold to him, 1455.

Neumarkt,—Archduke Charles defeats Bernadotte near, 22-23 Aug. 1796.

Neuralgia,—observed and described (ténaglourenx) by André, 1756.

Neustadt, in Prussian Silesia,—battles between Austrians and Prussians at, 22 May and 7-12 Sep. 1745, and 15 Mar. 1760—bombarded and burnt by Austrians, 28 Feb. 1779.

Neustadt, in Lower Austria,—the Duke of Austria besieged in, by Frederick II., 1237—besieged by Tatars, summer 1241—burnt down, 14 Sep. 1254.


Neutrality,—[Armed Neutrality]—regulated by resolutions of plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, at Paris, 16 Apr. 1856.

Neva, river of Russia,—the Swedes defeated by Alexander, Prince of Novgorod, (Alexander Newski,) 1241—fortifications erected along the, 1854.

Nevea, river of Russia,—the Swedes defeated by Alexander, Prince of Novgorod, (Alexander Newski,) 1241—fortifications erected along the, 1854.

Nevada, Territory, U. S.,—organized, 1861.

Nevers, Francis of Clevé, 1st Duke of,—b. 1516—succeeds his father as Count d'En, 1521—Duke of Nevers, 1539—takes command of army sent into the Netherlands, 1551—capers fortresses on the Meuse, 1552—takes part in defence of Metz, 1552—holds Toul against Charles V., 1552—commands in Picardy, 1553—distinguishes himself in Flanders, 1554—at St Quentin, 1557—at siege of Thionville, 1558—warns Francis II. of conspiracy of Ambrose, 1560—d. at Nevers, 13 Feb. 1562.


Nevers, Count of.—[John Sans Penr.]


Neville, Charles and Ralph.—[Westmoreland Earls of.]


Neville, John.—[Montagu, Lord.]

Neville, Richard.—[Warwick, Earl of.]

Nevill's Cross, near Durham,—David II. of Scotland defeated and taken prisoner by the English, 12 Oct. 1346.

Nevis, one of the Leeward Islands,—colonized by the English, 1628—submits to authority of Cromwell, 1652—occupied by the French, 1706-13 again, 1782—restored to the English by Treaty of Versailles, 1783.

New Albion,—[California, Oregon]—first
visited by Sir Francis Drake, Jun. 1579—explored by Vancouver, 1792.

New Amsterdam. [New York.]

New Britain, island in the Pacific Ocean, — seen by Le Maire and Schouten, 1616—discovered and visited by Dampier, 1700.

New Brunswick, in British America,—forms part of French dominions, (Acadia,) from about 1640—ceded to Great Britain by Treaty of Utrecht, 1713—settled by British colonists, 1764—separated from Nova Scotia, made independent colony, and receives its present name, 1785—great conflagration in, 1825—becomes part of dominion of Canada, 1 Jul. 1867.

New Caledonia, in Pacific Ocean,—discovered by Captain Cook, 1774—taken possession of by French, 1854.


New College, London,—founded, 1850.


New Forest, in Hampshire,—formed by William I., 1079—survey of, taken, 1608—devastated by hurricane, 26 Nov. 1703—surveys of, taken, 1707, 1764, and 1783—Commission of Inquiry respecting claims of foresters and borderers appointed, 1854.

New Georgia Archipelago, (Solomon's Islands,) in Pacific Ocean,—discovered by Mendum, 1567—by Bougainville, 1768.

New Granada, in S. America,—discovered by Alonso de Ojeda, 1499—visited by Columbus, 1502—Spanish settlement in, 1510—interior conquered by Ximenes de Quezada, 1536-7—erected into a viceroyalty, 1718—declares its independence, 1811—civil war in, 1811-21—forms a republic with Venezuela, 1819—[Colombia]—again a separate republic, 1831—revolution in, 1834—new division and new constitution (federal) established, 15 Jun. 1838—takes name of Granadian Confederation: revolution in, 1860—terminated by Convention of 29 Sep. 1862: takes name of United States of Colombia.

New Guinea, Papua, island,—discovered by Portuguese, about 1526—visited by Saavedra, 1528 and 1529—by Ynigo Ortiz de Retz, 1545—by Torres, 1606—by Schouten, 1616—by Tasman, 1643—discovered to be an island, by Dampier, 1699—seen by Cook, 1770—explored by MacCluer, 1792—by Flinders, 1802—Dutch settlement in, 1828—abolished, 1835—visited by Stanley, 1838.


New Haven. [Newhaven.]

New Hebrides,—discovered by Pedro Fernandez de Quiros and Luis Vaez de Torres, 1605-7—(Tema del Espiritu Santo,) rediscovered by Captain Cook, 1774.

New Holland. [Australia.]

New Inn Hall, Oxford,—presented to New College, by William of Wykeham, 1352.

New Ireland, island in Pacific Ocean,—discovered by Carteret, 1767.


New Jerusalem Church. [See Swedenborg.]


New Providence. [Bahamas.]


New Ross, in Ireland,—fortified, 1269—taken possession of by Cromwell, and fortifications demolished, 1649—unsuccessfully attacked by rebels, 4 Jun. 1698.

New South Wales, islands,—discovered by Captain Smith, 1810.

New South Wales,—discovered by Captain Cook, 1770—flag first hoisted by Captain Arthur Phillip P 26 Jan. 1788—English convict settlement in, 1788—[Botany Bay]—exploration of interior commenced by Oxley, 1817—[Australia]—administration of, provided for by Act 9 Geo. IV. c. 63, 15 Jul. 1828—con-
continued and amended by Act 3 and 4 Vic. c. 62, 7 Aug. 1842—constitution proclaimed, 1843—district of Port Phillip made a separate colony, 1850—[Victoria]—constitution amended by Act 18 and 19 Vic. c. 54, 16 Jul. 1855—separation of Queensland, 1859.

New Style. [Calendar.]


Newark, in Nottinghamshire,—castle built by Alexander, Bp of Lincoln, 1126—seized by Stephen, besieged by barons, 1216—captured by Earl of Pembroke, 1217—garrisoned for Charles I., 1642—besieged by Parliamentarians, 1643—surrendered to Scots, 11 May 1646—castle demolished, 1646.

Newark, in New Jersey,—settled by emigrants from Connecticut, 1666—made part of New Jersey, 1754—incorporated as a city, 1836. Academy, established, 1792.

Newark, David Leslie, 1st Lord, general,—serves under Gustavus Adolphus in Thirty Years' War, about 1630—as Major-general, serves under Earl of Leven, in England, 1644—asassin at siege of York, 1644—distinguishes himself at Marston Moor, 1644—defeats Montrose near Selkirk, 13 Sep. 1645—at siege of Newark, 1646—Commander-in-chief of Royalist army, 1649—defeated by Cromwell at Dunbar, 3 Sep. 1650—and at Worcester, 3 Sep. 1651—committed to the Tower, 1651—liberated, 1660—created Lord Newark, by Charles II., Aug. 1661—8, 1662.


Newburn, in Northumberland,—English troops defeated by the Scots, 28 Aug. 1650.


Newcastle-upon-Tyne, (Pons Aeli, Mono-
chester,)—mentioned as Roman station, about 445—fortress built by Robert, son of William the Conqueror, 1085—taken by William II., 1095—seized by David I. of Scotland, 1135—again, 1136—conference at, between King John and William the Lion, about 1229—King John marches through, 1213—ravaged by plague, 1234—6—conference of Henry III. and Alexander, king of Scotland, 1236—visited by Henry III., 1255—coal trade important, as early as 1261—Bailiol does homage to Edward I. at, 26 Dec. 1292—threatened by Scots, 1297—by Wallace, 1299—walls partly rebuilt, 1299—furnishes ships for siege of Calais, 1317—unsuccesfully attacked by David Bruce, Jun. 1342—Edward III. keeps Christmas at, 1355—threatened by Scots, 1388—Henry IV. at, Jul. to Aug. 1400, and Jun. 1405—congress at, and truce concluded between Scots and Eng-


Newcastle, Henry Pelham Fiennes Pelham Clinton, Duke of, and Earl of Lincoln,—b. in London, 11 May 1832—M.P. South Nottinghamshire, 1832—Lord of the Treasury, 1834—Commissioner of Woods and Forests, 1841—Chief Secretary for Ireland, Jan. 1846—succeeds his father, 1851—Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1853—Secretary of State for War, 1854—resigns and visits the Crimea, 1855—again Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1859—accompanies Prince of Wales to America, 1860—resigns, Apr. 1864—d., 18 Oct. 1864.


Newcomen, Thomas,—patents his improvements in the steam-engine, 1769.

Newdigate, Prize, Oxford University,—founded by will of Sir Roger Newdigate, b., 1719—M.P. Oxford University, 1751—d., 25 Nov. 1806.


Newgate, prison, London,—mentioned, 1218—rebuilt by Whittington's executors, about 1420—burnt, 1666—rebuilt, soon after: taken down and rebuilt, 1779—attacked and partly burnt by Gordon rioters, 1780.

Newgate Market, London,—abolition of, authorized by Act of Parliament, 1861—abol-
ished on completion of Meat Market, Smithfield, Dec. 1868.

Newhaven, in Connecticut, U. S.,—English settlement, 1639—refuses to be united with Connecticut by Royal Charter, 1662—is united with Connecticut, May 1665—plundered by British, 5 Jul. 1779—constituted a city, 1784. [Yale College.] State Hospital, founded, 1832.

Newmarket,—mentioned, 1227—racing at, introduced, about 1590?—becomes celebrated, about 1625-30.

Newport, Isle of Wight,—negotiations between the parliament and Charles I. opened at, 18 Sep. 1648—ceased, 27 Nov.

Newport, in Monmouthshire,—Chartist rising at, Nov. 1839.

Newport, George, comparative anatomist, physiologist,—b. at Canterbury, 6 Jul. 1823—President Entomological Society, 1844—receives Royal Medal of Royal Society, 1851—d. in London, 6 Apr. 1854.

Newry, in Ireland,—castle built by John de Courcy, soon after 1153—destroyed by Edward Bruce, 1315—rebuilt, and again destroyed by Shane O'Neil, 1565—rebuilt by Bagnal Marshal; suffers in the rebellion, 1641-2—destroyed by troops of James II., 1689.


increase in number, spring 1848—restrictions imposed on, Jun. 1848—names of writers ordered to be added to each article, 1851—laws respecting, consolidated and made more stringent by Directoire Organique sur la Presse, Feb. 1852—suppression of many, by Commune of Paris, Apr. to May 1871. In Australia, commenced, 1803. In Turkey, first started, 1795.


Newton, Mrs. (Ann Mary Sewer), painter,—b., 1832—marries Charles Thomas Newton, 1861—d. in London, 2 Jan. 1866.

NEY, François, a Jean, diplomatist,—b. in Holland, about 1560—General of Franciscan Order in Spain, 1607—negotiates treaty between Spaniards and Dutch, Apr. 1609—b. in Spain, about 1620.


Ngami, African lake—indicated on maps, as early as 1508—visited by Livingstone and others, summer 1849—again, 1850—by Anderson, 1855.

Niagara, Falls of,—visited and described by Futher Hennepin, 1678–97—by Kalm, 1750–51.

Nibelungenlied, German epic poem,—assumes its present form, as early as 1210—edited by Lachmann, 1826.


Nicander,—[B C]—medical poet,—fl., about 155–156.—a Smith's Diet.

Nicander, Henrik, astronomer,—b. in Sweden, 1774—studies at Upsala, 1753—member of Academy of Sciences, Stockholm, 1776—First Secretary, 1784—b. at Stockholm, 11 Feb. 1815.


Nicanor, grammarian,—fl., about 127.

Nicaragua, in Central America,—seen by Hernan Ponce, 1516—discovered and taken possession of by Gil Gonzalez de Avila, 1521—conquered and settled by Pedro Arias de Avila, 1522—revolts against Spain, and is incorporated with Mexico, 1821—joins confederation of Central America, 1824—independent republic, 1839—dispute with Great Britain about Mosquito Coast begins, 1847—expedition of Walker the Filibuster against, routed, 28 Jun. 1855—new constitution established, 19 Aug. 1858—civil war between Conservatives and Liberals, 1855–57.

Nicaraguian Canal, to unite Atlantic and Pacific Oceans,—projected by Gomara, as early as 1551—surveyed for, by Galister. made, 1781—by Baily, 1838—by Childs, 1831.


Nice, in Bithynia, [Nicca.]—besieged by Ligurians, 154—passes from the Franks to Genoese, 639—Counts of Arles, 789—belongs to Alfonso II. of Aragon, 1176—recovered independence, 1215—forms alliance with Pisa and Genoa: passes to House of Anjou, 1246—Count of Savoy, 1388—possesses, of, demanded by Clement VII. and refused, 1533—refuses to admit Paul III. during conferences between Charles V. and Francis I., 1538—plundered by French and Turks, 1543—taken by French under Catinat, 1691—restored to Savoy by Treaty of Ryswick, 1698—again taken by French under Duke of Berwick, 1706.
NICENE CREED—NICHOLAS V.


Nicene Creed, (Symbolum Nicenum),—prepared and adopted by First General Council, held at Nicæa, 325—approved by Council of Milan, 346—and by Council of Sardica, 347—confirmed by Council of Rimini, 360—completed by Council of Constantinople, 381. [Filioque.]

Nicophorus I., EMPEROR OF THE EAST, (802-811.),—while grand treasurer under Irene, deposes and banishes her, and is proclaimed Emperor, 31 Oct. 802—concludes treaty with Charles the Great, fixing boundary of Eastern and Western Empires, 803—promises tribute to Harōn Al Raschid, 803—concludes treaty with him, 806—marches against Bulgarians, 807 and 811—defeated and killed by Crumnes, their king, 25 Jul. 811.


Nicophorus III. Botoniates, EMPEROR OF THE EAST, (1078-81.),—proclaimed Emperor, 10 Oct. 1077—opposed by Bryennius; supported by Turks, enters Constantinople, 25 Mar. 1078—deaths and takes prisoner his rival, 1078—marries Empress Maria, widow of Michael, and is excommunicated by Gregory VII., 1078—deposed by Alexius Comnenus, 1 Apr. 1081.a


Nicophorus Blemonidas, Byzantine theologian,—fl. about 1255.

Nicophorus Bryennius. [Bryennius.]

Nicophorus Callistus Xanthopolus, ecclesiastical historian, &c.,—fl., about 1420-50.

Nicophorus Gregoras. [Gregorios.]

Nicophorus Melissenus,—gives up Nicea to Sultan Solymán, 1080 or 1078—declared Caesar by Alexius I., 1081.

Niceratus, sculptor,—[B.C.—fl. about 420.


Nicetas Acominitatus, (Chamartín), Byzantine historian,—governor of Philippiopolis, about 1189—escapes from Constantinople, taken by Latins to Nicea, 1204—b. about 1216.


Nicholas I., Pope,—succeeds Benedict III., 24 Apr. 855—has interview with Emperor Louis II., 858—sends legates to Constantinople to examine affair of Ignatius and Photius, 860—on their return, 862, disavows their sentence, and condemns Photius—reduces to submission, John, Arch. of Ravenna, 862—overawes Emperor Louis II. Mar. 864—sancrons the False Decretals, about 865—receives embassy from Bogorits, 866—unanimathized by Photius at Council of Constantinople, 867—[see Lothaire, King of Lorraine—b., 13 Nov. 867.]


Nicholas III., Pope, (Giovanni Gaudenti),—succeeds John XXI., 25 Nov. 1277—compels Emperor Richard to restore towns of Mont-Romagno to the Holy See, by Act of 30 Jun. 1278—compels Charles of Anjou to renounce viceriate of the Empire, and dignity of Senator of Rome, 1278—promotes annexation of Sicily to Aragon; confirms rule of St Francis, 1279—b., 22 Aug. 1280.

Nicholas IV., Pope, (Giraldo de Aceñi),—General of Order of Friars Minor, 1274—b. at Cardinal, 1278—persecutes Roger Bacon, 1278 (b) —succeeds Honorius IV., 15 Feb. 1288—procures liberation of Charles the Lame, King of Sicily, 1288—erects School of Montpellier into a University, 1289—fails in his attempt to promote crusade, 1290—b., 4 Apr. 1292. a Nov. Bio. Gen. b Milman.

Nicholas V., Pope, (Tommaso da Sarzana),—Cardinal, Abp of Bologna, 1445—legate at Frankfort, 1446—succeeds Eugenius IV., 6 Mar. 1447—commences formation of Vatican Library, 1447—procures abdication of Anti-pope Felix V., Apr. 1449—proclaims a jubilee, 1450—receives embassy from Constantinople Puleologus, 1451—sends Cardinal Isidore to procure union of Eastern and Western Churches: repairs fortifications of Rome, 1451—crows Frederick III. King of Lombardy and Emperor, Mar. 1452—fustrates conspiracy of Porcevo,


Nicholas, King of Denmark,—succeeds his brother Henrik I, after interregnum of two years, 1105—war declared on him by his nephew Henry, who is defeated by his nephew Chud, 1126—deposed by his subjects, 1131—carries on war with his rival Eric, 1131—acknowledges himself vassal of the empire, 1134—defeated by Eric, 4 Jun. 1134—assassinated in Schleswig, 25 Jun. 1134.


Nicholls, Sir George,—b. in Cornwoll, 1786—named one of the commissioners to carry out Poor Law, 1834—sent to introduce Poor Law in Ireland, 1838—secretary to Poor Law Board, 1847—K.C.B., 1851—b. in London, 24 Mar. 1865. History of English Poor Law, 1855—Irish Poor Law, 1856—Scotch Poor Law, 1856.


Nicholson, John, general,—b. at Virgmont in Ireland, 11 Dec. 1822—enters Indian army, 1839—present at siege of Ghuznee, and imprisoned at Cabul, 1839—serves in Sutlej campaign, 1845—leads and takes fortress of Attokie, 1845—distinguishes himself at Chillianwallah, and in Gooverat, 1849—pursues and destroys Sealkote mutineers, 16 Jul. 1857—joins besieging force before Delhi, 14 Aug.—distinguishes himself and is wounded at assault of Delhi, 14 Sep.—b., 21 Sep. 1857.


Nicías. [Nikias.]

Nickel, metal,—discovered by Cronstedt, 1775—experiments of Bergman on, 1775.
NICOBAR ISLANDS—NICOMEDES I.

Nicobar Islands, Indian Ocean,—Danish attempts to form settlements in, 1756 and 1768—abandoned, 1792—claimed by Danes, 1841—their claim renounced, 1848.

Nicocares, comic poet,—[BC]—contends with Aristophanes, exhibits Læones, Feb. to Mar. 388—continues to exhibit till 354.4 Boeckh.

Nicocles,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 110, 3, 4.) 302.

Nicocles, Prince of Paphos, Cyprus,—[BC]—takes part with Ptolemy against Antigonus, 322—compelled by Ptolemy to kill himself, 310.

Nicocrates,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 111, 4, 5.) 333.

Nicocoon, King of Salamis, Cyprus,—[BC]—submits to Alexander the Great at Tyre, 331—joins Ptolemy against Antigonus, 323—obtains chief command in Cyprus, 315.

Nicodemus,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 74, 2, 4.) 483.


Nicodorus,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 116, 3, 4.) 314.

Nicolai, Christoph Friedrich, publisher, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Berlin, 18 Mar. 1733—establishes himself in business there, 1759—d. at Berlin, 8 Jan. 1811.—With Mendelssohn, commences the Bibliothek der schönen Wissenschaften, 1757—projects and edits the Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek, 1765-92—Anekdoten von Friedrich II., 1788-92.—Leben und Meinungen der Magisters Sebastian Nothekam, 1773-6.


Nicolai, Johann, archeologist,—b. in Germany, 1665—Prof. Antiquities, Tubingen, 1702—d. there, 1708.

Nicolai, Agostino, littérateur,—b. at Besançon, 1622—d. there, 1695.—Istoria dell' ultima rivoluzione del regno di Napoli, 1660.—Dissertation moral et juridique si la torture est un moyen sûr de vérifier les crimes secrets, 1681.


Nicolai Damascenus. [Damascenus.]

Nicolai Myrepaus, physician,—fl. about 1320.

Nicolai Prospetorus, physician,—fl. at Salerno, about 1125.

Nicolay, Ludwig Heinrich von, poet,—b. at Strasburg, 29 Dec. 1737—goes to St Petersburg as preceptor to Grand Duke Paul, 1769—ennobled, 1782—Director of Imperial Academy of Sciences, 1798—Privy Councillor, 1801—d. in Finland, 18 Nov. 1820.—Versuchte Gedichte und Prosaische Schriften, 1792-1810—Theatralische Werke, 1811.


Nicoline, Grimaldi, actor, singer,—performs in Italy, 1693—comes to England, 1708—returns to Italy, 1715—living at Rome, 1717.


Niclochoes,—[BC]—ravages Tenedos and is blockaded in Abydos by Iphierates and Iphio-temes, 388-7—defeated by Timotheos near Alvys, 375.

Nicoluburg. [Nikoluburg.]


Nicomachus, Gerasenios, Pythagorean philosopher,—fl., about 30.

Nicomachus, painter,—[BC]—fl., about 360.

Nicomachus, scribe,—[BC]—garbles the laws of Solon, 405—prosecuted.

Nicomachus,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 100, 4,) 341.

Nicomedes I., King of Bithynia,—[BC]—succeeds his father Zipoetes, 275—invites
Gaul to aid against his brother Zbyoetes, latter part 278, a 277—b, about 250.

a Clinton.  b Smith's Dict.

**Nicomedes II. Epithanes, King of Bithynia, [BC] at Rome, about 154—149—deposes and kills his father, Prusias II., and succeeds him, 149—ails Rome against Aris- tonicus, 131—shares Paphlogonia with Pontus, makes his son Pylæmenes king of Paphlogonia, about 102—marries Laodice and seize Capadocia, about 96—murdered by Socrates, about 91.

**Nicomedes III. Philopator, King of Bithynia, [BC]—succeeds his father, Nicomedes II., about 91—dethroned by Mithridates and restored by Rome, 90—defeated by Mithridates at the Ammius, 88—flies to Italy: restored by Curio, 84—b, beginning of 74—bequeaths his kingdom to Rome.


**Nicon, [BC]—Archon at Athens, (OL. 100, 2) 379.

**Nicon, St, theologian, —evangelize Crete after expulsion of Saracens, after 961—b., about 998.

**Nicon, —compiles Pandects of S. S. canons, &c., lest the Bible should perish, 1060.

**Nicon, Patriarch of Russian Church, [Nikon.]

**Niecephros, [BC]—Archon at Athens, (OL. 104, 4) 361.


**Nicopolis, [Emmania.]

**Nicopolis, in Turkey,—founded by Trajan, about 102—besieged by Sigismund, king of Hungary, 22 Sep. 1396—Sigmundus defeated by Bajazet I., 28 Sep.—defeat of French by Albanians at, 1799—besieged and taken by Russians, Oct. to Dec. 1811—Turkish flottilla seized by Russians near, 18 Feb. 1829.


**Nicopolis, in Epirus, [BC]—founded by Augustus, in memory of Actium, 30.

**Nicostia, (Lekiosia,) in Cyprus,—stormed by Turks, 1570. Council of, on discipline, held by Alp Gerard, 23 Sep 1298—by Abp Heli, 17 Jan. 1340.

**Nicostatos, [BC]—at Korkyra, 427—

**Nicostatos, (Philocrates) comic poet, [BC]—fl., about 350.

**Nicot, Jean, [BC]—at Nismes, 1530—ambas-

Nield, James, philanthropist, —b. at Knutsford, in Cheshire, 1744—originates Society for relief of prisoners for debt, 1772—b. 1814.

Niello, method of engraving,—practised, before 1200—revived by Collini, about 1530.


Niemen, river. [Napoleon L.]

Niepce, Joseph Nicéphore, chemist, one of the inventors of photography,—b. at Châlons-sur-Saône, 7 Mar. 1765—serves in the army, 10 May 1792-4—administrator of district of Nice, 1795-1801—begins his heliographic researches, 1813—[Photography] —b. near Châlons, 5 Jul. 1833.


Nieuhoff, (Nieuwofh, Johann, traveller,—b. in Westphalia, 1630—goes to Brazil, 1630—enters service of Dutch E. India Company, 1632—accompanied Dutch embassy to China, 1657-6—sent to East Indies, 1659—governor of Dutch possessions in Ceylon, 1662-7—lands in Madagascar, 8 Apr. 1672. Ambassade de la compagnie Hollandaise, 1666—Journey to Brazil by sea and land, 1682.


Nieuwelandt, Willem van den, painter, dramatist,—b. at Antwerp, 1534—b. at Amsterdam, 1635.


Nieuwland, Pieter, poet, natural philosopher,—b. at Diemermee, 5 Nov. 1764—Prof. Mathematics, Physics, &c., Leyden, 1793—b. there, 14 Nov. 1794.

Nifo, Agostino, (Niphos) philosopher, &c., —b. in Italy, about 1473—Prof. Extraord. Philosophy, Padua, 1492—called to Rome, made Count Palatine by Leo X., and Prof. at Roman Academy, 1513—removes to l’iss, 1519—$ to Salerno, 1525—b. 1537, a. 1545. De Intellcctu et Demonibus, 1503—De Immoralitate Animæ, 1518.


Niger, (Quorvo), river of Africa.—English expeditions sent to explore, 1618 and 1620—explored by Stibbs, of the African Company, 1723—Ledyard sent by African Association, 1788—explored by Mungo Park, 1796—again, 1805—by Clapperton, 1826—by Calissi, 1827—by the Landers, 1830—unsuccessful attempt by Laird to establish trading settlement on, 1832—unsuccessful government expedition, 1841—explored by Barth, 1854 —by Laird, summer 1854.


Niger, C., Pescennius, Roman Emperor, —serves under M. Aurelius, before 180—proclaimed Emperor after assassination of Julian,
193—defeated by Severus and put to death, 194.


Nigrinus, C. Pontius, —Consul with Cn. Aeculeius Proculus, (790, A. u. c.) 37.

Nihilist Conspiracies, in Russia, discovered, and the leaders banished for life to E. Siberia, 1871.

'Nika' Sedition. [Constantinople.]

Nikias, ([B.C.—]—associated in command with Pericles, before 429—leads an expedition against Minos and takes it, summer 427—raives Melos, 426—deaths Corinthians, 425—captures Kythera, 424— at Khalkidike, against Brasidas, 423—Peace of Nikias, 421—joins Alkibiades to secure ostracism of Hyperbolus, 419—commands with Alkibiades and Lamachos in Sicilian expedition, 415—surrenders in Sicily, 12, 13 Sep. 413, and put to death.

Nikias, painter, ([B.C.])—fl., about 340-310.

Nikias, ([B.C.—])—Archon at Athens, (Of. 121, 1,) 296.

Nikolaeff, in Russia, —founded, 1790—harbour opened for foreign ships by decree of Alexander II., 16 May 1862.

Nikolau, in Moravia, —preliminaries of peace between Prussia and Austria, signed, 28 Jul. 1866—ratified at Prague, 30 Aug.


Nimus, (Nelius,) St, theologian, —fl., about 420—d., about 450.


b Enyc. Mod. c Conv.-Lex. d Davies.

Nimes, ([Nimes,])

Nimrod, ([B.C.—])—fl., 2234.

Nimroud, [Nineveh.]


a Layard. b Lenormant. c Rawlinson.
d Chalmers.


Nioins, —ordained Bishop of South Picts, by Pope Siricetus, 579, 1860.

Nino de Guereua, Don Juan, painter, —fl. at Madrid, 1862—8 Feb. 1862—d. at Malaga, 8 Dec. 1868. 

b Hist. Univ.

Nior, Huguenots, —discovered by Luther, 13 Aug. 1861.

Nimium, metal,—discovered by Itlachett, 1801—investigated by Wollaston, 1809—rediscovered by Ilose, 1846.

Nier, in France,—taken by Philip Augustus, 1202—besieged by Louis VIII., 1223—declared a free port, 1285—given up to English by Treaty of Bretigny, 1360—retaken by Du-quesnel, 1377—nobility conferred on chief magistrates, by letters-patent of Louis XI., 1461—held by Huguenots, unsuccessfully besieged by Count Lude, 1569—taken by St. Gelais for Henry of Navarre, 1589.

Nisae, —[B.C.—]—reconquered by Megarians, (Of. 46,) 596—Megarian defeat Athenians at, 446.

a Moller.


Niahis, in Mesopotamia, —[Nebib,]—given up by Parthians to Armenians, 149—stormed by Lucullus, 68—[A.D.]—taken by Trajan, 116—given up by Hadrian, 117—reconquered by Lucas Vernus, 165—taken by Sapor I., 238—recovered by Odenathus, 261—interview of Diodorean and Galerius at, and negotiations for peace with Nares, 297—unsuccesfully besieged by Sapor II., 337 or 338.
at Wittenberg, 5 Dec. 1831. De discrimine Revolutionis imperatoriae et didactice, 1830—
—De Revolutionis religionis externa, 1808 —
—Uber das Hail der Theologie, 1830.

Nivernais. [See Nevers.]

—admitted to French Academy, and to Academy of Inscriptions, 1743—ambassador extraordinary to Rome, 1745-52—protests condemnation of Montesquieu's Esprit de Lois by Congregation of the Index: ambassador to Berlin, 1755—
—to London, 1756—negotiates at London peace of 1763—succeeds his father in the Ducy, 1769
—member of the Council, 1787-9—devoted to cause of Louis XVI., 1791—arrested, 13 Sep. 1793—liberated, (9 Thermidor,) 7 Jul. 1794—

Nizam Al Muluk,—b. in Khurasan, about 1017—Grand Vizier to Ali Arsalan, 1064—
—assassinated, 1092.

Nizami, (‘Abdulhusayn), poet,—b. in Persia, about 1100—d. there, (576, H. H.) 1180-1.

Nizam's Dominions. [Hyderabad.]

Nizza. [Nice.]

Nizzoli, Mario, (‘Ilulezio), philosopher, philologist,—b. at Brescia, in Moderna, 1498
—Prof. at Brescia, 1522—b. at Parma, 1547—
—to Sabioneta, 1562—b. at Brescia, 1566.

Thesaurus Ciceronianus, 1535—De veris principis et vera ratione philosophandi, 1553.

Nobis,—[B C]—b. summer 1444, 7082—
—birth of Shem, summer 2446—enters the ark, 7 Dec. 2349, 2482—leaves the ark, 12 Dec. 2348—

—drives Imperialists from Worms, 1733—defeats them at Etlingen, 4 May 1734—takes part in siege of Philipensburg, Jun.—Marshal of France, 14 Jun.—distinguishes himself in Italy, 1735—
—and in Germany, 1741—loses battle of Dettingen, 1743—b. Marshal of France, 1745—ambassador extraordinary to Madrid, Apr. to Jun. 1746—

Noailles, Anne Jules, Duke of, Marshal of France,—b. at Paris, 5 Feb. 1650—
—Captain of Scotch Guards, 1661—serves his first campaign, 1664—takes part in conquest of Franche Comté, 1668—marries Marie de Bourbonville, 1671—distinguishes himself in the Netherlands, 1672—side-de-camp to Louis XIV., 1672—commander in Languedoc, May 1682—Lieutenant-general, Jun. 1682—re-called, and sent to support Catalans in revolt,
Noailles, Louis Marie Antoine, Viscount


Nob., [BC]—tabernacle placed at, after 1305—a massacre of priests there by Saul's command, 1062.a


Noble, gold coin,—first coined by Edw. III., 1334.


Noctua, Q. Cedicius, [BC]—Consul with M. Valerius Corvinus, (465, a. u. c.) 289.


Nogaret, William of, Chancellor of France.—Prof. Civil Law, Montpellier, before 1303—presents accusation of Pope Boniface VIII. respecting the bull *Asseilula, Fili*, at parliament of Paris, Mar. 1303—again, Jun.—with Sciarra Colonna surprises and captures Boniface at Anagni, 7 Sep.—exempted from absolution of Benedict XI., 1394—absolved by Clement V., 1307—takes part in persecution of Jews, in prosecution of Templars, at Poitiers, 1307—in prosecution of memory of Boniface, 1316—sentenced to serve for life in next crusade, by Consistory of Avignon, 1316—d. at Paris, 1314.

Nogari, Giuseppe, painter,—b. at Venice, 1699—d. there, 1763.

Nogaro, in France.—Councils of, held, 1141: 1290;—on discipline, 1305, and 1315.

Nogarola, Luigi,—b. at Verona, about 1505?—attends Council of Trent, about 1546—d. at Verona, 1559. *Apostolicae Institutiones*, 1549—Timothées, sire de Nifo, 1552—translation of Ocellus Lucanvs *De Universa Natura*, 1559.

Noir, Le. [Lenoir.]

Nola, in Italy,—[BC]—sends troops to assist Paleopolis and Neapolis, 327—taken by Romans, 313—unsuccessfully besieged by Hannibal, 216—taken by Confederates in Social War, 90—taken by Sulla and burnt by the garrison, 82—territory divided among his soldiers: [AD]?—seat of a bishopric, about 250—sacked by Alaric, 410—destroyed by Generic, 455.


Nolin, Jean Baptiste, engraver,—b. at Paris, 1657—d. there, 1725.


Nollet, Dominique, painter,—b. at Bruges, 1640—admitted to Society of Painters, Bruges, 1687—d. at Paris, 1736.


Nominalists, *School of*—founded or revived by Roscelin, about 1090—opposed by Thomas Aquinas, 1250—by Duns Scotus, 1300—their doctrine maintained by Ocellus, 1390—persecuted by Pope John XXIII., 1410—denounced by Univ. of Paris, 1339—prescribed by Louis XI. of France, 1473—his edict mitigated, 1474—restored to authority in Univ. of Paris, 1487.

Nomaz, Jan, poet,—b. at Amsterdam, 1738—d. there, 1803.

Nomus, (Nomius),—Consul with Valentinian, (1198, A. u. c.) 445.

Nonconformists, in England.—congregation of, seized in London, 10 Jun. 1667—subject to capital punishment by Act 35 Eliz. c. 1, 1593—resign their livings on St Bartholomew’s Day, 24 Aug. 1662. [Uniformity, Act of; Convocation Act; Dissenters; Indulgence, Declaration of; Toleration Act.]


Nonius. [Vernier.]

Nonius. [Nuñez, Fernan.]


Nonnus, of Panopolis, poet,—fl., about 410?—before 550.

a Cave and Havies. 

b Smith’s Diet.

Nonnus, Theophanes, (Nomus), physician,—fl., about 935. (911-939).


Non-Resistance,—preached by clergy and enforced in Homilics, 1569—by Canons of
Convocation, 1609. a Oath of, imposed on office-bearers in corporations by Act 13 Car. II. st. 2, c. 1, 1661.—repealed by Act 5 Geo. I. c. 6, 1718.

a Hallam.

Nootd, Gerard, jurist,—b. at Nimuegen, 1647.—Prof. Law, Leyden, 1671— at Franeker, 1679—at Utrecht, 1684—at Leyden, 1686—b. at Leyden, 1725. Opera, 1716.


Nootka Sound, King George's Sound, Vancouver Island,—discovered by Captain Cook, Apr. 1778—English settlement, 1786—seized by Spaniards, 1789—the dispute terminated by convention, 27 Sep. 1790—definitive treaty signed, 28 Oct. 1790.


Norbanus, C.,—[B C]—trib. pleb., 95—ac- cuses Q. Servilius Cepio of majestas: accused of magnates, 94—preacher in Sicily, 90 or 89—de- fends Rhcgom against Summius, 88—Consul with Seipio Asiaticus, (671, a. u. c.) 83—de- feated by Sulla at Mount Titafata, 83—defeated by Metellus Pius in Caisalpine Gaul, 82—kills himself at Rhodes, 81.


Norbert, St. monastic found.,—b. in Duchy of Cleves, 1080—accompanies Emperor Henry V. to Rome, 1110—priest, 1116—found Order of Premonstratensians, 1120—Abp. of Magde- burg, 1126—b., 6 Jun. 1134. Canonized by Gregory XIII., 1582.

Norbury, John Toler, Earl of, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland,—b. in Tipperary, 1745—served in the bar, 1770—Solici- tor-general, 1789—Attorney-general, 1798—Chief Justice, and created Lord Nor- bury, 1800—retires and is created Viscount Glandine and Earl of Norbury, 1827—b., 1831.

Norby, Severin, admirat.,—distinguishes himself in Danish navy, 1511-23—fortifies himself in Isle of Gothland, 1524—capitulates, Apr. 1525—killed at siege of Florence, 1530.


Norden Friderich Ludwig, traveller,—b. in Holstein, 1758—Lieutenant in Danish navy, 1732—visits Italy and Egypt, 1736 to May 1738—serves as volunteer in English navy in Spain, 1740—F.R.S., 1741—b. at Paris, 23 Sep. 1742. Voyage d'Egypte et de Nubie, 1752-5.


Nordlingen, in Bavaria,—free Imperial city till given to Bavaria, 1803—Archduke Ferd- nand of Austria defeats the Swedes at, 6 Sep. 1634—Imperialists defeated by Turenne and Duke of Enghien, 3 Aug. 1645—combats be- tween French and Austrians near, 1796 and 1809.

Nore, The,—mutiny of the fleet breaks out, 22 May 1797—suppressed by mid. Jun.—the ringleader, Parker, executed at Sheerness, 30 Jun.

Nores, Gisane de,—loses his property on conquest of Cyprus by Turks, and retires to Venice, 1570—obtains settlement for his countrymen at Pola, 1577—Prof. Moral Philosophy, Padua, 1577—b. there, 1590. Trattato del Mondo, 1571.—Dell' Oratore, 1579.—Della Rettorica, 1584.—Poesia, 1588.

Norrhof, county of,—[East Anglia]—in- cluded in the Danelagh, 883—invaded by Swen, 1004—overrun by troops of Louis the Dauphin, 1216—men of, take part with Wat Tyler, 1381—insurrection under Ket breaks out, Jul. 1549—suppressed, about end of Aug.—one of the associated counties against Charles I., 1642.


Norfolk, Hugh Bigod, Earl of,—created (Earl of the East Angles) by Henry I., 1135—revolts against Stephen and seizes Norwich Castle, 1137—compelled to surrender his castles to Henry II., 1157—recreated Earl of Norfolk, 1167—b., 1177.


Norfolk, Roger Bigod, Earl of, Earl Marshal of England,—succeeds his uncle, 1270—with Humphrey de Bohun, compels Edward I. to confirm Magna Charta, 1297—is compelled to surrender his office and lands to the king, 12 Apr. 1302—b., 1307 : title extinct.

Norfolk, Ralph de Guader, Earl of,—created by William I.; marries at Norwich the sister of Roger Fitz-Osbern, and with him conspires against William, 1075—the conspiracy suppressed, 1075.


**Norfolk Island,** discovered by Captain Cook, Oct. 1774—settlement in, 1788—abandoned, 1810—made a penal settlement, 1825—settlement broken up, 1855—given to Pitcairn islanders, 1856.

**Norgate, Edward, artist,** b. 23 Dec. 1650.

**Norham Castle, on the Tweed,** built by Ralph Flamstead, about 1100-20—surrenders to David of Scotland, 1135—restored by bp. Pudsey, 1154—unsuccessfully besieged by King John, 1215—conferences between Edward I. and Scottish barons respecting king's succession to crown of Scotland, open 10 May 1291—unsuccessfully besieged by James IV. and relieved by Surrey, 1498—taken by James IV., Aug. 1513.

Sub-librarian of the Vatican, 1692—Cardinal, 1695—Librarian of the Vatican, 1700—
—U. at Rome, 23 Feb., 1704.a Historia Pelagiana, 1673—inserted in the Index by Spanish
Inquisition, 1747—ordered to be withdrawn by Pope Benedict XIV., 31 Jul. 1748—withdrawn, 1757 — Opera, 1729-41.


Art de Vérifier les Dates.


Normal Schools Association, American,—originated at New York, Aug. 1855.


Norman, Robert,—discovers dip of magnetic needle, and constructs dipping needle, about 1756.

Normanby, Constantine Henry Phipps, Marquis of, statesman,—b. 15 May 1797—

Normandy, John Sheffield, Marquis of, [Buckinghamshire, Duke of,—

Normandy,—conquered by Clovis and incorporated with kingdom of the Franks, 497-500—included in kingdom of Neustria, 511—raigned by Northmen under Rolf, 876—eared to Rolf, with title of Duke, by Charles the Simple, 912—William Longsword (son of Rolf) succeeds, 927—[William I., Duke of Normandy,—


Duchy given by Louis XI. to his brother Prince Charles, 1465—resumed and finally united to the Crown, 1469. Customs (Continuer) of, reduced to writing, 1229—reformed by commission under Henry III., 1 Jul. 1585.


Normans, Northmen,—[Danes]—arrive in Italy, 1016—conquer Apulia from Greeks, 1040—conquer Sicily, 1060-90. [Guiscard, Robert and Roger.]

Norris, Henry, grooms of the bedchamber to Henry VIII.,—present at his marriage with Anne Boleyn, 1523—suddenly sent to the Tower as alleged paramour of the Queen, 2 May 1536—tried, 12 May—executed, 17 May.


Theory of Ideal World, 1701-4—Discourse concerning Natural Immortality of the Soul, 1708.

Norris, John, military commander,—serves under Earl of Leicester in the Netherlands, 1585—joint-commander with Drake of expedition against Spain, spring 1589—marches on Lisbon, May—commands English auxiliaries in Brittany, 1592—Lord-general of the forces in Ireland, 1594—falls into disfavour with Lord Deputy Russell, about 1595—b., about 1598.

Norris, Sir John, admiral,—serves at battle off Beachy Head, 1590—Captain R.N., 1590—assists in defence of Newfoundland, 1656—joint-commander with Earl of Peterborough in expedition to Spain, 1705—as Rear-admiral, serves under Sir Cloudesley Shovel in the Mediterranean, 1707—forces passage of the Var, 1707—Vice-admiral, commands expedition to
the Baltic, 1708—Admiral-in-chief in Mediterranean, 1710—cooperates with Russians, Danes, and Dutch against Swedish privateers, 1715—envoy extraordinary to the Czar, 1717—joint-commissioner for office of Lord High Admiral, 1717-30—Admiral of the Fleet, 1743—sent against French Fleet in the Channel, 1744—B., 1749.

North Briton, newspaper,—originated by John Wilkes, 1762—prosecution of printers and publishers of No. 45, 30 Apr. 1763—damages for false imprisonment recovered by a printer, 6 Jul.—ordered by House of Commons to be burnt by hangman, 15 Nov.

North Cape,—passed by Sir Hugh Wolloughby, 1553.

North Carolina. [Carolina.]


North-West Passage,—first attempts to discover made by Cabot, 1497—and by Cartier, 1500 and 1501—committee of House of Commons appointed to inquire respecting, Jan. 1745—reward offered for discovery of, by Act 18 Geo. II. c. 17, 1745—discovered by McClure, 26 Oct. 1850.

North, Christopher. [Wilson, John.]

North, Dudley, Lord,—b., 1531—succeeds to the title, 1600—supports the Parliament against Charles I.:—B., 1666.


North, Francis and Frederick. [Guildford, Baron and Earl of.]


Northallerton, in Yorkshire,—David I. of Scotland defeated by English (battle of the Standard) near, 22 Aug. 1138.

Northampton, in England,—burnt by Danes, Nov. 1010—taken possession of by Earl Mortimer, 1064—interview of Henry I. with Robert, Duke of Normandy, 1106—Henry I. holds his Court at, Easter 1123—parliament held at, the barons swear fealty to Maud, Sep. 1131—

Stephen holds his court at, 1144—mint mentioned, 1148—unsuccessfully besieged by barons, 1215—captured by Henry III., 13 Apr. 1264—parliaments held at, 1268, 1272, 1317, and 1380—Henry VI. defeated and captured by Yorkists at, 10 Jul. 1460—visited by Queen Elizabeth, 1563—by Charles I., 1634—raided by plague, 1637—seized by Lord Brook and garrisoned for the Parliament by Essex, 1642—walls demolished by order of Charles II., 1662—inundation at, 6 May 1663—burnt, 1675—again damaged by inundation, 1720. Councils of, convoked by Stephen, 29 Mar. 1136—for condemnation of Becket, 12 Oct. 1164—held by Cardinal Hugo, respecting jurisdiction of Abp of York over Scottish prelates, 25 Jan. 1176—held by Henry II. who restores forfeited estates to Earl of Leicester, and arranges removal of nuns of Fontevraud to Ambresbury, Jan. 1177—held by Cardinal Pandulph, who excommunicates King John, 1211 or 1212—held by legate Otho, who excommunicates bishops and clerks adherents of Simon de Montfort, 1265 or 1266.


Northampton, Spencer Compton, 2nd Earl of,—b. at Compton, May 1601—K. B., 3 Nov. 1616—attends Prince Charles to Spain, 1622—succeeds his father, 1630—accompanies Charles I. in expedition against Scotland, 1639—takes the king’s side, May 1641—raises troops for the king, 1642—takes part in battle of Edgehill, 1642—killed in combat at Hopton Heath, 19 Mar. 1643.


Northampton, William Parr, Marquis of, - on marriage of his sister Catherine to Henry VIII. is created Earl of Essex, 1543 - Marquis of Northampton, 1546 - Privy Councillor to Edward VI., 1547-53 - sent against rebels in Norfolk, and is defeated, Jul. 1549 - sentenced to death as a traitor, 18 Aug. 1553 - restored in blood, not in honours, 1558 - again created Marquis of Northampton, 1559 - b., 1571.


Northmen [Danes, Normans.] Northumberland, - conquered by Romans under Agricola, 79 - Severus carries on war in, 208-210 - ravaged by Picts, after 418 - conquered by Angles, 547 - [Northumbria, Kingdom of] - attacked by Danes, 844 - conquered by them, 867 - ravaged by Halfdane, 875 - apportioned by Halfdane among his followers, 876 - included in the Danelagh, 878 - revolts against Edwy, and chooses Edgar for king, 957 - revolts against Tostig, 1065 - against William I., 1067 - invaded by Malcolm Canmure, 1093 - by William the Lion, 1171 - ravaged by Scots, 1296, 1297, 1314, 1387, 1402, 1436, 1462, 1464, and 1513.

Northumberland, Earls of. [Cospaticr, Edwin, Moreau, Sward, Waltheof.] Northumberland, Robert de Mowbray, Earl of, - defeats and kills Malcolm Canmure at Alnwick, Nov. 1093 - William II. makes war on him, 1095 - captured and imprisoned at Windsor, 1095 - b. a monk at St Alban's, 1106.


Northumberland, Henry Percy, 2nd Earl of, - b., 3 Feb. 1393 - sent to Univ. of St Andrew's, 1405 - on death of his grandfather, first Earl, his patrimony confiscated, 1408 - restored to his honours by Henry V., 1413 - to his estates, 1415 - serves in French wars, 1416-18 - governor of Berwick, Jun. 1423 - ambassador to France, 1427 - negotiates truce with James of Scotland and escorts him from Durham to Scotland, 1424 - confirmed in his cardain by charter, 1425 - takes part in negotiating truce at Edinburgh, Dec. 1420 - defeated by Earl Douglas at Peperden, 1436 - Constable of England, 1450 - fights on Lancastrian side at battle of St Alban's and is killed, 23 May 1455.

Northumberland, Henry Percy, 3rd Earl of, - b., 1421 - Knt, 1426 - governor of Berwick, 1442 - assists in negotiating truce with Scotland, 1451 - succeeds his father, 1455 - attends parliament at Coventry, 28 Nov. 1459 - killed at battle of Towton, 29 Mar. 1461.


Northumberland, Henry Algernon Percy,


Northumberland, Henry Percy, 8th Earl of,—distinguishes himself against Scots, 1557—against French in Scotland, 1559—takes part in suppressing rebellion of his brother, Earl of Northumberland, 1568—succeeds him, 1572—committed to the Tower, on suspicion of sharing in Throckmorton's conspiracy, 1585—found dead there, 21 Jun. 1585.


Northumberland, Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of,—b., 1644—succeeds his father, 1668—b. at Turin, 21 May 1670?—title extinct.


cellor of Cambridge Univ., 1840—b. at Alnwick Castle, 12 Feb. 1847.


[Alnwick.]

Northumbria, Kingdom of,—founded by Ida, 547—divided at his death, 560—[Bernicia and Deira]—reunited under Ethelfrith of Bernicia, 759—Edwin succeeds, 767—Oswald, 734—Oswine, 765—Osred, 705—Kenred, 716—Osgin, 716—Chrolulf, May 729—receives the tonsure, 731—escapes and regains the throne, and is succeeded by Eadbald, 737—Chrolulf b., 760—Oswulf, 757, 753—murdered, 25 Jul. 758—Ethelwald (Mooll) succeeds, 759—killed Oswine, 6 Aug. 761—reigns the crown to Alchred, 85—murdered, and succeeded by Ethelred, 774—Alfwold, 778—Osred, 24 Sep. 789—expelled, and Ethelred resumes the crown, 790—Osred attempts to recover it, and is killed, 14 Sep. 792—the kingdom ravaged by Danes, 794—Eardulf succeeds, 795—driven away, 806—conquered by Egbert, 827.

a A.S. Chron. b Lingard.


Norwich, capital of Norfolk,—occupied by Danes under Ingwar, 870—taken and burnt by Danes, 1004—besieged by Ralph, Earl of East Angles, 1074—seat of bishopric transferred from Thetford, 1094—receives charter from Henry I., 1122—taken and plundered by barons, 1267—fortified, 1297—1324—worst manufacture introduced by Flemings, 1336—attacked by rioters under John the Dyer, 1381—made a county by itself, 1403—attacked by rebels under Ket, 1549—fresh immigration of Flemings, 1566—visited by Queen Elizabeth, 1578—garrisoned for the Parliament, 1642—British Association meets, 19 Aug. 1868. Cathedral, commenced by bp Herbert Longueville, 1694—completed by bp Percy, 1696—Castle, founded, probably about 755—set of Anna, king of E. Anglia, about 642—given with E. Anglia to Guthrum, about 880—burnt by Danes, 1004—rebuilt, probably by Cnut, about 1020—held by Ralph, Earl of E. Angles, 1074—seized by Roger Bigod, 1087—by Hugh Bigod, 1136— and again, 1174—reduced and garrisoned by Prince Louis, 1216—falls into neglect, after 1294—given up by George III. to county of Norfolk, 1805.


Nossia, epigraphic poetess, [BC]—fl., about 310.

Notables, Assembly of. [See French Revolution, 1789.]

Notaries, Public,—in England, required to take Oath of Allegiance, by Act 7 and 8 Wm III. c. 24, 1666—and Oath of Abjuration, by Act 13 Wm III. c. 6, 1701—penalty for acting without annual certificate, imposed by Act 39 and 40 Geo. III. c. 72, s. 7, 9 Jul. 1800.

In United Kingdom, admission of, regulated by Acts 41 Geo. III. c. 70, 27 Jun. 1812; 3 and 4 Wm IV. c. 70, 28 Aug. 1833; and 6 and 7 Vic. c. 90, 24 Aug. 1843.

Noticer, (Balbus), monk of St Gall,—b. at Elgau, in Thurgovia, about 830—d. 16 Apr. 912.

Noticer, (Labo), Abbott of St Gall,—translates portions of the Bible: 2., 29 Jun. 1022.

Notre Dame, Church of. [Paris.]


Nottingham, Charles Howard, Earl of. [Howard of Fife.]

Nottingham, Daniel Finch, Earl of, and Earl of Winchelsea, statesman,—b. about 1647—First Commissioner of the Admiralty, Privy Councillor, 1679—succeeds as Earl of Nottingham, 1682—one of the Commissioners to treat with William, Prince of Orange, 1688—Secretary of State, 1689—attends the king to the Congress at the Hague, 1690—quarrels with Admiral Russell, 1692—Secretary of State, 1702—four of the Lords Justices for Administration of Affairs, 1714—Lord President of the Council, Sep. 1714 to Feb. 1715—succeeds to Earlom of Winchelsea, 1729—


Nottingham, Thomas Howmbray, Earl of. [Norfolk, Duke of.]

Noe, François de la, (Bras de Fer).—b. in Brittany, 1531—captures Orleans for the Huguenots, 28 Sep. 1567—distinguishes himself at Jarnac, 1569—loses his arm at capture of Pontenouy, 1570—surprises Valenciennes, 1571—sent against Rochelle, but assists in its defence, 1572—enters service of States of the Netherlands, 1578—taken prisoner, 1580—liberated, 1585—killed at siege of Lamblaye, 1591.

Noureddin Mahmud, Malek el Adel, Sultan of Syria and Egypt,—b. (512, A. H.) 1118—succeeds his father, Emadeddin, (540,) 1145—his conquests occasion second crusade, 1146—Crusades.—compels crusaders to raise the siege of Damascus, 1148—defeats Raymond, Prince of Antioch, near Antioch, 27 Jun. 1149—unsuccessfully besieges Tell-bashir, held by Joscelino de Courtenay, 1150—captures Josce- line and makes himself master of Edessa, 1150—takes Damascus and makes it his capital, (549,) 1154—defeats the army of Young Con- nesreth, 1159—threatened by Manuel Com- nenceus, 1159—his general captures Renaud de Châtillon, 1160—conquest of Egypt by his generals Shiracen and Saladin, (607,) 1171—

—, (11 Schoual 568,) 26 May 1173.


Novalis, (Friedrich von Hardenberg,) poet,
1049

Novara.—NUISANCES.


Novatian, heresiarch, Antipope,—writes to Cyprian from Roman clergy, 250—adopts doctrine of Novatus and gets himself elected Bp of Rome in opposition to Cornelius, 251—his election annulled, aut. 251—his followers exist in Egypt, after 600.

Novatus, heresiarch, —refuses to answer citation to synod by Cyprian, Bp of Carthage, 249—again cited, escapes to Rome, 251—ex-communicated by Council of Council, 251.

Novello, (Constitutiones)—of Theodosius, (W. Empire), published, 439—448—of Leo and Anthimus, 468—of Justinian, 535, 539, 565.

Novello da Polenta, Guido,—makes himself master of Ravenna, 1265—driven away by a time by Peter, Abp of Monreale, 1295—protects Dante, 1313—21—deprives of his sovereignty, 1322—b. at Bologna, 1233.

Novi, in Italy.—Gen. Joubert defeated by Sauroff, 16 Aug. 1799.


Novogorod, Novgorod, in Russia, —conquered and made seat of government by Harut, 862—the court transferred to Kief, 879—obtains great privileges from Jaroslav, 1036—surprised by Wasley, 1071—ravaged by plague, 1157—visited by Alexander Newsky, 1251 and 1252—attacked by the Golden Horde, 1259—walls built, 1302—3—ravaged by plague, 1465—sovereignty claimed by Ivan Vassiliwich, 1471—visited by Richard Chancellor, 1534—conspiracy discovered and tribunal of blood held at, by Ivan Vassilivich II., 1570—conquered by Swedes, 1611—fortifications strengthened by Peter the Great, 1700—monument and millenial Jubilee of Russia inaugurated, 20 Sep. 1862—great fire at, 16 Jun. 1864. "Cathedral, built, 1551.

Novum Comum, —[B C]—Roman colony, by Caesar, 59.


Nubia, —reduced by Ibrahim Pasha and made dependency of Egypt, 1821.

Nuceria, (Noci), —b. in Italy, —Nucius, Nicander, traveller, —goes to Venice and travels with Gerard Vollwick, from 1545.


Nugent, Lavall, Count, field-marshall,—b. in Ireland, 1777—enters Austrian army, 1794—Major-general, 1809—envoy to London, 1811—Major-general in British army, 1813—Lieutenant-general, drives the French out of Illyria, 1813—with Admiral Fremantle takes Triesa, 1813—contributes to defeat of Murat, 1815—Captain-general of kingdom of Naples, 1816—reenters Austrian service, 1820—General, 1838—commands in Italy and Hungary, 1848—serves in war with France and Sardinia, 1860—b. in Croatia, Aug. 1862.


Nuances, in Great Britain,—removal of,


Numa Pompilius, — [BC] — alleged ritual books of, found, 181.


Numenius, Pythagoreo-Platonic philosopher,— fl., about 160.

Numerals,— peculiar, introduced to England, by John Basing, about 1230 — Arabe (Indian), used in Alfonso Tables, 1240—come into general use, after 1400.

Numenius, M. Aurelius, Roman Emperor,—accompanies his father, Carus, against Persia, 283—joint-emperor with Carinus, his brother, 287—killed by Arrius Aper, beginning Sep. 284.

Numidia, Numidians,— [BC] — Syphax, king of the Massylyni, makes treaty with Rome, about 214—Gala, king of Massylians, at war with Syphax, 213—assists Carthaginians in Spain, 212-206—Masinissa succeeds Gala, about 206—war between Syphax and Masinissa, 206-204—forms one kingdom under Masinissa, about 201—Micipsa succeeds, 148—with his brothers Mastañabal and Gullussa, on whose death soon after Micipsa is sole king: his sons Aemilianus and Huenasbal, with his nephew Jugurtha, jointly succeed, 118—Jugurtha alone, 117—becomes subject to Rome, Huenasbal II. reigns, 108—Juba I., about 50—on his death made a Roman province by Caesar, 46—Juba II. made King by Augustus, 39—again a Roman province, 25—[AD]—conquered by Genseric, 430—conquered from Vandals by Belisarius, 533-4.

Numisiaus, physician, anatomist,— fl., about 150.


Nuñez, (Nomius), Fernan de Guzman, (El Puciciano), rhetorician,— b. at Valladolid, about 1473, a 1488—b. at Salamanca, 1553, a 1556.

Annotations in Senece philosophi Melan, 1536—Observationes in Pompium Melan, 1543—Observationes in loca obscura Historia Naturalis C. Plini, 1544.

Nüeua de Balboa. [Balboa.]

Nuñez, Pedro, (Nomius), mathematician,— b. at Alcazar de Sal, about 1492—goes to the Indies, about 1519—chief cosmographer of the kingdom, Nov. 1520—Prof. Philosophy, Lisbon, 1520—Prof. Mathematics, Coimbra, 1544—2b.—b. 1577. De Arte atque ratione navigandi, 1546—De Coppeusicult, 1542—Tratado de Sphera, 1537.


Nushirvan. [Choreses I.]

Nutation,—discovered by Bradley, 1755.

Nuvolone, Carlo Francisco, painter,— b. at Milan, 1608—b. 1651.

Nuvolone, Giuseppe, painter,— b. about 1620—d. 1703.


Nużzi, Mario, (Mario da Fiori), painter,— b. at Pena, in Naples, 1603—d. member of Academy of St Luke, at Rome, 1673.

Nyassa, Lake, in Africa,—crossed by Moorish caravan, 1852—explored by Livingstone, 1859.
Oates, Titus,—b., about 1620—dismissed from Jesuit Seminary of St Omer, 1677—
denounces alleged Popish Plot, 28 Sep. 1678
convicted of lolling Duke of York, fined, and
imprisoned, 1684—convicted of perjury, fined, 
whipped, and imprisoned for life, May 1685— 
released, receives pension, Jun. 1689—b., 
1705.

Oaths,—[Abjuration, Affirmation, Allegiance, Supremacy]—parliamentary, law 
relating to, amended by Act 29 Vic. c. 19, 30
Apr. 1866. Of office, law amended by Act 30
and 31 Vic. c. 75, 12 Aug. 1867. Voluntary, 
before justices of the peace, prohibited by Act 
5 and 6 Wm IV. c. 02, c. 13, 9 Sep. 1835.

Oaxaca, in Mexico,—destroyed by earthquake, 11 May 1870.

Obadiah, Jewish prophet,—[BC]—prophesies, 
about 800, about 599, about 587. [AD] Jerome.

Obelerio, Duke of Venice,—succeeds 
Giovanni Galba, 800—associates with himself 
his brother Beato: has conference with 
Charles the Great at Thionville, Jan. 806— 
deposed with his brother, 811—returns from 
exile and attempts to regain his power, but 
is captured and put to death, about 830.

Obelisk.—Flemishman,—[BC]—brought to 
Rome by Augustus, erected in the Circens, 23— 
[AD]—restored, 1589. Another,—[BC]— 
erected in Campus Martius, 23—[AD]—placed at 
Monte Citorio, 1792. Vatican,—[AD]— 
brought to Rome by Caligula, placed in Circen or 
Vatican, about 40—placed in front of St Peter’s, 1586. 
Lateran, brought from Alexandria by Constantine, 
before 337—and thence to Rome by Constantius, 
placed in Circus Maximus, before 361—placed before north portico of 
Lateran church, 1588. Of Limerick,—[BC]— 
erected by Rameses II., about 1300—[AD]—

Obelin, Jean Frédéric, theologian, philanthropist,—b. at Strasbourg, 31 Aug. 1740— 
pastor of the Ban de la Roche, Mar. 1767—b., 
there, 1 Jun. 1826.

Obelin, Jérémie Jacques, philologist,—b. 
at Strasbourg, 7 Aug. 1735—studies at the Univ., 
1750—Librarian to the Univ., 1763— 
Prof. Rhetoric, 1770—Prof. Logic and Metaphysics, 1782—b. at Strasbourg, 10 Oct. 
1806.

Oberto, Obizzo. [See Este, House of, and 
Ferrara.]

Obilion, Act of,—indemnity for treason and 
state offences committed between 1 Jan. 
1637 and 24 Jun. 1849, granted by Act 12 
Car. II. c. 11, 1640.

Obistres, Wendish tribe,—in alliance with 
Charles the Great, 804—conquered by Henry 
the Lion, 1160.

O’Brien, William Smith,—b., 1807—M.P. 
Ennis, 1826—M.P. Limerick, 1835— 
committed to custody of Serjeant-at-arms for 
obduracy, 30 Apr. 1846—Joint-deputy from 
Irish confederation to French republic, 3 Apr. 
1848—tried for sedition at Dublin, May 1848— 
reward offered for arrest of, 28 Jul.—attempts 
insurrection and is defeated by police, 29 Jul. 
captured at Thurles, 5 Aug.—tried at Clonmel, 
Sep.—sentenced to death, 9 Oct.—verdict 
confirmed by House of Lords, 11 May 1849— 
transported, Jul. 1849—receives pardon, 1856, 
and returns: b. at Banagher, 18 Jun. 1864.

Obscene Books, Prints, and Pictures,— 
suppression of, facilitated by Lord Campbell’s 

Observantists, Order of, (reformed Franciscans) —separately organized, 1568.

Observatory,—[BC]—erected by Ptolemy 
Soter, 323—285—[AD]—those of Paris and 
Greenwich connected by observations of Le-
gendar and Gen. Roy, 1784-7. [For modern, see names of places.]

Ocampo, Florian de, historian,—b., 1499—chronicler to Emperor Charles V., 1539—canon of Zamora, 1547—d., 1555—a about 1576,b. after May 1558.e Corónica General de España, 1544. a Southey. b Conv.-Lex. c Stirling.

Ocna, in Spain,—Marshals Soul and Mortier Spaniards under Gen. Aricaza, 19 Nov. 1800.

Occean, (Ockham,) William of, (Doctor Singularis et Ineptivitatis, philospher,—b. in Surrey, about 1275—Provincial of English Cerdiers, 1322—excommunicated by Pope John XXII., protected by Emperor Louis of Bavaria, 1330—d. at Capua, 1530. a Fabricius. b Walding.


Oceania,—name applied to fifth division of the world, by Balbi, about 1830.


Ochterlony, Sir David, Bart,—b. at Boston, U.S., 12 Feb. 1758—goes to India, as cadet, 1776—Lieutenant-colonel, 1803—Governor of Allahabad, 1804—Major-general, 1814—distinguishes himself in Ghorka War, 1814-16—K.C.B. and Bart., 1816—receives thanks of parliament, 1817—Resident at Rajpootana, 1822—d. in India, 15 Jul. 1825.

Ochus. [Artaxerxes III.]

Ockham, William of. [Ockam.]

Ockley, in Surrey,—E athleticism and Ethelbald defeat Northumbrians, 821.


O'Connell, Daniel, the 'Agitator,'—b. in Kerry, Ireland, 6 Aug. 1775—studies at St Omers, 1791—at Donai, 1792—enters Lincoln's Inn, 1794—called to the bar, 1798—marries, 1802—begins to take leading part in promoting claims of Roman Catholics, about 1803—kills Alderman d'Esterre in a duel, 31 Jan. 1815—challenged by Peel, the meeting prevented by police, 1815—with Shell founds new Catholic Association, 1815—elected M.P. Clare, but refuses to take the oath, Jul. 1818—rejected and takes his seat, Apr. 1819—M.P. Dublin, 1832—unseated, 1836—M.P. Killenny, 1836—M.P. Dublin, 1837—M.P. County Cork, 1841—Lord Mayor of Dublin, 1841—commences agitation for Repeal of Union, 1842—holds monster meetings, 1843—holds meeting at Clontarfl, 8 Oct. 1843—arrested on charge of conspiracy and sedition, 14 Oct.—convicted, 12 Feb. 1844—sentenced to fine and imprisonment, 24 May—the judgment reversed by House of Lords, 4 Sep.—sets out for Rome, 1547—d. at Genoa, 15 May 1847. Speeches, 1846.


O'Connor, Feargus Edward, Chartist leader,—b. in Ireland, 1796—M.P. Cork, 1822—arrested on charge of treason, 1791—sentenced to recovery at Meath, 1794—acknowledges Henry II as Lord paramount, about Michaelmas 1175—retires to a monastery, 1186—d., 1198.

O'Connor, Roderick, (Rory,) King of Connacht,—b., 1116—king of Connacht, on death of his father, 1156—disputes supremacy with O'Llochlin, 1156—assumes title of king of Ireland, 1166—assembles convention of clergy at Athboy, 1167—takes part in expulsion of Dermot, king of Leinster, 1168—negotiates with King Magna, 1171—attacked by successors to recovery, 1174—sent to Rome, 1175—returns to Ireland, 1186—d., 1198.

O'Connor, Turlogh, King of Connaught and King of Ireland,—b., about 1088—acquires supremacy, about 1130—carries on war with the O'Briens, 1132-50—d., 13 Jan. 1156.

Octavia,—[B.C.]—married to C. Marcellus, before 54, who died of child-bearing.—married to Antony, 40—mediates between Antony and Octavius, 36.—conducts reinforcements to Antony, 35, and is sent back to Rome: divorced by Antony, 32.—d., 11.

Octavia,—b., about 42—betrothed to L. Silanus, 48—d. to Domitian, (Nero,) 49—married to him, 53—divorced, 62, and put to death.

Octavius.—[B.C.]

Octavius, C. [Augustus.]

Octavius, Cn.—[B.C.]—plebeian aide with Sp. Lucretius, 206—praetor with Sp. Lucretius,
OCTAVIUS—O'DONNELL. 153

205—commands in Sardinia, 205-4-3—atZama, 207—ambassador to Carthage, &c., 200—commissioner for founding Croton, 194—sent into Greece, 192.

Octavius, Ca., — [BC]—ambassador to Greece, 170—deceives vir sacrum, 159—pretor, sent against Persians, who surrenders to him, 163—triumphs at Rome, 1 Dec. 167—Consul with T. Manlius Torquatus, (689, a. u. c.) 165—ambassador to Syria, assassinated at Laodicea, 162.

Octavius, Ca., — [BC]—Consul with T. Annius Luscius Rufus, (626, a. u. c.) 128.


Octavius, L., — [BC]—Consul with C. Scribonius Curio, (678, a. u. c.) 76.


Octroi, tax on food,—abolished in France, 1789—re-established, 1798—re-organized, 1816, 1842, and 1852,—abolished in Belgium, 1860.

Oczakow, in Russia,—founded by Khan of the Crimea, about 1490—mentioned by present name, 1557—taken by Russians under Gen. Munnich, 1737—fortifications demolished, and town evacuated by Russians, 1738—besieged and taken by Potemkin and Suwarow, 1738—ceded to Russia, 1792—bombaromed by allied fleet of France and England, 1855.


Odenathus, Septimius, of Palmyra, one of the thirty Tyrants, husband of Zenobia,—defeats Supor, 260—defeats Quietus at E innas, 262—occupies Mesopotamia and occupies Cesphi on, 264—created Augustus by Gallienus, 264—killed, about 266-7.

Odensee, in Denmark,—assembly of the states at, confirms edict of toleration of Frederick II, 1527—another regulates affairs of Reformed Church, 1539—another terminates war with Sweden, 1657. Cathedral, founded, 1680—completed, 1701. College, founded by Christian IV, 1621. Castle, founded by Frederick IV, 1712.

Odeschalschi, Benedetto. [Innocent XI.]

Odeschalschi, Marc Antonio, philanthropist,—b. 1670.

Odeschalschi, Tommaso, philanthropist,—b. 1692.

Odesa, in Russia,—founded by Empress Catherine, 1794—declared a free port for 30 years, 1817—tribunal of commerce established at, 1824—flag of truce fired on, Apr. 1854—bombaromed by French and English fleets, 22 Apr. 1854—disturbances, attack on Jews at, 10-12 Apr. 1871. University of, founded, 1862.

Odessus, on the Pontus Euxinus,—[BC]—founded by Milesians, 592.


Odo, St. Abbot of Cluny,—b. in Maine, about 879—enters monastery of Baume, 912—ordained priest, 926—elected abbot, 927—mediates between Alberic, prince of Rome, and Hugh, king of Italy, 936—goes to Rome again, and prevails on Hugh to raise siege of the city, 938—makes third visit to Rome, 942—b. at Tours, *Rheims,* 18 Nov. 943.


* Rees' Cyc.


O'Donnell, Joseph Henry, Count of Aribal, general,—b. in Andalusia, about 1770—enters Spanish army, about 1785—serves against French, 1795—defeats Gen. Schwartz near Aribal and is created Count of Aribal, 1787—member of Council of Regency, 1812—contributes to evacuation of Saragossa by French, Jun. 1813—Captain-general of Andalusia, 1814—governor of Cadiz, 1815—b. at Montpellier, 16 May 1834.

O'Donnell, Leopold, Count of Lucena and Duke of Tetuan,—b. about 1808—Colonel, as early as 1832—forces Cabrera to raise siege of Lucena, 17 Jul. 1839—resigns his command and supports the Queen-mother, 1840—heads revolt of Navarrese against Espartero, Oct. 1841, and seizes Pamplona: Captain-general at the Havannah, Jul. 1843—Senator, 15 Aug. 1845—implicated in conspiracy against the court and proscribed, early in 1845—fails in attempt at insurrection at Madrid, 28 Jun. 1845—deprived of his offices and titles, 29 Jun.—de- mandis reforms and is joined by Espartero, Jul.
O'DONOVAN—OPFA.

Minister of War, by Espartero, 1 Aug.—


Odysses, the, of Thrace, — [B.C.]—Sitalces, king, ally of Athens, about 432—invades Macedonia, 429—b. 424—Seuthes, 424—Amadocus reconciled to Seuthes, and both allied to Athens by Thrasylulus, 390—Amadocus defeated and taken by Philip, 184.


Ecumenical Bishop, title of,—assumed by John IV., Patriarch of Constantinople, 588—opposed by Gregory the Great, 595—assumed by Cyrinus, 595—renounced by Thomas I., between 607-610.

Ecumenia, b. or Truce, commentator,—fl., about 950,—990. a Larner. b Cave.

Edenburg, in Hungary,—Dict held at, by Charles I., for pacification of Hungary, Apr. 1682.


Oeland. [Aland.]

[Ennomos, Cyne philosopher,—fl., about 130.
[Enophyla,—[B.C. ]—Athenians defeat Boeotians, early in 456.
[Enopides, astronomer, mathematician,—

[Oeher. — [Oeher.]

Oernheim, ([Ornskoldsm,) Claude, historian,—b. in Sweden, 1627—Prof. History, Upsala, 1668—member of Society of Antiquaries, 1669—Historiographer of Royal Family, 1679—Librarian to Univ. of Upsala, 1687—Censor of books, 1689—b. at Stockholm, 1695. Sueciae Gothorumque historia ecclesiastica, 1689—Anschauil Vita, 1677.


Oesel, island in the Baltic,—occupied by Danes, under Waldemar, 1206 and 1221—subject to its bishops, from about 1320-1559—sold by Bishop John of Münchhausen to Denmark, 1559—ceded to Sweden, 1645—ceded to Russia, 1721.

Octinger, Friedrich Christoph, theologian,—b. in Würtemberg, 6 May 1702—Pastor at Hirsau, 1738—Superintendent of Weinsberg, 1752—b. of Murhard, 10 Feb. 1782. Theologie, ex idee vita doctema, 1764—Inbegriff der Grundwissheit aus den Schriften Jakob Boeckh's, 1774—Biblisches und emblematisches Wörterbuch, 1776.

Oexmeln, Alexander Olivier, traveller, &c.,—goes to the isle of Tortue, 1666—returns to Europe, 1674—living, 1707. Histoire des aventuriers qui se sont signalés dans les Indes, 1686.

O'Farrill, Gonzalo, general,—b. at Havan- nah, 22 Jan. 1754—serves against the French, 1793—Inspector of Infantry, 1798—Colenel-general, Director of Artillery, Minister of War, 1805—member of the Junta, 10 Apr. 1808—contributes to establish tranquillity, 2 May 1808—b. at Paris, 10 Apr. 1814.

Ofen. [Buda.]

Ofka. [East Anglia.]

Offa, King of Mercia,—succeeds Ethel- helm, 755—makes war on Kent, 771—defeats Kentish men at Oxford, 773—repulses the
Welsh and ravages Wales, 776—defeats Cyanwulf, king of Wessex, 777—annexes Welsh March-land, 779—constructs his Dyke, 779—murders Ethelbert, king of E. Anglia, 792, and takes possession of his kingdom: b., 794.

Office, Holy. [Inquisition.]

Office, Holy, Congregation of the,—established by Paul III., 1542—organization completed by Sixtus V., 1585-90.

Offices, in England— not to be conferred for gift or affection, by Act 12 B. II. c. 2, 1538. burning and selling prohibited by Act 6 and 6 Edw. VI. c. 16, 1552—again prohibited by Order in Council, 1702, and by Act 49 Geo. III. c. 126, 20 Jun. 1809. Duty on, imposed, by Act 31 Geo. II. c. 22, 1758—made perpetual by 6 and 7 Wm IV. c. 97, 20 Aug. 1836. Forms of appointment to, simplified by Act 14 and 15 Vic. c. 82, 7 Aug. 1851.


Ofliaus, juris—[B C]—fl., about 145.

Oftedingen, Heinrich von, miniœsinger,—fl. at Court of Leopold, Duke of Austria, about 1510.

Ogigene, (Ugigene) Marco da, painter,—b. in the Milanese, about 1470—d. 1530. Copy of Leonardo’s Last Supper, about 1510.


Ochtmüller, Daniel Joseph, architect,—b. at Bamberg, 10 Jan. 1791—visits Italy and Sicily, 1815-19—d. at Munich, 22 Apr. 1839. Church in the Au suburb of Munich, begun, 1831.

Ohio, United States,—forms a Territory, 1787—settlement in, 1788—Indiana separated from, 1800—admitted into the Union, 28 Apr. 1812—organized as a State, 3 Mar. 1803—constitution adopted, 1851. Canal, commenced, 1825—completed, 1832.

Oehmacht, Landolin, sculptor,—b. in Würtemberg, 1760—studies at Rome, 1790-2—d. at Strasbourg, 31 Mar. 1834. Monument to Oberlin, Strasbourg, 1810—Monument to Koch, 1815.

Ohud, battle of. [See Mohammed.]

Oil-Painting, invented or improved by John and Hubert Van Eyck, 1420-40.

Ojeda, Alonso de,—accompanies Columbus on his second voyage, 1493—discovers gold mines in Hispaniola, 1493—returns to Spain, 1498—embarks again with Amerigo Vespucci and Juan de la Casa, 20 May 1498—returns to Spain, 1500—second voyage with Vespucci, 1502—third, with Nieouiss and Pizarro, 1509.

Okbar, Sabacen Aimr in Spaiin,—appointed (117, a. II.) 735—his troops seize Avignon, 736—but are defeated and expelled by Charles Martel, 737—embarks for Africa and suppresses revolt of Berbers, 738—b., at Cordova, (122.) 740.


Oken, Lorenz, naturalist,—b. at Bohlsbach, Würtemberg, 1 Aug. 1779—Extraord. Prof. Medicine, Jena, 1807—Prof. Natural Science, 1812—Prof. Natural History, Zürich, 1812—b. there, 11 Aug. 1847. a. 1851. b. Originates and edits Isis, 1816-47—Lehrbuch der Naturphilosophie, 1808-11. —Lehrbuch der Natur-
OLAF—OLIVA.

OLAF—OLOF.

OLAE—OLIVIA.

OLAF—OLIVA.

OLAF—OLIVE.
OLIVA—OLMO.

1711—Prof. Belles Lettres, Azzolo, 1711—
called to Rome by Clement XI., 1719,1715 b
—Secretary of the Conclave; Librarian to
Cardinal de Rohan at Paris, 1722—b, there, 19
Mar. 1757. — De nummorum veterum cognitione,
1716—De antiqua in Romanis scholis grammatiae
disciplina, 1713.

Olive, Peace of,—between Sweden, Poland, the
Emperor, and the Elector of Brandenburg,
concluded, 3 May 1660.

Olivez, Henrique de Guzman, 2nd Count of,
diplomatist,—b, 1530—serves at battle of
St Quentin, 1558—Major-domo to Philip II.,
1562—commands against revolted Flemings,
1574—ambassador of Philip II. to Rome, about
1586—90—Viceroy of Sicily, exterminates
brigands, 1592—Viceroy of Naples, 1594—
recalled by Philip III., leaves Naples, 19 Jul.
1599—b, probably 1599.

Olivez, Gaspar Guzman, Count de, Duke of
San Lucar de Barrameda, statesman,—b, at
Rome, 6 Jan. 1587—studies at Salamanca,
1599—marries, 1607—assists at marriage of
Don Philip, 1610—minister to Philip IV., 1612—
created Duke of San Lucar, 1621—
assumes absolute power; renew war with the
Dutch, 1621—his measures provoke insurrec-
tions in Catalonia and Portugal, 1640—
dismissed, 1643—b, at Toro, 22 Jul. 1645.

Olivenza, in Spain,—conquered by Span-
iards, 1563—restored to Portuguese by Peace of
Lisbon, 1669—taken by French and Span-
iards, 1709—captured by Spaniards under
Godoy, and ceded to Spain by Treaty of Badajoz,
1801—taken by Soult, 22 Jan. 1812—
retaken by Beresford, Apr. 1811—again occu-
pied by French, Jun. 1811—ordered to be
restored to Portugal by Congress of Vienna,
1815, but retained by Spain.

Oliver, Alderman of London,—committed to
the Tower for discharging printers appre-
hended for publishing parliamentary debates,
23 Mar. 1771—liberated, 8 May.

Oliver, George, antiquary,—b, 9 Feb. 1718—
—priest in Church of Rome, 1806—appointed
to Catholic Mission, Exeter, 1807—b, 23
Mar. 1891. — Monasticon Diocesis Eagoniensis,
1874— Supplement, 1854—Lives of Bishops
and History of Cathedral of Exeter, 1861.

Oliver, George, writer on Freemasonry,—b, at
Papplewick, 1782—marries, 1805—ordained
priest, 1815—b, at Lincoln, 3 Mar. 1867.
Antiquities of Freemasonry, 1826—Dictionary of
Symbalorical Masonry, 1872—Golden Remains
of Early Masonic Writers, 1847—50—Institutes
of Masonic Jurisprudence, 1879.

Oliver, Isaac, painter,—b, 1556—b, 16.17.

Oliver, Peter, painter,—b, 1601—b, in
London, about 1644, a 1650. b

a Eng. Cyc. b Rees' Cyc.

Olivet, Joseph Thoulier, Abbe d', grammarian, translator,—b, at Salins, 1 Apr. 1682—
—enters Jesuits' Coll. at Rheims, 1700—sent
to Rome, 1713—quets the Order, 1714—
—admitted to French Academy, 20 Jul. 1723—
—visits England, 1726—b, at Paris, 8 Oct. 1728,
—Ciceronis opera, 1740—2—Histoire de l'Aca-
démie Française, 1729—Remarques sur la
Langue Française, 1738.

Olivetan, Pierre Robert, Reformer,—publishes
at Neufchâtel his French translation of the
Bible, (Bible of the Sword,) 1533—b, at
Ferrara, 1539.

Olivetan, Order of,—founded by Tolomei,
about 1357.

Oliver y, Francisco Xavier de,—b, at
Lisbon, 21 May 1702—Kut, Dec. 1729—sent
to Vienna as Secretary of embassy, 1734—
—comes to England, 1744—becomes a Protestant,
Jun. 1746—declared a heretic by the Inquisi-
tion, and burnt in effigy at Lisbon, Sep. 1762—
—b, near London, 18 Oct. 1783. — Travels,
1741—Familiar Letters, 1741—2—Memoirs con-
cerning Portugal, 1743—3—Oliveyriana, 1760.

Olivi, Giuseppe, naturalist,—b, in Venetia,
1569—b, at Padua, 30 Aug. 1795. — Zoologia
Adriatica, 1792.

Oliver, Cardinal, historian,—preaches crusade against Albigenese, 1210— goes to
Holy Land, between 1214—7—acts as engineer
at siege of Damietta, 1219—returns, and is
—chosen Bishop of Paderborn, 1222—Cardinal
Bishop of Sabina, 1225—sends to Emperor Frederic
II, at Parma, 1226—b, at Sabina, 1227.

a Kington.

Oliver, Francois, Chancellor of France,—
b, at Paris, 1497—President to Mortier,
Jun. 1543—Chancellor, Apr. 1545—deprived,
Jun. 1551—reinstated, Jul. 1559—b, at Am-
boise, 30 Mar. 1560.

Oliver, Guillaume Antoine, traveller, en-
tomologist,—b, near Fréjus, 19 Jan. 1756—
M.D. Montpellier, 1773—envisaged with Brus-
guieres to Persia, Oct. 1792 to Dec. 1795—
member of Institute, 26 Jan. 1800—b, at
Lyons, 1 Oct. 1814. — Histoire naturelle des
Coléoptères, 1789—1838—Dictionnaire de l'His-
toire naturelle des Insectes, 1789—1819—Voy-
ages, 1819.

Oliver, Louis Heinrich Ferdinand,—b, in
Switzerland, 19 Sep. 1759—b, at Vienna, 31
Mar. 1811. — Orthographische Elementarwerk,
1804.

Oliver, Seraphin, Cardinal,—b, at Lyons,
2 Aug. 1538—Prof. Laws, Bologna, 1562—
—archbishop of the Rota, by Pins IV., 1564—amb-
assador to France, from Gregory XIII., 1573—
—again, from Sixtus V., 1589—named bp of
Rennes, Jun. 1600—resigns the see, and is
—named patriarch of Alexandria, by Clement
VIII., Aug. 1602—Cardinal, 9 Jun. 1604—b, at
1674.

Olivieri, Annaibale, antiquary,—b, at Pesaro,
17 Jun. 1703—settles at Rome, 1727—marries
and settles at Pesaro, 1733—b, there, 20 Sep.
1789. — Marmora Pesarewsca, 1737—Memoir
of the Port of Pesaro, 1774—Memoria per la
storia della chiesa Pesarese, 1779.

Olmedo, in Spain,—indecisive battle between
Henry IV. of Castile and the rebels, 21 Aug.
1467.

Olmo, Jose Vincenzo del, antiquary,—b, at
Valencina, 1611—b, 11 Oct. 1666. — Auto de
Fe, 1650—Lithologia, &c, 1653.
Olmutz, in Moravia, — unsuccessfully attacked by Mongols, 1241 — unsuccessfully besieged by Bela IV. of Hungary, 1252 — bishops of, made princes of the empire, 1538 — joins revolt against Ferdinand II., 1619 — seat of government transferred to Brunn, 1640 — taken by Swedes under Gen. Torstenson, 1642 — given up to Imperialists by Treaty of Westphalia, 1648 — taken by Prussians, 1741—evacuated by them, Apr. 1742 — unsuccessfully besieged by Frederick II., 1758 — erected into archbishopric, 1777 — abdication of Ferdinand I. at, 2 Dec. 1848 — meetings of Emperors Nicholas and Francis Joseph at, 24 Sep. 1853. 

University of, founded, 1581 — removed to Brunn, 1778 — restored, 1827 — removed, 1833. 

Church of St Maurice, built, 1412. 

Town-hall, 1574. 

Conference at, to arrange dispute between Austria and Prussia respecting Issace and Holstein, 28—29 Nov. 1850. 

Olot, in Catalonia, — destroyed by earthquake, 1421 — visited by Lyell, 1830. 


Biblicher Commentar über sämtliche Schriften des Neuen Testaments, 1830. 

Oitenitza, — Omar Pasha defeats Russians under Gen. Danenberg, 4 Nov. 1853. 


Olympia, — [Olympic Games, —[B C] — first statue of a wrestler dedicated by Praxidamus of Eginia, (Ol. 19,) 544 — battle of, between Eleans and Arcadiana, during the games, (Ol. 104, 1,) 364. 

a Müller. 

Olympia, asteria, — discovered by Chacornac, 12 Sep. 1860. 

Olympia, Era of, — [B C] — commences, 776 — first used in history by Timaeus, about 260. 

Olympia, New Era, — commences, (Ol. 227, 3,) 131. 

Olympia, — [B C] — married to Philip of Macedonia, 359 — rupture with Philip after his marriage with Cleopatra, 337 — puts Cleopatra and her daughter to death, 323 — takes refuge in Egypt, 323 — favours Polyperchon, 319 — puts Philip Archibius and Eurydice to death, Sep. 317 — besieged by Cassander in Pydna, autumn 316 to late winter 315 — taken and put to death by Cassander, beginning of spring 315, spring 316. 

a Clinton. 

b Smith's Dict. 

Olympic Games, — [B C] — mythic, revived by Iphitus, 884 — 838 — victors in the foot-race first registered, first historical fact in Greece, (Ol. 1, 1,) 776 — olive crown first given, (Ol. 7,) 752 — celebrated byoleon of Argos, (Ol. 8,) 748 — by Pisa, (Pisa and Elis jointly,) 672—652, (Ol. 28,) 668—652 — by Puntaleon of Pisa, (Ol. 31,) 644 — by Pisa and Arcadia jointly, (Ol. 104,) 364 — [A B] — list of victors ends, (Ol. 219,) 217—220 — games abolished by Theodosius, (Ol. 293, 2,) 394. 

[Hellanodic.] 

a Eratosth. 

c Clinton. 

d Euseb. 

Olympic Games, — [B C] — foot-race, (Ol. 1,) 776 — the double foot-race, (dianius,) (Ol. 14,) 724 — the longer foot-race, (dolichus,) (Ol. 15,) 720 — the prius naturninus, (Ol. 15,) 720 — wrestling, and the pentathlum added, (Ol. 18,) 708 — boxing, (Ol. 23,) 688 — chariot-race with four full-grown horses, (Ol. 28,) 680 — pancratium and horse-race, (Ol. 38,) 618 — foot-race and wrestling for boys, (Ol. 37,) 652 — pentathlum for boys, (Ol. 38,) 688 — abolished: boxing for boys, (Ol. 41,) 610 — foot-race in heavy armour, (Ol. 65,) 530 — chariot-race with mules, (Ol. 70,) 509 — chariot-race with mares, (Ol. 71,) 406 — abolished, (Ol. 84,) 444 — chariot-race with two full-grown horses, (Ol. 93,) 408 — contest of heralds and trumpeters, (Ol. 96,) 396 — chariot-race with four colts, (Ol. 99,) 382 — with two colts, (Ol. 128,) 268 — race with colts, (Ol. 131,) 256 — pentathlum for boys, (Ol. 146,) 200. 

Olympic Games, at Antioch, — originally Daphne, but called Olympic, 44—regularly celebrated from reign of Commodus, 180—193 — abolished by Justin, 521. 

Olympic Games, at Athens, — instituted by Hadrian, 131. 

Olympic Games, at Diun, — [B C] — celebrated by Philip II., spring or sum. 347. 

Olympic Games, at Ely, — [B C] — celebrated by Alexander the Great, 335. 

Olympieum, at Athens, — completed and dedicated by Hadrian, (Ol. 227, 3,) 131. 


Olympiodorus, historian, — ambassador to Huns from Honorius, 422? — removes to Byzantium, 423. 

Olympiodorus, of Alexandria, Peripatetic philosopher, — fl., about 426. 

Olympiodorus, of Alexandria, Neo-platonist, — fl., before 550. 

Olympiodorus, of Alexandria, Aristotelian theologian, — fl., about 281. 


Olympus, musician, — [B C] — fl., between (Ol. 30, 10) 660—650. 

a Müller. 

Olycian War, — [B C] — (1.) With Sparta, begins, early 382 — Tolantes marches to Olynythus, spring — withdraws, aut. — Teleutias slain, before mids. 381 — Agesipolis commander, beginning 380—b., mids. 380— Polybiades, mids. 380 — concludes the war, sum. 379. (2.) With Philip of Macedonia: first embassy from Olynythus to Athens, 349—8 — a force sent under Chares, 349 to Oct. 349 — Chalkidike sends embassy to Athens, 349 — Charilydes ordered there, 349 — new embassy, 349 — force of citizens under Chares sent, 349 — Philip defeats Olynythians in two battles, after mids. 348—besieges the city, after mids. 348 — the city taken,


Omar I. (Abu Hafsah Ibn al Khattab), 2nd Caliph,—b. about 682—becomes follower of Mohammed, about 613—accompanies him in his campaigns, 622—proceeds to Al-Abbe'k, (11, A. H.) 632—succeeds him, (13,) 634.—concludes truce with Heraclius, Dec. 635—founds Borsarah, 636—[for his conquests see names of his generals.]

Khaled, Amrur, Abu Obeidah, Said—goes to Jerusalem, (16 or 17), 637 or 638—opens canal between the Nile and the Red Sea, 639—assassinated at Medina, (26 Dhul hajjah 23), 3 Nov. 644.


Omar al Motawalat Al-Illah, (Al A'fafa) last King of Bagdad,—succeeds his brother Yahia, (474 or 475, A. H.) 1081 or 1082—invites Yusuf ben Taschfin, king of Morocco, to assist Moors in Spain against Alfonso VI. of Castile, (478,) 1085—distinguishes himself at battle of Zalaqa, (12 Reged 479,) 23 Oct. 1086—recovers towns and fortresses from Castilians, 1087—his kingdom conquered by Yusuf, (186,) 1093—besieged in Badajoz, capitulates to Schyr ben Abubeker, and is put to death with his family, (7 Saphar 487,) 26 Feb. 1094.


a Art de Vérifier les Dates. 

b Biog. Univ.

Omar, Mosque of,—built, after 636.


b Biog. Univ. 

Omer, St. [St Omer.]


a Vapercean. 
b Engl. Cyc.


Omar II., (couzin,) 717—Yezid II. (son of Abdalmalik) succeeds, (101,) 720—b. (26 Schaban 103,) 28 Jan. 743—Haschem, (Hixen,) (brother,) 724—succeeds revolt of Said, 740—b. at Rusafa, (6 Rabia 1. 126,) 7 Jan. 743—Walid II., (nephew,) 743—murdered, and succeeded by his cousin, Yezid III., (27 Guimadii 1.,) Redge 126,) 16 Apr. or beginning of May 744—Ibrahim, (brother,) succeeds, 744—deposed and succeeded by Merwan II., (son of Merwan I.,) and of Moharram, or beginning of Saphar 127., Nov. 744—opposed by Ibruhim, of the house of

67
Abassides, (129.) 746—orders Ibrahim to be put to death, (130.) 747—expelled and driven into Egypt by Abdallah, and there put to death, (27 Guinmadhi II. 132.) 10 Feb. 750—the dynasty succeeded by the Abassides.

a Elmacin.  b Greek Authorities.  c Abulfaragius.


O'More, Roger,—plans the rebellion in Ireland, 1611.  [O'Neale, Sir Phelim.]

O'More, Rory Oge,—opposes English rule in Ireland, and is slain by Fitz-Patrick, baron of Ossoy, 1578.

On, (Helopolis, Bethshemesh, Ain Shems,)—[B C]—obelisk set up at, about 2050—a place of note in Joseph’s time, 1715—place of note in time of Herodotus, about 450—[A D]—ruined, 1200.  a Poole.  b Usher.

Onatas, sculptor, painter,—[B C]—fl. about (Ol. 73.) 468—450.  a Müller.  b Smith’s Diet.

One Pound Notes.  [Bank Notes.]

O'Neal, Con.,—created Earl of Tyrone by Henry VIII., 1 Oct. 1542.

O'Neal, Hugh.  [Tyrone, Earl of.]

O'Neal, Owen,—governor of Arras, 1640,—in conjunction with the nuncio Rinuccini, attempts to annul Peace of Kilkenny, May 1648—declares a rebel by the Council, Sep. 1648—makes a treaty with Gen. Monk, May 1649—accepts offers of Ormond, and v., Oct. 1649.

O'Neal, Sir Phelim,—heads the rising in Ulster, Oct. 1641—takes Charlestown and Dungannon, 23 Oct.—his march through Ulster, Nov.—fails in attempt on Drogheda; captured by Ireton, and executed, 1651.


Onciscitus, historian,—[B C]—accompanies Alexander in his Asiatic expedition, 335-323.

Onomaeirius, poet,—[B C]—fl. about 520-482.  a Smith’s Diet.

Onomarchus,—[B C]—serves at Tithorea in Phocian (Sacred) War, 353—appointed commander, 573—in aiding 1. ephorion of Phere, defeats Philip and is defeated by Philip and killed, 352.

Onondago.  [Oswego.]

Onewre, (Honayhwar,) in Hindustan,—pilaged and burnt by Portuguese, 1569—submits to Hyder Ali, 1763—taken by Gen. Matthews, 1783—attacked by Tipppo Sultán and defended by Captain Torriano, 1784—ceded to Tipppo by Treaty of Mangalore, 1785—passes to E. India Company, 1798.

Onosander, tactician,—fl. about 50.


Ontario, Fort.  [Oswego.]

Oodeypoor, Oudipur, (Nevar,) in Hindustan,—[see Chitoro]—founded by Rana Patab, about 1600—war of Akber against, 1603—war of Jehanghir, Parviz makes accommodation, 1605-6—war renewed, 1607—submits to Jehanghir, 1613—4—the town unsuccessfully besieged by Scindiah, 1768—ravaged by Mahrattas, 1806-7—the Rana concludes treaty of alliance with British, and becomes tributary, 1818.

Oojain, in Hindustan,—sent of independent rajah of Malwa, as early as 1008—conquered by Mohammedans, 1235, 1310—sent of government removed to Khar, 1588—conquered by Akber, 1561—by Mahrattas, about 1750—occupied by British, Aug. 1804.

a Ferihta.  b Thornton.  c Hamilton.

Oort, Adam van, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1557—d, there, 1641.

Oost, Jacob van, the Elder, painter,—b. at Bruges, 1600—d, there, 1671.

Oost, Jan Jacob van, the Younger, painter,—b. at Bruges, 1637—d, there, 29 Dec. 1713.

O. P. Riots.  [Covent Garden Theatre.]

Opdam de Wassanaer, admiral,—commands Dutch fleet and is defeated by Duke of York, and his ship blown up, off Harwich, 3 Jan. 1665.
OPERA—ORAN.


Operar! Pii, Congregation of,—founded by Carlo Caraffa, about 1602—constituted by Gregorv XIV., 1621.

Ophella, King of Kyrene, [B.C.]—commands a tirrime on the Indus, under Alexander, 327—sent to Kyrenia to suppress insurrection, 322—makes himself independent of Egypt, about 313—invited to aid Agathocles against Carthage, killed, 308.

Ophites, Gnostic sect,—originate, about 180—200.

Ophthalmic Infirmary, London,—established, 1805.

Ophthalmoscope,—invented by Helmholtz, 1851.


Opinis, L,—[B.C.]—pretor, suppresses revolt at Fregella, 125—Consul with Q. Fabius Maximus Allobrog., (633, a. u. c.) 121—takes part against C. Graecus; assisted by P. Decius, 120—Commissioner to divide Numidia between Jugurtha and Adherbal, 112—exiled for taking bribes from Jugurtha, goes to Dyrrachium, 109.

Opinis, Q,—[B.C.]—Consul with L. Postumius Albinus, (600, a. u. c.) 154.

Opitz, Martin, poet,—b. at Bunsen in Silesia, 23 Dec., 1597—studies at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, 1618—at Heidelberg, 1619—visits the Netherlands, becomes acquainted with Vossius and D. Heinsius, 1620—teacher of philosophy at Weissenburg, 1622—private secretary to Count von Dohna, 1626—emboldened, 1627—visits Paris, 1630, and meets Grotius; settles at Dantzic, 1635—secretary and historiographer to king of Poland, 1637—d. at Dantzic, 20 Aug., 1639. Aristarchus, 1618—Buch von der Deutschen Poeterei, 1624—German translation of Barley’s Argus, 1626—Frostgeschichte, 1633.

Opium, in India,—monopoly of trade assumed by East India Company, 1773—management of, transferred from Board of Revenue to Board of Trade, 1793—importation of, prohibited by Chinese, 1796—cultivation of, restricted to Behar and Benares, 1797—cultivation of, prohibited, except on account of government, by Regulations of 1799 and 1807—analyzed by Serturner, 1812—seizure and destruction of, by Chinese, 1839—[Chinese War]—duty on, reduced by Act 9 Geo. IV. c. 76, 25 Jul., 1828—again, by Act 6 and 7 Wm. IV. c. 60, 13 Aug., 1836, and 16 and 17 Vict. c. 107, 20 Aug., 1853.


Oppas, Abb of Toledo,—takes part in conspiracy against Roderic, king of Spain, and invites Saracens from Africa, 710—betrays Toledo to Tarik, 711—joins with Alchamids in attack on Pelayo, and is taken prisoner, 719.

Oppenheim, on the Rhine,—taken by A. Adolf of Meutz, 1218—by Spaniards under Spinola, 1620—by Gustavus Adolphus, 1631—by Imperialists, 1634—destroyed by French under Meloe, 1689. Church of St Catherine, built, 1262—1317—destroyed by French, 1689—partly restored, 1838-43.

Oppianus, of Apamea, author of Cynegetica,—fl., about 211. * Clinton.

Oppianus, of Corycus, author of Halieutica,—fl., about 171. * Clinton, after Eusebius.

Oppius, C., historian, biographer,—[B.C.]—fl., about 50 to after 43.

Opolo. [Christiania.]


Optatus, Be of Milevet,—fl., about 371. — fl., before 392. * Clinton.

Optatus, Gervasius Aconitanus, Consul with Annius Paulinus, (1087, A. U. C.) 334.

Oran, in Algeria,—taken by Spaniards.

The text is a historical account of opera and related topics, including the history of various operas, their creators, and their impact on different regions and periods. The text covers a wide range of historical events, such as the history of opera in countries like Italy, France, and Portugal, as well as historical figures and their contributions, such as the invention of the ophthalmoscope and the history of opium in India. The text also includes references to individuals like Johann Opitz and Giovanni Battista Peri, and mentions of events like the insurrection at Oporto in 1833. The text provides a comprehensive overview of opera history and related topics.

[Algeria.]


Orange River, S. Africa,—made northern boundary of Cape Colony, by proclamation, 5 Jul. 1838. Distriet, erected into a free state, (Orange River Republic,) 1854.

Orange tree,—introduced in England, 1492.

Oranienburg, in Prussia,—settlement of Wallis at, 1609—burned, 1671.

Oratope. [Dokhara.]

Oratorio,—originated by S. Philip de Neri, about 1550—name comes into use, about 1630. In England, introduced by Handel, 1720—first public performance, 1732.


Orbazzano, battle of. [Marsaglia.]

Orbilius Pupillus,—[BC]—b., 113—establishes his school at Rome, 63—d., before 13.

Orcades. [Orkney Islands.]

Oregana, (L'Arcagnuolo) Andrea di Cione, painter, sculptor, and architect,—b. at Florence, 1329;[1] 1345 or 1326—d. there, not later than 1376. Frescoes in the Campo Santo, about 1335.—Frescoes in the Strozzi Chapel, Santa Maria Noverla, 1357. Church of San Michele, 1359. a Vassali. b Other authorities.


Orange, in Russia,—[BC]—Aristocrates tyrant, about (OL. 30) 660—75—Aristoc- tones king, about (OL. 30) 630—destroyed by Thebans, 367—restored by Philip of Macedon, 338 b—Sulla defeats Archelaeus near, 66. a Müller.

Smith's Diet.

Ordeal, Trial by,—in use among the Franks, before 500—mentioned in laws of Ina, about 655—of the cross, prohibited in France by Louis le Débonnaire, 816—of battle, prohibited by Pope Alexander III., 1179—prohibited by Council of the Lateran, 1215.—? abolished by order in Council of Henry III., 1215—abolished in Sicily, by Frederick II., about 1230—40—5 and in France, by St Louis, 1260—sanctioned at Florence, by Savonarola, 1498.

Ordinica Vitalis, chroniicler,—b. near Shrewsbury, 16 Feb. 1075—sent to Normandy and becomes a monk, 1086—takes priest's orders, 1107—d., probably about 1142.

Ordinal, English,—prepared by Royal Commission, 1550—revised by Convocation, 1661.

Ordination, in Church of England,—regulated by Acts 5 and 6 Edw. VI. c. 1, 1552; 1 Eliz. c. 1, 1558; 8 Eliz. c. 1, 1565; 13 Eliz. c. 12, 1570; 13 and 14 Car. II. c. 4, 1662; 1 Wm and Mar. s. 1, c. 8. 1688.

Ordinance, Master-General of the,—office abolished, and duties of, transferred to Secretary of State for War, by Order in Council, 25 May 1855.


Ordoño. [Leon, Kings of.]

Orendo, in Sweden,—Dies of, for establishment of laws of Magnus Smek, 1347—held by Gustavus Vasa, establishes Protestantism, 1529—respecting Imperial Debt to Lübeck, 1531—originates Act of Succession in his favour, 1540—for election of Bernadotte as successor to the throne, 21 Aug. 1810—preliminaries of peace

Oregon, N. America,—sovereignty of, disputed by Great Britain and Spain, 1789—right of exclusive possession renounced by both, by convention of Madrid, 1790—explored by Lewis and Clark, 1804—given up to United States by treaty, 1846—ceded into a Territory, 14 Apr. 1848—constitution adopted, 9 Nov, 1857—admitted a State of the Union, 14 Feb. 1859.

O'Reilly, Alexander, Count, general,—b. in Ireland, 1735,—1725—serves in Austrian army in Seven Years' War, 1757—passes into French army, 1769—enters Spanish army as Lieutenant-colonel, about 1761—defeats Portuguese before Chaves, and seizes the town, 2 Jun. 1762—saves life of Charles III. in sedition of Madrid, 1765—Lieutenant-general, Inspector-general of Infantry, 1766—sent to New Orleans, subdues Louisiana, 1768—Inspector-general of all forces in Spanish America, 1770—Commander-general of Madrid, member of the Supreme Council of War, 1773—commands expedition against Algiers, and is totally defeated, 1773—Captain-general of Andalusia, about 1776 (2)—deprived and banished, Apr. 1786—d. near Chinchilla in Murcia, 23 Mar. 1794.

O'Reilly, Andrew, Count, general,—b. in Ireland, 1740—serves in Imperial army, 1756—63—distinguishes himself at affair of Marchiennes, 31 Oct. 1793—at combats of Amberg, 23 Aug., and Ulm, 24 Sep. 1796—wounded and made prisoner at Kehl, 20 Apr. 1797—at battle of Austerlitz, 2 Dec. 1805—governor of Vienna, 1809—capitulates to French, 12 May 1809—d. there, 1832.

Orellana, Francisco, geographical discoverer,—b. at Trujillo, about 1560—accompanies Pizarro to Peru, 1531—explores, with Gonzalez Pizarro, the region of the Amazons, 1540—d. there, and b. 1549.


Orestes,—enters service of Attila, about 441—goes to Italy, after 453—makes himself master of Italy, and his son, Romulus Augustus, Emperor, 29 Aug. 475—taken and put to death by Odoacer, (5 Kal. Sep.) 28 Aug. 476.

Orestes,—Consul with Postumus Lampadius, (1283, A. u. c.) 530.


Orfila, Mathieu Joseph Bonaventure, physican,—b. at Mahon in Minorca, 24 Apr. 1787—goes to Paris, 1807—naturalized in France, 1818—Prof. Legal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine at Paris, 1819—Prof. Medical Chemistry, 1823—Dean of the Faculty, 1830—dismissed by Provisional Government, 1834—d. at Paris, 11 Mar. 1853. Toxologie générale, 1813—15—Eléments de Chimie appliqués à la Médecine et aux Arts, 1817—Traité de Médecine légale, 1833—47.

Oreus, Johann Ernst Elias, mechanician,—d. near Zittau in Lusatia, 1830—b. at Fürstenberg, 1745. Perpetual Motion triumphant, 1719.


Ortus, M. Cavius,—Consul with L. Arrins Pudens, (918, A. u. c.) 165.

Ortus, Ser. Corn.—Consul with Claudius, (804, A. u. c.) 51.


Ortus, Ser. Scelio,—Consul with Q. Nonius Priscus, (902, A. u. c.) 149.


Organ, musical instrument,—[B C]—invented by Ctesibius of Alexandria, about 200 B. C.—[AD]—presented by Emperor Copronymus to Pepin, king of France, about 755—water-organ erected at Aix-la-Chapelle, 826—common in England, before 900—used in churches, before 1200—pedals added by Bernhard, at Venice, 1470.


Orichovius, (Orichotius,) Stanislas Grzegrowciski, historian, &c.—communicated by Bp. of Premislaw, and marries, 1551—abjures Protestantism at Warsaw, 1561. Annales Poloniae, 1611.

Oriel College, Oxford,—founded by Edward VI., 1536—newly regulated by ordinance of commissioners under Act 17 and 18 Vic. c. 81, 7 Aug. 1854.


Orifamme, (Aurifamna,) royal banner of France,—borne by Louis VI., 1124—disused after Agincourt, 1415.


Orillids, (Ariola, Organla,) in Spain,—conquered by Moors, 715—forms part of king-

Orlando, the River, in S. America,—visited by Alonzo de Herrera, 1535—explored by Humboldt, 1800—by Schomburgk, 1839.

Orion, constellation. [See Nebula.]

Orissa,—Yayati Kesari expels Yavans, 473—visited by Iwen Thsang, between 629-645.

Spain, 7—dynasty of Ganga Vansa seizes throne, 1131—Ambar Rai acquires, 1471—Mohammed of Deccan conquers Rajamandri and Masulipatam, 1477—the dynasty expelled by a Rajput family, before 1500—Telinga chief seizes, 1550—seizes by Afganhs under Kutu, 1578—a. annexed to Mogul empire by Akber, 1578—subdued to Mogul empire by Mum Sung, 1592.


Earl of Hamilton. Marshal.

Orizaba, (Mexican Expedition)—volcanic peak of,—in eruption, 1545 and 1566—seared, May 1848 and early in 1867.

Orozonte, (Bloom, John Francis van.)

Orkney Islands, (Oreades,)—discovered and subjugated by Agricola, 84—Christianity introduced by St. Columba, 570—taken from Ptits by Kenneth II. of Scotland, about 838—taken possession of by Harold Harfarg, 876—given to his brother, Suthred, 926—re-taken by a Saxon, reintroduced by Olafus of Norway, 1000—conquered by Magnus I. of Norway, 1098—seized by a bishopric, before 1200—Magnus, son of Hak, defeated at Largs by Alexander III., gives up claim to Orkney, 3 Aug. 1260—contract confirmed by Haquin V. of Norway and Robert I. of Scotland, 1312—Erick of Denmark renews with James I., 1426—pledged to Scotland, for dower of Margaret of Denmark, and thenceforth belong to Scotland, 8 Sep. 1468—claim of Denmark finally renounced, 12 May 1459—confirmation desired of the Pope, 24 Feb. 1453—see suppressed, 1689—devastated by hurricane, 1778.

Orlando di Lasso—ORLEANS.

Orlando di Lasso. [Lasso.]

Orlaz, (Orley,) Bernard van, (Bernard of Brussels,) painter, b. at Brussels, 1470—d. at Brussels, 6 Jan. 1541.


Orleans, Bastard of. [Dunois, Jean.]


Orleans, Henry, Duke of. [Henry II.]

Orleans, Louis, Duke of. [Louis XII.]


assassinated by order of Duke of Burgundy, 23 or 24 Nov. 1497.


Orleans, New. [New Orleans.]


Orlov, Alexis.—b. in Russia, 1737—takes part in revolution of 9 Jul. 1762, and kills the Emperor Peter III.: commands in chief against Turks, 1768—deaths Turks at Chesme, 5 Jul. 1770—takes part in Indian war, 1759—retires, 1772—compeled by Emperor Paul to assist at funeral of Peter III., 1796—b.—at Moscow, 5 Jan. 1808.


Orlov, Gregory.—b. in Russia, 17 Oct. 1734—becomes favourite of Grand Duchess Catherine, about 1760—takes part in revolution of 9 Jul. 1762—sent to suppress revolt, and cheek plague at Moscow, 1771—employed in negotiations with the Turks at Fok-hani, 1772—Prince of the Empire, by Joseph II., 4 Oct. 1772—b.—at Moscow, 24 Apr. 1783.

Orlov, Michael, general,—b. in Russia, 1798—distinguishes himself in campaigns against Napoleon, 1805-14—takes part in receiving capitulation of Paris, 1814—imprisoned, 24 Dec. 1825—b.—1842.


Ormond, James Butler, 1st Earl of,—created by Edward III., 1328—palatine of Tipperary, 1328—takes the field against Septs of Leinster, 1330—Lord-deputy of Ireland, about 1355.
Ormond, James Butler, 4th Earl of—

Lord-justice of Ireland, 1407—holds a parliament at Dublin, 1408—Lord-lieutenant, Apr. 1420—articles of accusation brought against, close of 1441—again Lord-lieutenant, 27 Feb. 1442—the accusation renewed, 1442—retires, Jul. 1446—committed to the Tower on charge of treason, 1449—died between him and Prior of Kilmainham prevented, 1446.


Ornuz, in Persian Gulf, becomes tributary to Timur, 1302—tributary to Portuguese, 27 Sep. 1507—taken possession of by Albuquerque, 26 Mar. 1514—taken by Shah Abbas assisted by English fleet, 22 Apr. 1622—its trade then transferred to Gombroon.

Ornae, [2 B C]—conquered by Argos, (Ol. 50), 508—a Müller.


Oropus, [2 B C]—taken by exiles, after midsummer 366—surprised and plundered by Athenians, 151.


Orotava, Tenerife,—Dragon Tree of, venerated for its age, as early as 1402—observed by Borda, 1771—by Staunton, 1795—brought into general notice by Humboldt, 1800—damaged by storm, Jul. 1819—destroyed by gale, autumn 1867.

Orreya,—invented by Graham, 1715—Rowley's, constructed by Wright, 1733. [See Planetarium.]


Orsini, Giovanni Antonio, — acquires Principality of Tarentum, 1419 — holds it till his death, 15 Nov. 1463.

Orsini, Giovanni Gaetano. [Nicholas III., Pope.]

Orsini, Lorenzo, (Renzos de Cervi,) — enters service of Venice, about 1508 — distinguishes himself at siege of Bergamo, 1514 — passes into service of Leo X., and takes part in conquest of Urbino, 1515 — enters service of Francis I., distinguishes himself in defence of Marseilles against Constable de Bourbon, 1524 — and in defence of Rome, 1527—d. Jan. 20, 1536.

Orsini, Niccolo, Count of Pitigliano.—b., 1442 — General of Venetian armies, about 1502 — with Alviano, defeated by Louis XII. at Agnadello, May 1509 — surprises Padua, 17 July 1509 — successfully defends Padua against Maximilian, 1509—d. at Lunigo, Feb. 1510.


Orsini, Raimondi, condottiere, — acquires Principality of Tarentum, 1399.

Orsini, The, — their rivalry with the Colonna family begins with pontificate of Boniface VIII. 1323. —

Orsini, Vicenzo Marco. [Benedict XIII., Pope.]

Orsini Conspiracy. [See Orsini, Felice.]

Orso Ipatio, Doge of Venice, — succeeds Tegaglido, 726 — receives Exarch Eutychius, 727 — restores him to his government, 728 — killed in tumult at Heraclia, 737.

Orso Particacho, Doge of Venice, — succeeds Pietro Tradonico, 864 — names his son Giovanni his colleague, about 877—b., 881.

Orso Particacho II., Doge of Venice, — succeeds Pietro Tribono, 912 — abdicates and retires to a monastery, 932.

Orsova, Orschowa. Neue, — taken by Austrians, 1716 — ceded to them by Peace of Passarowitz, 1718 — taken by Turks, 1728 — ceded by Austria to the Porte, 1739 — blockaded by Laudohn, 1750 — restored to Austrians, 1791 — crown of St Stephen and other regalia of Hungary discovered at, Sep. 1853 — presented to Emperor of Vienna, 1863.

Ortega, Casimir Gomez de, botanist, — b. at Madrid, 1720—d. at Madrid, 1810. Commentarius de ciento, 1761 — Tabulae botanicae, 1773 — Sex novarum aut rariorum plantarum horti regii botanici matriecis, 9°, 1797—1800.

Ortega, Jayme, general, Governor of the Baleare Isles, — attempts insurrection at Tortosa, in favour of Count of Montemolin, son of Don Carlos, and fails, 3 April 1856 — condemned by Council of War and shot, 19 April.

Ortegal, Cape, — Commander Fox captures forty French ships off, 16 Jan. 1747.

Ortelius, (Oertlil) Abraham, geographer, — b. at Antwerp, 4 Apr. 1527—b. geographer to Philip II. of Spain, 1575—d. at Antwerp, 28 Jan. 1598.— Thesaurus orbis terrarum, 1570 — Synonymia geographica, 1578 — Itinerarium per omnias Gallice Belgique partes, 1584.—b. Bred. Woodenboek.

Orthez, in France, — Wellington defeats Soult near, 27 Feb. 1814. Treaty of, between France and Spain, concluded, 1 Apr. 1813.

Ortolano, L., (Giovanni Battista Benvenuto,) painter, — paints at Ferrara, 1525.


Osabia, (Osabia, Osabia, Osabia, Osabia, Osabia, Osabia, Osabia, Osabia,) Ibn Abi (Abon, Abi,) physicien,—b., (600, a. H.) 1205—chief physician to Emir Ezzadhin, at Sarchad in Syria, (635,) 1235—b., (688,) 1269.

Osborn, son of Earl Siward,—killed at Dunsinane, 1054.


Osborne, Sir Thomas. [Danby, Earl of.] Osborne House, Isle of Wight,—b. (Queen Victoria, 1845.


Osier, Andreas, theologian, — b. at Gunzenhausen in Franconia, 9 Dec. 1498 — first Protestant pastor at Nürnberg, 1525 — takes part in conference at Marburg, 1529 — at Diet of Augsburg, 1530 — rejects the Interim, 1548
—preacher and first Prof. Theology, Königsberg, 1548—d. at Königsberg, 17 Oct. 1552, a
Osios, Bp of Cordova. [Hosius.]
Osac, obtained Earlom of Northumberland, 966—banished by Edward the Martyr, 975.
Osm, (Ossana), in Spain, [B C]—destroyed by Pompey, 682, a. v. c. 72—[A D]
   —defeat of the Moors near, 931.
Osmann, [Othman.]
Osmian, metal,—discovered by Tennant, 1803.
Omond, St, Bp of Salisbury and Chan
   cellor,—accompanies William the Conqueror to England, 1066—made Chancellor, probably
   to about 1075—Bp of Salisbury, 1078—completes cathedral, 1092—compiles a Missal
   (Use Sarum): t. 3 or 4. Dec. 1099—his remains removed to new cathedral, 1457—
   canonized by Pope Calixtus, 1458, b 1457. a
   a Poss. b Biog. Univ.
Osmose. [Endoanime.]
Osnoburg, Osnabrück, in Germany,—bishopric of, probably founded by Charles the Great,
   823—government of, regulated by Treaty of Wimpfheim, 1648—given to Frederick, Duke of
   York, by his father, George III., 1704—secularized and given to Hanover, 1803.
Osorio, Geronimo, (Griolamo), historian,—b.
   at Lisbon, 1506—sent to Univ. of Salamanca, 1519—to Paris, 1525—d. at Tavira, 1580.
   De rebus Emmanuelis virtute et auspicio gentis, 1571—Opera, 1592. His library carried off by
   English fleet, 1596.
Oared and Osrie. [See Northumbria.]
Oarboone, [Edessa]—[B C]—kingdom founded by Arsham (Ardasham, Artabanus),
   38-10—Manu, 10-5—Abgarus, (Usulama,) 5
   to [A D] 32—Anane, (Aunus,) 32-36—Sanatrocies (Sanadnya,) usurps, 36-38—Eborant usurps, 38—
   conquers Armenia, cedes to Rome, after 38.
Osat, Arnaud d', cardinal, diplomatist,—b.
   etary to Paul de Foix at Rome, 1574,—named one of the commissioners sent to receive ab
   solution of Henry IV., 1559—Bp of Rennes, Jan. 1556—Councillor of State, 1579—prom
   otes Peace of Vervins, 1585—Cardinal, 3 May 1599—negotiates the divorce of Henry IV.
   and Marguerite de Valois, Dec. 1599—
   Bp of Bayeux, 26 Jan. 1600—resigns his see, 1601—d. at Rome, 13 Mar. 1604. Lettres,
   1624.
Oasion, (Oisin),—mentioned as a poet in
   Dean of Lismore's Book, 1512-29—poems attrib
   uted to him published by Maepherson, 1758-63—Dissertation of Blair, maintaining their authenticity,
   1763—Letter of David Hume to Blair urging investigation, Sep. 1763—Report of Committee of Highland Society
   appointed to inquire, published, 1805—
   the authenticity of the poems denied by Laing,
   1805—new edition, by Maepherson, altered,
   1807—disappearance of Maepherson's Manu
   scripts, 1807—new translation by Clerk, 1870.
   [Maepherson, James.]
Ossoli, Marchioness of. [Fuller, Margaret.]
Ossolinski, George, statesman, —b., 1595—
   attaches himself to Prince Vladislaus, serves with him in campaigns against Russia, 1616-1
   —enjoy from Sigismund III. to England, 1621—takes part as plenipotentiary in negoti
   ation of armistice with Gustavus Adolphus, at Almarea, 1629—enjoy to Rome on accession of
   Vladislaus IV., 1633—Marshall of the Diet, 1635—government of Prussian Poland, concludes
   treaty with Sweden, 1635—enjoy to Diet of Ratisbon, 1636—negotiates marriage of the
   king with Archduchess Cecilia Renee, 1636—
   receives the princess at Warsaw, 1637—Grand
   Chancellor, 1643—promotes election of John
   Cosimir to the throne, 1648—concludes peace
   with Tatars and Cossacks, 1649—b., Aug.
   1650.
Ossoski, Joseph Maximilian, bibliograp
   pher,—b. in Galicia, about 1750—deputy from
   States of Galicia to Vienna, settles there, 1793
   —Director of Imperial Library, 1828—
   Marshall of the States at Leopold, 1817—Grand
   Steward of the kingdom of Galicia, 1825—b.
   at Vienna, 17 Mar. 1826. Historical and critical Essays on the History of Polish Literature,
   1815-22.
Ossone, (Ossuna,) Pedro Tezely y Giron,
   Duke of, Viceroy of Naples,—b. at Valla
dolid, Jan. 1579—called to the court, Kut of
   the Golden Fleece, &c., 1607—Viceroy of
   Sicily, 1610—Viceroy of Naples, 1616—
   refuses to establish Inquisition in Naples; recalled;
   1620—arrested by Philip IV., 1621—his trial
   lasts 1621-3—b. imprisoned at Almeida, 26
   Sep. 1624.
Ossory, See of, in Ireland,—founded at
   Sainquin, (St Kyran,) about 402—removed to
   Aghadoe, 1532—Irish town, about 1190—
   united with sees of Leighlin and Ferns, 1635.
Ossory, Thomas Butler, Earl of, —b.
   at Kilkenny, 1632—returns from Flanders with
   Charles II., 1666, and is named Lieutenant-
   general of forces in Ireland; created English
   peer, as Lord Butler, 14 Sep. 1666—distinguish
   himself in naval battle with the Dutch, in the
   Downs, Jun. 1666—Rear-admiral, 1673—
   contributes to defeat of Marshal Luxembourg
   at Mons, 3 Aug. 1678—d. in England, 30
   Jul. 1680.
Ossuna, Duke of. [Ossone.]
Ostade, Adrian van, painter,—b. at Lübeck,
   1610—d. at Amsterdam, 1685.
Ostade, Isaac van, painter,—b. at Lübeck,
   1612—d. 1671.
Ostend, in Belgium,—mentioned as a town,
   1267. Old, destroyed by inundation, 1333. New,
   a fishing village in 1572—walled by Philip the Good, 1445—fortified by Prince of
   Orange, 1523—threatened by Duke of Parma,
   1587—siege of, by Spaniards, under Archduke
   Albert, commenced, 4 Jul. 1621—surrenders to
   Marquis Spinola, 25 Sep. 1624—surrenders to
   allies, 16 Jul. 1706—eased by Holland to the
   Emperor, 1715—taken by Count de Loven
   dals, 23 Aug. 1745—restored to Dutch by
   Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748—declared a
free port by Joseph II., 1781—taken by French, 1794—bombarded by English troops, who are compelled to capitulate, 19 May 1798—restored to Dutch, 1814—visit of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert to king of the Belgians at, 18 Sep. 1843—fortifications demolished, 1867.

Company. [See East India Company.]


Osterrmann-Tolstoy, Alexander Ivanovich, Count, general,—b. at St Petersburg, about 1770—enters the army, 1774—serves at capture of Bender and siege of Ismail, 1789—Major-general, 1798—takes part in occupation of Persia and Hanover, 1805—Lieutenant-general, 1806—commands under Benningsen against French, 1806—distinguishes himself at Pultusk, 1806—a. and at Eylau, 1807—wounded at affair of Guttstadt, Jul. 1807—commands against French, 1812—distinguishes himself at Borodino, 7 Sep. 1812—wounded at Dantzic, 1813—defeats Tüptiz, and defeats Vandamme at Kulm, Aug. 1813—General-in-chief of army of Engineers, 1815—quits Russia, 1825—d. at Geneva, 12 Feb. 1837.


Osterwick, Maria van, painter,—b. near Delft, 1650—d. 1693.

Ostia, port of Rome.—[B C]—privileged with exemption from military service, 207—plundered by Marius, 87—[A D]—destroyed by Saracens, 849—a new town founded by Pope Gregory IV., 850—pillaged by Saracens, spring 849—see of, united to Velletri, 1150—seized by the French, and held for them by Cardinal della Rovere, 1494—recovered by Gonsalvo d'Aguilar, 1497—explorations at, by Don Diego de Noronha, 1783—by Hamilton, 1788—by Fega, 1796.

Ostracism.—[B C]—instituted by Cleisthenes at Athens, about 508—discontinued, after 415.

Ostrogoths.—[Goths]—attacked by Huns, and are driven upon the Visigoths on the Danube, 375—permitted by Marcell to settle in Pannonia, 453—ravage Illyrium, 455—under Theodoric, invade Italy, 489—[Odacar]—kingdom of, in Italy, established, 493—overthrown by Nares, 544. [Italy.]

Ostrotenka, combat between Gen. Savary and Russians under Essen, 16 Feb. 1807—battle of, between Poles and Russians, 26 May 1811.

Oswald, St, King of Northumbria,—on death of his father, Ethelfrith, takes refuge in Ireland, 617—returns, expels Osric and Eanfrith, and recovers the kingdom, 634—killed by Penda at Maserfield, 5 Aug. 642.

Oswego, in Canada,—taken from the French by the British, 1756—confirmed to British, 1763—given up to Americans, 14 Jul. 1766.

Oswestry, in Shropshire,—destroyed by King John, 1212—by Llewellyn, 1233—walled by order of Edward I., 1277.

Oswulf. [See Northumbria.]


Otago, province of New Zealand,—British settlement in, 1843—discovery of gold in, by Reid, Jun. 1861.

Otahite, (Tahiti,) one of the Society Islands,—discovered by Quiros, and named Sagittaria, 1606—visited by Wallis, and named King George's Island, 19 Jun. 1767—visited by Bongainville, and named Nouvelle Cythère, 2 Apr. 1768—visited by Cook, several times, and its native name restored, between 10 Apr. 1769 and 1778—English missions established, 1797—Christianity embraced by King Pomare I., 1814—written laws made, 1825—French Catholic missionaries arrive, 1835—and are expelled, 1836—re-established by force, 1838—placed under French protection by treaty with Queen Pomare, 9 Sep. 1842—on her disavowal of treaty, occupied by French, Nov. 1843—the proceedings disavowed by French government, 26 Feb. 1844—part of the island declared in state of siege by French governor Brut, Mar. 1844—arrest and imprisonment of Pritchard, ex-consul of Great Britain, 5 Mar.—compensation for the outrage awarded by French government, summer 1844—French protectorate resumed, 7 Jun. 1845—revolts suppressed by Dec. 1846—protectorate accepted by Queen Pomare, 6 Feb. 1847.

Oubert, Be of Liége,—attends Emperor Henry IV. in Italy, 1001—appointed to the see, 1001—acquires for the see the Château of Bouillon, 1056—excommunicated by Urban II., about 1100—leads troops of the Emperor to siege of Limburg, 1101—receives the Emperor at Liége, 1101—the Pope endeavours to incite Robert, Count of Flanders, to make war on him, about 1102—gives asylum to Henry IV., 1105—makes his peace with Henry V., at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1106—relieved from excommunication by Paschal, Nov. 1107—d., 31 Jun. 1119.

Oxford, battle of. [See Offa.]

Otrid, (Otrid.) poet,—commences his metrical Life of Christ, about 850 a (earliest German poem in rhyme)—completes and dedicates it to Ludwig, king of Germany, about 965, 968—d., 7 July, about 850 a.

Otto, bishop of. [Goths]—attacked by Huns, and are driven upon the Visigoths on the Danube, 375—permitted by Marcell to settle in Pannonia, 453—ravage Illyrium, 455—under Theodoric, invade Italy, 489—[Odacar]—kingdom of, in Italy, established, 493—overthrown by Nares, 544. [Italy.]

Ottoman, Al-Ghazi, founder of Ottom.
revolt against John XIII., 967—sends Luit- 
prand to Constantinople to negotiate marriage of his son Otto with Theophanis, daughter of Romanus II., 968— the Princess treacherously carried off by Greeks: he invades Calabria, 969—makes peace with Zimisces, who sends the Princess to him, 972—b., after Jul. 973. 

Otto II., Emperor of the Romans,—b. 955—crowned King of Lorraine, 26 May 961— 
elected King of Italy, about Dec. 962—crowned Emperor by John XIII., at Rome, 22 Dec. 967—marries Theophanis, 972—succeeds his father, after Aug. 973—expels Adelaide, the queenmother, and carries on war with Henry, Duke of Bavaria, and his allies, 974—defeats them, and deprives Henry of his Duchy, 976—on claim of Lorraine by Lothaire, king of France, cedes Lower Lorraine to Charles, brother of Lothaire, 977—refuses to cede whole of Lorraine and carries on war with Lothaire, 977- 
980—concludes treaty with him, assuring Lorraine to the Empire, 980—passes into Italy, Sep. 982—reconciled with Adelaide, at Pavia, permits her to return to his Court, 982—arrives at Rome, Jan. 981—treacherously massacres suspected nobles and magistrates at Rome, 981—fails in attempt to conquer Calabria, summer 981—holds Diet at Verona, 982—b. at Rome, 7 Dec. 983. 

Otto III., Emperor of the Romans,—b. 980—named successor of his father, Otto II., at Diet of Verona, 983—crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, Christmas 983—carried off by Henry, Duke of Bavaria, but rescued and restored to his mother, 984—crowned King of Lombardy, at Monza, 995—makes Gregory V. Pope, May 996—crowned Emperor at Rome by Gregory V., 21 May 996—holds Diet at Rome and 

condemns Crescentius, 25 May 996—again crowned King of Lombardy, at Milan, autumn 996—reconquers Brandenburg from the Slaves, 997—celebrates Christmas with Gregory V. at Pavia, 997—reinstates him. Pab. 998—besieges, captures, and puts to death Crescentius, Apr. 998—makes Sylvester II. Pope, Apr. 999—makes a pilgrimage to tomb of Adalbert, Bp. of Prague, 1000—found archbishopric of Gnesen, 1000—holds Diet at Aix-la-Chapelle, and opens tomb of Charles the Great, 1000—passes into Italy and defeats Saracens, Jan. 1001— 

at Ravenna, Lent to Nov. 1001—celebrates Christmas with Sylvester II. at Todì, 1001— 
is poisoned by Stephania, and b. at Paterno in Campania, 23 Jan. 1002. 

Otto IV., (of Brunsweic) Emperor of the Romans,—b., about 1175—on death of his father, Henry the Lion, takes refuge in England, 1195—is made Count of Pouton by Richard I.: elected King of the Romans, in opposition to Philip of Suabia, at Cologne, 1196— 
crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, 4 Jul. 1198—appeals to Innocent III., 1198—proclaimed Emperor by legate, at Cologne, 8 Jun. 1201— 
declared to have repelled Philip, takes refuge in England, 1206—on death of Philip, recognized his successor in Diet of Frankfort, 1208—crowned at Rome by Innocent III., 24 Oct., 4 Oct.,

Oude, in Hindustan,—conquered by Kub u din, about 1202—unsuccessfully attacked by Baber, 1527—conquered by Akbar, 1528—seized by Sooj ud Dowlah, about 1760—occupied by British and placed under British protection, 1765—[Sooja ud Dowlah]—Treaty of Chunar, 1781—succession to E. India Company commenced for grant of territory, 1801—Nabob vizer assumes title of khan and is recognized by British government, 1819—the king deposed and pensioned, kingdom annexed to British possessions by Lord Dalhousie, 7 Feb. 1856—rebellion in, 1857—suppressed by Dec. 1858—population disarmed, 1859.


Oudenarde, Robert van, painter, engraver,—b. at Ghent, 1665—studies under Carlo Maratti at Rome, 1685—returns to Ghent, 1722—b. there, 3 Jun. 1743.


Oudin, Casimir, bibliographer,—b. at Mezières, 1638—enters Order of Premontré, 1655—Prof. Theology, Abbey of Morceau, 1669—Grand Prior, 1670—settles at Paris, 1683—banned to Bourbon, 1692—escapes to Leyden, and is named Librarian to the Univ., 1692—b. there, Sep. 1717. *De scribotiorum Eclesiae antiquis, 1722.

34—fifth time, 1735—7 Fifth time, 1739— again Lord-justice, 1340—b. 1340.


Overbeke, Bonaventura van, painter,—b. at Amsterdam, 1660—member of Academy of Painting, The Hague, 1685—b. at Amsterdam, 1706. Reliquia antiqua urbis Romae, &c., 1707—9.


Overland Route, to India,—projected by Waghorn, 1827. [Wagbonv, Thomas.]

Oversee. [Schleswig-Holstein War.]

Oversees of the Poor, in England,—appointed for parishes by Act 43 Eliz. c. 2, 1601—for townships, by Act 13 and 14 Car. II. c. 12, 1662—asistant, appointment of, authorized by Act 50 Geo. III. c. 12, 31 Mar. 1819—authority of, limited by Act 4 and 5 Wm IV. c. 76, 14 Aug. 1834.


Ovieido y Valdes, Gonzalo Fernandez de, historian,—b. at Madrid, 1478—page to Prince John of Castile, 1490—goes to West Indies, 1514—living, Dec. 1556. Historia general de las Islas, 1535—Tratado de la Natural Historia de las Islas, 1556.


Owen, Robert, socialistic,—b. at Newton, Montgomeryshire, 1771—married, 1801—manager of New Lanark Cotton Mills, about 1801—goes to N. America, 1824—fails in attempt to found a settlement, and returns to England, 1827—visits Mexico, 1828—b. at Newton, 19 Nov. 1838. New View of Society, 1812—New Moral World, about 1839.


Owen's College. [Manchester.]

Ouyrabe, [Fijiwali.]

Oxalic Acid,—discovered by Scheele, 1776.

Oxenstierna, Axel, Count von, statesman,—b. at Fanö in Upland, 16 Jun. 1583—Chancellor of Sweden under Gustavus Adolphus, 1611—negotiates peace of Stolbova, 1617—present at battle of Lützen, 1632—Chancellor
of Univ. of Upsala, 1654—retires on abdication of Queen Christina, 1654—d. at Stockholm, 1654.


Oxford University,—[See names of separate Colleges]—disputes between students and townsmen, abandoned by students, 1209—renewed disputes, on which Henry III. invites teachers and students from Paris to settle at, 1229—great riot and the town laid under interdict, 10—12 Feb. 1555—pronounces in favour of divorce of Henry VIII., 1530—first lay-chancellor elected, 1553—incorporated by Act 13 Eliz. c. 29, 1570—representation of, in parliament, conferred by diploma of James I., 1614—statutes drawn up by Laud, 1639—confirmed by Charles I., 1635—visitor appointed, of, by the parliament, 1 May 1647—condemns the Covenant and the Directory, 1 Jun.—visitation commenced, 4 Jun.—powers of visitors enlarged, by ordinance of 26 Aug.—commission issued in name of the king, 27 Sep.—protests against it, 8 Oct.—counsel for, heard by parliament, 9 Dec.—five heads of houses expelled, Dec.—others, Apr. 1648—expulsion of the students completed, Aug. 1648—decrees necessary of passive obedience, 21 Jul. 1683—its rights attacked by James II., Dec. 1686—again, Apr. 1687—[Hough, John, and Farmer, Anthony]—better government of, provided for by Act 17 and 18 Vict. c. 81, 7 Aug. 1854.


Oxford, John de Vere, EARL OF, succeeds to the title, 1462—fights at Barnet, 1471—joins Earl of Pembroke in Wales, and is imprisoned and attainted, 1474—commands under Earl of Richmond at Bosworth, 1485—his attainer reversed, 1485—takes part in defeat of insurgents at Blackheath, 22 Jun. 1497—as Lord High Steward pronounces sentence on Warwick, 1499—b., 1513.

Oxford, Robert de Vere, EARL OF. [Vere.]


Oxus, (Araes?) river in Asia. —[BC]—passed by Alexander the Great, 329—[AD]—the Sirkual source of, discovered by Wood, 1838.

Oxygen,—discovered by Priestley, 1 Aug. 1774—independently discovered by Scheele, 1774—so named by Lavoisier, 1789.

Oxymuriatic Acid. [Chlorine.]

Oystera, Oyster. Flakes from the beds, made larceny by Act 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, b. 36, 21 Jun. 1827—limits of French
and English beds settled by convention, confirmed by Act 6 and 7 Vic. c. 79, 22 Aug. 1843—further regulations respecting, by Act 18 and 19 Vic. c. 101, 14 Aug. 1855—culture of, promoted in France, by Coste, 1859—establishment and maintenance of, facilitated by Act 29 and 30 Vic. c. 85, 6 Aug. 1866.


Ozells, John, miscellaneous writer,—quarrels with Pope, 1729—b. in London, 15 Oct. 1743.


Ozone, (Active Oxygen),—observed and described by Schönbein, 1840.


Paaw, Pieter, anatomist, botanist,—b. at Amsterdam, 1564—sent to study at Leyden, 1580—M. D. Rostock, 1587—studies at Padua, 1588—Prof. Anatomy, Leyden, 1589—b. there, 1 Aug. 1617. Hortus Publicus Academia Lugduno-Batava, 1601—Primitiva Anatomica de humani corporis ossibus, 1615—Note et Commentarior in Epitome Anatomiee Andreas Vesali, 1616.

Pac, Count Lewis, general,—b. at Strasburg, 1750—enters French army, 1808—distinguishes himself in Spain, and is admitted to Legion of Honour, 1808—at Essling and Wagram, 1809—as General of Brigade serves in Russian expedition, 1812—distinguishes himself at Lützen, Dresden, and Leipzig, 1813—General of Division, 1813—distinguishes himself in campaign of 1814—retires, 1814—Senator of Poland, 1819—takes part in insurrection of 1830—b. at Smyrna, 31 Aug. 1835.


Pacchiarotto, Jacopo, painter,—b. at Sienna, 1474—heads revolt there, 1535—b. in France 1540?


* Brewer.

Pacheco, Francisco, painter, poet, &c.,—b. at Seville, 1571—visits Madrid, and the Euscrial, 1611—named one of the guardians of public morals by the Inquisition, 1618—visits Madrid, 1623—b. at Seville, 1654. Last Judgment, finished, 1614—Arte de Pintura, 1649.

Pacheco, Marquis of Villena. [Villena.] Paches, [B C]—sent out against Mytilene, autumn 428—takes Mytilene and Notium, kills himself at Athens, 427.

Pachomius, (Pachomius,) founder of monastic system,—b. 292—serves in the army, 312.
PACHYMERES—PESUS.

1077

—converted, before 326—retires to Taberna; b., 348? 360? a Tlemessent.

Pachymeres, Georgius, Byzantine historian, —b. at Nicea, about 1242—goes to Constantinople, about 1261—goes with Imperial commission to Arscius, 1267—d., between 1310-40.


Pacific Ocean, seen by Balboa from a peak in Darien, 25 Sep. 1513—traversed by Magalhaens, 1521.

Pacific Railway, N. America, —surveys for, commenced, 1853—construction of, commenced, 1859—completed, 10 May 1869.

Pacification. [See Ghent, Huygenots, York.


Pacioli, Lucas, (Lucas di Borgo,) mathematician, —b. in Tuscany, about 1450—living in 1509. Summa de Arithmetica, Geometrica, &c., 1494—Divina Proportione, 1509.

Paciò a Berigo. [Paccio, Giulio.]

Packing Press. [Hydraulic Press.]


Pacuvius, M., tragic poet, —[BC]—b., about 320—living, about 130.

Paderborn, in Prussia, —seat of a bishopric by Charles the Great, not later than 795—taken and pillaged by Duke of Brunswick, 1622—annexed to Prussia, 1802—to kingdom of Westphalia, 1806—restored to Prussia, 1813. University of, founded, 1614—disolved, 1819. Cathedral, commenced, 1528—completed, 1645. Councils of, held by Charles the Great, for conversion of Saxons, 777—forestablishment of several bishopric, 780—for regulation of civil and ecclesiastical affairs of Saxons, 782 and 785.

Padilla, Juan Lopez de, —heads insurrection in Castile, (Guerra de las Comunidades,)

1520—defeated by Royalists at Villalar, 23 Apr. 1521—executed, 24 Apr. 1521.

Padilla, Lorenzo, chronicler, —b. in Andalusia, about 1485—b. historiographer to Charles V., about 1540. Catalogo de los santos de España, 1538—Antiquedades de España, 1669.

Padilla, Donna Maria Pacheco de, —marries Juan Lopez de Padilla; supports the insurrection, 1520—defends citadel of Toledo four months, and escapes into Portugal, 1521.


Some authorities. b Others. c Enecy, Mod.

Paolinck, Joseph, painter, —b. near Ghent, 20 Mar. 1781—court painter to the king of the Netherlands, 1815—Knight of the Belgian Lion, 1820—d. at Brussels, 1839.

Pánuis Postumus, —commands 2nd Legion in Britain, 61—refuses to join Suetonius, kills himself, 61.

Páonia, —[BC]—partly conquered by Persians, 513—by Philip of Macedon, 339—Andolcean king, 335.


a Biog. Univ. b Nouv. Biog. Gen. c

Peasus, —[BC]—colony from Miletus, about 750.


a Clinton.  b Zumpt.

Partius, C. Elius, —BC—Consul with M. Valerius Pothis, (468, A. u. c.) 286.

Paetus, C. Cæsennius, (Cesennius,)—Consul with C. Petronius Turpilianus, (814, A. u. c.) 61—sent to aid Corbulo against Vologeses, concludes disgraceful treaty, 64—governor of Syria, deprives Antiochus of Commagene of his kingdom, 72.


Paetus, Q. Elius, —BC—Consul with M. Junius Pennus, (both plebeian), (557, A. u. c.) 167.


Paetus Thrasea. [Thrasea.]


Pagan, Gregorio, painter,—b. at Florence, 3 Dec. 1538—d. there, 1605.

Pagan, Paolo, painter,—b. at Milan, 1661, a 1656—b. there, 1716. a Carlini, Lanci. b Teocchi.


Panagia,—renounced by Roman Senate, 388—suppressed by Theodosius, 390—410.


Pages, Pierre Marie François, VISCOUNT DE, traveller,—b. at Toulouse, 1748—d. at St Domingo, 1767—at Philippine Islands, 1758—passes through Syria, and arrives in France, 1771—accompanies Kerguelen’s expedition to South Pole, 1771—murdered in St Domingo, 1793.

Paget, Henry William. [Anglesey, MARQUIS OF.]


Pagi, Francesco, historian,—b. at Lombere, 1564—d. at Orange, 1721. Brevarium historico-chronologico-criticum, 1717–27.

Pagnino, Sante, (Sanctus Tagninus,) orientalist,—b. at Lucca, about 1470—enters Dominican Order, 1486—settles at Lyons, 1525—d. at Lyons, 11 Aug. 1536. Thesaurus linguarum sacrarum, 1529—Vetere et Novi Test. nova translatio, 1528—Catena argentea in Pentateuchum, 1536.

Pahlen, Peter von der, COUNT,—b. in Courland, about 1760—while military governor of St Petersburg, heads conspiracy to assassinate Emperor Paul, Mar. 1801—dismissed from office, 13 Jul. 1801—d. in Courland, 1 Feb. 1826.


a Eng. Cyc. b Biog. Univ.
fore 186—Greek paintings brought from Corinth to Rome, 146—[A.D.]—art declines, before 75—rise of Greek (Byzantine) School, 400–500—revival of, in Italy, rise of Bolognese, Siene, Tuscan, and Umbrian Schools, 1200–1300—rise of Paduan, Roman, Venetian, and Neapolitan Schools, 1300–50—Flemish, Dutch, and Spanish Schools, before 1400—French and German Schools, before 1500—English School, rises into importance under Hogarth and Reynolds, 1740–90. [See names of principal painters.]

Paisiello, Giovanni, musical composer,—b. at Tarento, 1741—studies at Naples, 1754–9—enters service of Catherine II. of Russia, 1777—Chapel-master to king of Naples, 1785—Foreign Associate of French Institute, 1809—b. at Naples, 5 Jun. 1816. Il Barbiere di Siviglia, between 1777–85—Il re Teodoro, 1785—Prosperine, 1801.


Pajou, Augustin, sculptor,—b. at Paris, 19 Sep. 1753—studies at Rome, 1784–60—admitted to Academy, 1760—Prof. at Academy of Arts, 1767—member of Institute, 1795—b. at Paris, 8 May 1809.

Pakenham, Sir Edward M., general,—receives thanks of parliament for his services in the Peninsula, Nov. 1813—defeats and killed in attack on Americans before New Orleans, 8 Jan. 1815.

Palace Court, London,—abolished by Act 12 and 13 Vic. c. 101, s. 13, 1 Aug. 1849.

Palémon, Q. Remmius, grammarian,—fl., about 43.a

a Heraon.

Palaeologus, [See Andronicus, Constantine, John, Manuel, and Michael, Emperors of the East.]

Palæologus, Jacobus, hereiaroh, —b. in Scio, about 1520—while rector of gynasium of Klausenburg, adopts doctrines of the Budists, about 1575—arrested by order of Pope Gregory XIII. taken to Rome, and burnt, 22 Mar. 1585. Defensio Vera Sententia de Magistratus Politicó, 1575.

Palæontographical Society, London,—established as London Clay Club, 1847.


Palamites. [Palamas.]

Palano, (Poliano ?) Pietro, Doge of Venice,—succeeds Domenico Micheli, 1130—ravages Paduan territory, 1147—sends fleet to assistance of Emperor Manuel, 1148—b. 1148.

Palatinate of the Rhine.—erected for Hermann, count of the Lorraine, by Emperor Otto I., 966—his son Ezon (or Ehrenfried) succeeds, about 993 or 996—Otto I., (son,) 1035—created Duke of Suabia, by Henry III., 1045—Henry the Furious, (brother,) succeeds, 1045—Hermann II., 1061—Henry du Lac, (son of Henry the Furious,) 1085—Henry II., (III,) 1095—assists at plenary court of Henry IV., 1099—Siepried de Balenstreet, (Olandumede,) 1099—imprisoned on charge of conspiracy against Em-
Palatinate of the Rhine.

1743—supports Bavaria, 1743—makes treaty with Elector of Bavaria respecting Vicariate of Empire, 1745—founds Academy of Art at Main¬heim, 1757—and of Sciences, 1763—on death of Maximilian Joseph, succeeds to Electorate of Bavaria, Dec. 1777—the Palatinate conquered by French, 1794—transfer of great part to Baden, 1803—re-distributed between Bavaria, Hesse, Darmstadt, and Prussia, 1814—

Palatinate Counties. [Chester, Durham, and Lancashire.]


a Art de Vériser les Dates. b Eng. Cyc.

Palencia, Alonso de, historian,—b. in Spain, 1423—Historiographer Royal, living in 1492.

Palenque, in Central America,—ruins discovered by Spaniards, 1750—explored by Del Rio, 1787—his account first published, 1822—explored by Du Paix, 1807—his account published, 1834—explored by Stephens, 1840.


a Smith's Dict. b Gibbon.

c Kingston. d Art de Vériser les Dates.

e Engl. Cyc. f Eneye. Mod. g Conv.-Lex.

Pales, asteroid,—discovered by Goldschmidt, 19 Sep. 1857.


a Clinton. b Usher.

Palestine Exploration Fund,—instituted in London, 1865.

Palestina, in Italy,—[Promeste]—taken from the Colonna family and destroyed by Boniface VIII., 1298—recovered by the Colonna and refortified, 1323—taken by Eugenius IV., 1431—given by Urban VIII. to the Bar¬barini, between 1623-44.

Palestina, Giovanni Pierluigi da, musical com¬poser,—b. at Palestina, 1524—goes to Rome, 1540—chapel-master to Julius III., 1551—dismissed by Paul IV., 1555—employed to reform choir-service of St Peter's, 1563—restored to his office, 1571—b. at Rome, 2 Feb. 1594. Mass of Pope Marcellus, 1567.

a Eng]. Cyc. b Biog. Univ.

Palestro, in Italy,—the Sardinians and French defeat Austrians at, 31 May 1839.

Paletta, (Paletta), Giovanni Battista, physi¬cian, surgeon,—b. in Italy, 1747—Surgeon-in-chief to Grand Hospital of Milan, 1787—Prof. Anatomy, 1796-1818—d. 7 Aug. 1832.


Palmegiani, (Palmegianni), Marco, painter,—b. at Pad, about 1490—living, 1537, b., about 1540. a Nagler. b Lanzi.


Palmer, Scottish political reformer,—tried at Perth on charge of making seditious address, and sentenced to seven years' transportation, 17 Sep. 1793.

Palmer, John, actor,—b. in London, 1747—d. at Liverpool, 2 Aug. 1798.

Palmer, John, projector of Mail Coaches,—submits his plan to government, 1783—Controller-general of Post-Office, 3 Aug. 1784—dismissed, 1792—d., 1818.


Palmyra, (Tadmor, Tamar, Adrianopolis),—b. of Solomon, after 992.—[A.D]—a waste, about 1000—rebuilt by Hadrian, about 170—partially destroyed by Aurelian, 273—adorned by Diocletian, about 300—fortified by Justinian, about 535—a modern village among ruins, soon after 1300—ruins first visited by Europeans, English merchants from Aleppo, 1661—visited by Wood and Dawkings, 1751—by Irby and Mangles, 1817—b. by Burton, 1871. a Ussher. b Clinton.

Palmyra, Political,—an independent state about 75—made a Roman colony by Caracalla, 216—Odenathus seizes it as an independent sovereignty, about 255—Zenobia queen, early in 267—besieged by Aurelian, end of 272—Zenobia taken; revolt and subjugation of Palmyra, 273—first bishopric, about 400—subjugated by the Mohammedan Khalfis, about 633—Ali defeats Moawiyah, 650—Merwan besieges Solyman for 7 months, 744—possessed by a Jewish tribe, tributary to the khalfis, before 1200—taken by Timur, 1400. a Clinton.


Pales, in Spain,—Columbus embarks at, on his first voyage of discovery, 3 Aug. 1492.


Pammene, —[B.C]—defends Megalopolis against Sparta, 371—aids Artabazus against Oechus, 355—restores order at Megalopolis, 352.

Pamphila, historian, fl., about 58.  

Pamphilus, bp of Cæsarea, fl., 284, imprisoned at Cæsarea, 307, martyred by Firmilianus, 16 Feb. 309.  

Pamphilus of Amphipolis, painter, [BC]—fl., about (Ol. 97-107) 324-350.  

Pamphlets, of,—unlicensed publication of, declared illegal, and prohibited by proclamation, 16 May 1680, duty imposed on, by Act 10 Ann. c. 19, 1712—statutes relating to, repealed by Act 32 and 33 Vic. c. 24, 12 Jul. 1809.  

Pamphylia, [BC]—subject to Persia, 546-331—assigned to Antigonus, 323—acquired by Ptolemy Philadelphus, 283-247—annexed to kingdom of Pergamus, 190—subject to Rome, 135.  

Pampropius, poet, grammarian, goes to Constantinople, after 477—banished by Zeno; accompanies Illus to Antioch, 484—slain by Illus, 488.  

Panenus, painter, [BC]—fl., about (Ol. 83) 448.  

Panatius, [BC]—tyrant of Leontium, 608 [1048].  

Panatius, Stoic philosopher, [BC]—goes to Rome, about 140—fl., before 111.  


Panama, in New Grenada, founded by Spaniards, 1518—destroyed by buccaneers, 1670—rebuilt on present site, 1670-80.  

Pan-Anglo-Catholic Synod, meets at Lambeth Palace, 24 Sep. 1867.  

Panarceus, Platonian philosopher, [BC]—founds New Academy, about 230.  

Panathenaia, (the Greater), [BC]— instituted at Athens, about 1256.  

Panatheniac Stadium, at Athens, [BC]—constructed by Lycurgus, orator, about 350-326.  

Pancrio, Guido, jurist, b. at Reggio, 1523—Prof. Roman Law, Turin, 1571—Padua, 1582—fl. there, May 1599. Notitia dignitatum urbis Romae, 1593, De rebus inventis et perditis, 1599-1607—De claris iuribus interpretibus, 1637-55.  

Panckoucke, André Joseph, littérateur, b. at Lille, 1700—fl. there, 17 Jul. 1753.  


Pandolfini, Angelo, statesman, diplomatist, b. at Florence, 1350—obtains from King Ladislas cession of Cortona, 1411—gonfaloner, 1414, 1420, and 1431—fl., 1446.  

Pandora, asteroid,—discovered by Searle, 10 Sep. 1858.  

Pandosto in Italy, [BC]—founded, 744—defeat of Alexander of Epirus by Lucianics and Bruttians near, 326.  


Pandulf IV., Prince of Capua,—succeeds his father, Landulf VII., 1007—joins Mele in attempt to expel Greeks from Italy, 1016—does homage to Greek Emperor, 1019—besieged by Germans in Capua, 1022—submits to Emperor Henry II., and is sent prisoner to Germany, 1022—liberated by Conrad the Salic, 1025—besieges and recovers Capua, 1026—takes Naples, 1027—loses it again, 1029—driven from Capua by Conrad, 1038—his son Pandulf V. recovers the Principality, 1047—fl. at Capua, 1050.  

Pandulph, Cardinal, bp of Norwich,—sent to England to negotiate peace between Innocent III. and King John, 1211—receives homage of John at Dover, May 1213—advises grant of Magna Charta, 1215—one of the guardians of Henry III., 1218—bp of Norwich, about 1218—fl. there, 1236.  

Pandya, in Hindu-land, [BC]—kingdom founded by Pandya, between 500-400—Embassy to Augustus from Pandion, (?) 20—[AD]—declines, after 800—conquered by Nabob of Arcot, 1736.  

Panetti, Domenico, painter, b. at Ferrara, 1460—fl. there, about 1530.  

Pange, near Metz,—indecisive battle between Prussians and French at, 14 Aug. 1870.  

Pangenein—theory propounded by Darwin, 1858—experiments of Galton, 1869-70.  

Pancile, Masolino da. [Masolino.]  


Panini, (Pamini,) Giovanni Paolo, painter, b. at Piacenza, 1691—fl., 1695—fl., 1764—21


Pannonia, Pannonianas, [B C]—defeated by Octavius, 35—defeated by P. Silius, 16—by Agrippa, 12—subjugated by Tiberius, 9—[A D]—insurrection under Bato, 6—defeated by Cecina, 6—final conquest of, by Tiberius, 9—mutiny in, 14—suppressed by Drusus, 15—meeting of sons of Constantine in, Jul. 338—ravaged by Sarmatia and Quadi, 365—traversed by Alaric, 400—recovered from barbarians by Theodosius, 427—occupied by Lombards, 526—given to Avars by Alboin, and evacuated by Lombards, Apr. 558. [Hungary.]

Panopea, asteroid, discovered by Goldschmidt, 5 May 1861.

Panoramas, —invented and exhibited by Robert Barker at Edinburgh, 1788.

Panormita. Beccadelli, Antonio.

Panormos. [Palermo.]


Pansa, Q. Appuleius, [B C]—Consul with M. Valerius Corvus, (494, A. U. C.) 300.

Pantenus, philosopher, theologian,—teacher of Catechetical School of Alexandria, about 181-190—sent on mission to India, about 190—withdraws into Palestine, 202—b. after 211.

Pantograph, —invented by Scheiner, 1603.

Pantaleon, King of Pisa, [B C]—assists Messenians in second Messenian war, 672—celebrates Olympic Games, (Ol. 34,) 644.

Pantaleon (Pantoleon,) St. physician,—beheaded, about 303.

Pantaleon Sa, Don,—attempts to murder Col. Gerard, in London, Nov. 1653—murders Col. Mayo and Mr Greenway, Nov.—tried by Special Commission; beheaded on Tower Hill, 10 Jul. 1654.


Pantiascopum,—[B C]—Greek colony from Miletus, about 500—taken from kings of Bosporos by Mithridates, about 110—revolts from him, about 84—reduced, after 81—Mithridates retires to, 65. [Kerch.]


Panynsa, epie poet,—[B C]—fl. 489-467—put to death by Lydiamis, about 457, a. about 465. a Smith's Dict. b Müller.


Paoli, Giacinto, —b. at Bastia, 1702—distinguishes himself in war with Genoese, 1719-32—heads insurrection of Corsicans against Genoese, 1734—defeated by French, 1739—goes to Naples, 1740—b. there, 1768.


Paolo, Fra. [Sarpi.]
Paolo Veronese. [Cagliari.]

Paper Aggression. [Ecclesiastical Titles.]

Papal Guarantees. [Pope.]

Papal States, States of the Church,— originate in grant, by Pepin, king of the Franks, to Holy Church and Roman Republic, of the Exarchate of Ravenna and the Pentapolis, conquered from Astolphus, king of the Lombards, 755—the grant confirmed by Charles the Great, 800—augmented by territory of Benevento, granted by Henry III., 1053—by Patrimony of St Peter; (in Modena, Parma, and Mantua,) given by Countess Matilda, 1105—her territory seized by Empress, Henry V., 1116—Spoleto and the Marches taken possession of, by Innocent III., 1198—Patrimony of St Peter seized by Frederick II., Feb. 1240— ravaged by him, 1245—limits of, defined, and all Imperial rights given up to see of Rome, by letters-patent of Emperor Rudolph of Hapsburg, May 1278—his charter confirmed by Electors and Princes of the Empire; Forli and the Romagna added, 1297—great part of, lost during residence of popes at Avignon, 1301-71—[Rienzi, Cola di]—partly recovered for Innocent VI. by Cardinal Albornoz, 1353—Bologna acquired, 1364—the Marches recovered for Alexander VI. by Caesar Borgia, 1500—the Romagna, Bologna, and Perugia recovered by Julius II., 1503-10—acquisition of Ferrara, 1508—of Urbino, 1526—of Orvieto, 1549—the Legations (Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, and Forli) detached by Napoleon and annexed to Cisalpine Republic, 1797—Rome seized by French, 1798—restored (except Legations) to Pius VII., 1801—the Marches annexed by Napoleon to kingdom of Italy, 1808—Rome and southern territories annexed to French Empire, 17 May 1809—form part of kingdom of Italy, 1810—restored to the pope by Congress of Vienna, 1814—evacuated by Austrian troops, 1815—construction of railways in, authorized by Pius IX., 10 Nov. 1846—constitutional government established by Pius IX., 2 Oct. 1847—democratic revolution, 15 Nov. 1848—provisional government appointed, 11 Dec. 1848—meeting of Constituent Assembly at Rome, 5 Feb. 1849—a Republic proclaimed and temporal power of the pope abolished, by National Assembly, 8 Feb.—French occupation begins, 26 Apr.—siege of Rome by Gen. Oudinot, 3 Jun. to 3 Jul.—restoration of temporal power proclaimed, 15 Jul.—reduction of Legations and Marches by Austrians, spring 1849—loss of the Romagna, Jul. 1859—loss of the Marches and Umbria, 1860—[Rome]—invaded by Garibaldins, Sep. to Oct. 1867—[Garibaldi, Giuseppe]—subjects of, declared citizens of Italy, by Act of Italian parliament, 1 Dec. 1868—frontiers passed by Italian troops under Gen. Cadorna, 12 Sep. 1870—pronounce for unity with kingdom of Italy, by plebiscite, 2 Oct. 1871.


Paphlogonia.—[B C]—subject to Creuses of Lydia, about 560—to Persia, nominally, 546-331—to Macedonia, 331—conquered by Mithridates III. of Pontus, before 266—Morzes aids Antiochus against Rome, 189 b—ceded to Eumenes II. of Pergamus, by Pharnaces of Pontus, 175 a—Pyleneans aids Rome against Antoniotes of Pergamus, 131 a—Pyleneans bequeath his kingdom to Mithridates V. of Pontus, before 181 b—divided with Nicomedes II. of Bithynia, by Mithridates the Great, 102 a—Nicomedes makes Pyleneans King, after 102 a—declared free by Rome, 92 a—Mithridates the Great takes possession of it, 90 b—restores it, 85 a—made a Roman province by Pompey, and a part left nominally independent under sons of Pyleneans, 65 a—Deiotarus King, about 25 a. Hereun. b-Smith's Diet.

Paphos, in Cyprus.—[B C]—Nicoles Prince, about 332-310.

Papists, Bp of Hierapolis,—fl., about 100 a.

Papists. [Recusants, Roman Catholics.]

Pappenheim, Gottfried Heinrich, Count of general,—b. at Pappenheim, in Franconia, 29 May 1594—enters Roman Catholic Church, about 1614—enters army of Catholic League, and distinguishes himself at battle of Prague, 1620—Commander of Pappenheimer Dragonos, 1623—General of Spanish horse in Lombardy, 1623-5—defeats insurgents in three combats in Austria, 1626—distinguishes himself at siege of Magdeburg, 1631—at battle of Leipzig, 1631—mortalely wounded at Lützen, 6 Nov. 1632—b. at Leipzig, 7 Nov. 1632.

Pappus, mathematician,—fl., 380 a.

Pappus, [New Guinea.]

Papus.—Consrul with Arrianius, (962 a. u. c.) 243.

Papus, L. [Emilius,—[B C]—Consrul with C. Attilius Regulus, (529 a. u. c.) 225—defeats Gauls at Pisa and invades Boït: Censor
with C. Flaminius, 220—triumvir, respecting scarcity of money, 216.


Pappus,—[B C]—used as writing material by Egyptians, as early as 1500?—export of, prohibited by Ptolemy Epiphanes, 200—180—[A D]—duty on importation of, abolished by Theodoric the Great, before 600—still in use for Papal Bulls, after 1100—use of, in Europe, discontinued before 1170.

Para, in Brazil,—founded by Francisco Caldyora, 1615—seized and occupied for six months by Indians, 1836.

Paracelsus, (Philippus Aurenfus Theophrastus Paracelsum Bombast ab Hohenheim),—b. at Einsiedeln, canton of Schwytz, 1493—Prof. Medicine and Natural Philosophy, Basel, 1526—treated at Strasbourg, 1541, 1535—1539—

Parachute,—successful experiment with, by Blanchard, at Strasbourg, 1787.

Paradisi, Count Agostino, littérateur,—b. at Vignola, Reggio, 26 Apr. 1736—Prof. Civil Economy and Lecturer on Belles Lettres, Univ. of Mantua, 1771—Count, 1776—b. at Reggio, 19 Feb. 1753—Versi scoliti, 1762—Elogio de Raimondo Moncucelli, 1776.


Paraffin Oil,—patent for manufacture of, obtained by Young, 1830.


Paraguay, river,—navigation of, declared free, 1852 and 1858.

Parallactic Instrument, (Ptolemy's Rules)—invented by Ptolemy, about 150.


Parallax of the Sun,—[B C]—determination of, attempted by Aristotle of Samos, about 280—[A D]—transit from Venus, 1761 and 1769.

Parasara, astronomer,—[B C]—fl., about 350, b. Davis. b Jones.

Parchment, (Persiluna),—[B C]—in use in Egypt, as early as 1200—[A D]—vegetable, invented by Gaine, 1554—by Barlow, 1837.

Pardons, in England,—prerogative of, limited to the Crown, by Act 27 Hen. VIII. c. 24, 1535—6—under Great Seal, not pleaded to in impeachments by House of Commons, by Act 12 and 13 Wm. III. c. 2, 1701—under sign manual, sufficient, by Act 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 28, s. 13, 1827.

Pardons, Commission of,—[Paris, Communal Insurrection.]

Paré, Ambroise, surgeon,—b. at Laval, 1509, a 1547 b— accompanies army to Italy, 1536—returns to Paris, 1539—marries, 1541—again serves in Italy, 1543—adopts ligature of arteries instead of cautery, about 1552—regime to Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III., 1552—90—saved from massacre of St. Bartholomew by the king, 1572—b. at Paris, 22 Dec. 1590. (Vaeves, 1561.


Pareja, Juan de, painter,—b. at Seville,
the Great, 1718—visited by Emperor Joseph II., 1733—surrounded by a wall, 1757—
French Revolution, 1793—taken and occupied by allies under Prince Schwarzenberg, 30 Mar.
1814—entered by allied sovereigns, 31 Mar.—
Napoleon реinets, 20 Mar. 1815—invected by Wellington and Blücher, Jun.—surrenders to them, 7 Jul.—Louis XVIII. реinets, 8 Jul.—
French Revolution, 1830 and 1848—fortifications erected by Louis Philippe, 1840—declared in state of siege, 2 Dec. 1851—
Napoleon III.—International Exhibition at, opened by the Emperor and Empress, 15 May 1855—
visited by Queen Victoria and Prince Consort, 18-27 Aug. 1855—another Exhibition opened, 1 Apr. 1867—closed, 3 Nov.—visited by Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, and Sultan Abdul Aziz, Jun. 1867—disturbances, barrics
case set up, 7 Feb. 1870—renewed, 3 Mar. and 14 May, and suppressed by troops under the command of Napoleon III., 1870—declared in a state of siege, 7 Aug. 1870—invected by Germans, 19 Sep. 1870—
Franco-German War—entered by Germans, 1 Mar. 1871—evacuated, 3 Mar.—Moltmann occupied and fortified by National Guards, early in Mar.—Paris, Communal Insurrection at—entered by government troops under Marshal MacMahon, 22 May 1871—burning of public buildings, &c., by Communists, 24 May—forts on north and east (right bank of Seine) evacuated by Germans, 20 Sep. 1871. Cathedral of Notre Dame, reconstruction, of, commenced, about 1163—completed, 1213—
damaged by the mob, 1793—sacked by the mob, Feb. 1831—sacked by Communists, 8 Apr. 1871—
University.—[Sorbonne]—recognized as a corporate body by Philip Augustus, 1180—
1223. Parliament of, established by decree of Philip the Fair, 18 Mar. 1302—regularly organiz
ized, by ordinance of Philip of Valois, 11 Mar. 1344—sent to the Bastille, by Bussy Lecerler, 16 Jan. 1350—suppressed, and new created by edicts of Louis XV., 15 Apr. 1771—
old, restored by Louis XVI., Nov. 1774—exiled to Troyes, 15 Aug. 1787—re
damaged during the Fronde, 1649-50—and in the Revolution, 1789-92—enlarged and made sent of prefecture, 1801—enlarged, 1837-41—burnt down by Communists, 24 May 1871. Hôtel des Invalides, founded by Louis XIV., 1670—
rebuilt about 1706. Hôtel de Ville, recon
enced, about 1450—finished, 1505—occupied by abbess and nuns of Port Royal, 1625—sec
ion of Marot holds sitting in, 1793. Arsenal, founded, about 1560—destroyed by explosion, 1563—rebuilt by Charles IX., 1560-74—enlarged by Henry IV., 1590-1610. Church of La Madeleine, commenced by Constant d'Ivry, 1764—continued by Couture: works interrupted, 1789—resumed and converted into Temple of Glory by Napoleon I., restored to original character by Louis XVIII., 1816—works resumed, 1816—completed by Louis Philippe, 1830—damaged in siege of Paris by the French, May 1871. Church of St German des Pres, founded by Childebert I., 550-60—

PARIS-DUCHATELET—PARIS,
PARIS.

1089


Paris. Councils of; held by Julian, against formula of Rimini, 360; 551, 553 or 554; respecting ecclesiastical property, 557; held by King Gontran for reconciliation of his brothers, 11 Sept. 573; by Chilperic for deposition and excommunication of Prætextatus, Ep of Rouen, spring 577; by Clotaire, on discipline, 18 Oct. 615; against Iconoclasts and second Council of Nicaea, Nov. 825; respecting the several duties of secular and ecclesiastical authorities, 6 Jun. 829; respecting affair of Ebbo, Ep of Rheims, 14 Feb. 846; against Nomence, alleged king of Bretagne, and for deposition of the chœropiscopi, about autumn 849; 853; 1024; for condemnation of Hérouër, 17 Oct. 1059; for absolution of King Philip and Bertrade, 2 Dec. 1104; held by Eugenius IV., attended by St Bernard, respecting doctrine of Gilbert de la Porrée, Ep of Poitiers, after Whitsuntide 1147; held by Philip Augustus to promote crusade, Jan. 1185; by legates of the pope, respecting marriage of Philip with Ingeburga, 1160; by legato Octavian to condemn Évrard de Nevers, burnt as a heretic at Nevers, 1201; by Cardinal Robert de Courçon, against doctrine of Amaury, condemning fourteen of his followers to be burnt, and against Aristotle's Metaphysics, condemning Latin translation to be burnt, and prohibiting use of it under pain of excommunication, Oct. 1210; by the same for reformation of the clergy, 1213; by the same for regulation of the School of Paris, Aug. 1215—by Cardinal Conrad, Ep of Porto, against Albigenses, 6 Jul. 1223; by legate Romanus, who treats with King Louis respecting affairs of England and the Albigenses, 15 May 1223; by Louis VIII. and legate Romanus, for excommunication of Raymond, Count of Toulouse, and confirmation of his dominions to the king, 28 Jun. 1226; transferred from Meaux, for reorganisation of Count Raymond with the Church and the king, before 15 Apr. 1229; by Abp of Sens, on discipline, 1248; 1253; 1255; by Abp of Sens, respecting dispute between University and Preaching Friars, Feb. 1256; by order of St Louis, for prayers against conquests of the Tatars, ordaining processions, restraint of luxury and amusements, 10 Apr. 1261; by Abp of Tyre, who obtains grant of hundredth of the revenues of clergy in France for five years, for wars in Palestine, 18 Nov. 1263; by Cardinal de Brion and St Louis against swearing and blasphemy, 26 Aug. 1264; against Mendicant Friars, Dec. 1281; by Philip the Fair, against bull (Anocella, filii) of Boniface VIII., 10 Apr. 1292; by the same, at the Louvre, when William of Nogaret brings charges against Boniface VIII. of heresy, simony, and other crimes, 12 Mar. 1303; by the same, the charges repeated by William of Plessis, and appeal made by Philip to General Council, 13 Jun. 1303; by Abp of Sens, for investigation of cause of the Templars, 11-26 Oct. 1310; May 1314; respecting observance of sacrament, 3 Mar. 1324; by Abp of Sens, against secular jurisdiction over ecclesiastics, 9-14 Mar. 1347; first national, of France, held by Patriarchs of Alexandria and Jerusalem, respecting method of terminating schism in the Church, recommending resignation of the two popes, 4 Feb. 1359; second national, held by Charles VI., respecting the same, 22 May 1358; second session, when it was resolved to withdraw obedience to Pepe Benedict, Jul. 1358; for conservation of ecclesiastical privileges during the schism, 21 Oct. 1344; to demand General Council for termination of schism, Jan. 1406; third national, for regulation of Gallican Church during neutrality, condemnation of adherents of Benedict XIII., and of bearers of his bull of excommunication, 11 Aug. to 5 Nov. 1408; by Abp of Sens, respecting duties and manner of ecclesiastics, and against Feast of Fools, and other profanations, 1 Mar. to 23 Apr. 1429; by Abp of Sens, against Lutheranism and on discipline, &c., 3 Feb. to 9 Oct. 1528.

Paris. Treaties of, between Raymond VII., Count of Toulouse, St Louis, and the Pope, for cession of Provence, signed, 12 Apr. 1229—between France and England, for restoration of Aquitaine to Edward I., 20 May 1263—between Charles of Austria, sovereign of the Netherlands, and Francis I. of France, 24 Mar. 1515—Family Compact, 1751—conclusion of peace between France, Spain, Portugal, and England, cession of Canada to England, signed, 10 Feb. 1774—between France and United States, recognizing their independence, signed, 6 Feb. 1778—between Great Britain and Holland, 20 Jun. 1784—be-
between French Republic and king of Sardinia, for cessation of Savoy and Nice to France, 15 May 1796—between France and Ferdinand IV., king of Naples, 10 Oct. 1796—between France and Russia, ratified, 8 Oct. 1801—between the same, signed, 20 Jul. 1806, but not ratified—between France and Holland, for cessation of Flushing to France, ratified, 10 Nov. 1807—between France and Sweden, 6 Jan. 1810—of alliance between France and Austria, 14 Mar. 1812—between Napoleon I. and allies, Napoleon deposed and banished to Elba, ratified, 11 Apr. 1814—convention between Count d'Artois and allies for cessation of hostilities and evacuation of French territory, signed, 23 Apr. 1814—between France and allies, ratified, 30 May 1814—between France and Spain, confirming previous treaties, signed, 20 Jul. 1814—convention between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, charging British government with safeguard of Napoleon, 2 Aug. 1815—Holy Alliance, 1815—between France on one part, and Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, on other part, defining boundaries of France, and providing for temporary garrisoning of French fortresses, 20 Nov. 1815—between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, confirming Treaties of Channont and Vienna, 20 Nov. 1815—between Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, and Prussia, to fulfill Articles of Congress of Vienna, 10 Jun. 1817—between France and Portugal for cession of Guiana to France, 28 Aug. 1817—convention between France and allies, 25 Apr. 1818—convention between Great Britain and France, respecting debts to British subjects, 25 Apr. 1818—of peace between Russia on one part, and Great Britain, France, Austria, and Turkey on other part, signed, 1 Feb.—ratified, 30 Mar. 1836—of peace between Great Britain and Persia, 3 Mar. 1837—between Great Powers of Europe, respecting Neufchâtel, 26 May 1857—convention constituting Dannubian Principalities, 1858. Congress of, to arrange terms of peace between Russia and the allies, meets, 25 Mar.—closes, 16 Apr. 1856. Declaration of, abolishing privateering, and respecting rights of neutral flag at sea, Apr. 1856. Conferences of, between Great Powers respecting Turco-Greek difficulty, Jan. 1868.


Dec.: recapitulation of positions at Champigny, by Germans, 2—bombardment of forts (Mont Avron) commenced, 27-28—occupation of Mont Avron by Germans, 29.


Feb.: Elections to National Assembly take place, 8—meeting of Assembly at Bordeaux, 13—M. Thiers chosen head of Executive, 16—preliminaries of peace signed at Versailles, 26.

Mar.: Treaty of Peace ratified by Assembly, 1—entry of Germans into Paris, 1—evacuation of the city, 3—Mont Valérien and southern forts evacuated, 7—Versailles evacuated, 12—northern and eastern forts evacuated, 20 Sep.

[Paris, Communal Insurrection.]


Apr.: Seizure of Bureau de Police, 1—National Guards defeated at Courbevoie, &c., by Versailles troops under Gen. Vinoy, 2—St Cloud occupied by Versailles troops, 2—National Guards march on Versailles, and are routed by guns of Mont Valérien, and at Meudon, 3—MacMahon appointed Commander-in-chief of army of Versailles, 3—insurgents again defeated, and Châtillon taken, 4—Assi, chair-


Paris, Matthew. [Matthew Paris].

Parisot, Pierre, (Father Norbert),—b. at Bar-le-Duc, 1697—enters Franciscan Order, 1716—goes to Rome, 1734—sent to India, 1736—returns, 1740—obtains brief of secularization from Clement XIII., 1759—b. near Commercq, 7 Jul. 1759. Mémoires historiques sur les missions des Indes orientales, 1744.


Parker, Sir Hyde, Bart.—b. about 1711—Lieutenant R.N., 10 Jan. 1745—serves in E. Indies, 1760—2—Rear-admiral, 1778—attacks Dutch squadron on Dogger Bank, 5 Aug. 1779—receives his father as Bart., 1782—embarks for India, Oct. 1782, and is no more heard of.

Parker, Sir Hyde, the Younger, admiral,—b., 1739—enters the navy, before 1757—Post-captain, 1763—distinguishes himself on American station, and is knighted, 1770—takes Savannah, Dec. 1778—takes part in expedition for relief of Gibraltar, 1782—Rear-admiral, Feb. 1793—present at surrender of Toulon and reduction of Corisie, 1794—Admiral, 1799—Commander-in-chief at battle of Copenhagen, 2 Apr. 1797—recalled, 5 May—b. in London, 16 Mar. 1807.


Parker, Theodore, theologian,—b. at Lex- ington, U. S., 24 Aug. 1810—enters Harvard Coll., 1830—marries, 1837—Minister of Unitarian Church at West Roxbury, 1837—visits Europe, 1843—settles at Boston, 1846—joint editor with Emerson and Cabot of Mas-

Parker, Sir Thomas. [Macclesfield, Earl of.]


Parker Society,—established in London, 1840.


Parliamentary Oaths. [Oaths.]


Parmenides, Eleatic philosopher,—[B.C]—b., about (Ol. 65) 520—fl., (Ol. 69, 2), 503.—[455, 435—4]—visits Athens, about (Ol. 80, 1), 450.—Clinton. b. Euseb. —Cyril.

Parmenio,—[B.C]—b., about 400—command against Illyrians, defeats them, 336—at siege of Halos, 346—ambassador to Athens, 346—in Eubaia, 342—sent with Attalus into Asia, 337—secures the army to Alexander: returns to Macedonia, 334—accompanies Alexander into Asia, 334—left in charge of treasures in Media, 330—put to death by Alexander, before end of 330. a Smith's Diet.

Parmigiano. [Mazzuoli.]


Parny, Evariste Désiré Desforges, Viscount de, poet,—b. in Isle of Bourbon, 6 Feb. 1755—sent to France, 1763—1755—admitted to the Institute, 1803—b. at Paris, 5 Dec. 1814. (Euvres, 1828.)


Parque-Castroillo, Duke de, general,—b. at Valladolid, 1755—Lieutenant-general, 1798—serves against French, 1808—14—Pres. of the Cortes, 1820—b., about 1830.

Parr, Catherine. [Catherine.]


Parr, Thomas, reputed centurian,—b. at Winnington, Shropshire, 1435 (?)—presented to Charles I., 1639—b. in London, 1641.

Parren, painter in England, defector of Northmen by Ealstan, Bp of Slrhorbe, and Osric, 845.

Parrhasius, painter,—[B.C]—fl., about 400—344. a 347.—b. Scenes.


Parrocel, Ignace, painter,—b. at Avignon, 1688—b. at Mons, 1722.


Parrocel, Pierre, painter,—b. at Avignon, about 1663—admitted to the Academy, 1730—b. at Paris, 1739.


Parads, Armistice of,—concluded between French and Austrians, 15 Jul. 1800.


Parsons, William, comic actor,—b. at Maidstone, 1736—appears at Drury Lane Theatre, 1763—retires, 1794—b. at Lambeth, 3 Feb. 1795.

Parsons, William, [Rosse, Earl of.] Parthenius, of Nessa, elegiac poet,—[BC]—captured by Cinna, before 63 (?)—[AD]—b., after 14.

Parthenon, at Athens,—[BC]—commenced by Pheidias, (O1, 84, 443—(O1, 81, 2, 454)b—opened, (O1, 85, 3, 428)—[AD]—converted into a church, about 420, or earlier—drawings of, made by Jacques Carrey, 1674—damaged in siege by Venetians, 1687—drawings, by Stuart, 1755—removal of sculptures by Earl of Elgin, between 1801-12—[Elgin Marbles]—again damaged by the bombardment by Turks, 1827—measurements, and discovery of curvature of horizontal lines, by Pemmthorne, 1827—by Hoffer and Schubart, 1838—measurements, by Penrose, Oct. 1846 to May 1847, published, 1851—plans, by Knowles, 1850—investigations of Michaelis, published, 1871.

* Most authorities.  
  b Michaelis.  
  c Engl. Cyc.

Parthenope. [Naples.]

Parthenope, astrawi,—discovered by De Gasparis, at Naples, 11 May 1850.


Parthia, (political history,—)[BC]—revolt of Arsaces against Antiochus II., 250, a 256, b about 255—monarchy established by defeat of Seleucus Callinicus, by Arsaces (11.), (Tiridates), 238, b 237—monarchy recognized by Antiochus the Great, 216, 206—extended from Hindu Coosh to the Euphrates by Arsaces VI., 164-160—the Sacarias place Sana-
PARTHIA.—PARYSATIS. 1095.

The Great invades unsuccessfully, 212, 213—[A] Arsaces I. aids Antiochus the Great against Bactria, 210—Mardians on the Caspian subdued by Phraates I., before 144—interview of Orobasus with Sulla, first contact of Parthia with Rome, 92—rivalry between Mithridates II. and Tigranes I. of Armenia, before 87, about 90-87—Tigranes seizes Nisibis and part of Mesopotamia, before 70—army continues with Roman, 65—invasion of Syria, under Orodes I., Pacorus repelled by Cassius, 59-51—Pacorus defeated by Cassius, 50—invasion of Syria, by Labienus and Pacorus, 49—they are defeated by Ventidius, 39—invader of Syria by Pacorus, who is defeated and killed, 9 Jun. 38—Orodes resigns crown to Phraates IV., 38, 36, 37—Phraates sends his sons to Rome, 18—Cool—Themistius puts harsus Phraates on the throne, 4—Phraates deposed, 4—Orodes II. killed, 4—Venonus made king, 6—Venonus expelled by the people, 14, 16, and Artaodates: invites Arsaces to contest with Rome about Armenia: renew alliance with Rome, 18—seizes Armenia, but makes peace with Rome, 37-8—expelled but recalled, before 44—Bardanes takes Atropatene, before 47—Pacorus, ally of Deccabas of Dacia, about 100—Chosroes claims Armenia, about 107—loses it to Trajan, 115—Chosroes makes peace with Hadrian, 117—Vologeses IV. aids Niger against Severus, 193—contests for the crown, 207, 213—Vologeses V. dehroned by Artaodates, about 216—Arsaces defeated by Persians and killed, the empire overthrown, 226. [Sassanids.]

a Smith's Dict. b Rawlinson. c Heeren.

Parthia. [ruled by]—[B]—[C]—[D]—[E]—[F]—[G]—[H]—[I]—[J]—[K]—[L]—[M]—[N]—[O]—[P]—[Q]—[R]—[S]—[T]—[U]—[V]—[W]—[X]—[Y]—[Z].

PARTHIAN. GREENS.
Darius, before 424—secures life and satrapy of Cyrus, 405—favours his attempt against his brother, 401—poisons Statira, about 401—proclaims death of Tissaphernes, 396.

Pas, (Paus, Paeus), Crispin de, (Pasaeus), designer, engraver,—b. in Zealand, about 1540—†, before 1623. A Nagler. B Zani.

Pas, Crispin de, the Younger, engraver,—b. at Utrecht, about 1570 or 1576.

Pas, Madeleine de, engraver,—b. at Utrecht, about 1576—living, 1628.

Pas, Simon de, engraver,—b. at Utrecht, about 1574.

Pas, Willem de, engraver,—b. at Utrecht, about 1572 or 1580.

Pasargadae,—[BC]—battle of, Cyrus overthrows Median empire, 559.


Paschal III., (Gué de Crevé), Antipope,—appointed by influence of Frederick Barbarossa, in opposition to Alexander III., Apr., 1164—b., 20 Sept., 1168.


Pasimelos,—[BC]—seizes the Acrocorinth, and admits Spartans within the Athenian long walls, 393.

Pasion, banker at Athens,—[BC]—b., (Ol. 102, 3, 370).

Pasiteles, sculptor,—[BC]—†, about (Ol. 78) 468.

Pasiteles, sculptor, silver-chaser,—[BC]—†, about 60–30.* a Smith's Diet.


Passaro, Capp, Sicily,—Admiral lying defeats Spanish fleet off, 11 Aug., 1718.

Passarotti, Bartolomeo, painter,—b. at Bologna, about 1522—d., 1552.

Passarowitz.—Peace of, between the Emperor, the Porte, and Venice, concluded, 21 Jul., 1718.

Passavant, Johann David, painter, writer on Art,—b. at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, 1787—at Paris, 1810—3.  
Missionary, Institute, Frankfurt, 12 Aug. 1861. Kunst- 
reise durch England und Belgien, 1833—Rafael von Ubbino and his Tavero Giovanni Santi, 
1839—Christliche Kunst in Spanien, 1853— 

Passengers,—in public vehicles. [See Hack- 
ney Coaches.] In merchant vessels, carriage of, regulated by Act 12 and 13 Vic. c. 30, 13 
July, 1849—law amended and consolidated by Act 15 and 16 Vic. c. 33, 1850—further 
amended by 10 Vic. c. 19, 14 Aug. 1855, 
and 26 and 27 Vic. c. 51, 13 Jul. 1863. 

Passeri, Giovanni Battista, painter, bio-
ographer,—b. at Rome, about 1610—d. there, 
22 Apr. 1679. Vita de Pictorii, Senfori, ed 
Architetti, 1772. 

Passeri, Giovanni Battista, antiquary,—b. 
Farnese, 1694—takes holy orders, 1738— 
B. at Pesaro, 4 Feb. 1780. Lucrum fictili 
sue Passeri, 1739—51.—Piecre Etruscorum 
in vasculis, &c., 1797—75. 

Passeroni, Gian Carlo, poet,—b. at Con- 
daminie, a Lantocca, b 1713—ordained priest, 
1738—B. at Milan, 26 Dec. 1803—c 1802. 
II Giaronne, 1750, b 1755. 

Passerini, Domenico Cresti da, painter, 
—b. at Florence, about 1538,—a Passignano, 
1580—First Prof. at Academy, after 1589—d. 
17 May 1638. 

Passignano, Domenico, Biog. 
Catalogue. 
Passion, Noble, Order of,—instituted by 
John George, Duke of Saxony Weissenfels, 
1704. 

Passionei, Domenico, Cardinal, Libra-
rian of the Vatican,—b. at Possumbione, 
2 Dec. 1682—sented to France by the pope, 
1706—secret agent of the pope in Holland, 
1708—Nuncio to Congress of Utrecht, 1712 
—of Baden, 1714—to Helvetic Confederation, 
1721—to Vienna, 1730—Cardinal, by Clement 
XIII., 1738—Librarian of the Vatican, by Bene-
dict XIV., 1755—d. at Frascati, 5 Jul. 1761. 

Pastori, Leonhard, Count of the, 
—found by the Paul, at Osrado in Piedmont, 
1720—approved by Benedict XIV., 1741 and 
1746—confirmed by Pius VI., 15 Sep. 1775. 

Pastoral, discontinued in Sardinia, Oct. 
1860—discontinued in France for subjects of 
United Kingdom, 1 Jan. 1861—introduced in 
United States during the war, 19 Aug. 1861 
—(discontinued, 1865)—between United King-
dom and Italy abolished, Jun. 1862—abolished 
by Lübeck, 19 Apr. 1863. 

Passau, Franz Ludwig Karl Friedrich, 
philologist,—b. in Mecklenburg, 20 Sep. 1736 
goes to Leipzig Univ., 1804—Prof. Ancient 
Literature, Breslau, 1815—d., 11 Mar. 1833. 
Turnzel, 1818—Handworterbuch der griechi-
schen Sprache, 1819—Grundzüge der griechi-
schen und römischen Literatur und Kunst- 
geschichte, 1839—editions with translations of 
Pepus, 1838—Musaeus, 1881—Longus, 1811— 
Omniscula Academica, 1835— 

Passau-Oglou, Osman,—b. at Widdin, 
1758—escapes proscription, 1792—heads in-
surgent Janissaries, and makes himself master 
of Widdin, 1797—besieged at Widdin by Hus-
sein Pasha, Jun. to Oct. 1798—recognized as 
Pasha of Widdin, 1798—d., 27 Jan. or 5 Feb. 
1807. 

Passa, Judith, singer,—b. in Italy, 1759— 
pupil at Conservatory of Milan, 1814—appears 
at Paris, 1821—retires to Como, about 1835— 
there, 1 Apr. 1865. 

Paston, Joseph, printer,—b. in England, 1787— 
supplied to London, 1792—authenticity of, discussed by 
Society of Antiquaries, 1865. 

Pastor, — Consul with Lusinian, (916, 
A. E. C.) 163. 

Pastore, Adelaide Anne Louise, Marquis 
de,—b. at Marseilles, 1765—goes to Paris, 
1787—marries the Marquis de Pastore, 14 Jul. 
1789—imprisoned, 1789—90—founds a Salle d'asyle, 1801—d., 26 Sep. 1843. 

Pastoret, Claude Emmanuel Joseph Pierre, 
County and Marquis de,—b. at Marseilles, 25 
Oct. 1756—Counsellor to Court of Aids, Paris, 
1781—admitted to Academy of Inscriptions, 
1785—Master of Requests, 1788—Pres. 
National Assembly, 3 Sep., 3 Oct. 
1791— deputy to Council of Five Hundred, Nov. 
Oct. 
1795—banished, 1795—returns to France, 
1800—Senator, Dec. 1809—Duc of France, 
1814—Marquis, 1817—admitted to French 
Academy, 24. Aug. 1820—Grand Cross of 
Legion of Honour, 1823—Minister of State, 1826— 
Chancellor of France, 1829—d. at Paris, 28 
Sep. 1830. 
Zorastre, Conficincus, et Mahomet, 
1787—Meine considéré comme législateur et 
come moraliste, 1787—Des lois pénales, 1790— 
Histoire de la législation, 1817—7. 

Pastoure, The, (Shepherd's,)—in France, 
revolt of, under the Monk 'Jacob, Master of 
Hungary,' suppressed and massacred with their 
leader at Bourges, 1251—again revolt, Jun. 
1320. 

Pastrengo, Guglielmo de,—b. at Pastrengo 
near Verona, about 1300—deputy from sove-
 reign of Verona to Benedict XI. at Avignon, 
and becomes friend of Petrarch, 1335—b., 
before 1370. De Originius Veronensis, 1547. 

Patagonia,—visited by Magalhaes, 1526— 
Jesuit missions established, 1745—visited by 
Byron, 1764—by Wallis, 1766—by Bougain-
ville, 1767—Welsh colony settles in, 1865— 
explored by Musters, 1869—70—government 
expedition for succour of colonists, spring 1871. 
Vocabulary of the language compiled by Puga-
fetta, 1520—another by Schmid, 1863—by 
Musters, 1870. 

Patavium. [Padua.] 

Patay, in France,—Talbot defeated and 
captured by Joan of Arc, 18 May, Jun. 
1429—Bavarian repulsed at, by army of the 
Loire, 1 Dec. 1870. — Art de Vérité les Dates. 


Patchouli,—introduced in England, 1844. 
Paiet, Pierre, painter,—b. in France, 1855— 
killed in a duel, 1703. 

Patents, for inventions in England,—grat

**Paterculus, C. Veilieus, Historian.**—[BC]—b., about 19—[AD]—accompanies C. Caesar to Parthia, 2—serves under Tiberius in Germany, 4—legatus to Tiberius, to 12—questor, 7—praetor, 15—living, 30. Historia Romana, 30.

**Paterculus, Q. Sulpicius, [BC]—Consul with A. Attius Calatinus, (496, a. u. c.) 259—carries on the war with Hannibal in Sicily.

**Paterines, (Cathari,) Religious Sect.**—Paterines appear in France, about 1101— in Germany, 1121—a in England, about 1159—in Italy, 1173—persecuted by Pope Alexander III., 1179—crusade against, 1181—appear at Paris, 1201—denounced by edict of Frederick II., 22 Nov. 1220—ordered to be burnt alive or have their tongues cut out, Mar. 1224—persecuted and burnt at Rome by Gregory IX., 1230—in alliance with the pope, 1236—another edict against, published by Frederick II., 22 Feb. 1239—burnt at Milan, 1241—persecuted at Florence, 1245—protected in Germany by Conrad, 1248.

* Gieseler.  
 b Kingston.

**Paterno, Consul of Rome with Petronius Maximus, (1196, a. u. c.) 443.

**Paterno, (1.) Consul with Maximus, (986, a. u. c.) 233. (2.) With Arcesilas, (1020,) 267—with Mariniannonis, (1021,) 268. (3.) Consul with Cladius II., (1022,) 269—with Probus, (1032,) 279.


**Patikul, John Reinhold de,—b. at Stock holn, 1660—one of the deputies to defend rights of Livia no before Charles XI., 1689—condemned to death, escapes to Switzerland, 1692—councillor to king of Saxony, 1698—envoy to Peter the Great, 1702—General-in-chief of forces sent to aid of king of Poland, 1702—executed at Czimir, Poland, 1 Oct. 1707—his remains removed to Warsaw, 1713.

**Pata, in Hindustan,—falls to Shahab u
Pius II., 1460—accompanies Abp of Sienna to Diet of Ratisbon, 1471—b. at Rome, 1496. Ritualum Ecclesiasticorum, lib. iii., 1516.

Patrizi, (Patrizio), Francesco, (Patricius),—b. at Rome, 1494. De regno et regis institutione, 1519.—De institutione republicae, 1519.


Patriocles, geographer,—[BC]—commands at Babylon for Seleucus, 312—withdraws before Demetrius, behind Tigris, 311—commands in Asiatic War for Antiochus I., 280.

Patron, Epicurean philosopher,—[BC]—presides at Epicurean School at Athens, after Phaedrus, 52.

Patronage, of churches,—perpetual right of, given to founders, by Justinian, 543 and 545. In England, the same conceded by Abp Theodore, about 670.

Patronage, Lay, in Church of Scotland,—abolished, 1649—restored, 1660—again abolished, 1690—restored by Act 10 Ann. c. 12, 1712—right of parishioners revived by Act of General Assembly, 1834—established by Act 6 and 7 Vic. c. 61, 7 Aug. 1843.

Patterns. [Designs.]

Paul, Christostom, painter,—b. in Saxony, about 1618—studies under Rembrandt; b. at Nürnberg, 1646.

Paul the Apostle, (Saul of Tarsus) —b. about 9? —placed under Ganaelio, 19? —present at Martyrdom of Stephen, 37 a d, 33?—31, e 39? —conversion, 37, a d, 35?—33 e 34, f 37 or 38, k 40, i —in Arabia and Damascus, 37 or 38–40 or 41 i —first visit to Jerusalem, 39, a 38?—37, f 40, i 41 c—second visit, 44, k 45, h—third, 48, h 49, f 50 or 51—fourth, 53, d 56 b, 52, b 54 d—b. at Ephesus, 54, 57, a e 54–57, s —at Corinth, winter 57 b, h—fifth visit to Jerusalem, l'ente cost 58, s a 60 b, k 55 l, k 56 d, 58 or 59 —leaves Cæsarea, autumn 60 a h —reaches Rome, spring 61, s a f g 63 b, e 60 d, 61 or 62 —living there, spring 63, a 65 b, g 62 d—b. 66, a 67 b, e 68, b 65 d—beginning 64 f —b. Lewin.


Paul Father. [Sarpi, Paolo.]

Paul, St Vincent de. [Vincent de Paul.]

Paul Veronese. [Cagliari.]

Paul. [Paulus.]


Paul of Venice, philosopher,—at Rome 1427—b. at Venice, 10 Jun. 1429. a Tiraboschi.


XIII. respecting Suarez, 1614 — renews constitution of Sixtus IV. on Immaculate Conception of the Virgin, but refuses to make it article of faith, 1615 — at Rome, 28 Jan. 1621.  

Paul, Emperor of Russia — b. at St Petersburg, 1 Oct. 1754 — becomes heir-apparent on death of his brother Ivan, 1763 — marries Mary of Württemberg, 18 Oct. 1776 — with her visits Germany, France, and Italy, 1780 — proclaimed Emperor on death of Catherine II., 17 Nov. 1796 — liberates Kosciusko and other Polish patriots, 1797 — elected Grand Master of Knights of Malta, 1799 — joins second coalition against France, 1799 — sends Suwarow into Italy, and Korsakoff into Switzerland, 1799 — withdraws from coalition, 1800 — seizes English vessels in Russian ports, 1800 — concludes treaties of Neutrality with Sweden and Denmark, 16-18 Dec. 1800 — enters into friendly relations with Napoleon, 1801 — plans with him an expedition to India, Feb. 1801 — assassinated by conspirators, 24 Mar. 1801.  

Paul. Sir William. [Winchester, Marquis of.]  

Paulicians, religious sect — appear as followers of Constantine Sylvasus, in Armenia and Cappadocia, about 660 — their founders put to death by order of Constantine Pogonatus, 684 — transplanted from Armenia to Thrace, by Constantine Copronymus, about 750-760 — tolerated by Nicephorus Logophotos, 802-811 — reformed by Sergius, 801-835 — persecuted by Theodore, revolt under Carbo, and fortify themselves in Tephriee, about 845 — with Saracens, defeat Michael III., near Samosata, about 857 — under Chrysocheir, ally themselves with Saracens, and ravage Asia, pillage Nice and Nicomedia, about 867 — refuse to make peace with Basiliss the Macedonian, about 870 — Chrysocheir defeated and killed, 871 — attacked by Basiliss, and Tephriee destroyed, 871 — another colony transported to Mount Hermes, by John Zimisces, 970 — desert Alexius Comnenus in his war with Normans, 1085-1086 — persecuted by him, 1086 — deprived of Philippopolis, and settled in a new city, 1115.  

Paulinus, — Consul with Julian, (1078, A. V. C.) 325.  

Paulinus of Pella, the Penitent, — b. 376 — joins Atius, and is made Comes Exercitus Privat., 414 — baptized, 422.  

Paulinus of Tyre, Bp — restores Church at Tyre, after 313 — translated to Antioch, 323-4, 324, 322-3 — b. 324.  


Paulinus. Patriarch of Aquileia, — b. near Friuli, about 730 — Patriarch, by Charles the Great, 776 — holds Council against Adoptionism, at Friuli, 796 — b. at Aquileia, 804.  


Paul's St. Cathedral, London, — founded by Ethelbert, king of Kent, 600-15 — burnt, 1087 — rebuilding commenced by Bp Maurice, 1087 — partly burnt, 1137 — destroyed by lightning, 1561 — restored, 1561 — restored by Inigo Jones, between 1628-33 — destroyed by the

Paul's Cross, London,—Fitz-Osbert harangues the people at, 1196—taken down by order of parliament, 1643.

Paul's School, St, London,—founded by Dean Colet, 1512.


Paulus, of Alexandria, astrologer,—fl. about 378.

Paulus, Patriarch of Constantinople,—elected on death of Alexander, 336,* 340—banished into Pontus, 340—restored on death of Eusebius, 342—and expelled; regains his church by interference of Julius I. of Rome, but is banished privately, 345—restored by Council of Sardica, 347—exiled to Cappadocia, and put to death, 351—

art. De Vérifier les Dates.


Paulus, Julius, jurist,—fl., about 200.

Paulus Egineta, medical writer,—fl., before 700.*

Paulus Diaconus, (Warnefridus,)—fl. at Frual, about 740—deacon at Aquileia, about 763—returns to Beneventum, 774—called to court of Charles the Great, 781—takes part in carrying out his reforms, 781—returns to Monte Cassino, 787—d. there, about 801.

Paulus Silentiarius, poet,—fl., about 650.


Paupers. [Poor Law.]

Pausanias, King of Sparta,—[BC]—succeeds his father, Pleistouann, 444—invases Attica, 427—sent to Attica to outwit Lysander, 403—defeats Athenians: tried and acquitted; sent to aid Phokis against Thebes, 395—tried and self-exiled: living, 385.

Pausanias,—[BC]—defeats Persians at Platea, 479—commands combined forces of Helles against Cyprus and Byzantium, 477—takes Byzantium; engages in treasurable negotiations with Xerxes, soon after: started to death in temple of Athenae, between 471-466,* about 466, b about 457, c

Smith's Diet. a Müller. b Grote.

Pausanias, geographer, &c.,—fl., 125-176.


Pausistratos,—[BC]—defeats Democrates and reduces Persae, 197—commands Rhodian fleet, 191—defeated and killed by Polyechnidas, spring 190.


Pauw, Cornelis de,—fl. at Amsterdam, 1739—d. at Xanten, 1790. Recherches sur les Americains, 1768-9—Recherches sur les Egyptiens et les Chinois, 1774—Recherches sur les Grecs, 1788.

Pauw, Regnier, diplomatist,—fl. at Amsterdam, 1564—envoy to England, 1613—de to Denmark, 1821—to France, 1822—d., 1836.

Pavia, in Italy, (Thesaurus, Papae—and destroyed by Atilia, 452—inhabitants of, exempted from taxes by Odoacer, in order to rebuilding the town, about 477—capital of Lombard kingdom, 572—besieged by Charles the Great, Oct. 773—surrenders to him, May 774—destroyed by Berenger, 922—coronation of Otto f. at, as King of Lombardy, 951—coronation of Frederick I., 1154—receives charter from Henry VI., 1191—conquered by Stefano, son of Matteo Visconti, 1315—reovers independence, and is besieged by Galeazzo Visconti, 1356—the Milanese defeated and siege raised by Jacopo Bussolari, 27 May 1356—again besieged by the Milanese, 1358—surrenders, 1359—Francis I. of France defeated and taken prisoner by Imperialists, 24 Feb. 1525—taken and devastated by French, 1527 and 1528—passes with Milan to House of Austria, 1756—insurrection at, May 1796—stormed and pilagued by Napoleon, May 1796—taken by Napoleon, Jun. 1800—restored to Austria, 1814—insurrection at, 20 Mar. 1848—given up to king of Sardinia, 1859. Church of San Michele, mentioned, 661. Cathedral, commenced, 1484. Certosa, (monastery,) founded, 1395—seized by French, 1796. University, founded by Charles the Great, 774 (?)—enlarged by Galeazzo Visconti, 1396. Council of, 850; on discipline, &c., Feb. 855; 866; held by Anispent, Abp of Milan, before Charles the Bald, to recognize him as Emperor, Feb. 876; to confirm election of Guy, king of Italy, and on discipline, 859; by Gregory V. to excommunicate Crescentius and antipope John XVIII., and to reestablish Arnoul in see of Rheims, 997; by Benedict VIII. for reformations of manners of the clergy, 1 Aug. 1022; by Leo IX. against ordinances by Simonianis, Whitstnute 1049; by Emperor Henry IV., to confirm election of antipope Guibert, about mid. Mar. 1087; by Cardinal John of Crema, to excommunicate Anselm, Abp of Milan, for crowning Conrad King of Italy, 1128; by order of Frederick Barbarossa, in favour of antipope Victor IV., and to anathematize Alexander III., opens, 5 Feb. 1160; held in pursuance of appointment at Council of
Constance, May 1423; transferred to Siena, 22 Jun.


Pease, John, —b. at Weymouth, Dorset, 1575—obtains appointment in India House, 1818—Examiner of Indian Correspondence, 1826—died at Lower Halliford, 23 Jan. 1866.

Pease, King of Mercia. [Mercia.]

Pearce, Zachary, bp of Rochester, —b. in London, 1659—enters Trinity Coll., Cambridge, 1710—Fellow of his Coll., 1716—ordained priest, 1717—chaplain to the king, about 1720—marries, 1721—Dean of Winchester, 1739—bp of Bangor, 1738—bp of Rochester and Dean of Westminster, 1756—d. at Little Ealing, 29 Jun. 1774. Commentary, with notes, on the Four Evangelists, &c., 1777—Longinus, with Latin version, 1782.

Pearl Fishery, —of Ceylon, celebrated, as early as 60. Of Scotland, revived, Dec. 1863.


Peasant War, in Germany, —breaks out, 1524—[Manzer]—suppressed, 1525.


Pechou, Marc Nicolas Louis, Baron, general, —b. near Vervins, 28 Jan. 1769—enters the army, 1792—distinguished himself at Amelias, 1802—serves in Prussia and Poland, 1806—d. distinguishes himself in Spain, 1808—General of Division, serves in Germany, 1813—Chevalier of St. Louis, 1814—d. 1 Dec. 1831.


PECQUET—PEEL

married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Elector Palatine, 2 Jul. 1687—loses his queen, Aug. 1699—concludes alliance with Philip V. of Spain and Louis XIV., against Austria, 1701—joins Imperial League against France and Spain, 6 May 1703—invades Spain, and captures several towns, 1705—d. at Alcantara, 9 Dec. 1706.


Peck, in Scotland,—monastery founded at, by Alexander III., 1260—contributes largely to ransom of David II., 1357—made a royal burgh by him, 1357—burnt by Earl of Hertford, 1545.


Peel Collection, of pictures,—purchased for National Gallery, Mar. 1871.

Pelee, George, dramatist,—at Oxford Univ., 1564—M.A., 1579—d. probably before 1595.

Peep o' Day Boys, Presbyterian faction,—appear in Ireland, in opposition to the Defenders, between 1780-90.


Representative, for Scotland, election of, authorized by Act of Union, 6 Ann. c. 11, 6 Mar. 1707—further regulated by Act Apr. 5, 1707.

For Ireland, election of, authorized by Act of Union, 39 and 40 Geo. III. c. 67, 2 Jul. 1800.


Pegu,—conquered by Alompra, and made province of Birman Empire, 1757—conquered by British, 1824—restored, 1826—again conquered, 1852, and annexed to British India; restoration of, to Birman refused by Government of India, 1854.

Pegu, Francis, Aimer de, troubadour,—b., about 1265.

Peilao, river in China. [See Chinese War.]


Peisander, [B.C]—commissioner to investigate mutilation of the Herm, 415—archon eponymous, (Ol. 91, 3,) 414—agent in effecting revolution of the 400, end of 412—takes refuge in Dekeleia, 411.

Peisistratidae, [B.C]—expelled from Athens (Ol. 67, 3,) 510.


Pekin, Peking, capital of China, (Pek-king,)—built or rebuilt by Kublai Khan, about 1280—visited by Marco Polo, about 1290—seat of Mongol emperors, 1280-1367—again made seat of empire, about 1410-20—conquered by Mantchus, 1644—threatened by insurgents, 1854—surrenders to Anglo-French force, 12 Oct. 1860—Convention signed, 24 Oct.—Te Deum performed in cathedral, 29 Oct.—evacuated by allies, 5 Nov. —[China]—ambassadors of France and England take up residence at, Mar. 1861.

Pelage, (Alvar Francisco Paez,) theologian,—d., 1532.

Pelagius I., Bp of Rome,—ambassador from Agapetus to Justinian, 535—procures edict against Origenists, 541—returns to Rome, about 545—ambassador from citizens of Rome to Totila, 547—and from Totila to Justinian, 547—succeeds Vigilius after vacancy of three months, 16 Apr. 555—consecrates the Three Chapters, 555—d. at Rome, 1 Mar. 560.

Pelagius II., Bp of Rome,—succeeds Benedict Bonosus, after vacancy of four months, 30 Nov. 578—sends Gregory to Constantinople to seek aid against Lombards, 582—receives monks of Monte Casino, driven away by Lombards, 583—opposes assumption of title of Universal Patriarch by John IV. of Constantinople, 588—d. at Rome, 8 Feb. 590.


Pelagius, exulalian, Bp of Albano,—legate of Innocent III. to Michael IV., Patriarch of Constantinople, between 1206-12—as legate of Honorius III. joins crusaders and attacks Damietta, 1218—by inducing crusaders to march on Cairo loses Damietta, 1221—with Gualo concludes treaty with Frederick II., 25 Jul. 1227—invades Apulia, takes Sessa and Gaeta, 1229—rebuked for cruelty by the Pope, 1229—raises siege of Cuiallo and takes refuge
at Monte Casino, Sep. 1229—compelled by Frederick 11. to quit it, Dec. 1229.


Pelham, Thomas. [Chichester, Earl of.] Pelham, Thomas Holles. [Newcastle, Duke of.]


Pellegrini, Camillo, antiquary,—b. at Capua, 1598—b. at Naples, 9 Nov. 1663.

Pellegrino, Pellegrino Tibaldo de'. [Tibaldi.] Pellegrini - Tibaldi, Domenico, painter, architect, engraver,—b. at Bologna, 1541—b. there, 1583.

Pellegrino da Modena. [Munari.] Pellegrino da San Danielo, (Giovanni Martino da Udine,) painter,—known as a painter, 1499—b. after 1545. a The Virgin with Saints, Cividale, 1539. b Nagler.


Pelope, of Smyrna, physician, anatomist, fl., about 150.


Pelusium, Count of. [Monge, G.]

Pelusium, in Egypt. [B C]—Cambyses defeats Psammetichus near, 525—Gabinius defeats Egyptians, 55—taken by Mithridates, 47—taken by Octavius, 30.


Pembroke College, Oxford,—founded by James I., 1624.

Pembroke Dockyard, South Wales,—transferred from Milford, 1814.

Pembroke Hall, (College) Cambridge,—founded by Mary de St Paul, Countess of Pembroke, 1347.


Pembroke, Gilbert de Clare, (Gilbert Strongbow.) Earl of,—conquers Cardigan, 1107—overruns West Wales; created, by Stephen, 1138—b., 1149.

Pembroke, Henry Herbert, 2nd Earl of,—succeeds his father, 1570—one of the peers on trial of Duke of Norfolk, Jan. 1572—K.G., 1574—President of the Council in Marches of Wales, 1580—sits on trial of Mary Queen of Scots, 1586—b. at Wilton, 19 Jan. 1601.


Pembroke, Richard Marshall, Earl of, (Earl Marshall.)—succeeds his brother, 1231—offends Henry III. by neglect to pay dower of Eleanor, 1232—joins in renommation against foreign officers and troops, 1233—escapes to Wales and is declared a traitor, makes a league with Llewellyn, 1233—routs royal army near Monmouth, 11 Nov.—defeats Pociteins at
Monmouth, 25 Nov.—again, 26 Dec.—with Llewellyn ravages estates of Des Roches, and burus Shrewbury, Jan. 1234.—passes into Ireland: treacherously wounded and made prisoner at conference with Maurice the Justiciary, 1 Apr.—b. 16 Apr. 1234—title becomes extinct, 1245.


Pembroke, William Herbert, Earl of,—created Baron, 4 Nov. 1461—created, 27 May, 3 Sep. 1468—captured by insurgents at Edgecote, and executed, 26 Jul. 1469. b Burke. c Collins.

Pembroke, William Herbert, Earl of, statesman, general,—b. 1507,—in service of Henry VIII., as early as 1534—Captain of castle and town of Aberystwith, Jan. 1539—Knt. 1544—one of the executors of Henry VIII., 1547—suppresses insurrections in the West, 1549—Master of the Horse, 1549—relieves Exeter, Aug. 1549—K.C.G., 1 Dec. 1549—Lord-president of the Council in Marches of Wales, 8 Apr. 1550—loses his wife, Feb. 1551—Baron Herbert and Earl of Pembroke, 10 and 11 Oct. 1551—acknowledges Lady Jane Grey Queen, 9 Jul. 1553—joins in proclamation of Mary, 19 Jul.—as Earl-general of the forces in the field, suppresses insurrection of Wyatt, 1554—as Captain-general of forces beyond the seas, takes part in defence of Calais, 1557—commands English auxiliaries at St Quentin, 10 Aug. 1557—Privy Councillor to Queen Elizabeth, 1558—supports plot for restoration of Mary Queen of Scots, 1568—b. at Hampton Court, 17 Mar. 1579.


Pembroke, William Marshall, Earl of, Earl Marshal,—succeeds his father, 1219—marries Eleanor, sister of Henry III.; Lord Justice of Ireland, 1224—b. 1221.


Pembroke, Earl of. [See Gloucester, Humphrey, Duke of; Suffolk, William de la Pole, Marquis of.]

Pembrookshire, in South Wales,—deprived of palatine privileges by Act 27 Hen. VIII. c. 26, 1536—French troops land in, and are taken prisoners by the country-people, 22 Feb. 1797.

Peñafort, Raymond de, Raymond of Peñafort.]


Penalties, in English Law,—law respecting, amended by Act 28 and 29 Vic. c. 127, 5 Jul. 1865.

Penda, the Strewnas, King of Mercia,—succeeds Ceorl, 626—fights inductive battle with Cyngels of Wessex, at Cirencester, 628—in alliance with Cadwallader defeats and kills Edwin of Northumbria, at Hatfield Chase, 14 Oct. 633—defeats and kills Oswald of Northumbria at Maserfield, 5 Aug. 642—ravages Northumbria and burns Bamborough: drives Ceuwarch from Wessex, 645—makes war on Anna of E. Anglia, 654—makes war on the Bretwalda, Oswy of Northumbria, and is defeated and killed at Wuitidfield, near Leeds, 655.

Pendleton, Dr. Roman Catholic priest,—shot at and nearly killed while preaching at Paul's Cross, 10 Jun. 1554.

Pendulum,—applied to measurement of time by Ebn Junis, about 1100—isochronism
of, discovered by Galileo, about 1581—adapted to the clock by Sanctorius, 1612—by Huygens, 1656—shortening of seconds' pendulum observed by Richer, in approaching the equator, 1671—length of, proposed as standard of measure by Huygens, 1675—employed to investigate figure of the earth, by Sabine, 1821—25—theory of, perfected by Bessel, 1828. Con- vertible, invented by Kater, 1815—Invariable, by Kater, 1819—Gridiron, by Harrison, about 1725—Mercurial, invented by Graham, 1726.

**Peninsular War.**—expedition to assist Por- tugal against the French under Napoleon I., sent out by Great Britain under Sir Arthur Wellesley, 2 Jul. 1808—[see Wellington, Duke of, Moore, Sir John, Soulis, Marshal, Saragossa, Vimeira, Coruña, Talavera, Torres Vedras, Badajoz, Alberua, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, St Sebastian, Ortze, Toulouse]—terminates with expulsion of French from the Peninsula, Apr. 1814.


**Penitence, Congregation of, of St Magda- len,**—formed at Paris, about 1492—approved by Pope Alexander, 1497.

**Penitence, Order of, of St Magdalen,**—established at Marseilles, about 1727.


**Penitents, White, religious fanatics,**—appear in Italy, 1399.


**Pennethorne, Sir James, architect,**—b. at Worcester, 1758—Architect and Surveyor to the Board of Works, 1776—retires, and is knighted, 1807—b. at Wimbledon, 1 Sep. 1871.

**Penny, Gian Francesco, (II. Fattore), painter, assistant to Raphael,**—b. at Florence, 1488—again, with Giulio Romano completes frescoes in the Hall of Constantine, in the Vatican, 1520-23—b. at Naples, 1528.

**Pennington, Sir John, admiral,**—conducts expedition against Protestants of Rochelle, rendered fruitless by desertion of his men, 1625—deprived of command of the fleet by parlia- ment, Mar. 1642.


**Pennis, M. Junius,**—[B.C.]—Consul with Q. Ellius Portus, (587, A. u. c.) 1677.

**Penny, English siter coin,**—mentioned in laws of I na, about 695—copper, first coined, 1797.

**Penny Post and Postage.**—[See Post.]

**Penruddock, Colonel John,**—joins in Royalist plots against the Protector, 11 Mar. 1655—executed, 1655—his widow obtains a grant out of his personal estate, 23 Mar. 1657.


**Pensions,**—in England, grant of, by the Crown. 1802.

Pentapolis, [B C]—designation of Cyrenaica under the Ptolemies, from about 300.

Pentateuch, Samaritan, at Nablous, photographed for Prince of Wales, 1862—copied presented to Cambridge Univ., Massachusetts, Feb. 1864.

Pepinère, Louis Jean Marie de Bourbon, Duke of, Grand Admiral of France,—b. at Rambouillet, 16 Nov. 1725—succeeds his father, 1737—distinguishes himself at Dettingen, 1743—at Fontenoy, 1745—assists at Assembly of Notables, 1767—b. at Vernon, 4 Mar. 1793.

Pentland Hills, in Scotland,—defeat of Prussian insurgents on, 28 Nov. 1666.

Pentz, (Penz, Tens,) Georg, painter, engraver,—b. at Nürnberg, about 1500 or 1510—b. at Breslau, 1550.

Penzance, in Cornwall,—burnt by Spaniards, Jul. 1595—taken by Fairfax, 1646—gives title of Baron to Sir J. Wilde, 1669.

Pepomemonu, Demetrius, physician,—fl., about 1272.

Pepys, Guglielmo, general,—b. in Calabria, 15 Feb. 1732—sides with the French against Cardinal Ruffo and is condemned to death, 1799—conspires against Ferdinand IV. of Naples and is sentenced to imprisonment for life, 1802—released by Joseph Buonaparte, 1806—Lieutenant-general, May 1815—assists in suppressing brigandage, 1818—as Captain-general of Constitutional forces enters Naples, 6 Jul. 1820—receives oath of the king to the constitution, Jul. 1820—defeated by Austrians and exiled, 7 Mar. 1821—returns to Naples and is made Commander-in-chief of Constitutional army in Central Italy, 1828—is ordered to return, refuses, and resigns, May—Commander-in-chief of land forces at Venice, defends it against Austrians, 1848 to Aug. 1849—retires to Paris, 1849—settles in Piedmont, Dec. 1851—b. at Turin, 9 Aug. 1855—his remains removed to Naples, Dec. 1863.


Pepin, the Old or of Landen,—Mayor of the Palace in kingdom of Austrasia ; b., 640.

Pepin, natural son of Charles the Great,—

conspires against his father, and is confined in a monastery, 791—b., 811.

Pepin, (first named Carloman,) King of Italy,—b., 777—crowned by Pope Adrian I. at Rome, 15 Apr. 781—sent with Count Berenger to oppose Avars in Italy, 788—with his brother Louis attacks Grimoaldo, Duke of Beneventum, 793—marches against Avars in Pannonia, 796—has Adalard, abbot of Corbie, for his chief minister, about 797—makes war on Duke of Beneventum, 821—drives Saracens from Corsica, 806—conquers several islands from Venetians, 810—b. at Milan, 8 Jul. 810.

Pepin le Bref, King of France,—b., 714—Mayor of the Palace of Neustria and Burgundy, 741—of all France, on retirement of his brother Carloman, 747—subdues the Saxons, 748—defeats Bavarians and takes prisoner his brother Grupro, 749—sends embassy to Pope Zachary and obtains permission to assume title of King, 751—proclaimed King in parliament of Soissons, Mar. 752—crowned at Soissons, 753—of France, Mar. 754—deposes Childeric: subdues Saxons, 756—presents Grupro into Aquitaine and seizes Septimania, 752—again crowned by Pope Stephen II. at St. Denis, 28 Jul. 754—declared patrician of Rome, 754—at request of the pope, marches into Italy, defeats Astolphus, king of the Lombards, and besieges Pavia, 755—makes donation of Exarchate of Ravenna and the Pentapolis to Holy Sec, 755—again passes into Italy, besieges Astolphus in Pavia and compels him to make peace, 756—confirms his donation to Holy Sec, 756—subdues Saxons, 757—recovers Narbonne from Saracens, 759—carries on war with Waifar, Duke of Aquitaine, 760—receives embassy from Constantinople, 767—becomes master of Aquitaine, 768—b., at St. Denis, 18 or 24 Sep. 765.

Pepin le Gros, Pepin of Hesdial, Sovereign of France,—makes himself master of Austrasia, 680—defeats and captures Thierry, king of Neustria and Burgundy, 687, and is thus sole ruler of France: repudiates Plutrud and marries Alpaide, 688—conquers Radbod, Duke of Frisians, 689—sends Willibrord to preach in Frisia, 690—again defeats Radbod, 695—passes the Rhine and ravages Germany, 712—b., 16 Dec. 714.

Pepin. [See Aquitaine.]

Pepin, Martin, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1578—b. in Italy, 1641.


Treatise on Harmony, 1731—edition of Corelli, 1732.

Pepys, Sir Charles C. [Cottenham, Lord.]


Memoirs of Royal Navy, 1690—Diary, 1825.


Pera, M. Junius,—[B.C.]—Consult with M. Amilius Barbula, 524, A. U. C. 230—war against Ligurians.

Pera. [Galata.]

Perea Rodariun, in Caria,—[B.C.]—ceded to Persia by Romans, about 190.


Percival, Thomas, physician,—b. at Warrington, 29 Sep. 1740—studies at Edinburgh Univ., 1761-3—M.D. Leyden, 1765—settles at Manchester, 1767—assists in founding Manchester Philosophical Society, 1781—d. at Manchester, 30 Aug. 1804. Essay, Medical and Experimental, 1767—Medical Ethics, 1803. Pneumonia, in Medicine, adopted as means of diagnosis, by Allenbrugger, 1761.

Percussion Caps,—for fire-arms, introduced by Forsyth, about 1805.

Percy, [Northumberland, Earls of.]


Percy, Thomas,—joins in Gunpowder Plot, 1605—shot at Holbeach, 8 Nov. 1605.


Perdiccas II, King of Macedonia,—[B.C.]—supports Potidaea against Athens, 432—makes peace with Athens, 431—attacked by Sitalakes, late in 429—instigates expedition of Brasidas, 424—peace with Athens, close of 423—joins league of Sparta and Argos against Athens, 418—d. end of 414 or beginning 413—420.2

2 Par. Marb.


Peregrinus,—Consult with Æmilius, (997, A. U. C.) 244.

Peregrinus Proteus, Cynic philosopher,—burns himself at Olympic Games, (Ol. 336, 1) 165.


Perekop, in the Crimea,—fortress ceded with the Crimea to Russia, 1783.

Perennis,—procurers death of Paternus, and becomes sole prefect of praetorians, 183—put
to death by soldiers, 186 or 187.a 185.b

a Smith's Diet.  b Clinton.

**PERETTI—PERIGNON.**

**PERETTI, F. [Sixtus V.]**

Pereyra, Manuel, sculptor,—b. in Portugal,
1614—d. at Madrid, 1667.

Perez, Antonio, statesman,—b. in Aragon,

Perez, Bartolomeo, painter,—b. at Madrid,
1634—d. there, 1693.


Pergamum, (Pergamum, Pergamo), political history,—[B C]—Philetaeus, lieutenant of LySIMACHUS, makes himself independent in, 283 a.—EUMENES I. gains *Eolia, &c., after* 263 a.—ATTALUS I. assumes title of King, about 239 b.—acquires all Asia within Taurus, 224 b.—loses all but Pergamum, 221 b.—reovers *Eolia, 218 b.—raunched by Philip of Macedonia, 201 b.—EUMENES II. acquires Phrygia, My西亚, Lydia, Ionia, part of Cavia, Lysimachia, and Thracian Chersonese, 188 b.—ATTALUS II. bequeathes the kingdom to Rome, 133—Arsenioticus defeated and killed, 130—made a Roman province by Curio, 130 b.—Mithridates of Pergamus leading man, about 64-48 b.

a Clinton.  b Smith's Diet.


a Heeren.  b Smith's Diet.  c Clinton.


Periander, Tyrant of Corinth,—[B C]—b., about 665—begins to reign, about 675 a. (OL. 38, 1) 528-7 b (629, 625, 630)—mediates in contest between Athens and Mytilene, 606—b. (OL. 48, 4), 395 b. (538-75 c)

a Smith's Diet.  b Müller.  c Hieron.  d Euseb.  e Clinton.

Periander, Tyrant of Ambraecia, [B C]—about 612-585 a.—banished, about (OL. 50) 585 b—

a Clinton and Smith's Diet.  b Müller.

Pericles,—[B C]—begins to take part in public affairs at Athens, before 469—impeaches Kimon, 461—*at battle of Tanagria, 457—campaign in Sikyon and Acharnia, aut. 454—*proceedings in Crissean gulf, 454—restores Phocians to possession of Delphi, 447—subdues Euboea, after Feb. 445—begins to have the sole direction of affairs, 444—*reduces Samos after revolt, 440-35—*expedition to the Euxine, aids Sinope against Timoleon, between 440-431—*trial of Aspasia, 431-43—*ravages Magna, 431—his funeral oration over his son, Pharnaces, 429—wint. 431-420—*conducts fleet to coasts of Peloponnese, 430—*fined on trial, 430—d. aut. 429.

Pericles, (son of Pericles and Aspasia).—[B C]—*legitimated by decree of the people, 430—*one of the generals at *Arginusae, 406—*put to death by Athenians, 406.


Perigueux, in France, — seized by Philip Augustus, about 1204—restored to English by St Louis, 1259—taken from Edward II. by Philip the Fair, 1294—given up by Treaty of Bretigny, 1360—taken by Huguenots, 1575—held by them till 1581—taken by Conde, 1651—recovered by Royalists, 1653. Cathedral of St Front, built, probably between 1000-20.

Perillus, — [BC] — said to have made his bronze bull for Phalaris, about (Ol. 65) 650.

Perin, Island in Strait of Babelmandeb,—occupied by English, 1799—abandoned, 1801 — reoccupied, 1857 — fortifications erected, since 1857.

Perinthus, — [BC] — founded, 599 — besieged by Philip of Macedon, before midsummer 340 to before midsummer 339. a Hieron.

Perizonius, Jacob Voorbruch, philologist,—b. in Groningen, 1651—Prof. History and Eloquence, Franeker, 1681—Prof. History and Greek, Leyden, 1693—b. there, 1714. Animadversiones Historiae, 1685—Opuscula, 1740.

Perjury, in England,—punishment of, under certain circumstances, regulated by Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 25, 1495—punishable by fine and imprisonment by Act 5 Eliz. c. 9, 1562—made perpetual by 29 Eliz. c. 5, 1587, and 21 Jac. I. c. 28, 1623—by transportation or imprisonment, by Act 2 Geo. II. c. 26, s. 2, 1729—proceedings on indictment for, regulated by Act 23 Geo. II. c. 11, ss. 1 and 2, 1750—amended by 14 and 16 Vic. c. 100, s. 19, 7 Aug. 1851—several enactments repealed by 26 and 27 Vic. c. 126, 25 Jul. 1853.

Perna, Pietro, printer,—b. at Lucca, about 1520—settles at Basel, about 1558—b. 16 Aug. 1582.

Pernambuco, (Recife,) in Brazil,—founded by Portuguese, soon after 1500—seized and held by English, 1595—taken by Dutch, 1630—evacuated by them, 1654—unsuccessfully attacked by insurgents, 2 Feb. 1649.


Pérouse, Jean François Galaup de la, maritime discoverer,—b. at Albi, 1741—enters the French navy, 19 Nov. 1756—post-captain, 1786—conducts expedition against English settle-ments on Hudson's Bay, 1782—commands expedition of discovery to South Seas, &c., 1 Aug. 1785—at Botany Bay, Feb. 1788.

Perpendicular English, (Continuous, Third Pointed,) style of Gothic architecture,—introduced, about 1330.

Perpendicular Fortification,—recommended by Montalembert, 1776.


Perpenna Vento, M. — [BC] — joins Marius, flies to Sicily, 82—takes part in attempt to overthrow aristocratical constitution and goes to Sardina, 78—joins Sertorius in Spain, 77—assassinate Sertorius, 72—defeated by Pompey and put to death, 72.

Perpetual Motion,—mechanical, proved to be impossible, by Newton, 1687.


Perrers, Alice,—becomes mistress of Edward III., about 1368—forbidden the court by parliament, 1376—sentenced to banishment and forfeiture of her possessions, Oct. 1377.

Perrier, François, painter, engraver,—b. at St Jean de Lôme, about 1590—b. at Paris, 1650 or 1656. Statua antiqutem centum, 1638—Icones et segmenta illustrum e marmore tabularam quae Roma adhuc extant, 1645.

Perrin, Olivier Stanislas, painter,—b. at Rostrenen, 1761—Prof. Design, Coll. of Quimper, 1794—b., 14 Dec. 1832. La Galerie Bretonne, 1835-9.
Perrin—Persia.

Perron, [Duperron.]
Perry, George, musical composer,—ii. at Norwich, 1793—composer and director at the Haymarket Theatre, about 1822—leader to the Sacred Harmonic Society, 1823-4—ii., 4 Mar. 1862.
Perrysville, U. S.,—battle between Federalists and Confederates, 8 Oct. 1862.
Persius, of Kition, Stoic philosopher,—[BC]—sent by Zeno to Antigonus Gonatas, (Ol. 180.) 260—commands at Corinth, which is taken by Artaxerxes, 243.
Persopolis, (Pasargadae ?)—[BC]—built by Cyrus, about 540 (?),—completed by Darius and Xerxes, about 490-70,—burnt by Alexander the Great, 331.
Persis, (Parthia).—[BC]—of Cyrus with Media, battle of Passargades, 561.38.8, 569 c—with Lydia, Sardis taken, end of 546.534.8 b—with Ionian, by Harpagrus, 553 b—about 557.8, 545-539?—with Babylon, city taken, 539.8—with Massagetae, Cyrus defeated and slain by Tomyris, 539—all of Cyrus by Persis, 529—battle of Pelusium, siege of Memphis, 525—with Cretus, 525—with Ammonium and Meroe, unsuccessfully, 524—of Darius I., the Thebes taken, 520—on Samos, to restore Syluson, 517—with Babylon, city taken, about 516 a—with Seythia, probably 508 b[507] [516-515] c—with Tirune, by Otanes, 508-506 [506-504]—N. E. India, 508—with Cretes, Ibrea taken, 508 [513]—with Naxos, unsuccessfully besieged 4 months, Naxian War, beginning of spring 501—with Ionian, Ionian War, battle of Lade, 499-494—with Greece, first armament dispersed at Mount Athos by a storm, 492—[Persian War]—second armament, before mids. 490—[Persian War]—of Xerxes, with Egypt, revolt, 486 to beg. of 484—with Greece, third armament, 480-479—[Persian War]—with Athens, 479—of Artaxerxes I. with Bactria, revolt under Hystaspis, 464—with Egypt, revolt of Inaros, 460.455—with Megabyzus, 447—of Darius II. with Egypt, Persians expelled, 414—with Media, revolt subdued, 408—with Cadussians, 406—with Egypt, Persians expelled, 405—of Artaxerxes II. with Cyrus, battle of Cunaxa, 401—with Sparta, 400-387—with Cyrus, Cyprian War, 385-376 c. 391-379 b—with Cadussians, unsuccessful, 384—with Egypt, unsuccessful, 374 a 375—of Artaxerxes III., revolt of Artabanus, 357-353—with Egypt, unsuccessful, about 351 b—with Phoenicians revolted, Sidon destroyed, 356.4. 346 b—with Cyprus, 354 a—with Egypt, 350. 346 b—of Darius III., with Alexander the Great, 334. a Heeren. b Rawlinson.
c Clinton. d Grote. e Died.
Persia, (intrigues with Greece).—[BC]—Xerxes bribes Pantanias, 477, 470, &c.—Arthamus sent to bribe Greece, about 475—Artaxerxes I. attempts to bribe Sparta to make war on Athens, 455, 457—Sparta sends envoys to Persia, who are seized and killed at Athens, 429—Athenian embassy to Persia, 423—1st convention of Sparta, 422—2nd, 421—Alkibiades attempts to gain Persia to side with Athens, 411—3rd Treaty with Sparta, about Feb. 411—Athenian embassy to Persia detained for three years, 408—Cyprus, a strait of maritime Asia Minor, joins Sparta, 407—Tirathaus bribes Thesec, &c., to make war on Sparta, 395—Persia dictates the Peace of Antalkidas, 387—various Greek embassies to Persia, Pelopidas gains Artaxerxes II. to his views, 368—Artaxerxes III. sends embassy to Athens denouncing Chares, Athens makes peace with confederates, 355—Artaxerxes III. aids Thesec with money against Phoenicians and Philip, 351.
Persis, (political History).—[BC]—conquered by Pharnaces, (Media,) after 656—Cyprus chosen chief of the Persians, 560—acquisition of Median Empire by Cyrus, 559—organized by Cyrus, about 550—conquest of the Lydian monarchy, by Cyrus, end of 546—Zoroastrian religion, &c., adopted by the Persians, about 540—all Asia Minor subdued by Harpagros, under Cyrus, 539—conquest of Babylon by Cyrus, 529—countries to the Oxus and Indus subdued by Cyrus, 529—Bactria and E. part of the Empire independent under Smerdis, 529—conquest of Egypt, Libya, and Kyrene, by Cambyses, 525—Bactria, &c., regained by Cambyses, by murder of Smerdis, 523—massacre of Magians, and subjugation of the Medes, 521—civil and military organization of the Empire, by Darius I., about 520—Thrace, Paeonia, Macedonia, &c., subjugated by Darius I., 520—506 (506-504)—Upper India, to the Indus, subjugated by Darius I., 508—many islands subdued by Mardonius, 494—Thrace and Macedonia completely subdued by Mardonius, 492, 491—Thrace and Macedonia lost, 479—all European possessions lost, 478—weakness of the Empire shown in the peace with Athens, by Artaxerxes I., 469—revolt of Egypt under Inaros, 460 [462]—Egypt reconquered, except the marshes held by Amyrtaeus, 455—
Persia.

Egypt lost, 414.—rivalry of Pharimabazus and Tissaphernes, 411—great power of Satraps of Asia Minor, about 410, &c.—Egypt independent under Pausiris, 408—Rhodes lost, 408—Egypt regained by Artaxerxes III., 350—Bagos the eunuch and Mentor rule the Empire, about 340—Empire overthrown at battle of Arbela, under Darius III., by Alexander the Great, Oct. 331.—forms part of Macedonian Empire—Solonca defeats Nicanor at the Tigris, and adds Persia to his government, (Ol. 117, l), 312—[Syria]—he makes his son Antiochus king of his trans-Euphratie possessions, about 295—revolts of Arseses, and establishment of Parthian kingdom, about 250.—[Parthia]—[A.D.]

—revolts of Arshir, who founds dynasty of Sassanian, defeats Revan nada in plain of Hormuz, 226

Persia, (alliance),—[B.C.].—of Cambyses with Polyares of Susians, 525.—of Xerxes with Carthage before invading Greece, about 482.


a Smith's Dict. b Engl. CY. c Art de Vérifier les Dates. d Clinton. e D'Herbelot.

of Cadiz, 616—insurrection, 650—Persia conquered by Arabs, Yezdejird assassinated, 651.

a Smith's Diet. b Clinton. c Neander.

Persia, (miscellaneous),—[A D]—forms province of Mohammedan Empire, 651-688, 872 b —[Abassides]—ruled by Taherites, 820-870 e —Sassanid dynasty founded by Yacub ibn Leith (Lais), 858 or 872—[Safarides, 872-903] e, 900 a, 902 b—Ismael Samani conquers Persia, 902, and founds Samanide dynasty: Buyide (Buyado) or Deilemide dynasty founded by Imad al Daulah, 933-1056, 935-1028 a (2821, 418, a. h.) 932-1055—Ahmed becomes Emir al-Omra, 945 b—conquered by Mahmud of Ghazni, (Iark), 1028-30—Togrul Beg conquers Persia, 1029, 1028, and founds Seljuk dynasty: Abu Ali last Deilemide prince, 1056 b—Alp Arslan, 1063-73—Melek Shah, 1074 b— at his death, 1079, the kingdom divided: Bargojaruk, 1092 b—Mohammed, 1104 b—Sanjar, 1117 b—Khorasan and Samarcand subdued: Sanjar defeated by the Kur Khan of the Tartars, 1140 b—defeated and expelled by Turks of Balkh, 1159 b: Taki Khan defeats and kills Togroul and introduces Khwarismians, 1194—petty native princes rule in part of Farsi, about 1200—Moguls invade, before 1220, and subjugate: Jelal ul din returns to Persia and is defeated, 1228 b, 1223-31 e—Hulaku (Houdong) overthrows Abaside Caliphate, and becomes Khans of Persia, (654), 1256 b—Abaka, (663-4) 1265 b—Nergis, (500), 1268 a—1281 b—becomes a Mussulman—Arghun Khan, (682-8), 1284 b persecutes Islam—Kai Khatu, (689), 1290 d—Haidu Khan, (695), 1294 a—1295 b—Gazan Khan, 1295 e—enforces Islam: conquers Syria and Palestine, 1299 d—loses Syria and Palestine, 1303—Mohammed Khodabandeh, (Aligur Khan), (705), 1304 d—1305 b—ABei- said, (717-8) 1317 d—on his death, anarchy: Arpa Khan, 1336 b—Musa Khan, 1336 b—Mohammed Khan, 1336-8 b—Sakhi Beg, 1338 b—Tehan Tymur; Sulaiman Khan; Muskirsan, 1344 b—Emirs become independent: Hussein, 1374 b—Ahmed, 1384 b—Timur, the Tartar, (Tamerlane), invades Persia, 1384 b, 1387 d—subject to Tatar Emirs, 1384-1402, 1381-1522—Siah Joon. 1522 b—Turcomans of White Sheepl—Zumur Khan, 1404 b—Uzum Hassan master of all Persia, (873), 1468 b—[Turcomans of White Sheep]—Soffi (Sofi) Dyn- asty: Ismael Shah Sufi (Soffi) expels Turcomans of White Sheep, and is sole sovereig: of Persia, 1502 b—(907), 1501 d—Kurban, Mesopotamia, Baghdad, reduced, 1304-8—Khorasan and Balkh reduced, Sheibani Khan Usbek killed, 1510 b—war with Turks, battle of Khiildore, Persians routed, (920), 17 Aug., 1514 b—Georgia conquers, 1519 — Shah Taimasz I. succeeds his father, (930), 1543—war with Usbecks, Ozbek Khan Usbeek defeated at Hurat, 1530—war with Turks, 1535-6—Persia and Armenia lost and regained—Kandahar gained, 1535 b—war with Turks, who acquire for a short time Azebijar, Isphahan, &c., 1547—

PERSIAN GULF—PERSIAN.

1791—Lutf Ali taken and put to death, 1795 — KADJAR (Kajar) Dynasty; Aqa MOHAMMED SHAH, 1795—defeats Georgians and Russians, and pillages Tedis, 1796—assassinated, 1797—his nephew, FUTTEH ALI SHAH, succeeds, 1797—invades Khorasan, repulsed, 1799—1800—Khorasan, all but Herat, won, 1801—war with Russia, 1803—13—capture of Erivan, 1806—defeated by Afghans at Herat, 1811—Treaty of Gulistan, cession of Caspian provinces to Russia, 1813—war with Turkey, Peace of Erzeroum, 1821-23 — renewed war with Russia, 1826-28 — loses Erivan by Treaty of Turkmanchay, 1828-29—MOHAMMED SHAH, (grandson, 1834—joins Dost Mohammad in unsuccessful siege of Herat, Jun. to Sep. 1838—Herat submits to him, 1843—4, 13 Oct. 1848, and is succeeded by his son, SHAH NASR ED DIX (b. 1820)—maintains neutrality in Crimean War, 1853-55 — concludes treaty with Russia, end of 1855—Persian War—treaty with Turkey, for regulation of frontiers, concluded, 8 Jun. 1869—the country desolated by famine, 1871. a Engl. Cye. b Oxf. Tab.

c Elphinstone. d Art de Véirifier les Dates.


Persian Wars.—[B C]—Demokedes at Persian Court, 522, &c.—Hippias at Persian Court, about 509—burning of Sardis, 499—first armament under Mardouins, sets out, spring 492—dispersed by a storm at Athos, Jul., Aug., 492—Darius sends heralds to Greece, 491—second armament under Datis and Artaphernes sets out, before mids. 490—Cyclades subdued, Eretria taken: battle of Marathon, (6 Boedr. Ol. 72, 3,) Sep. 490—three years of preparation by Darius, 490-487—Xerxes begins his preparations for invading Greece, sum. 484—sets out from Susa for Sardis, spring 485—Congress of Greek States at the Isthmus, spring 481-80—Xerxes winters at Sardis and sends heralds to Greece, 481-80—sets out from Sardis for Abydos, spring 480—battle of Thermopylae and storms and naval engagements near Artemision, (Olympia,) Jul. 480—Thespia and Plataea burnt, Delphi invaded, Athens burnt, Aug.—battle of Salamis, (20 Boedr. Ol. 76, 1,) Sep. 480—flight of Xerxes and the fleet, Oct. to Nov.—Mardonius winters in Thessaly, 480-479—Greek fleet recovers some of the Cyclades, Olynthus taken and Potidaea besieged by Artabazus, 479—embassy of Alexander of Macedon to Athens, spring 479—Mardonius occupies Athens, Jun. 479—embassy of Murychides to Athenians at Salamis, Jun.—Sparta fortifies the Isthmus; Leodichides invited by Samos to attack the Persian fleet; battles of Plataea and Mycale, (3 or 4 Boedr. Ol. 76, 2,) Sep. 479—siege of Sestos, late in 479—surrenders, spring 478.

[A D]—[of Sapor (Shapour) II. with Rome]: preparations of Constantine and his death, 337—invasion of Mesopotamia and siege of Nisibis, by Sapor, 337 or 338—Constantius 11. marches into Syria, 338—second siege of Nisibis unsuccessful, 346—battle of Singara, 348—the son of Sapor captured, tortured, and executed, 348—third siege of Nisibis, unsuccessful, 350—fruitless negotiations, 358—Sapor invades Mesopotamia, sum. 359—siege of Amida, taken, Oct.—capture of Singara and Bezabde by Sapor, 360—overtures of Sapor to Julian, 362—Julian marches to Antioch, sum. 362—sets out for the war, 5 Mar.—enters Assyria, 4 Apr.—storms Antioch, takes Maonghamaha, passes the Tigris, defeats Sapor and burns his own fleet, before 16 Jun.—death of Julian, 26 Jun.—Jovian makes peace andcedes the five provinces and Nisibis to Sapor, Jul.—invasion of Armenia by Persians, 365—Persians repulsed in Armenia by Arinthernis, 370—Sapor prepares for war: Persian invasion of Empire repulsed by Trajan and Valomarius, 371—embassy to Sapor, by Valentinian, unsuccessful, 372—death of Sapor, 379.

(Of Cabades (Kobad) with Anastasius): invasion of Armenia by Cabades, 502—siege of Amida, wint. 502-3—Roman army under Arrabindus, Celer, &c., makes unsuccessful campaign, 503—Celer ravages Persian territories and cutters Arzanene, 504—Amida besieged by Romans, 504—taken, early in 505—Celer concludes a peace for seven years, 505.


Persians, Fanny Taczcharidi, Madame, singer, — b. at Rome, 4 Oct. 1818—appears at Leghorn, 1832—goes to Paris, 1837—b., 1867.

Persian, Giuseppe, musical composer,— b.
in Italy, about 1805—b., 26 Aug. 1869.

*Persius, Paullus Fabricius,*—Consult with L. Vitellius, (787, A. u. C.) 34.

*Persius Flaccus, Anius, satirico poet.*, b., 4 Dec. 34—b., 24 Nov. 62.

**Perso-Athenian War,—[B.C.](479-449).** —Persian wars, 492-479—seige of Sestos by Xanthippus, late in 479—capitulates, spring 478, b. before wint. 479 b.—Tassauins, general of the Greek confederates, with Aristides and Kimon, subdues Cyprus, captures Byzantium, 478 [477].—Tassauins recalled and Dorkissent, 477.—Athenbs obtains the headship of the confederacy, and Sparta leaves it, 477—Aristides organizes the confederacy of Deles, 477—war carried on against Thracian and Hellespontine towns, 476-466—Kimon takes Eion from Boges, 476—takes Doricus, from Maskamas: Kimon attacks Caria and Lycia; Phaselis joins him; battles of the Eurymedon, 466 —Thracian Chersonese reduced, 466 —Persians defeated at sea by Athenians, 462 b.—Athens sends part of the fleet at Cyrus to aid Inaros in Egypt; siege of Memphis, 462 [460]—defeated by Megabyzus at Prosopitis, 455—Kimon leads an expedition against Cyprus, 450—seige of Kidon, his death, 449—Anaxiander commands, battles of Salamis, (Cyprus), and peace, 449.

A. Clinton.

**Thirwall.**

**Perso-Spartan War,—[B.C.](400-387).**—Expedition of Cyrus, 401—Ionian cities, prest by Tissaphernes, beg aid of Sparta, 400—Thimbron commands in Asia, autumn 400—engages the Cyrenian Greeks, Jan. 399—takes Pergamus, &c., beginning 399—Derkyllidas supersedes Thimbron, summer 399—campaign in Elys, autumn 399—truce with Pharnabazus, late in 399—winters in Bithynia, 399-398—renews the truce, early in 398—seige of Atarnens 8 months, 398—winters at Ephesus, 398-397—second Ionian embassy to Sparta, early in 397—Derkyllidas invades Caria, Phaeax cooperates with fleet, 397—armistice of Derkyllidas with Tissaphernes, about middle 397—naval preparations in Phociea; Conon, admiral of Persian fleet, engages with Phaeax at Caunus; Rhodes revolts; alliance of Sparta with Egypt; Agesilaeos lands at Ephesus, spring 396—makes truce with Tissaphernes, 396—Spithridates joins Agesilaeos, 396—Aegis winters at Ephesus, 396-395—victory at Sardis, 395—Tithraustes supersedes Tissaphernes, 395—Peisander admiral under Agesilaeos, 395—Agesilaeos penetrates Phrygia and Yampylia, autumn 395—Cotys of Paphlogonia joins Agesilaeos, autumn 395—mission of Timocrates to Greece, autumn 395—Agesilaeos winters at Daskylion, 395-394—enterprise of Herippides, early 394—Agesilaeos leaves seige of Pharnabazus, spring 394—leaves Asia, middle 394—Pharnabazus and Conon, Persian admirals, gain battle of Knidus, Peisander slain, about 10 Aug. 394—ravage Peloponnesian coasts, 393—Conon rebuilds long walls of Athens, 393—Tiribazus supersedes Tithraustes, 393—Antalkidas sent from, to Greek states, Conon imprisoned, and Struthas supersedes Tiribazus, 392—Tithraustes barnances in Asia, slain there, 392—Diphridas commands in Asia, 391—Tiribazus returns to his satrapy, 388—Antalkidas commands, 388—embassy to Persian Court; returns to the coast, spring 387—Peace of Antalkidas, autumn 387.


**Perthus, Christoph Friedrich, bookseller, publisher,—b. at Rudolstadt, 21 Apr. 1772—assistant to bookseller Hoffmann at Hamburg, 1793—begins business, 1796—marries Caroline Claudius, 2 Aug. 1797—takes part in restoring constitution on retirement of French, 1813—flies from Hamburg on their return, 1813-14—loses his wife, 1821—removes to Goa, 1822—marries Charlotte Becker, 1825—b. near Goa, 18 May 1843.

**Perrinax, P. Helvius, Roman Emperor, (193).—b., 1 Aug. 126—drives the Kelts out of Noricum and Rhetia, after 127—*Consul suff.* with M. Didius Severus Julianus, (92, A. u. C.) 179—governor of Syria, 180; governor of Bithynia, 181; made commander-in-chief in Britain, 186—quells mutiny of the soldiers there, 187—prefectus urbi and *Consul with Commodus, (945).* 192—proclaimed Emperor on death of Commodus, 1 Jan. 193—assassinated, 28 Mar. 193.


Perugia, (Perouia, Perusiusius, in Italy,—[B.C]—troops of, defeated by L. P. Maximus, becomes tributary to Rome, 294—occupied by L. Antonius and Pulvia, 41—[Perusian War]—[A.D.—]besieged by Totilla, surrenders to him 546 or 548—recovered by Narses, 552—taken by Lombards under Rotharis, about 580—recovered by Exarch Romanus, 591—besieged by Rachis, who is induced by Pope Zachary to raise the siege, 749—residence of Gregory IX., 1228-9—again, 1234-5—troops of, defeated by Ghibelline army at Spello, 1246—residence of Innocent IV., 1251—attacked by Tuscans, 1247—Pope Martin IV., and cardinals burnt in effigy at, 1282—devastated by plague, 1348—submits to Braccio da Montone, 1416—on his death submits to the pope, 1424—recovered from the Baglioni by Julius II., 1506—passes to Imperialists, 1529—conquered by Duke of Savoy, 1708—occupied by French, 1797—suffers from earthquakes, 1822 and 1838—besieged by Papal troops and retaken, 20 Jun. 1850—taken by Italians, 14 Sep. 1860. University, founded, 1296 or 1307. Fountain, erected by Giovanni Pisan, about 1285. Cathedral, built, between 1400-1500.


Perusia. [Perugia.]

Perusian War, [B.C.—]—Perusia occupied by the Consul L. Antonius, 41—blockaded by Octavians, 41—famine: Antonius capitulates, the town burnt, beginning of 40.

Petrucci, Baldassare, (Baldassare da Siena,) painter, architect,—b. at Siena,* Volterra, 7 Mar. 1481—succeeds Raphael as architect of St Peter's, 1520—loses everything at sack of Rome, 1527—b. at Rome, 6 Jan. 1537. Adoration of the Kings, (a drawing,) National Gallery, 1522.

* Biog. Catalogue.

Pesara, Giovanni, Doge of Venice,—succeeds Valier, 8 May 1658—b. 1 Oct. 1659.

Pesaresi, II. [Cantarini.]

Pesaro, Ferdinand Francisco d'Avisos, Marquis of,—b. at Naples, 1496—marries Vittoria Colonna, about 1507—first serves in Neapolitan army, and is taken prisoner at battle of Ravenna, 1512—contributes to defeat of Alivio near Vieuza, 8 Oct. 1513—takes Milan from Lautrec, 19 Nov. 1521—pillages Como, 1521—relieves Pavia, besieged by French, 1522—distinguishes himself at combat of La Bicoca, 29 Apr. 1522—takes Lodi, Pizzighitone, and Cremona, Apr. to May—pillages Genoa, 1522—distinguishes himself at battle of Favia, 1525—d. at Milan, 4 Nov. 1525.

Peschiera, in Italy,—fortress built by Venetians, 1549—occupied by Austrians, 1796—surrendered to Napoleon I., 1796—surrenders to Sardinians, 30 May 1848—recovered by Radetzky, 14 Aug. 1848—evacuated by Austrians, occupied by Italians, 9 Oct. 1866.

Peshawur, in Hindostan,—enlarged by Akbar, 1680-1600—captured by Runjeet Singh, 1827—annexed with the Panjeb to British India, 1849.

Pesne, (Pene), Antoine, painter,—b. at Paris, 1683—visits Italy, 1707—received at Academy of Painting, Paris, 1720—b. at Berlin, 5 Aug. 1757.

Pesne, (Pone, Paine), Jean, engraver,—b. at Rouen, 1623—d. at Paris, 1700.


Pestalozzi, Johann Heinrich,—b. at Zurich, 12 Jan. 1746—commences teaching, 1775—establishes school at Stans, 1795—settles at Yverdon, 1804—d. at Brugg in Aargau, 17 Feb. 1827. Leukhardt und Gertrud, 1781—Buch der Mütter, 1825—Meine Lebensschicksale, 1826.

Pesth, in Hungary,—[Buda]—mentioned, 1148—raided by Mongols, 1241—subject to Turks, 1526—suffers from inundation, 1838—connected with Buda by suspension bridge, opened, Jan. 1849—bombarded by Gen. Hentzi, May 1849—coronation of Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary at, 8 Jun. 1867—visited by Sultan Abdul Aziz, 1 Aug. 1867—Israeli congress held at, 14 Dec. 1868.

Petatism,—[B.C.—]—established at Syracuse, about 434—discontinued, 452. * Müller.

Petard, in artillery,—used by Hugenots at siege of Cahors, 1579.


Peter, [For Kings of Aравon, Castile, and Portugal, see Pedro.]

Peter, (Alexievich,) the Great, Czar and Emperor of Russia,—b. at Moscow, 11 Jun. 1672—named successor to the throne by his brother Theodore, 1682—proclaimed joint sovereign with his brother Ivan, under regency of Prince Sophia, 25 Jun. 1682—marries, 27 Jan. 1689—on resignation of Ivan, assumes the government alone, 1689—has Le Fort for his chief minister, 1689—finds Russian navy, 1692—unsuccessfully besieges Azof, 1695—re-pudiates his wife, 1695—renews the siege and takes Azof, 28 Jul. 1696—sets out on European travels, Apr. 1697—settles at Saarland, Aug.
Peter II.—Peterborough.


Peter II. (Alexievich), Emperor of Russia,—b. 23 Oct. 1715—succeeds Catherine I., 17 May 1727—deprives Menschikoff of the Regency, and exiles him to Siberia, Sep. 1727—d. 31 Jun. 1730.

Peter III. (Petrovich), Emperor of Russia,—b. 21 Feb. 1728—named heir to the throne, 26 Nov. 1742—marries Princess Sophia Augusta of Anhalt Zerbst, 1 Sep. 1745—succeeds Elizabeth, 5 Jan. 1742—makes peace with Frederick II., 1762—conspires against, breaks out, 8 Jul. 1762—Catherine II. proclaims: is compelled to sign renunciation of crown, 10 Jul.—put to death, 17 Jul.

Peter of Blois, (Petrus Illuminatus,) theologian,—b. at Blois, about 1120—goes to Sicily, about 1167, and assists in the government: resigns and returns to France, 1170—goes to Court of Henry II. of England, 1175—enters service of Abp of Canterbury, 1176—envoys to Rome, 1176 and 1187—secretary to Queen Eleanor, 1191—d. in England, about 1200.

Peter of Brusy. [Brusy.]

Peter of Clugny, (Peter the Venerable,)—Abbot of Clugny, 1123—writes confutation of Peter of Bruys, 1126—7, 1175—1146—receives Abelard, 1140—effects formal reconciliation of Abelard and St Bernard, about 1141—d. 1156.

Peter of Corbières. [John XXII.]

Peter of Courtenay, Count of Auxerre and Emperor of the East,—elected by barons of Constantinople to succeed Henry I., 1216—crowned at Rome, by Honorius III., 9 Apr. 1217—unsuccessfully besieges Durazzo, 1217—arrested by Theodore Angelus, and imprisoned, 1217—d. in prison, 1218 or 1219.

Peter of Savoy,—b. at Suza, 1203—visits England, and is created Earl of Richmond, by Henry III., 1241—governer of Dover, sent to prepare for invasion of Poitou, attends parliament of London, 1248—returns to Savoy, 1255—called by Henry III., 1257—sent to Paris to assist in negotiations for peace, 1258—succeeds his brother Boniface as Count of Savoy, 1263—besieges and takes Turin, 1263—chosen protector of Berne, 1266—d. at Chillon, 9 Jun. 1268.

Peter the Hermit,—b. in Amiens, about 1050—serves under Count of Boulogne in Flanders, 1071—goes to Jerusalem, 1093—is received by Pope Urban II., and preaches the crusade, 1095—sets out with first band, Mar. 1095—at siege of Antioch, 1097—reaches Jerusalem, 1099—d. near Huy, Liége, 7 Jul. 1115.

Peter des Roches, (de Ripibus,) bp of Winchester,—appointed to the see, 1205—guardian of Henry III., and Joint-regent with Hubert de Burgh, 1218—dismissed by the king, Feb. 1227—goes to Palestine: meets Frederick II. at Acre, Sep. 1228—in Italy, assists in publishing absolution of Frederick, autumn 1229—again becomes chief adviser to the king, 1233—invited to aid Pope Gregory IX., 1233—his estates ravaged by Llewellyn, Jan. 1234—on complaint of the bishops of his violence, again dismissed with his adherents, 1234—d. at Farnham, 9 Jun. 1238.

Peter de Vinea, (de Vinea,) Chief Minister to Emperor Frederick II.,—b. at Capua, about 1190—becomes adviser of Frederick, as early as 1225—ambassador to England, to negotiate marriage of Frederick with Princess Isabella, Nov. 1234—joint-ambassador to Innocent IV. at Anagni, 1235—serves at siege of Viterbo, Oct. 1243—captures Thomas Aquinas at Aquapendente, close of 1243—ravages Aquapendente, 1245—sent to Lyons, Jul. 1245—joint-ambassador to St Louis, 1245—falls into disgrace, about 1248—arrested, blinded and given up to Pisana, 1249—kills himself, 1249.

Peter, Wenceslaus, painter, sculptor,—b. at Carlshad, 22 Nov. 1742—d. at Rome, 28 Dec. 1829.

Peter. [Brittany, Hungary, Savoy, Tuscany.]

Peter House, (St Peter's College,) Cambridge—founded by Hugh Balsham, bp of Ely, 1257.

Peterloo Riot.—Reform meeting, in St Peter's Fields, Manchester, convoked by Hunt and others, dispersed by militia, 16 Aug. 1819.


Peters, Bonaventura, painter.—b. at Antwerp, 1614—d. there, 25 Jul. 1652.

Peters, Hugh, Puritan.—b. in Cornwall, 1599—M.A. Cambridge, 1622—goes to America, 1635—succeeds Roger Williams as pastor at Salem, Dec. 1636—returns to England, 1634—accompanies Parliamentary army to Ireland, 1649—joint-commissioner for amendment of laws, 1651—one of the 'tryers,' 1654—accompanies Monk to London, 1660—executed as a regicide, Oct. 1660.

Peters, John, painter.—b. at Antwerp, 1625—d. there, 1677.


Peterswalden, in Silesia,—Convention of, between Great Britain and Russia, concluded, 8 Jul. 1813.

Peterwaradin, in Austria,—crusaders assembled at, by Peter the Hermit, 1056—fortifications blown up by Imperialists, 1688—taken by the Turks, and burnt, 1688—Prince Eugene defeats Turks at, 5 Aug. 1716—remains to the Emperor by Peace of Passaro-
nitz, 1718—occupied by Hungarians, 1848-9—surrenders to Austrians, 6 Sep. 1849.


Petit, Pierre, mathématicien, -b. at Montluçon, 1598—takes part with Pascal in his experiments on air, 1646-7—b. at Lagny-sur-Marne, 20 Aug. 1677.

Petit-Thonars. [Dupont-Thonars.]


Peto, Peter, (William), (Friar Petus), Cardinal,—b. about 1477—preaches before Henry VIII. and condemns his divorce, 1533—confessor to Queen Mary, 1553—Cardinal and legate by Paul IV., 14 Jun. 1557—but is forbidden by the Queen to land in England: appointed bp of Salisbury, but b. before consecration, 1558. *Linard.


Petra, (Seiah, Jokithiel,) in Arabia,—[BC]—taken by Amaziah of Judah, 527—surprised by Atheneaus, 312—sent of Arabian princes, (Aretas,) about 70—[AD]—acquired by Romans, 105—favoured by Hadrian and named Hadriana, about 130—sent of a bishopric, before 530—discovered by Burekhardt, 1812—visited by Irby and Mangles, 1818.


Petra, in Cobsich,—taken by Persians under Choe roer, 541—besieged by Dagistens and the Lazi, 549—by Bessas with the Lazi, close of 550—surrenders, beginning of 550.b


Petre, Sir William, statesman,—Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, 1523—I.L.D., 1532—one of the commissioners for visitation of monasteries, 1535—Knt, 1538—Privy Councillor and Secretary of State, 1543—member of Regency during absence of Henry VIII., 1544—takes part in negotiations for peace with France and Scotland, at Boulogne, 1550—Privy Councillor and Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, 1558—b., 13 Jan. 1572.


Petreius, M.,—[BC]—legatus to C. Antonius against Catiline, 62—to Pompey in Spain, 55—defeated by Caesar and surrender, 49—dies from Pharsalia to Patra, 48—at Rusippa and Thapsus, kills himself, 7, 46.

Petrie, George, painter, antiquary,—b. at Dublin, 1789—visits London, 1813—exhibits at Royal Academy, 1816—visits Isles of Arran, 1821—A.R.H.A., 1826—R.I.A., 1828—Li-

Petrobrussians. [Bruyes, Peter of.]

Petrocorius. ( Petrocorius), Paulinus, poet,—fl., about 473.

Petrof, Vassili Petrovich, poet,—b. at Moscow, 1736—d. 1799. Works, 1811.


Petronianus, C. (T.), ( Arbitre)—kills himself, 66.


Petrus, Bp of Alexandria,—appointed, aut. 300—suffers in Dionietian persecution, 304, &c.—murdered by command of Maximin Daza, (29 Athyr.) 25-6 Nov. 311-12.

Petrus, Bp of Sebaste,—b., before 349—presbyter, soon after 370—b. of Sebaste, about 380—b., after 391. a Tillemont.

Petrus,—Consol of Rome, (1269, a.v.c.) 516.

Petrus Fullo, (Graphexi), PATRIARCH OF Antioch,—usurps see of Antioch, 497, 497, b.—banished to Egypt, but finds refuge at Constantinople: restored to see by Basilius, 497, 497—deposed by synod of Antioch, 477, 477 a—restored by Zeno, (5978. Al. E.) 485-6—b., 488, c, d (5988. Al. E.) 490-1. b

a Art de Vérité les Dates. b Theophanes.


Petrus Aponus. [Abano.]


Pety, Henry and William. [Lanedowne, Earls of.]


Penteiger, Conrad, antiquary,—b. at Augsburg, 1465—studies in Italy, 1482—Secretary to town of Augsburg, 1493—created patri- cian, 1497—d. there, 28 Dec. 1547. Sermones concerentes, 1530.

Penteigerian Table, Map of Roman World,—probably constructed about 226—reduced copy published by Muretus, 1598—published (original size) by Von Scheyb, 1753.

Pevensey, in Sussex,—[Andiera]—the port entered by Earl Godwin and Harold, who cap- ture many ships, 1043—William the Conquering land at, 28 Sep. 1066—Odo, bp of Bayeux, besieged in the Castle, by William Rufus, 1083—unsuccessfully attacked by Simon de Montfort, 1265—successfully defended by Lady Jane Pelham against adherents of Richard II, 1399.

Pevernage, Andre, musical composer,—b. at Courtrai, about 1541—b. at Antwerp, 1589.

Peus, (Poes), in England,—wooden seats in churches introduced, about 1080-1100—"the term used in Vision of Piero the Plowman, a about 1365—erection of, mentioned as early as 1449—condemned by Ip Corbett, 1622—first (?) church pewed throughout, (Bishop's Castle, Shropshire,) about 1638—Select Committee of Lords on, condemns system of appropriation, 1857-8. a Neale.


Peyron, Jean Francois Pierre, painter,—b. at Aux, 15 Nov. 1744—obtains grand prize, 1773—admitted to Academy, 1782—Director of Gobelins manufacture, 1785—b., 20 Jan. 1815.

Peyronie, Francois Gigot de la, surgeon,—b. at Montpellier, 15 Jan. 1678—goes to Paris, 1714—ennobled, 1721—Free Associate of Academy of Sciences, 1732—First Surgeon to the king, 1736—accompanies him to Flanders, 1744—b. at Versailles, 25 Aug. 1747.

Peyronnet, Charles Ignace, Count de, statesman,—b. at Bordeaux, Oct. 1773—member of Chamber of Deputies, 1820—Minister of Justice, 14 Dec. 1821—Count, 17 Aug. 1822—introduces bill to establish censorship, 1827—dismissed from office, and made Peer of

Penseés d'un prisonnier, 1834—Histoire des Étrangers, 1836.


[Perillus.]

*[Clint.]


Phæax, orator, [BC]—ambassador of Athens to Italy and Sicily, about Leoncia and Syracuse, 432.

Phædon, [BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 76.1), 476. —[Clint.]

Phædon, philosopher, [BC]—taken prisoner in war between Sparta and Elis, 401-500—sold at Athens, 400—founds School of Philosophy at Elis, after 400.

Phædrus, fabulist, [fl., about 25.

Phænæas, Athenian strategus, [BC]—strategus, 198—opposes Philip; serves under Flaminus, 197—strategus, 192—opposes war; ambassador to submit to Rome, 191—captured by Epipoloi, 190—ambassador to conclude peace, 189.

Phænippus, [BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 72, 3), 492.

Phæles, [BC]—commands in Phocian War, 351-47—commands Phocaeans again, 346—makes treaty with Philip of Macedon, betrays Phocaeans, 346—killed at siege of Kydonia, about 338.

Pharamon, [BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 59, 2), 383.

Pharmanes, King of Iberia, aids his brother Mithridates in seizing throne of Armenia; 35—incites his son Rhadamistus against him, 53—puts Rhandamistus to death, 55.


Pharsalus, battle of. [Pharsalus.]

Pharsalus, in Thessaly, [BC]—Polydamas governor, 375—puts to death by Polyphron, 370—Cesar defeats Pompey at, 45.

Phasaelis, [BC]—founded by Lakkios with Rhodius and Cretans, 693— (Ol. 16, 4), 713—676. — [B. Müller.

Phæra, the, at Alexandria, [BC]—built by Ityllomy Lobber and his successor, completed, 283—island devastated when Cesar besieged Alexandria, 47. —[A.D.—authorizes frequent, between 300-500.

Phebus, tyrant of Thebes, [B.]—revolts against his father, Mithridates, 63, and becomes king, receives kingdom of Bosporus from Pompey, 63—defeats Domitius at Caraceno and regains Pontus, 47—defeated by Caesar at Zela, 47—defeated and slain by Asander, 47.

Phæros, the, at Alexandria, [BC]—built by Ityllomy Lobber and his successor, completed, 283—island devastated when Cesar besieged Alexandria, 47. —[A.D.—authorizes frequent, between 300-500.

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Phasis, [-BC]—colony of Miletus, about 750.

Phaylus, [-BC]—serves under Onomarchus in Social (Phocian) War, 352—Lycophron of Phere joins, before midsummer 352—defeated, 352—û, 351.

Phædias, sculptor, [-BC]—b., about 490 a—overser of all public works at Athens, about (Ol. 84) 444—goes to Elis, 437—on his return to Athens, prosecuted for impiety, (Ol. 87, 1) 432—û, 432. Parthenon and Statue of Athene, finished and dedicated, (Ol. 85, 3) middle Jul. 438.b Statue of Zeus, at Olympia, finished, 433. Athene robbed of its gold by Lachares, about 296. [AD]—Zeus removed to Constantinople by Theodosius I., 379—95—and destroyed by fire, 475.

Phil., b. Müller.

Philipon, Tyrant of Argos,—[-BC]—[995-895],—attempts to conquer Corinth, about (Ol. 3) 768 c—celebrates the games at Olympia, (Ol. 8) Jul. 748 b—invents weights and measures, between 770—730.

Philippeaux, A. Le Picard de, Vendean leader,—b. in Poitou, 1766—enters military school of Paris, 1783—emigrates, 1791—serves under emigrant Princes in campaign of 1792—serves in France, 1795—takes part with Sir Sydney Smith in defence of Acre, 1799—b. there, May 1799.

Phénol, (Phenic Acid, Carbolic Acid, Phenic Alcohol),—obtained from coal tar by Laurent, 1846—7; process improved by Manson, 1847—by Bobbouf, 1876—by Calvert, 1850.


Pherecles,—[-BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 119, 1), 304.


Pherecydes, of Syros, philosopher,—[-BC]—b. 600 fl., (Ol. 69), 344.

Pherecydes, of Athens, logographer,—[-BC]—fl., (Ol. 76), 450 a, (Ol. 81), 453.

Philidas, b. Paussanias. c Müller.

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Pherecydes, of Athens, logographer,—[-BC]—fl., (Ol. 76), 450 a, (Ol. 81), 453.

Philetaerus. [Pergamum.]

Philetas, of Cos, elegiac poet,—[-BC]—fl., 336—290, b., about 285.

Philippes, Son of, Smith's Diet. Bib.

Philis, b. Smith's Diet.

Philharmonic Society, of London,—established, 1813.

Philbert. [Savoy.]


Philinus, historian,—[-BC]—fl., about 216.

Philip of Suabia, Emperor of the Romans,—created Marquis of Tuscany, 1195—marries Irene, widow of Roger of Sicily, 1195—succeeds his father, Frederick Barbarossa, as Duke of Suabia, 1196—communicated with Duke III., 1197—on death of his brother Henry VI., gets himself appointed Regent, and guardian for Frederick III., 1198—elected King of the Romans, 6 Mar. 1198—absolved and crowned at Mentz, by Abp of Taranto, about Easter 1198—carries on war with his rival, Otto IV.; gets himself again elected, and is crowned with his wife at Aix-la-Chapelle, 6 Jan. 1205—obeys victory over Otto, 1206—makes his peace with Innocent III., 1207—assassinated at Bamberg, by Otto of Wittelsbach, 23 Jun. 1208—his remains removed to Spre, 1213.

Philip I., King of France,—b. 1052—crowned at Rheims, 1059—succeeds his father. Henry I., Aug. 1060—regency of his mother, Anne of Russia: on her retirement, regency of Baldwin V., Count of Flanders, 1062 to 1 Sep.
1067—invades Flanders, and is defeated by Robert the Frisian at Montecassel, 26 Feb. 1071—marries Bertha, daughter of Robert, 1072—marches against William the Conqueror, and raises siege of Dôle, 1075—the war terminated by William's death, 1087—supports Robert, Duke of Normandy, against William Rufus, 1090—shuts up Bertha at Montrouil and marries Bertrade, wife of Fulk d'Anjou, Jun. 1092—on death of Bertha, gets his marriage sanctioned by Council of Rheims, 16 Sept. 1094—excommunicated by Council of Autun, 16 Oct.—again by Urban II. at Council of Clermont, 1095—dismisses Bertrade and is absolved, early in 1097—associates his son Louis in the kingdom, 1098 or 1099—recalls Bertrade, and is again excommunicated by Council of Pictiers, 1100—absolved by Pascal II., 2 Dec. 1104—receives Pascal II. at Paris, 1107—b. at Melun, 29 Jul. 1108.


Philip IV. the Fair, King of France,—b. at Fontainebleau, 1268—marries Joanna, Queen of Navarre, 16 Aug. 1284—accompanies his father, Philip the Bold, into Catalonia, 1285—proclaimed King, at Perpignan, 6 Oct. 1285—leads back army to France, 1285—crowned with his queen at Rheims, 6 Jan. 1286—receives homage of Edward I. at Paris, Whit-suntide, 5 Jun. 1286—depoils the Jews, 1290—inprisons Italian merchants, 1291—cites Edward I. to answer respecting hostilities between Cinque Ports and Normans, Nov. 1293—again, 5 May 1294—declares Edward's lies in France forfeited, 1294—carries on war with England, Dec. 1294—makes war on Guy, Count of Flanders, 1297—makes truce for two years with England, close of 1297—concludes peace, 19 Nov. 1298—his quarrel with the pope begins, 1301—[see Boniface VIII. and William of Nogaret]—battle of Courtrai, 1302—enters Flanders, but concludes treaty with Edward I., and codes Guillaume to him, 20 May 1303—again invades Flanders, and defeats Flemings at Mons-en-Puelle, 18 Aug. 1304—loses his Queen Joanna, 2 Apr. 1305—promotes election of Clement V., 1305—commences proceedings against Knights Templices, 1307—again invades Flanders, 1313—b. at Fontaine- bleau, 29 Nov. 1314.


Philip VI. of Valois, King of France,—b., 1293—marries Jane of Burgundy, Jul. 1313 fails in expedition against Ghibelines in Lombardy, 1320—succeeds his father as Count of Valois, of Maine and Anjou, Dec. 1325—Regent on death of Charles IV., Feb. 1328—
PHILIP.

Philip.
— Philip.


Philip.

concludes Crecy, 26 Aug. 1346—siege of Calais, 1346—


Philip I. of Castile. [Philip the Fair, Duke of Burgundy.] 


Philip, Count of Evreux. [Joanna II., Queen of Navarre.] 

Philip. [Palatinate, Orleans, Savoy, Tuscany, Flanders.] 

Philip de Rouvre. [Burgundy, Duke of.] 

Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy,—b.,
PHILIP—PHILIPPINS.

1127.


[Charles the Bold]—present at destruction of Dinant, Aug. 1465—d. at Bruges, 15 Jun. 1467.

Philip the Fair, Duke of Burgundy and King of Castile, 5. at Bruges, 22 Jul. 1478—Count of Flanders on death of his mother, Mary of Burgundy, Mar. 1482—Duke of Burgundy, 1493—declared of age, 1495—marries Infanta Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, 21 Oct. 1496—on death of Isabella, assumes title of King of Castile, Nov. 1504—sets out with his wife for Spain, 8 Nov. 1505—driven by storms on coast of England, 26 Jan. 1506—makes commercial treaty with Henry VII. and is compelled to give up Earl of Suffolk, Jan. to Apr.—crowned with his wife at Burgos, May—d. there, 25 Sep. 1506.

Philip the Magnanimous, Landgrave of Hesse, 5. 15 Nov. 1504—succeeds his father, William II., 11 Jul. 1509—under regency of his mother, Anne of Mecklenburg, till 1518—visits Luther at Worms, 1520—marries, 1523—contributes to suppression of insurrection of peasants, 1525—embraces the Reformation, 1526—attempts to mediate between Luther and Zwingli at Marburg, 1529—signs Confession of Augsburg, 1530—joins League of Smalkald, 1531—defeats Imperialists at Lauffen and re-
Philip Postosvati emigrate, and settle in Prussia and Lithuania, 1700.

**Philipopolis.** (Eponopolis) in Thrace, [BC]—founded by Philip of Macedonia, about 342 a (AD) besieged and taken by Goths, 250 a (AD) founded by Philip of Macedon, 1360—earthquake, 1818—great fire, 1846. a Thrillaw. b Clinton.

**Philippus.**—[BC]—(1) Archon at Athens, (Ol. 71, 2) 495. (2) Archon, (Ol. 122, 1) 292.

**Philippus.**—[BC]—rebels against Perdiccas II. of Macedonia, with Derdas, about 433—serves with Athenians against Potidaeas, 432 a—, before 429.

**Philippus.**—[BC]—tetrarch of Gaulonitis, 4 to (AD) 34—founds Cesararea Philippi, [BC] 3.

**Philippus.**—Consul with Bassus, (1161, a. u. c) 408.

**Philippus.**—Consul with Flavius Sallia, (1161, a. u. c) 348.

**Philippus, L. Marcius, praetor.**—[BC]—trib. pleb., 104—arms against Saturninus, 100—Consul with Sex. Julius Caesar, (663, a. u. c) 91—opposes Drusus: censor with M. Perperna, 86—opposes attempt of Lepidus to alter constitution, 78.

**Philippus, L. Marcius.**—[BC]—marries Atia, mother of Augustus, about 58—Consul with Cn. Corn. Lentulus Marcellinus, (698, a. u. c) 56.

**Philippus, M. Julius, Roman Emperor.**—(244-9) praetorian prefect on death of Mithridates, 248—procurator of Gordian III. and his own proclamation, Mar. 244—war with Carpi, 245—makes his son Augustus with him, 247—rebellion of Jotapinus and Marinus, 248—Scenar Games, 248—kills his son at Verona, Sep. or Oct. 249.


a Thrillaw. b Clinton.

**Philippus of Side, ecclesiastical historian.**—a. about 380—candidate for patriarchate of Constantinople, 425, 428, and 431.


**Philips, John, poet.**—b. in Oxfordshire, 1676—enters Christ Church, Oxford, 1694—b. 15 Feb. 1708. Splendid Shilling, 1703—Chure, 1750—

**Philipsburg.**—Udenheim, in Germany, acquired by bishops of Spire, 1316—a seized, and the fortifications destroyed, by Elector Palatine and his allies, 18 Jun. 1618—the works restored, 1623—besieged and taken by Duke d'Enghien, 9 Sep. 1644—conquered by Prince Charles of Lorraine, 17 Sep. 1676—confirmed to him by Peace of Nanegouen, 1679—besieged and taken by Dauphin, 10-29 Oct. 1688—given up to Imperialists by Peace of Ryswick, 1697—invested by Marquis of Ascend, 25 May 1734—surrenders, 18 Jul., given up to Lorraine by Treaty of Vienna, Oct. 1735—bombarded by French, 30 Aug. 1759—relieved by Archduke Charles, Sep.—taken by French
and fortifications destroyed, 1800—passes to
Baden, 1803. a

Philiscos, — [BC]— Archon at Athens (Ol. 83, 1), 448.

Philiscos, comic poet, (Mid. Com.),— [BC]—
fl., about 400 or later.

Philiscos, (Pleist.) of Korkyra, tragic poet,
— [BC]—portrait painted by Trogenios, 304
— at coronation of Tityros Philadelphus, 284
— fl., about 278.

Philistines, — [BC]— their wars with Israelites,
from about 1325— [Jews]— at war with
Sidonians, about 1209— with Rameses III.,
about same time: b Abimelech, king of Gerar,
about 1900— 1808, c 2054— another, about
1804— 1960 d— Achish, (Abimelech,) king
of Gath, 1660— to tributary to Jeshophat, about
910 — invade Judah, and plunder Jerusalem,
temp. Jehoram, spring 888 a— subject to
Hazacl, 839 — war with Ahaz and Hezekiah,
about 740, and about 720— war with Assyria,
714— with Tzammetichus, about 650 a
— with Necho, about 610— with Alexander the
Great, 332— with Antiochus the Great, 198 b
joins Jews and attacks Judah, 166 b
— with Alexander Balas, 148 b— with Alexander Janu-
neas, 97 b— their country annexed by Syria,
by Pompey, 63 b
Usurer.

d Tales. e Bib. Chron.

Philistos, historian, — [BC]— b, about 435 a
— active in behalf of Dionysia, at Syracuse,
406 b— exiled, before 367— recalled by Diony-
sius II., about 367— defeated and slain by Syra-
cusans, summer 356.

a Smith's Diet.

b Clinton.

Philimore, John George, jurist, historian,
— b, 1809— called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn,
1832— M. T. Lecomtist, 1852— b. in Oxford-
shire, 27 Apr. 1865. History of Law of Ev-
edence, 1857— Introduction to Study of Roman
Law, 1848— Principles and Maxims of Juris-
prudence, 1856— History of England during
Reign of George III., 1863.

Philip, John, painter,—b. at Aberdeen, 22
May 1817— student at Royal Academy, 1837
— returns to Aberdeen, 1840— visits Germany,
Feb. 1867. Tasso, 1840— Presbyterian Cate-
chizing, 1847— Marriage of Princess Royal,
1860— House of Commons, 1863— La Glorita,
1864— Early Career of Murillo, 1885— Chat
round the Brazier, 1866.

Phillips, Richard, chemist, mineralogist,—
 b, 1778— F.R.S., 1822— curator and chemist of
Museum of Practical Geology, 1839—1]
Pres. Chemical Society of London, 1849 and
1850— b, Jul. 1851. Joint editor of Philo-
sophical Magazine, 1827—51.

Phillips, Samuel, miscellaneous writer,—b.
in London, 1815— applies himself to Literature,
1841— L.L.D. Göttingen, 1852— b. at Brighton,
14 Oct. 1854. Essays from the Times, 1852
and 1854.

Phillips, Thomas, painter,—b. at Dudley,
18 Oct. 1770— goes to London, 1790— R.A.,
1808— Prof. at Royal Academy, 1824—32
— b. in London, 20 Apr. 1845. Lectures on

History and Principles of Painting, 1833.

Phillips, William, geologist,— b. in London,
10 May 1773— F.R.S., 1827— b. at Tottenham,
spring 1826. Elementary Introduction to the
Knowledge of Mineralogy, 1816— Outline of the
Geology of England and Wales, 1818.

Philipots, Henry, Bp of Exeter,—b. at
Brigewater, 6 May 1778— enters Corpus Christi Coll.
Oxford, Nov. 1791— B.A., Jan. 1795— Fellow of Magdalen Coll., 1795— or-
dained priest, 1804— marries, 1804— Chaplain
to Bp of Durham, 1806— prebendary of Dur-
ham, 1809— D.D., 1821— Dean of Chester,
1828— Bp of Exeter, Oct. 1839— refuses to
institute Mr Gorham, 1849— convokes a synod
at Exeter, 1851— b. at Bishopstowe, 18 Sep.
1860. Letters to Charles Butler on his Book of
the Roman Catholic Church, 1825—6— Letters to
My Canning on the Roman Catholic Claims,
1827— Letter to the Abp of Canterbury on the
Gorman Case, Mar. 1850.

Philo, C. Curtius,— [BC]— Consul with M.

Philo, L. Veturius,— [BC]— Consul with C.
Lucius Catus, both abdicat, (534, A. V. C.)
220— dictator for holding comitia, 217— sen-
ator with P. Licinius Crassus Divus, 210— b.,
210.

Philo, Q. Publilius,— [BC]— Consul with
Tib, Æmilius Maceranus, (415, A. V. C.) 339
— defeats and triumphs over Latinis: dictator,
publishes Publian Laws, 339— first plebeian
prator, 337— magnister equitum to L. Æmilius
Maceranus, 335— censor with Sp. Postumus
Albinus, 332— Consul with L. Corn. Lentulus,
(427,) 327— proconsul, first, takes Paphespolis,
326— Consul with L. Papilius Cursor, (434)
320— again, with same, (439,) 315.

Philochoros,— [BC]— (author of Atticus')
hieroscypos at Athens, 306— b., about 306—260
put to death by Antigonus Doson, about
260.

Philocles,— [BC]— Archon at Athens, (1)
(01. 80, 2,) 459. (2,) (01. 97, 1,) 392. (3,) (01.
114, 3,) 322.

Philocles, tragic poet,— [BC]— defeats So-
phocles, 429— mentioned, 422, 414, 411.

Philocles,— [BC]— navages Attica under
Philip V., 200— at Karalis, relieves Corinth,
takes Argos, 198— ambassador to Brusias and
to Rome: accompanies Demetrius to Rome,
184— envoy to Rome to investigate charge
against Demetrius, 181— put to death by Philip,
179.

Philocrates,— [BC]— Archon at Athens,
(01. 73, 4,) 485.

Philocrates,— [BC]— statesman and ambas-
sador at Athens, in Philipic affairs, 347— 344—
leading orator, 340 a— exiled, 344 till after
330. a Clinton.

Philolaos, the Corinthian, (lawgiver at
Thebes),— [BC]— fl., 728.

Philolaos, Pythagorean philosopher,— [BC]
fl., before 400.

Philombratos,— [BC]— Archon at Athens,
(01. 46, 2,) 595.

Philomelas,— [BC]— General of Phocian
in Sacred War, 357— killed in battle, 533.
Philo, Academic philosopher, successor of Chitomachus,—[BC]—fl., 92—removes from Athens to Rome, 88.a

Philo, mechanician,—[BC]—fl., about 153.a Fabricius.


Phila Judæus, philosopher, ge.—[BC]—b., about 20—[AD]—heads embassy to Rome, on behalf of Jews of Alexandria, wint. 39-40.

Philonides, comic poet or actor,—[BC]—fl., about 427-405—about 375?


Philosophers,—[BC]—law respecting, at Athens, (Ol. 116), 316 or (Ol. 118) 308—repealed in a year: [AD]—expelled from Rome by Vespasian, between 71-75—again, by Domitian, 90.aClinton.

Philosophy, study and teaching of, restrained by decree of Council of the Lateran, 1513.

Philostorgius, ecclesiastical historian,—b., 358b—367 b—finishes his history, about 425.

b. Gothese.

Philostratus,—b., 182 a—living, 244.—Vita Sophist., about 237.

Philostratus Lemnius,—b., about 191—exempted from public duties by Caracalla, 215.

Philotas,—[BC]—put to death for treason, 330. [See Parmenon.]

Philoteus Cocceius, Patriarch of Constantinople,—Abp of Heraclea, before 1334—recognizes Michael and John Palæologus, 1355—Patriarch, 1355—deposes for Callistus, 1355—re-established, 1363—b., 1371.a 1376.b Cave.

b. Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Philozenos, Rhetera, dithyrambic poet,—[BC]—b., 435—fl., (Ol. 95, 2), 398—b., (Ol. 100), 380.a

b. Smith’s Diet.


Philozenos, Fl. Theodorus,—Consult with Probus, junior, (1278, A. u. c.) 525.


Phyllilios, comic poet,—[BC]—fl., about 400, 394.a

a Clinton.

Phintias, Tyrant of Agrigentum,—[BC]—establishes his power, about 289—b., about 279.

Phipps, Constantine. [Normandy, Lord.]

Phlegon, miscellaneous writer,—fl., about 175.


Phocæa, asteroid,—discovered by Chacornac, 6 Apr. 1853.


Phocian War,—[BC]—b., 452—commands under Chabrias at seafront off Naxos, 9 Sep. 376—commands in Cyprus and reduces it, 351—expedition into Eubea, (Anthesterion Ol. 107, 3) 350.a 354 b—battle of Tamyne, 350.b 354 —defeats conspiracy at Megara, 343 —defeats Philip’s designs in Euboea, 341—defends Byzantium against Philip, 340—advises the giving up of the orators to Alexander, 335 —defeats and kills Mikon, 323—repels Macedonian invasion, Jul. 322—ambassador from Athens to Antipater, in Lamius war, Aug. to Sep. 322—acquitted of treason and put to death, Apr. to May 317.

Clinton. b Smith’s Diet.

Phocis, (Phöikia,)—[BC]—expedition of Sparta against, for Dorie Tetrapolis, 458—Cimbrobrose opposes Thebans in, 375—Phocians seize Delphi, latter part of 375—[Phocian War]—Alexander governor, 217.

a Müller.

Phocylides, (Phökyldes), gnomic poet,—[BC]—b., (Ol. 55), 560.a—fl., 537.b—(Ol. 60), 540.c

a Smith’s Diet. b Sudals. c Euseb.

Phebidas,—[BC]—seizes Cadmeia of
PHOENICIA—PHRYNICHOS.

Thebes, summer 382—killed by Thebans in Theopie, late in 378.


Phoenicia, (arts)—[BC]—against Shalmaneser of Assyria, Tyre taken, 721—against Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon, Tyre taken, 585-572—against Egypt, in the service of Persia, 525—against Greece, in the Persian service, 492, 490, 480-449, 397-357—against Cyprus, in the service of Persia, 385-376—against Artaxerxes III. of Persia, Sidon burnt, 351—against Alexander the Great, Tyre taken, 332. [For other events, see Macedonia, Egypt, Syria, Rome, &c.]


Phormion,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 96, 1), 396.

Phormis, (Phormus), comic poet,—[BC]—fl., about 500—serves under Gelon and Hieron, in Sicily, about 478.

Phosphorus,—discovered by Brandt, 1669—shown to be a constituent of bone by Gahn, 1769—does not form of preparation from bone, devised by Scheele, 1775.

Phosphoretted Hydrogen Gas,—obtained by Gengembre, 1783.

Plotius, Patriarch of Constantinople, Byzantine historian, &c.,—appointed to succeed Ignatius as Patriarch, by Ibaras, 25 Dec. 857—his appointment confirmed by Council of Constantinople, 858—writes to Pope Nicholas I. to confirm his election, 858—arrival of legates at Constantinople, close of 860—compels them to acknowledge him as Patriarch, May 861—excommunicated by Pope Nicholas I., 862—excommunicates the Pope, 867—fl., and exiled by Basilus, 867—deposition confirmed by Council of Constantinople, 869-70—restored to Patriarchate, 877—recognized by Pope John VIII., 879—convokes and presides at Council of Constantinople, 879—deposed and banished to Armenia by Emperor Leo VI., 886—d. there, about 891? *Eu seb. 


Photometer,—attempted by Bonguer, 1748—involved by Lambert, about 1760—Leslie's, invented, 1797—Ritchie's, 1825—polarizing, by Babinet, about 1835.

Photosculture,—invented by Willème, 1864.

Photozincography,—invented by James and Scott in England, and by Osborne in Australia, 1859.

Phraates. [Parthia.]

Phrazna. (Phraznes), George, Byzantine historian,—b. at Constantinople, 1401—Grand Chamberlain to Manuel II. Paleologus, 1418—accompanies embassy to wife of Murad II., 1423—taken prisoner by Turks at siege of Patras, 1429—governor of the Morea, 1446—ambassador to Sultan, 1434—to Trebizond, 1446—Protovestaurios, 1448—enslaved with his family at taking of Constantinople, May 1453—liberated with his wife, Sep. 1453—living at Corfu, 1477, Chronikon, written, about 1470-7.

Phrasiclides,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 102, 2), 271.

Phrenology. [See Gall, Spurzheim, and Combe.]

Phrygia, (myth.), —[BC]—Midas I. king, before 1183—possesses naval empire of the Mediterranean, 904-879 a—Midas II., 738-695 a [*736-666]—overrun by Kimmierians, about 700—Midas III., about 600-570 c—Gordias, 570-560—historical—made province of Lydia at death of Midas V., about 560 c—subject to Persia, 546-331—absorbed in Macedonian Empire, share of Antigonus, 322—falls to Lysimachus after battle of Ipsus, 301—conquered and annexed to Syria by Seleucus and Leonnatus, 281—ravaged by Gauls, 279—given to Eumenes II. of Pergamus, by Rome, after defeat of Antiochus, 188—given to Mithridates V. of Pontus, 130—taken from Mithridates the Great, before 112—conquered by Mithridates, 88-84—[AD]—famine in, 370—ravaged by Ostrogoths, 399.


Phrynichos, tragic poet,—[BC]—gains the prize, (Ol. 67), 511—fl., (Ol. 74), 483—last time victor, in tragedy, (Ol. 76), spring 476. *Eu seb. Cyril.

Phrynichos, comic poet, (Old Comedy),—[BC]—first exhibits, (Ol. 86, 87 f), 435 c—exhibits, (1st ?) (Ol. 87, 3), spring 429—living,
sent to aid of Francis I., of France, 1555—
defeats Spanish and Italian fleets at Zerbi, 1559—
Mar. 1560—devastates Sicily, 1565—
unsuccessfully besieges Malta, 15 Aug. to Oct. 1565—
reduces Chios, Apr. 1566—conducts expedition
against Cyprus, 1570—disgraced, 1571—


Piano-forte,—invented by Cristofali, 1714—

Independently by Schröter, 1721—introduced
in England, by Zumpe, 1766.

Piazzetta, Giovanni Battista, painter,—b.
at Venice, about 1682—d. there, 1754.

Piazzolle, Giovanni Battista, painter,—b.
at Venice, about 1682—d. there, 1754.

Piazzi, Giuseppe, astronomer,—b. at Ponce
in the Vallicke, 16 Jul. 1746—enters Order of
Theatins at Milan, 1746—Prof. Mathematics,
Malta, 1770—Palermo, 1786—Director of
Observatory, 1793—visits Paris, 1787—England,
1788—discovered Ceres, 1 Jan. 1801—
F.R.S. London, 1804—Director of Observatory,
Naples, 1817—d. there, 22 Jul. 1826. Stellarum
innumeratione Positiones, 1803—Second
Catalogue, 1814.

Pibrac, Gui de Faur, Seigneur de, diplomatist, poet,—b. at Toulouse, 1529—one of the
ambassadors of France to Council of Trent, 1562—Advocate-general to Parliament of
Paris, 1565—Councillor of State, 1570—accompanies Duke of Anjou to Poland as his
Chancellor, 1573—negotiates treaty between
Court of France and the Protestants, 1576—
President à mortier, 1577—d. at Paris, 27
May 1584. Oratorio habita in Consilio Trinidi-
tino, 1592—Cinquantu Quattrain, 1574.

Picard, Jean, mathematician, astronomer,—
b. at La Flèche, (Anjou), 31 Jul. 1620—d. 1626—

observes with Gasculu eclipse of the sun,
25, 15 Aug. 1642—Prof. Astronomy, Collège
Royal, 1655—member of Academy of Sciences,
1666—measures arc of meridian, 1669—visits
Uranienborg, 1671—d. at Paris, 12 Jul.
1682; 1683 or 1684, 12 Oct. 1682. Connaissance
des Temps, 1679-83—Mesure de la

Delambre. Other authorities.

Picard, Louis Benoît, dramatist,—b. at
Paris, 29 Jul. 1769—admitted to French
Academy, 1857—receives cross of Legion of
Honour, 1867—Director of Opera, 1 Nov.
1857 to 1 Jan. 1858—d. at Paris, 31 Dec.
1872. Oeuvres, 1821.

Picards, (Adaminis, Bisgard) sect of,—
appears in Bohemia, 1418—exterminated
by Ziska, 1421. —

Gieseler.

Picart, Bernard, engraver,—b. at
Paris, 1663—d. at Amsterdam, 1733. Ceremonies
religieuses de toutes les nations, 1723-43.

Picart, Étienne, (le Romain), engraver,—b.
at Paris, 1631—d. at Amsterdam, 1721.

Piccini, (Piccini,) Nico, musical composer,—
b. at Bari, 1728—enters Conservatory of
Naples, 1742—goes to Rome, 1758—to Paris,
Dec. 1776—his rivalry with Gluck begins, 1778

Piermarini, Giuseppe, architect,—b. at Foligno, 18 Jul. 1734—goes to Rome, 1754—settles at Milan, as architect to Archduke, 1769—b. at Foligno, 18 Feb. 1808. "Teatro della Scala, Milan, about 1774." Ferguson.

Piers and Harbours. [Harbours.]

Pierson, Major,—defeats and captures French invading party at St Heliers, Jersey, and is killed, 6 Jan. 1781.

Pierres, Bonaventura, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1614—d. there, 25 Jul. 1652.

Pieters, Gheerard, painter,—b. at Amsterdam, 1580.


Pietists, sect of, in Germany,—originated by Spener, about 1670-80—name introduced at Leipsic, 1689.


Pignatelli, Antonio, Innocent XIII."

Pignoleri, Vincenzo, in Italy,—becomes possession of House of Savoy, 1042—taken by the French, 1536—recovered by Savoy, 1574—taken by Marshal Créqui, 23 Mar. 1650—restored to Savoy, 1656. [Piedmont.]

Pignoni, Simone, painter,—b. at Florence, 1614—b. there, 16 Dec. 1698.


Pigres, of Caria, (Pterachronymachia?)—[B.C]—b., about 480.


Pike’s Peak, in Rocky Mountains,—discovered by George Pike, 1806—gold found in region of, 1859.

Pilarino, Giacomo, physician,—b. in Calphalonia, 9 Jan. 1569—physician to Prince Cantacuzenus, 1684—first physician to Peter the Great, 1688—accompanied Morosini in his expeditions, about 1693-4—visits the East, 1707—b. at Padua, 18 Jun. 1718.

Pilate, Acts of. [Nicodemus, Gospel of.]

Pilate, Pontius. [Pontius Pilate.]


Pilatre de Rozier, Jean François, natural philosopher,—b. at Monta, 1756.—Keeper of cabinets of Natural History of Monsieur, about 1781—makes his first ascent in balloon, at Passy, 21 Nov. 1783—killed by fall from balloon, 15 Jun. 1785.

Piles, Roger de, painter and writer on Art,—b. at Clamecy, 1635—secretary of embassy at Venice, 1682—sent as a spy into Holland, 1692—b. at Paris, 5 Apr. 1709. "Dissertations sur les ouvrages des plus favoris peintres, 1681—Abriego de la vie des peintres, 1699.

Pilgrim Fathers,—sail in the Mayflower, from Delft Haven, for N. America, 6 Sep. 1620.

Pilgrimage, to Palestine, of Empress Helena, about 321—becomes common, about 1000—removed to Rome. [Jubilee.]


Pillar-Saints. [Stylistes.]
PILLORY—PINZON.


Pilnitz, in Saxony,—interview of Leopold II. and Frederick William II. at, and publication of Declaration of Pilnitz, in favour of emigrants, 27 Aug. 1791.

Pilon, (Pillon,) Germain, sculptor,—b. about 1515, at Paris, about 1535,—Controller-general of the Mint, 1573,—b. at Paris, 1590.


Pin Manufactory, in England,—regulated by Act 35 Hen. VIII. c. 6, 1543,—introduced in America, between 1812-20—machinery for, patented by Wright, 1824,—by Howe, 1832,—new process by Howe, 1840.

Pimchbeck, imitation of gold,—invented by Pinchbeck, who b. in London, 1783.

Pinard, Peter. [Volect, John.]

Pinaree, The, in Hindustan,—attack Madras, 1719,—Marquis of Hastings marches against, 1756,—treaty concluded with Seindia, engaging his aid against, 5 Nov.—reduced, Apr. to May 1788.


P. Clinton.


Fine Apple,—described by Oviedo, 1535,—introduced into Europe from S. America, about 1650—in England, 1690.


Pineau, Severin, (Pineau,) surgeon,—b. at Chartres, about 1550—b. Dean of Coll. of Surgery, Paris, 29 Nov. 1619. Discours touchant l'invention et l'instruction pour l'opération et extraction du cau de la vessie, 1610.

Pineda, Juan de, theologian,—b. at Seville, 1557—enters Order of Jesus, 1571—at Seville, 1572—at Seville, 1603. Index novarum Librorum prohibitorum, 1631—Commentarius in Job, 1597-1601.


P. Biog. Univ.

Pinelli, Bartolomeo, engraver,—b. at Rome, 1781—b. there, 1 Apr. 1835.

Pinelli, Giovanni Vincenzo, book-collector,—b. at Naples, 1535—settles at Padua, 1559—b. there, 1601.


Pinelo, Antonio de Leon,—b. in Peru, about 1600. Recopilacion general de las leyes de las Indias, 1650.

Pinerola. [Pignerol.]


Pinkey, Pinkie, near Musculough, in Scotland,—Protector Somerset defeats Scots at, 10 Sep. 1547.

Pinkey, William, diplomatist,—b. at Annapolis, Maryland, 12 Mar. 1764—called to the bar, 1786—minister plenipotentiary to England, 1796—sent to Spain, 1795—Attorney-general for Maryland, 1824—ambassador to England, 1806-11—Attorney-general of United States, 1811—ambassador to Russia, 1816—member of Congress, 1815—senator for Maryland, 1819—b. 22 Feb. 1832.

Pino, Marco da, (Marco da Siena,) painter,—b. at Siena, about 1520—settles at Naples, about 1560—b. there, about 1587.

Pinson, Richard. [Pynson.]

Pintelli, Baccio, architect,—fl. at Rome, 1471-84—living, 1492. Sistine Chapel, 1473—Old Library of the Vatican, 1473-5.

Pinto, Fernan Mendez. [Mendez-Pinto.]


Pinzon, Martin Alonso, maritime discoverer,—accompanied Columbus on his first voyage, 1492—on his return to Spain is refused audience of the king, Mar. 1493—b. at Palos, 1493—his family institute law-suit against
heirs of Columbus, to establish his claim to discovery of America, 1513-15.

Pinzon, Vicente Yañez, maritime discoverer,—accompanies Columbus on his first voyage, 1492—conducts expedition to Brazil, 1499—accompanies Juan de Solis to Gulf of Mexico, 1507.

Piombino, in Tuscany,—made a separate principality for the Appiani, 1399—seized by Caesar Borgia, 1501—restored to the Appiani, 1503—Alessandro killed, falls to Spain, 1589—adjudged to House of Mendoza by Anil Council, 1619—given by Emperor Ferdinand II. to Philip IV. of Spain, 1631—given to Niccolo Ludovici, 1634—passes by marriage to the Buoncompagni, 1681—ceded to France, 1801—given to Prince Baciocchi, 18 Mar. 1805—restored to the Buoncompagni, 1815—forms part of kingdom of Italy, 1860—meeting of Napoleon III. and Count Bismarck at, 1866.

Piombo. [Sebastiano del Piombo.]

Pizzi, Mrs. (Hester Lynch Salusbury), miscellaneous writer,—b. at Bodvel, in Carnarvonshire, 1739—marries Henry Thrale, 1763—becomes acquainted with Dr. Johnson, 1765—left a widow, 1781—marries Gabriel Pizzi, 1784—b. at Clifton, near Bristol, 2 May 1821. Anecdotes of Johnson, 1786—Letters to and from Johnson, 1788.

Pipe-Office, Office of Clerk of the Pipe, in the Exchequer,—abolished by Act 3 and 4 Wm IV. c. 98, 28 Aug. 1833.

Piperita, an alkaloid in pepper,—discovered by Oersted, 1819.

Pippi, Giulio. [Giulio Romano.]


Piracy, Literary. [Copyright.]

Piranesi, Francesco, engraver,—b. at Rome, 1748—sent to Paris as Minister of Roman Republic, 1798—b. at Paris, 27 Jan. 1810.

Piranesi, Giovanni Battista, engraver, architect, &c,—b. at Venice, 1720—goes to Rome, 1738—b. there, 9 Nov. 1778.


Piria, in Saxony,—given by Emperor Henry I. to bishops of Meissen, 933—acquired by Margrave of Saxony, 1404—treaty between Emperor and Saxons concluded at, 1634—stormed by Swedes under Baner, 1639—taken by Prussians, 1758—occupied by French, 1813.

Pirola, Tommaso, engraver,—b. at Rome, 1750—d. there, 1824.


Pisa, in Greece, [BC]—independent of Elis, (Ol. 26, 1), 676 b—Pantaleon, King, takes part in 2nd Messenian War; about 674 c—reigns, about (Ol. 30) 660-657, 644 a—the Pisans preside at Olympic Games, (Ol. 27) 672, (Ol. 28) 668 a—perhaps jointly with Eleans, 672-572—DAMOPHOS, war with Elis, (Ol. 48, 4), 585 b—PYRUS, war with Elis, Pisans defeated, after midsummer 572 c, (Ol. 50), 580 b [Olympic Games]. a Strabo. b Müller. c Clinton. d Smith's Diet. e Afrte.

Pisa, (Pise), Pisans, in Italy,—[BC]—Latin colony settled at, 179 [AD]—defeat Saracen pirates, 874—receive Hugh, king of Italy, 926—visited by Otto I., 965—send fleet against the Seljouks in Syria, about 1003—begin war with Masect, king of Sardinia, 1004—conquer Sardinia, 1017 c—lose and recover it, 1050—conquer Corsica, about 1050—defeat Saracen fleet at Palermo, and pillage the city, 1063—wars with Genoa begin, about 1070—in alliance with Genoa, make expedition against Moors of Barbary, 1088—obtain from Pope Urban II. grant of Corsica as fief of Apostolic See, 1089 or 1091—take part in first crusade, 1096—present at capture of Jerusalem, 1099—compel Emperor Alexius to make a treaty with them, and obtain permission to establish factory at Constantinople, 1100—the city walled, about 1100—send fleet under Abp Pietro Moriconi against Balearic Islands, 1114—aided by Raymond, Count of Barcelona, complete conquest of Balearic Islands, Apr. 1117—assist Gelisa II. against Henry V., 1118 c—war with Genoa, 1119-23—assist the pope against Normans and take Amalfi, 1137—at war with Genoa, 1161—deprived of Sicily by Frederick Barbarossa, 1164 b—peace with Genoa, by mediation of Clement III., 1188—Pestadest appointed, 1190—refuse to join league formed by Innocent III., 1199 a—assault Markward in Sicily, 1200 b—seize Syraccuse, 1204 a—unsuccessfully attack Palermo, 1207—support Emperor Otto IV., 1210—attempt to seize Frederick II., 1214—quarrel with Florence begins, 1220—receive charter from Frederick, 24 Nov. 1220 b—assist him in crusade, 1228—recover privileges at Acre and Jerusalem, 1229—send embassy to Diet at Raveuna, 1231—visited by Frederick, 1239—under King Enzo, defeat Genoese fleet, and capture the prelates, 3 May 1241—Council held at, by Frederick, 1 Aug. 1253—Abp of Treviso Council of Lyons, 1254—conclude peace with Genoa, by mediation of Pope Alexander IV., 1258—renew war with Genoa, 1282—fleet of, defeated by Oberto Doria, off Meloria, 6 Aug. 1284 a—appoint

Pisa, Leonard of, (Leonardo Fibonacci) mathematician.—b. at Pisa, about 1170 or 1180—publishes his Liber Abaci, in which he uses Hindu numerals, 1120—dedicates second edition to Michael Scott, 1228. Trea-tise on Square Numbers, about 1220. a Nouv. Bioq. Gen. b Kington.

Pisanello, Vittore, (Pisano), painter.—fl., about 1450.


Pisani, Vittore, admiral—commands Venetian fleet; defeats Genoese near Actium, 1378—defeated by Lodovico Doria, 1379—compels surrender of Genoese fleet at Chioggia, 1350—d., 1380.


Pisano, Giovanni, sculptor, architect.—b. at Pisa, about 1240—invited to Perugia to erect monument of Urban IV., 1263—settles at Pisa, 1273—d. at Pisa, 1320. Campo Santo, Pisa, 1278–83.—Altar in the Duomo of Arezzo, 1286.


Pisano, Niccola, sculptor.—b. at Pisa, about 1260—architect, to Frederick II., 1225—employed by Ghibellines at Florence in attempt to destroy Baptistery, 1248—d. at Pisa, 1278. Deposition, at Lucca, 1234—tomb of San Domenico, Bologna, (commenced,) 1225—begins Church of San Antonio, Padua, 1231—begins Cathedral of Pistoia, 1240—Pulpit in the Baptistery, Pisa, 1250—another in Duomo of Siena, 1266—Fountain, Perugia, about 1285.

Pisidia, [BC]—given by Antony to Amyntas, 30.—in part independent, about 20—[AD]—under Constantine made a separate province, 337.—a Merivale.


Piso, L. Calpurnius, [BC]—(1) Consul with Cossus (Ca.) Corn. Lentulus, (763, A. U. C.) 1.—(2) [AD]—Consul with M. Licinius Crassus, (780,) 27.—(3) Consul with Nero Claudius Caesar, (810,) 57.

Piso, M. Calpurnius. (Calpurnianus), (M. Pupius Piso), [BC]—quæstor to R. Scipio, 83—goes over to Sulla, 83.—returns from Spain and triumphs, 69—legate to Pompey.
in Mithridatic War, 66—Consul with M. Valerius Messalla, (693, A. u. c.) 61—favour S. Clodius.

Piso, Qu. Calpurnius, [B.C.]—Consul with Ser. Fulvius Flaccus, (619, A. u. c.) 135—war against Numantia.


Piso Frugi, L. Calpurnius, [B.C.]—orator, annalist, —tribunus plebis, 149—proposes law against extortion in provinces: Consul with P. Mucius Scaevola, (621, A. u. c.), 133.

Piso Thassalicus,—one of the Thirty Tyrants, 269.


Pistol, fire-arm,—invented by Camillo Vitelli, of Pistola, before 1547—ordinance respecting use of, by Henry II. of France, 1549.

Pitcairn's Island, Pacific Ocean,—seen by Pitcairn, 2 Jul. 1767, and named by Carteret: settlement of mutineers of the Bounty in, 1790—visited by Captain Elliot, 1839—by Admiral Moresby, 1852.

Pithon,—[B.C.]—bodyguard to Alexander the Great, before 324—satrap of Medin, 323—accompanies Pericles into Egypt, 321—regent with Arrhidheus, 321—defeated by Philip and his allies: serves with Antigonus, 317-6—put to death, 316.

Pithou, François, jurist,—b. at Troyes, 1543—advocate to parliament, 1580—b. at Troyes, 1621.

Pithou, Pierre, jurist,—b. at Troyes, 1543—advocate to parliament, 1580—b. at Troyes, 1621.

30 Mar. 1637—Rector of Coll. of St Jerome, Utrecht, about 1686—b. there, 1 Feb. 1727, a 1717,b Lexicon Latino-Belgicum, 1725—Lexicon antiquitatum Romanarum, 1713.


Pits, (Pitson,) John, biographer,—b. at Alton, Hampshire, 1560—b. Dean of Liverdun, 1616. Relationum historiarum de rubis Annicnels tonus primus, 1619.

Pitt, Christopher, poet,—b. at Blandford, 1653—governor of Fort St George, Hindustan, 1698—purchased the Pitt Diamond, Feb. or Mar. 1702—returns to England, about 1710—M.P. Old Sarum, about 1715—governor of Jamaica, 1716—sells the diamond to Regent Orleans, about 1717—b. at Blandford, 28 Apr. 1726.

Pitt, William, [Chatham, Earl of.]


Pitt Diamond. [See Pitt, Thomas.]

Pittaceus, Tyrant of Mytilene, elegist poet, (Wios Magna), [B.C.]—b. about (OL. 32) 557,—overthrown by tyrants of Melancholes at Lesbos, (OL. 42.) 612—contends for possession of Sigeium with Phrynios, and kills Phrynios in single combat, (OL. 43, 2,) 607-6—governs Mytilene, 580—b. 569. a Suidas. b Müller.

Pittorio, (Luigi Bigi,) (Pietorius,) poet,—b. at Ferrara, 1454—b. about 1525.

Pitts, William, sculptor,—b. in London, 1790—poisons himself, 16 Apr. 1840. Shield of Ames, 1828—Brewnich Shield, 1830.


Piou L, b. or Rome,—elected, 142—b. 157.

Piou L, (Ameus Syrius Piscicollini,) Pons,—b. at Corsignano, in Siene territory, 18 Oct. 1405—goes to Univ. of Siena, 1427—assists as secretary at Council of Basel, 1431-9—receives from the plague, 1438—secretary to Felix V., and ambassador from him to Frederick I11., 1440—secretary to Frederick
PIUS III.—PIZARRO.

III., Nov. 1442—ambassador of Frederick to Eugenius IV., 1446—appointed Apostolic Secretary, 1446—gains over Diet of Frankfort to the pope, 1446—Bp of Trieste, by Nicholas V., Feb. 1447—ambassador of Frederick to Munich, 1447—1509—legates in Germany and Bohemia, 1451—has conferences with Hussites, 1451—attends coronation of Frederick III. at Rome, 1452—accompanies him to Naples; advises formation of league against Turks, 1452—Cardinal, by Calixtus III., Dec. 1456—succeeds Calixtus, 21, 27 Aug. 1458—presides over assembly of princes at Manuta, to arrange war against Turks, 27 May 1459—recognizes Dietrich of Isenburg as Abp of Mentz, 1459—publishes the bull Excrebiritis, against appeal to Councils, 18 Jan. 1460—declares Dietrich of Mentz deposed, 21 Aug. 1461—obtains from Louis XI. abrogation of Pragmatic Sanction, 1461—communicates Dietrich and his adherents, 1 Feb. 1462—concludes an; own writing in favour of Council of Basel by bull of 26 Apr. 1462—goes to Ancona to promote war against Turks, 1464—falls ill there, middle of Jul.—d. at Ancona, 16 Aug. 1464. De Ortu, regione ac gesit Bohemorum, 1475—Cosmographia, 1477—Epitome, 1478—Commentarius de gesit Basiliensis Concellii, 1553—Opera, 1557.

*a Milman.
b Art de Vérier les Dates.


Pius VIII., (Francesco Xaverio Castiglioni), Pope,—b. at Cingoli, in Ancona, 20 Nov. 1761—Cardinal, Bp of Cesena, by Pius VII., 1816—Bp of Frascati and Prefect of Congregation of Index, 1821—succeeds Leo XII., Mar. 1829—d. at Rome, 30 Nov. 1830.

Pizarro, Francisco, Conqueror of Peru,—b. at Truxillo, probably about 1471—a distinguishes himself in expedition of Ojeda to Tierra Firma, 1510—accompanies Balboa to
PIZARRO—PLATIEERE.

Mexico, 1513—with Almagro, explores coast of Peru, 1524—signs contract for partition of Peru, with Almagro and Luque, 18 Mar. 1526—sails on second voyage, 1527—quarrels with Almagro, 1528—returns to Panama, 1528—returns to Seville, summer 1528—has interview with Charles V. at Toledo, 1528—gets appointment of governor from Charles V. by capitulation of 26 Jul. 1529—embarks at Panama for conquest of Peru, Jan. 1531—sends San Miguel, 1532—receives embassy from the Incas, 1532—enters Caxamarca, 15 Nov. 1532—captures Atahualpa at Caxamarca, 16 Nov.—puts him to death, 29 Aug. 1533—appoints a successor, 1533—sends Lima, Jan. 1535—blockaded there, 1535—his brother Hernando defeats and captures Almagro, 26 Apr. 1538—assassinated at Cuzco, 26 Jun. 1541.

* Prescott.

PIZARRO, Gonzalo,—accompanies his brother Francisco to Peru, 1531—contributes to defeat of Almagro, 1533—governor of Quito, 1540—becomes master of Peru, 1541—enters Lima in triumph, 28 Oct. 1544—defeats and kills the viceroy, Blasco Nuño, at Anauquito, 18 Jan. 1546—defeats Centeno at Huarina, 26 Oct. 1547—taken prisoner and put to death by La Gasca, 1548.

* Prescott.

Plaat, Andreas Hendrik Jan van der, engineer,—b. at Grave, 11 Feb. 1761—enters service of Russia, 1787—distinguishes himself in war with Sweden, 1788—with Turkey, 1789—wounded at service of Israel, 1799—Major-general, 1796—returns to Holland, 1798—Engineer-in-chief of department of Zuyderee, 1810—defends Broda against French, 1813—Grand Cross of St Anne, 1814—governor of Antwerp, 1815—b. there, 15 Feb. 1819.

Place Bill, in English History,—to exclude placemen from parliament, is introduced, Dec. 1692—passed by Commons, rejected by Lords: again passed by Commons, Nov. 1693—and by Lords; rejected by the king: again thrice read and rejected by Commons, Feb. 1694.

Placencia, in Spain,—founded, about 1190—Duchy of, united to Crown of Castile, 1448.

Placenta. [Placenta.]

Placidia. [Placidia.]

Placidianus. [Placidianus.]

Placidus, consul with Tacitus, (1026, A. u. c.) 273.

Placidus, —sole consul, (1234, A. u. c.) 481.

Placidus, M. Macius Memmius, —consul with Romulus, (1006, A. u. c.) 343.

Plaucius, Cn.,—[B C]—serves in Africa, under A. Torquatus, 68—military tribune under C. Antonius, in Macedonia, 65—questor in Macedonia, 48—tribunus plebis, 46—edile, 54—accused of sodalitium, defended by Cicero, and acquitted: joins Pompey, 49—exiled to Korkyra, 46.


Planetarium,—constructed by Thiylghens, (and named Automaton,) between 1665—81—by Roemer, 1697—of Royal Institution, London, devised by Young and Pearson, about 1801—constructed, 1802—3.

Plating Machine,—patented by Bentham, 1791—by Bramah, 1801—by Woodworth, 1828.


Plantagenet, Geoffrey. [See Anjou.]


Planudes, Maximus, theologian, grammarian, rhetorician, compiler of Anthology—ambassador from Andronicus II. to Venice, 1327—living, 1340—b., 1533—Collection of Greek Epigrams, (printed,) 1494.

* Dorville.

* Voyius.

Plasias, William of,—one of the advisers of Philip the Fair, before 1300—accuses Pope Boniface VIII. before States-General at the Louvre, Jun. 1303—in conjunction with William of Nogaret prosecutes memory of Boniface VIII. at Avignon, 1310.


Plata, La. [Argentine Confederation.]


Platea, Island in Kyrenaka,—[BC]—colonized by Thyrans under Battus, 639.


Platière, Imbert de la, (Marshall de Bour- dillon),—b. 1524—at battle of Cérisoles, 1544.

\* Biog. Univ.


Platire, L. [Roland.]

Platina, (Bartolomeo de' Sacchi,) historian, b. in Italy, 1421—imprisoned and tortured by Pius II., 1468—9—Librarian of the Vatican, by Sixtus IV., 1475—d. at Rome, 1481. In vitis summorum pontificum ad Sextum IV., 1479.

Platinum, metal,—brought into notice by Ulloa, 1735—introduced into Europe from American, 1765—d. of its investigation, by Wollaston, 1813—found in association with gold, by Bousingsault, 1826—new method of extraction introduced by Deville and Debray, 1859.


Plato, (Platon.) philosopher, [BC],—(7 Thargel. Ol. 87, 2), 21 May 430—429, (Ol. 88, 1), 428—begins to hear Socrates, 409—withdraws to Megara, 399—travels in Italy, Cyræa, Egypt; returns to Athens, 396—first voyage to Sicily, 389—returns to Athens, (Ol. 97, 4), 389—begins to teach in the Academy, about 388—visits Sicily again, about 367 and 362—b., (Ol. 108, 1), May 347.

Clinton. \* Laert., &c. \* Smith's Diet.


Platon, Ann of Moscow, b. near Moscow, 24 Jun. (3 Jul.) 1737—becomes a monk, 1738—Rector and Prof. Theology, Moscow, 1762—Archimandrite of the Troitskoï Cloister, 1766—Abp of Tver, 1772—of Moscow, 1 Feb. 1775—Metropolitan of Russian Church, 9 Jul. 1787—crowned Emperor Alexander, at Moscow, 1801—d. at Moscow, 11 (23) Nov. 1802.

Platonic Academy,—founded at Florence, by Lorenzo de' Medici, about 1474.

Plattsburg, in Canada,—defeat of British squadron by Americans before, 11 Sep. 1814.

Plantians, L. Fulvius,—consult with P.' Septimius Geta, (956, A. u. c. 203)—conspires against Septimius Severus, and is put to death, 203.

Plantius, Aulus,—sent by Claudius to command in Britain, 43—found London, 43—47— with Vespasian, subdues south part of the island, 47—returns to Rome and triumphs, 47—c. 60.

Plantius, Q.,—consult with Sec. Papinian Allenus, (789, A. u. c. 36).

Plantius, C. Rabellius,—accused byJulia Silana of designs on Emperor, 55—banished to Asia, 60—put to death by Nero, 62.


Ritsch.

Cic.

Playfair, Sir Hugh Lyon, b., 1786—enters E. India Company's service, 1805—reduces fort of Calunga, 1814—Captains, 1814—super-intendant of Military Road, &c., Calcutta to Benares, about 1820—returns to Europe, and settles at St Andrew's, 1834—Provost, 1834—Knt., 1836—L.L.D. St Andrew's, 1836—d. at St Andrew's, 21 Jan. 1861.

Playfair, John, mathematician, b. at Bervie in Scotland, 11 Mar. 1748—studies at St Andrew's, 1762—priest of Liff and Bervie, 1773—2d. Prof. Mathematics, Edinburgh Univ., 1783—Secretary to Royal Soc. Edinburgh, and Prof. Natural Philosophy, 1805—visits the Alps, 1816—d. at Edinburgh, 10 Jul. 1819. Works, 1822.


Plays. [Theatres.]

Pleaders, in Roman Law., [BC],—prohibited from taking remuneration, by Cæcina Los, 204—confirmed by heavier penalties by Augustus, after 31—[AD]—exception, introduced by Antonius Pius, confirmed by Constantine, 319.

Plebeians, at Rome, [BC],—Valerian Laws passed, 358—secession to Mons Sacer, 494—appointment of Tribunes and Ediles, 494—
connumbium with Patricians established, by Cau-
nelian Laws, 445—admitted to quinshorship, 421—Lecinian Laws, 366—first plebeian Con-

**Plebiscita, at Rome,**—[B C]—made binding on the whole nation (populous) by Valerio-Ho-
ratian Law, 449—made binding on all Quirites by Lex Publilia, 339—on all the populous (pop-
ulus universalis) by Lex Hortenstia, 287.

Pleimund, Aip of Canterbury,—con-
secrated by Pope Formosa, 891—8, 923.

Pliesdonax, King of Sparta, —[B C]—
succeeds Pleistarchos, 458—invades Attica, about Feb. 445, a 446—exiled, 455—b—recol-
sees peace with Athens, 421—invades Arcadia to aid Pariinns, 421—marches to aid Agis II. to Tegea, 418—b, 408.

a Clinton. b Müller.

Plesiosaurus, fossii,—discovered at Lyme
Regis, 1822.

Plesswitz. [Poischwitz.]

Pletho. [Gemisthus Pletho.]

Pleyel, Ignaz, musical composer,—b. near
Vicenza, 1757—Chapel-master of Strasbourg

Plinius Ceelius Secundus, C. (the younger),
—b. close of 61 — adopted by his uncle, about 72—commences public life, 50—prator, about 93; b 90—prefectus avrari Saturni, 98
—Consul with Tertullus, (553, a. c.) from Kal.
Sep. 100—pronounces his Panegyrius, 100—procurator in Pontica, (Bithynia,) Sep. 
103—4—b, after 109.

a Clinton. b Smith's Diet.

Plinius Secundus, C. (the elder), naturalist, 
èc.,—b, 23, beginning 24—serves under L. Pomponius Secundus in Germany, about 46—returns to Rome, 53—procurator in Spain, before 68—returns to Rome, adopts his nephew, about 72—perishes during eruption of Ve-
svinius, 24 Aug. 79. Dubitius Sermon, before 68
—Historia Naturalis, about 77.

a Smith's Diet. b Clinton.

Plintus, Consul with Monaxius, (1172, 
A. u. c.) 119.

Plombières,—interview of Napoleon III. 
and Count Cavour at, Jul. 1858.

Ploos van Amstel, Cornelis, engraver, èc., 
—b. at Amsterdam, 1726—b. there, 20 Dec. 
1798.

Plot, Robert, naturalist, antiquary,—b. in
Kent, 1641—enters Magdalen Hall, Oxford, 
Mar. 1658—B.A., 1661—M.A., 1664—L.L.D., 
1671 — F.R.S., 1677 — Secretary, 1682—
Keeper of Ashmolean Museum, 1683—First 
Reader in Chemistry, Oxford, about 1683-90—
—Historiographer to James II., 1688—b. in
Kent, 30 Apr. 1696. Natural History of Ox-
fordshire, 1677—of Staffordshire, 1686.

Plotinus, No. Plotinus philosophus,—b. 
208, a about 203, è 204—hears Amnonius Saccus, 232 a—accompanies expedition of Em-
peror Gordian to Persia, 242 a—returns to
Rome, 244 a—begins to write, 253 a—b., 279, b 
263, 274, d. a Clinton. b Tennenmann.


Plough, Steam,—patented by Francis
Moore, 1769—another, by Pratt, 1810—Heath-
coult's, patented, 1832—Fiskens's, 1855—Fow-
er's, 1854.

Plowce, in Poland,—Teutonic Knights de-
feats Poles at, 1331.

Plowden, Edmund, jurist,—b. in Shropshire, 
about 1517—Serjeant-at-law, about 1554—b. 
in London, 1584. Commentaries, (Reports), 
1571.

Plowden, Walter, British consul in Aby-
sia,—sent on mission to Raa Ali, 1828—in-
cludes treaty of friendship and commerce, 2 
Nov. 1849—the treaty ratified by British 
Government, Mar. 1852—interferes on behalf 
of frontier tribes, 1854—received by Theodore, 
Jan. 1855—wounded and taken prisoner by 
a native chief, on return to Massowah, Feb. 1860 
—b., Mar. 1860. [Abyssinian War.]

Plukonet, Leonard, botanist,—b., 1642—b. 
Superintendent of Hampton Court Garden, 
about 1710? 1766? Phytographia, 1761—
—Almagemum Botanicum, 1666.

Plunket, William Conyngham, Lord Plun-
ket, Lord Chancellor of Ireland,—b. at Enniskillen, Jul. 1764—called to the bar, 1787—
—Solicitor-general for Ireland, 1803—Attorney-
general, 1805—M. P. Millburn, 1807—
—M. P. Dublin University, 1813—Attorney-
general for Ireland, 1822—Chief Justice of Common Pleas, Ireland, and raised to peerage, Jun. 1827—
—Lord Chancellor of Ireland, close of 1830 to 
Nov. 1834—again, Apr. 1835 to 1841—b. at 
Bray, 4 Jan. 1854. Letters and Speeches, 1867.

Pluquet, Francois Andre Adrien,—b. at 
Bayeux, 1716—Prof. Moral Philosophy, Col-
lege of France, 1776—Prof. History, 1777—82— 
—b. at Paris, 18 Sep. 1790. Examen du Fatal-
isme, 1757—Dictionnaire des Heresies, 1792.

Pluraliites, in Eclecticist Law,— pro-
hibited by Councils of Chalecedon, 451—of 
Nicaea, 787—of the Lateran, 1215. In Eng-
lnd, prohibited by Act 21 Hen. VIII. c. 13, 
1529—law amended by Act 57 Geo. III. c. 99, 
10 Jul. 1817—former statutes repealed and 
and new regulations made by Act 1 and 2 Vic. c. 
106, 14 Aug. 1838—laws amended by Acts 13 
and 14 Vic. c. 98, 14 Aug. 1840, and 18 
and 19 Vic. c. 127, 14 Aug. 1855.

Plutarchus, (Ploutarchos), biographer, èc., 
—b., 46—studies under Ammonius, about 66. 
De primo frigido, wint. 105—6—writing his 
Lives, (Vita Parallelae,) about 110—15 — b, 
after 126. a Clinton.

Plymouth, in Devonshire,—attacked by 
French, 1339 and 1350—attacked and partly 
burnt by Bretons, 1422—walled, about 1440— 
ravaged by plague, 1579 and 1581—rendezvous 
of fleet under Lord Howard, 1588—visited by 
Charles I., 1629—again ravaged by plague, 
1656—sides with the Parliament, 1642—un-
successfully besieged by Prince Maurice, 15 
Sep. to 25 Dec. 1643—attacked by Charles I., 
and blockaded by Sir R. Grenville, 1644—in-

Plymouth, in N. Carolina, U. S.,—taken by Confederates, 9 Dec. 1862.

Plymouth, in Massachusetts, U. S.,—settled by Pilgrims, Father, 23 Dec. 1620—monument commenced, 1 Aug. 1859.

Plymouth Brethren, in England,—congregations of, formed, about 1830-50.

Pneumatic Dispatch Tube,—projected, 1861—opened in London, Nov. 1865.

Pneumatic Railway. [Railway.]

Po, (Tadus,) river in Italy,—[B.C]—first settled by Romans, under C. Flaminius, 223—[A.D]—navigation of, declared free, by treaty between Austria, Parma, and Modena, Jul. 1750.


Pocettti, Bernardino Barbitelli, (Bernardino delle Grottesche,) painter,—b. at Florence, 1548—d. 9 Nov. 1612.


Pocock, Isaac, painter, dramatist,—b. at Bristol, 1782—d. 23 Aug. 1835.


Podiebrad, George, Regent and King of Bohemia,—b., 23 Apr. 1420—joins the Utraquist Orders at Tabor and offers crown of Bohemia to Casimir of Poland, 1438—defends Tabor against Emperor Albert II., 1438—chosen Joint-regent of Bohemia, by Hussites, during minority of Ladislaus the Posthumous, 1444—seizes Prague and imprisons his colleague, 1449—has interview with Enca Sylvius, 1452—confirmed in office by Ladislaus, 1453—on death of Ladislaus, retains chief power, 1457—triumphs over several rivals, and is elected King, 2 Mar. 1458—crowned, 7 May—liberates Matthias Corvinus, 1458—recognized King by Imperial diploma, 31 Jul. 1459—demands confirmation of his election by Pius II., who refuses it, 1462—delivers Emperor Frederick III. besieged in Vienna by Turks, Oct. 1462—excommunicated as favourer of heretics by Pius II. and cited to Rome, 29 Mar. 1463—declared deprived of the kingdom, by Paul II., 8 Dec. 1465—again excommunicated, 23 Dec. 1466—invocation of Moravia by Matthias Corvinus, at instigation of the Pope, 1468—Matthias proclaimed King, 3 May 1469—appoints Ladislaus of Poland his successor, 19 Jul. 1469—carries on war with Matthias: d. at Prague, 22 May 1471.

Podojil, in Russia,—united with Poland, 1569—invaded by Mahomet IV., 1672—ceded to him by Michael Wiesnowski, by Treaty of Bondchaz, 18 Oct. 1672—the treaty annulled by Diet of Warsaw, and province recovered by Sobieski, 1673—annexed to Russia, 1793.


Poelburgm, Cornelius, painter,—b. at Utrecht, 1586—studies under Elzheimer at Amsterdam, 1600—returns to Holland, 1621—d. at Utrecht, 1660.


POGONATUS—POLAND.


Pogonatus. [Constantine Pogonatus.]

Poiétiers. [Poiétiers.]


Poilly, Nicolas d., engraver,—b. at Abbeville, 1626—d. at Paris, 1656.


Pois, Charles le, physician,—b. at Nancy, 1563—d. at Nancy, 1633. Selectores observationes et consilia de pratereuus hacetinis morbis, 1618.

Pois, Nicolas le, physician,—b. 1527—d. 1587. De cognoscendis et curandis praecipue interni humani corporis morbis, 1580.

Poisieitz (Plessieitz, in Silicia).—Armistice of, between Napoleon I. and allies, for six weeks, concluded, 4 Jun. 1813.

Poisoners. [See Boiling to Death.]

Poisoning,—[B.C]—first detected at Rome, 331—Cornelian law against, 82.


Poissy, Colloquy of. [Colloquy.]


Poitou, Province of France,—forms part of Aquitanie Secundum,—[Aquitanie]—governed by Counts, from 778—Rahoulf I. acquires Duchi of Aquitaine, 845—finally united to the Crown, by Charles VII., 1422.

Poland,—PIAST chosen Duke of, 824—his son, Ziemovit, succeeds, 861—Lesko, (son,) 892—Ziemomyslas, (son,) 913—Mieciuslas, (Mieciulaf,) (son,) 964—receives baptism, and marries Bohemian princess, about 965—b. 992 or 999—Boleslas Chenomt, (son,) 992?—receives Cracow from Bohemians—conquers part of Prussia—compiled by Emperor Henry II. to give up Bohemia, 1005—ravages frontier of Germany and invades Saxony, 1005—defeated by Henry II. in Silesia, spring 1006—again at war with Bohemia, 1015—makes peace with Bohemia and Henry II., 1018—discharged of homage to the Empire, by same treaty: restores Swiatopolk, Duke of Kiefl, 1018—invasion of Jaroslav, 1022—d. 28 Oct. 1025—Boleslas II, (son,) 1025—divorced from Richengo, 1036—d. 15 Mar. 1037—interregnum during minority of Casimir I., 1041—Boleslas II, the Dauntless, (son,) 1058—supports Bela, Duke of Hungary, against his brother Andrew, 1061—assists Jaromir against his brother Wratislav II. of Bohemia, 1062—reinstates Tisiaslaf, Duke of Russia, 1067—again, 1077—declares Poland independent and assumes title of King, 1077—excommunicated by Ip of Cracow, 1079—kills him, 7 May 1079—excommunicated by Gregory VII., who lays interdict on his dominions and supresses title of King, 1080—takes flight, 1081—d. 1083—Ladislas Hermann (brother) succeeds, 1081—gets interdict raised: carries on war with Prussians, 1092—d. 26 Jul. 1102—Boleslas III., (son,) b. 1085—succeeds, 1102—marries Adele, daughter of Emperor Henry IV., 1109—does homage to Emperor Lothaire at Merseburg, 1135—takes prisoner Jaropolk, Duke of Kiefl, 1136—who escapes, 1137—invades Russia, 1137—defeated by Russians, 1138—divides his states between four of his sons, 1138—b., 1138—Ladislas II., (son,) b., 1104—succeeds to part of the kingdom with suzerainty over his brothers, 1138—takes title of King: defeats his brothers Boleslas and Mieciuslas, 1141—succeeds them in Bohemia, 1146—his troops massacred, he escapes into Germany, 1146—Boleslas IV., (brother,)
1146 — resists demands of Emperor Conrad III. and Pope Eugenius III. for restoration of Ladislas, and is excommunicated, and the kingdom placed under interdict, 1148—averts by negotiation threatened invasion by Conrad; 1149—invasion of Frederick I., 1157—is defeated and makes peace with him: invades Prussia, 1163—he army destroyed there, 1167—½., 30 Oct. 1173—MIeCISLAs III., (brother,) 1173—deposed, 1177—Casimir II., (brother,) 1177—LEsKO V. the White (son) succeeds under regency of his mother Helena, 1194—shecedes the crown to Mieczislas, 1204—on whose death his son Ladislas is proclaimed, 1202—war with him, 1202-6—Lesko defeats Russians, 1207—assassinated, 11 Nov. 1227—BolesLAS V. the Chaste, (son,) 1219—succeeds, 1227—regency of his uncle Conrad: invaded and partly conquered by Prussians, 1230—recovered by aid of Teutonic Knights: Boleslas assumes the government, 1238—invasion of Batou Khan, takes refuge in Hungary, 1240—1-at war with his uncle Conrad, 1241-6—¼., 10 Dec. 1279—Lesko VI. the Black, 1279—on Tatar invasion, escapes to Hungary, 1287—defeated by Conrad, Duke of Mazovia, 1289—¾., 1289—interregnum and civil war, 1289-95—PREMELAS II. assumes title of King and is crowned, 26 Jun. 1295—assassinated by Otto, Marquis of Brandenburg, 8 Feb. 1296—LadisLAS LOKETEK, 1296—takes title of Duke: deposed, 1299—Wenceslas, King of Bohemia, 1300—expelled and succeeded by LOKETEK, 1304—carries on war with Henry, Duke of Głogow, 1304-10—with Teutonic Knights, 1304-33—takes title of King, and is crowned at Cracow, 1320—holds a Diet, 1331—defeats Teutonic Knights at Płówek, 1331-5, 10 Mar. 1333—Casimir III., 1333—dissent of Piast extinct at his death, 1370—Louis, King of Hungary, 1370—on his death, interregnum, 1382—Ladislas, cousin of Casimir III., obtains authority from Clement VII. to take possession of the crown, 4 Jul. 1382—gets a second brief, 13 Sep.—but is successfully opposed by Hedwig, and retires to Germany, 1385—Hedwig and Jagiellon, (Ladislas V.), 1385—union with Lithuania: death of Hedwig, 1399—Ladislas VI., (son,) 1414—Casimir IV., (brother), 1445—union of Prussian provinces with Poland, 1454—Peace of Thorn, 1462—John Albert, (son,) 1492—ALEXANDER, (brother,) 1501-5, 19 Aug. 1506—Sigismund I., (brother), 1506—invasion of Moldau, Prince of Moldavia, who is defeated and becomes vassal of king of Poland, 1510—Sigismund II., (son), 1548—acquisition of Livonia: on his death, interregnum, Jul. 1572—succession disputed between Ernest, son of Emperor Maximilian, and Henry, Duke of Anjou, 1573—Henry of Valois, 1574—Stephen Bathory, Prince of Transylvania, 1575—Sigismund III., 1587—Ladislas VII., 1632—John Casimir V., 1648—Treaty of Velau, 1657—Peace of Oliva, 1660—Michael Corbut Wizowski, 1660—Kosciusko, 1674—on his death, succession disputed, 1696—election of Prince of Conti and Frederick Augustus, Elector of Saxony, 27 Jun. 1697—Conti retires, Nov. —Frederick Augustus I., 1697—Stanislas I., 1704—Frederick Augustus restored, 1709—interregnum on his death, 1733—Stanislas proclaimed, but opposed by Russia, withdraws: Frederick Augustus II., 1734—interregnum, 1763—Stanislaus Augustus elected, 1754. [Bar, Confederation of, and Dissidents.] First partition, between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, planned by Frederick II., 1772—reforms proposed by Andrew Zamoyski rejected by Diet, 1780—Diet declares itself permanent, 1783—new constitution proclaimed, veto abolished, throne declared hereditary in Saxou line, 2 May 1792—confederation of Targovitsa formed at instigation of Russia, 1792—invasion by Russia and Prussia, 18 May 1792. Second partition between them, effected, Jan. 1793—insurrection headed by Kosciusko, Mar. 1794—storm of Praga by Suworof, 4 Nov. 1794. Third partition, between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, 25 Nov. 1795—hopes of restoration excited by Napoleon, 1806—extinguished by Treaty of Tilsit, 1807—[Warsaw, Duchy of]—affairs of, rearranged, and kingdom of Poland erected, by Congress of Vienna, 1815—insurrection in, breaks out, 29 Nov. 1830—the army declares for it, and Grand Duke Constantine withdraws: the throne declared vacant by Diet, government organized under Adam Czartoryski, 25 Jan. 1831—battle of grohow, 28 Feb.—battle of Ostrolenka, 26 May—surrender of Warsaw, 7 Sep.—annuity with exceptions proclaimed, 1 Nov.—declared integral part of Russian empire, Feb. 1832—invasion at Cracow, 1846—new constitution for, published, 31 Mar. 1861—dissolution of Agricultural Society, 6 Apr.—insurrection at Czelazi, 4 Oct.—kingdom declared in state of siege, 14 Oct.—Grand Duke Constantine appointed Vicerey, 28 May 1862—consecration in, 15 Jan. 1863—insurrection breaks out, 22 Jan.—Gen. Langiewicz defeats Russians at Piaskowa-Sealin, 5 Mar.—is proclaimed Dictator, 10 Mar.—defeated and killed at Targosie, 19 Mar.—joint remonstrance of Great Britain, France, and Austria, with Russia, Apr.—annuity offered, 12 Apr., and rejected: Russia replies to remonstrance, 14 Apr. and 2 May—title of Polish National Government adopted by Central Committee, 13 May—joint recommendation of amnesty and national representation, by Great Britain, France, and Austria, 17 Jun.—Janow burnt by Russians, 7 Jul.—reply of Russia to the Powers, 17 Jul.—repulse of Russians by Lelewel, 3 Sep.—defeat and death of Lelewel, 6 Sep.—defeat and capture of Czauchowski, 6 Nov.—expulsion of land-predators, 17 Dec. 1863—consecration in, 5 Nov. 1865—confiscation of ecclesiastical estates by Ukase of 26 Dec. 1865, pronounced, 10 Jan. 1866—Russian system of Administration established, Jan. 1867. 

Polar Regions. [Arctic Expeditions.] 
Polar Regions were explored by the institutions in Sweden, by King Frederick I., 1748. 
Polariscopie, —Arago's, applied to examin-
Polarization of Light.—by double refraction, observed by Huyghens, 1678 — announced, 1690 — by reflection, observed by Malus, 1808 — laws of interference discovered by Arago and Fresnel, 1816. Chromatic, discovered by Arago, 1811. Rotatory, by Fresnel, 1817. Magnetic Rotatory, discovered by Faraday, 1845.

Pole, Edmund de la, Earl of Suffolk, Duke of Suffolk on death of his father, 1491—on attainder of his brother, makes compromise with Henry VII, and accepts rank of Earl, 1497—attends marriage of Arthur, Prince of Wales, 1502—retires to Court of Burgundy, 1502—given up by Archduke Philip to Henry VII, and committed to the Tower, 1506—beheaded, 30 Apr. 1513.


Pole, John de la. [Lincoln, Earl of.]


Pole, Michael de la, Earl of Suffolk.—b. 1368—obtains reversal of his father's attainder, 1398—receives Earldom and estates, 1400—serves under Henry V. in France, leads storming party at Harleuc, and is killed there, 14 Sep. 1415.


Pole, Richard de la, Duke of Suffolk, (White Rose of England)—serves in French army at defence of Terouenne, Aug. 1513—killed at battle of Pavia, 1525.

Pole, Sir William de la,—entertains Edward III. at Hull, and is knighted, 1332—envoy to Flanders, 1333—Kut Bannercot on field of Marconne, and second Baron of the Exchequer, Sep. 1339—retires, Jun. 1340—imprisoned, and his estates seized by the king, Nov. 1340—process annulled, Jul. 1344—d. 21 Apr. 1366.


Polemius,—Conunt with Ursus, (1091, A. V. C.) 338.

Polemon,—[B C ]—Archon at Athens, (01, 117, 1) 312.

Polemon, Platonie philosoper,—[B C ]—succeeds Xenocrates as head of Academy, (01, 116, 315-4—[B C ], (01, 126, 4,) 273.

Polemon, Stoie philosophier, geographer,—[B C ]—fl., about 199.

Polemon I, King of Pontus and Bosporos,—[B C ]—appointed by Antony governor in Cilicia, 39—King of Pontus, cooperates with Antony against Parthia, 39—confirmed in the kingdom by Augustus, 39—made King of Bosporos, about 16—defeated by Asagurians and put to death, after 2.

Polemon II, King of Pontus and Bosporos,—[B C ]—appointed King by Caligula, 39—exchanges Bosporos for part of Cilicia, 41.
marries Berenice, widow of Herod of Chalceis, 48—for marriage to be validated by Nero, 62.

Polemo, Antonius, sophist, rhetorician, fl., about 133.

Polemoscope,—invented by Hevelius, 1637.

Poleni, Giovanni, Maquau, natural philosopher, mathematician, sce.—b. at Venice, or Padua, 1633.—Prof. Astronomy, Padua, 1708—Prof. Physics, 1715.—Prof. Mathematics, 1719—member of Paris Academy of Sciences, 1730—consulted by Benedict XIV, 1748.—b. at Padua, 14 Nov. 1761. Miscellanea, 1799—De Motu Aque Mixto, 1717—Utriusque The- sauri Antiquitatum Romanarum Graecarum supplementa, 1737.

Polevoj, Nikolay Alexievich, littérateur, b. at Irkuts, 22 Jun. (o. s.) 1796—present at burning of Moscow, 1812.—b. at St Petersburg, 22 Feb. (o. s.) 1836. Edits Moscov Telegraph, 1825—34.—Ochehki Russky Litouistarij, 1839—Life of Peter the Great, 1843—History of Russia, 1829—33—Dramatic Works and Remarks, 1740—41.—b. at Padua, 14 Nov. 1761. Miscellanea, 1799—De Motu Aque Mixto, 1717—Utriusque The- sauri Antiquitatum Romanarum Graecarum supplementa, 1737.


Polli, Giuseppe Saverio, naturalist, b. at Molfetta, in Italy, 1746.—Prof. Military Geography, Naples, 1776—b. at Naples, 7 Apr. 1825. Testaceae utriusque Siciliae, sce._1792—1826.


Police, Lieutenant of, at Paris,—office instituted, Mar. 1667.


Police, Ministry of, in France,—created, (11 Nivoce an 1IV.) 1 Jan. 1796.


Polignac, Yolande Martine Gabriele de Polastron, Duchesse or,—b. about 1749—marries Count Jules de Polignac, 1767—attached to Court of Marie Antoinette, about 1774—quits France, 1789—b. at Vienna, 9 Dec. 1795.

Polish Succession, 1733. [See Poland, Stanislaus I, and Frederick Augustus II.]

Political Unions, in England,—affiliated, declared unlawful by royal proclamation, 21 Nov. 1831.

Politiques, Party of, in France,—formed by moderate Catholics, 1758.

Poliziano, Angelo, (Politianus), classical scholar,—b. at Monte-Puleiano, 14 Jul. 1454—enters family of Lorenzo de Medici, 1468—ac- company Lorenzo to Pistoia, about 1479—has controversy with Merula, 1479—accompanics embassy to Innocent VIII., 1484—attends Lorenzo on his deathbed, 1492—b. at Florence, 24 Sep. 1494. Giarola de Giuliano de' Medici, about 1468—Orfeo, 1483—Miscellanea, 1479—Stanze, 1494.


Poll Act, in Ireland,—passed by junct of the Pale, at Trim, 1465.

Poll Tax, in England,—levied, 1377—again, Nov. 1380—collection of, excites rebellion under Wat Tyler, 1381—again imposed by Acts 16 Car. I. c. 9, 1641—3 Wm and Mar. c. 6, 1692—b. and 6 Wm and Mar. c. 14, 1694.

Pollajuolo, Antonio, painter, sculptor,—b. at Florence, 1432? 1426?—assists Lorenzo Ghiberti, 1452—goes to Rome, 1454—b. there.
POLLAJUOLO—POLYGLOT.

1498. Martyrdom of St Sebastian, National Gallery, 1475— Monument to Sixtus IV., 1493.

Pollajuolo, Piero, painter, sculptor, b. at Florence, 1432; d. 1498.

Pollajuolo, Simone diel, (Simon Masi,) (II Cronaca,) architect, b. at Florence, 1454; d. 1509. Palazzo Strozzi, commenced, 1489.

Pollentia, in Italy,—Stilicho attacks Alaric at Easter Day 403.


Pollio, C. Asinius,—Consul with C. Antistius Vetus, (776, A. U. C.) 23.

Pollio, L. Fufidius,—Consul with C. Antistius Padens, (919, A. U. C.) 166.


Polo, Marco, traveller,—b. at Venice, 1244—a—sets out with his father and uncle for Tartary, spring or summer 1271—a—arrives at court of Kublai Khan, about Jan. or May 1275—a—appointed commissioner (agent) of Privy Council, 1277—a—governor of Yangchow, three years: leaves Court of Kublai Khan, early in 1292—a—reaches Venice, 1295 (1296 ?)—commands a galley in Venetian fleet under Dandolo, and is taken prisoner by Genoese at Curzola, 7 Sep. 1298—a—in prison, dictates his book to Rusticiano of Pisa, 1298—9—released, Jul. or Aug. 1299—a—makes his will, 9 Jan. 1324—b. at Venice, soon after. Il Milione di Moseor Marco Polo, written, 1195–9.

Polozk, in Russia,—conquered by Russians, 1564—taken by Stephen Bathori, 1579—recovered by Russia, 1772.


Polyenus, the Macedonian, strategic writer,—fl., about 163.

Polybius, historian,—[B C]—b. about 204?—ambassador with others to Ptolemy for Achaeans, 181—commands cavalry of Achaean League, 169—offers assistance to Rome: sent to Rome at suggestion of Calliocrates, with others, 167—accompanies Scipio on his military expeditions: returns to Greece, 151—accompanies Scipio at taking of Carthage, 146—travels in Greece to explain constitution and laws of Roman province, 145—a, about 122 ? Pragmaticea, after 145.

Polubus, of Cos, physician,—[B C]—fl., after 400.

Polycarpus, Bishop of Smyrna, one of the Fathers,—b., or baptized, 80?—Bp of Smyrna, 104 or before—visits Rome, and opposes doctrines of Marcion, 153—a—martyred at Smyrna, 166—a, 147, 165, 167, 168, 169, 175, 8—Clinton and Tillemont. 6 Pearson.

Polycharaes,—[B C]—victor at Olympia, (Ol. 4,) 764—cause of first Messenian War, 743.

Polychroime Printing,—process patented by Congreve, 1820.

Polyclitus, (the Elder,) sculptor, architect,—[B C]—fl., about 452–412.

Polycles, (the Elder,) sculptor,—[B C]—fl., about (Ol. 102) 370. (The Younger,) fl., about (Ol. 160) 155.

Polycrates, Tyrant of Samos,—[B C]—with his brothers Sylos and Pagonatous, tyrant, 533–2—naval expedition of Peloponnesians against, about (Ol. 63) 528–4—war of Lacedemonians against, 525—entrapped by Oroetes of Sardis, and put to death, 522.

* Muller.

Polycrates,—[B C]—declared in battle of Raphia, 217—made governor of Cyprus, 216–196.


Polygnotos, painter, — [BC] — fl., about (OL. 79, 2-88, 2) 465-436.

Polyhymnia, asteroid,—discovered by Chacornac, 28 Oct. 1834.

Polydus, (Polydudos,) painter, dithyrambic poet, — fl., about (OL. 95) 400.


Polyte, zooplyte,—discovered and described by Leuwenhoek, 1703 — reproduction of its parts discovered by Trembly, 1740.


Polytechnic School, (Ecole Polytechnique,) Paris,—founded as Central School by decree of National Convention, 11 Mar. 1794—takes its present name, 1 Sep. 1795—broken up, 3 Apr. 1816—reconstituted, Sep. 1816—reorganized, 1 Nov. 1852—removed to Tours, Mar. 1871 —returns to Paris, Jun. 1871.

Polyxenidas,—[BC]—commands Cretan mercenaries of Antiochus I. in Hyrcania, 209—commands the fleet, 192—defeated off Corycus, by Roman and allied fleets, 191—defeats Faustistratus and Rhodian fleet, early in 190—defeated by Roman fleet under Æmilius Paullus, later in 190.

Pombl, Sebastiao Jose de Carvalho e Melo, Marquis de, —statesman,—b. in Portugal, 13 May 1699 —envoy extraordinary to London, 1739-45 —ambassador to Vienna, 1745-50 —marries Countess Daun, at Vienna; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1750 —directs rebuilding of Lisbon after earthquake of Nov. 1755 —First Minister, 1756—Count d'Oeuvres, 1759 —gets Jesuits expelled from Portugal, Sep. 1759 —Marquis of Pombal, 1770 —resigns and retires to his estates, Mar. 1777 —d. at Pombal, 5 May 1782.

Pomerania,—occupied by Wends, before 600—forms a Duchy as early as 1062—Christianity introduced by Otto, Bishop of Bamberg, 1124-5—bishopric founded at Julia, (Wollin,) 1125—dukes Bogislaus I. and Casimir acknowledge themselves vassals of the Empire, in caup of Frederick I. before Lübeck, 1183 —war with Denmark, 1184-7 —throws off yoke of Denmark, 1223 —given by Frederick II. to Margraves of Brandenburg, 1231 —on death of Bärnina divided into Duchies of Wolgast and Stettin for his sons, 1295 —division of Duchy of Wolgast between Bogislaus and his uncle, 1296 —reunion of Wolgast under Bogislaus IX. the Great, 1478 —made Principality of the Empire, 1528 —the Reformation adopted, 1534 —entirely reunited under Bogislaus XII., (XIV.) 1620 —placed under protection of Gustavus Adolphus, by Treaty of Stettin, 21 Jul. 1630 —on extinction of line of dukes at death of Bogislaus, 1637, claimed by Elector of Brandenburg: division of, between Brandenburg and Sweden by Peace of Westphalia, 1648 —further part ceded to Prussia by Treaty of Stockholm, 1720. Sweden, seized by Russia, 1808 —restored to Sweden by treaty of 17 Sep. 1809 —seized by Napoleon, Jan. 1812 —chief part of, ceded to Denmark in compensation for Norway, 15 Jan. 1814—ceded by Denmark to Prussia in exchange for Duchy of Lunenburg, by convention of 4 Jun. 1815.

Pomfret. [Ponfract.]


Pomona, asteroid,—discovered by Goldschmidt, 26 Oct. 1854.

Pompadour, Jeanne Antoinette Poisson, Marchioness of, —b. at Paris, 1721 —marries M. d'Etiolles, 1740 —mistress of Louis XV. and Marchioness, 1745 —expelled the Court, but returns, 1757—d. at Versailles, 14 Apr. 1764.


Pompeianus, Sex. Veturianus Cividia,—Consul with L. Coelionus Commodus Verus, (880, a. u. c.) 136.


Pompeipolis. [Soli.]

Pompeius,—Consul with Rufus Magnus Faustus Avienus, (1204, a. u. c.) 501.

Pompeius Magnus, Ca.,—[BC]—b., 30 Sep. 106 —serves under his father, Pompeius Strato, 89-87 —marries Antistia, 85 —mice three legions to aid Sulla, 83 —defeats M. Brutus; legatus to Sulla, 82 —fights against Carbo in Sicily, puts him to death, 82 —divorces Antistia and marries Æmilia, 82 —defeats Domitius Ahenobarbus and Hiarbas in Africa, 81 —surnamed Magnus, triumphs, Sep. 81 —promotes election of Lepi- dus, 79 —with Catulus, defeats Lepidus at Rome, 77 —takes and puts to death M. Brutus at Mutina, 77 —conducts war against Sertorius in Spain, 76-72 —returns to Italy, 71 —ends Servile War, triumphs, 31 Dec. 71 —Consul with M. Licius Crasus, (684, a. u. c.) 70 —appointed by Gabinius Law to command against pirates, 67 —in Cilicia, appointed by
Manilian law to war with Mithridates, 66—
[Mithridatic War]—reduces Syria to a pro-
vince, 64—takes Jerusalem, 63—divorces
Mucia, 62—returns to Italy, end of 62—
triumphs, 22, 23, 29, 30, 37—Sen. 61—with
Cæsar and Crassus forms first triumvirate, 60
—marries Julia, 59—prefectus annonae, 57—
second arrangement with Cæsar and Crassus,
Apr. 56—Consul with Crassus, (600) 55—
opens first stone theatre in Rome, 55—Julia
53—acknowledged head of aristocratic party,
51—proposition and counter-proposition to
Cæsar, illness at Neapolis, 50—flies to Greece
at Cæsar’s approach, 15 Mar. 49—defeated
by Cæsar at Pharsalia, 9 Aug. 48—assassinated
by Achillas, 29 Sep. 48.

Pompeius Magnus, Ca.,—[B C]—b., 80—75
—obtains ships for Alexandria, 49—commands
in the Adriatic, 48—in Spain, 46—at battle of
Munda, 17 Mar. 45—killed, near Lauron, soon
after.

Pompeius Magnus, Sextus,—[B C]—b., 75
—accompanied his father at his death, Sep. 48
—in Cyprus, Africa, 47—at battle of Thapsus,
46—fights against Cæsarian lieutenants in
Spain, 46–5—battle of Munda, 45—defeats
Asinius Pollio, 43—gains possession of Sicily,
42—defeats Salvidivio, 42—aids Antony
against Octavius, 41—Congress at Misenum,
reconciled with Triumvirs, 39—war with Oct-
avius, 38–36—defeated off Nauculus, by
Agrippa, 3 Sep. 36—attempts war on Antony,
taken and killed by Titus, 33.

Pompeius, Q.,—[B C]—Consul with Cn.
Servilius Caepio, (618, A. v. c.) 141—war with
Numantines: censor with Q. Metellus Mac-
donicus, 131.

Pompeius Rufus, Q.,—[B C]—(1) Tribunus
plebis, 100—praetor, 91—Consul with Sulla,
(606, A. v. c.) 88—killed by the soldiers, 88.

Pompeius Sextus,—Consul with Sex. Ap-
pleinus, (767, A. v. c.) 14.

Pompeius Strabo, Ca.,—[B C]—questor in
Sardinia, 103—praetor, 94—praetor in Sicily,
93—Consul with L. Porcius Cato, (965, A. v. c.)
89—war with allies, takes Pictencium; pro-
poses Lex Pompeia: procuras in S. Italy, 88
—procuras murder of Q. Pompeius, 88—
battle with China and Sertorius, at Rome, 87
—killed by lightning, 87.

Pompejan, Jean Georges le Frane de,
Abp of Vienne,—b. at Montauban, 22 Feb.
1715—Abp of Puy, 1742—attends Assembly
of Clery, 1755—one of the Presidents of As-
sembly of 1760—Abp of Vienne, Feb. 1774—
deputy to States-General, joins the Triere Parti,
May to Jun. 1789—Pres. National Assembly,
1789—Minister of State, 5 Aug. 1789—resigns
his see: b. at Paris, 30 Dec. 1790—Questions
sur l’Inévérité, 1753—De Votion reconceivée
avec l’esprit, 1754.

Pompinian, Jean Jacques le Frane, Mar-
quis de, poet,—b. at Montauban, 10 Aug.
1709—settles at Paris, about 1757—admitted
to French Academy, 1759—b. at Pompinian,
1 Nov. 1784. Didon, 1734—Genres, 1784.

Pomponazzi, Pietro, (Pomponatius) phi-
losopher,—b. at Mantua, 16 Sep. 1462—1710.
Philosophy, Padua, 1488—removes to Ferrara,
1509—to Bologna, 1512—b. at Bologna, 1524
or 1526. De animae immortalitate, 1516—De
Fatia Libro Arbitrio, 28, 1356—De Naturali-
um Effectuum admirandorum Consil, 1556.

Pomponius, Sextus, jurist,—fl. about 150.

Pomponius Bononiensis, L., Fabule Atel-
lance,—[B C]—fl., about 91.

Ponce de Leon, Juan, discoverer of Florida,
—b. in Spain, about 1460—accompanies
Ovando to Hispaniola, 1502—discovers Florida,
27 Mar. 1512—fails in attempt to conquer
Florida, 1521—b. in Cuba, 1521.

Ponce de Leon, Rodrigo, Marquis of
Cadiiz, military commander,—b. in Spain,
1443—obtains victory over Moors, about 1460—
captures fortress of Alhama, 1482—defeated
by Moors in the Arsnow, 1483—saves life of
Ferdinand at siege of Velez, Apr. 1487—dis-
tinguishes himself at siege of Malaga, May to
Aug. 1488—present at surrender of Alhac, 1488
—and of Granada, Jan. 1492—b. at Seville, 28
Aug. 1492.

Ponce de Leon, Luis. [Leon.]

Ponce, Nicolas, engraver,—b. at Paris, 12
Mar. 1746—b. there, 31 Mar. 1831. Mélanges
sur les Beaux-Arts, 1826.

Ponce, Pierre de, first teacher of d’enf. muts,
—b. at Valladolid, about 1520—b. in
Spain, 1584.

Ponce-Camus, Marie Nicolas, painter,—b.
at Paris, 1776—b. in 1839. Napoleon at the
tomb of Frederick The Great, 1808.

Pond, John,astronomer royal,—b. about
1767—settles in London, 1807—astro-
nomer royal, 1811—5—finishes his Catalogue
of Stars, 1823—b. at Blackheath, 7 Sep.
1836.

Pondicherry, in Hindostan,—purchased by
French, from king of Bejapour, 1672—French
settlement at, 1674—taken by Dutch, 5 Sep.
1693—restored to French by Treaty of Rys-
wick, 1697—unsuccessfully besieged by Ad-
miral Boscawen and Major Lawrence, 3–17
Oct. 1748—treasy of peace France and Great Britain, signed at, 26 Dec. 1754—
surrenders to Col. Coote, 16 Jan. 1761—
restored to France by Peace of Paris, 1763—
attacked by British, under Munro and Vernon,
Aug. 1778—surrenders, and fortifications de-
molished, Oct. 1778—restored to France by
Treaty of Versailles, 1783—again taken by
British, 23 Aug. 1793—restored by Treaty of
Amiens, 1802—again captured by British, 11
Sep. 1803—restored by Peace of Paris, 1814.

Pongerville, Jean Baptiste Antoine Aimé
Sanson de, translator,—b. at Abbeville, 3
May 1792—admitted to French Academy, Apr.
1830—Officier of Legion of Honour, 1845—
Keeper of Library of St Geneviève, 1846—of
Imperial Library, 1854—Commander of Legion
Transations of Lucretius, 1823—of Ovid’s
Metamorphoses, 1827—of Milton’s Paradise
Lost, 1838—of Virgil’s Aeneid, 1846.
Poniatiowski, Joseph, Prince, Marshal of the French Empire, — b. at Warsaw, a


Poniatiowski. [Stanislaus Augustus.]

Pons, Antoine de, — b. 2 Feb. 1510 — accompanies Lautrec to Naples, 1528 — marries Anne de Parthenay, 1533 — present at interview of Francis I. and Henry VIII., 1546 — envoy to Italy, 1546—60 — marries again, and renounces Calvinism, 1556 — b. 1558.


Pons, Renaud, Sire de, — b. about 1345 — enters service of Charles V. of France, and distinguishes himself in wars with English, 1370 — contributes to capture of Soubise, 1413 — b. at Pons, 1427.


Ponsanoy, Sir Frederick Cavendish, general, — b. 6 Jul. 1783 — enters the army, 1800 — Major, 1807 — distinguishes himself at battles of Vimeira, 1808 — Talavera, 1809 — Barrosa, 1811 — Lleewa, 11 Apr. 1812 — Salamanca, Jul. 1812 — in retreat from the Douro, Nov. 1812 — at Vitoria, 1813 — distinguishes himself and is seven times wounded at Waterloo, 1815 — marries Lady Emily Bathurst, 1825 — b. near Basingstoke, 12 Jan. 1837.

Ponsonby, George, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, — b. 5 Mar. 1755 — called to Irish bar, 1780 — marries Lady Mary Butler, May 1781 — M.P. Wicklow, 1800 — Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 1806 — resigns, 1807 — b. 8 Jul. 1817.

Ponsonby, Sir William, general, — b. 1772 — killed at Waterloo, 18 Jun. 1815.

Pont, Da. [Fontius.]

Pont-a-Mousson, in France, founded, before 902 — new town built, 1230 — burnt by Duke of Lorraine, 1240 — erected into a Marquise and free Imperial town, 1354 — receives title of city, 1444 — stormed by Duke of Burgundy, 1475 — taken by Louis XIII., 1632 — unsuccessfully besieged by Ottavio Piccolomini, 1639 — occupied by Germans, Aug. 1870. [Franco-German War.] University, founded, 1572 — removed to Nancy, 1768.


Ponte, Da. [Bassano.]

Ponte, Niccolao da, Doge of Venice, — about 1492—elected, 18 Mar. 1578 — b. 30 Jul. 1535.


Ponthieu, County of, in France, — erected, before 700 — passes by marriage to Counts of Alençon, about 1100 — ravaged by Henry II. of England, 1188 — passes to House of Dam- marli, 1221 — ceded to Edward I. of England, by Philip the Rash, 1279 — succession disputed between Prince Edward (II.) and Count of Aumale, 1290—held by king of France till adjudged to Edward, 1299—seized by Philip the Tall, 1310 — restored to Edward II., on his doing homage, 1326 — treaty respecting, between Edward II. and Charles the Fair, Jun.
PONTIANUS—PONTUS.


Pontianus, Bf of Rome;—succeeds Urban, 22 Jul. 230—banished to Sardinia; b. there, 28 Sep. 235.

Pontianus, —Consul suff. with Attilianus, (888, a. u. c.) 135.


Pontianus Maximinus,—Consul with Ulpius, (991, a. u. c.) 238.

Pontic Era.—[Mithridatic Era.]

Pontifex, Pontifices, —[BC]—college instituted at Rome by Numa (mythos)—number raised to 9 by Ogulinian law, 300—Thb. Cornucaniius, first plebeian pontifex maximus, 254—members elected by the people, by Domitian law, 104—repealed by Sulla, 81—number raised to 15, by Sulla, 81—Domitian law restored in part, 61—title of Pont. Max. assumed by Augustus, 12—and borne by emperors, till Theodosius, 12 to [AD] 380—Maximus and Ballinus, both pont. Max., 238.

Pontine Marshes, in Italy,—[BC]—drainage of, attempted by Appius Claudius, f 312—by Consul Cethegus, 160—by Augustus, after 31—[AD]—road constructed across by Trajan, 107-110—attempt to drain, renewed by Domi-

Pontius, C, —Sawmiite general,—[BC]—en-

Pontius (Du Pont), Paul, engraver,—b. at Antwerp, 1596 or 1603. —Slaughter of the Inno-
cents, (after Rubens), 1653.

Pontius Pilate, —procurator of Judea, about Oct. 25, 26—consents to the Crucifixion: removed from his office, Sep. or Oct. 35, 36.—Clinton. b Smith’s Diet.

Port-Noyelles, near Amiens,—Gen. Man-
tenilff defeated Gen. Faidherbe at, 22-3 Dec. 1870.

Pontoise, in France, (Brice Iauue, Ponto-
sara,)—taken by Duke of Burgundy, summer 1417—seized and pillaged by the English, 29 Jul. 1419—besieged by Charles VII., 4 Jun. 1411—surrenders to him, 16 Sep. 1411—submits to Henry IV., early in 1594. Treaty of, between Charles the Bad and the king of Navarre, respecting evacuation of Melun and other fortresses, signed, 21 Aug. 1359.


PONTORMO, Jacopo Carucci da, painter,—b. at Pontormo, 1495—d. at Florence, 1558.

Pontremoli, in Italy,—mentioned, 1077—

Pontus, (political history),—[BC]—subject to Persia, before 4007—Ariobarzanes II. revolts against Artaxerxes, 362—Mithridates II. acknowledges Alexander the Great, 333—raises independent kingdom of Pontus, about 317—Mithridates III. acquires Cappadocia and the Phylippi., before 266—Ariobarzanes III. acquires Amastris, before 240—Mithridates IV. receives Phrygia from Seleucus Callinicus, before 226—Pharnaces I. acquires Sinope, 185—conquers part of Galatia andcedes it, 179—cedes the Phylippi to Eumenes, 179—Mithridates V. receives Phrygia from Aquillius, 179—Mithridates VI. loses Phrygia to Rome, before 112—conquers Colchis, &c., 112—divides the Phylippi with Nicomedes of Bithynia, 102—seizes Galatia, 92—acquires Cappadocia, &c., 89—possessions in Asia Minor given up, 84—revoi. of Colchis and Bosporos, 84—reduced, 81—made in part a Roman province, 63—[AD]—Polemon I. induced to abdicate by Nero, the elder, a province, 62.—Clinton. b Heeren.

Pontus, (alliances),—[BC]—of Mithridates II. with Eumenes against Antigonus, end of 317, 315—of Mithridates II. with Heraclea against Seleucus, 281—of Mithridates IV. with Seleucus Callinicus, (by marriage), about 240—of Antiochus Hierax against Seleucus Callinicus, 239—of Antiochus III. and Achaeus, (by marriage), about 222 and 214—of Mithridates V. with Prusias against Attalus II., 155—of Rome against Carthage and Aristonicus, 149 and 131—of Mithridates VI. with Seythians, &c., 105—of Nicomedes II. of Bithynia, 102—of Tigranes of Armenia, 69.—Smith’s Diet. b Clinton. e Heeren.

Pontus, (sears),—[BC]—of Mithridates II. against Antigonus, close of 317, 315—of Mithridates III. against Lysimaichus, between 302 and 281—of Mithridates III. and Ariobarzanes III. against Tolomey, about 266—of Mithridates IV. against Gauls, about 240—against Seleucus Callinicus, defeats him at Ancyras, about 230—against Sinope, unsuccessful, 220—of Pharnaces I. against Sinope, takes it, 185—against Eumenes II. of Pergamus, 181-179—
of Mithridates V. against Prusias of Bithynia, 154—against Carthage, 149—against Aristion of Pergamus, 131-129—of Mithridates VI. against Colchis, &c., subjugates it, 112-110—against Scythians of Crimea, expels them, 108—on Galatia, 93, 88-6—on Nicomedes of Bithynia, 90—on Cappadocia, 90—on Rome, 1st Mithridatic War, 89-5—2nd Mithridatic War, 87-1—on Colchis and Bosporos, 81—on Rome, 3rd Mithridatic War, 75-64—of Pharmaces with Caesar, defeats Calvinius, defeated by Caesar at Zela, (Fest, Viz., Vict., 2 Aug. 47.)


Ponza, (Ponza), island off coast of Naples,—defeat of Argonautic fleet and capture of Alfonso V. by Genoese, off, 5 Aug. 1435—capitulates to British, 26 Feb. 1813—evacuated by them, 1814.

Pozzo, (Paulo 3) sculptor,—employed in France, 1530-71.


Poor, Poor-Law,—in England, restrained from vagrancy by Act 12 Ric. II. c. 7, 1388—[Vagrants]—provisions and regulations respecting, by Acts 22 Hen. VIII. c. 12, 1531, and 27 Hen. VIII. c. 25, 1536—latter repealed, and new regulations made, by Act 1 Edw. VI. c. 3, 1547—repealed, and Act of 1551 revived by Act 3 and 4 Edw. VI. c. 16, 1549—


Turin, 1741—admitted to Academy, Paris, 1772— to Turin, 16 Jun. 1816.

Porsena, Lars, King of Clusium, mythic, — [BC]— takes and conquers Rome, (246, A. U. C.) 508.a


a Eng. Cye.

b Rees’ Cye.

Port Adelaide. [Adelaide.]

Port-au-Prince, Port-Republicain, in Hayti,—founded, 1749—devastated by earthquake, 1751 and 1770—taken by English, 1794— earthquake at, 7 May 1842.

Port Jackson. [New South Wales.]

Port Louis. [Mauritius.]

Port Mahon. [Mahanon.]

Port Natal. [Natal.]

Port Phillip. [Victoria.]

Port Republicain. [Port-au-Prince.]


a Biog. Univ.

b Eng. Cye.

da Porta, Giuseppe, (Savatii, painter,—b. at Castelnuovo de Garfagnana, 1535 (?)—b. at Venice, after 1570,* 1585.b

a Nagler.

b Some authorities.

Porta. [Baccio della Porta.]


a Biog. Univ.


Porteous, John, (Captain Porteous,) captain of city guard of Edinburgh,—arcs on rioters at execution of the smuggler Wilson, 14 Apr. 1736—sentenced to death, and reprieved: seized and hung by the mob, at Edinburgh, 7 Sep.

Porteous Riots. [Porteous, John.]

Porter, Anna Maria, novelist,—b. at Durham, about 1781—b. near Bristol, 21 Jun. 1832.

Porter, George Richardson, statistician,—b. in London, 1792—appointed chief of Statistical Department of Board of Trade, 1832—founds Statistical Society, 1834—secretary to Board of Trade, 1841—b. at Tunbridge Wells, 3 Sep. 1855. Progress of the Nation, 1836-8.

Porter, Jane, novelist,—b. at Durham, 1776—accompanies her brother to St. Petersburg, 1842—b. at Bristol, 24 May 1850. Thaddeus of Warsaw, 1803—Scottish Chiefs, 1809—Sir Edward Seaward’s Diary, 1831.

Porter, Sir Robert Ker, painter, traveller,—b. at Durham, about 1775—goes to London, about 1790—historical painter to Emperor of Russia, 1804—accompanies Sir John Moore to Spain, 1808—goes to St. Petersburg, 1811—Knt., 1813—travels in Asia, 1817-20—consul at Venezuela, 1826-41—b. at St. Petersburg, 4 May 1842. Siege of Acre, 1801—Battle of Agincourt, 1802—Battle of Alexander, 1803—Travels in Georgia, Persia, &c., 1821-22.


Portland, Maine, U. S.,—English colony settled, 1632—destroyed by British fleet, 1775—incorporated as a town, 1786—fortifications erected, 1795—incorporated as a city, 1832—great fire at, 4 Jul. 1866.


Porto [Oporto and Oeiras].—Porto Bello, Puerto Bello, in Colombia,—reached by Columbus, 2 Nov. 1502—Spanish settlement, 1584—captured by Admiral Vernon, and fortifications destroyed, 1739—ceases to be resort of Spanish galleons, and declines, 1745.


Porto-Longo, Isle of Sepienza,—Venetian fleet under Niccolo Pisani surprised and captured by Genoese under Paganino Doria, 4 Nov. 1534.

Porto-Nov. [See Coote, Sir Eyre.]—Porto-Rico, in West Indies,—discovered by Columbus, 15 Nov. 1493—taken by Ponce de Leon, about 1520—town built, 1514—unsuccessfully attacked by Drake and Hawkins, 1595—taken by Duke of Cumberland, 1597—unsuccessfully attacked by British, 1797—has privilege of free trade, 1815—revolutionary movement in, 1820—suppressed, 1833.

Porttrait. [National Portrait Gallery, and National Portrait Exhibition.]

Port-Royal, des Champs, in France.—Cistercian Abbey of, founded, 1204—reform of, commenced by Angélique Arnauld, 1608—the community removed to Paris, (Port-Royal de Paris,) 1672—occupied by lay religious, 1677—some of the nuns return to, 1648—School suppressed by order of Louis XIV., 1660—separation of the two houses decreed by Louis XIV., 13 May 1669—confirmed by bull of Clement X., 23 Sep. 1671—convent suppressed by Clement XI. and the nuns dispersed by military, 29 Oct. 1709—buildings demolished, by decree of 22 Jan. 1710—remains of the religious ordered to be exhumed and dispersed in surrounding villages, 1711—the Paris monastery suppressed, 1790. [Jansenists.]

Port-Royal, S. Carolina, U. S.,—taken from Confederates by Federals, 7 Nov. 1861.

Portsea,—[Portsmouth]—fortification of, commenced, 1770.


Portsmouth, Louise Renée de Querouaille, Duchess of,—comes to England with Henrietta Maria, Duchess of Orleans, May 1670—maid of honour to Queen Charles II., Nov. 1670—one of his mistresses, soon after birth of her son, 29 Jul. 1672—created Duchess, 1673—receives title and estate from Louis XIV., 1673—her son created Duke of Richmond, 19 Aug. 1675—presented by Shaftesbury as a national nuisance, 26 Jun. 1680—reconciled with him, Aug.—attends Charles II. on his deathbed, Feb. 1685. [Lingard.]

Portugal, [Celtiberians, Lusitania]—occu-

Portulano Mediceo, series of maps, Laurentian Library, Florence, constructed, 1351—photographic copy made for British Museum, 1870.


Portus, Francis, philologist,—b. in Candia, 1511—Prof. Greek, Modena, 1536-42—goes to Ferrara, 1546—Prof. Greek, Geneva, 1562—b. there, 5 Jun. 1581.

Porus, King of India, on the Hydaspes,—[B.C.—defeated by Alexander, (Munych. Ol. 113, 2) Apr. to May 326—put to death by Eudemus, after 321. a Arrian.

Porzi, Simone, (Portius), philosopher,—b. at Naples, 1497—Prof. at Pisa, 1546-52—b. at Naples, 1554. De Human-Mente, 1551—De Rerum Naturalium principiis, 1553.

Possidippus, (Possidippus), comic poet,—[B.C.—(New Comedy,) begins to exhibit, (Ol. 122, 3,) 289.


Posen, in Prussia,—forms part of Poland till partition, when it is assigned to Prussia, 1772 and 1793—the capital burnt, 1803—forms part of Duchy of Warsaw, 1807—erected into a Grand Duchy and restored to Prussia by Congress of Vienna, 1814—insurrections in, Apr. and May 1848—German—districts of, admitted to German Confederation, 1848—incorporated with Germany by Act of Prussian Chambers, 1850. Treaty of Peace between Napoleon I. and Saxons, concluded at, 11 Dec. 1806.

Positive Philosophy, (Positivism) —the phrase first used by Saint-Simon, 1808 and 1811. [Comte, Auguste.]


Postage Stamps, in America,—adopted as currency, 1 Aug. 1862.

Post-Cards, —introduced in United Kingdom, 1 Oct. 1870.


Postmaster of England, for foreign parts, —office of, instituted by James I., 1603-25—sequestrated, 1640—sequestration declared illegal, by Committee of Commons, 1642—declared to be in sole power and disposal of parliament, 1649.

Postmaster-General, —office of, instituted by ordinance of parliament, 1656—confirmed by Act 12 Car. II. c. 35, 1660.

Post-Office, General, London,—established by ordinance of parliament, 1656—confirmed by Acts 12 Car. II. c. 35, 1660, and 9 Ann. c. 11, 1710—new building erected, 1829—regulated by many later Acts, most of which are repeated by Act 1 Vic. c. 32, 12 Jul. 1837—
laws respecting, consolidated, and management of, newly provided for, by Acts 1 Vic. cc. 33, 34, 35, and 36, 12 July 1837. Reform, plan of, proposed by Rowland Hill, early in 1837—Select Committee appointed on, Dec. 1837—carried into effect by Act 2 and 3 Vic. c. 52, 17 Aug. 1839—confirmed by 3 and 4 Vic. c. 90, 10 Aug. 1840. [Franking Mails.]


Postumianus, Rufius Praetextatus,—Consul with Fl. Zenus, (1201, a. u. c.) 448.

Postumius Albinus Magnus, Sp.—[B C]—Consul with L. Calpurnius Piso Cassiusinus, (606, a. u. c.) 148.

Postumus, (M. Cassianus Latinus,) one of the Thirty Tyrants,—assumes the purple, 258—besieges Salonius in Colonia Agrippina, and is put to death, 260—assassinated, 267.

Postumus, C. Fabianus,—[B C]—aids Ptolemy in gaining permission to recover Egypt, 57—chief treasurer to Ptolemy, 55—tried at Rome for extortion, and defended by Cicero, 54—serves under Caesar in Africa, 46.

Potassium, metal,—discovered by Davy, 1807—obtained by chemical action by Guy Lassace and Thenard, 1808.


Potemkin, Gregory Alexandrovitch, Prince, field-marshal,—b. near Smolensk, Sep. 1776—enters the army, 1754—supports Catherine II., 28 Jun. 1762, and is made Colonel and Gentleman of her household: distinguishes himself in war against Turks, 1771—2.—Lieutenant general, 1772—favourite and First Minister, 1774—takes possession of Crimea, 1784—Commander-in-chief against Turks, 1787—takes Oczakoff by assault, 6 Dec. 1788—takes Bender, 1789—returns to St. Petersburg, Mar. 1790—retires from the army, 1791—attends Congress of Jassy, 1791—b. near Nicopolieff, 15 Oct. 1791.

Potenza, in Italy,—Roger II., King of Sicily, receives Louis VII. of France at, 1149—suffers from earthquakes, 1273, 1654, or 1694, and 1812.

A Macculloch. b Chambers' Encyc.


Potidaea,—[B C]—founded by Corinth before Persian Wars, a. commenced, 492—revolts from Athens, about mids. 432 b.—battle of, 432—surrenders, early in 429—taken and destroyed by Philip, 356—[Cassander's,] Apollodorus tyrant, conquered and killed by Antigonus Gonatás, 279. a Miller. b Clinton.

Potitus, L. Valerius,—[B C]—Consul with M. Manlius Capitolinus, (302, a. u. c.) 392.


Potitus, M. Valerius,—[B C]—Consul with Ælius Patus, (468, a. u. c.) 236.

Potitus Volanus, C. Valerius,—[B C]—Consul with M. Æmilius Mamercinus, (344, a. u. c.) 410.

Ptockii, Claudia, Countess,—b. in Posen, 1802—marries Count Bernard Ptocki; distinguishes herself as benefactress of her countrymen during revolution, 1830-3—d. at Geneva, 8 Jun. 1836.

Ptocki, Ignaz, Grand Marshal of Lithuan-ia,—b. 1750—emigrates, 1792—organizes government at Warsaw, and is taken prisoner by Russians, 1794—ambassador extraordinary to Napoleon I. at Vienna, 1809—d. 30 Apr. 1809.


Potosí, in S. America,—silver mines discovered, 1545—city founded, 1547. Mint,
established, 1562—new building erected, 1751.


Potter, Cipriani, musical composer,—b. in London, 1792—travels on the Continent, 1807, &c.—Prof. at Royal Academy of Music, 1823 —Principal, 1832—retires, 1839 —d. in London, 26 Sep. 1871. Overture, Cymbeline, 1837 —Overture, Antony and Cleopatra, 1856.


Potter, Paul, painter,—b. at Enkhuysen, 1625—settles at the Hague, before 1650 —d. at Amsterdam, 15 Jan. 1664.


Pottery. [Porcelain.]


Pound.—a Catholic, presents petition complaining of his sufferings, 1604—condemned by Surtr Chamber, imprisoned, twice pilloried, and fined £1000, 20 Nov. 1604.

Poundage. [Tonnage and Poundage.]

Poussin, Caspar, (Beght,) painter,—b. at Rome, 1612—d. there, 1665.


Powder. [Hair-powder.]


Powell, W. Byrd, physiologist, &c,—b. in Kentucky, 8 Jan. 1799—graduates at Transylvania Univ., Lexington, about 1820—Prof. Chemistry, Medical School of Louisiana, 1835 —travels among Indian tribes, 1833-6, and forms collection of skulls: procures foundation of Memphis Institute, 1847—Prof. Cerebral Physiology and Medical Geology there, 1849 —Prof. Cerebral Physiology, Medical Institute of Cincinnati, 1856—d. in Kentucky, 13 May 1866. *Natural History of Human Temperaments, 1856.*

Power-Loom. — invented by Cartwright, 1785.

Powis. [Powys.]

Powlet. [Poulet.]

Pownall, Thomas, antiquary,—b. at Lincoln, 1722—goes to America, 1753—Governor of Massachusetts Bay, 1757—of New Jersey, 1759 —of S. Carolina, 1760—returns to England, 1789.
POWYS—PREUMNIRE

POWYS, William Herbert, Earl and Marquis of,—succeeds his father as Lord Powys, 1667—created Earl, 4 Apr. 1674—committed to the Tower on charge of taking part in Popish Plot, 23 Oct. 1678—liberated without trial, 1684.—Privy Councillor by James II., 1685—Viscount Montgomery and Marquis of Powys, 24 Mar. 1687—conducts the queen and prince to France, Dec. 1688—accompanies James II. to Ireland, 1690—excepted from Act of Indemnity, May 1690—\(\sim\), an outlaw, at St Germain, 2 June, 1696.

Poyning, Sir Edward, Lord Deputy of Ireland,—appointed by Henry VII., Sep. 1495—besieges and takes Carlow Castle, 1495—holds parliament at Drogheda, and gets Poyning's Law passed, Dec. 1495.


Pozi, Stefano, painter,—b. at Rome, 1708—\(\sim\), 1768.


Pozzo, Ferdinand Count Dal, statesman,—b. in Piedmont, 25 Mar. 1768—deputy to French Legislative Body, 1802—First Pres. Imperial Court of Genoa, member of Legion of Honour, and Baron of the Empire, 1809—Minister of Interior, Mar. 1821—exiled, Apr. 1821—\(\sim\) at Turin, 20 Dec. 1843.

Pradher, Louis Barthélemy, musical composer,—b. at Paris, 16 Dec. 1782—enters the Conservatory, 1794—Prof., 1801—15—Prof. at Royal School of Music, 1815—Chevalier of Legion of Honour, 1825—\(\sim\) at Gray, Oct. 1843.


Prelate, Servitude, in Scotland,—colliers, &c; emancipated by Act 16 Geo. III. c. 28, 1775.

Prefect of the City, (Rome),—[B C]—first made an elective magistracy, 487—becomes merely nominal, 246—new office instituted by Augustus, 16.

Prefect of Provisions,—[B C]—first appointed at Rome, 439—Pompey appointed for 5 years, 57—office made regular by Augustus, about 27.

Prefect, Praetorian,—[B C]—first appointed by Augustus, 27,—[AD]—Sejanus raises the office to the second in the Empire, 20-30—changed to governor of province by Constantine, 330.

Première, Statutes of, in England,—penalties against Papal provisors, denounced by 35 Edw. I. st. 3, 1366—25 Edw. III. st. 6, 1355—27 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 3, 1353—38 Edw. III. st. 2, cc. 1, 2, 3, 4, 1364—and 16 Ric. II. c. 6, (Statutes of Première), 1393—against various ecclesiastical offences, by Acts 2 Hen. IV. cc. 3 and 4, 1401; 24 Hen. VIII. c. 12, 1532; 25 Hen. VIII. cc. 19, 20, and 21, 1534; 28 Hen. VIII. c. 16, 1537; 5 Eliz. c. 1, 1553; 13 Eliz. c. 2, 1571; 27 Eliz. c. 2, 1584; 1 and 2 Phil. and Mar. c. 8, 1554—for refusing Oath of Allegiance, by Act 3 Jac. I. c. 4, 1605—for obtaining slav of proceedings in suits for monopoles, by 21 Jac. I. c. 3, 1623—for assertion of legislative authority of parliament without the king, by Act 13 Car. II. st. 1, c. 1, 1661—for violation of Habeas Corpus Act, 31 Car. II. c. 2, 1679—again, for refusing Oath of
Allegiance, by Acts 1 Wm and Mar. c. 8, 1689, and 7 and 8 Wm III. c. 4, 1696—for other offences, by Acts 6 Ann. c. 7, 1707; 6 Geo. I. c. 18, 1720, and 12 Geo. III. c. 11, 1771—various Acts relating to, repealed by Act 9 and 10 Vic. c. 59, 18 Aug. 1836.

Presens,—Consul with Albinus, (999, a. u. c.) 246.

Presens, C. Brutius,—Consul with Antoninus Pius, (993, a. u. c.) 139.

Presens, L. Fulvia Brutius.—Consul with Sex. Quintilinus Condianus, (993, a. u. c.) 180.

Presidius,—Consul with Appionarius Asterius, (1247, a. u. c.) 494.

Pretextatus, C. Asinius.—Consul with C. Vettius Atticus, (995, a. u. c.) 242.

Pretor,—[B.C]—first appointed, at Rome, 356—plebeian pretor, 337—second prector appointed, 246—number increased to 4, 227; to 6, 197; to 8, by Sulla, 82-79; to 16, by Julius Caesar, 47-45.

Preterorian Cohors,—[B.C]— instituted by Augustus, 27—[AD]—stationed at Rome by Tiberius, about 20—become the chief power in the Empire: receive first donative from Claudius, 41—offer the purple for sale, 193—new modelled by Severus, about 197—reduced in number by Diocletian, 303—suppressed by Constantine, 312.

Praga, suburb of Warsaw. [Warsaw.]

Pragmatic Sanction. 1. For limiting interference of court of Rome in elections of the clergy in France, and denying Papal right of ecclesiastical taxation, promulgated by St Louis, Mar. 1269.


4. For regulating succession to throne of the Two Sicilies, published by Charles III. of Spain, 1759.


Praslin. [Choiseul.]


Praslin, Charles Lauro Hugues Theobald, duke of Choiseul, peer of France,—b. at Paris, 30 Jun. 1805—marries Mlle. Sebastianti, 1834—member of Chamber of Deputies, 1839-42—Peer of France, 6 Apr. 1845—his duchess assassinated in his hotel, 17 Aug. 1847—arrested on suspicion, 19 Aug.—sent to the
Luxembourg, 21 Aug.—poisons himself, 24 Aug.

Pratino, tragic and satiric poet. — [BC]—fl., about (Ol. 70,) 500.

Prato, in Tuscany.—castle, built by Emperor Frederick II., between 1220-50—unsuccessfully attacked by Bernardo Nardi, 1470—sacked, and inhabitants massacred by Spaniards, Aug. 1512.


Praxagoras, of Cos, physician, — [BC]—fl., after 400.

Praxias, sculptor,— [BC]—fl., about 448.

Praxibulos,— [BC]—fl., at Athens, (Ol. 116, 2,) 315.

Praxiergos,— [BC]—fl., at Athens, (Ol. 77, 2,) 471.

Praxilla, lyre poetess,— [BC]—fl., about (Ol. 82, 2,) 459.

Praxiteles, sculptor,— [BC]—fl., about (Ol. 109, 356-359.

Praxiteles,— [BC]—fl., at Athens, (Ol. 84, 1,) 444.


Precession of the Equinoxes, — [BC]—observed by Hipparchus, 160-145—[AD]—shown to be result of lunar attraction, by D'Alembert, 1749.

Predestinarion doctrine, —condemned by synod of Mentz, 1548—by Counsels of Quirey, 849 and 853—the decrees annulled by Counsels of Valence, 855—of Langres, 859—and of Toosi, 860.— [See Gottschalk]—revived by Calvin, 1536.


Preisler, Johann Georg, engraver,—b. at Copenhagen, 1757—goes to Paris, 1780—member of Academy of Painting, Paris, 1786—d., 1788.

Preisler, Johann Justin, engraver,—b. at Nürnberg, Dec. 1698—Director of Academy of Fine Arts, 1742—d., there, 17 Feb. 1771.

Preisler, Johann Martin, engraver,—b. at Nürnberg, 14 Mar. 1715—goes to Paris, 1739—Prof. Engraving, Copenhagen, 1744—d., at Copenhagen, 17 Nov. 1794.

Premisias. [See Bohemia and Poland.]—Premonstratensian (Norbertine) Order, branch of Order of St Augustine,—founded by St Norbert, at Prémontré in Picardy, about 1120—established in England, about 1140—reformed, 1573.


Prerogative Court, London.—appeals from, to the pope, prohibited by Act 26 Hen. VIII. c. 19, 1547—appeals to be made to King in Council by Act 2 and 3 Wm IV. c. 92, 7 Aug. 1832— to Judicial Committee of Privy Council by Act 3 and 4 Wm IV. c. 41, 14 Aug. 1833—jurisdiction of, transferred to Court of Probate by Act 20 and 21 Vic. c. 77, 25 Aug. 1857.

Presburg, in Hungary,—defeat of Bavarians by Hungarians near, 907—Diet held by King Sigismand, 1411—made the capital, 1446—b. in Hungary and Maximilian I. concluded peace at, 7 Nov. 1490—burnt, 1515—taken by Bethlem Gabor, 1619—retaken by Imperialists, 1621—fortified, 1648—residence of Vicerey, 1732—seat of government removed to Olens, 1734—Royal Palace burnt, 1814—persecution of Jews at, Apr. 1848—immoderation at, 5 Feb. 1850—fortifications strengthened 1850. Treaty of between France and Austria, cession of Venice to France, and of the Tyrol to Bavaria, concluded, 26 Dec. 1805.

Presbyterian Church,—founded at Geneva, by Calvin, 1541. Of Scotland, founded, about 1560—established by parliament, 1592—Episcopacy restored by James I., 1666—regains ascendancy, 1638—Episcopacy restored by Charles II., 1660—but again abolished by Convention, 1689. [Free Church of Scotland.]

Presbyterians,—in England, congregation of, established near London, 1572—their discipline sanctioned for Established Church by
parliament, 13 Oct. 1647—abolished, 1660—ejected from livings, 1662. [Unification, Act of.] In Ireland, congregation established at Carrickfergus, 1642. In America, congregation established in Maryland, 1690—General Assembly instituted, 1788.

Prescott, William Hickling, historian,—b. at Salem, Massachusetts, 4 May 1796—enters Harvard Univ., 1811—graduates, 1814—loses sight of one eye, the other weakened, 1814—member of French Institute, 1845—visits Europe, 1850—b. at Boston, 28 Jan. 1859. History of Ferdinand and Isabella, 1837—of Conquest of Mexico, 1842—of Conquest of Peru, 1847—of Philip II, King of Spain, 1855-9.

Prescription, in law of England,—claim by, limited to sixty years, by Act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 2, 1540—time of, in certain cases, shortened, by Act 2 and 3 Wm IV. c. 71, 8 Aug. 1832—further regulations respecting, by Acts 3 and 4 Wm IV. c. 27, 24 Jul. 1833, and 3 and 4 Wm IV. c. 100, 28 Aug. 1833.


Preston-Pans, in Scotland,—defeat of Sir John Cope by the Young Pretender, 21 Sep. 1745.

Pretender, The Old. [James Francis Edward.]

Pretender, The Young. [Charles Edward.]

Prevesa, in Turkey,—Venetian fleet deserted by its Captain-general, Andrea Doria, and defeated by Turks, 1538—taken by Venetians, under Mecorisi, 29 Sep. 1584—recovered by Turks, 1574—again taken by Venetians, 1717—confirmed to them by Peace of Passarowitz, 1718—falls into hands of the French, 1758—taken from them by Ali Pasha, 1798. * Finlay.


Prévost d'Exilles, Antoine François, littérature,—b. in Artois, 1 Apr. 1697—enters Benedictine Order, 1720—goes to Holland, 1727—to England, 1733—returns to France, 1734—b. in Chantilly Forest, 23 Nov. 1763. Mémoires d'un Homme de Qualité, 1782-3—Histoire du Chevalier Desprieux et de Maison Lescot, 1733—Pour et Contre, 1733-40—Histoire Générale des Voyages, 1745-70.


Priapus, in Mysia,—[BC]—founded by Milesians, about 715.


Price, Hugh. [See Jesus College, Oxford.]


Price, Thomas,—b. near Ulithi, in Wales, 2 Oct. 1787—Vicar of Cwmdu, 1825—presents Welsh harp to Queen Victoria, 1843—b. at Cwmdu, 7 Nov. 1848. Hanes Gymru, 1836-42—Literary Remains, 1854-5.


Price, current, weekly,—publication of, in England, commenced, 1634.


Pride, Colonel, Parliamentarian officer,—appears at bar of the House respecting Army Petition, 1 Apr. 1647—fights at battle of Preston, Aug. 1648—purges the House of Presbyterian members, 6 Dec. 1648—serves in Scottish War, 1650—one of Cromwell's peers, 1657—his body ordered to be disinterred and hung at Tyburn, 1660, but not disturbed.


Priesnitz, Vincenz, founder of Hydropathy,—b. at Grafenberg, in Silesia, 4 Oct. 1799—establishes his Cold-Water System there, about 1825—d. at Grafenberg, 28 Nov. 1851.


Priests. [See Marriage.]


Primogeniture,—established in the Empire by Golden Bull, 1356—abolished in France, by decree of Constituent Assembly, 1790—and by Code Napoleon, 19 Apr. 1803.

Primus, M. Antonius,—banished for forgery, before 68—appointed to command in Pannonia, by Galba, 68—declares war on Vitellius, and then for Vespasian, 69—defeats army of Vitellius at Bedriacum, Dec. 69—takes and sacks Rome, Dec. 69—d. after 100.

Prince, John, antiquary,—b. at Axminster, 1643—d. at Berry Pomeroy, 1733. Worthies of Devonshire, 1701.

Prince Edward's Island, (St John's) Gulf of St Lawrence,—discovered by Cabot, 24 Jun. 1497—taken by British, 1745—restored to France, but retaken by British, 1758—ceded to British and annexed to Nova Scotia, 1763—made separate colony, 1768.

Prince of Wales Island, (Pulo Penang) in Eastern Archipelago,—taken possession of, by British, 7 Jul. 1786—forms part of Eastern Straits Settlements, 1851.


Princetown, on Dartmoor, Devonshire,—government prison built, 1806.

Princiπσ: [See Newton, Sir Isaac.]

PRINGLE—PRISCIAN.


Prinsen, James, Orientalist,—b. 1820—enters service of East India Company, about 1820—secretary to Asiatic Society, 1832—n. in India, 22 Apr. 1840. Edits Journal of the Asiatic Society, 1832.

Printing, Block,—practised by Chinese, from about 950—adopted in Europe, about 1420—with movable types,—see Fust, Johann; Gutenberg, Johann; Koster, Lawrence, and Schöffer, Peter—art of, made generally known by dispersion of workmen at siege of Mentz, 1462—practised in Italy, 1465—at Paris, 1469—at Westminster, 1474—at Barcelona, 1475—at Venice, 1469—in Turkey, about 1726.


Printing Press,—improved by Buew, 1600-38. Steinhope, invented, 1815.


Priscianus, grammarian,—fl. at Constanti- nople, about 525—468.

Priscianus, Theodorus, physician,—fl. before 400.

Priscillianus, Bp of Avila, heresiarch,—propagates his doctrines in Spain, 379—visited to Council of Saragossa, but refuseth to appear and is condemned with his adherents, 4 Oct. 381—380—again condemned by synod of Burdigala, (Bordeaux,) appeals to Emperor Maximus, about 384—put to death by Maximus at Treves, 385—his preachers, Ithacius and Ursacius, deprived of their bishoprics, 389—

* Art de Vérifier les Dates.

a Mansel. b Clinton.

Priscianus, (Crispinus,?) M. Pedocius,—Consul with Serc. Salvinius, Orbis, (869, A. u. c.) 110.

a Zumpt.

Priscianus, M. Pedocius Syloda,—Consul with T. Iunius Severus, (894, A. u. c.) 141.

Priscus, rhetorician, historian,—joint-envoy from Theodosius II. to Attalia, 445, 446, 447, 448—n. at Rome, about 450—visits Egypt, 452—living, 471.

a Smith's Dict. b Gibbon. c Biog. Univ.

d Labbe and Clinton.

Priscus, general,—takes command of army of the East, spring 388—sent against Avaris, 592—crosses the Danube and makes peace with the Chagans, 593—defeats Slavonians, 593 —superseded, 593—reinstated, 594—passes the Danube and has conference with the Chagan, spring 595—marches to defence of Toni, 598—defeats Avars in five battles, 600—marries daughter of Phocas: invites Heraclinus oppose Phocas, 608.

a Clinton. b Finlay.

Priscus, D. Novius,—Consul with L. Celio- numus Commodus, (831, A. u. c.) 78.

Priscus, Helvidius,—tribunus plebis, 56—banished by Nero, 66—recalled by Galba, 68—buries Galba's corpse, 69—preceptor, 70—banished by Vespasian and put to death, about 75-76.

Priscus, L. Valerius Messalla Thrasea,—Consul with C. Domitius Dexter, (949, A. u. c.) 196.

Priscus, M. Statius,—Consul with Philius Quintilius, (912, A. u. c.) 159—serves in Par- thian War, 165-5—takes Artaxata, 165.

a Zumpt.


Priscus, Q. Nonius,—Consul with Ser. Scipio Orbis, (902, A. u. c.) 149.

Priscus, Q. Servilius,—[B C]—Consul with T. Quinctius Barbatus Capitolinus, (286, A. u. c.) 468.

Priscus, Q. Susius,—Consul with P. Ceilius Apollinaris, (922, A. u. c.) 169.


PRITCHARD—PROCLUS.


Pritchard. [See Otahite.]


Priuli, Giroloamo, Doge of Venice,—elected, 1 Sep. 1559—b., 4 Nov. 1567.


Privas, in Languehoc,—embraces party of Prince of Condé, 1562—unsuccessfully besieged by Duke of Montpensier, 1574—synod of Reformed Churches held at, 1612—invested by Marshal Schomberg, 14 May 1629—taken and pillaged, 27 May—fortifications demolished, 1629.


Privilege of Sanctuary. [Sanctuary.]

Privileges, Feudal, Abolition of. [French Revolution, 1789.]


Prize Money, Army,—laws relating to, consolidated and amended by Act 2 Wm IV. c. 53, 23 Jun. 1832.

Proclus, rhetorician,—b., about 276—teaches rhetoric at Athens, 340—invited to Gaul by Constans, 342—favoured by Julian, 362—b., 367—d. 368. [Citation.]—Smith's Dict. of.


Probates, Duty on,—law respecting, amended by Act 24 and 25 Vic. c. 92, 6 Aug. 1861.

Probians, Anicius,—Consul with Leo, (1224, a. v. c.) 471.

Probians, Petronius,—Consul with Anicius Julianus, (1076, a. v. c.) 322.

Probus, Anicius,—Consul with Euscibius, (1293, a. v. c.) 322.


Proboni, —[BC]—a Council of Ten, at Athens, 412—411.


Probus, Anicius,—Consul with Arcadius, (1150, a. v. c.) 406.

Probus, M. Aurelius, Roman Emperor,—b. (14 Kal. Sep.) 19 Aug. 230—serves under Valerian, &c., from about 255—proclaimed Emperor after fall of Florianus, Apr., by Senate, (3 Non. Apr.) 29 Aug. 276—campaign in Gaul, after May 277—in Ilyricum, 278—s. Iusoria and the Blemyes reduced, 279—puts down rebellions of Saturninus, 280—and of Bonosus, 281—killed, Sep. or Oct. 282. [Citation.]

Probios, Sex. Petronius,—Consul with Gratian, (1124, a. v. c.) 371—Probian Prefect of Ilyricum, defends Sirmium against the Quadi, 374. [Citation.]

Procaccini, Camillo, painter,—b. at Bologna, 1546—settles at Milan, about 1590—d. there, 1626.

Procaccini, Carlo Antonio,—painted, about 1605.

Procaccini, Ercole, the Elder, painter,—b. at Bologna, 1520—living, 1591.

Procaccini, Ercole, the Younger, painter,—b. at Milan, 1596, 1590—d. there, 1676. [Citation.]

Procaccini, Giulio Cesare, painter,—b. at Bologna, about 1548—d. at Milan, 1626—living, 1618. [Citation.]

Procaccini, Giulio Cesare, painter,—b. at Bologna, about 1548—d. at Milan, 1626—living, 1618. [Citation.]


Processions, Religious, in Italy,—prohibited, Sep. 1865.

Prochaska, Johann, Baron von, general,—b. at Vienna, 3 Jul. 1760—enters the army, 1779—distinguishes himself in the Netherlands, 1794—Knt of Order of Maria Theresa, 1796—contributes to victory of Friedberg, 24 Aug. 1796—Lientenant-general, May 1809—Knt of St Leopold, member of Council of War, 1814—Knt of St Anne, Grand Cross of the Red Eagle, Dec. 1815—d. at Vienna, 1823.

Procida, Giovanni de,—b. at Palermo, about 1225—present at death-belt of Emperor Frederick II., 1250—takes part in attempt of Corradin, 1258—endeavours to rouse Sicilians against French, 1279—obtains aid of Michael Palaeologus and sanction of Pope Nicholas III., 1280—returns to Sicily, 1281—massacre of French ("Sicilian Vespers") begins at Palermo, 30 Mar. 1282—living, 1302.


Proclus, philosopher,—b. at Constantinople, 8 Feb. 412, d. 410—studies at Alexandria, 426—
Proclus, Neo-platonie philosopher,—b. about Apr. 410, 8 Feb. 412—studies at Alexandria under Leonas and Orion, 425-8—a studies philosopy, under Olympiodorus, 426-8 at Athens, under Plutarchus and Syriamus, 429—succeeds Syriamus, after 431—visits the East, after 437—a
—returns to Athens: ò., 17 Apr. 485.


Proclus, C. Plantius,—[B C]—(1.) Consul with C. Fabius Ambustus, (396, A. u. c.) 358. (2.) Consul with P. Corn. Scapula, (426,) 328.

Proclus, L. Valerius,—Consul with Aeydinus, (1008, A. u. c.) 340.

Prodes, [of Kes, sophist, —[B C] fl., 435-4 a to after 400.

Prophane Cursing and Swearing,—in England,—made punishable by Act 20 Jac. I. c. 21, 1623—continued by several Acts: punishable by fine, by Act 19 Geo. II. c. 21, 1746—in the navy, punishment regulated by Act 22 Geo. II. c. 33, art. 2, 1749.

Prokopiev, Ivan Prokopieiehiv, sculptor,—b. at St Petersburg, 25 Jan. 1758—studies at Paris, 1779—û. at St Petersburg, 10 Feb. 1828.

Prose, in Birimah,—occupied by British troops, summer 1825—given up by Treaty of Yandaboo, Feb. 1826—again captured by British, 9 Jul. 1832—retaken by Birmese, but again captured, 9 Oct. 1832—burnt, 1836.


Promotion, in British army,—[Purchase]—newly regulated by Royal Warrant, 31 Oct. 1871.

Promotus, Fl.—Consul with Fl. Timasius, (1142, A. u. c.) 389.


Propagation of the Faith, Society for the,—established at Lyons, 1829.


Propertius, Sex. Aurelius, elegie post.—[B C]—b. between 57-46, about 51.


Proctors, in Ecclesiastical Courts,—required to take Oaths of Allegiance, &c., under penalty of a præmunire, by Act 7 and 8 Wm. III. c. 24, 1696—regulations respecting, by Act 52 Geo. III. c. 127, 12 Jul. 1817—compensation to, on establishment of Probate and Divorce Courts, provided, and admission to practice in them, by Acts 20 and 21 Vic. cc. 77 and 82, 25 and 28 Aug. 1857.

Proclus,—rebels against Probus, is defeated and killed, 280.

hhibited by Queen Elizabeth, 7 May 1577, and discontinued.

**Proscription**.—[B C]—invented by Sulla, 81—ordered by the second triumvirate, 43.

**Prosecutor, Public**,—in France, (ministère public), instituted by Philip the Fair, about 1302 — ministry reorganized, Apr. 1810. In England, appointment of, recommended by Royal Commission, 1844—by Select Committee, 1856.

**Proserpine, asteroid**,—discovered by Luther, 5 May 1853.

**Prosper Aquitanus, theologian, historian**,—in Aquitaine, 403—addresses Augustine on the Pelagians, 428—visits Rome a second time, 440—living, 453.

**Protagoras, sophist**,—[B C]—b., about 470, 486—fl. (OIl. 84-86), 444—visits Athens, before 445—second visit, 422—d.—b., 404, 411—b. Clinton. 

**Protection of British Agriculture, Society for**,—formed in London, 17 Feb. 1844.

**Protector, in English History**. [Richard, Duke of York, Somerset, Duke of, and Cromwell.] 

**Protein, radical compound**,—discovered by Mulder, 1838.

**Protestant Association**,—for protection of Queen Elizabeth, formed, about 1584—legalized by Act 27 Eliz. c. 1, 1584.


**Protestants**,—as designation of the Reformers, comes into use after their Protest against Imperial Brief at Dict of Spire, 19 Apr. 1559. [Disadissements, Huguenots, Reformation, Thirty Years' War.] In Austria, placed on same footing as Catholics by Imperial Decree, 9 Apr. 1861.

**Protopenes, painter**,—[B C]—fl., about (OIl. 112) 332 to (OIl. 120) 300.

**Protopenes, Consul with Asterius, (1202, A. U. C.) 449.


**Prout, Father**. [Mahoney.]


**Provence, (Provinea), province of France**,—[B C]—attacked by Romans, (620, A. U. C.) 125—subjugated by them, 125—forms part of Gallia Narbonensis, 27—[A.D.]—conquered by Visigoths and Burgundians, about 416—eastern portion ceded by Visigoths to Theodoric, about 511—western, conquered by sons of Clovis, about 530—eastern, ceded to Franks by Vitiges, about 534—erected into separate kingdom for Charles, son of Lothaire, 855—[see Burgundy]—erected into a County for Boson, by Hugh, king of Italy, 926—Boson II., 948—William I., (son,) not later than 968—drives Saracens from Fraxinet, 972—Rothold, (brother,) 992—William II., (nephew,) first proprietary Count, not later than 1008—Geoffrey I. and Bertrand I. with William III., their cousin, first hereditary Counts, 1018—William II., 1037—Bertrand II., 1054—Bertrand II., (son of Geoffrey,) 1065—Emeline, (mother,) 1063—Gerberge and Gilduin, Viscoun of Gévaudan, about 1100—Douce, (daughter,) 1112—transfers her rights to her husband, Raymond Berenger, Jan. 1113—Berenger Raymond, (son,) 1130—Raymond Berenger II., (son,) 1144—receives title of Marquis, 1146—County seized by his son-in-law, Raymond, Count of Toulouse, 1166—conquered by Alfonso II. of Aragon, 1167—given by him to his brother Raymond Berenger III., 1168—ceded by Count of Toulouse to Alfonso, by treaty of 18 Apr. 1176—given to Sancho, brother of Alfonso, Apr. 1180—Alfonso, son of Alfonso, 1185—who succeeds on his father's death as Alfonso I., 1196—Raymond Berenger IV., (son,) 1209—Beatrice, (daughter,) 1245—succession claimed by Louis son of Count of Toulouse, 1245—marries Charles, brother of St. Louis, 19 Jan. 1246—[Charles I., King of Sicily]—by his accession to throne of Sicily, the County annexed to that kingdom, 1266—by will of Count Charles III., given to Louis XI., of France, Dec. 1451—united to Crown of France by letters-patent of Charles VIII., Oct. 1486—retains its own laws and privileges: parliament for, established at Aix, by Louis XII., Jul. 1501.

**Providence, capital of Rhode Island, U. S.**,—founded by Roger Williams, 1636—receives patent from Charles I., 1643—partly burnt in the war, 1675—incorporated as a city, 1832.

**Brown University, founded at Warren, 1764—removed to, 1770.**—Arms, finally, 1828. Athenaum, incorporated, 1836.

**Providence, Sisters of, (reformed Bernard-
PRUDENTIUS, poet, historian,—b. in Spain, 348—goes to Rome, about 406.

PRUDHOE, Baron. [Northumberland, Duke of.]

PRUDHOMME, Louis Marie, littérateur.—b. at Lyons, 1732—settles at Paris, 1768—estab-

PRUSA AD OLYMPUM, (Brusa).—[BC]—founded by Prusias of Bithynia, 560.—a. by Hannibal, 184—[AD]—taken by capitulation, by Orkhan, (726, A. H.) 1326—capital of Ottoman Empire, to 1453.—

PRUSIA, KING OF BITHYNIA.—[BC]—cession, 228? 230-24—war with Byzantium, 220—defeats and destroys Gaulish army, 216—aids Philip of Macedon against Rome and Attalus, 207-205—makes alliance with Rome, 196—war with Eumenes of Pergamus, 184.—receives Hannibal, 184—after 185, about 180.—

PRUSIA, KING OF BITHYNIA.—[BC]—cession, between 183-179, about 180—treaty with Pharnaces of Pontus, 179—embassy to Rome in behalf of Persius of Macedonia, 169—renewal of alliance with Rome, 167—war with Attalus, 156—compelled to make peace by Rome, 154—assassinated, 149.—

PRYSIR, (Ciue, I).—[BC]—founded, (Ol. 38, 3), 626, 628.—

PSALM, KING OF BITHYNIA.—[BC]—reputed by citizens of Prusias of Bithynia, 560.—a. by Hannibal, 184—after 185, about 180.—

PSALMANAZAR, George, literary impostor.—b. in France, 1679—b. in London, 3 May 1753. History of Formosa, 1754—contributes to Universal History, 1790 et seq.—Memoirs, 1764.
Psalms of David.—French metrical version of, by Marot, about 1540—condemned by the Sorbonne, 1543—completed by Beza, 1561.

English, by Sternhold and Hopkins, 1549-62—by Tate and Brady, 1698—by Watts, 1719.

Latin, by Buchanan, (2nd ed.), 1566.

Psalms of Solomon,—[BC]—written 170, 43, 48. a Ewald. b Others. c Hilgenfeld.

Psammethicus, King of Egypt,—[BC]—begins to reign, 670, 671, 664, 654. d—b. 616, 617, 610. d a Clinton.

b Smith’s Dict. c Rawlinson. d Boeckh.

Psammatis, (Psammethicus II.,) King of Egypt,—[BC]—begins to reign, 609, 601, 594. c—b. 596, 595, 588. e a Clinton.

b Smith’s Dict. c Clinton.

Psellus, Michael, philosopher, poet, &c.,—fl., about 859-870.

Psellus, Michael Constantine, philosopher, rhetorician, &c.,—at Constantinople—teaches Philosophy, &c., at Constantinople, from 1042—envoy from Empress Theodora to Isaac Comnenus, 1057—Counsellor to Romanus Diogenes, 1063—advises deportation of Romanus, and election of Michael Ducas, 1071—retires to a monastery, about 1078—b. about 1105 of 1110.

Psuche, asteroid,—discovered by De Gasparis, 17 Mar. 1852.

Ptolemaeus,—[BC]—A hostage from Antigonus to Eumenes at Naea, 320—commands in Asia Minor against Cassander’s forces, 215-313—in Greece, for Antigonus, 313-311—makes treaty with Cassander and Ptolemy, 310—imprisoned by Ptolemy, poisons himself, 309.

Ptolemaeus of Alorua, Regent or King of Macedon, —[BC]—assasistates Alexander II., 367—Perdiccas III. established by Iphocrates, Ptolemy Regent, 364—assassinated by Perdiccas, 364.

Ptolemaeus Cæræus, King of Macedon, —[BC]—b., about 320—goes to Court of Lysimachus, 285—assassinate Seleucus, Jun. 280—defeated by the Gauls, and put to death, about Oct. 280. a Smith’s Dict. b Clinton.

Ptolemaeus Claudius, astronomer, mathematician, geographer,—fl., 136-61.


Ptolemaeus III. Euergetes, King of Egypt,—[BC]—marries hercules, before 247—succeeds his father, and annexes Cyreno, before end of 247—war with Seleucus Callinicus, conquers Syrian Empire, about 246-238 ?—supports Cleomenes against Aratus, about 222—b., before end of 222.

Ptolemaeus IV. Philopator, King of Egypt,—[BC]—succeeds his father, before end of 222—loses Syria, 218—defeats Antiochus at Raphia, 217—reovers Cœle-Syria: b. 205.

Ptolemaeus V. Epiphanes, King of Egypt,—[BC]—(205-181.)—b., about 210—succeeds his father, 205—Cœle-Syria and Phœnicia lost: Rome becomes guardian of Ptolemy and Egypt against Antiochus and Philip, about 204—treaty with Antiochus, 199—attains majority and is crowned, 196—marries Cleopatra, winter 193-2—revolt in Lower Egypt put down, 185—poisoned, 181.

Ptolemaeus VI. Philometor, King of Egypt,—[BC]—succeeds his father, 181—Cleopatra Regent, 181-173—taken by Antiochus, who subdues Lower Egypt, 170—Ptolemaeus Euergetes II. proclaimed at Alexandria, 169—Antiochus leaves Egypt, 168—expelled from Alexandria with his brother, repairs to Rome, 164—reinstated, and Euergetes expelled to Cyreno, 163—defeats Euergetes, and takes him, in Cyprus, 154—proclaimed King of Syria, defeats Alexander, and is killed, 146.

Ptolemaeus VII. Physcon. (Euergetes III.,) King of Egypt,—[BC]—assasistates crown at Alexandria, 178—made King of Cyreno, 163—defeated and taken by his brother in Cyprus, 154—seizes Egyptian throne by aid of Rome, 146—escapes to Cyprus, 130—reinstated, 127—b., 117.

Ptolemaeus VIII. Lathyrus, (Soter II. Philometor,) King of Egypt,—[BC]—king with Cleopatra, 117—flies from Alexandria, 107, and establishes himself in Cyprus: invades Syria, against Alexander Jannaeus, 103-101—takes part in wars, 94—recalled to Egypt, 89—b., 81.

Ptolemaeus IX. Alexander, King of Egypt,—[BC]—governs Cyprus, 117-107—associated with his mother, Cleopatra, 107-90—assassinate her, 90—defeated by Tyrrhus at sea, 89—defeated and killed by Cleopatra in Cyprus, 81-80.

Ptolemaeus X. Alexander II., King of Egypt,—[BC]—sent to Cos, 102 ?—taken by Mithridates the Great, 88—accompanies Sulla to Rome, 83—appointed King by Sulla, 81—assassinated, 80.
PTOLEMAEUS XI.—PULAWSKI.

PTOLEMAEUS XI. Aulæus, (Neo Dionysos."
King of Egypt,—[B.C.]-proclaimed king at Alexandria, 80.—obtains ratification of title by Rome, 59.—expelled, and proceeds to Rome, 58.—withdraws to Ephesus, 56.—reinstated by Gabinius, 55—b., May 51.

PTOLEMAEUS XII. Aulæus, King of Egypt,—[B.C.]-succeeds with his sister Cleopatra, May 50.—expels Cleopatra, 45.—Alexandrian war of Caesar, 45-47.—drowned, end of 48 or beginning 47.

PTOLEMAEUS XIII. Aulæus, King of Egypt,—[B.C.]—declared king with Cleopatra, by Caesar, 47.—put to death by her, 43.

Public Good, League of the. [League.]


Public Records. [Records.]

Public Safety, Committee of, at Paris,—constituted, before 24 Mar. 1793.—orders the levy en masse, 23 Aug.—made virtually supreme, by decree of 4 Dec.—extinct, Oct. 1794.

* Carlyle.


Pubbilian Volero,—[B.C.]-resists enlisting in rank, 473—tribunus plebis, 472 and 474.—proposes Pubbilian laws, 471.

Pucherite, mineral, (evamidate.),—discovered in Pucher mine, Schneeberg, by Frenzel, 1871.

Paddling Machine, in iron manufacture,—invented by Danks, 1838.

Pudens, L. Arrius,—Conslul with M. Gavius Orfitus, (918, A. u. c.) 165.

Pudens, Q. Servilius,—Conslul with L. Publilus Pofilio, (919, A. u. c.) 166.


Puerto Rico. [Porto Rico.]


Pugatschef, Jemeljan, Don Cossack,—b., 1726—personates decased Emperor Peter III., Aug. 1773—captures Kasaan; threatens Moscow, but is betrayed and executed, 21 Jan. 1775.


Pugin, Augustus Northmore Welby, architect,—b. in London, 1811—settles at Rousgate, 1833.—embraces Romanism, 1834.—b. at Rousgate, 14 Sep. 1852. Contrasts, 1841.—Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament, 1844.—True Principles of Pointed or Christian Architecture, 1845.


Pulaaki, Fort, near Savannah, U. S.,—taken by Federalists, 11 Apr. 1862.

Pulaski, Casimir,—b. in Poland, 3 Mar. 1745—joins Confederate of Bar, 29 Feb. 1768.—defeated by Russians on the Dniester, end of 1768.—retires to Carpathian Mountains, 1769-70.—attempts unsuccessfully to seize Craecow, Aug. 1770—unsuccessfully besieged by Russians
in monastery of Czenstochow, Jan. 1771—
capitulates to them, 1772—goes to America, end of 1775—killed at siege of Savannah, U. S., 9 Oct. 1776.

Pulawski, Joseph,—b. in Poland, 1725—
founds, with Krasinski, Confederation of Bar, 29 Feb. 1768—arrested in Moldavia, towards close of 1768—d. at Constantinople, 1769.

Pulcher, App. Claudius. [Claudius.]

Pulci, Bernardo, poet,—b. at Florence, about 1425—curator of Academy of Pisa, 1437—
living, 1494. Translation of Virgil’s Eclogues, 1481—Passion of Christ, 1490.

Pulci, Luca, poet,—b. before 1490. Citi
sino Calabria, (with addition by Giambalari), 1515—Druideo d’Amore, 1479—Epistole, 1481.

Pulci, Luigi, poet,—b. at Florence, 3 Dec. 1431—d. there, 1487. Margante Maggiore, 1483.a Siamondi.

Pulgar, Hernan del, historian,—histroi
grapher of Spain, 1438—living, 1492. Cronica de los reyes ecos dostos D. Fernando y Dora Isabella, 1565—Claro Varones, 1500 (?); Letters, 1543. b Ticknor.


Pulo Penang. [Prince of Wales Island.]
Pultawa, in Russia,—ceded by Poland to Russia, 1667—Peter the Great defeats Charles XII. at, 8 Jul. 1709.

Pulteney, Richard, botanist,—b. at Lough
borough in Leicestershire, 17 Feb. 1730—

Pulteney, William, Earl of Bath, states
man,—b. 1682—M. P., 1705—Privy Councillor and Secretary-at-War, 1714-17—fights a duel with Lord Hervey, Jan. 1731—created Earl of Bath, 1742—Prime Minister two days, Feb. 1745—d. in London, 8 Jul. 1764.

Pultock, Robert. Life and Adventures of Peter Wilkins, 1750.

Pultusk, in Poland,—Charles XII. defeats Poles at, 1 May, 1702—battle between Napoleon I. and allies, 26 Dec. 1806.

Pulvillus, C. Horatius,—[B C]—Consul with T. Menenius Lanatus, (277, A. U. C.) 477—
with Q. Minucius Augurinus, (297), 457.


Punic Wars,—[B C]—First (264-241): suc
war in Sicily, Panormus taken, 258—naval engagement of Regulus with Carthaginians off Tyndaris, 257—Regulus defeats Carthaginians in another sea-fight, 256—Janda in Africa, ravages Carthaginian territory, 256—remains there, Manlius returning in winter to Rome, 256—Regulus defeated and taken, beginning 255—fresh expedition to Africa, Jun. 255—
naval victory, 255—the fleet wrecked, beginning Jul. 255—Rome prepares another fleet, 254—set out, end of Apr. 254—besiege Pa
normus, 3 months, Aug. 254—fresh expedition to Africa, take some towns, suffer shipwreck returning, sum. to wint. 253—Senate give up sea-fights, 253—expedition to Sicily, Himera taken, and lost; expedition to Lipara, 252—
expedition to Sicily, 251—Romans resume naval armaments, 250—victory of Metellus at Panormus, 250—expedition to Sicily, 250—
siege of Lilybœum, 252—fleet under Claud. Pulcher defeated, 251—Juno suffers shipwreck, 249—Romans again abandon the sea, 249—Eryx taken, 249—Senate appoint A. Atlius Calatinus Dictator, 249—
siege of Lilybœum continues, Drepanum besieged, 248—Rome privateering or piracy, 247—Hannibal Barca General of Carthaginians, 247—seizes Hereta, (262,*) and ravages coasts of Italy, 247—attacks Romans in Pannonium, 247-244—Fundanius opposes Barca in Sicily, 243—Romans again prepare a fleet, beginning sum. 242—expedition under C. Latarius, beginning 241—naval victory of Romans at Aegates Insula, 10 Mar. 241—surrender of Lilybœum, (6 Id. Mar.) 241—
Carthage obtains peace, 241—triumph of Catullus, 6 Oct.

Second (218-201): fall of Segustum, de
claration of war, 219—preparations of Han
attempt of Hannibal on Tarentum, 214—siege of Syracuse, by Marcellus, begins, 214—war with Philip begins, 214—Hannibal before Tarentum, 215—capture of Tarentum and blockade of citadel, early in 212—Syracuse taken, aut. 212—siege of Capua, by Pulvius, raised by Hannibal, 212—Hannibal marches toward Rome, 211—surrender of Capua, 211—
treaty between Attilius and Romans, 211—
Agrigentum taken by M. Valerius, 210—
Carthago Nova taken by Scipio, 210 or 209—
refusal of 12 Latin colonies to furnish con
tingents, beginning 209—battles at Apulia, 209—Pulvius retakes Tarentum, 209—Scipio defe
aets Hasdrubal in Spain, 209—the Consuls
surprised near Venusia, Marcellus killed, 208
—Hasdrubal winters in Gaul, 208-207—passes
the Alps, 207—battle of Metaurus, Hasdrubal
killed, 207—triumph of the Consuls, 207—
Scipio defeats Carthaginians in Spain, early in
206—Scipio concludes treaty with Syphax, 206
—Spain evacuated by Carthaginians, 206—
preparations of Scipio and Mago, 205—Scipio
passes into Africa, besieges Utica, close of
204—Scipio burns camp of Syphax and Has-
Drubal, 203—defeat of Syphax and Hasdrubal,
by Lucius and Masmisus, 24 Jun. 203—
Mago defeated in Cisalpine Gaul, 203—Han-
nibal recalled to Carthage, 203—embassy to
Rome for peace, unsuccessful, close of 203—
battle of Zama, truce for three months, early in
202—peace concluded, beginning 201—
triumph of Scipio, 201.
Third (150-146): Cato declares for de-
struction of Carthage, 150—preparations of Rome,
150-149—Carthaginian embassy to Rome,
149—300 hostages given to the Consuls at
Libycaem, 149—surrender of arms and ships,
149—Hasdrubal reappointed general, siege
of Carthage begun, 149—expeditions of Piso
along the coast, 148—Scipio elected Consul,
close of 148—capture of Megara, blockade of
the city, 147—attack renewed, spring 146—
Carthage taken and destroyed, about Jul.
146.a
b Zonaras.

Punjab. [Punjab.]
Fupiensus Maximus, M. Claudius, ROMAN
EMPEROR,—with Balbinius, Mar. 238—slain,
mid. Jun. 238.a  
Furchbach, Georg, (Purbachius), astronomer,
—b. in Austria, 30 May 1423—d. at Vienna,
8 Apr. 1461. Theoria Nova Planetarum, 1472
(with Regiomontanus) translation of the
Almagest, 1543.

Purcell, Henry, musical composer,—b. at
Westminster, 1659—organist of Westminster
Abbey, 1676—organist of Chapel Royal, 1682
—d. in London, 21 Nov. 1695. Dido and
Aeneas, cantata, composed, 1680—first printed,
1681—Collection of Ayres, 1697—Orpheus
Britannicus, 1697.

Purchas, Samuel,—b. in Essex, 1577—d.
in London, about 1628. Purchas his Pilgrim-
age, 1613—Purchas his Pilgrimes, 1625.

Purchas System, in English Army,—sale of
commissions prohibited by Act 5 and 6 Edw. VI.
1552—payment of 1s. in the £1 on surrender of
a commission ordered by Royal Warrant, 1683
—any payment interdicted by Royal Warrant,
1693—purchase of a commission recognized as
legal, 1702—restrictions imposed, 1701—again,
1719-20—Commission of Inquiry into over-
regulation payments, 1725—another, under
Lord Ligonier, which fixes scale of prices, 1756—
over-regulation prices made penal, and
interference with sale of commissions pro-
hibited, by Act 49 Geo. III. c. 126, 1809—
purchase commended by Wellington, 1833—
and by Royal Commissions, 1830 and 1840
—other Commissions appointed, 1854, 1856,
1858, 1863, 1867, 1870—abolished by Royal
Warrant, 20 Jul. 1871. [Promotion.]

Purgatory, Doctrine of,—suggested by
Augustine, 407—controversied by Pelagius at
synod of Diospolis, 415—inculcated by Gregory
the Great, 590-604—propagated by Bene-
dictines, 615—generally received in England,
690—all persons required by the pope to pray
for souls in purgatory, about 1000—discussed
between Greeks and Latins at Council of Fer-
rara, 1438—adopted by Council of Florence,
1439—rejected by Articles of Church of Eng-
lund, 1553—enforced by Council of Trent, sess.
26, 3 and 4 Dec. 1563.

Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary,
Feast of,—introduced in Roman Church by
Pope Gelasius, 494.

Puritans,—rise of, in England, 1547-50
—name comes into use, 1564,—1569—persecuted
by Elizabeth, 1577 and 1583—severe enact-
ments against, by Act 35 Eliz. c. 1, 1593—
present their Millenary Petition, 1603—hold
conference with prelates at Hampton Court,
Jan. 1604—numerous in parliament, 1604
—influence of, predominant in Long Parliament,
1640. [Nonconformists, Toleration.]

Purpureo, L. Furius,—[BC]—military tri-
brane under Marcellus, 210—prætor in Cisal-
pine Gaul, 200—defeats Hannibal and Gaüs
at Cremona, and triumphs: Consul with M.
Claud. Marcellus, (508, a. v. c.) 156—defeats
Boii: ambassador to Transalpine Gaul, 183.

Purveyance, right of,—in England, abolished
by Act 12 Car. II. c. 24, 1660.

Puschkin, Alexander Sergeyevich, poet,—
b. at Bokhtchiserai, 26 May (o. s.) 1799—enters
service of government, 1817—exiled, 1820—
Imperial historiographer, 1825—d. at St.
Petersburg, 10 Feb. 1837. Ruslan und Lin-
mia, 1830—Plesnik Kagaskoi, 1832—
Source of Bakhtchisarai, 1824—Teignoi,
1827—Oneghine, 1828—Pultava, 1829—Boris
Gudonov, 1831.

Puseus, —Consul with Joannes, (1220,
a. v. c.) 407.

Puseyism. [Tractarian Movement.]

Putschius, Elias, philologist,—b. at Ant-
werp, 1580—d. at Stade, 9 Mar. 1606. Gram-
matica latina auctorum antiqui, 1605.

Putter, Johann Stephen, publishet,—b. in
Westphalia, 25 Jun. 1725—Prof. Jurispru-
dence, Göttingen, 1746—member of Academy
of Berlin, 1757—Dean of Faculty of Law,
1797—d. 12 Aug. 1807. Institutiones juris
publici Germanici, 1770—Grundriss der Staat-
svorschriften des Deutschen Reichs, 1753—
Historische Entwicklung der heutigen Staats-
verfassung des Deutschen Reichs, 1786-98.

Puysegur, Armand Marie Jacques de Chas-
tenet, MARQUIS DE, general, litterateur,—b. at
Paris, 1 Mar. 1751—enters the army, 1768—Co-
lonel, 1778—assists at siege of Gibraltar, 1782—
attends lectures of Mesmer, about 1783—sup-
ports the revolution, 1789—quiets the army,
1792—arrested, 1797—liberated, Nov. 1799—
d. near Soissons, 1 Aug. 1825. Mémoirs
pour servir à l'histoire du magnetisme animal,
1784—Du magnetisme animal, 1804—7
Recherches physiologiques sur l'homme dans
l'état de somnambulisme, 1813.


Pydna, in Macedonia,—[BC]—reduced and rebuilt by Archelaos, 410 b.c.,—revolt, and is taken by Philip, 338 B.C.—Olympias besieged in, by Cassander, 316 B.C.—Emilius Paulus defeats Persians at, 168.


Pyne, John, statesman,—b. in Somersetshire, 1754—enters Oxford Univ., 1799—takes part in impeachment of Buckingham, 1626—and in attack on Manwaring, 1628—prevented from emigrating by Charles I., 1637—member of Long Parliament, Nov. 1640—proposes impeachment of Earl of Strafford, 11 Nov. 1640, and conducts the proceedings—one of the Five Members, 1642—Lieutenant of the Ordinance, Nov. 1643—d. in London, 8 Dec. 1643.

Pynerker, Adam van, painter,—b. at Pynaker, near Delft, 1621—d. 1678, a. 1673.

Pyne, James B., painter,—b. at Bristol, 5 Dec. 1800—goes to London, 1825—member of Society of British Artists, 1839—visits Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, 1846—again visits Italy, 1852—d., 29 Jul. 1870.


Pyper, Richard, printer,—naturalized in England, by Henry VII., 1493 —King’s Printer, 1503 or 1508—d, about 1529 (?).

Pyramids of Egypt,—[BC]—The Great, of Cheops, at Gizeh, built, 2515 A. D., 2500 B. C., 2052 B. C., 1852 B. C.—[AD]—visited by Emperor Severus A.D. 202,—second of Cephren, visited and opened by Caliph Ohman, 1196,—visited by Belonins, 1553—chamber in Great Pyramid discovered by Davison, 1714—second, opened by Belzoni, about 1820—other chambers opened by Vyse, 1837—measurement of Great, by Piazza Smyth, 1863—his second measurement, Jan. to Mar. 1865. a Sir J. Herschel. b Smyth.


Pyrgoteles, gem engraver,—[BC]—d., after 350.

Pyrmomachos, (Phryromachos,) sculptor,—[BC]—fl., (Ol. 135,) 240.

Pyrometer, —invented by Muschenbrock, about 1730 —Elliotic's, invented, 1736 —Graham's, 1754—Wedgwood's, 1758—Ramsden's, 1785—Guyton's, exhibited, 1803—Daniell's, 1821—Ericsson's, 1851.

Pyrrhon, [BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 98, 1, i.) 388.

Pyrrhon, Sceptic philosopher,—[BC]—accompanies Alexander the Great on Asiatic expeditions, about 330.

Pyrrhus, King of Epirus,—[BC]—b., about 328—accession, about 312—expelled by Cassander and present at Ipsus, 331—hostage to Ptolemy, 301—restored to Epirus by him, 297—assassinated Neoptolemus and reigns alone, 295—drives Antipater out of Macedonia, 294—invades Thessaly, 291—defeats Pantaenus in Ætolia, 289—loses Korkyra: invades Macedonia, and is driven out, 283—alliance with Lysimachus, and drives Demetrius out of Macedonia, 287—expelled from throne of Macedonia by Lysimachus, mid. 286 or end of 287—receives embassy from Tarentum against Rome, 281—passes into Italy, Apr. to May 280—defeats Valerius Laevinus: sends Cineas to Rome, 280—defeats Decius Mus and Sulpicius, near Asculum, 279—truce with Rome, goes to Sicily, end of sum. 278—returns to Italy, 275—a. 276 b.—defeated by Curius Dentatus, 275—returns to Epirus, end of 274—invases Macedonia and is proclaimed King, 273—invases Laconia, and is killed in retreat from Argo's, winter, 272.

a Clinton. b Smith's Diet.

Pythagoras, philosopher,—[BC]—b., about 570—b., about 490—fl., about 450–510—d. at Croton, (Ol. 66,) 540—d., (Ol. 70, 1,) 500–499.4 b Aристокles and Jamblichus.

Pythagoras, sculptor,—[BC]—fl., about 480–430.a b Smith's Diet.

Pythagorean League,—[BC]—fl. overthrown, 504.a b Müller.


Pytheas, philosopher,—[BC]—b., about 318—b., about 312—fl., about 450–510—d. at Croton, (Ol. 66,) 540—d., (Ol. 70, 1,) 500–499.4 b Aristocles and Jamblichus. Müller.

Pytheas, orator,—[BC]—b.—accuses Demosthenes of taking bribes from Harpalus, 325—joins Antipater in Laman War, 322.

Pytheas, of Massilia, navigator,—[BC]—fl., about 325? a Euseb.

Pytheas,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 100, 1,) 380.

Pythiads, Era of,—[BC]—commences, (Ol. 48, 3,) 386, a (Ol. 49, 3,) 582.b a Boeckh and Clinton. b Euseb.

Pythian Games,—[BC]—(mythic institution, celebrated by Delphi:) gymnastic contests in-
Pythocritus, orator,—[B C]—put to death with Phocion at Athens, 317.
Pythocritus, flute-player,—[B C]—gainsprize at Pythian Games, (Pyth. 4-9.) 574-706-66-62-58-54.

Pythocritos,—[B C]—Archon at Athens, (Hel. 71, 8,) 494.
Pythocritos,—[B C]—Archon at Athens, (Hel. 94, 1,) 404.

Pythodemos,—[B C]—Archon at Athens, (Pyth. 111, 1,) 336.

Pythodoros,—[B C]—Archon at Athens, (Pyth. 87, 1,) 432.

Pythodotus,—[B C]—Archon at Athens, (Pyth. 109, 2,) 343.

Python, satyrus dramatist,—[B C]—exhibits at the Dionysia, on banks of Lydias, 326. *Clinton.

Quadrant,—use of, recommended by Ptolemy, 140-160. [Mural Quadrant, Sextant.]

Quadrature of the Circle,—impossibility of, demonstrated by Lambert, 1761—Academy of Sciences, Paris, decline to examine papers pretending to the, 1775—like announcement by Royal Society, London, soon after.

Quadratus, Br. of Athens,—presents his Apology to Hadrian at Athens, 126.


Quadratus, Asinius, historian,—fil., about 245.

Quadratus, L. Statius,—Consul with L. Cuspius Rufinus, (805, A. V. c.) 142.

Quadratus, M. Ummidius,—Consul with Verus, (920, A. V. c.) 167.

Quadratus, Ummidius,—governor of Syria, 51-60—suffers Rhadamistus to dethrone and kill Mithridates of Armenia, 52—puts down disturbances in Judaea, 52.

Quadrigarius, Q. Claudius, historian,—[B C]—fil., about 100.

Quadrilateral, The, Italian border fortresses,—evacuation of, by Austria, commenced, 9 Oct. 1866.


Quadriremes,—[B C]—introduced into Greece by Dionysius I. of Syracuse, about 400—used at Athens, from 330.


Quadrireme Treaty,—in support of Queens Isabella and Maria, concluded between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, 22 Apr. 1834.

Quamstorrs, at Rome,—[B C]—the public accusers, from before 510-566— instituted by Valerius Publicola, (?) about 509-500—number raised to 4, 421—open to plebeians, 421—first plebeian quaestor, 429—number raised to 8, 265—to 20, by Sulla, about 80—none elected, 49—scurrium not officially kept for 4 years after—number raised to 40, by Julius Caesar, about 45—[A D]—obliged to give games on taking office from time of Claudius, 41.

Quaggio, Domenico, painter,—b. at Munich,
QUAIN—QUEEN'S COUNTY.

1 Jan., 1786—d. at Hohenschwangau, 9 Apr. 1837.

Quain, Jones, anatomist.—Prof. Anatomy and Physiology, Lond. Univ., about 1830—retired, 1836—d. Jan., 1865. Elements of Anatomy, 1832 (2nd ed.).

Quain, Lodovicus, (Laugiu) painter.—b. at Bologna, 1643—d. 1717.

Quakers, Society of Friends.—originated in England by George Fox, about 1647—persecuted, 1656–89—[Naylor, James, Barclay, Robert, and Penn, William]—relief of, provided for, by Toleration Act, 1689—Affirmation—bill for relief of, introduced in parliament, 1796—seized among, under Elias Hicks, commences in America, 1827—admitted to Imperial parliament, 1833—mixed marriages solemnized according to their usage, declared valid by Act 29 and 24 Vict. c. 18, 15 May 1833.

Qualification for Offices, in Great Britain.—abolished by Act 29 Vict. c. 22, 18 May 1866.


Quarles, Francis, poet.—b. near Romford, in Essex, 1592—secretary to Abp Udsher, about 1621—chronicler to City of London, 1641—joins the king at Oxford, his property sequestrated, 1644—d. in London, 8 Sep. 1644. Loyal Concert, 1644—Emblems, 1635—Eucharist of Meditations, 1654.

Quarter Sessions, (Court of General Quarter Session of the Peace,) in England.—appointed to be held, by Act 12 Ric. II. c. 10, 1389—jurisdiction of, defined by Act 5 and 6 Vict. c. 38, 30 Jun. 1842—further regulated by Acts 11 and 12 Vict. c. 78, 31 Aug. 1848; 12 and 13 Vict. c. 45, 28 Jul. 1849; and 21 and 22 Vict. c. 73, 2 Aug. 1852.

Quarterly Review, in England.—established, 1809.

Quartodecimani. [Easter.]

Quatre Bras, in S. Drobrant.—Wellington repulses Ney at, 16 Jun. 1815.


Queen of England, regnant,—all regal power declared to be vested in, as fully as in a king, by Act 1 Mar. sess. 3, c. 1, 1534. Consort, to compass or imagine death of, declared treason, by Act 25 Edw. III. st. 5, c. 2, 1535.

Queen Anne's Bounty,—for augmentation of maintenance of poor clergy, instituted by letters-patent, 3 Nov. 1703—confirmed and corporation established by Act 2 and 3 Ann. c. 11, 1703.

Queen Charlotte Islands, N. Pacific Ocean,—seen by Cook, about 1770—explored by Dixon, and taken possession of for Great Britain, 1787—form part of British Columbia, by Act 21 and 22 Vict. c. 90, 2 Aug. 1858.

Queen Charlotte Islands, S. Pacific Ocean,—discovered by Mandanu, 1595—visited by Carteret, about 1677.

Queen's Bench. [King's Bench.]

Queen's College, Cambridge,—founded by Margaret of Anjou, 30 Mar. 1449—refounded by Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV., 1465.

Queen's College, Oxford,—founded by Robert Egesfield, confessor to Queen Philippa, 1340.

Queen's Colleges, in Ireland,—foundation and endowment of, authorized by Act 8 and 9 Vict. c. 66, 31 Jul. 1845.

Queen's County, in Ireland,—constituted by Queen Mary, 1553–58.
Queen's Theatre. [Opera House.]

Queen's University, in Ireland,—founded by letters-patent of Queen Victoria, 15 Aug. 1850.


Queensland, in Australia,—made separate colony, 10 Dec. 1859.

Queentown, in Ireland, (Cove of Cork,)—becomes important naval station in French war, 1702—pier erected, 1805—visited by Queen Victoria, and its name changed from Cove to Queenstown, Aug. 1849.

Quennett, John Thomas, microscopist,—b. in Somersetshire, 1815—Assistant Curator of Hunterian Museum, 1843—Principal Curator, Prof. Histology, R.C.S., 1856—F.R.S., 1860—b. at Pangbourne, Berks, 20 Aug. 1861.

Quennelius. [Quellin.]

Quennelius, Arthus, sculptor, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1679—d. there, 1715. Decorations of Hôtel de Ville, Amsterdam, about 1665.

Quennelius, Erasmus, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 10 Nov. 1607—d. there, 11 Nov. 1678.

Quennelius, Hubert, engraver,—b. at Antwerp, about 1608.

Quennelius, Jan Erasmus, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1629—d. there, 11 Mar. 1715.

Quentin. St. [Saint-Quentin.]


Querehetes. [Ducheasne.]

Quereciosa, Giacomo della, (Jacopo della Ponte,) sculptor,—b. at Siena, 1371—competitor for Baptistery Gates of Florence, 1401—d. at Siena, 1438. Fonte Gafa, Ferrara, 1412-19.


Querruailles, Louise. [Portsmouth, Duchess of.]

Quer-y-Martinez, Jose, botanist,—b. at Perpigian, 1695—settles at Madrid, 1748—d. at Madrid, 19 Mar. 1764. Flora Española, 1762-84.


Quenzel. [Duquesne.]


Quensel, François du. [Duquesne.]

Question. [Storm.]


Quickstiver. [Mercury.]


Quickstiver, John, comedian,—b. in London, 1748—appears at Haymarket Theatre, 1769—retires, 1798—d. at Islington, 4 Apr. 1831.

Quickstiver. [Mercury.]

Quercy-sur-Oise, in France. Council of, for condensation of Gotschalk, held, Apr. or May 849.
QUIETISM—QUO WARRANTO.

Quiétism, Quietists,—originated by Miguel Molinos, about 1675—in France, preached by Madame Guyon, 1687—supported by Fenelon, and opposed by Bossuet, about 1694—condemned by bull of Innocent XII., 12 Mar. 1699.

Quiétus,—Consul with Voldumianus, (1025, A. U. C.) 272.

Quiétus, C. Fulvius, one of the Thirty Tyrants,—associated with his father, Maceriatus, and brother, beginning 261 a—besieged in Emaea, taken and killed by Odenathus, 262.

a Clinton.

Quiétus, Q. Lusius,—offers his services to Trajan, 101—serves in Parthian war, 114—governor of Judea and Consul, by Trajan, 116 or 117—murdered, after 117.

a Smith's Dict.


Quiloa, E. Africa,—visited by Cabral, 1498—taken and burnt by Almeida, 1505.

Quimper, Quimper-Constantin, in France,—capital of Armorican Cornouailles, (Cornwall,) before 500—walled, 1209—again fortified, by Pierre de Dreux, who b. 1250—taken by Charles of Blois, 1344—by De Montfort, 1364—besieged and taken by Marshal d'Aumont, 1595. *Cathedral, commenced, 26 Jul. 1424.*

Quimperlé, in France,—monastery founded at, 1020—threatened by Louis of Spain, who is defeated by Walter de Mauny, 1342—taken by Olivier de Clisson, 1373—taken and pillaged by troops of Henry IV., 1590—walls demolished, 1680.

Quin, James, actor,—b. in London, 24 Feb. 1693—appears at Drury Lane Theatre, 1715—retires, 19 Mar. 1753—b. at Bath, 21 Jan. 1766.


Quincey, Thomas de. [Du Quincey.]


Quincey. [Quatremère de Quincy.]

Quinine,—[Bark, Peruvian]—obtained in separate form by Pelletier and Caventon, 1826.

Quinoidine, Animal,—discovered by Beneo Jones, 1866.

Quinqueremes,—[B.C.]—used at Athens, 325—used in first Punic War, 264-241.

Quinsang, in China,—captured by Major Gordon, 1863.


Quintilianus,—Consul with Severus, (988, A. U. C.) 235.

Quintilianus, L. Ragonius,—Consul with M. Macerius Bassus, (1042, A. U. C.) 289.

Quintilianus, M. Fabius, rhetorician,—b. about 40—attends lectures of Domitius Afer, before 59—comes from Spain to Rome, 65—practises at the bar and teaches rhetoric at Rome, about 69-89—d. about 118. *Institutiones Oratorio, after 90.*

Quintilius Condianus, (Conditiamus,) and Quintilius Maximus Sex., (brothers,) Consuls, (904, A. U. C.) 151.

Quintilius Varus, Sex.,—[B.C.]—Consul with P. Curtiatus Fistus, (301, A. U. C.) 453.

Quintilius, M. Aurelius, Roman Emperor, proclaimed by troops at Aquileia, spring 270—killed himself, 270.

Quintilius, Plautius,—(1.) Consul with Statius Priscus, (912, A. U. C.) 159. (2.) Consul with Commodus, (930,) 177.

Quintus Smyrnæus, (Chilaver,) epic poet,—fl. about 400.

Quirini. [Querini.]

Quirinus, P. Sulpicinus,—[B.C.]—Consul with M. Valerius Messalla, 12—appointed as Consul to Caesar, (A.D.)—governor of Syria, makes a census, not before 5—b. 21.


Quita, Domingos dos Reis, poet,—b. at Lisbon, 8 Jan. 1728—b. at Lisbon, 1770. *Works, 1781.*

Quito, in S. America,—rebuilt by Sebastian Benalcazar, 1535—incorporated as a city by Charles V., 1541—sent of a bishopric, 1545—destroyed by earthquakes, 1775; 4 Feb. 1797, and 22 Mar. 1859.

Raab, in Hungary, (Raabona, Arabona)—

Rabanus Maurus, (Rabanus Magnentius,) Abp of Mentz.—b. at Mentz, about 776—a at Fulda, 785—priest, Dec. 814—Abbot of Fulda, 822—mediates between Louis le Débonnaire and his sons, about 830—Abp of Mentz, 847—presides at Council of Mentz, 852—assists at Council of Frankfort, 853—b. at Winfeld, 4 Feb. 856.


Rabba, (Rabbath Ammon, Philadelphius)—[BE]—taken by David, 1014—d. devastated by Tigidh Fileres, 740—a recovered by Ammonites, after 740—rebuilt by Ptolemy Philadelpus, 285—474—taken by Antiochus the Great, 218—b. Cotylas governor, about 134—b. held by Aractus, about 65—b. [AD]—found in ruins by Saraccas, 1158.

a Uscher.

Rabelais, François, satirist.—b. at Chinon, about 1483—1493—d. M.D. Montpellier, 22 May 1553—b. follows Cardinal Du Bellay to Rome, 1536—cure of Meudon, 1545—b. at Paris, about 1553—Tantauvâl, about 1546.

a Biog. Univ.


Rabirius, C.,—[BC]—joins Marius in besieging Saturninus in the Capitol, 100—accused of perfidov and defended by Cicero, 63.

Rabirius, C., epic poet,—[BC]—b., about 31—* Fischer.


Rachis, Ratchis. [See Lombards.]


Rack, instrument of torture,—use of, in England, mentioned, 1467—abolished, 1640.

Racoviana, designation applied to Polish Unitarians, about 1600.

Racow, in Poland,—Catechism of, published, 1609—burnt in England by order of parliament, 1653.


Radagaisus, Germanic chief,—invades Italy, occupies Fauville, is blockaded there by Stilicho, captured and put to death, 405.


Radbod. [See Frielsland.]

1794—The Italian, 1797—Journey through Holland, &c., 1795.


Radcliffe Library, Oxford University,—founded by will of Dr. John Radcliffe, 1714—building commenced, 1737 — completed, 1747.


Rademacker, Abraham, painter, engraver,—b. at Amsterdam, 1675—settles at Haarlem, 1700—d. there, 22 Jan. 1735.

Rademacker, Gerard, painter,—b. at Amsterdam, 1673—d. there, 1711.


Radical,—as designation of political party, comes into use in England, about 1816—17.

Radnor, in Wales,—castle burnt by King John, 2 Aug. 1216—rebuilt by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, 1242—town and castle destroyed by De Montfort and Llewellyn, 1264—burnt, and the castle destroyed by Owen Glendower, 1401.

Radnor, John Roberts, Earl of,—Lord Deputy of Ireland, 1667—created Earl, 1679—d., 1685.

Radnor, William Pleydell Bouverie, 3rd Earl of, Viscount Folkestone,—b. in London, 11 May 1779—M.P. Downton, 1801—marries Lady Catherine Pelham Clinton, 1800—one of the committee for impeachment of Lord Melville, 1803—loses his wife, 1804—marries again, 1814—succeeds his father, Jan. 1828—d. at Coleshill House, Berkshire, 10 Apr. 1859.

Radnorshire, in Wales,—made a county by Act 27 Hen. VIII. c. 26, 1536.


Radstadt. [Rastadt.]


Raffaele. [Raphael Sanzio.]


Raghib Pacha, Mohammed, Grand Vizier of Ottoman Empire,—b., about 1702—Secretary-general to Grand Vizier, 1736—Grand Vizier, 1757—founds public library at Constantinople, 1782—d., 1783.

Raglan Castle, in Wales, — besieged and taken by Fairfax, Aug. 1646.

Ragugno, battle of. [See Roger, King of Sicily.]

Ragnar Lodbrok, Scandinavian chief, — commences his piratical expeditions, about 765 — with his three sons invades England, 794—pillage Lindisfarne, and is killed there.

Ragoba, Peshwa of the Maharrattas, — takes part in reduction of Gujerat, 1755—marches to support Ghazi u din, 1757—takes Delhi, 1758—occupies the Punjab, May 1758—distinguishes himself at battle of Paniput, Jan. 1761—Regent for Madhoo Rao, 1761—gets himself appointed Peishwa, but is imprisoned; liberated, again assumes the government, close of 1772—instigates assassination of his nephew, Narain, Aug. 1773—recognized as Peshwa, 1773—deposed, 1774—takes refuge at Bombay, and makes a treaty with British, Mar. 1775—with British auxiliaries marches on Poonah, and is defeated, spring 1775—abandoned by British, May — unsuccessful seeks aid of Portuguese, 1777—concludes second treaty with British, Nov. 1777—his army surrounded and himself given up to Maharrattas, 16 Jan. 1779—escapes, Jun. 1779.

Ragotzki, Francis Leopold, Prince of Transylvania, — b., 27 Mar. 1766 — taken prisoner by Austrians, and sent to Jesuits' College, Prague, 1868—visits Italy, 1863—marries Princess Charlotte of Hesse-Rheinfeld, 26 Sep. 1864—imprisoned as a traitor at Neustadt, Apr. 1701—escapes, Nov. 1701—elected Prince of Transylvania, Aug. 1705—convoys a Diet and is again proclaimed Prince, and Duke of Hungary, Sep. 1705—supported by Louis XIV., holds Diet of Onod, and declares himself independent of House of Austria, Mar. 1707—declines offer of crown of Poland, Oct. 1707—defeated by Imperialists at Trensdich, 1708—the clergy forbidden to recognize him, by Clement XI., 1709—passes into Russia, 1710—received by Louis XIV., 1712—goes to Constantinople, 1717—loses his wife, Feb. 1722—b. in Roumania, 8 Apr. 1735.

Ragotzki, George. [See Transylvania.]


*Finlay.  b Meyer, Conv.-Lex.

Ragusia, Duke of. [Marmont.]

Rainboli, [France.]

Raiowski, Nicholas, general, — b. St Peterbrough, 1711—as Major, serves in Turkish War, 1737—Vic. in Peishwa, 1739—Major-general, 1804—serves under Prince Bagration in Germany, 1805—wounded at Friedland, 1807—Knt of St Vladimir and St Anne, 1807—takes part in invasion of Finland, 1809—Lieutenant-general, 1809—directs attacks on Siliatica and Shumla, 1810—defeated by Napoleon at Smolensko, 1812—at Borodino, 1812—distinguishes himself at Bautzen and Reichenbach, 1813—wounded at Leipzig, Oct. 1813—contributes to success of allies in campaign of 1814—Knt of St George and Maria Theresa, 1814—b., about 1840.

Rai kes, Robert, — b. at Gloucester, 1735—begins Sunday Schools there, 1781—b., 5 Apr. 1811.

Railway, Railroad, — wooden tramways constructed near Newcastle, about 1680—upper surface of road protected by iron, about 1716—iron rail introduced, about 1767—improved, 1776—first opened in England and America, 1830. [Steam-Engine, Locomotive, Liverpool and Manchester Railway.] Broad gauge, introduced by Brunel, 1834. Maria, rise of, in England, 1845. Legislation, in England — [see Mail]—placed under supervision of Board of Trade, by Act 3 and 4 Vic. c. 97, 10 Aug. 1840—further regulated by Acts 8 and 6 Vic. c. 53, 30 Jul. 1842, and 7 and 8 Vic. c. 53, 9 Aug. 1844—usual provisions of Railway Acts consolidated by Act 8 Vic. c. 20, 8 May 1845—gauge regulated by Act 9 and 10 Vic. c. 67, 18 Aug. 1846—powers of Board of Trade transferred to Commissioners by Act 9 and 10 Vic. c. 105, 28 Aug. 1846—repealed by 14 and 15 Vic. c. 64, 7 Aug. 1851—abandonment of, and dissolution of companies facilitated, by Act 13 and 14 Vic. c. 53, 14 Aug. 1850—malicious injuries to, made felony by Act 14 and 15 Vic. c. 19, ss. 6, 7, 8, 3 Jul. 1851—traffic on, further regulated by Act 17 and 18 Vic. c. 31, 10 Jul. 1854—further provisions respecting,


Rain, battle of. [See Leuch.]

Rain,—theory of, by Hutton, published, 1784.

Rainbow,—explanation of, attempted by Fleischer of Breslau, 1751—by Kepler, 1606—by Antonio de Dominis, 1611 (1590?)—theory of, announced by Descartes, 1637.

Raineri, Cardinal. [Pascal II., Pope.]


Rainborough, Captain,—is sent against Barbary pirates and, with Emperor of Morocco, destroys Tripolitania and town of Zelma, 1636—incites the army against Charles I., 1647—restored to office of Vice-admiral, Jan. 1648—assassinated by Royalists at Donetsk, 29 Oct. 1648. *Guizot.


Rakowitz,—Stephen, vaivode of Moldavia, defeats Soliman, General of Mahomet II., at 1475.


Ramah, in Palestine,—massacre of Christians by Kharisians at, 1244.

Ramaniah, on the Nile,—captured by Gen. Hutchinson, 7 May 1801.

Ramazzini, Bernardo, physician,—b. near Modena, 5 Nov. 1633—M.D. Parma, 1659—Prof. Theory of Medicine, Modena, 1682—First Prof. Medicine, Padua, 1708—member of Royal Society of Berlin, 1706—d. at Padua, 5 Nov. 1714. Opus, 1716.

Rambouillet, Catherine de Vivonne, Marquise de,—b. at Rome, 1588—marries Charles d'Angennes, 1600—becomes Marquise, and opens her salon, (Hôtel de Rambouillet), 1611—d. at Paris, 2 Dec. 1665.


Ramenghi, Bartolomeo, (II Bagnacavallo,) painter,—b. at Bagnacavallo, 1484—d. at Bologna, 1542.

Rameses. [See Egypt.]

Ramey, Claude, sculptor,—b. at Dijon, 1754—obtains grand prize, 1782—studies at Rome, 1782-85—admitted to Institute, 1817—d. at Paris, 1838.

Ramilies, in Belgium,—Marlborough defeats the French and Bavarians at, 23 May 1706.
Ramírez, Ramiro. [See Aragon.]


Rammohun Roy, Rajah,—b. in Bengal, about 1774—commences his plans for religious reform, 1823—retires to Calcutta, 1824—am- bassador from king of Delhi to London, Apr. 1831—b. near Bristol, 27 Sep. 1833.

Ramnugur, in Hindustan.—Major-general Thackwell repulses Shore Singh at, 2 Nov. 1848.


Ramsay, Allan, painter,—b. at Edinburgh, 1713. 1790—found Select Society there, 1754—principal painter to George III., 1767 —b. at Dover, 1784. a Chambers. b Rees' Cyclopaedia.


Ramden, Jesse, opticien,—b. near Halifax, in Yorkshire, 1735—goes to London, 1755—marries Miss Dill and, about 1762?—invents his dividing-machine, before 1766—perfects it and receives government premium, 1776 —F. R. S., 1786—member of Imperial Academy of St Petersburg, 1794—receives Copley Medal, 1795—d. at Brighton, 5 Nov. 1800. Great Theodolite, completed, 1787.

Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire. Benedicte- in Abbey, founded, 969.

Ramsgate, in Kent,—visited by George IV. and made a royal port, 1821. Harbour, con- structed, 1749—91.


Bando, Alamanica Chifaiaris, —surprised Mogonciaceac, 6 Jan. or Easter 368—defeated by Valentinian, 369.

Randolph, Sir Thomas, diplomatist,—b. in Kent, 1522—B. A. Oxford, 1547—Principal of Broadgate Hall, Nov. 1549—deprived, retires to France, 1555—returns and is in favour with Queen Elizabeth, 1558—envoy to Scottish re- formers, Sep. 1559—ambassador to Russia, 1560—to Scotland, 1561—accompanies Queen Mary to the North, 1562—negotiates with her respecting marriage with Leicester, 1563—en- courages Murray in rebellion and is banished to Berwick, 1566—has interview with Queen Elizabeth, 10 May 1567—again ambassador to Scotland, Jan. 1570, 1577, 1581, 1583—b. in London, 8 Jan. 1590.


1826—British squadron arrives before, 29 Oct.

Ranters. [Methodists, Primitive.]


Ranzani, Camillo, naturalist,—b. at Bologna, 22 Jun. 1775—Prof. Natural History at the Univ., 1803—visits Paris, 1810-12—Rector of the Univ. Bologna, 1824—begins Lectures on Geology, 1836—d. at Bologna, 23 Apr. 1841. 'Elementi di Zoologia, 1819.'


Raphael Sanzio, (Raffaelle, Raffaello, Rafael,) painter,—b. at Urbino, 6 Apr. 1483—becomes pupil of Perugino, about 1495—assists Pinturicchio at Siena, 1502 or 1503—visits Florence, Oct. 1504—called to Rome by Julius II. sum. 1508—architect of St Peter's, 1 Apr. 1514—d. there, 6 Apr. 1520. 'Coronation of the Virgin, Vatican, about 1505—Sposalizio, in the Brera, Milan, 1504—The Trinity, fresco at San Severo, Perugia, 1505—Madonna enthroned, Blenheim, 1505—La Belle Jardinière, Paris, 1507 or 1508—St Catherine, National Gallery, 1507—Holy Family, Berlin, 1508—frescoes of the Vatican, Theology, 1509—Philosophy, (School of Athens,) 1511—Heliocorúos, 1512-14—Cartoons, Hampton Court, painted, 1514-16—purchased by Charles I., about 1630—lent to S. Kensington Museum, 1865—Isaiah, San Agostino, probably 1512 or 1513—Fornarina, Florence, 1512—Vision of Ezekiel, Pitti Palace, 1516—Holy Family, the Louvre, 1518—Transfiguration, Rome, 1519-20.

Raphis,—[B.C]—Ptolemy Philopator defeats Antiochus the Great at, 147.

Raphoe, in Ireland,—See of, united with Derry, under Church Temporals Act, 1834.


Rarey, J. S., horse-tamer,—b. in Ohio, U. S., 1828—d. at Cleveland, U. S., 4 Oct. 1866.


Rask, Rasmus Christian, philologist,—b. in Funen, (Denmark,) 22 Nov. 1787,* 1784—studies at Copenhagen, 1807—employed in Univ. Library, 1808—visits Sweden, 1812—Iceland, 1813—travels in Russia, Persia, and India, 1817-22—Prof. History of Literature, Copenhagen, 1822-7—Prof. Oriental Languages, Chief Librarian to Univ., 1829—d. at Copenhagen, 14 Nov. 1832. 'Introduction to the study of Icelandic and Ancient Northern Languages, 1811—Anglo-Saxon Grammar, 1817—Investigations concerning the Origin of Ancient Northern or Icelandic Language, 1814—On the Age and Authenticity of the Zondo-vesta, 1826. * Conv.-Lex. ** Biog. Univ.
Rausheniai, Afghan, *Sect. of.*—founded by Bayazid Ansari, about 1611—suppressed, before 1614.

Ravallac, François, —b. at Angoulême, about 1578—assassinated Henry IV. at Paris, 13 May 1610—executed, 27 May 1610.

Ravenna, Simon François, engraver,—comes to England, about 1750—d. 1774.

Ravenna, John of, *classical scholar.*—b. near Ravenna, about 1350—opens School at Belluna, 1375—living at Florence, 1412—d. probably about 1420.

Ravenna, in Italy,—[B C ]—made one of the chief naval stations by Augustus, after 31 [A.D.]—Honourius fixes his residence at, 404—thwarted by Alaric, 410—Odoacer takes refuge at, Sep. 489—siege of, by Theodoric, commences, 490—surrenders, 5 Mar. 493—taken possession of by Belisarius, 540—seat of Greek governors of Italy, 553—[Narses, and Ravenna, Exarchate of.]


Ravenna, Exarchate of.—Narses, as governor of Italy for Justinian, resides at Ravenna, 553—he is succeeded by Flavius Loncinus, who takes title of Exarch, 568—Smagodus, 584—makes a truce with Antharhis, 586—at instance of the pope, compels patriarch of Aquileia to condemn the Three Chapters, 588—recovers Mantua, Modena, and other towns from Lombards, 590—Romanus, 596—carries on war with Lombards: Callinicus, 597—concludes peace with Lombards, 599—violates it, 601—Smagodus reappointed, 622—Joannes Lemigius, 611—killed in a revolt excited by his tyranny, 616—Eleutherius, 616—rebels, aims at Imperial crown, and is killed by his soldiers, 619—Isaac, 619—protects Adalod, 625—visits Rome, pillages church of St John de Lateran, 633—Plato, 638—Theodorus Calliopas, 648—Olympius, 649—attends Council of Rome, Oct. 649—again at Rome, fails in attempts to seize and to murder the pope, 652—is defeated by Saracens in Sicily and there, 652—Theodorus Calliopas again, 652—arrests the pope, by order of Constatns, 15 Jun. 653—sends him to Constantinope, 19 Jun.—Gregory, not later than 666—declares Church of Ravenna independent, by diploma given at Synod of Sycra, and commits it to the care of the Archbishop of Treviso, not later than 678—contributes to extinction of schism of Istria, 679—Joannes Platynus, before Sep. 687—Theophylactus, 702—Joannes Rizocopos, 710—killed in a revolt, 711—Eutychius, 711—Scholasticus, 713—Paulus, 727—sent to Rome by Leo the Isaurian to assassinate Gregory II., but fails: killed in a tumult at Ravenna, 728—Eutychius again, 728—conquest of Exarchate by Lombards, under Astatolus, 752.

Ravensberg, in Westphalia,—erected into a County, about 1570—line of Counts extinct on death of Bernard, and the County given by Emperor Louis IV. to Gerard of Juliers, 1346—assigned to Elector of Brandenburg, 1666.

Ravenscroft, Thomas, musical composer,—b. 1592—M.B. Cambridge, 1613?—d. 1640.

Reinumata, 1611—Brief Discourses, 1614—Whole Book of Psalms, 1621.


Ravesteyn, Arnold van, painter,—b. at the Hague, 1615—Dean of the Painters, 1661 or 1662.

Ravesteyn, Jan van, painter,—b. at the Hague, about 1580—living, 1636.

Ravesteyn, Nicholas van, painter,—b. at Bommel, 1661—d. 9 Jan. 1750.


Ravens, John. [Moira, Earl of.]

Rawdon, Francis. [Hastings, Marquis of.]

Rawdon, John. [Moira, Earl of.]

RAWLINSON—RAYMOND OF POITIERS.

1660—‡ at Landbeach, 18 Jun. 1667.


Ray Society, London,—instituted, 1844.

Raymond IV., (de Saint-Gilles,) Count of Toulouse,—‡, about 1041—Count of Nismes and Narbonne, 1066—marries his cousin, daughter of Count of Provence, 1066—marries Matilda of Sicily, 1080—succeeds his brother, William IV., 1088—marries Elvira of Castile, 1094—takes the cross, and sends ambassadors to Council of Clermont, 1095—sets out for Holy Land, Oct. 1096—refuses protective homage to Emperor Alexis, 1097—conquers Laodicea and gives it up to Alexis, 1098—declines offer of crown of Jerusalem, 1099—distinguishes himself at Ascalon, 1099—retires to Constantinople, 1100—leads another army of crusaders, and is defeated by Turks in Capadocia, Aug. 1101—embarks for Syria, and is imprisoned at Tarsus by Tancred, 1102—liberated, takes Tortsosa, besieges Tripoli, 1104—‡ near Tripoli, 28 Feb. 1105.


Raymond-Berenger IV., Count of Provence,—‡, 1198—succeeds his father, Alfonso II., under guardianship of Don Pedro II. of Aragon, 1206—the government assumed by his mother, 1213—he is disputed by several claimants in his absence; arrives in Provence, and checks revolt, 1217—marries Beatrice of Savoy, 1230—he rebelled against the ban of the Empire, by Frederick II., 1224—the County confirmed to him by Frederick, 1227—takes Nice from Genoese, 1229—besieges Marseilles, 1229—deprived of Forcalquier, by Frederick II., 1230—compelled by Raymond of Toulouse to raise siege of Marseilles, 1230—founders Barcelonetta, 1230—edict in his favour issued by Frederick, at Ravenna, 1232—he marries his daughter Margaret to St Louis, 1234—and his daughter Eleanor to Henry III. of England, 1236—Knt., by Frederick II., close of 1235—serves at siege of Brescia, 1238—Arles submits to him, Aug. 1239—rebels, drives Imperial vicar from Arles, and put to ban of the Empire, by Frederick II., Dec. 1239—invited to Council, by Gregory IX., 1240—attacks Toulouse, 1240—marries his daughter to Richard, son of Richard III. of Cornwall, 1242—attends Council of Lyons, 1245—‡ at Aix, 19 Aug. 1245.

Raymond-Berenger, Count of Barcelona and Prince of Aragon. [Aragon.]

Raymond of Peñafort, Dominican,—‡, in Catalonia, 1175—enters Dominican Order, 1 Apr. 1222—compiles Decretals for Gregory IX., 1230—‡, General of his Order, 1238—resigns, 1240—‡ at Barcelona, 6 Jan. 1275—canonized by Clement VIII., 1601.

Raymond de Sebond, (Sebon, Sabon, Sabonds,) philosopher,—Prof. Medicine, Theology and Philosophy, Toulouse, about 1340—died 1342. Thesiaogia naturalis, 1487—De natura hominis dialogi, 1501.


Raymond, Michel Joachim Marie, general,—b. at Sérignac, 20 Sep. 1755—goes to India, 1775—joins French army as Sub-lieutenant, 1777—enters service of Hyde Aly, about 1783—of Nizam Aly, 1786—General, 1791—fails in his project of detaching Nizam Aly from British alliance, 1791—fails in negotiations with Tippoo Sult, 1794—defeated by Mahrata, 1795—suppresses revolt of Aly Behdared, and retreats with his father, about 1796—died, 6 Mar. 1798.


Raymond Lully. [Lully.]


Razi. [Rashes.]

Razzi, Giovanni Antonio, (II Saddona,) painter,—b. at Vercelli, in Piedmont, about 1479—d. at Siena, 14 Feb. 1549. a 1554. b Deposition from the Cross, Siena, 1513— frescoes, (History of St Benedict,) Monte Oliveto, 1502—St Catherine, Siena, 1526.

Réal, Isle of,—captured by Huguenots under Soubise, early in 1625—retaken by Count de la Rochefoucault, 15 Sep.—unsuccessfully attacked by Duke of Buckingham, Jul. to Oct. 1627.

Reade, John Edmund, poet,—b. at Badleigh, Salterton, Devon, 17 Sep. 1780. Cain, the Warrior, 1830—Poetical Works, 1865.


Realists and Nominalists, Controversy of. [Nominalists.]

Reaping Machine,—mentioned by Pliny the Elder, about 50-70—Patrick Bell's, invented, 1826—Hussey's, 1833—McCormick's, 1834.

Reason, Goddess of,—worship of, decreed by French National Convention, (20 Brumaire an II.,) 10 Nov. 1793.

Reason and Understanding,—distinction of, investigated and established by Kant, 1781.

Réamur, René Antoine Ferchault de, naturalist, natural philosopher,—b. at Rochelle, 28 Feb. 1683—goes to Paris, 1703—received at Academy of Sciences, 1708—invents his thermometer, 1731—died, at Bermonḍiére, (Maine,) 18 Oct. 1757. Traité sur l'art de convertir le fer en acier et d'adoucir le fer fondu, 1722. Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des insectes, 1734-42.


Rebellion, Great. [See Commonwealth, Charles I. of England, Cromwell, Oliver, &c.]

Rebolledo, Bernardino, Count of, littérateur,—b. at Leon, 1597—serves in the army against Genoese, 1622—serves in Low Countries, 1632—serves Ferdinand II., 1626—Count of the Empire, 1636—ambassador from Philip IV. to Denmark, 1649-61—d. at Madrid, 1676. Works, 1660.

Recamier, Jeanne Françoise Julie Adelaida Bernard, Dame,—b. at Lyon, 4 Dec. 1777—marries Jacques Rose Recamier, 24 Apr. 1793—meets Madame de Staël, about 1798—ex-pelled from Paris by Napoleon I., Sep. 1811—
Recared, 1st Catholic King of Spain, associated on the throne with his father Leovigild, 572—succeeds him, 586—assembles the bishops and announces his conversion to Catholic faith, 586—holds Council of Toledo, 589—d. at Toledo, 601. [See Filioque.]

Recared II. and Rech imshowthius. [Visigoths.]

 Receipt, for money,—stamp duty imposed on, by Act 23 Geo. III. c. 49, 1783—forgery of, made capital felony by Act 45 Geo. III. c. 89, 10 Jul. 1805—uniform duty of one penny imposed by Act 16 and 17 Vic. c. 39, 4 Aug. 1853.


Recila, King of the Suevi, in Spain,—succeeds his father Hermeric, 438—occupies Emerita, 439—gains possession of Hispalis and reduces Baecica, 441—b. Aug. 448; d. 447—


Recollars, Order of, (Reformed Franciscans),—instituted in Italy, about 1532—approved by Clement VII., 1532—introduced in France, 1584.


Record, The, English newspaper,—established by James Evans, 1728.


Recorder, in cities and boroughs,—office of, regulated by Act 5 and 6 Wm IV. c. 76, 9 Sep. 1835.

Records, Public,—of England, commence, before 1200—treasury of, in Tower of London, before 1265—state of, investigated by Committee of House of Commons, 1800. Commis-


Recruiting, for the army, in England,—Royal Commission on, appointed, 11 May 1866—Report published, 21 Nov.


Red River, N. America,—Scottish settlement on, under Lord Selkirk, 1812—passes to Hudson's Bay Company, 1835—transfer of, to Dominion of Canada, fixed for 1 Dec. 1869—insurrection, refusal to receive the governor, 21 Oct. 1869—Louis Riel takes possession of Fort Garry, 24 Nov.—proclamation of McDougall as Lieut.-governor, 1 Dec.—meeting of delegates held, 25 Jan. to 10 Feb. 1870—unsuccessful attempt of Major Boulton to surprise Fort Garry, about 16 Feb.—Boulton, Scott, and their followers captured by Riel, Boulton condemned to be shot, 17 Feb., but is spared: Scott tried and shot, 4 Mar.—expedition under Colonel Wolseley reaches Fort Garry, 23 Aug.—the insurgents submit without resistance: district receives name of Manitoba, 1870.

Red Sea, Arabian Gulf, (Rubrum Mare),—[B.C.]—passage of Israelites through,—[Exodus]—becomes principal channel of commerce between Europe and India, under the Ptolemaics, 300-200—[A.D.]—course of commerce divided from, by discovery of passage of Cape of Good Hope, 1470—survey of, commenced by Moresby, of Indian Navy, 1835—completed by Elwin, 1834. [Suez Canal.]

Redan. [Sebastopol.]

Redemptorists, (Liguorists), Order of,—founded in Naples by Liguori, 1732—confirmed by Benedict XIV, 1749—revived in Austria, 1820.

Redi, Francisco, naturalist, b. at Arezzo, 18 Feb. 1627—d. at Pisa, 1 Mar. 1698. Observation intorno alle vipere, 1664—Esperienze intorno alla Generazione degli insetti, 1668—Sontuti, 1702—Lettere, 1727.


Redwall, King of East Anglia,—successes, 503,—509—converted, 624—chosen Bretwalda, about 617—defeats and kills Ethelfrith of Northumbria, 617.


Reeve, Clara, novelist,—b. at Ipswich, 1738—d. there, Dec. 1808. Translation of Bar- cley's Argenis, 1772—Old English Baron, 1777.


Reeve, Lovell Augustus, naturalist,—b. about 1808—d. 18 Nov. 1865. Conchologia Iconica, 1843 et seq.—Initiamenta Conchol- ogiae, 1846-60.


Reform Banquet. [French Revolution, 1848.]

Reform Bill, in Great Britain,—introduced by Lord John Russell, 1 Mar. 1831—second reading carried, 22 Mar.—amendment of Gascoigne in opposition introduced, 18 Apr.—carried, 20 Apr.—parliament dissolved by proclamation, 23 Apr.—new parliament meets, 14 Jun.—opened by William IV., 21 Jun.—Bill reintroduced by Russell, 24 Jun.—second reading carried, 6 Jul.—committed, 13 Jul.—report brought up, 13 Sep.—read third time, 19 Sep.—passed, 21 Sep.—taken up to House of Lords, 22 Sep.—thrown out on second reading, 7 Oct.—riots at Derby and Nottingham suppressed by military, 8 Oct.—parliament prorogued, 20 Oct., and reassembled, 6 Dec.—Bill introduced third time, 12 Dec.—read second time, 17 Dec.—committed, 20 Jan.—32nd report, 14 Mar.—read third time, 22 Mar.—first reading in House of Lords, 26 Mar.—second, 14 Apr.—hostile amendment by Lord Lyndhurst carried, 7 May—resignation of ministry, 9 May—attempt of Wellington to form a ministry fails, and Earl Grey returns to office, 17 May—bill read third
time in the Lords, 4 Jun.—receives royal assent, 7 Jun. [Representation of the People.]

Reform Club,—established in London, 20 May 1835.


Reformation, Jubilee of the,—celebrated at Geneva, Aug. 1835.


Refraction, Astronomical,—noticed by Ptolemy, about 150—by Alhazen, about 1030—investigated by Walther, about 1615—by Tycho Brahe, 1580-1600—by Dominique Cassini, 1662-72—fully explained by Newton, 1704.

Refraction of Light,—observed by Ptolemy, 130-150—law of, discovered by Willebrord Snell, 1621—double, discovered by Bartholin, 1669—explained by Huyghens, 1690.


Refuge, Harbours of. [Harbours.]

Regale, in French history,—right of the king to revenue of seas during vacancy, and of presenting to benefices: recognized by Innocent III., 1210—arrangements respecting, between Louis XIII. and the clergy made, 1615, 1624, and 1630—claimed by Louis XIV., 1673—discussed in Assembly held at Paris, Jan. 1682—regulated by declaration of Louis XIV., 24 Jan. 1712.

Regalia, of England,—inventory of, made, 1649—destroyed, new made for coronation of Charles II., 1660.

Regalianus, (Regilianus), one of the Thirty Tyrants,—proclaimed in Masia, and put to death, 167.


Regensburg. [Ratisbon.]


Reggio, in Calabria. [Rhegium.]


Reggio, Duke of. [Oudinot.]

Regillus, Lake, battle of,—[BC]—the Romans defeat the Latins, 497.

Regiments,—organization of, in France, not later than 1562—in England, mentioned, 1588.


Register,—of Deeds and Wills, in West Riding of Yorkshire, established by Act 2 and 3 Ann. c. 4, 1703—amended by Act 6 Ann. c. 18, 1756—in East Riding, established by Act 6 Ann. c. 35, 1707—in Middlesex, by Act 7

Register, Lord Clerk, Scottish Officer of State, appointment of, made for life, 1777.


Registration of Burials, in England,—further provided for by Act 27 and 28 Vic. c. 97, 29 Jul. 1864.


Registration of Voters,—in England and Wales, required by Reform Act, 2 Wm IV. c. 49, 7 Jun. 1832—law amended by Act 6 Vic. c. 18, 31 May 1843. In Scotland, law amended by Act 19 and 20 Vic. c. 58, 21 Jul. 1836.


Regius Urbanus, poet, reformer,—Pastor at Luttenberg, 1532.—b. at Zelle, 23 May 1541.

Regnard, Jean François, poet,—b. at Paris, Feb. 1655—visits Italy, about 1670—Scandinavia, 1681—3.—b. in France, 4 Sep. 1709. Œuvres, 1711.


Regnier. [Hainault and Lorraine.]


Regnier, Mathurin, poet,—b. at Chartres, 21 Dec. 1573.—b. at Rouen, 22 Oct. 1613. Œuvres, 1608.


Regulus, C. Memmius,—Consul with L. Virginius Rufus, (816. A. U. C.) 63.


Reichenberg, in Bohemia,—in possession of Walenstein, 1622—passes to the Counts


Relics,—in Church History, traffic in, prohibited by Theodosius, 386—veneration of, condemned by Vigilantius, about 400—410 spurious, manufactured, before 600—possessions of, declared necessary to consecration of churches, by second Council of Nicaea, 787—supply of, from Palestine, about 1100—plunder of, at capture of Milan by Frederick II., 1162—at taking of Constantinople, 1203—sale of, and veneration of new, without approval of Pope, prohibited by Innocent III., at Council of the Lateran, 1215—brought into hall of Council at Basel, 16 May 1439—veneration of, enjoined by Council of Trent, sess. 25, Dec. 1563. In Great Britain, importation of, prohibited, and Justices of Peace authorized to search for and destroy, by Act 3 Jac. I. c. 6, b. 16, 1666.

Relief Synod,—of Presbyterian Dissenters, in Scotland, established, 1759.
Religious Wars in France. [Huguenots.]
In Provence. [Albigenses.]

Rembrandt, Hermansoon van Ryn, painter, etcher,—b. near Leyden, 15 Jun. 1606 or 1608—settles at Amsterdam, about 1630—marries, 22 Jun. 1634—loses his wife, 1642—declared insolvent, 1650—d. at Amsterdam, Oct. 1669. Presentation in the Temple, the Hague, 1650—Lesson in Anatomy, the Hague, 1652—Descent from the Cross, 1650—Night Watch, Amsterdam, 1654—Five Syndics, Amsterdam, 1661—Adoration of the Shepherds, National Gallery, 1664—Woman taken in Adultery, National Gallery, 1664—Christ blessing little children, National Gallery, about 1650—Nativity, National Gallery, 1664—'Hundred Guilders' Print, about 1648?

Remembrancers, (Clerks of the Remembrancer)—offices mentioned, 1363—Lord Treasurer's, abolished, and duties transferred to Queen's, by Act 3 and 4 Wm IV. c. 99, 28 Aug. 1833.

Remi, St. (Remigius), Bp of Rheims,—b. near Laon, about 854—Bp of Rheims, about 860—baptizes Clovis, Christmas 496—d., Jan. 533.


Remonstrance, Grand,—against measures of Charles I., adopted by House of Commons, 22 Nov. 1641—presented to the king, 1 Dec. [Five Members.]


Essai sur la langue et la littérature Chinoise, 1811—Recherches sur les langues Tartares, 1820—Grammaire Chinoise, 1822—Mélanges Asiatiques, 1825, 1829. 


Renaix d'Eleganteuy, Bernard, naval commander,—b. in Bearn, 1623—constructs bombkips for siege of Algiers, 1680—conducts siege of Phillipensburg, 1688—accompanies Louis XIV. to siege of Mons, 1691—member of Academy of Sciences, 1699—siesges Gibraltar, 1704—d. at Pougues, 30 Sep. 1719. Théorie de la manœuvre des vaisseaux, 1689.


Renchen, in Baden.—Montecuculi repulse Turenne near, 1675—Morau defeats Austrians at, 28 Jun. 1796.


Crevues, 1455-6.


René, Guido. [Guido Reni.]

Rennell, James, geographer,—b. near Chudleigh, Devonshire, 3 Nov. 1742—enters the navy, 1757—at siege of Pondicherry, 1761—leaves the navy, 1766—Surveyor-general of Bengal, about 1770?—returns to England,


Retzsch, Moritz, painter, engraver,— b. at Dresden, 2 Dec. 1777—studies at Academy of Arts, from 1798—admitted to Academy, 1816— Prof. Painting, 1824— d. at Dresden, 11 Jan. 1857. Illustrations to Faust, 1812—to Schiller's Works, 1822—to Shakespeare, 1828—45.


Retz, Gilles de Laval, Seigneur de, (Marshall de Retz)— b., about 1396— succeeds his father, 1416—in service of Duke of Brittany, between 1416—25—marries Catherine de Thouars, 1420—in service of Charles VII. of France, captures chateau of Lude, 1427— takes from the English the châteaux of Rennefort and Malicorne, in Maine, about 1428— aids Joan of Arc in revictimising Orleans, 1429— distinguishes himself at capture of Gergeau, 1429— attends Charles VII. at his coronation at Rheims, and at the siege of Marshal of France, 1429— distinguishes himself at taking of Melun, 1430— contributes to raising siege of Lagny, 1431— inherits estates of his grandfather, Jean de Craon, 1432—commands against English in Maine, 1433— sells part of his domains to Duke of Brittany, 1434— Lieutenant-general of Brittany, about 1435—imprisoned at Nantes, 1440— puts to the torture; makes confession of his crimes; condemned to death with two of his agents, and executed, 25 Oct. 1440.

Reuss, Principality of, in Germany,— divided between elder and younger lines, by treaty of 27 Aug. 1816—title of Prince of the Empire given to elder, 1778—to younger, 1806—both join Germanic Confederation, 1815— join North German Confederation, 1866.

Reuss, Jeremias David, philologist,— b. in


Reveillière-Lepanx. [Larevillière.]

Revel, in Russia,—founded by Waldemar II. of Denmark, about 1218—sold to Teutonic Knights, 1346—burnt, 1433—receives Lutheranism, 1524—taken by Sweden, 1561—bombarded by Danish and Lübeck fleets, 1569—unsuccessfully besieged by Prussians, 1570 and 1577—cathedral and part of town burnt by lightning, 1684—taken by Peter the Great, 10 Oct. 1710—naval harbour commenced, 1718.

Revels. [Master of the Revels.]

Revett, Nicholas, architect,—b. in Suffolk, 1741—travels with Stuart in Greece, 1750—with Chandler, in Asia Minor, 1766—d. in London, 1804.

Revolution, French. [French Revolution.]

Revolution, 'Glorious,' in English History,—accession of William, Prince of Orange, 1688. [William III.]

Revolutionary Tribunal. [French Revolution, 1789.]

Revolver,—patented by Colt, 1835—exhibited in England, 1841.


Rey, Jean, physician, chemist,—b. at Bugue, (Périgord), about 1590—d. 1645. Essais sur la recherche de la cause pour laquelle l'étain et le plomb augmentait de poids quand on les calcine, 1630.

Rey, Jean Baptiste, musical composer,—b. at Lanzerte, 1734—attached to Royal Academy of Music, Paris, 1776—chamber musician to the king, 1779—Prof. at the Conservatory, leader of orchestra to Napoleon I., 1804—d. at Paris, 15 Jul. 1810.


Reynolds, John. [Rainolds.]

Reynolds, John,—under name of Captain Pouch heads the Levellers in Midland Counties, May 1607—captured and executed, 1607.


Rezzonico, Cardinal. [Clement XIII. Trans.]

Rezzonico, Antonio Giuseppe, Count della Torre, littérateur,—b. at Como, 1709—d. at Parma, 1783. Disquisitions pliniennes, 1763-7.

Rezzonico, Carlo Gaston, Count della Torre, littérateur,—b. at Como, 1742—member of Academy of Berlin, 1773—d. at Naples, 1796. Oeuv. 1815.


Rhazes, Razas, Raz, Razuts, Rhazis, Rasul, Rasis, Rausus, Ahrani, (Mohammed Ben-Zakariya Abu-Bekr Al-Razi), physician,—b. in Khorasan, about 850—d. at Baghdad.
or Rai, about (310, a. H.) 923 or (320) 932.

Rheede, Hendrik Adrian Draakenstein van, botanist, — u., between 1666-1703. Hortus Indicus Malabaricus, 1678-1703.


Innocent II., St Bernard present, election of Innocent confirmed, Peter of Leon excommunicated, the Truce of God enjoined on pain of excommunication, and Louis le Jeune consecrated, 19 Oct. 1131—held by Eugenius III., St. Bernard disputes with Gilbert de la Porée, Eon de l’Etolle condemned, &c., opens, 21 Mar. 1148—against a sect of Albigenses, 26 Oct. 1157—held by Pope Alexander III., 1164; 1235—respecting privileges of Mendicants, 1 Oct. 1287; 1592; on discipline, 28 Apr. 1458.

Rheims, Collège de, Paris,—founded by Abp Gui de Roys, 1409.


Rheinfelden, in Switzerland,—falls to the Empire, 1215—pledged to Austria by Louis the Bavarian, 1331—besieged by Duke Bernard of Weimar, 1678—Duke of Weimar defeated and siege raised by Jean de Wart, 28 Feb. 1683—defeat and capture of Jean de Wart by Duke of Weimar, 3 Mar. 1683—fortifications destroyed by French, 1744—given up by Austria to the Swiss, 1801—forms part of canton Aargau, 1815.


Rheticus. [Joachim, George.]


Rhigas, (Rigas,) Greek patriot,— b. in Thessaly, about 1753, 1750 or 1762—projects the Hellenia for liberation of Greece, about 1785-95—arrested by Austrians and thrown into the Danube, May 1798.

[Conv.-Lex.]

Rhine, the river, — [BC]—passed by Julius Caesar, 55 a.—[AD]—passed and fortified by Valentine, 368-9 a.—passed by Vandals, Aluin and Swevi, 31 May 406—made boundary of France and Germany, by Treaty of Paris, 1814—ceases to be so, 1871. [Franco-German War.]

Rhine, Confederation of the. [Confederation.]


rhinoceroses. —first seen in England, 1739.

Rhithron, burlesque dramatist, —[B C]—fl., about 310.


Rhodes, (political history), —[B C]—mythic empire of the sea, 913-891, 918-904—royalty expires in, after (Ol. 30) 660—under power of Athens, before 444, about 415—Sparta obtains influence, 412— a free State, 408; the lesser cities being merged in Rhodes, then founded—recovered by Conon of Athens, 396—recovered by Sparta, 391—again under dominion of Athens, 357—revolts with other islands and dependencies, soon after, 358—under power of Caria, about 340—submits to Alexander the Great, after 334—attempt of Demetrius Poliorcetes, 304—ally of Rome, before 300—mistress of Asia, 300-200— in alliance with Prusias I. of Bithynia, war by Byzantium, spring 219—ally of Rome, about 200— with Rome, at war with Antiochus, after 197—receives Lycia and Caria from Rome, 190—180—declines, after 168— sends Agrippa ambassador to Rome, 169-84—167—war with Crete, 153—[A D]—made a Roman province by Vespasion, 72—74—conquered by Chosroes, 616—recovered by Greek Emperor—conquered by Moawiyah, 651—653—expedition of Anastasius II. for defence of, 716—retaken by Constantine Copronymus, about 746—conquered by Tzaches, 1092—taken by Venice, 1124—1045—retaken by Greeks, 1222—revolts under Leo Gavalias against John III., 1223—surprised by Genoese, about 1248—taken by Ottoman Turks, 1253—by Knights of St. John, 15 Aug. 1310— Smyrna acquired by Knights of Rhodes, 1344— unsuccessful attempt of Mahomet II., 1480—conquered by Solyma II., 1522—added to Ottoman Empire, 1 Jan. 1523.


Colossus of.—[B C]—erected by Chares of Lindus, about 290-280—destroyed by earthquake, between 226-224—218—[A D]—fragments sold by Moawiyah, 672. a Müller. b Oxf. Tab. c Clinton. d Polybiius. e Smith's Diet.

Rhodes, Alexandre de, Jesuit,—b. at Avignon, 1501—goes to the Indies, 1618—in Persia, 1660. Dictionarium Annunicatum, 1651—Voyages and Missions en la Chine et autres royannes de l'Océan, 1653.

Rhodes, Knights of. [Hospitallers.]

Rhodiginus, Cellius, (Lodovico Ricchiuri), philologist,—b. at Rovigo, about 1450—teaches there, 1497—removes to Vicenza, 1504—called to Ferrara, 1508—Prof. Greek and Latin Elocuence, Milan, 1515—called to Rovigo, 1523—there, 1525. Antiquae Lociationes, 1516. E. Medium, discovered by Wollaston, 1803.


Rhodon, (Corodon), theologian,—fl., about 180-211.

Rheucius, sculptor, architect,—[B C]—fl., about (Ol. 35) 660. a Müller.


Rhynaeusenses. [Lascari, Andrew John.]

Rhynie, Willem Ten, physicrian, naturalist,—b. at Deventer, about 1640—physician to Dutch E. India Company, sent to Cape of Good Hope, 1673.

Rialto. [Venice.]

Riaiio, Girolamo,—Count, by his father, Sixtus IV., 1471—takes part in conspiracy of the Pazzi, 1478—assassinated at Forli, 1488.

Riaiio, Raffaello,—Cardinal, by his father, Sixtus IV., 1471—takes part in conspiracy of the Pazzi, 1478—supports election of Leo X., 1513—conspires against him, and is arrested, May 1516—degraded, 20 Jun.—pardoned and reinstated, 1516—b. at Naples, Jul. 1520.

Ribalte, Francisco, painter,—b. at Castel- lon de la Plana, 1551—b. at Madrid, 13 Jan. 1628.

Ribbon Societies, in Ireland,—formed, about 1807.
Vega's tacked bisnops—Aucoua, er, tollocutionis, ennobled, England, 1658—. at Naples, 1656 a disappears, 1648.

a Cean Bermudez. b Dominici.

Ricard, Dominique, translator,—b. at Toulouse, 1741 — b. at Paris, 28 Jan. 1803. (Œuvres de Plutarche, 1753-1803.)


Riccheri, Lodovico. (Rhodiginus.)


Ricci, Giovanni Battista, (Novarese,) painter,—b. at Novara, 1545—b. at Rome, 1620.

Ricci, Lorenzo, General of the Jesuits,—b. at Florence, 1573—enters the Order, 1718—General, 21 May 1758—imprisoned in castle of St Angelo, 1773—b. there, 24 Nov. 1773.

Ricci, Matteo, Jesuit missionary,—b. in Ancona, 6 Oct. 1552—enters the Order, 1571—goes to India, 1577—settles in China, 1583—received by Emperor and permitted to settle at Pekin, 1600—b. there, 11 May 1610. De Christiana Expeditione apud Sinas, 1615.

Ricci, Scipione, bp of Pistoia and Prato,—b. at Florence, 1741—appointed to the see, 1780—supports and carries out reforms of Emperor Joseph, 1780-90—holds synod at Pistoia, Sep. 1786—takes part in General Assembly of bishops of Tuscany, Apr. 1787—his house attacked by rioters, May 1787—expelled from his diocese, Apr. 1790—resigns, 3 Jun. 1790—denounces bull of Pius VI. against the syvod, 6 Sep. 1794—imprisoned, 1799—signs retracta- tion, 1 Aug. 1799—reconciled with the pope, signs formula of adhesion to his bulls, 9 May 1805—b. 27 Jan. 1810.

Ricci, (Rizzi,) Sebastiano, painter,—b. at Cividale di Belluno, about 1660—admitted to Academy of Painting, Paris, 1718—b. at Venice, 15 May 1734.

Riccicelli, Daniele, (Daniele da Volterra,) painter,—b. at Volterra, in Tuscany, 1509—Superintendent of Works in the Vatican, 1547—b. at Rome, 4 Apr. 1566,-b. 1575. "Descend from the Cross, Rome, destroyed by French, 1811—restored by Palmarioli, soon after.

a Nagler. b Vasari.

Riccio, Domenico. (U Brusasorici,) painter,—b. at Verona, 1494—b. 1567.

Riccio, Felice (Brusasorici,) painter,—b. at Verona, 1540—b. 1605.

Riccio, Marco, painter, engraver,—b. at Belluno, 1679—b. 1729.


Riccoboni, Marie Jeanne Labores de Mé- zières, Mme, novelist,—b. at Paris, 1714—appears on the stage, 1734—marries M. Ricco- boni, 1735—b. at Paris, 6 Dec. 1792. Éuvres, 1786.

Rice, T. Spring. [Monteagle, Lord.]


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Richard I., Cœur de Lion, King of England,—b. at Oxford, 13 Sep. 1157—receives Duchy of Aquitaine by Treaty of Montmirail between his father, Henry II., and Louis VII., Jan. 1169—sails with Henry II., 1170—does homage to king of France, 1170—goes to Court of France and joins in rebellion against his father, 1173—reconciled to him, 29 Sep. 1174—does homage for County of Poitou, 11 Oct.—refuses to do homage for Aquitaine to his brother Henry, and the Duchy is invaded by Henry and Geoffrey, 1183—war terminated by death of Henry, Jun. 1183—the war renewed by Geoffrey and John, 1184—reconciled with his brothers in London, 30 Nov.—takes the cross, 1187—does homage to Philip Augustus, 18 Nov. 1188—with Philip, makes war on Henry II., and expels him from Touraine, Jun. 1189—present at burial of his father at Fontevraud, Jul. 1189—liberates his mother, Eleanor, and appoints her Regent in England, Jul.—received Duke of Normandy, 20 Jul.—arrives in England, 13 Aug.—crowned at Westminster, 3 Sep.—appoints William de Longchamp guardian of the realm, and returns to Normandy, 11 Dec.—with his forces joins Philip Augustus at Vezelay, 1, 11 Jul. 1190—embarks at Marseilles, 7 Aug.—at Naples, 28 Aug.—arrives at Messina, 23 Sep.—captures Messina, 4 Oct.—builds castle of Matelignieu, Oct. to Dec. 1190—compels Tancred to give up dower of Queen Joanna, Oct.—quarrels with Philip, Oct.—celebrates Christmas at Matelignieu, 1190—embarks, 7 Apr. 1191—reaches Rhodes, 20 Apr.—conquers Cyprus and dothrones Isaac, May—marries Princess Berengaria at Lismel, 13 May—sails before his son, 4 Jun.—reaches Acre, 3 Jun.—takes part in the siege: again quarrels with Philip, after 12 Jul.—puts Saracen hostages to death, 20 Aug.—opens negotiations with Saphadin, 3 Sep.—defeats Saracens at Armoof, 6 Sep.—takes Jaffa from Saladin, and fortieth it, Sep. to Oct.—abandons march on Jerusalem, 4, 14 Jun. 1192—reopens negotiations, 20 Mar.—prepares for return to Europe, Apr.—captures fortress of Darun, 21 May—again sets sail for Jerusalem, 7 Jun.—but returns to Acre, 26 Jul.—defeats Saladin and recovers Jaffa, Aug.—falls ill, and makes truce with Saladin, 2 Sep.—sails from Acre, 9 Oct.—at Corfu, 11 Nov.—seized by Leopold, Duke of Austria, at Erpberg, near Vienna, 20 Dec.—given up to Emperor Henry VI. and imprisoned in the Tyrol, 28 Dec.—appears before Diet at Hagenau, 28 Mar. to 13 Apr. 1193—titular sovereign of Provence, 23 Sep.—liberated, 4 Feb. 1194—lands at Sandwich, 13 Mar.—holds great council at Nottingham, 30 Mar.—again crowned, at Winchester, 17 Apr.—sails for Normandy, 2 May—pardons his brother Earl John, May—defeats Philip Augustus at Fretval, 15 Jul.—concludes a truce, 23 Jul.—another, 1195 or 1196—renews the war, 1197—takes prisoner the I.p of Beauvais, 1197—


** Eng. Cyc.

*** Lingard.

English, Lord,—maxes of Commons, 1642.

Lingard.
fully attacks Burbeck, 1430— with Albany, again invests Berwick, Jul. 1432— received at Edinburgh, Jul.— leaves the Borders, early in Apr. 1433— meets Buckingham at Northampton, 29 Apr.— gets possession of Edward V., 30 Apr.— orders arrest of Earl Rivers, Lord Grey, and others, 30 Apr.— appointed Protector, before 14 May— seizes and puts to death Lord Hastings, 13 Jun.— his claim to the throne asserted by Shaw at Paul's Cross, 22 Jun.— and by Buckingham at Guildhall, 24 Jun.— accepts the crown, 26 Jun.— crowned with his queen, 6 Jul.— makes a progress through the country, 23 Jul. to Oct.— again crowned at York, 8 Sep.— insurrection breaks out, 18 Oct. — but is suppressed, by 1 Nov.— visits West of England, Nov. to Dec.— holds parliament at Westminster, Jan. 1434— declared lawful King by the ‘Titulus Regius,’ Jan. 1434— loses his son, 9 Apr.— declares John de la Pole his heir; concludes truce for three years with Scotland, 21 Sep.— negotiates marriage of Anne de la Pole with Prince James of Scotland, Sep.— loses his queen, 16 Mar. 1435— Earl of Richmond lands at Milford, 7 Aug.— defeated by Richard and killed at Bosworth, 22 Aug. 1485— attainted by Act 1 Henry VII, c. 1, Nov. 1485.


Richard Plantagenet. [Cornwall, Earl of.]

Richard. [Normandy and York, Dukes of.]

Richard of Cirencester, [Ricardus Corniensi,] historian,— enters Benedictine Order at Westminster, 1330— visits Rome, probably between 1391—7— d. at Westminster, about 1401 or 1402.


Richard of St Victor, mystic,— prior of St Victor, Paris, 1162— b. there, 1173.


Richardson, Jonathan, painter, writer on Art,— b. in London, 1665— d. there, 28 May 1745. *Essay on Art of Criticism as it relates to Painting, 1719— Theory of Painting, 1773.*


Richensa, Richilda. [Lothaire II.]

Richmond, in Surrey, (Schen, Shen,)—royal palace exists, before 1377—Henry VII. holds a tournament at, 1492—palace burnt, 1499—rebuilt by Henry VIII., 1499-1501—again burnt, 1506—Philip I. of Spain received at, 1506—Charles V. received at, 1523—courts of law removed to, autumn 1603 and 1625—survey of, taken by order of parliament, 1649—sold, Apr. 1659—restored to Queen-mother, 1660. New Park, inclosed by Charles I., 1630-40. Bridges erected, Aug. 1774 to Dec. 1777.


Richmond, in Yorkshire, gives title of Earl to Alan of Bretagne, who builds the castle, about 1067-70.

Richmond, Earl of. [John of Gaunt.]

Richmond, Duke of. [Lunox.]


Richmond, Henry Fitzroy, Duke of, (natural son of Henry VIII.,)—b., 1519—created Earl of Nottingham, and Duke of Richmond, 1525—accompanies Court to France, 1532—marries sister of Earl of Surrey, 1535—d., 1536.

Richmond, Henry Tudor, Earl of. [Henry VII. of England.]


Richter, Otto von, traveller,—accompanies Lindmann to Egypt and Syria, 1814—d. at Smyrna, 1817.


Clinton.


Ridinger, (Riidinger,) Johann Elias, painter, engraver,—b. at Ulm, 16 Feb. 1668—Director of Academy of Painting, Augsburg, 1757—d. there, 10 Apr. 1767.

1205


Ridolfi, Carlo, painter, writer on Art,—b. at Vicenza, 1594, a 1602, b 1600 or 1602—c. 1. at Venice, 1653, d 1660, e (Le Maraviglie dell' Arte ovevo, Le Vite degli Illustri Pittori Veneti e dello Stato, 1648.


Ridolfi, Claudio, painter,—b. at Verona, 1570, a 1560—c. at Corinaldo, 1644.

b Biog. Univ.

b Biog. Catalogue.


Ries, Ferdinand, musical composer,—b. at Bonn, 1785, a 1784—c. in London, 1813-24—b. at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 13 Jan. 1838.

Adoration of the Kings, 1837.


Rieti, in Italy, (Rete)—b [B C]—plain of, drained by M. Curios Denticus, 240—a [A D]—attacks Frederick II., 1227—visited by Gregory IX., 1251—interviews of Frederick H. with the pope at, 1234—damaged by earthquake, 1785—repulses insurgents of the Romagna, 1821—at Cathedral, built, 1450.


Monument to Frederich Augustus of Saxony, 1831—Virgin and Dead Christ, 1845—Design for Monument to Luther, Worms, 1860.


Rieux, Pierre de, (Marshall de Rochefort),—b. at Ancenis, 9 Sep. 1389—Marshal of France, 1417—defends St Denis, 1435—serves against English, from 1408—at sieges of Rouen and Tours, 1419-20—forces English to raise siege of Harleur, 1437—taken prisoner, about Apr. 1438—b., 1438.

Riez, in Provence, Council of, held, 29 Nov. 439.


Rifee Volunteers. [Volunteers.]

Riifed Ordnance,—proposed by Blair, 1774—Cavalli's, invented, 1826—experiments with his and Wahrendorff's at Shoebury, 1860—Lancaster's tried, 1851—used at Sebastopol, 1853-4. [Armstrong Gun.]

Riga, in Russia,—founded by Albert, Bp of Livonia, about 1200—walls, 1206—erected into Archbishoprie, 1255—joins Hanseat League: taken by Teutonic Knights, 1350—accepts Lutheran Reformation, 1521, a 1532 or 1537—b. given up to Poland, 1561—Archbishoprie abolished, 1656—attacked by Russians, 1572— submits to Stephen Bathori, 1581—besieged and taken by Gustavus Adolphus, 15 Sep. 1621—fortifications commenced, 1650—unsuccesfully besieged by Russians, 1658—burnt, 1677 and 1689—besieged by Frederick Augustus of Poland, 1700—occupied by Charles XII., 18 Jul. 1701—besieged by Peter the Great, 1705—the fortifications completed, 1708—again besieged by Peter the Great, 1709—capitulates, 4 Jul. 1710—unsuccessfullly besieged by the French, 1812—the walls partly removed, 1852. Cathedral, founded, 1211. Council of, sends complaint of oppression to the pope, 1429.

Rigg, in England, Cont.-Lex. [Cont.-Lex.


Righini, Vincenzo, musical composer,—b. at Bologna, 1760—about 1738—Chapel-master to Elector of Mentz, 1738—to king of Prussia, 1793—b. at Bologna, 19 Aug. 1812.

b Biog. Univ. a Engl. Cyc.

Right, Petition of. [Petition of Right.]
Rivers, Anthony Woodville, 2nd Earl,—marries heiress of Lord Scales and takes that title, 1467—succeds his father as Earl Rivers, 1469—follows Edward IV. to Holland, 1470—governor of Calais, 1471,—has charge of his nephew Edward (V.), 1482—seized by Gloucester at Stony Stratford, 30 Apr. 1483—beheaded at Pontefract, about 26 Jun. 1483.

Rivers, Richard Woodville, 1st Earl,—marries Jacqueline, Duchess of Bedford; created Baron Rivers, 9 May 1448—seized by Yorkists and sent prisoner to Calais, 1459—released, soon after; marries his daughter Elizabeth to Edward IV., about 1464—created Earl Rivers, 24 May 1466—taken prisoner at battle of Edgecote, 26 Jul. 1469—beheaded at Northampton, 1469.


Rivot, Gozeg De la, economist,—b. about 1720—Counsellor to parliament of Paris, 1747—Intendant of Martinique, 1755—d. at Paris, about 1794. Ordre naturel et essentiel des sociétés politiques, 1767—Palladium de la constitution politique, 1790.

Rivinus, August Quirinus, botanist,—b. at Leipsic, 9 Dec. 1652—M.D. Helmstadt, 1676—Prof. Physiology and Botany, Leipsic, 1691—Dean of the Faculty, 1709—d. at Leipsic, 30 Dec. 1723. *Introductio ad rerum herbarium, 1690—Dissertationes medicas, 1710.

Rivoli, in Italy,—given to Bp of Turin by Emperor Frederick I., 1159—submits to County of Savoy, 1247—castle sacked by French, 1600—Napoleon I. defeats Alvinzi and Wurmser at, 14-15 Jan. 1797.

Rivoli, Duke of. [Massena.]

Rizi, Francisco, painter,—b. at Madrid, 1658—painter to the Cathedral of Toledo, 1653—principal painter to Philip IV., 1656—d. at Escorial, 2 Aug. 1685.

Rizi, Fausto, painter,—b. at Madrid, 1595—d. at Monte Cassino, 1675.

Rizzio, (Ricco), David,—enters service of Mary Queen of Scots, 1564—murdered by Davary, 9 Mar. 1566.
ROADS—ROBERT I.

Roads. [Highways.]

Robber Symond. [Ephesus, Councils of.]

Robbia, Andrea della, sculptor,—b. at Florence, 1437—d. 1528.

Robbia, Girolamo, sculptor,—in service of Francis I, of France, 1527—d. at Paris, 3 Aug. 1566.


Robert, Emperor of the Romans. [Bupert.]


Robert II, King of France,—b. at Orleans, about 970—crowned at Orleans and associated with his father, Hugh Capet, 1 Jan. 888—again crowned at Rheims, 991—marries Bertha, 995—succeeds his father, Oct. 996—his marriage annulled by Pope Gregory V., 998—refuses to submit, is excommunicated, and the kingdom laid under interdict, 998—separates from Bertha, 998—marries Constance of Toulouse, 998—claims Duchy of Burgundy, and carries on war with his rival, Otto William, 1002—15—acquires the Duchy and gives it to his son Henry, 1015—associates his son Hugh with him, 1017—goes to Rome, 1019—persecutes and burns Mauchceans, 1022—has interview with Emperor Henry II., and renews alliance with him, in Luxembourg, 1023—declines crown of Italy for his son, 1024—loses his son, 17 Sep. 1025—has his son Henry crowned, 1026—rebellion of his sons Henry and Robert, 1030—b. at Melun, 20 Jul. 1031.

Robert I, King of Scotland. [Bruce, Robert.]

Robert II, Stuart, King of Scotland,—b. 2 Mar. 1316—named successor to the crown, 1318—succeeds his father as High Steward of Scotland, 1326—distinguishes himself at Halidon Hill, 1333—assumes joint Regency with Earl of Murray, 1334—solicits Regent, 1338 to 4 May 1341—takes Perth, 1338—has a command at Neville's Cross, and is again appointed Regent, with Earl of March, 1346—receives grant of Earldom of Strathearn, 1359—forms confederacy to resist proposed succession of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, to crown of Scotland, 1361—but renewes oath of fealty to David II., 14 May 1363—imprisoned, 1365—liberated, 1369—declares King, after death of David, Feb. 1371—crowned at Scone, 26 Mar. 1371, and gets his son John, Earl of Carrick, recognized as successor: at war with Richard II., 1377—concludes a truce, Nov. 1380—the war renewed, 1384—obtains French auxiliaries, May 1385—Earl of Fife appointed governor of the kingdom, 1389—b. at Dunonald Castle, 15 May, 1390. a Tytler. a Pinkerton and Niclas.

Robert III, (John, Earl of Carrick,) King of Scotland,—b. probably before 1340—marries, 1357—recognized successor to his father, 1371—succeeds him, 13 May, a 19 Apr. b 1390—crowned at Scone, 14 Aug. 1390—his wife crowned Queen, 15 Aug.—renews war with England, 1399—imprisons his son David, Duke of Rothesay, 1402—who dies soon after: battle of Homildon Hill, 1402—his son James captured by English, 30 May 1406—b. at Rothesay, Bute, 4 Apr. 1406. a Tytler. b Pinkerton and Nicolus.


Robert of Courtenay, Emperor of the East,—accepts the crown on death of his father, Peter, and sets out from France, close of 1220—crowned at Constantinople, 25 Mar. 1221—his army defeated by John Vaecces at Pimaramo, 1224—b. 1228.

Robert Guiscard. [Guiscard.]

Robert [See Artois, Burgundy, Flanders.]

Robert I, the Magnificent, and the Desuet, Duke of Normandy.—[poisoned?] and succeeds his brother Richard III., 1027 or 1028—takes Evreux from his uncle, Abp of Rouen, and expels him, 1028—reduces Bp of Bayeux and his allies, 1028 or 1029—restores Baldwin IV., Count of Flanders, 1030—protects and maintains on the throne Henry I. of France, 1031—receives grant of Chaumont, Pontoise, and the Vexin, 1031—renews the school at Bretegane, 1032—embarks for England, to restore his cousins Alfred and Edward, but is driven by a storm on Jersey, 1034—goes on
pilgrimage to Jerusalem, 1035—poisoned at Nicaea on his return, 2 Jul. 1035.


Robert, (Grosseteste,) Bp of Lincoln. [Grosseteste.]


Robertson, William, hebraist,—b., 1868. Thesaurus linguae sancete, 1868—Index alphabeticus hebraico-biblicus, 1868.


Robervalian Lines, in geometry,—invented by Roberval, not later than 1646.


Robins, (Robyns,) John, astronomer,—b. in

Robinson, Anastasia, actress,—b. in London, about 1695—appears on the stage, 1714—privately married to Earl of Peterborough, 1774—acknowledged as Countess on his death, 1735—b., 1750.


Robinson, Fred. J. [Ripon, Earl of.]—b. at Bury St Edmunds, 1775—studies at Univ. of Jens, and becomes friend of Goethe, 1800—present at Corunna, 1809—called to the bar at Middle Temple, 1813—takes part in founding University College, London, 1826—retires from the bar, 1828—F.S.A., 1829—b. in London, 5 Feb. 1867. Diary and Correspondence, 1869.

Robinson, John, Puritan divine,—b. probably in Lincolnshire, 1575—enters Cambridge Univ., 1592—secedes from Church of England and leaves Norwich, 1604—pastor at Serooby, Notts, 1604—escapes to Amsterdam, 1608—removes to Leyden, 1609—conducts service at embarkation of Pilgrim Fathers, 21 Jul. 1620—b. at Leyden, 1 Mar. 1625. Works, 1851.

Robinson, Mary, actress, (Perdita.)—b. at Bristol, 1753—marries, 1773—acts attention of George, Prince of Wales, 1780—b. at Englefield Green, 1800.


Robb-Boy, (Robert McCgregor Campbell) HighCliff Chieftain,—b. between 1567-68—takes part in inscription of 1715—deprived of his estates by Duke of Monrose, begins his career as freebooter, 1716—living, 1733.


Robson, George Fennel, painter,—b. at Durham, 1790—goes to London, 1805—member of Society of Painters in Water-colours, 1814—b. at Stockton-on-Tees, 8 Sep. 1833.

Robusti, [Tintoretto.]


Rocca-Scaca, battle of. [See Ladislaus, King of Naples.]

Roch, St.—b. at Montpellier, Jun. 1395—b. in prison, 16 Aug. 1377—Fathers of Council of Constance place themselves under protection of, 1414.

Rochambeau, Donatien Marie Joseph de Vimeur, Viscount de, general,—b. near Vendome, 1750—serves with his father in America, 1780—Maréchal de Camp, 1791—Lieutenant-general, 9 Jul. 1792—Governor of Windward Isles, 1792—capitulates to English, 22 Mar. 1794—Governor of St Domingo, 1796—imprisoned at Ham, Sep. 1796—serves in Italy, 1800—takes part in expedition of St Domingo, 1802—capitulates to the English and made prisoner of war, 30 Nov. 1803—released, 1811—distinguishes himself at Bautzen, 1813—killed at battle of Leipzig, 18 Oct. 1813.

Rochambeau, Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Count de, Marshal of France,—
b. at Vendôme, 1 Jul. 1725—enters the army, 1742—aid-de-camp to Duke of Orleans, 1746—wounded at battle of Lawfeld, 5 Jul. 1747—distinguishes himself at siege of Maestricht, 1748—takes part in expedition against Minorca, and is made Chevalier of St Louis, 1756—distinguishes himself at battle of Crevell, 23 Jun. 1758—at Minden, 1 Aug. 1759—at Corbach, 10 Jul. 1760—wounded at Klostercamp, 1760—Maréchal de Camp, Feb. 1761—Grand Cross of St Louis, about 1770—Lieutenant-general, 1 Mar. 1780—serves in American War, 1753—1762—Governor of Picardy, 1762—member of Second Assembly of Notables, 1762—Martial, 28 Dec. 1791—commands army of the North, Mar. to Jun. 1792—inprisoned, 1792—presented to Napoleon, 1803—Grand Officer of Legion of Honour, 1804—. b. at Thöré, 10 May 1807. Mémoires, 1809.


Rochefort-sur-Mer, in France,—made naval station by Louis XIV., 1666. Marine Hospital, founded, 1787.


Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, François Alexandre Frédéric, Duke de la, Prince de Marsilliac, b. 15 Dec. 1613—distinguishes himself at siege of Bordeaux, 1650—wounded at combat of St Antoine, Jul. 1652—b. 17 Mar. 1680. Mémoires de la Régence d'Anne d'Autriche, 1662—Réflexions, 1665.


Roches, Des. [Peter des Roches.]


Rochester, John Wilmot, Earl of, b. in Oxfordshire, 10 Apr. 1647 or 1648—succeeds to the title, 1659—presented at Court of Charles II., 1665—serves in the navy, 1665 and 1666—b., 26 Jul. 1683. Works, 1771.


Rochester, Robert Carr, Earl of. [Somerset, Earl of.]

Rocheford, George Boleyca, Viscount,—takes part in tourney at Greenwich, 1570—tried, pronounced guilty of adultery and incest, 15 May 1536—executed, 17 May—his widow.
executed with Queen Catherine, (Howard,) 12
Feb. 1542.

Rockford, Thomas Boleyn, viscount. [Wiltshire, Earl of]
Rock, Daniel, archaeologist,—b. at Liverpool, 1759—chaplain to Earl of Shrewsbury, at
Alton Towers, 1827—nominated one of the
R.C. Chapter of Southwark, 1822—settles in
London, 1855—leading promoter of Loan
Collection at S. Kensington, 1862—b. at Kensing-
ton, Nov. 1871.

Rockets, for war,—invented by Congreve,
1804—used at attack on Boulogne, Oct. 1806
—at siege of Copenhagen, 1807.

Rockingham, Charles Watson Wentworth,
Marquis of, prime minister of England,
—b. 13 May 1730—Earl of Malton, 1759—
succeeds to the Marquisate, Dec. 1750—K.G.,
Feb. 1760—assists at coronation of George
III._officer-in-chief of the Treasury,
10 Jul. 1765 to 12 Jul. 1766, and 22
Mar. to 1 Jul. 1782—b. at Wimbledon, Sur-
rey, 1 Jul. 1782.

Rocky Mountains, N. America,—exploration
of, commenced by Lewis and Clark, 1804.

Rocouz. [Rauoux.]
Rocroy, in France,—besieged by Spaniards,
1643—Spaniards defeated by Prince of Conde,
19 May 1643—surrenders to Germans, 5 Jan.
1807.

Roderic. [O'Conner, Roderic.]
Roderic, last Visigoth king of Spain,—
dethrones and succeeds Witiza, about 710—
defeated and killed by Saracens under Tarik,
at Xeres, Jul. 711.

Roderic the Great, (Rhodri Mawr,) —becomes
Prince of North Wales, 844—attacked by Ethelwulf and Mercians, 853—killed, about
876.

Roderigo. [Cid, The.]
Rodman Gun,—experiments at Shoebur-
ness with, 20 Jul. and 2 Oct. 1867.

Rodney, George Brydges, Lord, admiral,—
b. at Walton-upon-Thames, 19 Feb. 1718—
goes to sea, 1730—Governor of Newfoundland,
1748-52—M.P. Saltash, 1752—marries sister
of Earl of Northampton, 1753—Rear-admiral,
19 May 1759—destroys stores at Havre, pre-
pared for invasion of England, 1759—Command-
iner-in-chief at Barbadoes, 1761—Bart.,
1763—M.P. Northampton, 1768—Commander-
in-chief, Jamaica, 1771-4—Admiral, May 1778—
Commander-in-chief at Barbadoes, 1779—
defeats Spanish fleet near Cape St. Vincent,
16 Jan. 1780—defeats French fleet near Mar-
tinique, 17 Apr. 1780—receives pension of
£2000, 1780—M.P. Westminster, K.B., 1780—
takes island of St. Eustatia, 3 Feb. 1781—
takes Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, spring
1781—Vice-admiral of England, autumn 1781—
Commander of the West Indies, 1781—
defeats French fleet under Count de Grasse
near Martinique, 12 Apr. 1782—raised to the
Peersage and receives additional pension of
£2000, 1782—b. in London, 23 May 1792.

Rodriguez, Ventura, architect,—b. at Cien-
puezuelos, 14 Jul. 1717—honorary member of
Academy of St. Luke at Rome, 1747—Chief
Director of Academy of St. Fernando at Madrid,
1752—b. there, 1785.

Rodriguez de Arevalo. [Sanchez de Are-
valo.]
Roe, Sir Thomas, diplomatist,—b. at Low
Levton, in Essex, about 1580—enters Magdalen
Coll. Oxford, 1592—Knt, 1604—explores the
Amazons, 1609—envoy to Shah Jahan, 1615-
18—M.P. Cirencester, 1620—ambassador to
Constantinople, 1621—negotiates peace be-
tween Poland and Sweden, 1629—M.P. Ox-
ford Univ., 1640—ambassador to Diet of
Ratisbon, 1641—Chancellor of Order of the
Garter and Privy Councilor, 1641—b., Nov.
1644.

Roeberer, Pierre Louis, count, statesman,
miscellaneous writer,—b. at Metz, 15 Feb.
1754—Counsellor to parliament of Metz, 1779, 1780—deputy to National Assembly, Oct.
1789—member of Jacobin Club; has consul-
ted by Louis XVI, 10 Aug. 1792—Prof.
Political Economy, Ecole Centrale, about
1795—member of Institute, Jun. 1796—
Councillor of State, 24 Dec. 1799—Senator,
14 Sep. 1802—Commander of Legion of Hon-
or, 1804—Minister of Finance to king of
Naples, 1806—Grand Officer of Legion of
Honour, Count of the Empire, 1809—adminis-
trator of Duchy of Berg, Sep. 1810—
enters Chamber of Peers, Mar. 1815—
accepted from Institute, Apr. 1816—called to
Chamber of Peers and to Institute, 1831—
Journal d'économie publique, 1796-1800—
De la philosophie moderne, 1799—Opuscles niés de
littérature et philosophie, 1800-4—Louis XII.,
1820—Francis I., 1825—Chronique de Cin-
quante Jours, 1822.

Roelas, Juan de las, painter,—b. at Seville,
about 1558 or 1560—prebendary of Olivarez,
1603—b. at Olivarez, 23 Apr. 1625.

Roemer, Olaus, astronomer,—b. at Copen-
hagen, a. Arhusen, b. 25 Sep. 1644—accompanies
Picard to Paris, 1672—member of Academy of
Sciences, 1673—discovers velocity of light,
1675—Prof. Astronomy, Copenhagen, 1681—
invents Transit Instrument, about 1690—
Councillor of State, 1707—b. at Copenhagen,
19 Sep. 1710, b. 1702.

Roessl von Rosenhof, August Johann,
painter, engraver, naturalist,—b. at Augusten-
burg, 1705—settles at Nürnberg, 1725—b.
there, 27 Mar. 1759.

Rogation Days, in Church History,—ob-
served by Mamecus, Bp of Vienna, 469—ob-
servation of, prescribed by first Council of
Orleans, 511—ordered by Council of Cloveshoo,
747—established at Rome by Leo III., 801.

Roger I., (Guiscard.) Count of Sicily,—b.
in Normandy, 1031—joins his brother Robert
in Italy, about 1058—takes part in conquest of
Calabria, 1059-60—passes into Sicily, 1061—


Roger of Wendover, chronicler,—b. at St Alban’s Abbey, 6 May 1237.


Rogers, John, divine,—while chaplain to English factory at Antwerp, assists Tyndale and Coverdale in translating Bible, about 1530—returns to England, and is made prebendary of St Paul’s, 1547—cited before Privy Council for his sermon at Paul’s Cross, 1 Aug. 1553—ordered to remain prisoner in his own house, 18 Aug. 1553—removed to Newgate, about Feb. 1554—tried and condemned, Jan. 1555—burnt at Smithfield, 4 Feb. 1555.


Rogue Money, in Scotland,—imposed by Act 11 Geo. II. c. 28, 1737—b. to levy, abolished by Act 31 and 32 Vic. c. 82, 31 Jul. 1868.


Rohan—Roman Catholics.


Rohille, the Rohillas, in Hindustan,—subjugated by Rohillas, 1720—49—ravaged by Maharrattas, and defended by English and Nabob of Oude, 1773—treaty for conquest of, and annexation to Oude, between Warren Hastings and the Nabob, concluded, Sep. 1773—defeat of, by English, 23 Apr. 1774—given up to Oude, 1774—ceded to English, 14 Nov. 1784.

Rohtas, on the Hydaspes,—founded by Shir Shah, (947, A. H.) 1540.


Roland, Philippe Laurent, sculptor,—b. near Lille, 13 Aug. 1746—goes to Paris, 1764—studies at Rome, 1774—9—Associate of the Academy, 1779—member of Institute, 1796—employed in the Luxembourg and the Tuileries, 1799—1804—d. at Paris, 11 Jul. 1816.


Rolf, leader of Northmen,—banished from Norway by Harold Harfagri, retires to the Hebrides, about 875?—sails up the Seine and gains possession of Rouen, Jul. 885—unsuccessfully besieges Paris, 885—by treaty with Charles the Simple, acquires Neustria and Bretaigne, 912—embraces Christianity and is baptised by Abp of Rouen, 912—d. 917? 920 or 919?


Rolls, [Master of the Rolls.]

Romagna, The,—separates from States of the Church and is annexed to Sardinia, 1839—becomes part of kingdom of Italy, 1860. [Treaties of Villanova and Zurich.]

Romagni, Duke of [Borgia, Cesare.]


Roman Catholics,—in England, absolved from allegiance to Henry VIII., by bull of Paul III., 31 Aug. 1535—published, 17 Dec. 1538—again, by bull of Pius V., 25 Apr. 1570—prohibited saying mass by Act 27 Eliz. c. 1, 1581—prohibited going beyond seas to be educated, by Acts 27 Eliz. c. 2, 1583; 1 Jac. I. c. 4, 1603, and 3 Car. 1. c. 2, 1627—required to take out licence for travelling, by Act 35 Eliz. c. 2, s. 12, 1593—Gunpowder Plot, 1605—disabled from presenting to benefices, by Acts 3 Jac. I. c. 5, s. 18, 1605; 1 Wm and Mar. sess. 1, c. 26, 1688; 12 Ann. st. 2, c. 14, 1713, and 11 Geo. II. c. 17, s. 5, 1728—disabled from sitting in parliament by Act 30 Car. II. st. 2, c. 1, 1707—all, not housekeepers, ordered to leave London, by proclamation of Charles II., Oct. 1768—excepted from benefit of Toleration Act, 1689—disabled from voting at elections, by Act 7 and 8 Wm III. c. 27, 1696—from inheriting or holding lands, by Act 11 and 12 Wm III. c. 4, 1700—required to register names and estates, by Act 1 Geo. I. c. 55, 1714, and deeds and wills, by 3 Geo. I.
c. 18, 1716—partial relief, of, provided for by Act 18 Geo. III. c. 60, 1778—publish Declaration and Protestation against penal laws, 1789—relieved by Acts 31 Geo. III. c. 52, 1794, and 43 Geo. III. c. 30, 1793—Act Prohibiting Catholic Emancipation Act, 10 Geo. IV. c. 7, 13 Apr. 1829—made subject to same laws in respect to schools, places of worship, and charities as Protestant Dissenters, by Act 2 and 3 Wm IV. c. 115, 15 Aug. 1832—various penal enactments against, repealed by Act 7 and 8 Vic. c. 102, 9 Aug. 1844—law relating to Charities of, amended by Act 23 and 24 Vic. c. 134, 28 Aug. 1866. [Preambule Provisors, Recusants, &c.]

In Ireland, Oath of Supremacy enforced by Irish Stat. 28 Hen. VIII. c. 18, 1536—compulsory establishment of Protestant Church, by 2 Eliz. c. 2, 1550—[Irish Church]—petition for free exercise of their religion refused by James I., and the death of that prince in 1625—priests ordered to leave, under penalty of death, by proclamation of James I., 4 Jul. 1605—commission of graces issued, 1602—again complain and petition, commission of inquiry appointed, 1613—priests ordered to leave, by proclamation, 21 Jan. 1623—rebellion, 1641—[Irish Rebellion]—resolution passed by both houses of parliament against toleration of Catholic religion, Dec. 1647—form Federative Assembly with Supreme Council at Kilkenny, May 1642—secret treaty with Charles I. negotiated by Glamorgan, Aug. 1645—disavowed by Charles, Jan. 1646—peace published at Dublin and Kilkenny, condemned by synod of Waterford, Aug. 1646—Cromwell's campaign, 1649-50—[Ireland, Settlement, &c.]—severe persecution, 1652-53—vans ordered to marry or leave Ireland, 1653—penal laws against, ordered to be strictly enforced, 1660—declaration of Charles II. for settlement of Ireland, 28 Nov. 1660—excluded from municipal offices by (Irish) Corporation Act, 17 and 18 Car. II. c. 2, 1667, confirmed by 33 Geo. III. c. 21, 9, 1793—exempted from Toleration Act, 1689—war against William III., 1689-91—Articles of Limerick, 1691—excluded from (Irish) parliament, by Act 3 Wm and Mar. c. 2, 1692; confirmed by (Irish) Stat. 21 and 22 Geo. III. c. 48, s. 3, 1762, and 33 Geo. III. c. 21, s. 9, 1793—forbidden to keep schools, or to send children abroad for education, by Stat. 7 Wm III. c. 4, 1695—obligation to possess arms, by Stat. 7 Wm III. c. 4, 1695—intermarriages with Protessants forbidden, disabled from being guardians to any child, and from holding land, by Stat. 9 Wm III. c. 3, 1697, and Test Act, 2 Ann. c. 6, 1703—regular priests, bishops, &c., banished, priests ordered to be registered, by 9 Wm III. c. 1, 1697, and 2 Ann. c. 3, 1703—priests forbidden to celebrate marriage between Protessants, or between Catholic and Protessant, by Acts 6 Ann. c. 16, 1708, 8 Ann. c. 3, 1710, and 23 Geo. II. c. 10, 1750—excluded from military offices by (Irish) Stat. 9 Ann. c. 6, 8, 18, 1710—deprived of elective franchise, by Act 1 Geo. II. c. 9, 1727—partially relieved from disabilities, &c., by Acts 18 Geo. III. c. 60, 1778, 31 Geo. III. c. 82, 1794, and 43 Geo. III. c. 30, 7 Apr. 1803—exercise of elective franchise facilitated by Act 51 Geo. III. c. 77, 15 Jun. 1811.

In Russia, marriage negotiations with Papal See respecting, abolished, placed under control of Russian government, 8 Dec. 1866. In Prussia, ecclesiastical and educational affairs of, placed under common administration with Protestant affairs, 1871.


b Blog. Univ.

b Blog. Catalogue.

Romano, Girolamo Romano, Ii, painter,—b. at Brescia, about 1480—b. about 1560.

Dead Christ with Mourners, Venice, 1510.

Romanists. [Roman Catholic.]

Romano, Ecelino da,—b. 1194—at the head of the Ghibellines, gains possession of Verona, and is named podestat, 1226—with his brother Albéric, receives charter from Frederick II., 1232—at Augsburg, invites Frederick to enter Italy, 1236—meets him at Trent, 12 Aug. 1236—besieged in Verona by Guelfs, relieved by Frederick, 1236—with him, storms Vicenza, 1 Nov.—takes Padua, Feb. 1237—takes part in siege of Mantua, 1237—at siege of Montechiari, Oct. 1237—marries Selvaggia, daughter of Frederick, May 1238—advises attack on Brescia, Aug. 1238—enters Padua with Frederick, early in 1239—communicates and declared deprived of his lands by the pope, 1239—receives Frederick at Verona, 1245—frustrates plot against his own life, 1247—serves at siege of Parma, 1247—crusade against him threatened, 1248—marries again, 15 Sep. 1249—takes castle of Este, 1250—crusade against him published by Pope Alexander IV., 1256—loses Padua, 19 Jun. 1256—reduces Brescia, 1258—wounded and taken prisoner at combat of Cassano, 16 Sep. 1259—b. at Soncino, 26 Sep.

Romano, Giulio, (Giulio Tippi, painter,—b. at Rome, 1491—1498—studies under and assists Raphael; enters service of Duke of Mantua, 1524—b. at Mantua, 1 Nov. 1546.

With Penni, completes frescoes in the Sala di Costantino in the Vatican, 1520—3.

2 Vasari.

b MS. Authority.

Romanoff Dynasty, in Russia, founded by Michael Romanoff, 1613. [Michael III., Czar.]

Romans, Emperors of the, and Kings of Germany,—[Rome, Emperors of]—the Empire restored by Charles the Great, 800—Louis (Ludwig) le Débonnaire, (son,) 814—Lothaire I., (son,) 840—Louis II., (son,) 855—Charles II., the Bald, 875—Charles the Fat, 876—on
his death, disintegration of his dominions, 888.


Romantic School, in Art and Literature,—takes its rise in Germany, about 1800—10—similar movement in France, 1830—40.

Romanus I., (Leo I.) Emperor of the East, (919-944,)—Grand Admiral, 919—Cesar, 921—Arsenal at Constantinople, 917—17 or 24, Dec. 919—exercises supreme power: associates his son Christopher with him, 20 May 920—compelled to hold conference with Symeon, King of Bulgarians, before Constantinople, and to conclude treaty recognizing independence of Bulgarian Church, 924—defeats Bulgarians, 927—associates his sons Stephen and Constantine, 928—his fleet defeats Russians on the Black Sea, 941—seized by order of Stephen and imprisoned, 20 Dec. 944—b., 15 Jul. 948.

Romanus II., Emperor of the East, (959-963,)—b., 939—associated with his father, Constantine Troparchygenitus, 948—poisons and succeeds him, 9 or 15, Nov. 959—poisoned by his wife Theophano, 15 Mar. 963.


Romanus IV., (Diogenes,) Emperor of the East, (1067-71,)—serves with distinction under Constantine Ducas, after 1059—attempts to dethrone sons of Constantine X., and is seized and sentenced to death by Eudocia, 1067—marries Eudocia, and shares the throne with her, 1 Jan. 1068—in three campaigns drives Turks beyond the Euphrates, 1068-70—invades Armenia, 1071—besieges and reduces Malazkerd, 1071—defeated and taken prisoner by Alp Arslan, 26 Aug. 1071—liberated soon after: seized on his way to Constantinople and blinded: 28 Oct., 1071.

Romanus, Pope,—succeeds Stephen VI., before 20 Aug. 897—d., before end of Nov. 897. a 8 Feb. 898. b


Romanzoff, Nicolaus, COUNT, CHANCELLOR of Russia,—b. 1753—Minister at Frankfort-on-the-Main, about 1779,—1785—Minister of Commerce, 1802—foreign Affairs, 1807—Chancellor, 1809—accompanies Emperor Alexander to conference with Napoleon I. at Erfurt, 1808—concludes peace with Sweden, 1809—negotiates Treaty of Fredericksham, 1810, and peace with Spain, 1812—retires, 1814—d. at St. Petersburg, Jan. 1826.


Romberg, Andreas, musical composer,—b. near Osnapbruck, 1767—goes to Paris, 1784 and 1800—d. Chapel-master to Duke of Saxe-Gotha, 19 Nov. 1821.

Romberg, Bernhard, musician,—b. near Osnapbruck, 1776—Prof. at the Conservatory, Paris, 1800—settles at Berlin, 1805—d. at Hamburg, 13 Apr. 1841.

Rombouts, Theodore, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1 Jul. 1597—goes to Italy, 1617—admitted to Guild of St Luke, Antwerp, Feb. 1625—marries, 1625—d. at Antwerp, 1637 or 1640.

Rome, Era of Foundation of,—[BC]—(Patilia,) 21 Apr. (Ol. 6, 3,) 753. a (Ol. 7, 1,) 752. b

Bols taken from Æqui, but again lost, (339,) 415—Ferentum taken from Volsci and restored to Hernici, (341,) 413—war with Volsci, siege of Antium and Eceatra, capture of Anxur, [Terracina,] (348,) 406—fall of Veii, 396—war with Volatini, (362,) 392—the city taken and burnt by Gauls, (364,) 390—revo. of Volsci, Æqui, and Etruscus, suppressed by Camillus, (365,) 393—Satrium taken from Volsci, (368,) 386—war with Praeneste, Praene ste taken, (372-4,) 382—380—war with Latins about Tusculum, (378,) 376—war with Hernici, (392,) 363—with Gauls allied with Tiburtini, (394,) 365—Hernici subdued by Plautius, Volscius triumphs over Gauls, (396,) 378—war with Etrusci, Tarquiniienses, and Falisci, successful, (398,) 375—truce with Tarquiniienses and Falisci, of 40 years, (403,) 351—


Gildo, in Africa, winter to spring 398—revolt of
Gainas the Goth, suppressed by Fravitta, 400—
invasion of Italy by Alaric, 400—Isaurian
ravage Eastern Empire, 404—7—war of Stilicho
against Radagaisus, successful, 405—sieges of
Rome by Alaric, 408-409-410—invasion of
Gaul by Gerontius, siege of Arcetate, 411—
invasion of Gaul by Ataulphus, 412—rebellion of
Heracleians in Africa, his invasion of Italy
repulsed, 413—campaigns of Wallia against
barbarians in Spain, 417-18—unsuccessful ex-
pedition of Castinus against Vandals of Burtic
422—expedition of Arbautius and Aspar
against Joannes, 424-425—war against Boni-
facius in Africa, 427—successful campaigns of
Aetius against Franks on the Rhine, 428, and
against Goths, 430—war of Bonifacius against
Vandals in Africa, siege of Hippo, 439-441—
subjugation of Franks by Aetius, war of
Aetius and Bonifacius, 432—wars of Aetius
against Goths and Burgundians in Gaul, 435-
39—invasion of Sicily by Genserici, siege of
Panormus, 440—expedition of Anatolius and
Aspar against king of Persia, 441—invasion of
Illyricum and Thrace by Huns, 441-442—un-
successful campaign of Vitus against Suevi, in
Spain, 446—Attila's invasion of Eastern
Empire, 447—of Gaul, battle on the Catalanian
plains, (Chalons), 451—invasion of Italy by
Attila, siege of Aquileia, embassy of Pope Leo,
452—sack of Rome by Genserici, 455—invasion of
Tarragonensis by Suevi, defeat and capture of
Rechiarius by Theodoric, 456—victory of
Ricimer over Vandals fleet, 456—war with
Vandals in Italy, 458—Italy and Sicily ravaged
by Genserici, 462-463-464—successful war of
Egidius against Goths, in Gaul, 463—Marcel-
linus drives Vandals out of Sicily, Ricimer
defeats Alan in Venetia, 464—expedition sent
by Leo against Vandals, fails, 468—war be-
 tween Anthemius and Ricimer, Rome stormed
by Ricimer, 472—invasion of Eastern and
Western Empires by Goths under Theodemir
and Widemir, 473—Orestes takes Ravenna,
expels Nepos, and proclaims Romulus Em-
eror, 475—Orestes defeated and put to death

**Rome.** (legues and treaties).—[B C]—Treaty
with Carthage, (245, A. v. c.) 295—Latin
League formed, (281), 493—alliance with Sam-
nites, (406), 354—war with Carthaginians, (406),
348—with Samnites, (415), 341—with Alex-
ander of Epirus, (422), 332—with Lucani and
Apuli, against Samnites, (427), 327—with Car-
thage renewed, 306—?with Samnites renewed
at close of second war, (450), 304—with Marsi,
Poligni, and Frentani, 304—with Tarentines,
prescribing limits to fleets, 304—with Picentes,
(455), 299—with Samnites, renewed at
close of third war, (461), 290—Carthage, re-
newed, (476), 278—with Phoebul, as bound-
ary of Carthaginian Empire in Spain, (552),
228—with Atolians against Philip of
Macedonia, (545), 211—with Attilus of Per-
gamus, against Philip, (546), 209—with Sy-
phax and Massinissa, (548), 206—with Achaeu
League, (597), 197—with Spaniards, general
pacification, by Tib. Sempronius Graceus,
(569), 179—of peace, with Numantines, by
Mancinus, (617), 137—but rejected by Senate:
peace, with Mithridates, by Sulla, (670), 84—
[AD]—of Valens, with Goths, (1122), 325—
of theodosius, with Goths, (1133), Oct. 382—
of peace, with Persians, by Theodosius,
(1137), 384—with Wallia, by Honorius, (1169),
416—of Bonifacius, with Vandals, (1181-2),
428-9—of peace, with Franks, by Aetius,(1185),
432—with Genserici, by Valentinian, (1188),
435—with Persians, by Anatolius, (1194), 441—
between Genserici and Valentinian, division
of African provinces, (1193), 442—between
Attilla and Theodosius, (1200), 447—between
Theodoric and Majorian, (1212), 459—of
Geneseric and majorian, (1213), 465—between
Theodoric (son of Triarius) and Leo, (annual
tribute to Goths, ), 472, 473—between Nepos
and Eutric, (Visigoth, ) 472, 474—of peace
between Zeno and Genserici, (1228), 475.

**Rome.** (city).—[B C]—founded, 753 or 752—
Capitoline Temple dedicated, (247, A. v. c.)
507—pestilence, (291), 463—the Capitol sur-
prised by exiles and slaves, recovered by P.
Valerius Publicola, (294), 464—Aventine as-
signed to the plebs, (295), 456—flame, re-
Sp. Mælius, (314), 440—pestilence, first
Lectisternium, (365), 399—a baked, and
burnt by Gauls, recovered by Camillus, (364),
396, 387—rebuilt, 390-386—pestilence, pro-
ptiation by theatrical performances, (380), 364—
threatened by Gauls, (394), 360—Via Appia
and Aqua Appia constructed, by App. Claudius,
(412), 312—Temple of Concord built, (425),
326—Temple of Iella, (456), 298—Temple
of Venus, (459), 295—Temple of Jupiter
Stator, (460), 204—census taken, (470), 275—
Colonna Rostrata erected in Forum, (494),
260—Via Flaminia commenced, (534), 220—
Flaminian Circus constructed, 220—Temple of
Venus Erycina on the Capitol consecrated,
(539), 215—great fire, 213—walls repaired,
(542), 212—great fire, 211—threatened by
Hannibal, (543), 211—first triumphal arches
built, by C. Stertinius, (559), 155, 196—
Emporion on the Tiber established, (561),
197—fire, 192—Temple of Cybele con-
sacrated, (603), 191—Temple of Hercules and
the Muse, built, (607), 187—first Basiliaca,
(Pari-
ca) built, (570), 184, (199) 2—Basilica Polie,
Temples of Juno Regina and Diana, built,
(575), 197—streets paved with lint, (680),
174—Greek works of art brought from Corinth
by Mummius, (608), 146—Aqua Marcia built,
(610), 144—disturbances about Agrarian Laws,
(621), 133—[Gracchus]—Basilica Opima,
built by Opimius, (633), 121—revolt of Sa-
turnius, seizure of the Capitol, (654), 100—
Sulla master of the city, (666), 88—taken by
Marius and Cimna, 87—Capitoline Temple
burnt, (671), 13—rebuilt, 13—battle near,
between M. Lepidus and Q. Lutatius Capitolus,
(677), 77—expulsion of foreigners, (659), 65—
conspiracy of Cutine to seize, (691), 63—
settlement of Jews in, begins, about 65—riots
of Clodius and Milo, (697), 57—riot and con-
flagration, (702), 53—great fire, about 595,

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convention for evacuation of, by French, be- tween emperor of France and king of Italy, signed, 15 Sep. 1864—evacuated by French, 3-17 Dec. 1866—occupation of, by Italian troops, proposed by Victor Emmanuel, refused by Napoleon III., 17 Oct. 1867—again oc- cUPIED by French, 30 Oct. 1867—evacuated by French, by 12 Aug. 1870—entered by Italian troops, 20 Sep.—"provates," for annexation to kingdom of Italy, 2 Oct.—declared to be part of kingdom of Italy, by royal decree, 9 Oct.—
inundation of the Tiber, 28 Dec. 1870— capital transferred to, 1 Jul. 1871—first ses- sion of Italian parliament at, opened by Victor Emmanuel, 27 Nov. 1871. Castle of St An- gelo, the tower built by Hadrian, about 120-20—fortifications commenced by Pope Boniface IX., 1399-94, and continued by other popes. Academy of St Luke, (painting,) founded by Gregory XIII., about 1580. German Archaeo- logical Institute, founded by Bunsen, Welcker, and others, 1829—raised to a permanent in- stitution of state by Emperor William I., 2 Mar. 1871. British Archaeological Society, founded, spring 1865—tak'es the name 'British and American,' end of 1871. [Catacombs, St Peter's, Vatican, etc.] —a Beaumont.

Rome. (Councils of)—respecting celebration of Easter, 196; held by Pope Victor to ex- commmunicate Asiatic Quartodecimani, about 197; by Pope Cornelius, to confirm canons of Council of Carthage, and to condemn Novatian, Oct. 251; by Stephen, against decision of two Councils in favour of baptism by heretics, 256; by Sixtus, against Noetus, about 258; by Diony- sius, to receive vindication of Dionysius of Alexandria, about 260; by Melchiades, against Donatists, 2 Oct. to Dec. 313; by Julius, for vindication of Arians and others against Arians, about Jun. 342; by Julius, against Photinus, and in favour of Arians, Jan. 349, 349; by Liberius, in favour of Arians, 352; by Antipope Felix, against Ursacius and Valens and Emperor Constantius, 358; to receive deputies of Council of Lamps- sacus, 364; by Liberius, confession of Mac- doniand, 366; respecting charge bought against Pope Damasus, 367; by Damasus, against Ursacius and Valens, 369, 369; pontifex, 370; by Auxentius of Milan, and respecting nature of the Holy Spirit, 372, end of 371; by- against Apollinaris and Timotheus, and against Lucius of Alexandria, 374; against samu- lucus, 375; against Apollinarists and Marecli- lians, about end of 377; against accusers of Damasus, and to condemn Arius, Sabellius, Apollinaris, and others, 378; against heretics and partisans of Ursinus, 379; to address synodal letters to Luminius of Antioch, 383, Sep. or Oct. 383; by Sisinus on discipline, 6 Jan. 386; against Jovinian, 390; by Anastasius, on discipline, 400; against Nestorius and Pelagius, 11 Aug. 430; 431; 31 Jul. 433; by St Leo, against Manicheans, 444; in favour of Cidionius, and against Hilary of Arles, 445; respecting bishops of Sicily, 29 Sep. 447; against the Robber Synod, Oct. 449; in

favour of Council of Chaledon, Dec. 451; respecting ravages of the Huns, 458; Nov. 462; by Hilarinus, on discipline, 17 Nov. 465; by Felix III., against legates Vitalis and Misenus, Peter Mongus, Bp of Alexandria, and Acacius, Bp of Constantinople, 28 Jul. 483; against Acacius, 5 Oct. 485; 3 Mar. 489; by Gelasius, to absolve legate Misenus, 493; to prepare list of canonical books, 496; by Sym- machus, to regulate elections of popes, 1 Mar. 499; respecting dispute between Symmachus and Laurentius, Whitsundite 501; convoked by Theodoric, to restore order in Rome, Sep. 501; in favour of Symmachus, Nov. 502; to defend preceding Council, 503; to anathema- tize usurpers of Church property as heretics, 504; to authorize Boniface II. to name suc- cessor, after 12 Nov. 530; to quash decree of preceding Council, 531; respecting Stephen of Larissa, 7 Dec. 531; against opponents of pro- position Unus est Trinitas pas est carnis, 534; by Gregory the Great, against Patriarch of Grado, Dec. 590; in favour of the four General Councils, Feb. 591; on discipline, 5 Jul. 595; Nov. 600; in favour of monks, 5 Apr. 601; by Boniface III., respecting election of popes, 606; in favour of monks, 27 Feb. 610; by Severinus, against Ethenes of Heraclea, 640; by John IV., against Monothelism, Jan. 641; 648; by St Martin, against Paul of Thosaa- lonica, 1 Nov. 650; by Vitalianus, 10 Dec. 667; for restoration of Willrid to see of York, Oct. 679, 678; by Agatho, preliminary to General Council of Constantinople, 27 Mar. 680; by Gregory II., on discipline, 5 Apr. 721; by Gregory III., against the priest George, 731; in favour of image-worship, 1 Nov. 732; by Zacharias, on discipline, 22 Mar. 743; against Adalbert and Clement, 25 Oct. 745; by Stephen III., against Antipope Constantine, and in favour of image-worship, 12 Apr. 769; by Adrian IV., confering on Charles the Great right of electing the pope and of giving in- vestiture to all bishops, 17 Apr. 774; by Felix II. against Felix of Urgel, 790; held in presence of Charles the Great, respecting charges against Leo III., Dec. 800; by Stephen IV., respecting election of popes, 816; by Pascal, who purges himself, on oath, of accusation against him, 823; by Eugenius II., on discipline, 15 Nov. 826; by Leo IV., against bishops receiving money for concurring orders, not later than 848; on discipline, 8 Dec. 853; by Nicholas I., respecting affair of Ignatius and Photius, 860; respecting same, 861; against John of Ravenna, 1 Nov. 861; against Theo- paschists, 862; in favour of Ignatius, Jan. 863; against Council of Soissons, before Jun. 863; against Council of Metz, and John of Ravenna, 867; against Legate Ro- daldio, 23 Dec. 864, to 1 Jan. 865; by Adrian II., against Photius, before Aug. 868; against Cardinal Anastasius, 4 Oct. 868; by John VIII., to absolve Emperor Louis from obligation of an oath, 872; respecting election of Charles the Bald, Emperor, Dec. 875; for citation of Formosus, Bp of Porto, Apr. 876; Jul. 877; to excommunicate Lambert, Duke of
confirm excommunication of Henry IV., Mar. 1102; against Bruno, Abp of Trèves, for receiving investiture of Henry IV., Lent 1102; against Count of Meulent, 26 Mar. 1105; May 1105; respecting investitures, 7 Mar. 1110; by Lucius II., respecting dispute between churches of Tours and Dol, May 1144; by Innocent III., to canonize Cunegunda, 1200; to depose and excommunicate Emperor Otto, Nov. 1120; by Gregory IX., to renew excommunication of Frederick II., 18 Nov. 1227, and Lent 1228; by Boniface VIII., against Philip the Fair, 30 Oct. 1302; summoned by Alexander V., held by John XXIII., condemnatory writings of Wickliffe, opens, Dec. 1412, closes, Jan. 1413. [See also Lateran and Vatican.]

*Art de Vérier les Dates. b Mansi.

Pagi. *d* Villemont.


Rome, Popes of. [Popea.]

Rome-scot. [Peter-ponce.]

Romilly, Sir Samuel, Jurist,—b. in London, 1 Mar. 1757—enters Gray's Inn, May 1778—called to the bar, 1783—Chancellor of Durham, about 1805—Solicior-General, Knt., 1806—M.P. Queenborough, 1806—applies
himself to reform of Criminal Law, 1807—
M.I. Westminster, 1818—loses his wife, 30

Romney, George, painter,—b. at Dalton,
Lancashire, 15 Dec. 1734—marries, 1756—
leaves his family and goes to London, 1762—
visits Italy, 1773—returns to his family at
Kendal, 1799—b. at Kendal, 15 Nov. 1802.

Romorantin, in France,—taken by the
Black Prince, 3 Sep. 1356—Edict of, charging
bishops with prosecution of heresy, and for-
bidding it to parliaments, issued by Francis
II., May 1560.

Remulus,—Consult with M. Maccius Mem-

Roncaglia, in Lombardy,—Diets of, held
by Emperor Henry III., 5 May 1033; by
Frederick I., 1134 and Nov. 1138.

Roncesvalles,—surprise of Charles the
Great by Guzman, 718—defeat of Spaniards
by French, Jun. and Oct. 1794—passage
forced by Soult, 25 Jul. 1813.

Ronda, in Spain,—becomes stronghold of
Moors, under Abu Meli, about 1331—taken
by Ferdinand of Castile, 1485.

Rondil, Jacques, Provençal poet,—b., 31

Ronsard, Pierre de, poet,—b. in the Ven-
dômois, 11 Sep. 1524—attached to household
of Duke of Orleans, 1536—accompanies James
V. of Scotland to his Court, 1552—visits
English Court, 1541—b. near Tours, 27 Dec. 1585.

Guerres, 1597.

Rooke, Sir George, admiral,—b. near
Canterbury, 1629—Post-captain in the navy, 1680
—Vice-admiral, 1692—distinguishes himself
in battle off Cape La Hogue, 19 May 1692—
destroyes the French fleet, 20 May—Knt, 1692
—M.I. Portsmouth, 1697—Vice-admiral and
Lieutenant of the Admiralty, 1702—takes
'Plate Fleet' at Vigo, 1702—takes part in
attack on Gibraltar, 21 Jul. 1704—engages
French fleet off Malaga, 13 Aug. 1704—dis-
missed from service, Feb. 1705—b. near Can-
terbury, 24 Jan. 1709.

Rooke, Laurence, astronomer,—b. at Dept-
ford, Kent, 1623—enters King's Coll. Cam-
bridge, 1659—Gresham Prof. Astronomy, 1652
—Prof. Geometry, 1657—F.R.S., 1660—b.,
Jun. 1662.

Roos, Johann Heinrich, painter,—b. in the
Palatinat, 1631—b. at Frankfort, 1685.

Roos, Johann Melchior, painter,—b. at
Frankfort, 1659—b. there, 1723.

Roos, Joseph, painter,—b. at Vienna, 1748
—b., about 1790.

Roos, Philipp Peter, (Rosa di Tivoli,) painter,—b. at Frankfort, 1655—b. at Rome, 1705.

Roose, (Nicholas de Liemacker,) painter,—
b. at Ghent, 1757—b. there, 1746.

Rope-making Machinery,—patented by
Chapman, Jul. 1799—improved by Huddart,
Aug. 1799.

Roque, Gilles André de la, heraldist,—b.
near Caen, 1597—b. at Paris, 1686. Histoire
générale des maisons nobles de Normandie, 1654
—Histoire généalogique de la maison d'Hu-
court, 1662—Traité de l'origine des noms, des
surnoms, et de leur diversité, 1681—Le blason
des armes de la nation royale de Bourbon et de
ses alliances, 1620.

Roquebrune. [Mentone.]

Roqueplan, (Rocoplan,) Joseph Etienne
Camille, painter,—b. at Mallemort, 18 Feb.
1802—first exhibits at Salon, 1819, 1822—b.
Chevalier of Legion of Honour, Jan. 1832—
1855. Equinocial Flood, 1827—Crossing the
stream, 1833—Antiquary, 1834.

Roqueplan, Louis Victor Néstor, journalist,
6—b. at Mallemort, 1804—joint-editor of the
Nionno, about 1827—joins in protest of the
journalists against ordinances of Charles X.,
Jul. 1830—Chevalier of Legion of Honour,
1832—Director of Théâtre des Variétés, about
1840—Joint-director of the Opera, 1847—sole
1850—resigns, Nov. 1854—Director of Opéra
Comique, Nov. 1857—Officer of Legion of
Honour, Aug. 1867—Director of the Châtelet,
May 1869—b. at Paris, 26 Apr. 1870.

Rosa. [Martinez de la Rosa.]

Rosa, Salvator, poet, musician, painter,—b.
at Arimella near Naples, 20 Jun., 21 Jul. 1615—
goes to Rome, 1635—settles there, 1638

Rosalba Carriera, painter,—b. at Venice,
1673 or 1672—visits Paris and is admitted to
Academy of Painting, 1720—visits Germany,
1733—b. at Venice, 15 Apr. 1757.

Rosamond. [See Albain.]

Rosary, The,—institution of, mentioned,
1100. Festival of, to commemorate victory of
Lepanto, instituted by Gregory XIII., 1573—
after victory of Peterwarden, appointed by
Clement XI. to be celebrated annually, 1716.

Rosas, (Rhode) in Spain,—taken by Philip
III. of France, 1648—retaken for Pedro III.
of Aragon by Roger de Lorin, 1285—besieged
by Count du Plessis-Praslin, 6 Apr. 1645—
capitulates, 26 May—captured and evacuated
by Count de Noailles, 1663—b. taken by French,
16 Nov. 1794—defeat of French by Spaniards
at, 11 Jul. 1808—capture and destruction of
French squadron by the English under Lord
Collingwood, 30 Oct. 1800—besieged by St.
Loy, 5 May 1809—Bocas—relief attempted by Lord
Chorane, 30 Nov.—surrenders, 4 Dec. 1809—
given up by French, 1814.


Rosbach, in Prussia,—Frederick the Great
defeats French and Imperialists, 5 Nov. 1757
—battle-field visited and memorial column
thrown down by Napoleon I., 1806.

Roscellin, philosopher,—condemned for his
speculations on the Trinity by Council of Sois-
sons, 1929—passes into England, about 1933—
living, 1121. [See Nominalism.]

Roscius, Lucius,—[BC]—sent ambassador
to Ferrule and murdered there, 438.

Roscius, Quintus, eunuch actor,—[BC]—
made an enemy by Sulla, 81—defended by Cicero,
68—b., 62.
Roscelli, Sextus,—[B C]—accused of murder of his father and successfully defended by Cicero, 30.


Roscomon, in Ireland. Abbey, founded by O’Connor, about 1257. Castle, built by de Ufford, 1268.


Rosbecque, in Flanders,—Charles VI. of France defeats Flemings under Philip van Artevelde, 27 Nov. 1382.

Roselli, (Roselli,) Cosimo, painter,—b. at Florence, 1439—employed in the Vatican by Sixtus IV., about 1480—living, Nov. 1506. Fresco in Convent of San Ambrogio, Florence, 1456.


Rosetta, (Raschid,) in Egypt,—mentioned by Edrisi, 1153—taken by the French, 1798—by British and Turks, 14 Apr. 1801—unsuccessfully besieged by British, Mar. to Apr. 1807. Stone, with trilingual inscription, [n.c. 196] discovered by French, 1798—brought to England, 1802.

Rosicrucians, Secret Society,—attract attention in Germany, 1600-30.

Rosin, (Roszfeld,) Joan, (Rosinum,) antiquary,—b. at Eisenach, 1531—preacher at Naumburg, 1592—d. at Naumburg, 7 Oct. 1626. Antiquitates Hassiacae Historiae corpus, 1583.


Roskild, Roschid, in Isle of Zealand,—founded, about 970 or 980—seat of a bishopric, 1012—rebuilt of stone, 1084—fortified, 1150—obtains rank of a city, about 1265 or 1275—burnt, 1282, 1443, and 1525—ceases to be royal residence, 1443—made seat of provincial assembly for Danish Islands, by decree


Rosny, M. de. [Sully, Duke de.]

Rosolfo Acid,—discovered by Runge, 1834.

Ross, New Ross, in Ireland,—see of, united with Cork, 1586.

Ross, The Man Of. [Kyrle, John.]


Ross, (Rouse) John, antiquary of Warwick,—b. in Warwickshire, 1491.


Rosselli, Cosimo. [Rosselli.]

Rosselli, Matteo, painter,—b. at Florence, 10 Aug. 1578—d. there, 1650.


Rossi, Countess. [Sontag, Henrietta.]

Rossi, Antonio, painter,—b. in Padua, about 1390?

Rossi, Giovanni Bernardo, Orientalist,—b. at Castelnuovo-Camara, 1742—Prof. at Univ. of Parma, 1769—d. there, 1831. Varie lec- tiones Vel. Testamenti, 1784—De hebraice typographiae origine ac primitibus, 1776.

Rossi, Girolamo, (Rubens, de Rubens,) his- torian,—b. at Ravenna, 1539—employs to Clement VIII., 1604—d. at Ravenna, 22 Apr. 1607. Historiarum Ravennatnm lib. X., 1572.


Rossi, Rosso de, (Il Rosso), (Givonbattista di Jacopo), (Maître Roux), painter,—b. at Flo-


Rost, Johann Christoph, poet,—b. at Leipzig, 7 Apr. 1717—secretary and librarian to Count Bruhl, at Dresden, 1744—d. there, 1795. *Schäfferverzollungen, 1742—Der Zwefel am Herrn Gottsched, 1754—Vermischte Gedichte, 1769.

Rostock, in Germany,—conquest and burnt by Woldemar I. of Denmark, 1616—rebuilt by Pribihas, Prince of the Obotten, about 1170—one of the Hanse Towns, 1218-1630—seat of Lords of Rostock, under Danish supremacy, 1237-1301—passes to Mecklenburg, 1233—University of, founded, 1419—transferred to Greifswald, 1737-43—to Bützow, 1760—restored, 1789.

Rostopchin, (Rastopchin,) Count Feodor Vasilieviich, general,—b. in Russia, 12 (23) Mar. 1764—Governor of Moscow, 29 May 1812 to 30 Aug. 1814—accompanies Emperor Alexander to Congress of Vienna, 1814—goes to Paris, 1817—d. at Moscow, 18 (30) Jan.,* 12 Feb.* 1826. *La vérité sur l'incendie de Moscow, 1825—Œuvres, 1853.


Roswita. [Hroswith.]


Rotary Furnace,— patented by Walker, 1853—applied to puddling, 1865.


Rotthaus. [See Lombards.]


Rosethay, in Bute,—made royal burg, by Robert III., 1400.—Castle, built by Magnus, king of Norway, about 1058—seized by Haco, king of Norway, 1263—by Edward Hailol, 1334—by Earl of Lennox and the English, 1454—burnt by Duke of Argyle, 1685.


Rothschield, Meyer Angnel, banker,—b. at Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1743—d. there, Sep. 1812.


Rotteck, Karl Wenceslaus Rodecker von, historian,—b. at Freiburg, (Baden,) 18 Jul. 1775—LL.D., 1797—Prof. History at the Univ., 1798—Prof. Politics and Law of Nations, 1815—member of first Chamber of
the States, 1819—his lectures prohibited, Oct. 1832—b. at Freiburg, 26 Nov. 1840. *Alte-
meine Weltgeschichte, 1813-27. Ideen über Landstände, 1819. *Lehrbuch des Verun-
rechts, verschiedene Schriften, 1829.*

Rottenhammer, (Rottenhauer,) Johann, paint-
er.—b. at Munich, 1566,* 1564 *—b. at Augs-
burg, 1604,* 1623.*


Rotterdam, in the Netherlands,—has rank of a city, 1722—attacked by Archduke Maximilian, defended by Franz von Broderode, 1480—burnt, 1563—taken and pillaged by Spaniards, 1573—riots, suppressed by military, Nov. 1868.

Rouillac, Louis François, sculptor,—b. at
Lyons, about 1695—goes to England, 1720—
about 1725,* before 1745—b. in London, 11
Jan. 1762. *Monument of John, Duke of
Argyll, Westminster Abbey, about 1745.*
Sculpture of Horace Walpole, by the Chariot
of Shakespeare, British Museum, 1758—of Sir
Isaac Newton, Cambridge, 1755.*

* * *


Roucher, Jean Antoine, poet,—b. at Mont-

Rouelle, Guillaume François, chemist,—b. near Caen, 1703—b. at Passy, 3 Aug. 1770.

Rouen, in Normandy, (Rotomagus)—seat of
bishopric, about 306 *—Charles the Great
receives ambassadors of Emperor Michael at,
812 *—pillaged and destroyed by Northmen,
841 or 842—capital of Duchy of Normandy,
912—repulses Emperor Otto, 946 *—besieged
by Louis VII., Prince Henry of England, and
Philip of Allace, 22 Jul. 1474—relied by
Henry II., 14 Aug. 1174,—unsuccessfully
attacked by Philip Augustus, 1193 *—besieged
and taken by him, 1 Jun. 1204—he gives his
squad and army assembled, for invasion of
England, 1213 *—obtains grant or confirmation
of liberties from Philip the Hardy, 1278,—refuses
aid to John II., 1356—suburbs of, burnt by
English, 1356—insurrection against tax-
gatherers, 1382—insurrection under Alain
Blanchard, suppressed by the Dauphin, 1447—
besieged by Henry V., Jul. 1418—surrenders,
19 Jan. 1419—Henry V. holds his Court at,
1419—Joan of Arc burnt at, 1431—castle
surprised by French, but immediately recovered,
1432—recovered by Charles VII., 10 Nov.
1449 *—castle given up to Duke of Bourbon
for Charles of Berry, 1455—entry of Charles
Duke of Normandy, Nov. 1456—taken by
Louis XI., Jan. 1466—declares for the
Huignots, Apr. 1462—stormed by Anthony of
Navarre, 26 Oct. 1462—massacre of Protes-
tants at, 1572—castle surprised by Royalists,
but retaken, 1590—invested by Marshal de
Biron, 11 Nov. 1591—relief of, attempted by
Duke of Parma, who is defeated by Henry IV.,
Feb. 1592—siege raised by Duke of Parma, 20
Apr.—surrenders to Henry IV., 1593—As-
sembly of Notables at, 4 Nov. 1596 *—again,
Dec. 1617 *—occupied by Louis XIII., 1620—
taken from Duke of Longueville, 1630—
visited by Napoleon III. and Empress Eugénie,


 Roxana,—[B C]—married to Alexander, 327—murders Stateira and Drypetis, 323—accompanies Pericles into Egypt, 321—removed to Macedonia, by Antipater, 320—flies to Eacides of Epirus, 318—taken by Cassander at Pydna, and put into custody, 316—put to death, 311.


 Roxburghe, John, duke of, "bibliophile",—b. at Bristol, 1746—b. in London, 19 Mar. 1804.

 Roxburghe Club,—founded in London, 1812.

Roy. [Rassmouhon Roy].


Royal Domain, of France,—alienations of, revoked by Philip the Tall, 1318— declared alienable by Charles IX., 1566— distinction between domains of the Crown and of the State introduced by Constituent Assembly, 1790.

Royal George,—sinks at Spithead, 29 Aug. 1782—wreck surveyed with diving-bell, 23 May 1817— removed by Presley, 1839-41.

Royal Institution, London,—founded, 1800.

Royal Marriage Act. [Marriage.]


Royal Society, of Edinburgh,—founded, 23 Jun. 1783— incorporated by royal charter, 1783.

Royal Society of Literature,—established, 1823—chartered, 13 Sep. 1826.

Royer, Adrian van, botanist,—b., 1705— Director of Botanic Garden, Leyden, 1738—d., 1779. Dissertatio botanico-medica inauguralis de anatomic et economia plantarum, 1728.


Rozier, Louis François Carlet, Marquis de la, general,—b. in Ardennes, 1733— enters the army, 1745— at battle of Reubach, 1757— wounded at Sondershausen, 1758— takes part in retreat of Minden, 1759— distinguishes himself at capture of Cassel, 1760— Chevalier of St. Louis, 1761— leads assault on Cascade of Cassel, 1761— in England, 1763— Commander at St. Malo, 1770— prepares plan of descent on England, 1778—March of the Earl of Camp, 1781— serves under emigrant princes, 1792— enters service of Portugal, 1797—d. at Lisbon, 7 Apr. 1808.


Rubruquis, (Willem de Ruybroek), traveller,—b. in Brabant, about 1230— envoy from St. Louis to Manchu, Khan of Tartary, 1253— returns to Syria, 1256— living, 1293.


Rucellai, Giovanni, littérateur,—b. at Florence, 1475— ambassador to Venice, 1505— recalled from exile with the Medici, 1515— receives visit of Leo X., Dec. 1515— Nuncio to France, soon after: Governor of St. Angelo, 1523—d. at Rome, 1525. Rossmonda, written, 1575, published, 1525— Le Api, 1539.

Ruchat, Abraham, theologian, historian,—b. in Bern, about 1750— Prof. Belles Lettres, Lausanne, 1771— Prof. Theology, 1773—d. at Lausanne, 1750. Les Délitcs de la Suisse, 1714— Histoire de la Réformation de la Suisse, 1727.


Rudbeck, Olus,—b. at Upsala, 15 Mar. 1660—M.D. Utrecht, 1690— Prof. Botany and
Anatomy, 1693—sent to visit Lapland, 1695—loses his MSS. at fire of Upsala, Apr. 1702—founds Society of Sciences there, 1720—b. at Upsala, 1740. Nora Samoedla, 1701—with his father, Campi Elysius, lib. I., 1702—lib. II., 1701—Reliquiae Rudbeckianae, 1789.


Rudolph I. of Hapsburg, Emperor of the Romans,—b., 1 May 1218—follows Frederick II. into Italy, 1237—serves at siege of Pienza, 1240—succeeds his father, Albert the Wise, 1240—visits Frederick at Capua, 1242—goes to Verona, 1245—marries Gertrude of Hohenberg, 1245—fights for Frederick, 1248—chosen Protector of Cantons of Uri, Unterwald, and Schwyz, 1256—General of Canton of Zürich, 1264—defeats Confederates under Count von Tockenburg, 1265—elected King of the Romans, 1 Oct. 1273—crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, 28 Oct. 1273—complements Imperial donations to Holy See and obtains confirmation of his election by Gregory X., 1274—meets Gregory at Lausanne, and takes the Cross, 10 Oct. 1275—conquers Duchy of Austria, gives up the Romagna to the pope, 1278—defeats and kills Ottocar, king of Bohemia, 26 Aug. 1278—seizes Moravia and invades Bohemia, 1278—loses his wife, 1281—inveests his son Albert with Duchy of Austria, 27 Dec. 1282—marries Elizabeth of Burgundy, 1284—fails in attempt to get him elected King of the Romans, 1290—b. at Germersheim, 15 Jul., 30 Sep. 1291. a Pfeffel. b Zurlauben.

Rudolph II., Emperor of the Romans,—b. at Vienna, 18 Jul. 1552—brought up at Court of Madrid, 1564–70—King of Hungary, 1572—King of Bohemia, 1575—elected King of the Romans, at Ratisbon, 27 Oct. 1575—crowned there, 1 Nov.—succeeds his father, Maximilian II., 12 Oct. 1576—war with Turks renewed, 1579—persecutes Protestants; concludes peace with Achmet I., 9 Nov. 1566—resigns crown of Hungary to his brother Matthias, 27 Jun. 1608—resigns Bohemia to him, 1611—b. at Prague, 20 Jun. 1612.

Rudolph. [See Burgundy, Italy, Palatinate, Saxony.]


Rudolphine Tables, astronomical,—compiled by Kepler, from observations of Tycho Brahe, by direction of Rudolph II., 1601-27.

Rue, Gervais de la, antiquary,—b. at Caen, 7 Sep. 1751—while Prof. at College of Arts, refuses to recognize civil constitution of the clergy, and comes to England, 1792—P.S.A. London, between 1792-97—returns to France, 1797—Prof. History, Caen, 1808—b. near Caen, 24 Sep. 1835. Recherches sur les ouvrages des bardes de la Bretagne armoriene du moyen age, 1815—Essais historiques sur les bardes, les jongleurs et les trouvres normands et anglo-normands, 1834.

Ruel, Treaty of. [Frome.]

Ruffo, in Poitou,—Conseil of, held, 21 Jan. 1347.


Rufinus, A. Junius,—Consul with C. Brutus Præsens, (960, A. u. c.) 153.

Rufinus, L. Caius,—Consul with I. Statius Quadratus, (896, A. u. c.) 142.

Rufinus, M. Antonius,—Consul with S. Octavius Læus Pontianus, (584, A. u. c.) 131.


Rufinus, T. Vinicius,—Consul with Galba, (822, A. u. c.) 69.

Rufinus, Triarius,—Consul with M. Acilius Faustinus, (963, A. u. c.) 210.

Rufinus, Vettius,—Consul with Acilius Severus, (1076, A. u. c.) 323.


Rufus,—(1.) Consul with Mamertinus, (956, A. u. c.) 182. (2.) Consul with Constam-
RUFUS—RUNCI MAN.

tinus, (1210), 457. (3.) Consul with Anas-
tasius, (1245), 492.
Rufus, C. Caecilius, — Consul with L. Pom-
ponius Flaccus, (770, A. u. c.) 17.
Rufus, C. Julius, — Consul with L. Fonteius
Capito, (820, A. u. c.) 67.
Rufus, C. Musonius, Stoic philosopher,— b.,
about 14—banished by Nero, 66.
Rufus, Julianus,— Consul with Oratius, (931,
A. u. c.) 178.
Rufus, L. Minucius, — Consul with Domitian,
(841, A. u. c.) 88.
Rufus, L. Passionus,— [B C], — Consul with
C. Calvisius, (750, A. u. c.) 4.
Rufus, L. Virginius, — Consul with C. Mem-
nius Regulus, (516, A. u. c.) 63—again Consul,
defeats Vindex in Germany, (811), 68—accused
of conspiracy against Vitellius, 69—Consul III.,
with Nerva, (860), 97—d., 97.
Rufus, M. Celius,— [B C]— b., 28 May 82
— accompanies Pompeius Rufus to Africa, 61
— accuses C. Antonius, 59—accused Sempro-
nius Attarinius, 57 and 56—accused of vis
and defended by Cicero, 56—trib. pleb., 52—
corresponds with Cicero, 51—curule while, 50—
joins Caesar, and accompanies him into Spain,
49—praeator, 48—expelled for his revolutionary
laws and killed.
Rufus, M. Minucius,— [B C], — (1.) Consul
with P. Corn. Scipio Asinio, (533, A. u. c.) 231.
(2.) Consul with Sp. Postumius Albinus, (644,
A. u. c.) 110—proconsul in Thrace, war against
Scordisci and Triballi, 109.
Rufus, Q. Minucius,— [B C], — Consul with
C. Corn. Cethegos, (557, A. u. c.) 197.
Rufus, Q. Petilius,— [B C], — Consul II., with
Domitian, (836, A. u. c.) 83.
Rufus, Ser. Sulipcius,— [B C], — Consul with
M. Claudius Marcellus, (703, A. u. c.) 51.
Rufus, T. Annius Luscius,— [B C], — Consul
with Cn. Octavius, (626, A. u. c.) 128.
Rufus Ephebus, physician,— b., about 105—
110.
Rufus Mamecorinus, P. Pinarius,— [B C],
— Consul with C. Julius Iulius, (265, A. v. c.)
459.
Rugby, in Warwickshire. Grammar School,
 founded by Lawrence Sheriff, 1567.
Rügen, island in the Baltic,— attacked by
Waldemar I. of Denmark, 1164—subdued and
made tributary to him, 1168—on death of last
native prince, united with Pomerania, 1233 a
1478 b—passes to Sweden at Peace of West-
phalia, 1648—ceded to Sweden by Frederick
III., by Treaty of Copenhagen, 6 Jun. 1660—
conquered by Christian V. of Denmark, about
1677—restored to Sweden by Treaty of St Germain-en-Laye, 1679—conquered by Danes
and Prussians, 17 Nov. 1715—restored by
Peace of Stockholm, 1721—ceded to Prussia
by Sweden, 1715.
S.
Conv.-Lex.
Bee's Cyc.
Rugen und Georg Philipp, painter, engraver,
— b. at Augsburg, 27 Nov. 1666— visits Italy,
1692—5—present at siege of Augsburg, 1703
— Director of Academy, 1710—d. at Augsburg,
10 Aug. 1742.
Ruhnken, David, philologist,— b. at Stolpe,
in Pomerania, 2 Jan. 1723—studies at Witten-
berg, 1741—at Leyden, 1743—visits Paris,
1755—assistant Prof. Greek with Hemsterhuy,
Leyden, 1757—Prof. Eloquence and History,
1761—Librarian to Univ., 1774—d. at Leyden,
14 May 1758 a, 1797 b Opuscula oratoria,
philosophica, &c., 1797.
* Eng. Cyc.
b Conv.-Lex.
Ruinaart, Thierry, martyrologist,— b. at
Rheims, 10 Jun. 1657— enters Benedictine
Order, 1745—d. at Abbey of Hautvilliers, 17
Sep. 1799. Acta Primorum Martyrum, 1689
— editis Works of Gregory of Tours, 1699.
Ruisch, Frédéric, antiquarist,— b. at the
Hague, 23 Mar. 1638—M. D. Leyden, 1664
— Prof. Anatomy, Amsterdam, 1665—member of
French Academy of Sciences, 1727—d. at
Amsterdam, 22 Feb. 1731. Thesaurus Anatomic,
1701—5—Opera, 1721.
Ruisch, Rachel, painter,— b. at Amsterdam,
1664—painter to Elector Palatine, 1708—d.
at Amsterdam, 1750.
Ruíz, Juan, 'Archpriest of Hiti,' satirist,
— b., 1530—43.
Rullianus, Q. Fabius,— [B C], — Consul with
C. Marcus Rutilius, (444, A. u. c.) 310.
Rullius, P. Servilius,— [B C], — trib. pleb., 10
Dec., 64, and 63—introduces agrarian law,
opposed by Cicero.
Rumford, Benjamin Thomson, Count,
natural philosopher,— b. at Woburn, Massachu-
setts, 28 Mar. 1752—married, 1772—carries to
England news of evacuation of Boston, 1776
— F.R.S., 1778—Under-secretary of State, 1780—
52—enters service of king of Bavaria, 1783—
Knt, 1784—created Count Rumford, 1790
— suppresses beggary in Bavaria, 1790—assists
in founding Royal Institution, 1799—settles at
Paris, 1802—married Mme Lavosier, 1804—
d. near Paris, 21 Aug. 1814. Essays, 1798—
1802—Memorial. [See Royal Society.]
Rumofsky, Stephen de, mathematician,
astronomer, &c., — b. in Russia, 29 Oct. 1734—
studies at St Petersburg, 1748—studies at
Berlin, 1755—Ritual Prof. Mathematics, St
Petersburg, 1757—observes in Siberia transit
of Venus, 1761—Imperial astronomer, 1765—
1802. [See Royal Society.]
Rumohr, Karl Friedrich Ludwig Felix von,
writer on Art,— b. near Dresden, 6 Jan. 1785
— visits Italy, 1804—5, 1815, 1828, 1837—d.
at Dresden, 25 Jul. 1843. Italianische Forschun-
gen, 1827–31—Novellen, 1832–5— Zur Geschi-
ichte und Theorie der Formschneidkunst,
1837.
Rumoridus,— Consul with Theodosius, (1166,
A. u. c.) 403.
Rump, The, — designation applied to remains
of parliament of England, after Pride's Purge,
6 Dec. 1648—dissolved by Cromwell, 20 Apr.
1653.
Rumpf, George Everhard, (Rumphius),
botanist,— b. in Germany, 1676—goes to East
Indies, about 1694—d. at Ambon, 1693.
Herbarium Antonii, 1744–55.
Runciman, Alexander, painter,— b. at
Edinburgh, 1736—visits Italy, 1766—Director of
Academy of Arts, Edinburgh, 1771—visits

Runes, Runic Writing,—mentioned by Venantius Fortunatus, about 580-90—disused in Sweden, 1001 (?)—condemned by Council of Toledo, 1115—prohibited by Alfonso of Castille, 1136.

Ranjit Singh, Maharajah of the Punjab, (King of Lahore),—b., 2 Nov. 1780, a 1782—assumes the government, 1779—takes possession of Lahore, 1799—conquers the Punjab and proclaims himself Rajah, 1812—acquires Attok, 1813—storms Multan, 1817—annexes Cashmere, 1819, and assumes title of Maharajah; conquers Peshawur from Afghans, 1822—faces defeat by Afghans, 1836—b. 27 Jun. 1839.


Runnymede. [See Magna Charta.]

Rupee, Indian silver coin,—first issued by Shir Khan, 1540.

Rupert, Count Palatine and Emperor of the Romans,—b., 1535—marries Elizabeth of Nürnberg, 1374—succeeds his father as Elector Palatine, 1358—elected Emperör on deposition of Wenceslaus, 24 Aug. 1400—crowned at Cologne, 6 Jan. 1401—appoints for his son Louis Vicar of the Empire and marches into Italy, 1401—decrees by general of Galaezzo Visconti, near lake of Garda, 17 Oct. 1401—returns to Germany, about May 1402—league formed against him, 1404—declares himself Protector of Gregory XII., 1409—new league against him, 1410—b. at Oppenheim, 18 May 1410.


Ruric. [See Russia.]


Russell, Edward. [Orford, Earl of.]


Russell Institution, literary and scientific,—established in London, 1808.

Russia, (Nussevi,) Russian Empire,—first dynasty of princes founded by Ruric, at Novgorod, 862—he suppresses revolt, 865—b., 879— succeeded by his son 1000 under regency of Olaf, who conquers Kiev, 883—attacks Constantinople and compels Leo VI. to make peace, 904—again imposes articles of peace on Greek Emperor, 912—b., 913—revolts of


Russian America,—ceded to United States by treaty of 13 Mar. 1867, ratified by Senate of U. S., 9 Apr.—formal transfer of, made at New Archangel, 8 Oct.

Russian Church,—completely separated from Church of Rome, about 1450—90—remains subject to Patriarch of Constantinople: Patriarchate of Moscow erected by Jeremias, Patriarch of Constantinople, 1588—subordination to Constantinople disclaimed by Nikon, 1652—7—the Patriarchate left vacant on death of Adrian, 1700—abolished by Peter I., 1721, and the Holy Synod established.

Russian Laws,—code compiled by order of Ivan III., 1497—revised and completed (Swedovikh) by order of Ivan IV., 1560—new code compiled (Ulopgone) by order of Alexis, 1649—additional collections of laws and ordinances (ukases) published by order of Nicholas, 1827—30 and 1832—3—the Znov Zakonov (corpus juris) extracted and published, 1826—13—Criminal and Military Codes, 1845—Commercial Code, 1851—reforms in administration effected by decrees of 29 Sep. (11 Oct.) 1862 and 20 Nov. (2 Dec.) 1864.

Russo-American Company,—formed under letters-patent, by George Shelikhoff, 1799.

Rustchuk, in Turkey,—battles between Turks and Russians near, 1773, 1774, and 1790—besieged, twice stormed, capitulates to Russians, 27 Sep. 1810—Amed Aga defeats Russians near, 4 Jul. 1811—evacuated by them, 6 Jul. 1811—dismantled in pursuance of Peace of Adrianople, 1829—again fortified, 1853.


Ruthics, Q. Januis, — Consult with C. Vettius Aquilinus, (915, A. D. C.) 162.

Ruth.,—[B C]—married to Boaz, 1307, a.

Ruthenium, metal,—discovered in platinum ores by Claus, 1845.

Rutherford, Daniel, physician,—b. at Edinburgh, Nov. 1740—discovers azote, 1772—Prof. Botany, 1786, 9, 5 Nov. 1819. De aere mephitico, 1772.


Ruthin Castle, in Wales,—given by Edward I. to Reginald de Grey, 1281—captured, and the town burnt, by Owen Glendower, 1300—
RUTHEVBE—SAAD-ED-DIN.

S. de Miranda, [Miranda.]

Saad-Ed-Din, (Khoja Saad-Ed-Din Mohammed Effendi,) historian, — b., 1536 — tutor to Murad, son of Selim II., 1573 — military judge and historiographer, Dec. 1574 — attends Mohammed in Hungarian campaign, 1596—


Rutzen, Raid of, — seizure of James VI. of Scotland by Alexander Rutzen, Earl of Gowrie, and other nobles, who compel him to dismiss Arran and Lenox, Aug. 1582.

Rutilius Numatianus, Claudius, poet, — prefectus urbi, about 414-5.


Rutland, Edmund, Earl of, — b. at Rouen, 17 May 1443 — captured and killed by Lord Clifford, at Wakefield, 31 Dec. 1460 — his remains interred at Potherington, Jul. 1466.

Rutland, Edward, Earl of, [York, Duke of.]

Rysdael, (Rysdael,) Jacob, painter, — b. at Haarlem, about 1625, 1630, or 1635 — b. at Amsterdam, 16 Nov. 1661.


Ryeaut, [Ricaut.]

Ryder, Dudley, [Harroway, Earl of.]


Ryland, William Wynne, engraver, — b. in London, 1729 or 1732 — executed for forgery at Tyburn, 20Aug. 1783.


Ryebrack, (Rysbrack, Rysbrechts,) Peter, painter, — b. at Antwerp, 1657 — Director of Academy, 1713 — b. at Antwerp, 1716.


Saad, (Sadi), (Sheikh Moslih Ed-din Saadi Alshirazi), poet, b. at Shiraz, about 1175, b. 1184.—b. at Shiraz, (909, A. H.) 11 Dec. 1291. a b 619. a D’Herbelot. b Saey.


**Saarbrück, in Prussia, head of a County held by House of Nassau-Saarbrück, 1381—1560—annexed to France, 1801—assigned to Prussia, 1815—attacked by French, 31 Jul. 1870—battle of, between French and Germans, 2 Aug. occupied by Germans, 6 Aug. Saarland.** [See Peter the Great.]


Saevedra. **[Cervantes.]**

Saevedra y Fazardo, Diego, Count de, diplomatist, &c.—b. in Algezares, 1584—goes to Rome as secretary to Cardinal Gasparo de Borgia, 1606—employed in diplomatic negotiations in Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, 1606—36—at Dict of Ratisbon, 1636—Joint-plenipotentiary of Philip IV. at Congress of Munster, 1643—b. at Madrid, 24 Aug. 1648. [Idea de un principio politico-christiano, 1645. Inicio de artes y ciencias, 1655—Republica Literaria, 1670.]

Saba, (Saba), theologian, &c.—b. 479—visits Jerusalem, 497—with Euthymius, 473—founds Magna Laura, 483—prebyster, 491—sent with others to Anastasius, 512—visits Elias and publishes the recognition of Council of Chalcedon, 518—visits Constantinople about remission of taxes in Palestine, 529—30—b., Dec. 532. a

—Clinton.


Sabatier, (Sabatier), Pierre, Beneidetique, &c.—b. at Poitiers, 1653—enters the Order, 1700—b. at Rheims, 24 Mar. 1742. _Bibliorum Sacrorum latina versiones antiquae, 1743._

Sabadini, Francisco, architect, &c.—b. at Salerno, 1722—settles at Madrid, 1759—b. there, 19 Dec. 1798.

Sabbageo, in Gambie,—the Mandingoes repulse British troops sent to arrest a slave-dealer, 16 Jul. 1855—taken and razed by British and French troops, 17 Jul.

Sabbatarians, (Seventh Day Baptists)—congregation of, formed in London, 1676.

Sabbatini, Andrea, (Andrea da Salerno), painter, &c.—b. at Salerno, about 1430—goes to Rome to study under Raphael, about 1509—1505, b. 1512,—b. at Naples, about 1545. a


Sabbatini, (Sabbatini), Lorenzo, (Lorenzo da Bologna or Lorenzo di Tiziano), painter,—b. at Bologna, about 1530—assists Vasari at Florence, 1566—superintendent of decorations of the Vatican, 1575—b. at Rome, 1577.

—Sabbellius. [Sabbellius.]

Sabbellius, (Marcus Antonius Coccus), historian,—b. near Rome, 1436—Prof. Eloquence, Udine, about 1475—at Venice, 1484.—b. at Venice, 18 Apr. 1508, b. 1506. b _Historia Rerum Venetiarum, 1487._


Sabbini, (Sabbini), Poppaea, —becomes Nero's mistress, 58—contrives death of Agrippina, 59—married to Nero, 62, and contrives Octavia's death: killed, 65.

Sabinus, —[B C]—receives jus suffragii from Rome, 268.

Sabinianus,—unsuccessfully revolts in Africa, 240.

Sabinus, —Bp. of Rome,—succeeds Gregory the Great, 1, 13 b Sep. 604,—b. 22 Feb. 606. a

—Fleuri. b Pagi.


Sabinianus, —Consult with Galienus, (1010, A. U. C.) 266.

Sabinus, (George Schüler), poet,—b. in Brandenburg, 23 Apr. 1508—studies under Melanchthon at Wittenberg, 1523—33—visits Italy, 1533—Prof. Belles Lettres, Frankfort-on-the-Oder, 1538—Rector of Königsberg Univ., 1544—enters service of Joachim, Elector of Brandenburg, 1555—b. at Frankfort, 2 Dec. 1560. Sabini Carmina, 1565.

Sabinus, —Consult with Messalla, (967, A. U. C.) 214—with Anulius, (969) 216. a Zumpt.

—Sabinus, Anulus, poet,—fl., about 15.

Sabinus, C. Atius,—Consult (II.) with Corn. Anallinus, (969, A. U. C.) 216. a Clinton.


Sabinus, (Flavius), (1.) serves under Plautius in Britain, 45—Governor of Mosia, 7 years, between 45—64—prefects urb, by Nero, 57—68—again, by Otho, 69—takes refuge in the Capitol, which is burnt, and himself killed, Dec. 69. (2.) T. Consult with Domitian, (835, A. U. C.) 82.

Sabinus, —Massarius, jurist,—fl., about 25—50.

Sabinus, M. Celius, jurist,—Consult, 69. a

—Smith's Diet.


Sablé, in France,—besieged and taken by Henry IV., 1589—occupied by Germans, 25 Jan. 1871. _Treaty of_, between Charles VIII. 75 a
of France and Francis II., Duke of Bretagne, signed, 21 Aug., 1858.

Sacadas, musician, [BC]—gains prize at Pythia, 583, 582, 575, (Ol. 47, 3; 48, 3; 49, 3.), 596, 586, 582, (Ol. 47, 3; 48, 3; 50, 3.), 596, 583, 578.  

a Clinton.  

Sacred Heart of Jesus, Feast of the,—approved by Clement XII., 1732 and 1736— and by Clement XIII., 1765.

Sacred War. [Girrman War and Phocian War.]

Sacrifices, [BC]—human, prohibited by Roman Senate, (507, a. u. c.) 97—(AD)—payan, prohibited by Theodosius, 381.

Sacrilege, in England,—benefit of clergy allowed, persons convicted of, by 25 Edw. III. st. 3, c. 4, 1350—refused by Acts 23 Hen. VIII. c. 1, 1531; 1 Edw. VI. c. 12, 1547, and 5 and 6 Edw. VI. c. 10, 1552—declared capital felony by Act 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, s. 10, 21 June, 1827—punishment of death for, abolished by Act 5 and 6 Wm IV. c. 81, 10 Sep. 1835—penalties further regulated by Acts 6 Wm IV. c. 4, 18 Mar., 1836, and 7 Wm IV. and 1 Vic. c. 90, s. 5, 17 July, 1837—last two Acts repealed by 24 and 25 Vic. c. 96, 6 Aug. 1861—new provisions by 24 and 25 Vic. c. 96, s. 50, 6 Aug. 1861.

Sacrobosco, Johannes de, mathematician,—studies at Paris, 1221—b. there, 1236. De Sphaera Mundi, 1473.

Sacrorum, Julis,—heads revolt of Edaiu, 21.


Sadels, (Chaudieu,) Antoine la Rochef., theologian,—b. in the Maconnais, 1534—b. Feb. 1591. Œuvres, 1592.

Sadeler, Gheoes, engraver,—b. at Antwerp, 1570—b. in Bruges, 1629.

Sadeler, Hans, engraver,—b. at Brussels, about 1550—b. at Venice, 1610.

Sadeler, Raphael, engraver,—b. at Brussels, about 1555—b. at Venice, 1616.

Sadi. [Saadi.]


Sadel, (Sadler,) Sir Ralph, diplomatist,—b. at Hackney, Middlesex, 1597—employed by Henry VIII. in the dissolution of the monasteries, 1535—embassador to Scotland, 1537,
37

Negotiations see, under VI.

at Rome, 1538 — perfected, 1577 — to Rome by Paul III., 1536 — Cardinal, 22 Dec. 1536 — follows the pope to Nice, 1538 —legate to Francis I., 1542 —resigns his see, 1544 — at Rome, 18 Oct. 1547, Opera, 1667.

Sadoa, (or Königgrätz,) in Bohemia, — Austrians under Benedek routed by Prussians under King William I. at, 3 Jul. 1866.

Secular Games, — [B.C] — instituted at Rome, under the title Tarentine or Taurian:

name changed to Secular, by Augustus, 17 — [A.D.] — last celebration, 248.

Secularis, Cora., — Consult with Donatus, 1013, a. u. c. 260.

Sæmund hinn Froda, Sigfusson, Icelandic poet and historian, — [t.], 1135.

Safety Lamp, — invented by Davy, 1816 — perfected, 1859.

Sagarelli, Gerard, founder of Apostolic Brevetrum, — preaches in Parma, about 1266—86 — banished, 1286 —condemned and burnt by Inquisition, 1300.

Sage, Alain René Le. [Le Sage.]

Sage, Balthasar George, chemist, — b. at Paris, 1740 — admitted to Academy of Sciences, 1770 — Director of School of Mines, 1783 — blind, 1805 — b. member of Institute, 1824.

Éléments de minéralogie docimastique, 1772 — Exposé sommaire des principales découvertes faites dans l'espace de 50 années, 1813.

Sagredo, Giovanni, historian, — b. at Venice, about 1616 —ambassador to England, 1650 — to France, 1656 — to Emperor, 1665 — elected Doge, but renounces the dignity, 1676—1680 —prepositor-general of Levant Seals, 1691. Memory Istoricbe de Monarchi Ottomani, 1677.

Sagredo, Niccola, DOGE OF VENICE, — succeeds Domenico Contareno, 6 Feb. 1675 — t. 15 Aug. 1676.

Saguntum, in Spain, — [B.C] — besieged and taken by Hannibal, 219. [Punic War, second.]

Sahagun, Bernardino de, historian, — missionary to Mexico, 1529 — b. there, 1590. Historia Universal de Nueva España, 1829.

Sahara, African Desert, — explored by Browne, 1707 — by Hornemann, about 1801 — by Lyon, 1819 — by Clapperton and Oudney, 1822—4 — by Laing, 1825 — by Caillié, 1827. [Africa.]

Saigon, in Cochinchina, five forts at, captured by France and Spain, 24 Feb. 1861.


Saint-André, Jacques D'Albion, MARÉCHAL DE, 1547 — commands army of Champagne, 1552 — takes Marienburg, 1554 — ruins Câteau Cambresis, 1555 — retreat of Quesnay, taken prisoner at St Quentin, 1557 — negotiates Peace of Câteau Cambresis, 1559 — joins party of Duke of Guise, 1561 —killed at battle of Dreux, 1562.


St Bees' College, Cumberland, — established by Bp Law, 1816.

St Christopher's—Saint-Just.

St Christopher's. [Christopher's, St.]


Saint-Croix, Guillaume Emmanuel Joseph Guilmel de Clermont-Lodève, Baron de,—5. 5 Jan. 1746—serves in the army, 1761—70—admitted to Academy of Inscriptions, 1777—member of Institute, 1803—d. at Paris, 11 Mar. 1809. Examen critique des historiens d'Alexandre le Grand, 1775—Mémoire pour servir à l'histoire de la religion secrète des anciens peuples, etc., 1784.

Saint-Cyr, School of,—founded by Louis XIV., 1686—converted into military school, 1793—military school of Fontainebleau transferred to, by Napoleon I., 1806.


b Conv.-Lex. c Biog. Univ.


Saint-Etienne, in France,—Socialist disturbances at, 25-26 Mar. 1871.

St George, Chevalier de. [Stuart, James F. E.]

c Some authorities. d Others.


Saint-Hilaire. [Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire.]

St John, Henry. [Boilingbroke, Viscount.]


St John's College,—Cambridge, founded by Margaret, Countess of Rich mond, 1511. Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas White, 1555. St John's College, in Ireland, founded by Sir Thomas White, 1555. St Just, Antoine, revolutionist,—b. in the Nivernais, 1768—deputy to Convention,


St Lawrence, river, — discovered by Aubert, 1568.

Saint-Léger, Abbé de. [Mercier, B.]—


St Mary Hall, Oxford,—given with St Mary’s Church to Oriell Coll., by Edward II., 1325 — made separate place of education, 1333.


St Thomas, one of the Virgin Islands,—settled by Danes, 1672—devastated by earthquake and inundation, 19 Feb. 1832—by hurricane, 29 Oct. 1867—again by earthquake and inundation, 18 Nov. 1897 and 17 Sep. 1896.

St Thomas’s Hospital, London,—founded by Corporation of London, 1553—rebuilt, 1706—first stone of new building, at Lambeth, laid by Queen Victoria, 12 May 1858—opened by the Queen, 21 Jun. 1871.

St Vincent, island of West Indies,—discovered by Columbus, 22 Jan. 1498,—ravaged by French, 1655 a,—placed under government of Lord Willoughby with Barbadoes and other islands, 1673,—French settlement attempted, 1719 a,—British attempt, 1725,—taken from the French by the British, 1762,—ceded to British by Peace of Paris, 1763,—revolt of natives, 1772,—peace with them, 1773,—captured by French, 19 Jan. 1779,—devastated by hurricane, 1780,—restored to Great Britain by Treaty of Versailles, 1783,—revolt of natives, 1794,—suppressed, 1796,—devastated by eruption of Mount Soufrière, 30 Apr. 1812. * Bailey.

St Vincent, John Jervis, EARL OF ADMIRALTY, OF THE FLEET,—b. at Mersea, Staffordshire, 9 Jan. 1735,—enters the navy, 1745,—serves in expedition to Queen's, 1759,—Post-captain, 13 Oct. 1760,—serves in expedition to Newfoundland, 1762,—distinguishes himself under Keppel against the French, 1778,—captures the Pygée, 20 Apr. 1782,—K.B., 28 May 1782,—accompanied Lord Howe to relief of Gibraltar, Oct. 1782—M.P., 1782,—married, 5 Jun. 1783,—Rear-Admiral, 24 Sep. 1787,—takes Martinique, 16 Mar. 1794,—Admiral, 1 Jun. 1795,—Commander of Mediterranean fleet, 1795,—obtains victory over Spanish fleet off Cape St Vincent, 14 Feb. 1797,—receives thanks of both houses of parliament, and is raised to the peerage, Mar. 1797,—suppresses mutiny in fleet off Cadiz, Jul. 1797,—Commander of Channel fleet, Apr. 1800,—First Lord of the Admiralty, Feb. 1801—Viscount, 21 Apr. 1801,—Commander of Channel fleet, 1806—F.R.S., 1815,—loses his wife, Feb. 1816,—Admiral of the Fleet, 9 Jul. 1821,—b. in Essex, 15 Mar. 1823. *

Staats, in France, (Mediolanum, Santone,) —pilgimmage of Normans, 845 and 854,—St Louis defeats English at, 22 Jul. 1242,—surprised and destroyed by Duke of Alençon, 1330,—discovery of Roman thermae at, 351,—Abbev, founded, 1043,—Conseils of, held, 562,—Jan. 1081; 4 Nov. 1089; 2 Mar. 1097; 1282.—

Saintine, Xavier Boniface, littérateur,—b. at Paris, 10 Jul. 1798,—receives Cross of Legion of Honour, and Montyon Prize of the Academy, 1837,—b., Jan. 1863.—Pione, 1832.—Pitiotte, 1843.—

Saisset, Edme Edmond, philosophe,—b. at Montpellier, 16 Sep. 1814,—deputy Prof. History of Philosophy, Normal School, 1842,—maître de conférences, 1846,—deputy Prof. History of Philosophy, Sorbonne, 1849,—lecturer on Greek and Latin Philosophy, Coll. de France, 1853,—Prof. History of Philosophy, Sorbonne, 1862,—b. at Paris, 27 Dec. 1863.—

Ausside, 1840,—Translation of Spinoza, 1843,—Essai sur la Philosophie et la Religion au XIX. Siecle, 1845,—Mélanges d'Histoire, de Morale et de Critiques, 1859,—Essai de Philosophie Religieuse, 1860,—L'Ami et la Vio, 1863.—


* Art de Vérifier les Dates. * Abulfeda.

Saladin, tax,—imposed in England and France for the crusade, 1183.

Salado, (Tarifa,) in Spain,—Alfonso IV. of Portugal defeats Moors at, 30 Oct. 1344.

Salah,—[B C]—b., sum. 2315, 2445 b.—birth of Eber, sum. 2281 b., sum. 1787 a.

Ussher.

Salah, in Egypt,—combat between French and Mamelukes at, 11 Aug. 1798,—fortified by French, 1798,—evacuated by them, May 1801.


Salamis, island,—[B C],—taken by Athenians under Solon, (OL. 44,) 604,—reconquered by Megarians, (OL. 46,) 596 a.—Themistocles defeats fleet of Xerxes, 480,—surrenders to Macedonians, 318,—recovered by Athens, 232. * Müller.


Salangore, on Strait of Malacca,—British attack on pirates of, 3-4 Jul. 1871.
Salankemen,—Prince Louis of Baden defeats Turks under Grand Vizier Kiuperi, 19 Aug. 1691.

Salasi, Alpine tribe.—[B C]—campaign of Octavius against, 35—conquered and captured by Terentius Varro, 25.

Salban,—Heraclius defeats Persians under Sabaraza, and winters at, 624-5.


Sale, Antoine le, novelist,—b. at Tours, or in Burgundy, 1368—b., about 1462. L'Histoire et plaisante chronique du petit Jehan de Saintr, 1517—la Salade, 1521.

Sale, George, Orientalist,—b., 1680—d. in London, 14 Nov. 1736. Translation of the Koran, 1734.


Salamonia (Salamum), in Italy.—[B C]—Roman colony, 194—[A D]—expels the duke of Benevento and becomes independent principality, 840—taken by Saracens, 905—seat of archbishopric, 974—taken by Robert Guiscard, 1076—assembly of barons at, elect Roger King of Naples and Sicily, 1130—sacked and burnt by Emperor Henry VI, 1193—visited by Frederick II,—1213,—1226—one of the courts of new Court of Justice, by Frederick II, 1234—again visited by Frederick, 1246—harbour commenced by John of Procida, 1260—visited by Victor Emmanuel, 7 May 1862. Cathedral, rebuilt by Robert Guiscard, 1084. Medical School, (Salermitana Schola,) attains high repute under Constantinus Afer, 1060-80—obtains privileges from Frederick II, about 1225—converted into Lyonum, 1517.


Salesbury, (Salisbury,) William,—living, 1567. Euglysehe and Weiske Dictionarie, 1547—Introduction teaching how to pronounce the letters in the Brytische Tongue, 1550.

Sallo Law, of the Franks, —excluding females from inheritance, republished by Charles the Great, 793—applied to succession to throne of France, 1316—contested by Edward III, 1328—confirmed by Parliament of Paris, 1593. In Spain, established by proclamation of Philip V., 12 May 1713—abolished by decree of Ferdinand VII., 8 Dec. 1813.

Saliecti, Guglielmo, (de Salicio, Placentinus,) physician,—b. at Placentia, about 1200 —d. at Verona, 1280. Liber in scientia medicinae, 1475—Cypurgina, 1476.

Salieri, Antonio, musical composer,—b. at Legnano, 20 Aug. 1750—Chapel-master of the Imperial Chamber, Vienna, about 1775—Foreign Associate of French Institute, 1806—d. at Vienna, 7 May 1825.


Salins,—Consul with Hadrian, (871, A. V. C.) 118.


Salinguerra II. Torelli, Lord of Ferrara,—b., about 1160—elected podestà on death of his father, Torelio, 1195—expels Azzo d'Este, 1195—driven away by Azzo, seeks aid of Emperor Henry VI, 1196—aided by Eccelino 'the Monk,' recovers Ferrara, and is elected podestà, 1199—Lord of Verona, 1200—of Moderna, 1205—again driven way, by Azzolino, but aided by Bolognese return, 1208—has interview with Emperor Otto IV., and is created Prince of the Empire, 1210—excommunicated by Innocent III, 1211—obtains from him investiture of fiefs held by Countess Matilda, 1215—attacked by Azzo VII., Aug. 1221—with Eccelino, expels Azzo from Verona, 1237—expels Eccelino from Verona, 1239—resigns Ferrara to Emperor, 1236—besieged in Ferrara by allied Venetians, Milanese, Mantuans, &c., Feb., 1240—taken prisoner at conference with Azzo, 3 Jun., and sent to Venice: d. at Venice, 25 Jul. 1244.

Salinguerra I. and III. [Ferrara.]}


Salisbury, John de Montacute, Earl of,—joins in proceedings against Gloucester, 1397—excepted from pardon by Henry IV., Nov.
Salisbury—Salona.


Salivahana, Evar of,—commences, 78.


Saliius, advisor of Julian,—recalled by Constantius, close of 357—Consult with Julian, (1116, A. v. c.) 363.


Salustius, (Salustius,) Cynic philosopher,—fl. before 500.

Salustius Crispus, C, historian,—[BC]—b. 86—tunobus plebis, 52—ejected from Senate, 50—praeator, 47—accompanies Caesar to Africa, Governor of Numidia, 46—b., 34.

Salustius Crispus, C,—[BC]—adopted by the historian, before 34—favourite of Augustus, 16—[A D]—b., 20.

Salmasius, (Claude de Salmasse,) philologist, &c.,—b. at Sémur, 15 Apr. 1588—sent to Paris, 1604—renounces Romanism at Heidelberg, before 1610—marries Anne Mercier, 1623—settles at Leyden, 1632—visits Queen Christina of Sweden, 1650—b. at Spa, 6 Sep. 1653, a. 1658,—Historiae Augustae Scriptorum sex, 1620—Plinianae exercitationes in Cuii Julli Solini Polyhistor, 1629—Defensio regis pro Carlo I., 1649.

Salmon,—translation of, from United Kingdom, at certain times prohibited by Act 26 Vic. c. 10, 20 Apr. 1863.


Salomon, Thomas, writer on music,—b., about 1710. Essay to the advancement of music, 1762.


Salmone, Pres. [See Domingo, St.]

Salona, in Dalmasia.—Dionysius retires to his palace, at, 305—taken by Odacer, about 431—head-quarters of Nares, 532—villaged and burnt by Avars, 641—visited by Em-
erator Francis, 1818. Council of, for coronation of Demetrius, King of Dalmatia, Oct. 1076.

Salonica. [Thessalonica.]

Salaminus, P. Licinius Corn. Valerianus,—Cæsar, 253—put to death by Postumus, 259.

Salsella, island in Indian Ocean,—taken from Portuguese by Malruttas, 1739—1750—taken by British, 1774—confirmed to them by Treaty of Salbye, 1782.


Salt,—[B.C.],—taxed in Rome, by M. Livius Salinator, 204.—(A.D.),—rock, discovered in Cheshire, 1670—service imposed on by Act 5 and 6 Wm and Mar. c. 9, 1694—regulated by many subsequent Acts: abolished, by Act 3 Geo. IV. c. 82, 26 Jul. 1822. [Gabelle, Wie-lickska.]


Salt Lake City, capital of Utah,—settled by Mormons, 1847. Temple, commenced, 1853.


Salters' Company, of London,—incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, 1558.

Saltpetre,—freely to be made in Great Britain, by Act 17 Car. I. c. 21, 1641—ordinance for making, passed by Lords and Commons, 3 Apr. 1644—similar ordinance, 9 Feb. 1652—diggIng for, regulated by Act of Lord Protector and Protectorate, 1656.


Saluces, Michel Antoine, Marquis of,—b., about 1484—Governor of Asti, by Louis XII., 1507—serves in Italian campaigns, 1539—serves under Francis I. in conquest of the Milanese, 1515—distinguishes himself at Marignano, 1515—attends Francis I. at interview with Leo X. at Bologna, 1515—at battle of Pavia, 1525—Admiral of Guinée, and Lieutenant-general of Francis I. in Italy, 1525—takes command against Constable de Bourbon, 1526—Commander of French army in Naples, 1528—mortaliy wounded before Aversa, 1529.

Salvador. [San Salvador.]

Salvador, Francesco Daniel, musical composer,—appointed Director of the Conservatoire. Paris, by the Commune, May 1871—captured by Versailles troops and shot, end of May.

Salvage. [Wreck and Salvage.]


Salvatierra, in Spain,—besieged by Mohammed al Nasir, Oct. 1211—surrenders, end of May 1212.

Salvator Rosa. [Rosa.]

Salvi, Giambattista, (Il Sassoferato), painter,—b. at Sassoferrato, 11 Jul. 1605—b. at Rome, 8 Aug. 1685.

Salvius, theologian,—d., before 490.


Salvati, G. del. (Porta, Giuseppe.)


Salza. [Herman von Salza.]

Salzburg, in Austria, (Jenavi, Jevannium,)—seat of archbishopric, 798—treaty between Charles the Great and Nicephorus, Emperor of the East, fixing boundaries of their empires, concluded at, 803—archbishop of, constituted legato of all German churches, about 1088—expulsion of Jews, 1498—Protestants perse-
Samaritans,—[B C]—first planted in Palestine from Babylon, &c., by Esarhaddon, 677 a about 695 b—oppose the rebuilding of the Temple, autumn 535, autumn 522, spring 519 a—Manasses deserts to Samballat, 333 b, 428 c—Samballat acknowledges Alexander the Great during siege of Tyre; obtains permission to build temple on Mt Gerizim, 332—temple built, 422 c—temple destroyed by John Hyrcanus, 109—rebuilt by Herod, 25—[AD]—revolt, 529. a Ussher. b Clinton. c Smith's Diet. Bible.

San Francisco, in California,—one of the Spanish mission settlements, 1776—the mis-

San Marino. [Marino.]
San Miniato. [See Florence.]
San Roque,—lines of, constructed by Spaniards, 1729.
San Salvador, (Guanaian,) one of the Bahama Islands,—discovered by Columbus, 12 Oct. 1492.
San Salvador, (Cosseatan,) in Central America,—conquered by Pedro de Alvarado, 1524—incorporated with Mexico, 1821—one of the United States of Central America, 1823—becomes independent republic, 1856—at war with Guatemala, 1863-4.
San Salvador, capital of the Republic,—founded by Jorge de Alvarado, 1528—destroyed by earthquake, 16 Apr. 1854.

San Severino, Lorenzo and Jacopo di, painters.—fl. at Urbino, 1416-70 (?).
Sanches (Rodriguez de Arevalo, (Rodericus Sancti), Bp of Zamora,—b. in Old Castle, 1404—ambassador to Frederick III., about 1440—envoy to Calixtus III., 1455—Governor of St Angelo, by Paul II., 1464—b. at Rome, Oct. 1470. Speculum vitae humane, 1468—Libri de origine ac differentia principatus imperialis et regalis, 1521.
Sanco. [Castile and Navarre.]
Sancho I., King of Portugal,—b. at Coimbra, 11 Nov. 1154—defeats Ali-Yakoub before Santarem, 1184—succeeds his father, Alfonso I., Dec. 1185—takes Silves from the Moors, 8 Sep. 1189—loses it, 1191—recovers it, 1197—takes title of King of Algarves, 1197—takes Elvas, 1203—b. at Coimbra, 27 Mar. 1211 or 1213.
Sancho II. Capello, King of Portugal,—b. at Coimbra, 8 Sep. 1208—succeeds his father, Alfonso II., Mar. 1223—expels Moors from Alomejo, and takes several towns in Algarve from them, between 1223-40—his subjects complain to Innocent IV. of his immoralities and neglect of government, 1245—communicated, Jul. 1245—takes refuge at Toledo, 1245—with Castilian army reenters Portugal, 1247—returns to Toledo, and b. there, 1248.
Sanchiniathion, historian,—[B.C]—translated or invented by Philon Byblius, before [AD] 100.
Sanctius. [Sanchez de Arevalo.]
Sanctorius, (Sanctorio,) physicien,—b. at Cape d'Istria, 1561—Prof. Theory of Medicine, Padua, 1611—b. at Venice, 1636. Methodus vitandorum errorum omnium qui in arte medica contingent, 1602—Arte de statica medicina, 1614.
Sandby, Paul, painter, engraver,—b. at Nottingham, 1725—goes to London, 1746—member of Royal Academy, 1768—b. in London, 9 Nov. 1809.
Sandby, Thomas, architect, gc,—b. at Nottingham, 1721—deputy-ranger of Windsor Great Park, 1746—first Prof. Architecture at Royal Academy, 1768—b. at Windsor, 25 Jun. 1798.
Sandeman, Robert, leader of the Sandemanians,—b. at Perth, 1718, 1723—goes to London, 1760—goes to America, 1764—b. there, 1772. Some authorities. Others.
Sanderson, Robert, Bp of Lincoln,—b. at Rotherham, 19 Sep. 1587—enters Lincoln Coll. Oxford, 1600—Fellow of his Coll., 1606—M.A., 1608—takes holy orders, 1611—mar-


Sandhurst, Royal Military College,—founded at Great Marlow by Royal Warrant, 1799—received at Sandhurst, 1812—newly regularised, 1862.

Sandofal, Fray Prudencio de, historian.—b. at Valladolid or Monterey, about 1562—Bp of Pampeluna, 1612—b. there, 17 Mar. 1621. Historia de la vida y hechos del Emperador Carlos V., 1624—Historia de los Reyes de Castilla y de Leon, 1634.

Sandracottus, (Sandracopthus, Chandragupta),—[B C]—King of Magada, between 312-280, 350, 315, 392-376, 381-347.


Sandwich, in Kent,—mentioned, 665—Athelstan defeats Danes near 537—pilgraged by Danes, 993 or 994, and 1007—remains of the great fleet, 1009—Obn lands at, 1014, 1016, and 1022—Earl Gyradine assemble army at, 1012—mentioned as one of the Cinque Ports, 1056—Richard I. lands at, 1194—Edward III. assemble army at, 1372—taken and pillaged by French, 1438—again taken and burnt, 1457—settlement of Flemings at, about 1560—visited by Queen Elizabeth, 1573.


Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean,—discovered by Gaetan, 1542—discovered by Cook, 1778—[Hawaii]—visited by Vancouver, 1778, 1792, and 1794—idols and temples destroyed by natives, 1819-20—American missions in, commenced, 1820—visit of the king, Kamehameha II., and his queen to London, 1834—constitutional government established, 1840—visit of Queen Emma to London, 1866—great earthquake in, 19 Feb. 1871.


Sangallo, Antonio da, architect,—b. at Mugello, about 1482—architect of St Peter’s at Rome, 1536—b. at Terui, 1546.

Sangallo, Antonio Giamberti da, architect,—b. 1534.

Sangallo, Bastiano da, (Aristotle), painter,—b. at Florence, 1491—b. 31 May 1551. Copy of Michael Angelo’s Cartoon of Vasa, 1566.

Sangallo, Giulliano Giamberti da, architect,—b. at Florence, 1443—b. there, 1517.

San Giorgio, Eusebio di, painter,—b. about 1478—b. about 1530. St Francs receiving the stigmata, Assisi, 1507.

Sanhedrim, Jewish,—[B C]—first mentioned.

Sanitary Acts, in Great Britain. [See Health, Public, Sewage.]
Sanitary Conference,—held at Paris, 1851 and 1856—at Constantinople, Feb. 1858. Sanmicheli, Michel, architect,—b. at Verona, 1484—goes to Rome, about 1500—d. at Verona, 1559. Fortifications of Verona, 1525. 

Sannyrion, comic poet,—[BC]—exhibits Danae, about 407. Io. 374? 

Sansavino, (Tatti), Jacopo, sculptor, architect,—b. at Florence, 1479, 1477—d. quits Rome and retires to Venice, about 1527—d. at Venice, 27 Nov. 1578. 

Sanz, Manuel, geographer, about 1752—[Leucadia.] 

Sansone, Nicolas, geographer,—b. at Abbeville, Dec. 1600—goes to Paris, 1627—geographer to the king, Counsellor of State, about 1641—d. at Paris, 7 or 16 Jul. 1667. Atlas, 1625. 

Santa Cruz, in Moroco,—fort built by Emanuel, king of Portugal, 1503—lost by Portuguese, 1536—taken by Sidi Mohammed, 1773. 

Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe—fleet of Spanish treasure-ships at, destroyed by Blake, 20 Apr. 1657—unsuccessfully attacked by Nelson, 24 Jul. 1797—harbour enlarged, 1845. 


Santa Fè de Bogota. [Bogota.] 

Santa Maria, one of the Ionian Islands. [Lecedan.] Santa Vittoria, in Lombardy,—defeat of Austrians by Duke of Vendôme at, 26 Jul. 1702. 

Santacroce, Girolamo da, painter,—fl., about 1520—48. 

Sanafredo, Fabrizio, painter,—b. at Naples, about 1560—d. 1634. 


Santarem, in Portugal,—taken by Moors, 1146—besieged and stormed by Juzef Abu Jacob (580, A. M.) 1183—defeat of Moors at, 1184—defeat of Don Miguel at, 16 May 1834. 


Santi, (Sandro) Giovanni, painter, (father of Raphael),—known as a painter, 1482—d. 1 Aug. 1524. Madonna and Child enthroned, Urbino, 1486. 


Sanzioni, Giovanni Domenico, anatomist,—b. at Venice, about 1687—d. there, 7 May 1736. Opuscula medica de structura et motu filae, 1795—Observationes anatomiae, 1724, &c. 

Santorino, one of the Cyclades, (Thera)—new islands of eruption appear near, 1573 and 1707—submarine island appears in crater of, 1810-30—new island formed, 4 Feb. 1866—earthquake in, chief town destroyed, 30 Jun. 1870. 

Santorii. [Sanctorius.] 

Sanudo. [See Archipelago.] 

Sanuto, Marino, (Torseillo) chronicler,—returns from fifth voyage to the East, 1306—presents his book to Pope John XXII. at Avignon, 1321—living, 1330. Liber secretorum fidiculm super Terra Sancta recuperatione, between 1320-1321. 

Sapienza, island of the Morea. [Sphaetaria]—Venetian fleet under Nicolò Pisani surprised and captured by Genoese under Paganini Doria, 4 Nov. 1534. 

Sapor I. (Schahpor, Shavor.) Kino of Persia,—succeeds his father, Artaxerxes I., 238—invades Syria and Mesopotamia, 243—repulsed by Misitheus, 244—and by the younger Gordian, 245—makes peace with Philip, 244—seizes Carrhae and Nisibis, pillages and burns Antioch, 258, 260, 262—besieges Causarea in Cappadocia, gains possession by treachery, and massacres the inhabitants, 258, 260—defeats and captures Valerian, 260—defeated and driven across the
Euphrates by Odenathus, 264—assassinated by satraps, Dec. 271. a , Jan. 272. b

Sapor II. the Great, King of Persia,—b., after death of his father, Hormoz II., and
succeeds him, end of 308 or beginning of 309;—invades Yemen, about 326—persecutes Chris-
tians, 326—unsuccessfully besieges Nisibis, after 22 May 337, or before 22 May 338—
recommences persecution of Christians, 340—
again besieges Nisibis, before 6 Jun. 346—encoun-
ters Constantius at Singara, about Aug.
348—besieges Nisibis a third time, 350—nego-
tiates with Constantius without success, 358—
invades Mesopotamia, 359—forms siege of Amida, about 27 Jul.,—takes Amida, about
7 Oct.—takes Singara and Bezabde, 360—rep-
ulsed by Julian, 363—defeats and kills Julian,
26 Oct. 363—makes peace with Jovian and re-
gains the five provinces, 363—prepares to in-
vade the Empire, 371—is defeated, and winters
at Ctesiphon, 371—2.—at Ctesiphon, 380.

Sapors III. King of Persia,—succeeds Ar-
taxerxes II., 383.—384.—concludes treaty with Valentinian II., 384.—5, 388.

Sappho, poetess,—[B C]—voyage to Sicily,
[592, Par. Marb.] between (Of. 41, 1, and
47, 2,) 604—592.

Sappho, asteroid,—discovered by Pogson, 2
May 1642.

Saragossa, [See Mohammed, Mohammedan
Empire, and names of the Califs, q.e.
Saragossa, (zaragoza, Cesar Augusta.)
[B C]—Roman colony, by Augustus, 27—[A D]
—seat of a bishopric, 255—territory of,
ravaged by Rechiarius, Jul. 448—taken by
Goths, about 470—by Moors, 712—by the
rebel Bahloul ben Mahloub, (174, A. 11,) 790—
taken from Franks by Alhakem, 801—bei-
sieged by Almudhar, 882—taken by Cali-
Hafsun, (273,) 886—submits to Abdulrahman
III., (303,) 917—18—made capital of Moorish
kingdom, 1014—besieged by Alfonso I. of
Aragon, (510,) 1116—taken and entered by
him, (4 Ramadan 512,) 19 Dec. 1118—erected
into archbishopric, 1317—submits to Philip V.,
1707—defeat of French by Imperialists under
Count von Stahremberg, 20 Aug. 1710—Palafoc
defeated by French near, 12, 13, and 14 Jun.
1808—invested by French, 15 Jun. 1808—de-
defeated by Palafoc, and siege raised, 14 Aug.
—again invested and bombarded by French, 20
Dec.—stormed, 27 Jan. 1809—capitulates, 20
Feb.—threatened by Blake, Jun. 1809—Clausal
retreats to, and evacuates, 1 Jul. 1813—eva-
cuated by Suchet, Jul. 1813—surrendered at
1820—triumphal entry of Marshal Sarron and
Admiral Tophete, 16 Oct. 1868. University,
founded, about 1118—incorporated, 1474.
Council of, against Priscillianists, held, 4 Oct.
380.—381. a

Art of Vérifier les Dates. b

Saratoga, (American War.)

Sarawak. [Brooks, Sir James]

Sarazin, (Sarrasin), Jacques, sculptor,—b.
at Noyon, 1590. c 1588 b—assists in founding
Academy of Painting, and made Prof., 1648—
Rector, 1655.—b. at Paris, 3 Dec. 1660.

Sardica. in Illyria. Council of, against
Arians, held, May 347.

Sardinia, Island of,—[B C]—known to
Greeks, 500—ravaged by Romans, 259—made
a Roman province, 238.—[A D]—conquered by
Genseric, about 461—2—the Vandals expelled
by Marcellinus, 468—conquered by Zano, 
brother of Gelimer, 533—surrenders to Beli-
saridus, and is annexed to prefecture of Africa,
534—Saraeens begin to ravage the coasts, 920—
conquered by Moors under Mansiit, who takes
title of King, about 1000—attacked by Pisans,
1015—taken from Moors by Genoese and
Pisans, 1016—17, and retained by Pisans:
given up to Emperor Frederick I., who appoints
a king, 1164 b—given to Enzio, by Frederick
II., 1238—claimed by Gregory IX., 1239—
submits to Rome, 1243—sovereignty conferred
on James II. of Aragon by Benedict VIII.,
1296—invites king of Aragon to deliver from
Pisa, 1321—invaded by Don Alfonso, who
takes Cagliari, 1324—revolt against Pisans,
1325—conquered by Aragonees, 1326—revolt
suppressed by Pedro IV., 1354—parliament
convoked by him at Cagliari, Apr. 1355—by
the rival claimants, Brancalone Doria and Vis-
count of Narbonne defeated by Aragonees at
Luri, Jun. 1406—on cession of Arborea to Alfonso,
187, becomes entirely subject to Aragon.
1428 d—Inquisition established and Jews ex-
peled by Ferdinand the Catholic, 1492—capit-
ulates to Sir John Leake, 1708—given to
Emperor Charles VI. by Peace of Utrecht, 1713
seized by Philip V. of Spain, 1717—given
up in exchange for Sicily to Victor Amadeus,
Duke of Savoy, with title of King, by Treaty
of London, 1720—unsuccessfully attacked by
French, 1793. a

Art de Vérifier les Dates. b

Sardinia, Kingdom of,—erected for Victor
Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, 1720—who abdi-
cates, and is succeeded by his son Charles
Emmanuel III., 1730—Victor Amadeus III.,
(son,) 1773—Charles Emmanuel IV., (son,) 1796—
Vicror Emmanuel I., (son,) 1821—
Charles Felix, (brother,) 1821—Charles
Albert, 1831—made a constitutional monarchy,
8 Feb. 1848—Victor Emmanuel II., (son,) 1849—
merges in kingdom of Italy, 1861.

Sardes, (Sart,) [B C]—taken by Kimme-
rions, about 635—period of its greatest splen-
dour, about 560—taken by Cyrus, end of 546.
Agislaos defeats Persians near, 395—taken by
Antiochus the Great, 216—besieged and
taken by Antiochus, 214.—[A D]—destroyed by
earthquake and rebuilt by Tiberius, 17.

Sarmatians, (Sarmatae, Sauromatae.)—[B C]
—mentioned by Herodotus, about 440.—[A D]
—campaign of Domitian against, 93—Hadrian
marches against, 115—defeated by Marcus
Aurelius, 174—his triumph, 176—defeated by
Carus, 281—pass the Danube, and are driven
back by Constantine, 322—campaign of the
Cesar Constantin in their country, 332—ex-
SARNEN.—SATURNUS.

1249

pelled by Limigantes, settled in the Empire, 334—campaign of Constantius II., against peace concluded, 358—ravage Pannonia, 365— with the Quadri invade Illyricum, repulsed by Theodosius, 374.

Sarnen, in Switzerland,—seat of Diet, from 1646. League of, (Sarnenbund) between Catholic Cantons, formed, 14 Nov. 1532—disolved by decree of the Diet, 17 Aug. 1823.


Sarasaparilla,—brought to Europe by Spaniards, about 1530.

Sarsfield, Eyrick, military commander,—serves against Duke of Monmouth at Sedge Moor, 1685—member of Irish parliament, 1688—takes command in Irish army of James II., 1689—fights at battle of the Boyne, 1 Jul. 1690—surprises English artillery before Limerick, and compels William III. to raise the siege, Aug. 1690—commands Irish reserve at Aghrim, 12 Jul. 1691—negotiates surrender of Limerick, Oct. 1691—retires to France; distinguishes himself at Steenkirk, Aug. 1692—killed at Londen, 19 Jul. 1693.

Sarti, Giuseppe, musical composer,—b. at Faenza, 1779—organist of the Duomo, Milan, 1779—music director to Catherine of Russia, 1783—d. at Berlin, 1802.


Sartwell, Henry Parker, botanist,—b. in Massachusetts, 1792—begins practice of medicine, 1792—settles at Penn Yan, New York, 1832—d. there, 15 Nov. 1867. Carices Americanae Septentrionalis Exsiccatae, 1848.

Sarum, Old, near Salisbury,—Gyritic king of Wessex defeats Britons near, 552—sacked and burnt by Sweyn, 1003—seat of a bishopric, between 1058-75—William I. holds his Court at, Jul. or Aug. 1086—see removed to New Sarum (Salisbury), 1217—returns members to parliament, 1235—again, and regularly, from 1760—disfranchised as a rotten borough by Reform Act, 1832.

Sarum, Use of,—compiled by Osmund, about 1085.


Sassanian. [Persia.]

Sassoferato. [Salvi, Giambattista.]

Satellite-machine,—invented by Roemer, 1679—Pearson's, invented, 1798.


Sattara, in Hindustan,—taken from king of Bejapoor by Sevajee, and made capital of Mahatta dominions, 1673—taken by Aurungzebe, 1690—rebuilt—taken by Maharrat, 1705—taken by British, 1758.

*Macroleob. b Thornton.


Saturn, planet,—ring observed as lateral appendage, by Galileo, 1610—discovered to be a ring by Huyghens, 1656—observed as double, by Cassini, 1675—described by Herschel, 1789—three, observed by Hadley, 1732,—by Galile, 1738—discovered by Bond, 15 Nov. 1830, and by Dawes, 25 Nov. *Satellites of, sixth, discovered by Huyghens, 1655—four others, by Cassini, 1671—thief to two, by Herschel, 1789—an eighth, by Bond and Lassell, 19 Sep. 1843. *Lenticentric position of, noticed by Gallet, 1834—discovered by Schwabe, Sep. 1827.

Saturnalia,—[B.C.1—inaugurated at Rome, 497.

Saturninus I.—one of the Thirty Tyrants, 263.

Saturninus II., usurper, Roman Emperor,—commands on Eastern frontiers, before 275—proclaimed Augustus at Alexandria, 279—slain, 280.

Saturninus, —Consul with Merobaudes, (1316, A. U. C.) 383.


Saturninus, Claudius, jurist,—d., about 155.

Saturninus, Cn. Sentius,—Consul with C. Caesar, (794, A. U. C.) 41.

Saturninus, L. Antonius, —rebels against Domitian in Germany, is defeated and killed, 91.

Saturninus, L. Appuleius,—[B.C.]—aetor at Ostia, 104—tribunus plebis, 102—again, 100, put to death by mob.


79
Saturninus, Titus,—Consul with C. Gallus, (931, a. u. c.) 198.

Saturninus, Venuleius, jurist,—fl., about 213.

Saturnus,—[B C]—first temple of, at Rome, 498.

Sangor and Nerbudda Territory, in Hindustan,—ceded to British, 1818—confirmed by treaty, 1826.

Saumaise, Claude de. [Salmavium.]

Saumarez. [Saumarez.]


Saunders, Lawrence,—proaches against the mass in London, and is sent to the Marshalsea, 15 Oct. 1553—consents to proposed disputation at Cambridge, 8 May 1554—ex- amined and excommunicated, Jan. 1555—degraded by Bonner, 4 Feb. 1557—burnt at Coventry, 8 Feb.,* May.b


by British, 1783—chartered as a city, 1789—
Forts Jackson and Pulaski seized by State
troops, 3 Jan. 1861—evacuated by Gen. Hardee,
20 Dec. 1864—occupied by Gen. Sherman, 21
Dec.

Savary, Anne Jean Marie. [Rovigo, Duke
of]—

Savary, Nicolas, traveller, — b. at Vitré,
in Brittany, 1750 — travels in Egypt, 1777-9
— d. at Paris, 4 Feb. 1788. Coram, traduit de
l'Arabe, 1783 — Lettres sur l'Egypte, 1784-5 —
Lettres sur la Grèce, 1788.

Saverien, Alexandre, miscellaneous writer,
— e. at Arles, 1720—d. at Paris, 28 May 1805. Dictionnaire historique, théorique, et pratique
de marine, 1728—Histoire des philosophes mo-
dernes, 1760-72—Histoire des progrès de l'esprit
humain dans les sciences, etc., 1766-78—Histoire
des philosophes anciens, 1770-83.

Saverne, (Taberna, Zabern), in Alsace,—for-
tified, before 1200—pillaged by Austrians,1744
—occupied by Crown Prince of Prussia, 8
Aug. 1870.

Saverio, P. Sulpicius,— [B C ] — (1.) Consul
with P. Sempronius Sophus, (450, a. u. c.)
304—Censor with same, 292,4. (2.) Consul
with P. Decius Mus; war with Pyrrhus, (475,7)
279.

* Smith's Dict.

Savigny, Friedrich Carl von, jurist,— b.
at Frankfort-on-the-Main, 21 Feb. 1779 — goes
to Univ. of Göttingen, Oct. 1796—Marburg, a
summer 1797—L. D. Marburg, 31 Oct. 1800
—married, 1804—Prof. Law, Leipsic, 1808
—Prof. Law, Berlin, 1810—member of Acad-
emy of Sciences, 1810—member of Council of
State, 1817—Privy Minister of State, 1832—
Recht des Besitzes, 1807—Geschichte des Rö-
mischen Rechts im Mittelalter, 1815-31—Beit-
rag zur Rechtsgeschichte des Adels in Neum.
Europa, 1836—System des heutigen Römischen
Rechts, 1840-9—Vermischte Schriften, 1850.

Savile, George. [Halifax, Marquis of.]

Savile, Sir Henry, mathematician, etc., — b.
near Halifax, 30 Nov. 1549—enters Merton
the continent, 1578—Greek tutor to Queen
Elizabeth, 1578—W. W. W. Coll., 1585
—Provost of Eton, 1596—Kut, by James I.,
21 Sept. 1604—founds professorships of Geo-
metry and Astronomy, Oxford, 1619—d. at
Eton, 19 Feb. 1622. Rerum Anglicarum
Scriptores post Bedam, 1596—Lectures on the
First Book of Euclid, 1621.

Savings' Banks, in Great Britain,—origin-
ated by Priscilla Wakefield, who establishes
Charitable Bank at Tottenham, 1804—another
founded at Ruthwell by Duncan, 1810—estab-
ishment of, facilitated and regulated by Acts
57 Geo. III. c. 106 and 130, 11 and 12 Jun.
1817—amended by Acts 58 Geo. III. c. 48, 50
May 1818, 1 Geo. IV. c. 88, 24 Jul. 1820, and
6 Geo. IV. c. 62, 9 Jun. 1824—laws relating to
consolidated by Act 9 Geo. IV. c. 92, 28
Jul. 1828—further regulated by Act 3 Wm IV.
c. 14, 10 Jun. 1833—provisions extended to
Scotland by Act 6 and 6 Wm IV. c. 57, 9 Sep.
1835—laws amended by 7 and 8 Vic. c. 83, 9
Aug. 1844—again amended and purchase of
government annuities by depositors facilitated
by 16 and 17 Vic. c. 46, 4 Aug. 1853—again
consolidated and amended by Acts 26 and 27
Vic. c. 87, 28 Jul. 1863, and 29 Vic. c. 5, 13
Mar. 1866—laws relating to investments for,
amended by Act 32 and 33 Vic. c. 59, 9 Aug.
1869. Military, (Regimental,) established by
warrant, 11 Oct. 1843—dissolved by Act 12
and 13 Vic. c. 71, 28 Jul. 1849. Military,
established by Act 5 and 6 Vic. c. 71, 30 Jul.
1843—amended by 8 and 9 Vic. c. 27, 30 Jun.
1845—laws amended and consolidated by Act
22 and 23 Vic. c. 20, 8 Aug. 1849. Naval,
established and regulated by Act 29 and 30
Vic. c. 43, 28 Jun. 1866. Post Office. [Post
Office Savings' Banks.]

Savona, in Italy, (Savon,)—destroyed by
Rotharis, 639—rebuilt by Louis the Pious, 931
—besieged by Genoese, Mar. 1243—succeeded
by Enzo, and siege raised by Pisans under
Lancia, Apr. 1243—conference of Louis XII.
of France and Ferdinand of Spain at, 1507—
the harbour partly filled up by Genoese, 1525-8
—French and Spanish fleet sunk by British,
1745—taken by Sardinians, 1746—Austrians
defeated by the French, 1794—occupied by the
French, winter 1795—6—taken by Austrians,
Apr. 1800—given up to French by armistice of
Alexandra, 15 Jun. 1800—residence of Pope
Pius VII., 1809—12—made a bonding port for
foreign goods, 1850. Cathedral, built, 1661.

Savonarola, Fra Girolamo, Prior of St
Mark's, Florence,—b. at Ferrara, 21 Sep.
1452—enters Dominican convent at Bologna, 24
Apr. 1475—sent to preach at Ferrara, 1482—
enters convent of San Marco, Florence, about
1483—preaches at San Gemignano, 1492—preaches
at Brescia, 1486—recalled to Florence by Lorenzo
de' Medici, 1490—Prior of St Mark, 1491—
attends Lorenzo on his death-bed, Apr. 1492—
ambassador to Charles VIII., (French camp in
Italy,) Nov. 1494—restores popular govern-
mment at Florence, Dec. 1494—refuses offer of
the cardinalate, early in 1496—directs the 'bonfire of Vanities' at the Carnival, 7 Feb.
1497—excommunicated, 12 May 1497—for-
bidden to preach by the Pope and the Signory,
Mar. 1498—holds the Oredal, 7 Apr.—seized
and imprisoned, 8 Apr.—hung and burnt, 23
May 1498. Triumphus Crueis, 1497—Com-
pendium Revelations, 1495.

Savoy, (Sapaudia, Sabaudia)—becomes sub-
ject to Burgundians, 407,413, subject to
Franks, 554—province of France, 561—
forms part of new kingdom of Burgundy, 888
—annexed to the Empire by Conrad II., 1033
—held by Berold, mentioned as Count of
Maurienne, 1020—Humbert I. (son) succeeds
him, 1027—Amadus I. (son), 1035—Humbert
II. (son,) about 1072—obtains cession of
five bishoprics from Emperor Henry IV.,
1077—acquires Marches of Susa and Pavia,
and takes title of Marchis, 1093—d. 10 Oct.
1108—Amadus II. (III.), (son,) 1108—
[Amadus III.]—erected into a County by
Henry V., 1111—Humbert III. the Saint,
b. Aug. 1136—succeeds his father, 1138—
SAVOY—SAXE.

1252


Conv.-Lex. a. Art de Véri fer les Dates.

Savoy. [Anne Bona, Boniface, Eugene, Louis, of Savoy.]


Saw-mills,—mentioned by Ansonius, before 390—introduced in England, about 1768.

Sawtre, William, parish priest of Lynn,—examined before Ip of Norwich, 30 Apr. 1399—signs recantation, 10 Mar. 1399—examined before Abp Arundel, 12 Feb. 1401—convicted of heresy and relapse, and degraded, 23 Feb. —burnt in Smithfield, 26 Feb., a, 12 Feb., b, 2 Mar. c

a Foxe. b Annals of England. c Collier.


Saxa, Deciduus,—[b C]—serves under Caesar, to 45—tribunus plebis, 44—centurion under Antony at Mutina, 43—commands in Greece against Brutus and Cassius, 44—Governor of Syria, 42—defeated and killed by Labienus, 40.

Saxe, Hermann Mauric, COUNT of, MAR- SHAL OF FRANCE,—b. at Dresden, 1542—serves under Count Schulenburg at Lisle, 1708—at siege of Tournay, 1709—marries, 12 Mar. 1714—distinguishes himself


Saxe-Altenburg, Duchi of,—forms separate principality, 1603—on extinction of Altenburg line, revert to Dukes of Saxe-Gotha, 1672—given to Duke of Hildburghausen in exchange for his own Duchy, 15 Nov. 1826—constitution established, 29 Apr. 1831.


Saxe Grammaticus, (Longus),—b., about 1204. Danorum regum heroumque Historia, &c., 1514.

Saxons,—inest coasts of Gaul, 28—harness coasts of Roman Britain, 365—invade Gaul and are routed by Severus, 370—b. the Britons ask aid of Aëtius against them, 446—establish themselves in Island of Thanet, 447? 449? conquer part of Thuringia, about 530—defeated by Clotaire in Gaul, spring 555—wars with Franks recommence, 719—on the Lippe, conquered and made tributary by Charles Martel, 738—under their Duke, Theodoric, defeated by Carlemann, 743—by Carlemann and Pepin, 744—again by Carloman, 745—revert under Grippon, are subdued and Theodoric captured by Pepin, 748—again revolt, and are made tributary by Pepin, 752 and 758—their wars with Charles the Great begin, 772—[Charles the Great, and Wiltkind]—large bodies of them transported into Flanders, 803—submit to Charles, and agree to become Christians, at Diet of Selz, 803—renew their submission to Louis the Débonnaire, who restores to them their right of succession, 814. [Saxon.]

* Clinton. b Engl. Cye.

Art de Vérifier les Dates.

SAXONY—


1554—Unsuccessful subjugates of Misnia, 1 Aug.

1554—Succeeds in the marriage of Brandenburg, 15th Oct. 1554.

1555—Charles II. marries Anna of Denmark, 31st Jan.

1556—Undertakes the succession of the Elector of Saxony, 12th May.

1559—Retreats to the Elector of Saxony, 12th May.

1560—Elector of Saxony, 30th June.

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1561—Elector of Saxony, 30th June.
to the Tower, Jun.—beheaded by Jack Cade, Jul. 1450.

Say and Sele, William Fiennes, 2nd Lord, —b., about 1426—succeeds his father, 1451—serves in French wars, 1452–60—Viscount to Earl of Warwick, 1461—escapes with Edward IV. to Flanders, 1470—returns with him, and is killed at Barnet, 12 Apr. 1471.


Sceva, D. Junius Brutus, —[B C]—Consul with Q. Fabius Maximus, (462, A. u. c.) 292.


Scevola, P. Mucina, —[B C]—praetor, 179—Consul with M. Aemilius Lepidus, (579, A. u. c.) 175.

Scevola, Q. Cervidius, jurist, —d., about 161.


Seal, Bartolomeo della, littérateur, —b. in Tuscany, 1430—Chancellor to Cosmo de' Medici, before 1470—enobled, 1472—joint-envoy to Innocent VIII., 1484—gonfaloniere of Florence, 1486—d. at Florence, 1495, 497. De historia Florentina, 1777.


Seal, Delia. —[See Padua and Verona.]


Scaliger, Julius Caesar, classical scholar, —b. at Riva, on the lake of Garda, 23 Apr. 1484—goes to Agen, 1525—naturalized in France, 1528—d. there, 21 Oct. 1558. De causis lingue Latinae, 1540—Postices lib. VII., 1561.


Scanderbeg, (George Castriota,) Prince of Albania, —b., 1404—d., 1448—succeeds his family dominions seized by Amurath, 1432—d., 1442—succeeds with Huniades, vaivode of Transylvania, and contributes to defeat of Turks at Nissa, 10 Nov. 1443—seizes Croya, puts the garrison to death, and recovers the sovereignty, Nov.—defeats Turks in Albania, 1444–5—defeats Croya against the Sultan, 1450—marries, May 1451—makes peace with Mahomet II., Jun. 1461—marches into Italy to assist Ferdinand of Naples, and compels John of Anjou to raise siege of Bari, 1462—contributes to his defeat near Traia, 18 Aug. 1462—invades Turkey, 1463—defeats Turks besieging Croya, 1466—d. at Lissa, 17 Jan. 1467.

Scarron, Paul, poet, —b. at Paris, about 1610—visits Italy, 1634—marries Mlle d'Au.
Scarsella—Scheikowsky.


Scarsella, Ippolito, (lo Scarsellino), painter,—b. at Ferrara, 1530—b. there, 1614,* 1621.b

* Biog. Univ. b Biog. Catalogue.


Scarsus, M. Œmilius,—[BC]—questor with Pompey, 66-59—curule aedile, 58—prætor in Sardinia, 56—accused of malversation in Sardinia, defended by Cicero and acquitted, 2 Sep. 54—accused of ambitus and condemned, 52—executed:


Scarsus, M. Aurelius, orator, poet,—fl., 14-34—kills himself.

Scarsus, Q. Terentius, grammarius,—fl., about 125.

Scene painting,—[BC]—introduced by Agatharcus, about 460—first at Rome, by C. Claudius Pulcher, 99.

Sceops,—[BC]—colony from Miletus, about 750.

Seerdivaidas, King of Illyria,—[BC]—commands for Teuta against Epirus, 230—obtains part of Illyria, 229—league with Ætolians, 228—league with Philip of Macedonia, 227—refuses war with Philip, 217—ally of Rome: b., before 204.

Schabatz,—fortress of, evacuated by Turks, 22 Apr. 1867.


Schadow, Zeno * Ridolfi, sculptor,—b. at Rome, 1786,* 1785 b.—b. there, 31 Jan. 1822.


Schaaffhausen, canton of Switzerland, joins Swiss Confederation, 1501.

Schaileken, Godfrey, painter,—b. at Dort, 1643—b. at the Hague, 16 Nov. 1706.


Scharnhorst, Gerhard David von, general,— b. in Hanover, 12 Nov. 1756,* 1755—b.—enters War School at Wilhelmsstein, 1772—enters Hanoverian army, 1776—reorganizes and teaches at Artillery School, Hanover, 1782—takes part in campaigns against the French, 1792-3—distin:


Schedone, (Schedoni,) Bartolomeo, painter,—b. at Modena, about 1570,* 1580,* 1560—b. at Parma, about 1615. (Posseus of Coriolanus, Modena, 1604.


Scheemakers, Peter, sculptor,—b. at Antwerp, 1691—b. at Rome, about 1733-35—comes to England, 1735—returns to Antwerp, 1770?


Scheffer, Jean, antiquary,—b. at Strasburg, 1621—Prof. Eloquence and Politics, Upsala, 1648—b. Librarian of the Academy, 26 Mar. 1679. 

Scheid, Everard, philologist,—b. at Arnheim, 1742—Prof. at Harderwyk, 1768—Prof. Oriental Languages, Leyden, 1793—b. there, 1795. 

Scheiner, Christoph, astronomer,—b. in Selz, 1555—enters Order of Jesuits, 1569—while Prof. Mathematics, Ingolstadt, discovers spots on the sun, Apr. 1611—b. in Silesia, 18 Jul. 1650. 


Schelestadt, (Schelettstadt,) in Alsatia,—mentioned, 728 a—Charles the Great spends Christmas at, 775—fortified, 1216 b, about 1234 a—Imperial town, about 1234 a—besieged, 1338 and 1380—besieged by Swedes, 1632—ceded to France, 1634 a—cession confirmed by Treaty of Westphalia, 1648—re-fortified by Louis XIV., 1673—blockaded by Bavarians under Pappenheim, 1814—besieged and bombarded by Austrians, 1815—invesed by Germans, Oct. 1870—siege formed, 22 Oct. — capitulates, 24 Oct. [Franco—German War.] 

Schellenberg, in Germany,—Marlborough defeats Bavarians at, 2 Jul. 1704. 

Schelling, Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph, philosopher,—b. in Württemberg, 27 Jan. 1775—Prof. Extraord. Philosophy, Jena, 1798—transferred to Würzburg, 1803—settles at Munich, as Secretary to Academy of Arts, 1808—Prof. Philosophy, Munich Univ., 1827—removes to Berlin, 1841—b. in Switzerland, 20 Aug. 1854. 

Schiellings, Willem, painter,—b. at Amsterdam, 1631—b, 11 Oct. 1678. 

Schefflitz, in Hungary,—School of Mines, established by Maria Teresa, 1760—new building commenced, 1824. 


Scheuchzer, Johann Jacob, physician, naturalist,—b. at Zurich, 2 Aug. 1672—physician to the city, 1699—Prof. of Physics, about 1712—b. at Zurich, 25 Jun. 1733. 

Scheuchzer, Johann, botanist,—b. at Zurich, 1684—Prof. of Natural History there, 1733—b. at Zurich, 3 Mar. 1738. 

Scheuflin, (Schauflin,) Hans Leonard, painter, engraver,—b. at Nürnberg, about 1490— citizen of Nordlingen, 1515—b. at Nordlingen, about 1539 or 1540. 

Scheiavone, Andrea, (Andrea Medola,) painter,—b. in Dalmatia, 1522—b. at Venice, a Vicenza, b 1582. a Eng. Cyc. b Biol. Univ. 

Scheiavonetti, Luigi, engraver,—b. at Bas- sano, 1 Apr. 1765—b. in London, June 1790. 


David before Saul, 1803—Noah’s Thank- Offering, 1805—Apollo among the Shepherds, 1807. 

Schedini. [Schedone.] 

Schiller, Johann Friedrich Christoph von, poet, historian,—b. at Marbach, 10 Nov. 1759—studies law, 1773—studies medicine, at Stuttgart, 1775—runs away, Oct. 1782—settles at Mannheim, Sep. 1783—removes to Dresden, 1785—visits Weimar, 1787—Prof. Extraord. His-


Schilder, in England,—provisions to prevent growth of, made by Act 13 Ann. c. 7, (Sichyn Bill), 1713—repealed by Act 5 Geo. 1. c. 4, 1718.


Schleswig, (Sleswig,) Duchy of, (S. Jutland,)—incorporated with the Empire by Henry the Fowler, 930—reorganized by Otto I., 948—declared independent by Conrad II., and held unconditionally as appannage of Crown of Denmark, 1027—given by King Waldemar Seir to his younger son Abel, 1232—by marriage of Abel, becomes united with Holstein, 1239—Kings of Sweden, 1239—King of Denmark, compelled to acknowledge the Duchy as hereditary, 1261—attempt of Denmark to incorporate, successfully resisted by Count Gerard of Holstein, 1326—given to Count Gerhard as hereditary fief, never to be united with Denmark, by the Constitutio Waldemaria, 1326—on failure of male line of Duke Abel, forms joint Duchy with Holstein under one duc, 1375—this union confirmed by Queen Margaret, 1386. [Schleswig-Holstein.]

Schleswig, capital of the Duchy,—important place of trade, before 900. [Schleswig Holstein Wars.]

Schleswig-Holstein, Duchy of,—[Schleswig, Decy of]—after Union of Calmar, King Eric attempts conquest of, 1415—war of 20 years: peace concluded, and Count Adolphus of Schonburg acknowledged Duke, 1435—on his death without issue, claimed by Christian I. of Denmark, 1459—Christian elected Duke by States of the Duchy, 1460—right of election of Duke acknowledged by Christian III., 6 Mar. 1540—separation of Holstein-Gottorp, 1544—entail of succession to heirs-male signed by Duke, 1650—acquisition of ducal part of Holstein by Denmark, and Gottorp part of Schleswig declared to belong to Duke of Holstein by treaty between Denmark, France,
England, Russia, and Prussia, 1715—Gottrup part of Schleswig acquired by Denmark by exchange with Empress Catherine of Russia, 1767—and formally ceded to Denmark, 1773—discontinues in, 1815, 1830, and 1835—union with Germany, ceded to Hanover, 1815, 1824—confederation discusses, 1842—war breaks out, 1848.[Schleswig-Holstein War]—Austria and Prussia required by Diet to cede Holstein to Duke of Augustenburg, 6 Apr. 1865—his expulsion demanded by Prussia, rejected by Austria, 12 Jun. 1865—convention of Gastein, 14 Aug. 1865—government of Schleswig assumed by Prussian General Manteuffel, and of Holstein by Austrian General von Gabelenz, 15 Sep.—estates of Schleswig convened by Austria, dispersed by Prussian troops, 11 Jun. 1866—[Seven Weeks' War]—incorporated with Prussia by bill passed 22 Dec. 1866—and by Royal Patent, promulgated 24 Jan. 1867.

Schleswig-Holstein War, (1848-51)—on accession of Frederick VII., king of Denmark, the Duchies revolt, and declare their independence at Kiel, 23 Mar. 1848—meeting of States at Rendsburg, 4 Apr.—Prussians enter Holstein, 6 Apr.—Danes defeat Holsteiners and Prussians near Flensborg, 7 Apr.—seizure of Prussian vessels in Danish ports, 19 Apr.—Prussians defeat Danes at Eckernförde, and take Schleswig and Flensburg, 23 Apr.—blockade of coast by Danes, 27 Apr.—Conference of London opens, 5 May—defeat of Prussians at Düppel, May—evacuation of Jutland by Gen. Wrangel, 28 May—indecisive battle of Düppel, 5-6 Jun.—through British mediation, armistice of Malmoe ratified, 26 Aug.—armistice sanctioned by National Assembly at Frankfort, 16 Sep., which leads to an insurrection in that town, 18 Sep.—hostilities recommence, naval combat at Eckernförde, 5 Apr. 1849—defeat of Danes at Düppeler heights, 13 Apr.— Germans enter Jutland and take Kolding, 20 Apr.—Danes defeated at Kolding, 23 Apr.—siege of Fredericia, May to Jul.—armistice for six months with Prussia concluded, 10 Jul., but rejected by Diet of the Duchies: treaty of peace between Denmark and Prussia and Prussian League respecting Duchies, signed, 2 Jul. 1850—Duchies prepare for war, Jul.—occupation of Flensburg by Danes, 17 Jul.—victory of Danes at Iststedt, 25 Jul.—occupation of Schleswig and Eckernförde by Danes, Jul.—bombardment of Friedrichstadt by troops of the Duchies, begins, 29 Sep.—unsuccessful attempt to storm, 6 Oct.—suspension of hostilities enjoined by Diet of Frankfort, 2 Nov.—Conference at Kiel between Commissioners of the Diet and Stadtholders of the Duchies, 9 Jan. 1851—cessation of hostilities ordered by Stadtholders, who claim protection of German Confederation, 11 Jan.—government of Holstein transferred by Commissaries of Austria and Prussia to Danes, 18 Feb. 1852—treaty securing independence of Schleswig, signed, Feb.—Holstein evacuated by Austrians, Feb.—Treaty of London, signed, 8 May 1852.


Schmidt, Georg Friedrich, engraver, b. at Berlin, 1712—received at French Academy, 1742—Court-engraver, Berlin, 1744—called to St. Petersburg, 1756—returns to Berlin, 1756—b. at Berlin, 1775.

Schmidt, Michael Ignaz, historian, b. near Wurzburg, 1736—Keeper of Archives of


Schon, [Schön.]

Schön, Johann, printer,—b. at Leipsic, 26 Mar. 1794—studies at Vienna, 1811—at Rome, 1818—Prof. Historical Painting, Academy of Fine Arts, Munich, 1827—Director of the Picture Gallery, Prof. at Academy of Fine Arts, Dresden, 1846—b. there, 13 Apr. 1853. Frescoes in the Palace at Munich, 1827 et seq.—Bibl. in Bildern, 1852.


Schoen. [Schron.]

Schoen, Johann, printer,—succeeds his father, 1502—living, 1533. Mercurius Trismegistus, 1503.


Scholastic Philosophy,—originated by Erigena, about 870-880—[Nominalists]—promoted by Arrian in Euticis, 1100-1200—falls into neglect, 1450-1500.


Schon, Juan de, artist, engraver,—b. at Ulm, about 1460.
himself in Italian campaign, 1848 — First Minister of Austrian Empire, Oct. 1848—b. at Vienna, 5 Apr. 1852.


Schweidel, Georg Jacob, bibliographer, — b. at Nürnberg, about 1690—d. there, 1752. Thesaurus biblicissimae, 1738—9.

Schweinitz, in Silesia, —taken by Austrians, 1757—by Prussians, 1759—again by Austrians, 1761—recovered by Prussians, 1762—besieged and taken by French, 1807—fortifications destroyed, 1807.

Schweighäuser, Jean Geoffroy, archaeologist, — b. at Strasbourg, 2 Jan. 1776—assistant Prof. Greek Literature, Univ. of France, 1790—tutor, 1824—b. 13 Mar. 1844.


Schwenkfeld, Kaspar, founder of sect of Schwenkfeldians, —b. in Silesia, 1490—banished his country, 1543—b. at Ulm, 1561. Bekanntnuss und Rechenschaft von den Hauptpunkten des Christlichen Glaubens, 1547.

Schwerin, Kurt Christoph, Count von, field-marshal, — b. in Pomerania, 1684—serves under Marlborough, 1704—enters service of Mecklenburg, 1706—beurer of secret despatches to Charles XII. at Bender, 1711—major-general, 1718—enters service of Prussia, 1725—Lieutenant-general, 1731—Commander-general of Infantry, 1739—Count and Councillor of State, by Frederick II., 1740—contributes to victory of Molwitz, Apr. 1741—takes Olmutz, 1741—Governor of Neiss and Breg, 1741—takes part in campaign of Bohemia, 1744—killed at battle of Prague, 5 May 1757.

Schwind, Moritz von, painter, — b. at Vienna, 1804—studies under Cornelius, 1828—Prof. at Academy of Fine Arts, Munich, 1847—employed in decorating the Warburg, from 1853—b. at Munich, 9 Feb. 1871.

Schwyzer, (Switzerland), —one of the first members of Swiss Confederation, Jan. 1308—new constitution established, 13 Oct. 1833—another, 18 Feb. 1848.

Sciaccà, in Sicily, —taken by Imperialists, 1791.

Science and Art Department, of Committee of Privy Council on Education, —instituted, as section of Board of Trade, Mar. 1853 — transferred to Committee of Privy Council, Feb. 1856.

Scientific and Literary Societies, in Great Britain, —facilities for establishment of, and their better regulation provided for, by Act 17 and 18 Vic. c. 112, 11 Aug. 1854.


Scinde. [Sinde.]

Scindia. [Sindia.]

Seio. [Chios.]


Scipio, Cu.* (P. Corn.,) —[B C]—Consult with L. Domitius, (738, A. U. C.) 16.
* Zumpt.

Scipio, L. Corn., —[B C]—Consult with M. Popillius Laenas, (404, A. U. C.) 350.

Scipio, L. Corn. —[B C]—Consult with C. Aquilus Florus, (405, A. U. C.) 259—defeats Hanno: Censor, 258.

Scipio, P. Corn. —[B C]—Consult with Ti. Sempronius Longus, (536, A. U. C.) 218—defeated by Hannibal at the Ticinus; serves in Spain, 217—214—defeated and killed by Mago and Hasdrubal, spring 211 p. 212.

Scipio, P. Corn. —[B C]—Consult with Q. Volusius Saturniunus, (809, A. U. C.) 56.

Scipio Africanus Major, P. Corn.—[BC]—


Scipio Asiaticus, (Antiages), L. Corn.—[BC]—

Retains under his brother, P. Scipio Africanus, in Spain, 208—prætor in Sicily, 193—Consul with C. Lollius, (564, A. U. C. 190)—defeats Antiochus at Mt Sipylius: accused with his brother, 187—his property confiscated: celebrates games, 185.


Scipio Asina, P. Corn.—[BC]—Consul with M. Minucius Rufus, (583, A. U. C. 221)—war with Istri.

Scipio Barbatus, L. Corn.—[BC]—Consul with Cn. Fulvius Centumalus, (466, A. U. C. 298)—defeats Etruscans: serves against Samnites, 297, 295, and 293.

Scipio Barbatus, P. Corn.—[BC]—Consul with C. Plautius Proculus, (426, A. U. C. 328)—Dietator, 326.

Scipio Calvus, Cn. Corn.—[BC]—Consul with M. Claudius Marcellus, (532, A. U. C. 222)—legatus to Publius in Spain, 217–211.


Scipio Nasica Serapio, P. Corn.—[BC]—

Consul with D. Junius Brutus, (616, A. U. C. 138)—leads in attack on Tib. Gracebus, and is banished, 133.

Sclavi, Slavonians. [Slavonians.]
1603—[Great Britain]—commissioners appointed to treat with Scots for union of the kingdoms, by Act 1 Jac. I. c. 1, 1603—union recommended by James I., 1607—again recommended by Queen Anne, Mar. 1702—appointment of commissioners to treat for union authorized by Act 1 Ann. c. 8, 1702—commissioners appointed by Scottish parliament, 1705—first meeting of commissioners at Westminster, 16 Apr. 1706—articles agreed to, 22 Jul.—presented to Scottish parliament, 3 Oct. —Act of Union passed by it, 16 Jan. 1707—Union effected by Act 6 Ann. c. 11, 6 Mar. 1707.

*Skene.


Scots, The,—appear in Ireland, 360—settle in N. Britain, 498—subdued by Picts, about 750—under Kenneth II. subdued them, about 842. [Scotland.]

Scott, Alexander John, Principal of Owen's College, Manchester,—b. at Greencroft, N. B., 1805—studies at Glasgow Univ., 1819—Prof. English Language and Literature, Univ. Coll. London, 1834—first Principal of Owen's College, and Prof. Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy, and English Language and Literature, 1831—d. at Veylauz, Caño de Vaud, Jan. 1866. *Discourses, 1866.*


Scott, John. [Erriga.]

Scott, John, poet,—b. in London, 9 Jan. 1730—d. there, 1793. *Amwell, 1776.*

Scott, John. [Elton, Earl of.]


Scott, Thomas, theologian,—b. in Lincolnshire, 1747—ordained priest, 1773—rector of Aston Sandford, 1801—d., 1821. *Force of Truth, 1779—Commentary on the Bible, (Family Bible), 1798.*


Scott, William. [Stowell, Baron.]


Scotus, Duns. [Duns Scotus.]

Scotus, Johannes. [Erigena.]

Screw Propeller,—for steam vessels, comes into use, about 1836.


Scribonianus, Camillus,—Consult with Ch. Dominicus Ahenobarbus, (785, A. U. C.) 32.


Scrope, Colonel in Parliamentary army,—takes Lord Holland prisoner, 10 Jul. 1648—executed as a recusant, 16 or 17 Oct. 1660.

Scrope of Masham, Henry, Lord,—cont.
spires against Henry V., 1415—executed, 2 or
5 Aug. 1415.
Scuderi, George de, dramatist, - b. at
Havre, about 1651—member of Academy, 1650
—b. at Paris, 14 May 1667.
Scuderi, Madeleine de, novelist, - b. at
Havre, 1607—d. 11 Jul. 1701. Artamone,
1650—Cécile, 1656.
Sculture,—[B C]—marble used, by Dipoco-
inus and Scullis, about 775 ?—rapidly de-
gree in Greece, 580-430—flourishes in Asia Minor,
560-528—most flourishing period at Athens,
480-336—flourishes at Rhodes, from about
320—decline of the art, from about 150—works
of Greek artists brought to Rome by Memmi-
us, 146—encouraged by Augustus, 31 to [A D]
14. [A D]—polytheistic, introduced at Rome,
probably about 30-60—flourishes at Rome
under Trajan, Hadrian, and the Antonines,
100-150—declines, after 150—revival of the art in
Italy by N. Scuderi, 1200.
Scylax, of Corcyra, navigator,—[B C]—
sails from the Indus to the Red Sea, about 500
—Periplus compiled anonymously, about 350.a

a Niebuhr.

Scylites, (Scylitea,) Joannes, Byzantine
historian,—[B., about 1081-1118.
Scynmus, of Chios, geographer, poet,—[B C]
—f., about So ?
Scyros,—[B C]—taken by Kimon, 476.
Scythians,—[B C]—occupy Asia, from 634-
607 [632-1, 630 b.—expelled by Cxyares,
607. a Euseb. b Hieron.
Sea-birds,—preservation of, provided for by
Act 32 and 33 Vic. c. 17, 24 Jun. 1869.
Sealsfield, Charles, literateur,—b. in Ger-
many, about 1797—d. at Solothurn, 27 May
1854. Tekesh, 1825—Transatlantische Reise-
skitzen, 1833—Lebensbilder aus beiden Hemi-
sphären, 1835—Sturm- Land- und Seebilder,
1838-9—Süden und Norden, 1842-5.
Search, Right of, over neutral vessels,—
claimed by England, refused by the Dutch,
1653—put in force by Great Britain in case of
the Chequameg, American frigate, 23 Jun. 1807
—question again raised between Great Britain
and United States, 1842—partly abolished by
Treaty of Paris, 1856.
Search Warrant, for stolen goods, in Great
Britain,—grantable by Act 7 and 8 Geo. IV.
c. 29, 21 Jun. 1827.
Seaton, John Colborne, Lord, field-marshal,
—b. at Lyndhurst, Hampshire, 1779—enters
the army, 16 Jul. 1794—serves in Holland,
1799—In Egypt, 1801—at battle of Malma
1806—military secretary to Sir John Moore,
1808-9—joins Wellington’s army at Jaraeco,
1809—serves in Peninsula campaigns, 1809-14
—wounded at Ciudad Rodrigo, 8 Jan. 1812—
carries redoubts of Vera, 7 Oct. 1813—leads
attack on Soult at Orthes, 27 Feb. 1814—
Colonel, 4 Jun. 1814—marries, 21 Jun. 1814
—Major-general, 27 May 1825—contributes to
victory of Waterloo, 18 Jun. 1815—Lieutenant-
governor of Canada, 1828-36—G.C.H., 1836—
Governor-general and Commander-in-chief in
Canada, 1837—raised to peerage, 1838—Lie-
tenant-general, 1838—Lord High Commissioner
of Ionian Islands, Apr. 1843 to May 1849—
retires, 1854—General, 20 Jun. 1854—Field-
marshal, 1 Apr. 1860—b. at Torquay, 17 Apr.
1863.
Seaton, William Winaton, journalist,—b.
in Virginia, 11 Jan. 1785—settles at Washing-
ton, 1812—founder and joint editor of Nation-
at Intelligence, 1812 — sole editor, 1850—
1866.
Seba, Albert, naturalist,—b. in E. Fries-
land, 1665—d. 3 May 1736. Loepletissimae
rerum natural, thesauri accurata Descr. et iconi-
bus artificioissimissimae Expressio, &e., 1734-45.
Sebastian, King of Portugal, —b. 20
Jun. 1554—succeeds his grandfather John III.,
11 Jun. 1557—takes part in expedition against
Moors of Africa, 1574—again embarks for
Africa, 24 Jun. 1578—lands near Azrila, 29
Jul. —defeated and killed at battle of Alcazar-
quivir, 30 Nov. 1578—b. in Lisbon, 1200.
Sebastian, St. in Spain,—taken by French
1719—again taken by French, 4 Aug. 1794—
unsuccessfully attacked by Sir T. Graham,
Jul. 1813—stormed, 31 Aug. 1813—interview of
Napoleon III. with Isabella II. of Spain
at, 9 Sep. 1865.
Sebastiano, Horace Francois, Count, Mar-
shal of France, statesman,—b. in Corsica,
11 Nov. 1776—enters French army, 1792—dis-
tinguishes himself at Verona, 1799—takes part
in revolution of 18 Brumaire, Nov. 1799—to
vork to Turkey, &c., 1802—wounded at Anstel-
rizt, and made General of Division, Dec. 1805—
serves in Spain, 1809-11—in Russian expedi-
tion, 1812—wounded at Leipzig, Oct. 1813
—joins envoy to allied sovereigns, 1814—mem-
er of Chamber of Deputies, 1819—Minister
of Marine, Aug. 1820—Minister of Foreign
Affairs, Nov. 1830-2 and 1833—ambassador to
Loudon, 1835-40—Marshal of France, 1840—
Sebastiano del Piombo, painter, —b. at
Venice, 1485—goes to Rome, about 1512—d.
there, 1547. Resurrection of Lazarus, 1517-19.
Sebastianus,—proclaimed Augustus, as col-
league of rebel Emperor Jovinus, at Mogun-
tiacum, 412—puts to death by Ataulphus, 413.
Sebastianus, —son-in-law of Bonifacius,
escapes from Italy, 435—passes from Spain to
Africa, 440 — takes refuge with Theodoric,
ing of the Visigoths, and occupies Barcelona,
444—takes refuge with Vandals in Africa, 445
—put to death by Genseric, 449.
Sebastopol, Sevastopol, in the Crimea,—
founded by Catherine II., 1786—invested by
allied fleets, 28 Sep. 1854—bombardment com-
menced, 18 Oct. —the fleets damaged by hur-
rricane, 14 Nov.—sortie repulsed, night of 22
Mar. 1855—second bombardment commenced,
9 Apr.—third, 6 Jun.—the Querries before the
Redan stormed by British, and the Maneu-ton captured by French, 7 Jun.— unsuccessful
attack on the Redan, 18 Jun.—last bombard-
ment, 5 Sep.—capture of the Malakoff by
French, 8 Sep. — unsuccessful attack on Great
Redan by British, 8 Sep.—south side of the
city evacuated and defences blown up, 8-9
80
1256
SEBONDE—SEEMANN.


Sebonde. [Raymond de Sebonde.]

Secession. [Confederate States.]


Second Empire, French, —established under Napoléon III., 2 Dec. 1852—Seconsus-consulatum modifying the constitution, adopted. 6 Sep. 1869—overthrown, 4 Sep. 1870. [Sedan, Franco-German War.]

Secretaries of the King and of the Grand Chancellery, in France, —empowered by King John to form themselves into a College, Mar. 1350—Louis XI. declares himself and his successors their chiefs, Jul. 1495—number of, forming Grand College, fixed at 300, 1727—suppressed by Constituent Assembly, 1799.

Secretary of State,—in England, a second, appointed by Henry VIII., 1540—title in use, 1671—this, for Scotland, by Mar. Ann. 1707—this office abolished, 1746—for American colonies, appointed, 1768—abolished by Act 22 Geo. III. c. 82, 1782—for War, 1794—business of colonies transferred to him, 1801—separate, for War, appointed, 1854—for India, appointed, 1838—for War, abolished, and duties transferred to one of the Secretaries of State, by Act 26 Vic. c. 12, 4 May 1863.

In France, seven in number under Philip of Valois, 1343—twelve appointed by King John, 1351—eighteen by Regent Charles, 27 Jun. 1359—reduced to twelve by Charles VI., by letters of 13 Jul. 1381 and 12 Feb. 1387—ten, 7 Jan. 1400—to eight, May 1413—to five, 1418—to four by Henry II., 14 Sep. 1547—begin to sign for the king, 1562—title suppressed, 1759—reintroduced, 1814.

Secularism, —as designation of system of doctrines, comes into use, about 1846.

Secundinus, Nicolaus, — interpreter at Council of Florence, 1438.

Secundus, Johannes, Latin poet,—b. at the Hague, 10 Nov. 1517—follows Charles V. to Tunis, 1534—b. at Tournai, 8 Oct. 1536. Poëmata, 1541.

Secundus, Pomponius, tragic poet, —imprisoned by Tiberius, 31—released by Caligula, 37—Consult suff., (794, a. u. c.) 41—defeats Chatti and triumphs, 50.

Sedaine, Michel Jean, dramaticist, — b. at Paris, 4 Jul. 1719—admitted to the Academy, 1738—b. at Paris, 17 May 1797. Diable a quatre, 1756—Philosophe sans le savoir, 1795—Gagner de l'argent, 1768.

Sedan, in France,—fort erected at, by Erard de la Mare, 1446—fortified, 1459—principal of, passes to family of La Tour d'Auvergne, 1591—ceded to Louis XIII. by Duke of Bouillon, 1642—cloth manufacture established at, about 1665—Marshal McMahon defeated by Crown Prince of Prussia at, 1 Sep. 1870—capitalization of his army signed by Gen. Wimpffen, surrender of Napoleon III. to King of Prussia, as prisoner of war, 2 Sep. [Franco-German War.] Protestant University of, founded by Duke of Bouillon, 1592—suppressed by Duke XIV., 1681.


Sedgemoor, battle of,—Duke of Monmouth defeated by Royal troops, 5 Jul. 1685.

Sedgwick, Catherine Maria, miscellaneous writer, — b. at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, about 1799—b. at Roxbury, Massachusetts, 12 Aug. 1867. Ridicwood, 1824.—Hope Leslie, 1827—Letters from abroad, 1841.

sedition. [Riot Act.]

Seditious Meetings, —prohibited by Royal proclamation, 4 Nov. 1795; and by Acts 36 Geo. III. c. 8, 1795; 41 Geo. I. c. 19, 1801; 57 Geo. III. c. 19, 31 Mar. 1817, and 60 Geo. III. c. 6, 24 Dec. 1819. [Seditious Acts.]


Sedley, Catherine, Countess of Doncaster,—as mistress of James, Duke of York, refuses to leave Whitehall, 1685—created Countess, 1686—marries Earl of Portmore, after 1688—b. 1717.


Sedulius, Callius, poet,—fl. about 450.


Seemann, Berthold, traveller, botanist,—b.


Segneri, Paolo, Jesuit preacher,—b. at Nettuno, 1624—enters the Order, 1637—preaches in chief towns of Italy, 1665–92—called to Rome by Innocent XII, 1692—b. at Rome, 9 Dec. 1694. Operes, 1712.


Segrave, John de,—Constable of the army in expedition to Scotland, 1296—made Governor of Scotland by Edward I., 1302—defeated by Comyn, near Roslin, 24 Feb. 1303—taken prisoner at Bannockburn, 1314—on suspicion of favouring Roger Mortimer, is sent to Gascony, 1323.


Segura, in Spain,—taken by Duke of Berwick, 1704.

Seidlitz,—defeat of Russians by Poles at, 10 Apr. 1831.

Seignelay, Marquis de. [Colbert, J. B.]


Seianus, Lucius Aelius,—joint-commander of Praetorians, sent with Drausus to Pannonia, 14—sole commander, 14—poisons Drusus, 23—persuades Tiberius to retire to Capreac, 27—put to death by command of Tiberius, 31.


Selenium, elementary body,—discovered by Berzelius, 1818.

Selencia, (Selenkoia)—Councils of, held, 27 Sep. 359; 410; 485; 576.

Selencia, on the Tigris.—[B C]—founded by Seleucus Nicator, after 312—[AD]—burnt by Trajan, 116—taken by Verus, between 162–166—occupied by Severus, 198—deserted, before 363.

Selencia Pieria.—[B C]—founded by Seleucus, Apr. 300—taken by Tolyomeo Ebenas, 246—re-taken by Antiochus the Great, 219—independent, about 199—unsuccessfully attacked by Tigranes, 84–70.—Smith's Diet.

Selucidia, Era of,—[B C]—commences, 1 Oct. 312.

Seleucus, Claudius,—Consul with Gratus Sabinianus, (974, A. U. C.) 221.

Seleucus Callinicus, King of Syria.—[B C]—succeeds Antiochus II., his father, 246—loses Syria to Ptolemy, between 246–243, and recovers it: truce with Ptolemy for 10 years, 239—killed by a fall, 226.


Seleucus IV, Philopator, King of Syria,—[BC]—commands in Chersonese, 196—in Æolis, 190—at battle of Magnesia, 190—succeeds Antiochus the Great, his father, 187—alliance with Achaean, 185—alliance with Perseus, 178—sends his son Demetrius as hostage to Rome; assassinated by Heliodorus, 175.

Seleucus VI, Epiphanes, Nicator, King of Syria,—[BC]—assumes sovereignty on death of his father, Antiochus Grypus, 66—defeats and kills Antiochus Cyzicenus, 93—defeated by Antiochus Eusebes and driven out of Syria; burnt in Gymnasium at Mopsuestia, 94.

Self-denying Ordinance, in English History,—introduced in House of Commons, 9 Dec. 1644—passed, 3 Apr. 1645.

Selim I, Sultan of the Ottomans,—b. about 1466—revolts against his father, Bajazet II., and is defeated, (917, A. H.) 1511—recolled by Janissaries, succeeds on abdication of his father, (918,) 1512—puts his brothers to death, 1512—defeats Ismael, king of Persia, at Chalderon, (920,) 1514—takes Tauris, 1514—continues war with Persians till 1516—defeats Khasanou, sultan of Egypt, near Aleppo, 24 Aug. 1516—defeats Toumouhni, his successor, near Cairo, 1517—takes Cairo and massacres the Mamelukes, 1517—defeats and captures Toumouhni, (1 Itabia II. 923,) 13 Apr. 1517—hangs him, and is master of Egypt: takes several towns from Persians, 1518—b. (9 Schuol 926), 22 Sep. 1520.


* Art de Vérifier les Dates.


Selinus,—[BC]—founded by Pammeles of Megara, (Ol. 38, 1,) 628 a [650, b 654]—Peithagoras dies, Eurylocon succeeds, 519 a—destroyed by Carthaginians, early in 408.

Soljuks, Seljukian Turks, Seljukids,—subject to Mahmoud of Ghazni, about 1021—revolt suppressed by Mahmud, (418, A. H.) 1027—wars with Mosul of Ghazni, 1030—dynamo of, established in Persia, under Togrel Beg, who defeats Mosul near Merv, (932,) 1079—conquests divided into 4 kingdoms under Togrel Beg, 1040—wars of Farokhzad against, 1053—Alp Arslan succeeds, 1063—Malek Shah, his son, 1072—on his death their empire is divided, 1092—[Teonium, Sultans of, Aleppo, Damascus, Khazaroth]—Sanjar takes Ghur and Ghazni, 1124 a—Sanjar defeated and beheaded by Euzes, (648,) 1153.

* Elphinstone.

Selkirk, in Scotland,—burnt by English, 1513—Montrose surprised by Lesley at, 1645.


Selymbria, in Thrace,—[BC]—founded, probably 662 to before 653—taken by Alkibiades, 408—besieged by Philip, 340.

Semaphore. [Telegraph.]

Semele, asteroid,—discovered by Tietjen, 4 Jan. 1866.

Semi-Arians,—party originated by Eusebius of Nicomedia, before 325.


Seminole War, in Florida,—the Seminoles (tribe of American Indians) make treaty with United States, and engage to retire beyond Mississippi, 1832—repudiate the treaty, and the war begins, 1835—treaty for removal of Indians signed, 1842—removal completed, 4 May 1858—termination of war proclaimed, 8 May.

Semi-Pelagians. [Cassianus, Joannes.]


Sempach, in Switzerland,—Leopold, Duke of Austria, defeated by Swiss, 9 Jul. 1386.


Senate, at Rome,—[BC]—number increased by Sulla, and the judicia restored to, 81—raised to 900 by Julius Cesar, about 45—reduced to 600 by Augustus, 28—first plebeian senator, Spurius Mallius, 439—first obtain seats...
in orchestra at theatres, and in podium of amphitheatres, by Scipio Africanus Major, 104.

Senator, — Consult with Isidorus, (1183, A. u. c.) 436.

Senebier, Jean, naturalist, bibliographer, — b. at Geneva, 6 May 1742.— Librarian to the City, 1773—d. there, 22 Jul. 1809. Essai sur l'art d'observer et de faire des experiences, 1773—Catalogue raisonné des manuscrits conservés dans la bibliothèque de Genève, 1779—Physiologie végétale, 1800.

Seneca, L. Annaeus, Stoic philosopher, — banished to Corsica, 41—recalled, 49—tutor to Nero, 50—adviser to Nero, 54—put to death, 65.

Seneca, M. Annaeus, rhetorician— (B.C —
— b. about 61—[AD]—d., about 36.


Senegal, in Africa. [Senegambia.] Senegambia, in W. Africa,—reached by Portuguese, between 1444-69 — their settlements neglected, after 1497— French settlement in, 1637— Senegal Company formed, 1664— Senegal acquired by French, about 1675—Gambia, by British, 1686—capture of Senegal by British, 1756—secured to them by treaty, 1763—rotaken by French, 1779—again seized by British, 1803—given up to France, 1814.


Seniac, battle of. [Hastings.]

Senlis, in France, (Angoumonais),—assembly at, proclaims Hugh Capet King, 987— marriage of Philip Augustus celebrated at, 1180— taken by the Jacynech, 1358— by Burgundians, 1414— unsuccessfully besieged by Charles VII., 1422— taken from English by Charles VIII., 1429— seized by the League, 1589— soon recovered by Royalists. Councils of, to depose Carloman, son of King Charles, from his ecclesiastical office and condemn him to death, held, 873; to confer excommunication of adversaries of Arnluf, Abp of Rheims, Jul. 988; to lay interdict on Royal demesne in province of Rheims, 14 Nov. 1235; against Templars, 1310; on discipline, 9 May 1315; against usurpers of Church property, 27 Mar. 1318; for publication of several statutes, 11 Apr. 1326. Treaty of, between Maximilian, king of the Romans, and Charles VIII., of France, for cession to Charles of Counties of Burgundy, Charolais, and Artois, concluded, 23 May 1493.

Senmaar,— the capital built, 1504— conquered by Ismael Pasha, 1522.

Sens, in France, (Agendium, Senonem),— Julian winters at, and is besieged, 356-7— besieged by Clotaire, 613— head of a County, before 836— Counts expelled by King Robert, and County annexed to Crown of France, 1005 b— occupied by Germans, Nov. 1870. Conseils of, respecting reformation of manners, simony, and ordination of neophytes, about 601; 846; 1048; to hear appeal of Abelard, who is confuted by Bernard, and censured, held, 2 Jan., 1140; against the Popelicans, in the Nivernais, 1193; on discipline, 1239; to prohibit seizure of Church property by Theobald, Count of Champagne, 15 Nov. 1252; respecting dispute between Preaching Friars and Univ. of Paris, 31 Jul. 1256; on discipline, 26 Oct. 1269; 25 Oct. 1275; 29 Jun. 1289; by Abp Tristan, to confirm constitutions of his predecessor, and respecting divine service, reform of the clergy, of the religious, &c., 23 Jun. 1485.


Separatists, sect of,— originate at Dublin, about 1603— allowed to make affirmation instead of oath by Act 3 and 4 Wm IV. c. 82, 28 Aug. 1833.

Sepoy War, (Indian Mutiny), (1857-8),— ill-feeling of natives excited by the greased cartridges of Enfield rifles, 1856— mutinies of the Sepoys break out at Barrackpore, Berhampore, and Lucknow, between 24 Jan. and 6 May 1857— mutiny at Meerut, 10 May— the mutineers reach Delhi, 11 May— they proclaim the king of Delhi Emperor, 13 May— at Lahore, the Sepoys are disarmed by Brigadier Corbet, 13 May— death of Gen. Anson, Commander-in-chief, at Kurnan, 27 May— Sir H. Bernard succeeds him: Brigadier Wilson defeats Sepoys near Delhi, 30 and 31 May— mutiny at Lucknow, 30 May— at Benares, 4 Jun.— at Allahabad, 5 Jun.— at Cawnpore, 5 Jun.— Gen. Bernard occupies cantonments near Delhi, 8 Jun.— regiments at Mooltan disarmed, 11 Jun.— death of Sir H. Lawrence, at Lucknow, 2 Jul.— march of Gen. Havelock from Allahabad to Cawnpore, 7 Jul.— [Havelock, Sir Henry]— death of Sir H. Bernard, 5 Jul.— Gen. Reid succeeds him: defeat of Sepoys at Pattpoon, 10 Jul.— at Seelatan, by Gen. N. Nicholson, 12 Jul.— resignation of Gen. Reid, who is succeeded by Gen. Wilson, 22 Jul.— arrival of Sir Colin Campbell at Calcutta, as Commander-in-chief, 14 Aug.— [Clyde, Lord]— capture of Delhi, 14-20 Sep.— capture of the king by Lieut. Holson, 27 Sep.— occupation of Alum Bagh by Havelock and Ontram, 23 Sep.— relief of Lucknow, 25 Sep.— rescue of the garrison of Luck—

Sepoys, (Sepoys,) (native soldiers of India disciplined as Europeans,) — employed by chief of Sinde against Akbar, 1519—2—employed in French service, 1746 — in British service, from 1748 — mutiny, 1857. [Sepoy War.]

Seppings, Sir Robert, naval architect, — b., about 1768 — P. R. S., 10 Nov. 1814 — b. at Taunton, 25 Apr. 1840.

Septennial Act, enabling parliament of Great Britain to sit for seven years, 1 Geo. I. c. 38, passed, 7 May 1716.

Septimania, — district of seven cities in south of France (Toulouse, Bordeaux, Poitiers, Saintes, Angoulême, Périgueux, and Agon) ceded by patrician Constantius to Visigoths, 419—name so applied by Sidonius Apollinaris, about 475—subjugated by Saracens, 727—119 — ravaged by Charles Martel, 737 — partly conquered by Pepin le Bref, 760 — forms part of kingdom of Aquitains, 778—erected into a Duchy, 817—forms a Marquisate, 844— ravaged by Normans, 859—March of Spain separated, 864—passes to House of Toulouse, 918.

Septimianus, M. Petronius, — Consul with Commodus, (943, A. u. c.) 190.

Septuagint, The, — [B C] — version executed, about 280–5, a between 293–285. b

a Itody, after Aristobulus.

b Smith.

Sepulchre, St. Order of Hospitaliters of, — instituted in Palestine, about 1114—introduced in England, about 1130—united with Order of Malta, by Innocent VIII., 1484—in France, protected by Louis XVIII., 1814.


Serampore, in Hindustan, — sold by Danes to English, 1845.

Serapion, Alexandrinus, — destroyed by Theophilus at command of Theodosius, made a cathedral, 389–390.

Seraphim, Order of, (Order of Jesus,) — instituted in Sweden by Magnus II., 1334—abolished by Charles IX., between 1603–11—revived by Frederick I., 11 Feb. 1748.


Serbelloni, Gabriele, general, — b. at Milan, 1508—defends Strigoniam against Turks, 1543 — enters service of Charles V., 1546—contributes to victory of Alba over the Saxons, 1546—takes Siena, 1555 — enters service of Pope Pius IV., 1560—of Spain, 1565—contributes to victory of Lepanto, 7 Oct. 1571—victory of Sicily, 1571—captured by Turks at Tunis, 1574—defeats the Dutch at Gembloux, 28 Jan. 1578—assists at siege of Maestricht, 1578—b. Jan. 1580.

Seraeus, Q. Samnicus, orator, poet, — assassinated by Caracalla, 212.


Sergianus, C. Trebinius, — Consul with Serius Angurinus, (883, A. u. c.) 132.

Sergius I., Pope,— succeeds Conon, 15 Dec. 687—refuses to subscribe canons of Council in Trullo, sent by Justinian II., 692—Zacharias sent to arrest him, and is successfully resisted, 694—driven from Rome by John, exarch of Ravenna, 694—b. 8 Sep. 701.

Sergius II., Pope,— succeeds Gregory IV., 27 Jan., a 10 Feb. b 844—his ordination confirmed by Emperor Lothaire; b. 27 Jan. 847. a Bianchini. b Pagi.


Sergius IV., (Petrus Or Porei or Bucceperc,) Pope,—elected to succeed John XVIII., between 17 Jun. and 12 Aug. 1055—b. 13 Jul., a 17 May, b 29 May, before 6 Jul. d 1012. a Paperbok and Heurli. b Pagi. c Olduin. d Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Sergius I., Patriarch of Constantinople,— succeeds Thomas I., 18 Apr. 610—takes part in defence of Constantinople against Avars, Jul. 626—consulted by Heraclius on the Monothelit dogma, approves it, 630—urges publication of the Ecstasy, 638—holds Council at Constantinople to confirm it, 638—b. Dec. 638.


Sergius, Duke of Naples. [Naples.]

Sergius, — Consul with Nigrianus, (1103, A. u. c.) 350.

Seringapatam, in Hindustan,—made capital of Mysore, by Raj Wadegar, 1660—attacked by Maharattas, 1697—besieged by Dassy, 1755.
—sent of government of Hyder Ali, 1765—
again attacked by Maharrats, 1772—Lord
Cornwallis defeats Tippoo Sultan near, 15 May
1791—the redoubts stormed by British and
Maharrat allied forces, 6 Feb. 1792—stormed
by Major-general Baird and Tippoo killed, 4
May 1799—assigned to British by treaty with
the Nizam, 22 Jun. 1799.

Serjeants-at-arms,—in France, instituted by
Philip Augustus, about 1191. In England, by
Richard I., between 1195—number of,
restricted to thirty, by Act 13 Ric. II. c. 6,
1389—90.

Serjeants-at-law, in England,—mentioned,
1259—their exclusive right of audience in
Court of Common Pleas suspended by Royal
Warrant, 24 Apr. 1834—legality of the Warr
antinvestigated by Privy Council, 10 Jan.
and 2 Feb. 1839—exclusive right rescissed by
the Court and restored, Jan. 1840—abolished
by Act 9 and 10 Vic. c. 54, 18 Aug. 1846.

Servio, Sebastiano, (Bastiano da Bologna),
architect,—b. at Bologna, 1475—architect to
Francis I. at Fontainebleau, 1541—d. there,
1552. 

Operi de Architectura, 1584.

Serranus, A. Atilius,—[BC]—prætor, in
Macedonia, 192—again prætor, 173—Consul
with A. Hostilius Mancinus, (694, A. v. c.)
170.

Serranus, C. Atilius,—[BC]—Consul with
Q. Servilius Cepio, (648, A. v. c.) 165—joins
in resistance to Saturninus, 100.

Serranus, Sex. Atilius,—[BC]—Consul with
P. Furius l'illus, (618, A. v. c.) 138.

Serres, Jean de, (Serranus), theologian,—b.
in the Vivarais, about 1540—Prof. Theology,
Nîmes, 1577—assists at synod of Sauumur,
1596—Historiographer of France, 1597—d.
at Geneva, 31 May 1598. Comment. de statu
religions et reliquab. in regno Gallise, 1571—3
translation of Plato, 1578—Inventaire général
de l'histoire de France, 1597—Apparatus ad
Fidei Catholiciam, 1597.

Serres, Olive, (Wilmoth),—b. at Warwick,
1772—marries Mr Serres, 1792—pretends to
be daughter of Henry Frederick, Duke of
Cumberland: investigation of the claim refused
by parliament, Jun. 1822—d., 1834. Her claim
revived by her daughter, Lavinia Ryves, 1866
—investigated and shown to be fraudulent by
Court of Queen's Bench, 1866—death of Mrs
Ryves, Dec. 1877.

Serres, Olivier de, writer on Agricultura,—
b. in the Vivarais, about 1539—d. there, 2
Jul. 1619. Le Théâtre d'Agriculture, 1600.

Sertorius, Q.,—[BC]—at battle on the
Rhone, 150—acts as spy on the Teutones for
Marius at Aqua Sextia, 102—trib. milit. in
Spain, under T. Didius, 97—questor in Trans-
padano Gaul, 91—takes part with Cinna, 38—
prætor, 83—at battle at Colline gate, 82—goes
into Spain, 83 or 82—makes a campaign in
Africa, 81?—takes command of Lusitians
against Rome, 80—defeats Cotta at sea, in
Straits of Gibraltar, 80—joined by Perpera, 77
—defeats Pompy, before winter 75—assassinat-
ated by Perpera, 72.

Serag,—[BC]—b., summer 2185,a 2316,b
birth of Nahor, summer 2155—a, summer
1955.b a Usaher. b Clinton.

Serurier, Jean Mathieu Philibert, Count,
MARSHAL AND PEER OF FRANCE,—b. at Lagen,
8 Dec. a Sep. 1742—enters the army, 1755—
Colonel, 1792—General of Division, Jun. 1795—
distinguishes himself in campaign of Italy,
1796—Governor of Venice, 1797—serves in
Italian campaign of 1799—taken prisoner by
Suwaroff, 27 Apr. 1799—Governor of the
Invalides, 24 Apr. 1804—Marshal of the Em-
pire, 19 May 1804—Grand Eagle of Legion of
Honor, 1805—Count, 1808—d. at Paris, 21

Servandoni, Jean Jerome, painter, architect,
b. at Florence, 1695—goes to Paris, 1724—
d. there, 29 Jan. 1766. Façade de St Sulpice,
Paris, begun about 1732.

Servant of the Servants of God, (Servus
Servorum Dei)—title assumed by Pope Geo-
gory the Great, about 595.

Servants, in England,—diet and apparel of,
regulated by Act 37 Edw. III. c. 8—13, 1563
—repealed by 38 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 2, 1364.
and other Acts : wages of, regulated by Act 12
Ric. II. c. 4, 1358—repealed by 4 Hen. V. c. 4,
1416—discharge or desertion without notice
prohibited, and further regulations made, by
Act 5 Eliz. c. 4, 1563—penalties for obtaining
situations by false pretences imposed by Act
32 Geo. III. c. 56, 1792—better protection of,
provided for by Act 14 Vic. c. 11, 20 May
1851—law relating to misappropriation by,
amended by Act 26 and 27 Vic. c. 109, 28 Jul.
1853. Male, duty imposed on, by Act 17 Geo.
III. c. 39, 1777—altered by Act 23 Geo. III.
c. 43, 1785. Female, duty imposed on, by
last named Act: abolished by Act 32 Geo. III.
c. 3, 1792.

Servetus, Michael, theologian,—b. at Vill-
lanueva, in Aragon, 1520—goes to study at
Toulouse, 1528—visits Germany and Switzer-
land, 1530—at Paris, 1537—arrested by Abp
of Lyon, 1533—escapes to Geneva, but is ar-
rested again, at instigation of Calvin, Aug.
1553—burnt at Geneva, 27 Oct. 1553. De Tran-
statis erroribus, 1553—Christianismi restitutio,
1553.

Servia, (Meszia Superior), the Servi,—set-
tlement of the Servi (Slavonic tribe) in, on
invitation of Heraclius, about 676—carry on
war with Bulgarians, between 850—1018—
become subject to Greek Emperor, before 900—
revolt against Greek governor, after 1000—
forms independent principality under Stephen
Bogislay, 1043—his son Michael takes title of
King, and is recognized by Gregory VII.,
1050—50—new dynasty founded by Stephen
Nemauja, 1165—offer alliance to Frederick
Barbarossa, 1189—under Stephen Dushan,
1336—56, kingdom includes Macedonia,
Albania, Thessaly, N. Greece, and Bulgaria: new
dynasty, by Lazar, about 1374—under Lazar,
in alliance with Hungarians, defeated by Turks
at Kossova, 1359—overrun by Amathus II.,
about 1410—restored by Turks at Peace of
Szegeцин, 1444—conquered by Sultan Mah-
mond, and annexed to Turkish Empire, 1459—
[see Belgrade]—with the Patriarch joins Em-
peror Leopold, 1689—partly conquered by Austrians under Prince Eugene, 1717—ceded to Austria by Peace of Passarowitz, 1718—recovered by Turkey, at Peace of Belgrade, 1739—patriarchate taken under protection of Emperor Joseph, 1788—under Kara George, revolts against the Porte, about 1804—independent, 1807—[Czerni-George]—recovered by the Turks and made a pashalik, 1815—revolts again, under Milosh Obrenovich, 1815, who retains administration as Prince, and restores constitution established by Kara George: practically independent of the Porte, 1826—obtains Imperial 'Hatti Sheriff, by which religious liberty, hereditary succession in his family, institution of national militia, &c., are conferred, Nov. 1830—conspiracy formed against Milosh, who abdicates and is succeeded by his son Milan, 15 May 1839—Michael II. (brother) succeeds, 7 Jul. 1839—deprived, Sep. 1842—succeeded by Alexander, son of Kara George, 27 Jul. 1843—declared semi-independent State, and placed under protection of Great Powers, by Treaty of Paris, 30 Mar. 1856—Milosh Obrenovich restored, Dec. 1858—Michael III., (son) b., 1825—succeeds his father, 26 Sep. 1860—conferences on affairs of close, 26 Aug. 1862—protocol of conference signed by Turkish minister and representatives of Great Powers, 8 Sep.—the Prince assassinated at Belgrade, 10 Jun. 1868—Milan Obrenovich elected to succeed, 2 Jul. 1868.


Servile. [Common Prayer.] Servile War,—[B C]—in Sicily, 1342 and 1049—Spartacus and the Gladiators at Rome, 731.

Servites, Order of,—instituted at Florence, 1233—re-established, and take name of Servites-Eremites, 1593.

Servitude, Penal. [Penal Servitude.] Servius Maurus Honoratus, grammarian,—fl. about 400.

Sessa, in Italy,—[B C]—Roman colony, 314—[A D]—taken for Gregory IX. by Cardinal Pelagius, 1229—given up to Frederick II., Sep. 1229.

Session, Court of, in Scotland,—constituted, 15 May 1532—judges appointed by the Crown, from 1554—churchmen excluded from, by Act of 1640, repealed, 1661—appeal to House of Lords given, 1706—divided into two courts, 1808—re-organized, 1810—Admiralty and Commissionary Courts merged in, 1830.


Settius, (Settius,) F.,—[B C]—questor to C. Antonius in Catilinian affair, 65—proconsul in Macedonia, 62 B.C., lib. plsb., 57—defended by Cicero against charge of vice by Albionanus, 56—acquitted, 1 Mar.—prae
tor, 53—joins Pompey, 49—joins Caesar and is sent to Cappadocia, 48—d. after 43.

Sesto, Cesare da, painter,—b. at Milan, about 1524.

Sestos,—[B C]—siege of, (last event in history of Herodotus), aut. 479—surrenders, spring 478.

Seth,—[B C]—b. sum. 3874, 4008—birth of Enoch, sum. 3769 a—b., sum. 2962.

Settala, Luigi, (Seplidus), physician,—b. at Milan, 1552—d. there, 1633. In Aristote- lis problematica commentary, 1607—Animadversions de causis nullius, 1614.

Settle, Elkanah, poet,—d. at Dunstable, 1648—b. at the Charthouse, 1723.

Settlement, Act of. [Hanoverian Succession.]

Southes, King of Thrace,—[B C]—(1.) Accompanies his uncle Sitalces into Macedonia, 429—succeeds Sitalces, 424—engages the Ten Thousand Greeks, 400—alliance with Athens, 393. (2.) Revolts against Zopyrium, 325—war with Lycias, 323—again, 313.

Sevajeo Bosla, founder of the Malavatta Empire,—b. 567—surprises a hill fort, Torna, 1646—urges his father's (Shahji's) jagir, and gets possession of other forts, 1647—revolts against government of Bijapoor and takes possession of Northern Concan, 1648—his father seizes and kept as hostage for him, 1649—52—plunders Mogul provinces, 1655—pardoned by Aurungzebe, 1658—assassinated Azaf Khan, and routs his army, 1659—loses most of his conquests, Jan. 1661—recovers them and makes peace with king of Bijapoor, 1662—ravages Mogul provinces, (1073, A. H.) 1662—surprises Shaiota Khan at Poona, 1663—plunders Surat, (15 Guimadhi II. 1074,) 5 Jun. 1664—after the death of Shahji, assumes title of Raja, 1664— submits to Aurungzebe, 1665—escapes from confinement at Delhi, Mar. 1666—makes peace with Aurungzebe and is acknowledged Raja, 1667—applies himself to reform of administration, 1668—surprises Singhar, plunders Surat, and ravages Mogul territory, 1670—first loives the enthron, (1081,) Dec. 1670—defeats Moguls under Mohabat Khan, (1082,) 1672—conquers Southern Con- can, 1673—crowned at Raighar, 6 Jun. 1674 —passes the Nerbudda, 1675—forms alliance with king of Golconda, close of 1676—takes Jinj and Vellore and recovers his father's jagir in Mysore, 1677—b., 5 Apr. 1680.

Sevenoaks, in Kent. [See Cade, Jack.]

Seven-shilling pieces, in England,—gold, introduced, 2 Dec. 1797.

Seven Sleepers, legend of,—appears in letter of Gregory of Tours, about 570.

Seven Weeks' War, between Prussia and Austria,—1866: treaty of alliance between Prussia and Italy signed, 27 Mar.—mediation offered by Bavaria, Apr.—conference respecting Schwarzen-Holstein and Austrian difficulty proposed by England, France, and Russia, 25 May—Prussia declares the Gastein convention invalidated, 4 Jun.—scheme of

Severianus, Julius, rhetorician, fl., about 125.


Severinus,—(1.) Consul with Dagalaiphus, (1214, a. u. c.) 461. (2.) Consul with Trocondus, (1235), 482.

Severus, Br or Rome,—succeeds Honorius I., 28 or 29 May 640—b., 1 Aug. 640.

Severn, river,—costs of, ravaged by fleet from Bretagne, 918.

Severus,— (1.) Consul with Quintianus, (998, a. u. c.) 935. (2.) Rhetorician, Consul with Jornades, (1223), 470.


Severus, Aecilius,—Consul with Vettius Rufinus, (1076, a. u. c.) 323.

Severus, C. Julius,—Consul with M. Rufinus Sabinius, (908, a. u. c.) 155.

Severus, Cassius, orator, satirist,—[B C]—b., about 50—accuses Nonius Aspersus, 9—[A D]—banished by Augustus, about 8—property confiscated by Tiberius, 24—b., 33.

Severus, Cn. Claudius,—Consul with Sex. Erculeus Clarus, (899, a. u. c.) 146.

Severus, Flavius Valerius, Roman Emperor, (337-7)—made Caesar by Galerius, 1 May 337—made Augustus, Jul. 366—surrenders to Herilicus, and is put to death, 367.

Severus, L. Catilins,—Consul with T. Aurelius Fulvius Boionius, (873, a. u. c.) 120.


Severus, Libius, Roman Emperor, (461-5)—made Emperor by Ricimer, 19-20 Nov. 461—b., 15 Aug. or later, 465.

Severus, M. Aurelius,—Consul with Ti. Claudius Pompeianus, (926, a. u. c.) 173.

Severus, T. Honius,—Consul with M. Pedunus Syloga Priscianus, (894, a. u. c.) 141.

Severus, Ti. Claudius,—Consul with C. An fidius Victorinus, (953, a. u. c.) 200.

Severus, Sulcius, ecclesiastical historian,—b., about 765—retires from the world, about 832—b., after 840.

Sévigné, Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, Marquis de,—b. in Burgundy, 6 Feb. 1626—at
SEVILLE—SFORZA.


Letters, 1726.


Sevres, in France.—Porcelain manufacture transferred from Vincennes to, 1756—made state establishment by Louis XV., 1759.

Sewage, Dry Earth System of,—invented by Moule, and introduced in Bengal, 1865—

in England, 1867.


Seward, Anna, littérature,—b. in Derbyshire, 1747—b. at Lichfield, Mar. 1809. Memoirs of Dr Darwein, 1804—Poems, 1810—Letters, 1811.


Sewell, William, Historian,—b. at Amsterdam, 1650—b. about 1725. History of the Quakers, 1722.

Sewing Machine,—patented by Elias Howe, 10 Sep. 1846.

Sexagesimal Notation,,—[BC]—introduced in Greece by Hipparchus, about 150—[AD]—adopted and made more widely current by Ptolemy, 150.

Sextant,—Hadley's, invented, not later than summer of 1730—Godfrey's, about Oct. or Nov. 1730.

Sextus of Chaeroneia, Stoic philosopher,—fl., about 120—instructs Marcus Aurelius, about 133.

Sextus Empiricus, physician, sceptic,—fl., between 200-206.

Seychelles, islands in Indian Ocean,—discovered by Vasco da Gama, about 1498—partly explored by French, 1743—French settlement in, about 1768, 1756—captured by British, 1794—occupied by them, 1810—ceded to British by Treaty of Paris, 1815.

Sewage. [Eng. Cyc.


Seymour, Edward. [Seymour, Jane. [Seymour, Thomas. Lord Seymour of Dudley.—created Baron and Grand Admiral of England, Jan. 1547—privately marries Queen Catherine (Parr), has custody of Princess Elizabeth and Lady Jane Grey, 1547—attempts to marry Princess Elizabeth, 1548—intrigues against the Protector: summoned before the Council, refuses to attend, 1548—committed to the Tower, 19 Jan. 1549—attainted; beheaded, 20 Mar. 1549.

Seymour, William. [See Stuart, Arabella;]


Sforza, Francesco, Duke of Milan,—b., 25 Jul. 1401—imprisoned with his father at Benevento, 1415—distinguishes himself in combat of Toscannella, 1417—marries, 1448—succeeds to command of his father's forces, Jan. 1424—assumes name of Sforza, 1424—enters service of Duke of Milan, and commands against Florence and Venetians, 1425—sent to suc-

Sforza, Francesco Maria, Duke of Milan, — lives at Trent, 1512—21 — league for his restoration formed by Leo X. and Charles V., 8 Mar. 1512—received as Duke, end of Nov. 1521—put in possession of the Duchy after battle of La Bicocca, 1522—abandons Milan on approach of the French, 1524—returns after battle of Pavia, 1525—deprives his son, Charles V., 1525—league formed by the pope, Francis I., and Venetians to reinstate him, 22 May 1526—obtains investiture from the pope at Bologna, 23 Dec. 1529—marries Christina of Denmark, 1534—b., 24 Oct. 1535.


Sforza, Giovanni Galeazzo Maria, Duke of Milan, —b., 1468—succeeds his father, 1476—chief power assumed by his uncle Ludovico, 1480—marries Isabella of Aragon, 2 Feb. 1493—b. at Pavia, 22 Oct. 1494.

Sforza, Ludovico Maria, Il Moro, Duke of Milan, —b., 3 Aug. 1451—seizes Tortona, and assumes share of regency for his nephew, 1459—puts to death the Regent Simonetta, 30 Oct. 1480, and banishes Bona, 2 Nov.—joins league of Ferdinand I. of Naples and Florentines against Venice, 1482—fosters conspiracy against him, 1484—marries Beatrice of Este, 18 Jan. 1491—invites Charles VIII. of France to Italy, 1493—succeeds his nephew, 1494—joins league against Charles VIII., 31 Mar. 1495—led by his nephew, 7 Jan. 1499—loses league against Louis XII., Mar. 1499—his Duchy conquered by Louis, 1499—sells out for Germany, 2 Sep. 1499—reconquers his dominions, Jan. to Feb. 1500—besieges Novara, and is betrayed to the French, 9 Apr. 1500—b. at chateau of Looches, 1510, 1508.

Some authorities. Others.


'8 Graveands. [Gravesandse.]


Shadwell, Thomas, dramatist, poet laureate, —b. in Norfolk, 1640—poet laureate, 1688—b. at Chelsea, 1692. Works, 1720.

Shafei, Mohammed Ibn Idris al, Mohammedan Doctor, —b. at Gaza, (150, A. H.) 767—taken to Mecca, 769—visits Bagdad, (158,) 810—goes to Egypt, (156,) about 811—b. there, (204,) 819.

Shafeites, Shafites, Mohammedan sect, — [Shafei].


Shaftesbury, Anthony Cooper, 3rd Earl, or, moralist, miscellaneous writer,—b. in London, 26 Feb. 1671—M.P. Poole, 1693—goes to Holland, 1698—succeeds to the peerage, 1699—b. at Naples, 15 Feb. 1717. Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times, 1713.

Shah Alam II, (Ali-Gheer,) Emperor of Delhi,—b., 1723—invades Bengal, and is taken prisoner by allied Imperialists and English, 1759—succeeds his father, Alumgir II, (8 Rabia II. 1173, A. H.) 30 Oct. 1759—escapes from his captors and is crowned at Patna, 1760—allies himself with Sooja ud Doulah, and is present at battle of Paniput, 7 Jan. 1761—defeated by English at Buxar, 23 Oct. 1764—takes refuge in English camp, and is installed as Emperor at Allahabad, 1764—enters Delhi, under Mahmatt escort, 25 Dec. 1771—compelled by Mahattas to cede Allahabad and Corah, 22 Dec. 1772—his assassination attempted by Ghoulam-Cady, 10 Aug. 1788—b. at Delhi, 16 Nov. 1866.


Shahab ud din Ghori, founder of Mahometan Empire in India,—associated in the government with his brother Ghias ud din, (502, A. H.) 1157—makes his first expedition to India, and takes Uch, (572,) 1156—invades Guzerat, 1178—overruns Sinde, (575,) 1178—makes war on Khursa Malik, 1179—occupies Lahore and expels the Ghaznevides from the Panjub, (582,) 1186—defeated by Pritri Raja at Tiourir, (587,) 1191—defeats and kills him to death, (589,) 1193—conquers Ajmir, 1193—takes Canouj and Benares, (591,) 1194—takes by force and begins siege of Gwalior, (592,) 1195—at war with king of Kharism, 1196—1202—succeeds his brother as king of Ghazni, (599,) 1202—succeeds Kharism and is defeated, (600,) 1203—subdues rebellions in India, between 1203 and 1205—returns to Kharism, and b. on the march, (2 Shaban 602,) 14 Mar. 1206.


Shakespeare Gallery,—projected by Boydell, 1786—disposed of by lottery, 1854—reproduced by photography, 1864.

Shakespeare Jubilee,—celebrated at Stratford, 6-8 Sep. 1790—and another, 1824. Tercentenary Festival, Apr. 1844.

Shanghae, Shanghai, in China,—captured by British, 19 Jun. 1842—the port opened to foreign traffic, (in pursuance of treaty of 26 Aug. 1842,) 15 Nov. 1843—captured by rebels, 7 Sep. 1853—recovered by Imperialists, 1855—Conference of representatives of Great Britain, France, United States, and Russia at, 30 Mar. 1858—transferred to Tientsin—(Chinese War)—unsuccessfully attacked by rebels, Aug. 1860—Supreme Court for China and Japan opened at, 4 Sep. 1863.
Shannon, river in Ireland.—Improvement of navigation of, entrusted to Commissioners by Act 2 and 3 Vict. c. 61, 17 Aug. 1839.

Shapur. [Sapor.]


Sharp, James, Abp of St Andrew's,—b. at Banff Castle, May 1618—sent prisoner to England by Monk, Aug. 1651—agent of the Resolutioners to Cromwell, 1656—promotes the restoration of Charles II, 1660—Prof. Divinity, St Mary's Coll., chaplain to the king for Scotland, 1660—Abp of St Andrew's, 1661—shot at, at Edinburgh, 9 Jul. 1668—killed, on Magna Mair, 3 May 1679.


Sharpe, Gregory, theologian,—b. in Yorkshire, 1713—b. Master of the Temple and chaplain to the king, 8 Jan. 1771. Review of Controvery about Demonias, 1738—Defence of Dr Clarke, 1744—Two Dissertations on Languages and Letters, 1751—Argument in Defence of Christianity, 1755—Second Argument, 1762.

Shaving the beard,—[B C]—introduced at Rome by P. Titinius Messa, who brings barbar from Sicily, (464, a. u. c.) 300.


Shaw, Ralph, D.D.,—preaches at Paul's Cross, and sets forth title of Gloucester to the throne, 22 Jun. 1453.


Shaxton, Nicholas, Bp of Salisbury,—elected, Feb. 1535—on passing of the Six Articles resigns his see, 1 Jul. 1539—imprisoned as a 'sacramental heretic,' 1539—condemned to the stake, saves his life by recantation, 1546.


Shechem, (Sychar, Neapolis, Nabulus).—[B C]—built, before 1740—sent of Abimelech's kingdom, 1236—taken and destroyed by Abimelech, 1233—capital of kingdom of Israel, 975—b. temple built on Mt Gerizim, 332—taken by John Hyrcanus, 125—rebuilt by Vespasian, 70-80—deprived of its rights as a city by Septimius Severus, 204—bishopric, before 314, and till 536—disturbances at, between Samaritans and Christians, after 474—Samaritan insurrection, May 529—surrendered to Tamerel, 1058—sacked by Saracens, 1113—assembly of prelates and

*a* Uscher.  
*b* Robinson.


Sheepshanks, John, -b. at Leeds, 1787—gives his collection of pictures to the nation, 1856—b. in London, 5 Oct. 1863.


Sheepshanks Gallery. [See Sheepshanks, John.]

Sheerness, in Kent, —fortress commenced at, about 1667—fortress and shipping destroyed by de Ruyter, 9 Jun. 1667—mutiny of the Nore breaks out at, 1795. Dockyard, enlarged and improved, 1815-20.


*a* Gent. Mag.  
*b* Burke.

Sheffield, John. [Buckingham, Duke of.]  
Shehab-Eddin, Abdul Rahman, historian, —b. at Damascus, about (397, a. ii.) 1200—b., (606-7), 1267.

Sheibany, Abul Abbas Ahmed Ben Yahia, Mohammedan scholar, —b. (199, a. ii.) May 18—b. at Bagdad, (297, 6 Apr. 910.

Shel, Richard Lebor, political orator, —b. near Waterford, 17 Aug. 1741—R.A. Trin. Coll. Dublin, 1811—called to Irish Bar, 1814—M. L. Musgrave Port, 1829—V. P. Board of Trade, and Privy Councillor, 1839—Master of the Mint, 1856—Minister at Court of Tus-
Shene. [Richmond.]
Shapley, Isle of, in Kent,—raided by Northmen, 832, 849, 851—winter-quarters of Northmen, 855. [Sheerness.]
Sherborne, Dorsetshire,—seat of a bishopric by Ina, 705—see transferred to Old Sarum, about 1078. Castle, built by lp Roger, 1100-30—stormed by Cromwell and Fairfax, 15 Aug. 1645. Grammar School, founded by Edward VI., 1550.
Sheriff, (Shire-Reeve) in England,—election of, by people of the shire, ordained by Act 28 Edw. I. c. 8, 1299—repealed, and appointment by Chancellor, Treasurer, and Judges, ordered by 9 Edw. II. st. 2, 1321—qualification for office defined by Acts 9 Edw. II. st. 2, 1321, 4 Edw. III. c. 9, 1336, 5 Edw. III. c. 4, 1351, and 13 and 14 Car. II. c. 21, 1662—to hold office for one year only by Act 14 Edw. III. st. 1. c. 7, 1340, and other Acts: office of, better regulated by Act 3 Geo. I. c. 15, 1716.
Sheriffmuir, (Dunblaine,) in Scotland,—in-decisive battle of, between Earl of Mar and Duke of Argyle, 13 Nov. 1715.
Sherwood, Mary Martha, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Stanford in Worcestershire, 6 May 1775—marries Henry Sherwood and goes to India, 1803—left a widow, 6 Dec. 1849—d. at Twickenham, 22 Sep. 1851.
Sherwood Forest, Nottinghamshire,—constituted, before 1155—last survey of, 1609.
Shetland (Zetland) Islands, (Hiiitland,) Scotland,—form part of earldom of Orkney, about 1380—pass to James III. of Scotland on his marriage with Margaret of Denmark, 1469.
Shitres, Mohammedan Sect,—adherents of Ali as lawful Caliph, 661. [Fatimites.]
Shilling, in England,—first coined by Henry V1., 1503.
Shiloh, (Seilin,)—(B.C)—the tabernacle set up, 1444—ark removed and lost to Philistines, 1117.* [*Usurper.]
Shipping. [Merchant Shipping.]
Shir Khan,—with his brother Nizam enters service of Sultan Secander of Delhi, before 1517—appointed by Babur to a command in Biah, about 1528—makes himself master of Behar and takes fort of Chunar, about 1530—conquers Bengal, and assumes title of King, between 1532—surprises and defeats Ha'mayun, (6 Saphar 948, a. H.) 26 Jun. 1539—again defeats him on the Ganges, opposite Canevuj, (10 Moharram 947,) 16 May 1540—takes possession of the Punjab, 1541—conquers Malwa, (949,) 1542—reduces fort of
SHIRACOUH—SHREWSBURY.

Raisin, (950,) 1543—invades Marwar, (951,) 1544—killed at siege of Calhijer, (Rabi ul Awal 952,) 22 May 1545.

Shiracouh. [Salaadin.]

Shiraz, in Persia,—founded, 697—destroyed by earthquakes, 1812, 1824, and Apr. 1853.


Travels in Persia, 1613.

Shirley, James, poet, — b. in London, about 1594—d. there, 29 Oct. 1666. 


Shirley, Robert, — b., about 1570—accompanies his brother Anthony to Persia, 1598—in service of Shah Abbas, 1599—ambassador to England, 1612—to Spain, 1616—to England again, 1623—Knt. at Cusin, 13 Jul. 1628.


Shishak, — B C —invades Judah, 972.a

Shishkov, Alexander Semenovich, statesman, miscellaneous writer, — b. in Russia, 1754—Pres. Russian Academy, 1816—member of Council of the Empire, 1820—Minister of Public Instruction, 1824—b., Apr. 1841. 


Sholapore, in Hindustan, — mentioned as stronghold of Dahanj kings, 1478—taken by Aurungzebe, 1685—taken by British, 1818.

Shore, Jane, — becomes mistress of Edward IV., about 1470—does penance, after his death, in St. Paul's, 1483—living, 1509.

Shore, Sir John. [Teignmouth, Lorn.]

Short, James, optician, — b. at Edinburgh, 1710—studies at the Univ., 1726—mathematical tutor to Duke of Cumberland, 1736—F.R.S., 1736—accompanies Earl of Macclesfield to Orkney Islands, 1739—optician in London, 1740—b. there, Jun. 1768. telescope, for king of Spain, 1752.

Short, Thomas, physician, — marries at Sheffield, 1733—b. at Rotherham, 28 Nov. 1772. 

Natural History of Medicinal Waters, 1725—Chronological History of the Air, Weather, &c., 1749—Comparative History of Increase and Decrease of Mankind in Europe, 1757.

Shorthand [Stenography.]


Shrapnel Shell, — invented by Gen. Shrapnel, about 1808.


Collins.  

b Burke.

Shrewsbury, George Talbot, 4th Earl of,
—b., 1468—succeeds his father, Jun. 1473—
Privy Councillor, 1483—sleuths at Stoke, Jun., 1487—K.G., 1488—joint-commander of aux-
iliary forces sent to Maximilian I., 1490—
Steward of the king's household, and Privy
Councillor, 1509—takes part in siege of Te-
rouanne, 1513—present at Field of the Cloth of
Gold, 1520—Lieutenant-general of the North,
ravages the border, 1522—signs articles against
Wolsey, 1529—takes part in suppressing re-
bellion in the North, [Pilgrimage of Grace,]
1536—b. at Wingfield, Derbyshire, 26 Jul.
1547.

Shrewsbury, George Talbot, 6th Earl of,—
succeeds his father, 1560—K.G., Apr. 1561—
has custody of Mary Queen of Scots, 1568—
84—Lord High Steward, for trial of Duke of
1572—assists at execution of Mary Queen of
Scots, 1587—d., 18 Nov. 1590.

Shrewsbury, Gilbert Talbot, 7th Earl of,—
joint-ambassador to France, 1573—summon-
ed to parliament, 1590—succeeds his father,
Nov. 1599—K.G., 1592—ambassador to France,
1597—d. in London, 8 May 1616.

Shrewsbury, Henry John Chetwynd, 18th
Earl of,—b., 8 Nov. 1853—marries Lady
Sarah Beresford, 1858—M.P. Hertford, Dec.
1832—his election declared void, 1833—M.P.
South Staffordshire, Aug. 1837—succeeds his
father, 23rd Earl Talbot, 15 Jan. 1849—on
death of Bertram, Earl of Shrewsbury, claims
the title, Aug. 1856—his claim opposed, trial com-
menues, 17 Jul. 1857—closes, his claim estab-
lished by House of Lords, 1 Jun. 1858—takes
his seat, 10 Jun.—d., 4 Jun. 1868.

Shrewsbury, Hugh de Montgomery, Earl
of,—takes part in defence of Anglesley against
Magnus III. of Norway and is killed there,
1098.

Shrewsbury, John Talbot, 6th Earl of,—
[Talbot.]

Shrewsbury, John Talbot, 2nd Earl of,—
b., about 1413—Knt, 1426—serves in France,
1442—Lord Treasurer of Ireland, 1446—suc-
sceeds his father, Jul. 1443—Lord Treasurer
of England, 1457—killed at battle of Northam-
ton, 10 Jul. 1460.

Shrewsbury, Robert Belesme, Earl of,—
created, 1190—supports Robert, Duke of Nor-
mandy, against Henry I., is defeated and
driven from England, 1192—fails in attempt to
regain his estates, 1195—captured in Nor-
mandy and imprisoned by Henry I., 1191.

Shrewsbury, Roger de Montgomery, Earl
of,—created by William I., 1066.

Shuckburgh Evelyn, Sir George, mathema-
tician, &c.,—b., 1750—F.R.S., 1774—b. in
Warwickshire, Sep. 1804.

Shuckford, Samuel, divine,—M.A. Cam-
bridge, 1720—b., 14 Jul. 1754. History of
the World, 1728.

Shumla, in Turkey,—burnt by Emperor
Necrophorus, 811—besieged by Alexius, 1087—
capitulated to Turks, 1357—fortified, 1689—
unsuccessful attempts made by Russians, 
1785, 1774—under Kaminski, 1810—
and under Wittgenstein, 1828.

Siagrius. [Clavis.]

Siam, Siamese, in Asia,—Buddhism intro-
duced, about 638—the former capital, Ayuthia,
founded, Apr. 1350—a—Portuguese intercourse
with, begins, 1511? 1547—conquer Cambodia,
1522—becomes subject to Pegu, 1556—
visited by English, 1662, b. 1612—receives
independence in a few years: Constantine
Phanarion acquires influence in, and is made
Minister of State, about 1684—embassy to
Louis XIV., 1684—receives embassy from him,
1685—another sent to him, 1686—mas-
sacre of English at Port of Morgen, 1687—
revolution, and evacuation of French, 1689—
ravaged and the capital taken by Birmas, 
Mar. 1767—truce with Birmah concluded,
1793—commercial treaty with England, 1826
—with America, 1833—new treaty with Eng-
land concluded, 1855—embassy to England,
received at Windsor, 18 Nov. 1857—embassy
to France, received at Fontainebleau, 28 Jun.
1861.

a Bowring.


Sibbald, Sir Robert, naturalist, &c,—M.D.
Leyden, 1661—F.R.C.P., 1681—b., about
1712. Scotia illustrata, 1834—History of
Pisceshires and Kiirosh, 1710—Treaties
concerning Scotland, 1739.

Siberia,—seized and occupied by Mongols
under Shali Bani Khan, 1242—conquest of, by
Cossacks under Yermak Timofeyev, 1580—
Tomska founded by Russians, 1624—conquest
completed, about 1658-60—boundary with
China settled by treaty, 1689—confirmed,
by treaty of 1727—eastern coast explored by
Behring, 1728 and 1741— revolt of Polish
exiles in, summer 1866.

c Gibbon.

Sibthorp, Charles de la Cattle, politician,—
b., about 1784—marriage, 1812—M.P. Lin-

Sibthorp, John, botanist,—b. at Oxford, 28
to Coll. of Physicians, 1784—M.D., 1784—
visits Greece and Turkey, Mar. 1786 to Sep.
1787—F.R.S., 1788—F.R.S., 1789—Regius
Prof. Botany, 1793—second visit to Greece,
Mar. 1794 to autumn 1795—&. at Bath, 8
Feb. 1796. Flora Oxoniensis, 1794—Flora
Greece, [edited by Smith and Lindley,] 1806-40.

Sibylline Books,—[B.C]—burnt at con-
flagration of temple of Jupiter Capitolini, 82—
critical proceedings respecting the spurious,
by Augustus, (742, A. v. C.) 12.

Sicard, Roch Ambroise Cucurrion, teacher
of deaf mutes,—b. near Toulouse, 20 Sep.
1742—succeeds the Abbé l'Epeé, at Paris, 1789—
imprisoned, 26 Aug. 1792—released, 4 Sep.
1792—Prof. Grammar, Normal School, 1795
—member of Institute, 1796—visits England,
1815—&. at Paris, 10 May 1822. Cours d'in-
scription d'un sourd-muet de naissance, 1806—
Théorie des signes pour l'instruction des sourds
mutes, 1808.

Sicilian Vespers,—insurrection at Palermo,
massacre of Vespers, 30 Mar. 1282, which
puts an end to Angevin rule. [Procida, John
of, Charles of Anjou.]

Sicily, (Trinidad,)—[B.C]—first Greek
81

a Smith’s Diet. b Müller. c Merivale.

d Clinton. e Engl. Cyc. f Kington. g Finlay.
Charles V., 1520—invades France, 1521—convokes assembly of knights at Landau, and is appointed head of their league, 1522—makes war on Abp of Treves, 1522—b. at siege of his Castle of Neustall, 7 May 1523.

Sicoyon, (Sikyon), [B C] — Orthogonous tyrant, (Ol. 26,) 676—Andreas, (Ol. 33,) 648—676—Cleisthenes, war with Argos, (Ol. 46,) about 600—death of Cleisthenes, about 570—family of tyrants banished, (Ol. 61, 3,) 574—ancient constitution restored, (Ol. 65,) 575—1616—constitution made more oligarchical by Sparta, 418—Eumorph makes it democratic, becomes tyrant, 369—overthrown by aristocrats, made a timocracy, 685—Abantidas tyrant, 264—freed by Aratus, after 50 years of tyrants, 254—a Müller. b Smith's Diet.

Siddons, Sarah, tragedian,—b. at Brecon, 5 Jul. 1755—marries Mr Siddons, 26 Nov. 1773—appears at Drury Lane, 29 Dec. 1775—quits the stage, 9 Jun. 1818—d. in London, 8 Jun. 1831.

Side, Sida, in Pamphylia,—Council of, against Messalians, held, 391.

Sideboard, (abana), [B C]—for display of plate, introduced at Rome, 187.

Sidj, Mohammed, Sultan of Morocco,—b. about 1752—succeeds his father, Mulay Abdallah, 1757—founds Mogador, 1760—concludes treaty of commerce with France, 1767—besieges and takes Mazagran from Portuguese, 1769—unsuccessfully besieges Melilia, 1774—concludes peace with Spain, 1780—assists Spain during siege of Gibraltar, 1779—makes peace with Dutch, 1778—suppresses revolt of the troops, who proclaim his son Mulay Yezid, end of 1778—concludes treaties with England and Austria, 1783—d. at Rabat, 11 Apr. 1783, 1790.


Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge,—founded by Lady Frances Sidney, 1598.

Sidon, Sidon, (Saide) in Syria,—[B C]—important commercial city, as early as 1442—furnishes ships to Xerxes, 480—joins in revolt against Artaxerxes Ochus, and is betrayed to him by King Tennes and burnt by citizens, 351—submits to Alexander, 333—on his death assigned to Ptolemy, 323—[A.D.]—besieged by Crusaders, 1107—taken by Baldwin, 19 Dec. 1110—taken by Saracens, 1187—retaken by Christians, 1197—given up to Frederick II., 1229—plundered and destroyed by Saracens, 1253—again destroyed by Saracens, 1291—bombarded by allied fleets of England, Austria, and Turkey, under Admiral Napier, 28 Sep. 1340.


a Clinton. b Smith's Diet.

Siegen, Ludwig von, inventor of mezzotint engraving,—b. at Utrecht, 1609—publishes his inventions, 1614—editor, 1632—issue of Simeon Rupert, at Cologne, 1654—living, 1675.

Siegfried, Thomas Rudolph, Orientalist,—b. at Dessau, 1830—comes to England, 1852—assistant librarian, Trin. Coll. Dublin, 1854—lector on Sanscrit, 1858—title changed to Prof., 1862—d. at Dublin, 10 Jan. 1863.

Siena, (Siena Julia), in Tuscany,—seat of a

81

Siena, Matteo di Giovanni da, painter. a fl., 1457-91. b Ugolino da, painter. a at Siena, 1339.


Sievershausen.—Maurice, Elector of Saxony, defeats Albert, Margrave of Brandenburg-Breuth, and is mortally wounded, 9 Jul. 1553.


Sigebert. [Austrasia, East Anglia, and Wessex.]

Sigelium, [3 Ec.]—Pittacus and Phrynion contend for, Periander decides disputes between them, (OL 42, 3) 607.—Schuster.

Sigerid, Sighard, Sighere. [See East Anglia.]

Julius II. to head league against Turks, about 1511—again makes war on Russia, 1512—loses Smolensko to the Czar, 1514—has fruitless conference with Emperor Maximilian at Vienna, 1515—marries Bona Sforza, 1518—truce for five years agreed to, 1523—creates Albert of Brandenburg hereditary Duke of Prussia under suzerainty of Poland, 1525—his general defeats Wallachians, 1531—d. at Cracow, 1 Apr. 1548.

**Adoration of the Magi, Città di Castello, 1496—Pietà, Cortona, 1502—Descent from the Cross, Lucca, 1515.**

a Engl. Cyo.  

**Sigismund II. Augustus, King of Poland,** —b. at Cracow, 1 Aug. 1520—a—designated successor to his father, 1530—marries Elisabeth, daughter of Emperor Ferdinand I., 1543—loses his wife, 1545—secretly marries Barbe Radziwill, 1546—succeeds his father, 1548—refuses to dissolve the marriage, declared null by the Diet, 1550—has Barbo crowned, 9 Dec. 1552—marries Catherine of Austria, widow of Duke of Mantua, 1555—makes war on Livonia, 1556—obtains cession of Livonia, 1561—refuses to give his daughter to the war with Russia renewed, 1563—proceeds irreligious restrictions on admission to dignities and offices of state, at Diet of Wilna, 1563—gets the privilege confirmed by Diets of Grodno, 1568, and Wilna, 1569—reunites Lithuania to Poland, 1569—succeeds in truce of three years with Russia, 1571—d., 7, 18 Jul. 1572.  
a Biog. Univ.  
b Art de Vérifier les Dates.  

**Sigismund III., King of Poland.** [Sigismund, King of Sweden.]  

**Sigismundus, (Sigismondo),—Consul with Aetius, (1180, A. v. c.) 437.**

Sigismondi, Luca, (Lucas de Cordona, painter,—b. at Cordona, 1439.a 1440.b about 1441.c—begins to distinguish himself, 1472—called to Rome by Sixtus IV., 1478—at Cortona, 1484—of one of the chief magistrates of Cortona, 1488—travels, 1497—employed in the Vatican by Julius II., 1508—d. at Arezzo, 1521.b about 1524.c—School of Luca to before 1500—Frescoes in the Cathedral of Orvieto, 1499-1504—Alte-palke of San' Quirico, Perugia, 1484

**Signorelli, Pietro Napoli, littérateur,—b. at Naples, 1731—goes to Madrid, 1765—returns to Naples, 1783—Secretary to Royal Academy, 1784—d. at Naples, 1 Apr. 1815.**

**Storia Critica de' teatri, 1777—Vivendi della coltura nelle Due Sicilie, 1784—c.**

**Siggur, [Denmark and Norway.]**

**Siibtrici.** [Northumbria.]


**Sillanion, station in bronze,—[BO]—fl., about (Ol. 114) 344.a  
[Phy.]**

**Silanis, Appius Junius,—Consul with P. Silinius Nerva, (781, A. v. c.) 28.**

**Silanis, A. Licinius Nerva,—Consul with Q. Cecelius Metellus, (760, A. v. c.) 7.**

**Silanis, C. Junius,—[BC]—(1) Consul with C. Furnius, (737, A. v. c.) 17. [AD]—(2) Consul with P. Corn. Dolabella, (763,) 10.**

**Silanis, D. Junius,—[BC]—Consul with L. Licinius Murena, (692, A. v. c.) 62—Lex Licinii Julia.**

**Silanis, Duilius,—(M. Servilius) —Consul II. with C. Alitius Fuscianus, (941, A. v. c.) 188.**

**Zumpt.**

**Silanicus, & Q. Servilius, Consulna, (912, A. v. c.) 80.**

**Silanicus, M. Junius,—[BC]—(1) Defends**
SILCHESTER—SILVESTER II.


Silchester, in Hampshire;—excavations begun, autumn 1842.

Silesia,—occupied by Slavic tribes, about 550.—Christianity introduced, 965—given to sons of Ladislaus II. by Boleslaus IV., 1163—divided into Upper and Lower, 1201—annexed to Bohemia, 1357—submits to Ferdinand I. as King of Bohemia, 1526—agreement for mutual succession between Duke of Liegnitz and Elector of Brandenburg, signed, 1537—invaded by Frederick II. of Prussia, 1740—ceded to him by Maria Theresa, 1742—second Silesian war, 1744-5—devastated in Seven Years' War, 1756-63—finally ceded to Prussia, by Peace of Hubertusburg, 1763.

Silicon,—elementary body, obtained in separate form, 1823.


Silius Italicus, C., epie poet,—about 25—Consul with M. Galerius Trachalus, (821, A. v. c.) 88—proconsul in Asia, after 69—starves himself to death, after or about 160.


Silo, Q. Pompeius,—[B.C.—] leader of Marsi in Social War, 91—defeated and killed by Metellus Pius, 88.

Silvanian System, in Geology,—investigation of, by Murchison, commenced, 1831.

Silva. [Figueroa.]

Silvani, Gherardo, architect,—b. at Florence, 1579—d. there, 1675.


Silvanus, M. Coelius,—Consul with C. Serius Augurinus, (909, A. v. c.) 156.

Silvanus, M. Plautius,—[B.C.—] Consul with Augustus, (752, A. v. c.) 2.

Silver,—[B.C.—] large coins first struck in, at Syracuse, (Doriea) about 480—first coined at Rome, 269.

Silverius, Pope,—elected to succeed Agapetus, by command of Theodotus, Jun. 536—deprived and degraded by Belisarius, Nov. 537—appeals to Justinian and is sent back to Rome, 538—given up to his rival Vigilii and banished to Pandateria; b. there, Jun. 538.


Silvestre IV., Antipope, (Magnifico)—elected in opposition to Paseal II. and driven away the day after, 1106.

Silvestre, Israel, engraver,—b. at Nancy, 15 Aug. 1621—draughtsman and engraver to Louis XIV., 1662—Associate of Academy, 1666—member, 6 Dec. 1670—d. at Paris, 11 Oct. 1691.

Silvestro, Don, painter,—living at Florence, 1410.

Silvia, asteroid,—discovered by Pogson, 16 May 1866.

Silvio, Domenico, Doge of Venice,—succeeds Domenico Contareno, 1071—his fleet sent to aid the Greeks defeated by Robert Guiscard, Nov. 1082—deposed, about 1084.

Silvio Pellico. [Pellico.]

Simeon, Charles, theologian,—b. at Reading, 1759—enters King's Coll. Cambridge, 1776—rector of Trinity Church, 1783—d. 13 Nov. 1836. Works, 1832.

Simeon. [See Bulgarians, and Russia.]

Simeon Stylites, St, pillar-saint,—b. in Asia, about 390—retires to his column, about 423—d. 459.

Simeon of Durham, historian,—d., probably about 1130.

Simms, Socratic philosopher,—[BC]—fl., after 400.

Simnel, Lambert, impostor,—b. at Oxford, about 1474—professes himself to be Edward, Earl of Warwick, and is crowned as Edward VI. at Dublin, 2 May 1487—defeated and taken prisoner by Henry IV. at Stoke, 16 Jun. 1487.

Simou, of Thbes, theologian,—fl., about 1350—1400.

Simou, of Apina, stationary in bronze,—[BC]—fl., about (Ol. 76) 475.


Simon Magnus,—at Rome, about 90.

Simon de Montfort. [Montfort.]

Simonides, of Simos or Amorgos, poet,—[BC]—fl. 693-663, a 666. b Hieron. b Esch. a

Simonides, of Coz, lyric poet,—[BC]—fl., (Ol. 56. 1) 556—conquers Ἀθηναίοι in Marathon Ode, 489—ode about Platea, 479—wins the prize in Chorus Virum, (Ol. 75, 4) 477 (476?)—d., (Ol. 78, 2) 467.

Simonides,—[BC]—(1.) Archon at Athens, (Ol. 47, 2) 491. (2.) Archon at Athens, (Ol. 117, 2) 311.

Simonneau, Charles, engraver,—b. at Orleans, 1657—admitted to Academy, 29 May 1706—d. at Paris, 1738, a 1727. b Jail. b Biol. Univ.

Simony,—condemned by Council of Rome, Jan. 1047—by Council of Rheims, Oct. 1049—practised secretly by Boniface IX., 1389—organized and established by him, 1399—[Annates]—in English law, defined and prohibited by canon of 1229—by Acts 31 Eliz. c. 6, 1589; 12 Ann. st. 2, c. 12, 1713, and 4 Geo. III. c. 43, 3 May 1803—further provis. respecting, by Acts 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 25, 1827, and 9 Geo. IV. c. 94, 28 Jul. 1825.


Simplexius, Neo-platonie philosopher,—after support of School of Athens, good Court of Chosroes, about 532—returns to Greece, 533—Commentaries on Aristotle, De Celo, not before 555.—De Phys. Auctult., 555-560.


Sinai, Desert of,—Ordinance survey of, executed, 1868-9.

Sinaite Codex, of New Testament,—discovered in Convent of St Catherine, Mount Sinai, by Tischendorf, 1844—recovered by him, 1859—acquired by Imperial Library, St Petersburg, 1868.

Sinaite Inscriptions,—observed by Cosmas Indicopleustes, about 525—copied and published by Grey, 1832—again copied and investigated by Palmer, 1869.

Sinclair, Catherine, miscellaneous writer,—
Singapore, E. Indies, (Singhapura,)—taken by king of Java, and royal residence removed to Malacca, 1525—annexed by sultan of Johore, 1811—British factory established, 1819—purchased of sultan of Johore by British, Aug. 1824—placed under government of Straits’ Settlement, 1826—with Malacca and Prince of Wales Island formed into separate government, 1851.

SINGARAVELLI. [See Emperor.]

Sisenna, Nummius, — Consul with Hiberus, 886. A. v. c. 133.


a Biog. Univ. b Engli. Cye.


Sisters of Charity,—Association of, instituted by Vincent de Paul, 1813.

Sistine Chapel, [Vatican.]

Sistova, in Turkey,—Congress of, meets, 30 Dec. 1790—b. the Russians defeat the Turks near, 7 Sep. 1810. Treaty of, between Austria and the Porte, concluded, 4 Aug. 1791.

Sitélae, King of Thrace,—[BC]—concludes treaty with Athens, sum. 431—marches against Perdiccas, late in 429—defeated and killed by the Triballi, 422.

Sitana, (Sittana, Sittania, Hindustan),—Wahbees camp formed at, 1830—destroyed and villages razed by Sir Sydney Cotton, 1838.

Sitius, P., leader of mercenaries,—[BC]—goes to Spain, 64—of Africa, 63—joins Caesar, 46—killed by Araby, 43?

Sitvatorok,—Treaty of, between Emperor and Sultan, concluded, 11 Nov. 1606.

Sivard, Earl of Northumbria,—murders Ediwulf and obtains caudion, 1041. a assists in despoiling Queen Emma, Nov. 1043—called to aid Edward the Confessor against Earl Godwine, 1051—leads an army into Scotland and defeats Macbeth, 1054—b., early in 1055. b Freeman.

Six, Jan., dramatist,—b. at Amsterdam, 1618—d., 1700.

Six Acts, against seditions speaking, writing, etc.—[Seditious Meetings.—]—60 Geo. III. cc. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 1810.

Six Articles, (Bloody Statute),—for abolishing diversity of opinions in certain Articles concerning Christian religion, 31 Hen. VIII. c. 14, 1539—repealed by Act 1 Edw. VI. c. 12, 1547.

Six Clerks, in Chancery,—limited to that number, 1536—permitted to marry, by Act 14 and 15 Hen. VIII. c. 8, 1528—office abolished by ordinance of Cronwall, 1654—restored, 1660—becomes a sinecure, 1654—unsuccessful attempt to abolish, 1825—abolished by Act 6 Vic. c. 6, 5 Oct. 1841.

Six Principle Baptists, see of,—originate in Rhode Island, U. S., 1665.

Sixtus I., Br of Rome,—succeeds Alexan-

der, 119—b., about end of 127, a 6 Aug. 127. b


Sixtus II., Br of Rome,—b. at Athens, about 180—a—succeeds Stephen, 24 Aug. 257—martried at Rome, 6 Aug. 258, b 259. c


Sixtus III., Br of Rome,—while priest at Rome, subscribes decree against Pelagians, 418—succeeds Celestine I., 31 Jul. 432—successfully mediates between Cyrilus and John of Antioch; b. at Rome, 18 Aug. 440. a

a Prosper.


Skeffington, Sir William,—named Lord Deputy of Ireland, Aug. 1529—again appointed, 1534—sets sail, 14 Oct. 1534—arrives at Dublin, 21 Oct.—makes expedition to Drogheda, Nov.—besieges Maynooth Castle, 14 Mar. 1535—bombards it, 17—22 Mar.—storms it, 23 Mar.

Skelton, John, poet,—b. in Cumberland or Norfolk, about 1460—laureated at Oxford, about 1490—ad eundem at Cambridge, 1493—ordained priest, 1498—tutor to Prince Henry, about 1498 (?).—b. at Westminster, 21 Jan. 1529. Works, 1568.


a Engli. Cye. b Chalmers.

Skinners’ Company, of London,—incorporated by Edward I., 1327.

Skippon, Philip, major-general,—commands city militia which reinstates Five Members, Jan. 1642—surrenders to Charles I. in Corn-
wall, 2 Sep. 1644.—Major-general in Fairfax's army, spring 1645—wounded at Naseby, 14 Jun. 1645.—appointed to convey money for the Scots to York, Jan. 1647—again takes command of city militia, May 1648—member of Council of State, Jan. 1649—again, 1654—one of the major-generals, Aug. 1655—one of Cromwell's peers, Jan. 1658.


Slander. [Defamation.]


SLAVES—SMELLIE.

tives, 10 Mar.—by Senate, 3 Apr.—abolition of, in rebel States, proclaimed (for 1 Jan. 1863) by Pres. Lincoln, 22 Sep. 1862—again proclaimed, 2 Jan. 1863—abolished by Constitutional Amendment, 31 Jan. 1865. In India, mitigation and abolition of, provided for, by Act 3 and 4 Wm IV, c. 85, s. 88, 28 Aug. 1833. In Swedish Colonies, abolished, 1746-7—in Danish, 1848—in Dutch, 1860.

Slaves, in Roman Empire,—manumission of, regulated by Lex Aelia Sentia, about 3.

Slavonia, province of Austria,—[Hlyrieum, Pannonia]—invaded by Bulgarians, 827—Christianity introduced by Cyril and Methodius, 864—battle-field of Emperor Constantine VIII. and Stephen of Hungary, 1127—occupied by Emperor Emmanuel, 1153—ceded to him, soon after: restored to Bela III. of Hungary, 1163—ravaged in Turkish wars, 1442 et seq.—given to Matthias Corvinus, 1490—conquered by Turks, 1524—Croatia separated and subject to Austria, 1526—conquered by Leopold I., 1683—unsuccessfully invaded by Turks, 1696—ceded to Emperor by Peace of Carlowitz, 1699—united with Croatia, 1849.

Slavonians, (Slovenians, Slaves)—invade Eastern Empire, 547—again, 550—retire, spring 551—with Huns, penetrate to Constantinople, spring 559—repass the Danube, autumn—conquered by Otto the Great, 950—their territories ravaged by Mongols, 1243—their language allowed in divine service, about 1245. [Bohemia, Bulgaria, Moravia, Poland, Russia, and Servia.] * Clinton.

Slavonic Academy, South,—founded at Agrag, in Croatia, by Bo Strossmayer, 1867.

Slavonic Version, of the Bible,—partly executed by Cyrillicus and Methodius, 862—oldest known MS. of whole Bible, 1499—(partly, 1516?)


Sleidanzu, Johann, (Johann Philippson,) historiographer,—b. near Cologne, 1566—in service of Cardinal du Bellay, 1535—retires to Strasburg, 1542—employed in negotiations for Protestant princes with France and England, 1545—deputy from Strasburg to Council of Trent, 21 Nov. 1551 to 1 Apr. 1552—b. at Strasburg, 31 Dec. 1556. De statu religiosis et Reipublicae Carolo quinto Cesare Commentarii, 1555—De quatuor summis imperiis, 1556.

Sleswick. [Schleswig.]

Slidell, John, statesman, diplomatist,—ambassador extraordinary of United States to Mexico, 1846—Senator, 1853-61—Commissioner of Confederate States to Court of France, seized by U. S. Commander, Wilkes, on board the Trent, Dec. 1861—b. at Cowes, Isle of Wight, 26 Jul. 1817.

Sliding-Scale. [Corn Law.]

Sligo, in Ireland,—Castle built, 1240-50—destroyed by O'Donnell, 1270—rebuilt, 1310—taken by Sir C. Coote for Parliament, but soon abandoned, 1641—declares for James II. and is taken by Emmiskilleners, 1688—retaken by Sarsfield, 1689—occupied by Lord Granard, 1689.

Slingelandt, Pieter van, painter,—b. at Leyden, 20 Oct. 1640—d. there, 7 Nov. 1691.


Slobojs, Armistice of,—between French and Russians, concluded, 24 Aug. 1807.


Smalkald, League of, [Schmaikaald.]


Smart, Christopher, poet,—b. in Kent, 1722—enters Cambridge Univ. Oct. 1739—d. in King's Bench prison, 18 May 1770. Poems, 1791.


Smeston, Mark, musician,—accused as paramour of Queen Anne (Boleyn) and tried, 12 May 1536—executed, 17 May.


Smellie, William,—b. at Edinburgh, about 1740—begins business as a printer, 1765—projects and compiles Encyclopaedia Britannica,
general to forces in India, about 1830—K.C.B. after battle of Maharajpore, 1844—distinguishes himself at Ferozepore, Dec. 1845—takes Aliwal, 28 Jan. 1846—contributes to victory of


Smith, James, agriculturist,—b. in Glasgow, 3 Jan. 1789—d. 10 Jun. 1850. Thorough Draining and Deep Ploughing, 1831.


Smith, John, engraver,—b. in London, 1654—d. there, about 1720?

Smith, John, Celtic scholar,—b. in Argyllshire, 1747—Minister of Campbellton, 1781—d. 1807. Essay on Gaelic Antiquities, 1780—Life of St Columba, 1793.


Smith, John Christopher, musical composer,—b. at Asuschale, 1712—pupil of Handel, 1725—b. at Bath, 1795.


Smith, John Stafford, musical composer,—b. at Gloucester, about 1750—organist of the
Chapel Royal, 1832—Master of the Children of the Chapel, 1805-17 — b., 1836,^a 1826,^a
Musica Antiqua, 1812—Ancient Songs of the Fifteenth Century, 1785^b

^a Eng. Cye.

^b Fdla.

Smith, John Thomas, Keeper of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum,—b. in London, 23 Jan. 1766—studies at the Royal Acad. 1802—Keeper of the Prints, &c., 1816


—Sketches of Moral Philosophy, 1850.

Smith, Sir Thomas, statesman, diplomatist,—b. at Saffron-Walden, 28 Mar. 1514 or 1515—enters Queen's Coll. Cambridge, 1526—Fellow of his Coll., 1531—Greek Lecturer, 1535—Public Orator, 1536—visits France and Italy, and graduates LL.D. at Padua, 1539-42

—D.C.L. Cambridge, King's Prof. Law, 1542


—b. in Essex, 12 Aug. 1577.English Commonwealthe, 1584.


Smithfield, London.—mentioned as scene of horse-market, by Fitz-Steph, about 1174—place of execution, before 1219—tournaments held, 1537, 1562, 1569, 1583, 1590, 1593, 1499, 1430, and 1467—many martyrs burnt in, during reigns of Henry VIII., Mary, and Elizabeth, 1540-1603. Cattle Market, placed under control of Corporation, 1345—regulated during the plague by Royal Proclamation, 1590—removal of, authorized by Act 14 and 15 Vic.

Smithsonian Institute. [Washington, U. S.]


Smoke Rings,—exhibited by Daniell, before 1870.

Smolensko, in Russia,—mentioned, 379—ravaged by plague, 1211—taken by Svatofas, 1232—ravaged by plague, 1377, 1386, and 1387—taken by Lithuanus, 1413—seized by Kurj, 1440—given up to Lithuanians, 1494—unsuccessfully attacked by Vassili, 1513—taken by him, 1514—unsuccessfully attacked by Lithuanians, 1514—besieged by Poles, Nov. 1600—surrenders, 3 Jul. 1611—unsuccessfully besieged by Russians, 1617—threatened by Michael Fedorovich, 1633—ceded to Poland, 1634—taken by Russians, 1634—ceded to them, 1669 and 1686—bombarded and burnt by Napoleon I., 16-17 Aug. 1812—evacuated by French, Nov. 1812.


Smuggling, in Great Britain,—made felonies without benefit of clergy, by Act 19 Geo. II. c. 34, 1746, made perpetual by 43 Geo. III. c. 15, 1853—laws relating to, consolidated and amended by Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 198, 3 Jul. 1825—new provisions against, by Acts 3 and 4 Wm IV. c. 63, 28 Aug. 1833; 4 Wm IV. c. 13, 22 May 1834; 8 and 9 Vic. c. 87, 4 Aug. 1845—law altered by Act 16 and 17 Vict. c. 107, 20 Aug. 1853—again, by 18 and 19 Vict. c. 96, 14 Aug. 1855.

Smyrna, in Turkey,—[B.C. founded, 559 [1014?]—joins Ionian Confederacy, about 700 a—taken and destroyed by Sadyattes, between 629-617—rebuilt, on new site, by Antigonus and Lysimachus, about 320-290—occupied by Trebonius, besieged and taken by Dolaballa, Feb. 43—[A.D.]—one of the 'Seven Churches of Asia,' before 100—destroyed by earthquake, about 175 b or 180—restored by Aurelius, 179—seized by Phocas, 883—made capital of his dominions, 1092—recovered by Alexius I., 1107—becomes possession of Genoese, about 1261—taken by Knights Hospitallers, 1346—besieged and sacked by Tamerlane, 1-15 Dec. 1422—strongly fortified by Djoumeid, 1406-12—taken by Mahomet I., 1424—sacked and burnt by crusaders, 1452—burnt, 6 Aug. 1765—occupied by Egyptians, 1830—restored to Turkey, 1840—nearly destroyed by fire, 28 Jul. 1841—and again, summer 1845—British military hospital established at, 1855. 


Snake River Falls, in N. America,—discovered, 1863.

Snayres, Hendrik, engraver,—b. at Antwerp, 1563—d. at Brussels, 1670.

Snayres, Pieter, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1595—d. at Brussels, 1670.

Snell, Rudolph, mathematician, philologist,—b. at Oudenarde, 1547—Prof. Mathematics, Leyden, about 1573—Prof. Hebrew, about 1612—d. at Leyden, 1613. Apollonius Datas, 1597.

Snell, Willebrord, mathematician,—b. at Leyden, 1591—Prof. Mathematics, 1613—d. 31 Oct. 1626. Erratothea Dataus de terrâ ambitus vera quantitate suscipit, 1617—Cyclometrica, 1621.

Snell Exhibitions, Oxford Univ.—founded by John Snell, 1677—scheme for administration of, settled by Court of Chancery, 1861.

Sniadecki, Andrew, physiologist,—b. in Poland, 30 Nov. 1768—studies at Pavia, 1791—d. at Edinburgh, 1795—Prof. Chemistry and Pharmacy, Wilna, 1797—d. there, 11 May 1838. Teorëa jëstëctve有机鲇cum, 1804-11.

Sniadecki, Jan, mathematician,—b. in Poland, 29 Aug. 1756—studies at Univ. of Cracow, 1772—visits Germany, Holland, and France, 1775—Prof. Mathematics and Astronomy, Cracow, 1781—visits England, 1787—Rector of Univ. of Wilna, 1806-23—b. at, 1830. Pisma Rameity, 1822-44.


Snow, John, physician,—b. at York, 1813—enters Hunterian School, London, 1836—
SNOWDON—SODYM. 1295


Snowdon, Snowdonia, in Wales,—overrun by Saxons, 817 or 818—William I. assembles his army at, 915—reached by Henry I., 1121 (?)—Llewelyn takes refuge in, 1211—ravaged by Henry III., autumn 1245—Llewelyn retires to, before Edward I., 1277 and 1282—Madog retires to, 1294.

Snyders, Frans, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1579—d. there, 1657.


Soap, in Great Britain,—excise duty imposed on, by Act 10 Ann. c. 19, 1711—makers required to take out licence by Acts 24 Geo. III. c. 41, 1784, and 43 Geo. III. c. 69, 4 Jul. 1803—manufacture of, freed from excise interference, by Act 3 and 4 Vic. c. 49, 4 Aug. 1840—duties on, abolished by Act 16 and 17 Vic. c. 39, 8 Jul. 1853.

Sobieski, James, general, diplomatist,—b. in Poland, about 1590—negotiates truce with Russians, 11 Dec. 1618—castellan of Cracow, signs Peace of Chezoim, 9 Oct. 1621—d. 1648.


Sobieskau. [Bohemia.]

Sobraon, in the Punjab,—Sir Hugh Gough defeats the Sikhs, 10 Feb. 1846.


Social War. [Marsian War.]

Socialism,—adherents of, become numerous in France, 1825-30. [St Simon, Owen, Robert, Enfantin, etc.]

Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean,—discovered by Quiros, 1606. [Otaheite.]


Socinus, Leibis,—b. at Siena, 1525—member of secret religious society at Vicenza, 1546—begins his travels, 1547—corresponds with Calvin, 1551-2—d. at Zurich, 1562.

Socotra, island in Indian Ocean,—noticed by Ptolomy, about 150—visited by Marco Polo, about 1292-3—visited by Fernandez Peram, 1504—taken possession of by Albuquerque, 1507—occupied a short time by British, 1836.

Socrates, (Socrates), philosopher,—[BC]—b. near Athens, (O1. 77, 4) Apr. or May 469-8—taught by Arethoaos, about 450—at Ptoleia, Delion, Amphipolis, 432-424—enralated in the Clouds of Aristophanes, (O1. 89, 1, ) 423—opposes death of the commanders at Arginnaus, 406—opposes death of Ion of Salamis, 404—accused by Anytos, Meloticus, and Lycon, condemned to death for impiety and made to drink hemlock, (end of Thargelion, O1. 94, 2, ) 399.

Socrates, (Scholasticus), ecclesiastical historian,—b. about 379—studies under Ammonius and Holladius, about 390—d. after 439.

Soda,—process of making, from common salt, invented by Leblanc, published, 1794.

Sodium, metal,—shown to be distinct substance by Dubamel, 1736—again by Marggraf, 1758—obtained by Davy, 1807.

Sodoma, II. [Razzi, Antonio.]

Sodomy, in England,—declared felony by Acts 25 Hen. VIII. c. 6, 1533-4, and 5 Eliz. c. 17, 1562—punishable by death by Act 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 15, 27 Jun. 1828—by penal servi-
tude, by Act 24 and 25 Vic. c. 100, ss. 61, 63, 6 Aug. 1861.

Soemmering, Samuel Thomas, anatomist,—


Soest, (Sous), Gerard, painter,—b. in Westphalia, about 1637—comes to England, 1666—d. 1681.

Seur, Hubert le, sculptor,—comes to England, probably about 1630—b. before 1673.

Sofala, in Africa,—visited by Pedro Cavalcado, 1480—taken possession of by Albuquerque, 1508.

Sofaride—See Persia.

Sofian, Abu. [Abu Sofian.]

Sogdiana,—[BOI]—conquered by Alexander the Great, 333 B.C. [AD]—taken possession of by Babar, about 1500.

Sogliani, Giovanni Antonio, painter,—b. at Florence, about 1491—d. 1544. Crucifixion of Sant' Areocido, Florence, 1521.

Soissons, in France, (Noviodumum, Augusta Suesciummum)—Clovis defeats Syagrius near, 486—capital of kingdom of the Franks, 486—seat of a kingdom for Clotaire I., 511—Chilperic I. succeeds, 561—Clotaire II., 584—[see Neustria]—Charles Martel defeats Duke Frederick of Aquitaine, 719—parliament held at, deposes Childeric III. and proclaims Pepin the Short, Mar. 752—coronation of Carloman at, 9 Oct. 768—Robert I. defeated and killed by Charles the Simple near, 15 Jun. 923—head of a County, before 1043—Philip Augustus, besieges Vesontius, 1144—taken possession of by Philip II., secondly, 1223—surrenders its charter to Charles IV., 1235—garrisoned by Burgundians, taken by Armagnacs, 1415—again occupied by Burgundians, and taken and pillaged by Armagnacs, 20 May 1414—passes by marriage to House of Bourbon-Vendôme, 1415—sacked by Huguenots, 1477—meeting of conspirators against D'Ancre, 1616—besieged by Guise and d'Anvergue, 1616—camp formed at, Sep. 1792—stormed by Russians, 13 Feb. 1814—evacuated same day; recaptured by Mortier; again taken by allies, 3 Mar.—unsuccessfully attacked by Napoleon I., 5 Mar.—occupied by Napoleon I., 11 Mar.—invested by Germans, Oct. 1870—siege begins, 13 Oct.—capitulates, 16 Oct. Abbey of St. Medard, founded by Clotaire I., 557. Council of held by St. Boniface, 2 Mar. 747; by Charles II. to recognize ordination of Hincmar, 26 Apr. 853; for excommunication of Rothade, bp of Soissons, by Hincmar, 861; transferred from Pityres, for deposition of Rothade, 862; to reinstate clerks ordained by Ebbo, 18 Aug. 866; to depose Artaud, Abp of Rheims, 941; against Roscelin, about 1092; 6 Jan. 1115; against Abe-


Soissons, Charles de Bourbon, Count of, Grand Master of France.—b. 13 Nov. 1556—a. 1566—b. Chevalier, 1587—joins Henry III. at States of Blois, 1588—saves Tours from the Leaguers, 1589—captured by Duke of Mercœur, 1589—Governor of Brittany, 1589—joins Henry IV. and commands English aux-

Soissons, Louis de Bourbon, Count of,—b. at Paris, 11 May 1604—Grand Master of France and Governor of Dauphiny, 1612—distinguishes himself in attack on Isle of Râ, 1622—commands expedition against Rochelle, 1622—joins in conspiracy of Chalais, 1626—distinguishes himself at siege of Rochelle, 1628—follows the king to Italy, 1630—Gov-
ernor of Champagne, Sep. 1631—killed at combat of Bazelle, 6 Jul. 1641.

ment of British Museum, 1763—F.R.S., 1764—accompanies Captain Cook in his first voy-
age, 1768—died, Oxford, 1771—Under-
librarian, British Museum, 1773—b. 16 May 1782.

Solar System, motion of,—in space, sug-
gested by Wright, 1750—investigated by Herschel, 1783 and 1805—by Bessel, 1839—
by Argelander, 1837—by Struve, 1842—by Galloway, 1847.


Solario, Antonio, (Lo Zingaro), painter,—

b. in Venice or the Abruzzi, about 1532—b. at Naples, 1455.

Solebay. [Southwell Bay.]

Soledad, in Mexico.—Convention of, con-
cluded by Generals Prim and Dolhado, 19 Feb. 1862—but disapproved by France. [Mexican Expedition.]

Solemn League and Covenant, in Scotland,—published by the Tables, 1 Mar. 1638—
modified, and received by the parliament at Assembly of Divines, 25 Sep. 1638—Charles (II.) declares his assent to, 16 Aug. 1650—pronounced unlawful by Act 13 and 14 Car.
II. c. 4, 1662—burnt by the hangman in England, 1662—renewed, 1666. [Covenants.]

Soleure. [Solothurn.]

Solférino, in Italy,—Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel defeat Emperor Francis Joseph, 24 Jun. 1859.

Soli, (Sola) in Cilicia,—[B.C.]—Pasirates, Prince, submits to Alexander, 331—Eunustos, Prince, 315.

Soliman, (Sultan of the Ottomans,?)—escapes from battle of Ancyrâ, (304, A. H.) 30 Jun. 1402—proclaimed at Adrianople; carries on war with his brother Musa, who is declared Sultan by Tamerlane, 1426—generally recognized as Sultan, 1492—Musa renews the war, 1410—assassinated, 1410.


Soliman III., Sultan of the Ottomans,—b., 1639,* 1641 b succeeds his brother Mahomet IV., (13 Moharram 1099, A. H.) 9 Nov. 1687—loses many towns in Hungary to Imperialists, 1683—his Vizier Mustapha Kuprili recovers them, 1689—b. (5 Schoul 1102,) 22 Jun. 1691.

* Art de Vérifier les Dates. b Engl. Cyc.


Solinus, C. Julius, geographer,—fl., probably 238.* a Todwell.


Soita, Juan Diez de, maritime discoverer,—accompanies Pinzon on voyage of discovery, 1506—with him, discovers Yucatan? 1507 8—imprisoned, 1507—concludes expeditions along coast of S. America, 1512 and 1515—killed by Indians, 1515.


Solomon, King of Israel,—[B.C.]—b., autumn 1053*—shares the kingdom, spring 1015 8—kings alone, autumn 1015, 1016 8—marries Egyptian princess, autumn 1014 8—vision to Gideon, spring 1013 8—league with Hiram, autumn 1013—founds Temple, 4 May (2 mo. 2) 1012, 8 dedicates Temple, (17 mo., 10 Oct. 1004—adorns Jerusalem, &c., 992—b., spring 975, 8 May 976 b.

a Ussher. b Clinton.

Solomon, King of Hungary,—b., 1051 8—crowned King by his father, Andrew, 1058 8—retires to Court of Emperor Henry IV., 1061—marries Sophia, daughter of Henry III., 1066—succeeds his uncle Bela, and does homage to Emperor, 1063, 8—sieves and takes Belgrade, 1072—carries on war with Geiss, is defeated and defeated, 1077—attempts to seize Ladislaus and is imprisoned, 1081—assembles an army, and makes war on Ladislaus, 1086 and 1087—b. at Pola, about 1100.


Solomon, general,—carries on war with Moors in Africa, 534—winters at Carthage, 535 6—resumes command in Africa, 539—pacifies the provinces, 540—killed by Moors at siege of Leptis Magna, 543.

82
Solomon’s Islands. [New Georgia Archipelago.]


Solothurn, Soleure, Canton of Switzerland,—joins the Confederacy, 1481,—forms part of Helvetic Republic, 1798—adopts liberal constitution, 1831—constitution revised, 1841 and 1851. City, becomes free Imperial City, about 1218—walled, 1273—unsubjugated by Duke Leopold, 1318. Cathedral, commenced, 1762—finished, 1772.

Solvyns, Frans Balthasar, traveller, engraver,—b. at Antwerp, 1760—travels in Tartary and India, 1768—b. at Antwerp, 1824. Les Hindous, 1806.

Solway Moss, in Cumberland,—the Scots under Oliver Sinclair defeated by Duke of Norfolk, 25 Nov. 1542.


Somerset, Edmund Beaufort, Duke of,—succeeds his father, and takes command of Lancastrians, 1464—defeated at Towcester, 4 May 1471—beheaded, 6 May.


Somerset, Edward. [Worcester, Marquis of.]

Somerset, Lord Fitzroyo. [Raglan, Lord.]

Somerset, Henry Beaufort, Duke of,—succeeds his father, 1455—commands Lancastrians and is defeated at Towton, 29 Mar. 1461—escapes to Scotland: gives up Bamborough Castle, and is pardoned by Edward IV., 1463—a again joins Queen Margaret, 1464—taken prisoner at Hexham, 15 May—beheaded, 16 May 1464.


Somerset House, London.—Built by Protector Somerset, about 1549—taken down and rebuilding commenced, 1776.

Somerville, William, poet,—b. at Edston, in Warwickshire, 1692—d. there, 19 July 1743,* 14 July 1743, b. The Chase, 1735. 1

Sommershausen,—Gen. Wrangel and Viscount Turenne defeat Imperialists at, 17 Apr. 1648.

Sommavilla, (Sommavilla,) in Hindustan, Temple of,—stormed by Sultam Mahmund, (416, a. n.) 1024—gates captured by British at Guznee, 1842.


Somuchino, in Italy,—Francesco Sforza defeats Carmagnola near, 17 May 1431.

Sonderborg, in Schlesw.-Holstein War.

Sonderbund, League of Seven Catholic Cantons of Switzerland,—formed for defence against the Free Corps, 1846—illegality of, decreed by Diet, 29 Jul. 1847—forces of, defeated by Gen. Dufour at Freyburg, 13 Nov.—again, at Lucerne, 24 Nov.— submits, and is dissolved.


Sooloo Islands, in Indian Ocean.—Spaniards at war with, 1656—they seize Sooloo, and claim sovereignty, 1646—Balambangan ceded to British, and settlement formed, 1763—settlers killed and settlement burnt by Sooloos, 1773—British settlement re-established, 1803—again abandoned, 1804—Zamboangan in Mindanao captured by Spaniards, and power of the Sultan destroyed, 28 Feb. 1851.

Sopater, of Paphos, parasitist,—[B C]—exhibits in Alexander’s reign, 333—still exhibits, 283.

Sopater, of Apamea, sophist,—[B A], about 330.

Sophene, in Armenia,—[B C]—Arsaces (Araxes) conquered by Tigranes, before 83—with Guatgene made a kingdom for Tigranes, from 66—Socimus king, 54.


Sophia Alexeievna,—b., 1667, 7 Sep. 1657,* —Regent of Russia for her brothers Ivan Alexiovich and Peter I., 3 Jul. 1682—deprived by Peter and sent to monastery of Novo-devitchi, 1689—takes the veil, 18 Sep.—d. there, 1704.

Sophia Augusta, of Anhalt-Zerbst. [Catherine II. Empress of Russia.]

Sophia Charlotte, Queen of Prussia,—b., 20 Oct. 1668—marries Frederick I. of Prussia, 28 Sep. 1684—d. at Hanover, 1 Feb. 1705.

Sophia Dorothea, Queen of Prussia,—b. at Hanover, 27 Mar. 1687—marries Frederick William of Prussia, 28 Nov. 1706—left a widow, 31 May 1740—d. at Monbijou, Berlin, 28 Jun. 1757.


Sophia, St., Church of, Constantinople,—founded by Constantine, 325-6—enlarged by Constantius; destroyed, 404—rebuilt by Theodosius, 415—burnt in solemnity of the Nika, 532—rebuilt by Justinian, 531-357—converted to a mosque by Mahomet II., 1453.

Sophian, Abu. [Abu Sofan.]

Sophocles, tragic poet,—[B C]—b., (Ogil. 71, 2,) 495,* 496 b—ex arches at celebration of victory at Salamis, aut. 490—theatrical exhibition and prize, ( Dionys. Maj. Ol. 77, 4,) 496—one of the strategoi in Samian War, sum. 440 to spring 439—one of the probouloi after destruction of Sicilian army, aut. 413—b., (Chæs. Ol. 93, 2,) 406,* 405 b—honoured by Lycurgus, (orator,) about 350-350. Works: 52 a
SOPHOCLES—

Triptolemus; § 468—Antigone, (Ol. 81, 4,) 440
—Philocetes, (Dionys. Maj. Ol. 92, 3,) 409
—Edipus Colonus, (O1. 94, 3,) Feb. or Mar. 401.
  a Clinton.
Sophocles, Jr., tragic poet,—[BC]—exhibits his grandfather’s Edipus Colon, Feb. or Mar. 401—begins to exhibit his own, 396.
Sophocles, —[BC]—proposes law against philosophers, (Ol. 116, 4, or 116, 4,) 317 or 318 [(Ol. 118,) 328-5]—repeals, 316.
Sorbon, minigropher,—[BC]—fl., about 460-120.
Sorbonius, theologian,—fl., about 390.
Sora, in Italy,—[BC]—taken by Sammites, 315—reconquered by Romans, 314.—[A D]—taken from Conrad von Marle by troops of Frederick II., 1208—visited by Innocent III., 1208—riots at, 1227—town taken by Papal troops, summer 1220—retaken and burnt by Frederick II., 28 Oct. 1229—visited by him, Jul. 1240.
  a Kington.
Soranus, physician, anatomist,—fl., about 110-150.
Sorbin,—discovered by Pelouze, about 1852—obtained in crystals, by Delffs, 1871.
Sorbonne, (Sorbon,) Robert de,—b. at Sorbon, near Rethel, 9 Oct. 1201—confessor to St Louis, before 1250—Canon of Paris, 1258—d. at Paris, 15 Aug. 1274. [Sorbonne, College of the.]
Sorcerers, Sorcery, in England. [Witchcraft.]
Sorel, Agnes,—b. in Touraine, 1409—Maid of Honour to Isabella, Duchess of Aujou, 1424—accompanies her to Court of France, about 1431—Maid of Honour to the queen and mistress of Charles VII., soon after: retires from Court, 1445—returns, 1449—B. at Jumièges, 9 Feb. 1450.
Sosibius, grammarius,—[BC]—fl., 251.
Sosigenes,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (O1. 100, 3,) 342.
Sosigenes, Peripatetic philosopher,—[BC]—employed by Julius Caesar in correction of calendar, 46.
Sosiphanes, one of the Tragic Poet,—[BC]—b. between 340-330—fl., about (Ol. 121, 4,) 295-284.
  a Clinton.
Sosis,—[BC]—assassinates Hieronymus of Syracuse, 215—joins Marcellus: made a Roman citizen, 211.
Sosistratos,—[BC]—directs affairs of Syracuse, before 317—exile at Agrigentum, 314.
Sosistratos,—[BC]—chief in affairs of Syracuse, 279—yields to Pyrrhus, 278-7.
Sostis,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (O1. 81, 2,) 455.
Sotintheus, one of the Tragic Poet,—[BC]—fl., about (Ol. 124) 284-278.
  a Clinton.
Sotades,—[BC]—commands Macedonians (King !) against Antipater, 280—war with Gauls.
Sotades, architect,—[BC]—builds Pharos at Alexandria, about 300.
Sotades, of Maroni, —[BC]—drowned for his satires on Lyssmachus and Polyeon, between 286-281—fl., 280.
  a Clinton.
Soter, Ip of Rome,—succeeds Anicetus, 168—B. 177.
Soto, Domingo, theologian,—b. at Segovia, 1494—Prof. Philosophy, Alcala, 1519—enters Dominican Order, 1524—First Theologian of Charles V. at Council of Trent, 1545—b. at Salamanca, 17 Dec. 1565. Summulae, 1525—De Justitia et Iure, 1568.
Soto, Hernandez de, discoverer of the Mississippi,—b. at Villanueva, about 1496—goes to America, about 1520—distinguishes himself under Pizarro, in conquest of Peru, 1531—obtains authority from Charles V. to conquer Florida, and is named Governor of Cuba, 1538—embarks at San Luar, Apr. 1538—lands in Florida, Jun. 1539—explores the country: B., 25 Jun. 1542.
Soubise, Benjamin de Rohan, Seigneur de Protestant leader,—b. at La Rochelle, about 1589, 1583—assists at Assembly of Saintur, 1611—Commander-general of Protestant forces in Poitou, Brittany, and Anjou, 1621—surrenders to the king at St Jean d’Angely, 23 Jun. 1621—ravages Poitou and is defeated by the king near Nautes, Apr. 1622—declared guilty of high treason, 15 Jul. 1623—seizes Isle of Rhé, 1625—defeated by Royal fleet off Rochelle, 15 Sep. 1625—conducts English fleet to Rochelle, and is refused admission, 1626—his Barony of Fontenay erected into a Duchy by letters-patent, 1626—included in

1300

SOPHOCLES—SOURISE.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.


* Conv. Lex.*


Soubise, Charles de Rohan, Prince de, b. at Paris, 16 Jul. 1715—enters the army, 1734,* 1731——marries Anne Marie Louise de la Tour d'At

a Biog. Univ.


Soudan. [Africa and Niger.]


b Enf. Cye.


Sound, The, strait between Denmark and Sweden,—passage of, forced by British fleet, under Admiral Parker, 30 Mar. 1801—again, by Admiral Gambier, 1 Sep. 1807. Dues imposed by treaty between king of Denmark and Hanse Towns, 1748—agreed to, by England, 1850—Sweden exempted from payment of, 1844, but again made subject to, 1720—confirmed and regulated by Congress of Vienna, 1815—abolished by treaty between Denmark and principal States of Europe, signed at Copenhagen, 14, Mar. 1857, and by separate treaty between Denmark and United States, 1857.


diary of Westminster and D.D., 1663—


South Australia,—territory granted to S. Australia Colonization Association, 1835—

South Kensington Museum. [Kensington.]


Southampton, Henry Wriothesley, Earl of, friend of Shakespeare,—b. 1573—accompanies Essex to Cadiz, 1596—attainted, 1598—accompanies Essex to Ireland, 1599—takes part in his rebellion, 8 Feb. 1601—tried and found guilty, 19 Feb.—restored to his honours, 1603—created anew Earl of Southampton, 21 Jul. 1603—serves in the Netherlands, 1624—b. at Bergen-op-Zoom, 1624.


Southcott, Joanna, fanatique,—b. in Devonshire, Apr. 1750—proposes herself a prophetess, about 1752—b. in London, 27 Dec. 1814. **Warning to the whole world, 1803—Book of Wonders, 1813-14.**

Southern, Thomas, dramatist,—b. at Oxtomantown, in Dublin County, 1660,—at Stratford-on-Avon, 1662,—at Dublin, 1659,—enters Trin. Coll. Dublin, 1676—enters Middle Temple, London, 1678—b. at Westmister, 26 May 1746. **Works, 1774.**

Soutey, Caroline Anne, (Miss Bowles), poetess,—b. at Lymeington, Hants, 6 Dec. 1786—marries Robert Soutey, 4 Jun. 1803—left a widow, 21 Mar. 1843—b. at Lymeington, 20 Jul. 1854. **Ellen Fitz-Arthur, 1820—Solitary Hours, 1826—Chapters on Churchyards, 1829—Birth-day, 1836.**


Southwold Bay, (Sokebay)—Duke of York defeats Dutch fleet, 28 May 1672.


Souza, Luiz de, historian,—b. at Santarem, about 1560—enters Dominican Order, 8 Sep. 1614—d. near Lisbon, May 1632. Vida de Bartholomeu dos Martires, 1619—Historia de San-Domingos, 1623-78.


Soysa, Philippe de, engraver,—b. in Holland, about 1538.


Sozopeta, in Syria,—taken and destroyed by Emperor Theophilus, 838.

Spa, in Belgium,—its mineral waters discovered, probably about 1320-30—taken by French, 1794.

Spada, Lionello, painter,—b. at Bologna, 1576—d. at Parma, 17 May 1622.

Spaendonck, Gerard van, painter,—b. at Tilbourg, 23 Mar. 1746—goes to Paris, 1770—admitted to Academy of Painting, 1781—member of French Institute, 1796—d. at Paris, 11 May 1832.

Spagna, Lo (Spagnuolo) Giovanni di Pietro, painter,—paints, 1507-9—head of painters' guild at Spoleto, 1517.

Spagnoletto, (Riber.)

Spain, (Hispania, Iberia)—[BC]—mentioned by Hecataeus, about 500—Carthaginians under Hamilcar settle in, and conquer part of the country, 237-229—Carthaginians conquered and expelled by Romans, 206—divided into two provinces, H. Citerior and H. Ulterior, as early as 201—[see Celtiberians, Cambri, Lusitanians, Numantia, Sertorius, Viniathus]—subjugation of, completed by Augustus, about 25, and then divided into three provinces, Tarraconensis, Batetia, and Lusitania.—[AD]—receives jus Latinum from Vespasian, 71-79—invasion by Sveii and Vandals, 409—entered by Visigoths, who reconquer great part for Roman Empire, 414-418—evacuated by Vandals, 429—Roman domain ends, 471—conquered by Saracens, 712—[Moors]—kingdom of Asturias founded by Pelayo, 718—[see Aragon, Castile, Leon, Navarre, Almoravides, Almohads, Granada]—forms one kingdom under Charles I, [Charles V., EMperor] 1516—Philip II. (son) succeeds, 1556—Portugal united with, 1581—Philip III., (son) 1591—Philip IV., (son) 1621—separation of Portugal, 1649—Charles II., (brother) 1759—Charles IV., (son) 1778.


Spain, Era of. [Spanish Era.]


Spalding, Georg Ludwig, philologist,—b. at Barth, 8 Apr. 1762—M.A. Halle, 1792—member of Berlin Academy, 1805—b. at Ber-


a Eng!. Cyc. b Biog. Univ. c Conv-Lex.

Spalding, Samuel,—b. in London, 30 May 1807—d. at the Cape of Good Hope, 14 Jan. 1834. Philosophy of Christian Morals, 1834.

Spalding Club, at Aberdeen,—instituted by Robertson and others, 1835—dissolved, Dec. 1836.

Spallanzani, Lazzaro, naturalist,—b. near Reggio, 12 Jan. 1729—Prof. Logic, Metaphysics, and Greek Literature, Univ. of Reggio, 1754—removes to Modena, 1766—Prof. Natural History, Pavia, 1770—travels in Switzerland, South Europe, Turkey, &c., 1779-86—d. at Pavia, 12 Feb. 1799. Saggio di osservazioni microscopiche concernenti il sistema della generazione di Noedham e di Buffon, 1767—De' fenomeni della circolazione, &c., 1777—Opuscoli di fisica animale e vegetabile, 1776—Mem. sulla respirazione, 1803.


Spangenberg, August Gottlieb, theologian,—b. in Hohenstein, 15 Jul. 1702—studies at Jena and becomes acquainted with Zinzendorf, 1726—Assistant Prof. Theology, Halle, 1731—dismissed, 1733—joins Moravians at Herrnhut, 1733—goes to England and obtains grant for Moravian settlement in Georgia, 1734—forms the settlement, spring 1735—returns to Europe, 1739—ordained bishop, returns to Georgia, 1744—member of College of Bishops and Elders at Herrnhut, 1762—d. at Berthelsdorf in Saxony, 18 Sep. 1792. Leben Zinzendorfs, 1772—Idea Fidei Fratrum, 1779.


Spanheim, Frederick, theologian,—b. at Amberg, 1 Jan. 1600—Prof. Philosophy, Geneva, 1626—Prof. Theology, 1631—Prof. Theology, Leyden, 1642—d. there, 1649.

Spanish America,—boundary of, defined, and investiture given to Ferdinand and Isabella, by Pope Alexander VI., 1493. [Mexico, Peru, Chile, &c.]

Spanish Armada. [Armada.]


Spanish Marriages. [Montpsiers, Duke of.]


1839: insurrection at Malaga, suppressed by Gen. Caballero de Rodas, Jan.—remnstrance against religious freedom, presented by ladies, 9—decree issued for taking possession of archives and Art treasures in churches and monasteries, Jan.—civil governor of Burgos assissinated in the cathedral, 24—the Cortes opened, 11 Feb.—resolution of Provisional Government, 22—Serrano appointed Chief Minister, 25—disturbances in Andalusia, Mar.—abolition of conscription resolved on, by Cortes, 12 Mar.—the crown offered to Dom Ferdinand of Portugal, and refused by him, Apr.—monarchy adopted by Cortes, 21 May—new constitution adopted, 1 Jun.—promulgated at Madrid, 6—regency established, Serrano appointed Regent, 16—war to Spain, 17—disturbances, Jul.—martial law proclaimed, 25 Jul.—crown declined by King Luis of Portugal, 30 Sep.


Spanish Succession, War of the,—breaks out, on death of Charles II. of Spain without heir, between Emperor Leopold I. and Louis XIV., Jul. 1701—Grand Alliance, of Emperor, Great Britain, and Holland, concluded, 7 Sep. 1701—Holland declares war against France and Spain, 8 May 1702—Great Britain, 15 May—the Emperor, 3 Jul.—[see Pragmatic Sanction; Charles II. of Spain; Philip V.; Marlborough, Duke of; Eugene, Prince; Blenheim, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Ramilies, Almanza, Oudenarde, Malplaquet, &c.]—ends with establishment of Philip on the throne by Treaties of Utrecht, 1712, and Baden, 1714.


Müller. a

b. in Sweden, about 1747—goes to the Cape of Good Hope, 1772—accompanied Captain Cook round the world, 1772-5—travels in interior of Africa, 1775-6—member of Academy of Sciences, Stockholm, 1776-8; at Stockholm, 20 Jul. 1820. Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, Ec., 1787.


Sparta. a Müller. b Clinton.

Sparta, Lacedæmon,—[BC]—[ruled by joint kings, (Agrid or Eurythestes and Proclid,) from 1074 a]—power of popular Assembly limited by Polydorus and Theopompus, (Ol. 7, 3) 750 a—first Messenian War, 743-723—war with Argives for Thuryon, (7) 718—second Messenian War, 685-668 b probably 679-662—parties of the greater tribes of Sparta, divided by the capture of Phigalia, 659—receives the Bacchic idea expelled from Corinth, 645—unsuccessful war with Tegos, about (Ol. 46) 596 a—Hegemony of, about 580—five years' truce with Athens, 552 a—twenty years' truce with Argos, 552 a—finds bones of Orestes, defeats Tegos, (Ol. 58, 1) 548 a—war against Polycrates of Samos, 525 a—pretends maritime power, 512 a—takes part in Persian War, 480-477—war with Helots, 479-475—war with Arcadia, begins, about 470—earthquake, 464—revolt of Helots, 464 a—third Messenian War, 464-455—Athens re-nounces alliance of, 462—campaign in Doris, 457 a—battle of Tangra, 457—four months' truce with Athens, 457 a—league with Thebes, 457—thirty years' truce with Athens, 446-445 a—congress at, autumn 432—Peloponnesian War, 432-404—war with Elis, 401-399—earthquake, 401—acknowledged supremacy of, 399—assailed, 394-387—restored, 387-379—

SPEARMANN—SPEED.

Spello, in Italy,—the Gauls of Perugia defeated by troops of Frederick II. at, Mar. 1446. Spelman, Sir Henry, antiquary,—b. in Norfolk, 1562—enters Trin. Coll. Cambridge, 1575—Knt, by James I., about 1612—settles in London, 1612—d. there, 1641. Glossarium archaioloyicum, 1626.—Concilia, decreta, leges, constitutiones in re ecclesiastica Orbis Brittanici, 1639-64.—Reliquiae, 1698.

Spence, B. E., sculptor,—d. at Leghorn, 28 Oct. 1866.


Spencer, Charles, Henry, and Robert. [Sunderland, Earls of.]

Spencer, De. [Despenser.]


Spenser, De. [Despenser.]


Spenser, (Spencer,) Henry, Bp of Norwich, (Fighting Bishop,)—appointed by the Papal bull, 3 Apr. 1370—suppresses insurrection in eastern counties, 1381—appointed by Urban VI. to head crusade against Clement VII., 1382—passes into Flanders, takes Gravelines, and enters Dunkirk, May 1383—unsuccessfully besieges Ypres; on his return is accused of receiving bribe from France, Oct. 1383—deprived of his temporalities, 1383—receives them again, 24 Oct. 1385—d., 23 Aug, 1406.

Spersanski, Michael, statesman,—b. in Russia, 1771.—Prof. Mathematics and Physics, Academy of St Petersburg, 1797—Secretary to Imperial Council, 1801—Assistant Minister of Justice, Governor of Finland, 1808—Privy Councillor, 1809—exiled, 1812—Governor of Siberia, 1819—restored to the Council, Mar. 1821—Pres. of the Chancery, 1835—d. at St Petersburg, 23 Feb. 1839.


Speror, Sperone, poet, littérateur,—b. at Padua, 1500.—Prof. Logic, 1520—Prof. Philosophy, 1523-8—sent to Rome as agent of Duke of Urbino, 1560—Knt, by Pius IV., 1564—d. at Padua, 3 Jan. 1585. Dialoghi, 1542.—Canzone, 1543.—Orientali, 1596.—Letterae, 1608.

Sparassis, Plutarch, Philosopher,—[BC]—succeeds Plato, 347 to May or Jun. 359.

Sphacia, —[BC]—invested, surrenders to Cleon, 425.

Sphacia, —[BC]—attends the Piraeus, 300.
Spirit-Rapping, Spiritualism,—originates in America, 1847—8,—introduced in London, about 1852. [Table-turning.]


Spithead, off Portsmouth,—naval reviews at, 8 Aug. 1853, 23 May 1856, and in presence of Sultan Abd-‘Ali, May 1867.


Spizen, Plass of the,—crossed by the French under Marshal Macdonald, 27 Nov. to 1 Dec. 1800.

Spofforth, Reginald, musical composer,—b. at Southwell, Notts, 1768—b. in London, 8 Sep. 1826.


Spoleto, in Italy, (Squilletum Spulottum, [B C]—Roman colony, 242 — unsuccessfully attacked by Hannibal, 217 B. C.—[A D]—seat of a bishopric, before 100—taken by Tuflin, 545 B.—fortifications restored by Narses, about 560—5—head of a Lombard Duchy, by Alboin, 570 C.—taken possession of by Frevenger, king of Italy, 883—attacked by Frederick Barbarossa, 1155—given by Frederick II. to the pope, 1254—aided Frederick, 1234—reclaimed by him, 1239—garrisoned by the pope, 1240—submitted to Frederick, Juni. 1241—visited by him, May 1244—destroyed by Perugianus, 1234—
taken by Italian from Papal troops, 1860.

A. Smith's Diet. b. Clinton.

S. Art de Vérifier les Dames. b. 8. Kington.

Spolia Opima, - [B C] - [said to be won by Romanus:] won by Aulus Corn. Cosmus from Lar Tolumnius, Véii, (328, A. u. c.) 426 — by M. Claudius Marcellus from Viridomarus, Gassate, (532), 222.


Spontaneous Generation. [Generation, Spontaneous.]


Sports. [Book of Sports.]


Spottyslvania, U. S., — battle of, between Federals and Confederates, 12 May 1864.


Spranger, Bartholomew, painter, - b. at Antwerp, 1546 — principal painter to Emperor Maximilian II., 1575 — to Rudolph II., 1576 — ennobled, 1588 — b. at Prague, 1623, 1626. a Nouv. Biog. Gen. b Rees Cyc.


Spurs, battle of. [Guinegate.]


Squarcione, Francesco, painter, - b. at Padua, 1559 — conducts a school there, 1441-63 — b., there, 1474. a b c Biog. Catalchani. b Crowe and Cavalcassie. c Nagler.


Stado, in Handover, — head of a County, about 930 — destroyed by Hanscatic League, 1267 — assigned to Sweden, 1638 — besieged by Imperialists, 1676 — besieged and taken by Dunes, 1712 — assigned with see of Bremen to Han-


Staff, Military, —permanent, (etat majeur,) established in France, 1783—suppressed, 1790—reestablished, by decree of 6 May 1818—established in Great Britain, about 1800.

Staff College, near Southurst,—established, 1838.

Stafford, —fort built at, by Ethelfleda, 913—visited by Queen Elizabeth, 1575—occupied by Royalists, 1642—taken by Parliamentarians, 1643.

Stafford, Sir Humphrey, —defeated and killed by Jack Cade, at Sevenoaks, 27 Jun. 1450.

Stafford, Humphrey and Thomas, —rebels against Henry VII., are deserted by Love, Humphrey executed, and Thomas pardoned, 1486.

Stafford, Humphrey, Earl of. [Buckingham.]


Stafford, Thomas, —English refugee in France, land with a party at Scarborough and seizes the castle, 25 Apr. 1557—assumes title of Protector: surrenders to Earl of Westmoreland: tried with his associates in London, 22 May—pleads guilty and is beheaded on Tower Hill, 28 May.


Stangeira, (Stageira,) in Macedonia, [BC]

Smith, Adam, 1723.


Stahl, Georg Ernest, physiician, chemist, b. at Anspach, 21 Oct. 1660—Second Prof. Medicine, Halle Univ., 1694—Physician to king of Prussia, 1716—d. at Berlin, 14 May 1734. Theoria medica vera, 1707—Fundamenta chimica, 1723.


Stair, John Dalrymple, 2nd Viscount, 1st Earl of, (Master of Stair,) Secretary of State for Scotland, b. about 1648—Advocate in the Court of Session, Feb. 1672—
twice imprisoned, between 1651–5—Lord Advocate, by James II., 1655—prosecutes a pardon for his father: Lord of Session, 1656—takes a leading part in the Scottish Convention Parliament, 1659—Secretary of State for Scotland, 1691—plots Massacre of Glencoe, 1692—censured and dismissed, 1695—succeeds his father as Viscount, 1695—created Earl of Stair, 8 Apr. 1703—one of the Commissioners for the Union, 1706–9, 3 Jan. 1707.


* Speed. b Knighton and Stow. c Walsingham.


Stamford, Thomas Grey, 2nd Earl of,—succeeds his grandfather, 1673—arrested and imprisoned as implicated in plots against James II., 1686, but is liberated without trial: b., 31 Jan. 1720.


Stamp Act, American. [See American War.]

Stamp Duties, in England,—first imposed by Act 22 and 23 Car. II. c. 9, 1671—again, by 5 and 6 Wm and Mar. c. 21, 1694—laws relating to, repealed and new regulations made, by Act 44 Geo. III. c. 98, 28 Jul. 1804—again, by General Stamp Act, 55 Geo. III. c. 184, 11 Jul. 1851—on conveyances, altered and regulated by Act 13 and 14 Vic. c. 97, 14 Aug. 1850—laws amended by Act 33 and 34 Vic. c. 98, 10 Aug. 1870.

Standard, battle of the. [Northallerton.]


the king to Hanover, 1716—First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Apr. to Jul. 1717—Baron Stanhope, Viscount Stanhope, 2 Jul. 1717—again Secretary of State, Mar. 1718—Earl, Apr. 1718—takes part in forming the Quadruple Alliance, Aug. 1718—b. in London, 5 Feb. 1721.


Stanhope, Philip Dormer. [Chesterfield, Earl of.]

Stanhope Press. [See Stanhope, Charles, 3rd Earl.]

Stanislaus I. (Leczinski,) King of Poland,—b. at Lemberg, 20 Oct. 1677, 1682—deputy to Diet, 1696—married, 1698—elected King on deposition of Frederick Augustus I., 12 Jul. 1704—flies from Warsaw on return of Frederick and joins Charles XII. at Lemberg, 31 Aug.—crowned at Warsaw, 4 Oct. 1705—recognized King by his rival by Treaty of Alt-Roatndau, 23 Sep. 1706—recognized by France, Great Britain, the Emperor, Prussia, and the Porte, 1707—expelled by Frederick, Aug. 1709—distinguishes himself in campaigns against Danes, Saxons, and Russians, 1712—arrested in Moldavia and sent to Bender, Feb. 1713—has conference with Charles XII. at Bender, 1713—liberated, 23 May 1714—retires to Deux-Ponts, 1714—removes to Weissenburg, Jan. 1720—on death of Frederick Augustus goes to Warsaw, Sep. 1733—again proclaimed King, 12 Sep.—driven away by Russians, Sep., besieged in Dantzig by Russians, Feb. 1734—escapes, 27 Jun.—treaty between Emperor and king of France, for his recognition as Duke of Lorraine and Bar, signed, 3 Oct. 1735—enters in France, Jun. 1736—takes possession of Duchies of Lorraine and Bar, and settles at Lunéville, 3 Apr. 1737—loses his wife, 19 Mar. 1747—b. at Lunéville, 23 Feb. 1766.


Stanislaus II. Augustus, (Poniatowski,) King of Poland,—b. in Lithuania, 17 Jan. 1732—Nuncio to Diet of Grodno, 1752—presented at Court of Russia, 1755—recalled from St Petersburg, 1763—elected King, 6 Sep. 1764—crowned, 25 Nov.—rejects claims of Dissidents, 1766—[Bar, Confederation of]—seized and carried off by Confederates, 3 Nov. 1771—rescued by Russians, returns to Warsaw, 1771—[Poland, Partition of]—is compelled to abdicate, 25 Nov. 1775—b. at St Petersburg, 12 Feb. 1758, 11 Apr. 1766.


Stanislaus, St. Order of,— instituted by Stanislaus II. of Poland, 1765.


Familiar History of Birds, 1835.


Stanley, James and Lord Thomas. [Derby, Earls of.]

Stanley, John, musical composer,—b., 1713—Master of the King’s Band, 1779—b. 1786.


Stanley, Sir William,—serves under Leicester in Netherland, 1586—deserts his post at Deventer and joins the Spaniards, 1587.

Stannaries, of Devon and Cornwall,—charter granted to tanners by King John, 1201—conferred by Edward III. on the Black Prince, as Duke of Cornwall, 1377—duties on stamping or coinage of tin abolished by Act 1 and 2 Vic. c. 120, 16 Aug. 1838. Court—jurisdiction of, limited by Act 16 Car. I. c. 15, 1641—remodelled by Act 6 and 7 Wm IV. c. 106, 20 Aug. 1826—further regulated by 2 and 3 Vic. c. 58, 17 Aug. 1839—jurisdiction of, extended and procedure amended by 18 and 19 Vic. c. 32, 15 Jun. 1855.


Stanz, in Switzerland,—taken by French, 1798. Convention of, concluded, 1841.


Staple, Merchants of the, in England,—form association, about 1248—I.—incorporated,
before 1319—new charter by Queen Elizabeth, 1583. [See Merchant Adventurers.]

Stapleton, Sir Philip,—sent by parliament into Scotland to watch Charles 1., 1641—fights at Edgehill, Oct. 1642.


Translations of Juvenal, 1647—Musæus, 1647 — and Sirrada's History of Belish War, 1650.


Star, Order of the, in France,— instituted by King John, 1350—almost extinct, 1460.


Starchamber, Court of, in England,— established or remodelled by Act 3 Hen. VII. c. 1, 1486—abolished by Act 16 Car. I. c. 10, 1641.

Stargard, (Starogrados), in Pomerania,—destroyed by Poles, 1120—raised to rank of a city, 1129, 1125—taken by Swedes, 1643—by Poles, 1567—attacked by Ferdinand von Schill, 26 Feb. 1807. College, founded by Peter Groning, 1631.

* Conv.-Lex. b Meyer, Conv.-Lex.

Stars, Fixed,— denoted in maps, &c., by letters, by Bayer, 1603—variable, observed by Herschel, 1775—double, changes in position of, by Herschel, 1803—light of, investigated by Spectrum Analysis, by Donati, 1862—photographs of, obtained by Rutherford, 1871.


Stationers' Company, of London,—incorporated by Philip and Mary, 4 May 1556, a 1557 b — monopoly of printing Pressers and Almanacks conferred on, by James I., 29 Oct. 1603—confirmed by him, 8 Mar. 1615—registration of copyrights by, provided for, by Act 6 and 6 Vic. c. 45, 1 Jul. 1832.

a Allen. b See's Cye.

Stationery Office, London,—established by Lords of the Treasury, 1786.

Statistical Society of London,—established, 1834.

Statius, P. Papinianus, grammarian,— opens a school at Naples, about 39 a—b, about 86. a Dodwell.

Statius, P. Papinianus, epic poet,—fl., about 86.


Standigl, Joseph, singer,—b 1807—b at Vienna, 28 Mar. 1861.

Stanton, Sir George Leonard, Bart., diplomatist,— b at Carrig, in Ireland, 19 Apr. 1737 — goes to West Indies, 1762—taken prisoner by the French, in island of Grenada, 1779—accompanied Lord Macartney to India, 1781 — concludes treaty with Tipipo Saib, 1784—Bart., 1784—accompanied Lord Macartney to China, 1792—b in London, 14 Jan. 1801. Embassy to Emperor of China, 1797.


Steam-Carriage, [Locomotive,] on common roads,—attempted by Cugnot, 1770—by Murdock, 1783—by Symington and Evans, 1786 — by Trevethick and Vivian, 1802—Griffith's, patented, 181—Gordon's, first, 1812—several others, 1824—select committee of House of Commons appointed to inquire respecting 1826—Hanock's and Gurney's, invented, 1821—Byvell's, Bray's, and others, 1828—use of, regulated by Acts 24 and 25 Vic. c. 70, 6 Aug. 1861, and 28 and 29 Vic. c. 83, 5 Jul. 1865.

Steam-Engine,—described by Marquis of
STEAM-GUN—STEIN.


Steam-Gun,—invented by Perkins, 1824.


Steam-Plough.  (Plough.)

Steam-Vessel, projected by Blasco de Garay, 1543—attempted by Ramsey, 1618 and 1630—patented by Hulls, 31 Dec. 1776—constructed by Count d'Auxiron, 1774—by Perier, 1775—by Marquis de Jouffroy, 1778 and 1781 or 1782—by Fitch, 1783, 1786—his model presented to Congress of United States, 1785—by Ramsey, 1784, 1787—by Symington, Miller, and Taylor, 1788 and 1789—earns of Earl Stanhope, 1795—Fulton's, successful, 1807—Stevens's, 1807—Bell's, commences running on the Clyde, Jan. 1812—first on the Thames, 1813 or 1815—for ocean voyages, brought into regular use, by Napier, 1818.  

—Eng. Cyc.  

Amer. Cyc.  

Steidinger, The, heroes of Friesland,—interdict laid on, by Gregory IX, 1232—crusade preached against, by Abp of Bremen, and massacred of, 1234—persecuted by Emperor Frederick II., and aided by Otto of Brunswick, 1235.

Steel.—[B C]—mentioned by Aristotle and Daimachus, about 320—[A D]—cast, first made by Hunstman, 1770.  


Steele, Sir Richard, political and miscellaneous writer,—b. in Dublin, 1671—sent to the Charterhouse, 1683—enters Christ Church, Oxford, 1689—enters Merton Coll., 1691—appointed Gazetteer, May 1707—member of the Kit-Cat Club, 1727—marries a second time, 9 Sept. 1707—resigns Commissionership of Stamps, 4 Jun. 1713—M. P. Stockbridge, Aug. 1712—arraigned for libel and sedition, 12 Mar. 1714—makes his defence and is expelled the House, 18 Mar. —Surveyor of Royal Stables at Hampton Court, 1714—M. P., Boroughbridge, Jan. 1715—obtains patent as Governor of Drury Lane Theatre, 19 Jan. 1715—Kant, 8 Apr. 1715—one of the Commissioners for forfeited estates in Scotland, 1716—b. at Carmarthen, 1 Sep. 1729.  


Montgomery.

Steel-Yard, (Steygard,) Merchants of the, (Guithilda Tendencium,)—form a company, 1215? 1232?—obtain privileges from Henry III, 1235—receive charter from Edward I, 1280—charter confirmed by Henry V, 1413—further privileges by Edward IV, 1475—their privileges confirmed by Act 19 Hen. VII, c. 23, 1504—opposed by Merchant Adventurers, 1505—the company abolished by Edward VI, 22 Feb. 1552—restored for a short time by Queen Mary, 1554—finally abolished by Queen Elizabeth, 1578—their house closed, 1597.

Steen, Frans van den, engraver,—b. at Antwerp, Amsterdam, 1604—living, 1660.  

—Eng. Cyc.  

Nagler.  

Sandrart.  

Steen, Jan, painter,—b. at Leyden, 1636—d. at Delft, 1686.  

—Nagler.


Steenwyck, (Steenwyc,) Hendrik van, painter,—b. at Steenwyck, about 1550—d. at Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1601—a about 1603, 1604.

—Bisog. Univ.  

De Jongh.  

Hügen.

Steenwyck, Hendrik van, the Younger, painter,—b. at Amsterdam, 1580—a 1585—d. in London, after 1642—a about 1640.

—Bisog. Univ.  

Engl. Cyc.  


Nagler.

Steevens, George, editor of Shakespeare,—b. at Stepney, 15 May 1736—enters King's Coll. Cambridge, 1754—a at Hampstead, 22 Jan. 1800.  


Stefani, Piero da, sculptor,—b. at Naples, about 1230—a, about 1270.

Stefani, Tommaso da', painter,—b. at Naples, 1230—d. 1310.

Stefano, Tommaso di. [Giottono.]  


Psalmodia Vespertina, 1674—Duetti, 1683—Servio Tullio, 1685—Certezza dei principi della Musica, 1695.

Steffens, Heinrich, miscellaneous writer,—b. in Norway, 2 May 1773—Prof. Philosophy, Halle, 1804—Prof. Physics and Natural History, Breslau, 1813—Prof. at Berlin, 1831—d. there, 13 Feb. 1845.  


—Conv.-Lex.  

Féhéls.

Aix-la-Chapelle, 1818—member of Council of State, 1827—&. 29 Jun. 1837.

Steinheil Gun, contrifugal—invoked and offered to Bavarian government, 1832—adopted by Napoleon III., 1867.

Stella, Claudine, engraver,—b. at Lyons, 1634—&. at Paris, 1697.

Stella, Jacques, painter,—b. at Lyons, 1596—goes to Italy, 1616—studies at Rome, 1623—34—first to painter to the king, 1645—&. at Paris, 1647—&. 20 Apr. 1657.

a Biog. Univ.
b Engl. Cyc.

Stelvio, Pass of the,—over Alps, completed by Austrian government, 1828.

Stenbock, Magnus, general,—b. at Stockholm, 1664—distinguishes himself in Dutch army, between 1684—96—Colonel of German regiment, 1697—contributes to victory of Narva, 1700—attends Charles XII. to Saxony, 1706—while Governor of Scautia, defeats Frederick IV. of Denmark at Helsingborg, 28 Feb. 1710—again defeats Danes in Mecklenburg, 20 Dec. 1712—burns Altona, 9 Jan. 1713—capitulates to allied Danish, Russian, and Saxon armies at Tommingen, 6 May 1713—&. in prison, at Copenhagen, 1717.


a Engl. Cyc.

Stenography,—taught in England by Bright, 1588—by Bale, 1590—alphabet attempted by Willis, 1602—Gurney’s system published, 1753—Byrom’s, formed, 1720—published, 1767—Taylor’s, 1786.


Stephen II. (II.), Bp of Rome,—elected to succeed Zacharias, but died being consigned, 14 Mar. 751—&. 751.

Stephen III. (III.), Bp of Rome,—succeeds Zacharias, 26 Mar. 752—sends embassy to Astolphus and procures truce of 40 years, 752—on breach of truce by Astolphus, seeks aid of Constantine Copronymus, in vain, 753—secretly applies to Pepin, 753—sets out from Rome for Lombardy, 14 Oct. 753—unsuccessfully negotiates with Astolphus at Pavia, Nov. 753—meets Pepin at Pontanoy, 6 Jan. 754—obtains promise of donation of Exarchate and Pentapolis; anoints Pepin at St Denis, 28 Jul. 754—returns to Rome, before end of 754—besieged in Rome by Astolphus, Dec. 754—delivered by Pepin, 755—recognizes Desiderius as King of Lombardy, 756—&. 25 Apr. 757.

Stephen III. (IV.), Pope,—succeeds Paul I. after vacancy of a year, 7 Aug. 768—sends Sergius—ambassador to Pepin, to seek aid against Lombards, 768—has conference with Desiderius in the Vatican, 769—disapproves marriage of Charles the Great with daughter of Desiderius, 769—&. 1 Feb. 772.


b Biog. Univ.
c Milman.

Stephen VI. (VII.), Pope,—succeeds Boniface VII., 3 or 4 Mar. 929—&. 12 Mar. 931. —a Some authorities.
b Others.

Stephen VIII. (IX.), Pope,—succeeds Leo VII., not later than 19 Jul. 939—sends legate to France and threatens revolted seigneurs with excommunication, 942—&. Nov. 942.

Stephen IX. (X.), Pope (FREDERICK OF Lorraine),—while Cardinal, flies from Henry III., 1052—legate of Leo IX. to Constantinople, 1054—Chancellor of Roman Church and Abbot of Monte Cassino, 1055—succeeds Victor II., 2 Aug. 1057—&. at Florence, 29 Mar. 1058.

Stephen, King of England,—b. probably about 1066—brought early to England by his uncle Henry I.: distinguishes himself at Tenebrae, and is created Earl of Mortain, 1106—gives oath with other nobles to receive Maud as Queen, 25 Dec. 1126—on death of Henry I. comes to England and is received as King, Dec. 1135—crowned, 26 Dec.—holds Great Council at Oxford, Jan. 1136—puts his election confirmed by Pope Innocent II., 1136—marches against David, king of Scotland, and concludes truce with him at Durham, spring 1136—takes Exeter from Baldwin de Rivers, 1136—23 Nov. 1137—seizes Robert of Gloucester’s lands, 1138—holds Council at Oxford, deprives Bishops of Salisbury, Ely, and Lincoln of their castles, and Bp of Ely of his see, midsummer 1138—cited by Henry, Bp of Winchester, to Council at Winchester, and his dealings with bishops condemned, 29 Aug. 1139—appeals to the pope: besieges Maud in Arundel Castle, Oct. 1139—besieges Ralph, Earl of Chester, in Lincoln Castle, Jan. 1141—attacks and takes prisoner by Robert of Gloucester, 2 Feb.—sent to Bristol Castle: liberated in exchange for Robert of Gloucester, 1 Nov.—attends Council of Westminster, 7 Dec.—besieges Maud in Oxford, Sep. to Dec. 1142—his kingdom laid under interdict by Theobald,


Stephen, Latin. St. King of Hungary, b. 979?—baptized, 996—succeeds his father, Geysa, as Duke of Hungary, 997—obtains title of King, which is confirmed by Pope Sylvester II., 1000—named also Apostle of Hungary, with powers of perpetual legate of Holy See, 1000—defeats his uncle Giula, Duke of Transylvania, and conquers his Duchy, 1004—marries Gisela, sister of Emperor Henry II., 1008—claims Duchy of Bavaria, 1028—ravages Bavaria, 1030—renounces his claim and makes peace with Emperor, 1031—b. at Buda, 15 Aug. 1038.

Stephen II., Thunderbolt, King of Hungary,—b. 1161—succeeds his father, Coloman, 1174—ravages Austria, 1176—resigns the crown to his cousin Bela, and retires to a monastery, 1171—b. 1171.

Stephen III., King of Hungary,—b. 1171—succeeds his father, Geysa II., May 1161—deprived by Emperor Manuel, and the crown given to his uncle Ladislaus, about Jun. 1161—restored, and again driven away, 1162—again resumes the crown, 1163—marries Agnes, daughter of Duke of Austria, 1166—joins Emperor Manuel in war with Venice, and invades Dalmatia, 1171—deposed by his uncle Ladislaus, 1172—b. Mar. 1173.

Greek authorities.

Stephen, (IV.,) King of Hungary,—b. 1171—succeeds his father, Bela IV., 1270—makes Hungarians tributary: b. about 1 Aug. 1272.

Stephen IV., Prince of Moldavia,—b. 1433—drives away the warmer, Peter Aaron, 1458—assists Mahomet II. in Wallachia, 1462—unsuccessfully invades Transylvania, and becomes tributary to the Prince, 1468—defeats Turks in Wallachia, 17 Jan. 1475—attacked by Mahomet II., 1479—ravages Wallachia, 1480—repulses Bajazet, 1484— routs John Albert, king of Poland, 1494—ravages Poland, 1495—b. 2 Jul. 1504.


Stephen Bathori. [Bathori.]


Stephens, Francis, (II.,)—prints at Geneva, 1562-82.

Stephens, Henry, printer,—b. at Paris, about 1470? 1460?—begins printing, 1502?—b. 24 Jul. 1520,a 1521 or 1522.b


Stephens, Robert, (II.,) printer,—b. at Paris, 1530—commences printing, 1556, 1566—Royal printer, 1561—b. at Geneva, before 2 Nov. 1570,b Feb. 1571.a


Stephens, Robert, (III.,) —b. about 1560—prints, 1606-31—b. 1629,b 1630.c


Stepheuson, George, civil engineer,—b. at Wylam, Northumberland, 9 Jun. 1781—marries, 1802—loses his wife, 1803—makes a locomotive steam-engine, at Killingworth, 1813.

Stewart-Denham, Sir James, political economist,—b. at Edinburgh, 21 Oct. 1712—makes the grand tour, 1735-40—takes part in rebellion of the Pretender, and is exiled, 1745-6—receives full pardon, 1771—d., Nov. 1780. Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy, 1767—Works, 1805.


Stevens, John, mechanical inventor,—b. in New York, 1749—commences his experiments in steam navigation, 1787—constructs small steamboat, 1804—d. in New Jersey, 1837.


Stevens, Robert Livingston, mechanical inventor,—b. in New Jersey, 1788—commences experiments in steam navigation, 1808—invents elongated bomb-shell, 1813-14—d. in New Jersey, 20 Apr. 1856.


Stevin, Simon, mathematician,—d. at Bruges, about 1550?—d. at Leyden, 1633. Works, 1605.


Stewart, Matthew, mathematician,—b. at Rothsay, Bute, 1717—studies at Glasgow
Stewart, Sir James. [Stuart.]
Stewart, Robert. [Castleraghe, Lord, and Londonderry, Marquis of.]
Stewart. [Stuart.]


Stierheim, George, —b. in Dalecarlia, 1598—ennobled, 1631—Vice-Prs. Court of Justice of Dorpat, 1648—member of Council of War, 1661—Director of College of Antiquities, Upsala, 1666—b. n. 9, Jul. 1682. Leges Vestrigotica antiquae, 1663—Upkila, 1671—Archives des Reformats, 1844—Antiquitiae, 1865.

Stiefel, (Stieffel), Michael, (Stiefelius), mathematician,— b. at Ealing, Saxonv, 1599,—1486—b. n. at Jona, 19 Apr. 1567. Arithmetica integra, 1544.


Stillig, Johann Heinrich. [Jung Stillig.]


Stillwater, Great battles near, in American War, 19 Sep. and 7 Oct. 1780.

Stilo, L. Elias Preeceianus, grammarian,—[BC]—accompanies Q. Metellus Numidicus into exile, 100.

Stilpo, philosopher,—[BC]—at Megara, when taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes, (Ol. 121, 3). Sep. 307.


Stirling, James, mathematician,—F.R.S.,
STIRLING—STOFPORD.

1726 — b., probably after 1764. Methodus differentialis, 1730.


Stobæus, Johannes,—fl., about 405 a. Blair.

Stock, Simon, Carmelitana, sixth General of his Order, about 1250—b., 1265.

Stock Certificate,—payable to bearer, issue of, authorized and regulated by Act 26 Vic. c. 28, 8 June, 1663.


Stocking-Frame,—invented by Lee, about 1589.


Stock-jobbing, in Great Britain,—prohibited by Acts, 7 Geo. II. c. 8, 1734, and 10 Geo. II. c. 8, 1737—repealed by Act 23 and 24 Vic. c. 28, 14 Jun. 1860.

Stockport, in Cheshire,—garrisoned for the Parliament, 1642—taken by Prince Rupert, May 1644—bridge blown up, to prevent retreat of rebels, 1745.

Stocks, place of punishment,—mentioned in 2nd Statute of Labourers, 25 Edw. III., 1350—2—establishment of, in every village, prayed for, by Commons, 1376—ordered to be established in every town and village, by Act 7 Hen. IV. c. 17, 1405—6.


Stolbowa, Peace of,—between Sweden and Russia, concluded, 27 Feb. 1617.


—Vice-admiral of United Kingdom, 1847—b. at Richmond, 25 Jun. 1847.

Storace, Anne Selina, actress, singer,—b. in London, 1761—makes her début at Florence, 1780—comes to London, 1788—returns to Italy, 1796—d. near London, 1814.


Storr, Heinrich Friedrich von, economist,—b. at Riga, (?) 1766—Counsellor of State, St Petersburg, 1804—Vice-Pr. Academy of Sciences, 1830—b. 1835. Cours d’Economie Politique, 1815—Tableau Historique et Statistique de l’Empire de Russie, 1795.

Storni Signals,—suggested at meeting of British Association, 1859—communication of, in England, commenced by Fitzroy, 1862—discontinued, 7 Dec. 1866.

Storms, Law of. [See Reid, Sir William.]


Stowmarket, in Suffolk. [See Gun Cotton.]


Strabo, [C. Fannius,—[B.C.—](1.) Consul with M. Valerius Messalla, (693, A. U. C.) 161.

(2.) Consul with Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, (682,) 122.


Strada, (Stradano,) John, (Giovanni Strada,) painter,—b. at Bruges, 1536, & 1527—d. 1604, & 1605.

Sandart. b) Baldinucci. c) De Piles.

Stradella, Alessandro, musical composer,—b. at Naples, about 1645—murdered at Turin, 1670, & 1678. a) Walther’s Lex. b) Biog. Univ.

Strafford, Thomas Wentworth, EARL OF, Lord DEPUTY OF IRELAND,—b. in London, 13 Apr. 1593—marries Lady Margaret Clifford, 1611—M.P. Yorkshire, Apr. 1614 and 1621—settles in London, 1621—resists forced loan, 1626—imprisoned, May 1627—goes over to side of the king, 1628—created Baron Wentworth, 22 Jul. 1628—Viscount Wentworth, 10 Dec. 1628—Lord Pres. of the North, Michaelmas 1628—Privy Councillor, 1629—Lord Deputy of Ireland, 3 Jul. 1633—Earl of Strafford and Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1639—impeached by the Commons, 11 Nov. 1640—sent to the Tower, 25 Nov.—his trial begins, 22 Mar. 1641—bill of attainder against him, passed by Commons, 21 Apr.—by Lords, 29 Apr.—receives Royal assent, (16 Cor. I. c. 38,) 10 May—beheaded on Tower Hill, 12 May 1641—his attainder reversed by Charles II., 1662.


Strange, George Stanley, Lord,—Knt, Apr. 1475—summoned to parliament as Lord Strange, Nov. 1482—assists in negotiating truce with the Scots, Sep. 1484—at battle of Bosworth, Aug. 1485—one of the Lords of the


b Foss.

Strathfieldsaye,—mansion and estate given by the nation to Wellington, Nov. 1817.

Stratocles,—[B C]—Achon at Athens, (Ol. 88, 4,) 425.

Stratocles, orator,—[B C]—deceives Athenians about the defeat of Amorgus, 322—proposes statue to Lycurgus, 327—demagogue, gets Democares banished, flutters Demetrios Poliorcetes, 302—1.

Straton, Peripatetic philosopher,—[B C]—succeeds Theophrastus, (Ol. 123,) 386—b. 270.

Stratton, comic poet,—[B C]—begins to exhibit, about (Ol. 92) 412—exhibiting in (Ol. 99) 380. Anthoporporotheia, about 407—Potamiai, about 394.

Strawton, in Cornwall,—Earl of Stamford defeated by Cornwallish, 16 May 1643.

Straw, Jack, priest,—takes leading part in rebellion of Wat Tyler, 1381.

Strawberry Hill. [See Walpole, Horace.]


Strawer, Robert, painter,—b., 1624—Serv-jeant-painter to Charles II., 1660—b., 1686.

Street Music. [Music.]


Strizlitz, Russian military,—revolt, and are massacred and banished, 1689—exterminated by Peter I., 1705.

Strickland, Hugh Edwin, geologist, naturalist,—b. in Yorkshire, 2 Mar. 1811.—B.A.

Strode, William,—one of the Five Members, arrested by Charles I., 1642.

Strobichiles, [B.C.]—sent to Samos, 412—sails Lampasus, 411—put to death by Thirty Tyrants, 403.


Strozzi, Giulio, poet,—b. at Venice, 1583—there, 1660. Venice edicitur, 1624—Bar- bavino, 1629.

Strozzi, Niccolo, poet,—b. 1654.

Strozzi, Palla, statesman, classical scholar,—b. at Florence, 1372—Rector of Florence Univ., 1428—banished, 1435—d. at Padua, 8 May 1462.


Strozzi, Tito Vespaniano, poet,—b. at Ferrara, about 1422—d. near Ferrara, 1505.

Stratto, Poeta, puter et filius, 1513.


Struensee, Johann Friedrich, Count,—b. at Halle, 5 Aug. 1737—M.D., 1757—attends Christian VII. of Denmark through Germany, France, and England, 1768—First Minister, 1770—Count, 1771—accused of intrigue with the Queen, and arrested, 17 Jun. 1772—[Caroline Matilda]—beheaded, 28 Apr. 1772.


b Rees' Cyc.


Strychnia, vegetable alkaloid,—discovered by Pelletier and Caventon, 1818.


Stubbs, (Stubbe,) John, political writer,—b., about 1541. Publishes his Discovery of a Gaping Gulp, 1759.

Studiis,—Consul with Actius, (1207, A. U. C.) 454.

Stuerboult, Dierick, (Dirk van Haarerlem,) painter,—b. at Haarlem, 1410?—b. there, 1470?—Paints his Pictures of Emperor Otto III. and Empress Mary, for Town-hall, Louvain, 1468.

Stuhlwiesenburg, in Hungary,—place of coronation of kings of Hungary from Stephen I. to Ferdinand I., 1000-1527—stormed by Maximilian I., 19 Nov. 1490—Diet held at, 1521 and 1526—Royal free city, 1541—capitalizes to Turks, 1543—stormed by Duke of Mercœur and Gen. Russworn, 6 Sep. 1601—recovered by Turks, 1622—given up by them, 1658—seat of a bishopric, 1776.


Sture, Nilson,—falsey accused and insulted by Eric XIV, 1566—ambassador to Duke of
Lorraine, 1566—assassinated by Eric, and his relations massacred by order of the king, 1567.

Sture, Sten, the Younger, Administrator of Sweden,—succeeds his father, Svante, 1512—defeats Christian II. of Denmark, 22 Jul. 1517—defeated and slain by him at Bogesund, 19 Jan. 1520.


Sture, Svante, Administrator of Sweden,—Marshal, 1497—succeeds Sten, Jan. 1504—makes peace with Russians, 1510—b. at Westeraas, 2 Jan. 1512.


Sturgeon, William, electrician,—b. in Lancahshire, 1783—enters Royal Artillery, 1804—leaves the army, about 1824—obtains medal of Society of Arts for new electro-magnetic apparatus, 1825—Prof. Experimental Philosophy, Addiscombe, about 1825?—invents another electro-magnetic machine, 1836—b. at Prestwich, 8 Dec. 1830. Experimental Researches in Electro-magnetism, 1830.—edits Annals of Electricity, &c., 1836 et seq.


Sturm, Johann Christoph, mathematician, &c.,—b. in Bavaria, 3 Nov. 1635—Prof. Mathematics, Altdorf, 1669—b. there, 26 Dec. 1703. Collegium Experimentale, 1676—Mathesis Juvenilis, 1683—Physica elec'tiva et hypothetica, 1675.


Sturt, Charles, Australian explorer,—in his first journey discovers the Darling river, 1827—explores the Murray and Darling, 1830—explores the interior, 1845—b. at Cheltenham, 16 Jan. 1865.


Style, Old and New. [Calendar.]

Stylites. [Simeon Stylites.]

Styria, (Stiermark,)=Magyars defeated and driven from, by Emperor Otto I, 955—elected into a Duci by Count Otto earl VI, 1150—passes to House of Hapsburg, 1382—receives doctrines of Luther, 1530—at Diet of Augsburg demands freedom of worship, 1547—obtains it, 1575-8.

Suabia, (Svevia, Schweaben,) Duchy of,—[Allace]—given to Frederick of Hohostenian, 1080—extinct, 1268—made one of the circles of the Empire, 1512—fully organized, 1563.


Subscription, Clerical, to Thirty-nine Articles, in England,—required by Act 13 Eliz. c. 12, 1570—law respecting, amended by Act 28 and 29 Vic. c. 122. 5 Jul. 1865.

Suburanus, (Suanus,)=Council with Marcellus, (860, A. V. c.) 103-a. 104.—b Clinton.

b Zumpt.
Succession,—Hanoverian. [Hanoverian Succession]

Succession Duty, in Great Britain,—imposed on real property and regulated by Act 16 and 17 Vic. c. 51, 4 Aug. 1853.


Suckling, Sir John, poet,—b. in Middlesex, about Feb. 1609—enters Cambridge Univ., 1623—serves a campaign in Germany, under Gustavus Adolphus, 1631—M.P. Brabant, 1640—accused of conspiracy to draw army against parliament, 1641—d. in France, 1641. Works, 1709.

Sudbury, in Suffolk,—disfranchised for bribery and corruption, 1844.


Suetonius Tranquillus, C., historian, biographer,—b. about 70—d. after 117.

Sueur, Eustache le [Lesueur,]

Suez Canal,—projected by Lesses, 1834—concession for forming, granted to him by Pasha of Egypt, 1836—company formed, Jan. 1859—construction of, commenced, 1859—convention respecting, between Viceroy of Egypt and Canal Company, signed, 5 Feb. 1866—opened, 17 Nov. 1869.

Suffolk, Earl, Marquis, and Duke of,—

[Of, De la.]


Brewer.


Suffragan Bishops, in England,—appointment of, by the king, authorized by Act 26 Hen. VIII. c. 14, 1534—repealed by Act 1 and 2 Phil. and Mar. c. 8, 1554—repealed by 1 Eliz. c. 1, 1559.

SUGER—SULPHURIC ACID.

1325

28, 4 Jul. 1844; 9 and 10 Vic. c. 63, 18 Aug. 1846; 11 and 12 Vic. c. 97, 4 Sep. 1848; 17 and 18 Vic. c. 29, 10 Jul. 1854. Beetroot. [See Ashard.]

Suger, Abbé, statesman,—b, probably 1082—confidential adviser of Louis VI., 1108—negotiates peace between France and England, 1109, 1114, 1119, and 1120—sent on secret mission to Rome, 1122—Abbé of St Denis, 1122—sent to meet Innocent II. at Cluny, early in 1130—confidential adviser of Louis VII., 1137—Regent during absence of Louis VII., 1147—prepares another crusade, 1151—b. at St Denis, 30 Jan. 1152.

Suhm, Peter Frederick, historian,—b. at Copenhagen, 1728—travels in Norway, 1751-65—b. 7 Sep. 1798. Geschichte von Dänenmark, 1782-1812.

Suhm, Ulrich Friedrich von, diplomatist,—b. at Dresden, 1691—plenipotentiary of Elector of Saxony at Berlin, 1720-30—goes to Court of Russia, 1737—b. at Warsaw, Nov. 1740. Correspondence de Frédéric [II.] avec Suhm, 1757.

Suicer, (Schweitzer, Johann Caspar, philologist, theologian,—b. at Zurich, 1620—Prof. Hebrew and Greek, 1660-83—b. 29 Dec. 1684. Theosaurus ecclesiasticus of Patribus Graecos, 1682.

Suicer, Johann Heinrich, theologian,—b. at Zurich, 1644—Prof. Greek, 1683—Prof. Theology, Heidelberg, 1700—b. 23 Sep. 1705.

Suicer, Johann Heinrich, historian. Chro- nologia Helvetica, 1607.


Suidas, Greek lexicographer,—b., after 1100? 1087?

Sulaimann. [Solyman.]

Sulla, L. Corn.,—[B-C]—[1.—] Consul with Augustus, (749, A. u. c.) 5. (2.)—[A-D]—Consul with Ser. Sulpicius Galba, (786) 33.

Sulla, Faustus Cornelius,—[B-C]—b. before 88—accompanies Pompey into Asia, at siege of Jerusalem, 63—questor, 54—at Pharsalia, 48—taken prisoner and murdered by soldiers, 46.


Sulphuretted Hydrogen, gas,—investigated by Scheele, 1777.

Sulphuric Acid, (Oil of Vitriol).—discovered by Valentine, about 1490—new method of pre- paration devised by Lefèvre and Lémery, 1740.
Sulpicius Lemonyia Rufus, Serv., jurist, — [BC]—b., about 166—studies at Rhodus, 75—quaeor at Ostia, 74—curule aedile, 69—praeator, 65—as interrex, names Pompey sole Consul, 52 —Conul with M. Claud. Marcellus, (703, A. v. c.) 51—proconsul of Achaea, 46—45—ambassador to M. Antonius, and b. at Mutina, 43. 

Sulpicius Rufus, P., orator, —[BC]—b., 124 —acceses Norleans of majestas, 94—quaeor, 93—legatus to Cl. Pompeius Strabo in Marseic War, 89—trib. pleb., 88—joins Marius, and is put to death by Sulla, 88.


Sumarokof, Alexander, poet,—b. at Moscow, 1727—b. there, 1777.

Sumatra, in Indian Ocean,—visited by Nicolo di Conti, before 1449—reached by Portuguese, 1506—Dutch settlement at Padang, about 1640—English, at Bencoolen, 1685—Dutch possessions in, taken by English, 1811—restored to Dutch, 1814—British settlements given up to Dutch in exchange for Malacca, &c., 1824—wars of the Padics with other inhabitants and the Dutch, begin, about 1816—Dutch possessions extended, 1835—treaty for settling mutual relations of Dutch and English in, concluded, 1870, but ratification refused by parliament of Holland; treaty altered and ratified, 15 Dec. 1871.

Sumbawa, island of Indian Archipelago,—conquered by the Dutch, 1676—devastated by eruption of Tumboho, 1815—again, 1836.


Sumptuary laws, at Rome,—[BC]—Orihian law respecting number of guests, 181—Fanian, respecting cost of feasts and festivities, 161—Didian, extending penalties to guests, 143—Licianian, confirming Fanian, 103—Cornelian, confirming Fanian, 81—Emilian, prescribing bill of fare, 78—Julian, confirming Fanian, Licianian, Cornelian, 48? —[AD]—enacted for Court of Castile, 1258.


Sun, London newspaper,—commenced, 1792—appears for the last time, 24 Feb. 1871.

Sunda Islands. [Borneo, Celebes, Java, Sumatra.]

Sunday, (Lord's Day,) (Dies Solis, Dies Dominicae,)—observance of, mentioned by Justin Martyr, 140—a—enjoined and regulated by edicts of Constantine the Great, 312—recognized by Council of Nice, 325—observance enjoined by Council of Laodicea, about 363—by Theodosius I., 386—by Theodosius II., 425—by Leo and Anthemius, 469—a—country labour prohibited by Council of Orleans, 538—and by Leo the Philosopher, 970—a—obligation of, denied by Waldenses, about 1190—by Lollards, about 1400—observance sanctioned by Confession of Augsburg, 1531—a—and by Helvetic Confession, 1566—a—ordained by Synod of Dort, 1618—a—further discussion respecting, prohibited in Holland by States-General, 7 Aug. 1659.a In England, observance enjoined and regulated by laws of 135, 673—by Council of Berkhamstead, 677—by Constitutions of Abp Egbert, 749—by Council of Clovesho, 747—by convention between Edward the Elder and Guthrun, 960—by law of
SUNDAY LEAGUE—SUSA.


* St. Ives.


Suniades,—[B C]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 95, 4.), 397.


Superior, Lake, in N. America,—reached and explored by French missionaries, Measnard, 1660, Allonze, 1666—8—explored by Cass, 1820—United States surveys commence, 1843.

Supremacy, Royal, in Church of England,—established by Act 26 Hen. VIII. c. 1, 1534—abolished by 1 and 2 Phil. and Mar. c. 8, 1554—reestablished by 1 Eliz. c. 1, 1559. Oath of, prescribed by Act 1 Eliz. c. 1, 1559—new, substituted by I Wm and Mar., s. 1, c. 8, 1689—penal enactments relating to, repealed, and new regulations made, by Acts 7 and 8 Vic. c. 102, 9 Aug. 1844, and 9 and 10 Vic. c. 59, 18 Aug. 1846—abolished by Act 51 and 22 Vic. c. 48, 23 Jul. 1868.

Sura, L. Licinius,—Consl, (851, A. V. C.) 98—another, with Seneclus, (855,) 102—again, with Seneclus, (860,) 107.


Surinam, (Guiana, Dutch)—immigration of labourers from India to, regulated by Convention between Great Britain and Holland, Dec. 1851.

Surrey, Earl of,—[Norfolk, Dukes of, and Warrenne, John and William de.]

Surrey, Henry Howard, Earl of, poet,—b., about 1516—present at interview of Henry VIII. and Francis I. at Calais, 1532—serves in French War, 1540—K.G., 1542—executed for treason, 19 Jan. 1547. (Tove, with Wyatt's.) 1557.


Surtees Society,—established, 1834.

Survey, Trigonometrical. [Ordinance Survey.]

Surya Sídanta,—written, about 400—600, a 1014, a * Colebrooke, &c. b Bentley.

Susa,—[B C]—residence of Persian kings, about 520—improved by Darius I., about 520, &c.—occupied by Alexander the Great, 331.

Susa, (Sour.)—in Piedmont, (Souria)—burnt by Frederick Barbarossa, 1174—visited by Pope Innocent IV., Nov. 1244. * Burns, forced by Louis XIII., 6 Mar. 1629—taken by Marshal Catani, 12 Nov. 1690—recovered by

Susarior, [BC]—introduces Megaric comedy into Athens, between (Ol. 50-6) 580-63 A—R., about (Ol. 51) 576-2. A Smith's Dict. 

Budal, in Russia,—principality of, erected for Juri Vladimirovich, about 1147—seat of an Eparchy, 1214—insurrection at, 1282.

Suissia, (Elan,)—[BC]—most powerful State of S. W. Asia, under Chedroaleramo, 1525-1913—Abadates joins Cyrus against Assyria, 538—Abalites, satrap, surrenders Susa to Alexander, and is soon executed, 331.

Usurer.

Suspension Bridge. [Menai, Friburg, &c.]

Sussex, South Saxons, kingdom of,—founded by Eila and his sons, 477.


Sutcliffe, Matthew, theologian,—Archdeacon of Taunton, 1836—Dean of Exeter, 22 Oct. 1838—obtains charter of incorporation for his projected College of Divines at Chelsea, 8 May 1810—b., 1829. Ecclesiastical Discipline, 1591—De Presbyterio, 1591—De Vera Christi Ecclesia,1600. His college failing, the estates are restored to his heirs by decree of Chancery, 1631.

Sutherlandshire, in Scotland,—gold discovered in, Jan. 1865.

Sutri, in Italy,—visited by Emperor Frederick II., Dec. 1220—seized by him, 1240. Council of, held by Henry III., king of Germany, who deposes Pope Gregory VI., and gets law renewed that no pope should be elected without consent of emperor, Dec. 1046.

Suttee, [BC]—practice of, in India, described by Diodorus, 320—[AD]—declared illegal by Governor-general of British India, 14 Dec. 1829.

Sutton, Charles Manners. [Canterbury, Viscount.]

Sutton, Thomas, founder of Charterhouse, —b. in Lincolnshire, 1532—as Master of Ordnance at Berwick, renders important services during rebellion of Northumberland and Westmoreland, 1569—Master-general of Ordnance in the North for life, 1569—takes part in capture of Edinburgh Castle, 1573—loses his wife, 1622—founders Charterhouse, 1611—b., 12 Dec. 1611.

Suwarof-Hymniski, Alexander Vassiliwich, Count, Prince Italinski, Field-marshal and Generalissimo of Russian army,—b. in Finland, a. in the Ukraine, b. at Moscow, c. 24 Nov. 1730, b. 1739—enters the army, 1743—serves against Swedes, 1748—Lieutenant-colonel, 1757—serves at battle of Kunneredorf, 1759—Brigadier-general, 1768—Defeats Polish Dissidents and takes Cracow, 1768—serves against Turks, 1773—General of Division, 1773—conquers Tatars of Kuban, 1783—Commander-in-chief in Turkish War, 1787—wounded at battle of Kinburn, 1 Oct. 1787—takes part in siege of Oczakow, and is again wounded, 1788—distinguishes himself at battle of Fosskany, 1 Aug. 1789—defeats Turks on the Rymniki, 22 Sep. 1789—Count of the Empire, by Joseph II., 1789—Count Rymniski, by Empress Catherine, 1787—storms and sacks Ismael, Dec. 1790—defeats Polos, 17 and 19 Sep. 1794—storms Praga, and enters Warsaw, 24 Sep. d. 19 Nov., c. 32 Nov. of 1794—Field-marshal, Nov. 1794—falls into disgrace and is deprived of his rank by Paul I., Sep. 1798—reinstated, soon after: as Field-marshal-general, commands against French in Italy, Apr. 1799—defeats Moreau at the Adda, 27 Apr.—enters Milan, and puts an end to Cispalian Republic, 28 Apr.—surprises Turin, 27 May—victory of the Trebbia, 17, 18, 19 Jun.—of the Novi, 15 Aug.—repulsed by French at pass of St. Gothard, 23 Sep.—forces the pass and enters Switzerland, 26 Sep.—passes the Alps and enters the Grisons, 5-4 Oct.—recedes into Bavaria, end of Oct.—Prince Italinski, 1790—b. at St Petersburg, 18 Nov., a. 18 May, b. 17 May c. 1800.

Svedenhoff, Jonas, engraver,—b. at Leyden, about 1600—b., after 1668. Congress of Munster, after Turberg, 1649-50?

Swabia. [Saubia.]


Swan River Settlement. [Western Australia.]
Swanevelt, Hermann van, painter,—b. at Woerden, 1618 or 1620—goes to Rome, 1640—d. at Rome, 1680, a 1690. a

* Some authorities.

Other.

Swartz, Olof, botanist,—b. in E. Gothland, 1750—studies at Upsala, 1778—visits West Indies, and S. America, 1783-84—visits England, 1788—member of Academy of Sciences, Stockholm, and Prof. Natural History, 1790—d. at Stockholm, 18 Sep. 1817, a 1818. b


b * Engl. Cyclopedia.

* Art de Véifier les Dates.


Swedenborgian Society,—established, 1810.

Swedenborgians, New Jerusalem Church,—organized in London, by Hindmarsh, 1788.

Sweyn, King of Denmark,—succeeds his father, Harold II., 985—with Anulf, attacks London and is repulsed, 8 Sep. 994—winters at Southampton, 994-5—his sister Gunhilda perishes in massacre of the Danes in England, 1003—ravages Norfolk, but, at Norwich and Thetford, 1004—repulsed by Ulfkytel, 1004—again invades England, overruns East Anglia and Northumbria, takes Oxford and Winchester, and is received as King, 1013—d. at Gainsborough, 3 Feb. 1014.

Sweyn Estridsen, King of Denmark,—unsuccessfully attempts to seize crown of Denmark, 1042—succeeds Magnus I., 1047—attacked by Harold, king of Norway, 1049—concludes peace with him, 1064—sends an expedition against England, Sep. 1069—conducts another expedition against England, makes a treaty with William I. and retires, 1070—joins league of Henry IV. against Saxons, 1073—d. 28 Apr. 1074.

Sweyn, Earl, (son of Earl Godwine,)—appointed Earl, as early as 1043—ravages Wales, and carries off Eadgifu, Abbess of Leominster, 1046—escapes to Bruges, 1047—joins fleet of Edward the Confessor, 1049—murders his kinsman Bjorn and again goes to Bruges, 1049—restored to his possessions, 1050—attends wittemagenset at Gloucester, Sep. 1051—supports Godwine in his revolt, is outlawed, and

Sweyn, Ludewig, (son of Sweyn Estridsen,)—d. at Westminster, 1070, having reigned 8 years.

Sweyn, Magnus, (son of Sweyn Estridsen,)—d. at Rouen, 1057, having reigned 13 years.

Sweyn, Robert, (son of Sweyn Estridsen,)—d. at Gisors, 1059, having reigned 15 years.

Sweyn, Ralph, (son of Sweyn Estridsen,)—d. at Gisors, 1059, having reigned 15 years.

Sweyn, Robert, (son of Sweyn Estridsen,)—d. at Gisors, 1059, having reigned 15 years.

Sweyn, Robert, (son of Sweyn Estridsen,)—d. at Gisors, 1059, having reigned 15 years.
SWIETEN—SWITZERLAND.

retires to Bruges, 1051—goes on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and on his return, at Constantinople, 1051-2. *Freeman.

Swieten, Gerard van, physician, b. at Leyden, 7 May 1700—Prof. Medicine, 1725—Prof. Medicine, Vienna, and First Physician to Maria Theresia, 1745—d. at Schönbrunn, 18 Jan. 1772. Commentarii in Herrmanni Boerhavi Boerhavism, 1741-72.


Swinburne, Henry, traveller,—b. May 1752—d. at Trinidad, 7 Apr. 1803. Travels through Spain in 1776 and 1778, 1779—Travels in the Two Sicilies in 1777-80, 1783-5—Courts of Europe at the close of the last Century, 1841.


* Riflet. * Art de Vérifier les Dates.


Switzerland, [Helvetic]—partly conquered by Burgundians, 457—wholly subdued by Franks, 534—on division of Frankish kingdom, assigned partly to Louis of Bavaria, partly to Emperor Lothaire, 840—kingdom of Transjurane Burgundia constituted by Rudolph I., 885—[Schwyz, Unterwalden, Uri]—most of the towns place themselves under protection of
Rudolph of Hapsburg, 1257—a—they promote his election as Emperor, 1273—defensive compact formed between Uth, Schwyz, and community of the lower valley, 1 Aug. 1291.  

[Swiss Confederation.]

a Art de Vérfier les Dates.  
b Rilliet.

Syagrius. [See Clovis.]

Syagrius,—Consul with Eucherius, (1134, A. U. C. 381.)

Syagrius, Afranius,—Consul with Antonius, (1155, A. U. C. 383.)

Syagrius,—[383]—founded by Achaean and Trezuomns, 721—Telys tyrant, before 510 b.  
destroyed by Cornotians, (63, 67), 510, 511.  

Sylvester.  

Sydenham, in Kent. [Crystal Palace.]

Sydenham, Charles Edward Ponleit Thomson.  

Translations from Plato, 1759–80.

Operae Medicae, 1716.

Sydenham Society, of London,—instituted, 1843.

Sydney. [Sidney.]

Sydney, capital of New South Wales,—founded, 1788—seat of a bishopric, (metropolitan), 1836.  
University, incorporated and endowed by Act of Council, 1850—inaugurated, 11 Oct. 1852.  
Mint, established, 1855—the Queen enabled to declare gold coin of, legal tender, by Act, 26 and 27 Vic. c. 74, 28 Jul. 1863—declared so by Order in Council, 3 Feb. 1866.

Innocency of Error asserted, 1715—Case of Subscription to Thirty-nine Articles considered, 1721—Essay on Truth of Christian Religion, 1725—Inquiry into meaning of the Demonstras, 1737—Principles and Connexion of Natural and Revealed Religion, 1745—Examination of Newton's Chronology, 1741.

Sylburg, Friedrich, (Sylvurgius), Greek scholar,—b. near Marburg, 1536—b. at Heidelberg, 16 Feb. 1596.  
Editions of Aristotele, 1582—of Dionysius of Halicarnassus, 1586—of Roman Historia Scriptorum, 1588–90.

Sylvester.  

Sylvester, Joshua, poet,—b., 1563—b. at Middelburg, in Holland, 28 Sep. 1618.  


Sylvius, Eneas. [Pius II., Pope.]

Excision of Diseased Joints, 1831—Principles of Surgery, 1842—Contributions to Pathology and Practice of Surgery, 1847.

Symeon of St. Mamas, theologian,—b., about 990.

Symeon, Seth, Byzantine writer,—fl., about 1034–74.

Symeon Metaphrastes, Logotheta, theologian,—engaged in expedition of Himerius against Saracens in Crete, 908—b., after 975.

Symeon Stylistes, St, theologian,—b., about 388—retires to his pillar, 423—a., about 460.  

Symeon Stylistes, junior,—b., about 521—retires to his pillar, about 550—a., about 596.

Symes, Michael,—British ambassador to Birmah, concludes treaty of commerce, 1795—serves in Peninsula campaign, 1803—b., Jan. 1809.

Symmachus, Bp of Rome,—elected to succeed Anastasius II., 22 Nov. 498,—22 Dec. 499—opposed by Laurentius, elected same day: confirmed in his see by Theodoric, king of Italy; receives Theodoric at Rome, Mar. 499—serious charges brought against him, tried and acquitted by Synod of Rome, 503—b., 19 Jul. 514.  

a Art de Vérfier les Dates.  
b Milman.

Symmachus, St, the Samaritan,—publishes his version of the Old Testament, about 177.  

b Biog. Univ.

Symmachus,—Consul with Gallicanus, (1083, A. U. C. 330.)

Symmachus,—Consul with Boethius, (1275, A. U. C. 322)—called to Ravenna, and put to death by Theodoric, 525.

Symmachus, Q. Aurelius, orator, &c.—corrector of Lucian, 265—proconsul of Africa, 373—charged by Senate to plead against suppression of Pagan rites, is refused a hearing by Gratian, and banished from Rome, 382—while Pontifex Maximus and Prefect of the city, again pleads same cause before Valentinian, and is opposed by Ambrose, 384—supports Maximus, 387—is pardoned, 388—Consul with Tatinus, (1144, A. U. C. 391)—living, 397.


Symonds, John Addington, physician,—b. at Oxford, 10 Apr. 1807—enters Edinburgh Univ., 1825—M. D. Edinburgh, 1828—Physician to General Hospital, Bristol, about 1832—marries, 1834—Lecturer at Medical School, Bristol, 1834—Honorary and Consulting Physician to the Hospital, 1848—M. R. C. P., 1853—Fellow, 1857—Gulstonian Lecturer, 1868—Pres. British Medical Association, Bristol, 1863—takes part in Social Science Congress.
SYNAGOGUE—SALAY.


*Synagogue, the Great, [B.C.]—Ezra head of, 467—Simon the Just, 332.


*Synagogen, [B.C.]—first used, after 536.

*Synecclus, George, historian—writes his Chronography, about 800.

*Synecclus, Michael, theologian—fl., about 830.


Synergist Controversy, originated in Germany by Hoehliger, (Propositiones de Libero Arbitrio), 1555.

*Synesius, Bishop of Ptolemais—ambassador from Cyrene to Emperor Arcadius, 398-400—delivers a discourse de Rom., 399—Bishop of Ptolemais, (in Libya,) about 410—communicates with the President Andronicus, 410—living, 415.


*Syria Dacia, river of Central Asia—navigation of, commenced by Russia, 1850.

*Syracuse, [B.C.]—founded by Archias of Corinthis, Jun. or May 734, *about (Ol. 5, 3) 738 *Geomori expelled, about 493 *population of cities conquered by Gelon transferred to, 483 *Gelon master of, 485—478 *Hieron, 478 *467 *Thrasylus expelled, democracy established, 468 *war with Leontini, 472—Athenian expedition against, 415—democracy established by Dioecles, 412 *abolished, Dionysius the elder, tyrant, Dec. 406 to Feb. 367—unsuccessfully besieged by Carthaginians, 396—


*Clinton.


*Clinton.

*Syriac Grammar. [Jacobus, Bishop of Edessa.]


*Syrianus, Neo-platonist,—studies under Plutarchus, and succeeds him, after 120.

*Syrianus, Duke of Egypt,—surprises Alexandria, and expels Athanasius, 356.

*Syrus, Publius, mimographer,—defects all competitors, 45.

*Szabolcs, in Hungary,—Council of, held, 1092.

*Szalay, Laszlo (Ladislau) von, historian, &c.—b. at Osten, 18 Apr. 1813—studies at Univ. of Pesth, 1826-31—Advocate, 1833—establishes the journal Thilians, 1837—member of the Diet, 1843—editor of the Testi Hir-
Szalkai, Anthony von, poet,—b. at Buda, 1804.


Sze-Ma-Kwang, historian,—b. in China, about 1078—writes his Tsoe Che Kung Kien, 1066-84,—First Minister, under Empress-regent, for Che-Tsung, 1086—b., 1086—his tomb soon after desecrated and destroyed: his monument placed in the Hall of Ancestors by Kau-Tsung, 1129—his name inscribed in temple of Confucius, as Prince of Literature, 1267—further honours done to his memory, 1539.

Sze-Ma-Ta-Tsen, (Suena Thoian, Szma-Tan,) historian, author of 'Sze Ke,'—after, b. in China, about 145—defends the general Le-Ling, and is sentenced to death by Emperor Woo-Te, 99—the sentence commuted for mutiny and exile.

Szogeth, Szigethvar, in Hungary,—singe of, by Solyman the Magnificent, formed, 4 Aug. 1566—defended by Nicholas Zrinjy: stormed, 8 Sep.—unsuccessfully besieged by Zrinjy the younger, 1664—taken by Margrave of Baden, 1689.

T.

Taas, in Bohemia,—the Hussites defeat Papal troops at, 14 Aug. 1431.—Milman.


Tabasco, in Mexico,—taken by Cortez, 1519.

Tabernemontanus, (Jacob Theodor,) botanist,—b. at Berg-Zabern in Alsace, about 1520,—d. at Heidelberg, 1590.—Neue vollkommnen Kräuterbuch, 1589-90.

Table-turning,—tested and exposed by Faraday in London, Jun. 1853.

Tabor, in Bohemia,—rebuilt and fortified by Hussites, 1420.

Taborites, (Hussites)—form separate party from Calixtines, 1420—reject their articles at Council of Basil, 1433—defeated by allied Romanists and Calixtines, near Prague, 30 May 1434.


Tacca, Piero Jacopo, sculptor,—succeeds John of Bologna as court sculptor to Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1608—b., 1640.

Tacfarinas,—defeated by Furini Camillus, 18—by Apronius, 20—sends embassy to Tibe-
driven from Ningpo by Captain Dew, 10 May—"Gen." Ward killed, and succeeded by Burgev-
line, 21 Sep.—lose Kahding, 23 Oct.—Burgev-
line dismissed, and succeeded by Captain Hol-
land, Jan. 1863.—capture of Shouying by Cap-
tain Dew, 18 Mar.—Colonel Gordon takes
command of the Ever-Victorious Army, (dis-
plined Chinese), 24 Mar.—capture of Quinsan
by Gordon, 31 May—joined by Burgevine, Aug.—sieve of Soochow by Gordon formed,
Sep.—surrender of Burgevline, Oct.—sieve of
Soochow, Dec.—capture of Hangchow by
Imperialists, 21 Mar. 1864—repulse Gordon
at Kintang, 21 Mar.—failed Gordon at Wais-
soo, 31 Mar.—capture of Chanchu Fu by Gor-
don, 11 May—surrender of Gordon's force,
by 1 Jun.—Hung-Sew-Tauen killed himself,
June—lose Nanking, 19 Jul.—disappear from
provinces of Kiangsoo and Chekiang, Aug.—
remnants of, driven out of Changchow, Apr.
1865.

This date and the following taken chiefly from
Wilsford.

Taganrog, in Russia,— founded by Peter the
Great, 1689, 1689, b 1696—given up to
Turks, 1771 d—refounded by Catherine II.,
1768 d—restored to Russia, 1774 e—bombar-
ded by allied fleets, 3-6 Jun. 1855.

* Eng. Cyc. b McCulloch. b Rees' Cyc.

d Conv.-Lex. b Chambers' Encyc.

Tagina, (Talinae), in Italy,—sees of, united
with that of Nocera, 1007 a—Tottila killed
and killed by Narse, near, Jul. 552 a— Gibbon.

Tagliazzoi, Gasparre, (Tallicauss), surgeon,
—b. at Bologna, 1546, a about 1490 b—b. Prof.
Anatomy and Surgery there, 1599, a 1553 b
De curtorum chirurgia per insitutionem, 1597.


Tagliacozzo, in Italy,—Charles of Anjou
defeated Conrad of, 23 Aug. 1268,

Tagliamento, Thé, in Italy,—Napoleon
Bonaparte defeats Archduke Charles, 16 Mar.
1797—repulse of Archduke Charles and passage
of, by Masséna, 13 Nov. 1805.

Taherites, Thé, Saracen dynasty of,—es-
established in Khorasan, 813—supplanted by
the Saffarids, 872.

Tahiti. [Otaheite.]

Tallilbourg, in France,—Louis IX. defeats
Henry III. before, 21 Jul. 1242.

Talifer, ministrel,—sings of Charles the
Great and Roland, before Norman army at
Scalne, [Hastings], and is killed in the battle,
14 Oct. 1066.

Taiwan. [Formosa.]

Talavera de la Reina, in Spain,—taken by
Moors, 714—Moors defeated at, 914 and 949—
stormed by Alfonso VI. of Castile, 1080—de-
stroyed by Moors, 1109, but soon rebuilt:
stormed by the Almohades, 1156—Wellington
defeats the French under Joseph Bonaparte,
27 and 28 Jul. 1809.

Talbot, John, Earl of Shrewsbury, mil-
itary commander,—b. at Bletchmone, in Shrop-
shire, about 1773—Governor of Ireland, Feb.
1414-19—distinguishes himself at siege of
Rouen, 1418—again Governor of Ireland, 1425
—receives Muns from the French, 1427—takes
part in siege of Orleans, Oct. 1428 to May 1429
—defeated and taken prisoner by the French
at Patay, 18 May 1429—exchanged, 1432—
commands in France, again, 1433—threatens
Paris, 1436—takes Pontois, Feb. 1437—
Croy, 1437—Earl of Shrewsbury, 20 May
1443—afterwards, Earl of Waterford and War-
ford: Governor of Ireland, 1446—takes
Rouen, capitulates and is kept as hostage, 1449
—released, 1450 — sent to reconquer Gascony,
takes Bordeaux, 23 Oct. 1452—killed at siege
of Castillon, Jul. 1453.

Talbot, Charles. [Shrewsbury, Earl and
Duke of.]

Talbot, Charles, Lord Talbot, Lord
Chancellor of England,—b. 1634—enters
of All Souls', 1704—enters Inner Temple, Jun.
1707—called to the bar, Sep. 1711—M.P.
Tregony, 1716—M.P. Durham, 1722—Sol-
icitor-General, Apr. 1746—Lord Chancellor,
29 Nov. 1753—created Baron Talbot, Dec.
1753—b. in London, 17 Feb. 1737.

Talbot, Richard, [Tyrconnel.]

Talbot, Robert, antiquary,—enters New
Coll. Oxford, 1525—Prebendary of Wells,
1541—Treasurer of Norwich Cathedral, Apr.
1547—b. 27 Aug. 1558.

Talbotype. [Calotype.]

Talourd, Sir Thomas Noon, Judge of
the Court of Common Pleas, poet, &c,—b.
near Stafford, 26 Jan. 1795—called to the bar,
9 Feb. 1821—Serjeant-at-law, 1833—M.P.
Reading, 1835-41 and 1847—D.C.L. Oxford,
Jun. 1844—raised to the bench, Knt, Jul.
1849—b. at Stafford, 13 Mar. 1854. Ion.
1855—Athenian Captive, 1838—edits Letters
of Charles Lamb, 1837—edits Final Memorials
of Charles Lamb, 1843—Vacation Rambles
and Thoughts, 1845—Supplement, 1846.

Talnactus. [Tagliazzoi.]

Tallart, Camille d'Houstun, Duke de Mar-
shal of France,—b. in Dauphiny, 14 Feb.
1652—serves in campaigns of Holland, 1672-8
—serves under Turenne in Alsace, 1674-5—
Marchéal de Camp, 24 Aug. 1688—crosses the
Rhine on the ice, 1690—wounded at Ebersburg,
1691—contributes to victory of Pforzheim,
1692—takes part in capture of Heidelberg,
1693—Lieutenant-general, 30 Mar. 1693—
ambassador extraordinary to. London, Mar.
1693—commands on the Rhine, 1702—takes
Triesen and Trarbach, Oct. 1702—occupies
Nancy, Dec. 1702—Marshal, 14 Jan. 1703—
defeats Imperialists near Spire, 15 Nov. 1703—
takes Lautzen, 17 Nov. 1703—wounded and taken
prisoner by Marlborough, at Blenheim, 13 Aug.
1704—released, Nov. 1711—Duke of Houstun,
Mar. 1712—honorary member of Academy of
Sciences, 1723—Pres., 1724—Secretary of
State, 1726—b. 20, a 30 b Mar. 1728.


Talleyrand-Périgord, Charles Maurice de,
Prince de Beneventum, diplomatist,—b. at
Paris, 13 Jan., a Feb. b 1754—takes holy
orders, 1773—Agent-general of the clergy,
1786—consacrated Bp of Autun, 17 Jan. 1789—
deputy to States-General, May 1789—ol-
ficiates at Feast of Federation, 14 Jul. 1790—
consecrates constitutional bishops, Feb. 1791—

*Eng. Cyc.*


*Tallies, in English low,—use of, abolished by Act 23 Geo. III. c. 82, 1783—ordered to be destroyed, 1834.


*Moroni.*

Tamasp. [see Persia.]

Tamleriane. [Timur.]


Tamworth, in Staffordshire,—fort built at, by Ethelfeda, 912—taken by Anlaf, 943—riot at, between Free Traders and Protectionists, 28 May 1851.


*Smith's Diet.*

Tanagra, (B C)—battles of, between Athenians and Lacedemonians, Nov. 457—gained by Athenians under Hippocrates over Tanagrians under Nikias, summer 426.

Tanaro, The, in Italy,—Marshal de Maillebois defeats Piedmontese on, 27 Sep. 1745.

Tancred, Crusader,—joins John, 1096—distinguishes himself at taking of Jerusalem, spring 1099—Governor of Antioch for his cousin Bohemond, 1100—again, 1103—b. there, 1112.

Tancred, King of Sicily,—arrested by his uncle, William I., escapes to Constantinople, 1154—returns to Sicily, and is received by his cousin William II., 1166—proclaimed King and crowned, Jan. 1169—his claim contested by Emperor Henry VI. and Constance, 1190—attacked by Richard I. of England, and compelled to release the queen dowager, and pay her dower, 1190—invasion of his kingdom by Henry VI., Apr. 1191—Constance given up to, by Salernitans, about Sep. 1191—sends her back to the Emperor, 1192—continues war with him, 1192—loses his son Roger, end of 1193—b. 20 Feb. 1194—his tomb and his son's broken open, and the bodies cast out, by order of Henry VI., 26 Dec. 1194. *Kington.*

Tanganyika, Lake, in Africa,—discovered by Burton, 1858.

Tangermunde, in Prussia,—the Wends defeated by Bysop Magdeburg and Halberstadt and Margrave of North Saxony, near, 938—treaty of peace between Waldermar and Frederick of Misnia, concluded at, 13 Apr. 1312—taken by Gustavus Adolphus, 1 Jul. 1631—combat between French and Prussians at, 20 Oct. 1806.

Tanger, Tangiers, (Tanig, Tingitana,) in Morocco,—[B C]—free city, by Augustus, after 31—[A D]—Roman colony under Claudius, 41-54—under the Aemearer Alhasan Bin Kenuz defeats army of Allakeman, King of Cordova, near, (362, A. L. 37) 972—surrendered to Jussuf ben Taxfyu, (470,) 1077-8—taken by Portuguese, 1471—passes to English, 1660—unsuccessfully attacked by Moors, 1680—abandoned and fortified by the English, 1684—bombardeed by Spanish fleet, 1790—by French fleet under Prince de Joinville, 6 Aug. 1844.

Tangut, in Asia,—Empire of, overthrown by Gengis Khan, 1227—chief part of, subject to Chinese emperor, 1341—wholly annexed to China, 1690.

* Maccleloch.

^ Thomson

Tankerville, Forde Grey, Earl of,—created Earl, 1695—Keeper of Privy Seal, 1701—, and title becomes extinct, 1701.

Tannahill, Robert, poet,—b. at Paisley, 3 Jun. 1774—d. 17 May 1810.

Tannenberg,—Jagellon, king of Poland, defeats Teutonic knights at, 15 Jul. 1410.


Tantalum, metal. [Columbian.]

Taucuci, Bernardo, statesman,—b. in Tuscany, 1698—accompanies Don Carlos to conquest of Naples, 1734—becomes his First Minis ter, 1735—one of the Council of Regency for Ferdinand I., 1759, but soon exercises chief power: retires, Oct. 1776—d. at Naples, 29 Apr. 1783.

Tapestry, [Bayeux, Gobelins,]—mentioned by Gregory of Tours, about 590—manufactory of, at Poitiers, as early as 1025—manufactory of, practised in England, before 1400—manufactory established at Mortlake, by James I., about 1619—English manufacture encouraged, and importation of foreign restrained, by Act 15 Car. II. c. 16, 1662.


Tara, hill of, in Ireland,—Malachy, king of Ireland, defeated Danes near, 960—O'Cinnell holds Repeal meeting on, 22 Aug. 1843.

Taranto. [Tarentum.]

Tarascon, in France,—Castle commenced, 1490—completed by King René: tournament held at, 1449.

Tarasius, Patriarch of Constantinople,—while Secretary of Imperial Palace, is ordained to succeed Paulus IV., 25 Dec. 784—recognized by Pope Adrian, 785—holds Council on image-worship, 786—presides at Council of Nicaea, 787—opposes design of Emperor Constantine to divorce his wife, 795—d. at Constantinople, 25 Feb. 806.


** Treaty of, between Jean d'Albret and Catherine, sovereign of Navarre, and John, Viscount of Narbonne, who renounces his claim on Navarre, concluded, 7 Sep. 1497—violated by the Viscount, 1498—confirmed by Treaty of Étampes, 8 Mar. 1500—ratified by Louis XII., 9 May 1500—first treaty quashed by parliament of Paris, 1502.

Tardieu, Ambrose, engraver,—b. at Paris, 1735—d. there, 17 Jan. 1841, 1837. * Iconographie Universelle, 1820—.


^ Nagler

Tardieu, Nicolas Henri, engraver,—b. at Paris, 18 Jan. 1674—received at the Academy, 29 Nov. 1720—d. at Paris, 27 Jan. 1749.

* Jal.

Tardieu, Pierre Alexandre, engraver,—b. at Paris, 2 Mar. 1756—member of Institute, 1822—member of Legion of Honour, 1825—d. at Paris, 1843, 3 Aug. 1844.

* Jal.

^ Nagler

Tarentum, Duke of. [Macdougal.]

Tarentum, Prince of. [Manfred.]

Tarentum, (Taras) — [BC]—founded by Phalanthus and the Parthican, (Ol. 18, 1, 705—commerce with Corinth, as early as 506—Aristanus, oldest tyrant, (Ol. 66, 516)—defeated by Lewis IV. Lagrange, 1747—becomes democracy after Lagrange victory, 1747—resists foundation of Thurii, 443—433—code drawn up by Archytas, about 400—head of Italic Con federation against Lucians, about 350—aided by Archidamus against Lucians, 338—aided by Alexander of Ephesus, 326—aided by Pyrrhus against Rome, 281—aided by Carthaginians, conquered by Rome, 273—reverts to Hannibal, 212—recovered by Rome, 207—209—Treaty of, between Octavius and Antony, 37—[A.D]—attacked by Romans and Rustiens, 508—occupied by Belisarius, 548—taken by Totila, 549—Conquers lands at, 605—taken by Lombards, 774—Saracens land at, about 850—taken by Normans, before 1060—Principality of, given to Walter de Briem, by Innocent III., 1201—Frederick II. holds a court at, Feb. 1231—occupied by French, under Sult, Apr. 1801—again under St Cyr, May 1803.

* Hieron. Euseb.

^ Müller.

* Smith's Diet.

* Zumpt.

* Kingston.

* Merivelle.

* Rawlinson.


Tarifs, in Spain, (Josa, Julia Traducta.)—Tarik Ibn Malek lands at, 711— the Ameur Mohammed Almanea defeated by Aben Hud and the Castilians near, (6 Ramadin 928, a. [n.]) 1229—taken by Don Sanchel, king of Castle, (691.) 1239—unsuccessful attack by Prince Juan, about 1239—unsuccessfully besieged by Mohammed II. of Granada, (699, 1329.) 1329—again, by Abul Hassan, king of Fez, and Jusef ben Ismael, (742, 1341—held by British troops, and unsuccessfully attacked by French under Victor and Laval, 30 Dec. 1811.

* Condé.

^ Other Authorities.

Tarik ben Zeyad, Arab chieftain,—made his first descent on Spain, (91, A. H.) 710—second, (Redgeb 92.) Apr. 711—a, defeats
TARLETON—TASSO.

Roderic the Goth and kills him in battle of the Guadalete, (end of Ramadan 92,) 26-28 Jul. 711 —overruns great part of Spain, 711-712 —imprisoned and scourged by Musa at Toledo, 712 —reinstated in command, 713 —reduces Tarragona, 714 —spits Spain and returns to Damascus, (95,) 714.a Conde.

Tarleton, Richard, commodian,—b. in London, 1583.

Tarragona, (Tarraco,) in Spain,—[B C]—restored by the Scipios, 217-211—visited by Augustus, 26.—[A D]—gives crown of gold to Gala, 68—its temple restored by Hadrian, about 121—harbour improved by Antoninus Pius, 150 —seat of a bishopric, as early as 305—taken by Goths, 467 —seat of archbishopric, as early as 632 a —taken by Arabs, (95, A. II,) 714 —rebellion at, suppressed, about (105) 724 b —restored by Counts of Barcelona, 1058—taken by Alfonso of Aragon, 1119 —occupied by rebels under Bahul, and recovered by King Alhakem, (188,) 803 b —unsuccessfully besieged by French, Aug. 1641 c —captured by Earl of Peterborough, 1705 —taken and sacked by French under Suchet, 29 Jun. 1811—invested by Gen. Murray, Jun. 1812—relieved by Suchet, 12 Jun. —fortifications destroyed by French, 18 Aug. 1813 —capital of a province, 1833—disturbances at, 21 Sep. 1869. Councils of; held, 463; 6 Nov. 516; 1 May 1239; 19 Apr. 1239; (at Valencia,) 8 May 1240; respecting punishment and absolution of heretics, and on discipline, 13 May 1242; against those who rob, ill-treat, or calumniate the clergy, 12 Jan. 1244; against the same, and respecting baptism of Saracens, 1 May 1247; 1248; respecting absolution of the excommunicated, 8 Apr. 1253; against wearing of metal buttons by the clergy, and against Christians dwelling with Jews, 22 Mar. 1282; 1294; 22 Feb. 1305; 1307; against Arnold of Villanouva, (? 22 Feb. 1317. a Vitushe.
b Conde.
a Art de Vérité les Dates.

Tarsus, in Cilicia,—[B C]—founded by Senacherib, about 685—Cyrus the Younger halts at, spring 401—described by Xenophon, about 390-360—Alexander the Great halts at, sum. 333 b —made capital of province of Cilicia by Pompey, 66—takes part with Cesar and assumes name of Juliopolis, about 44 —subdued by Cissus, 42 —made free city by Antony, about 41—meeting of Antony and Cleopatra at, 41 —exempted from taxation by Augustus, after 31 —[A D]—Leontius crowned Emperor at, 484 —taken by Arabs, 640 —fortified by Harun Al Raschid, about 790-830—recovered by Nicephorus Phocas, and the bronze gates removed to Constantinople, 965 —recovered from Saracens, by Tancred, 1097 —taken by Mahomet II., 1453. Councils of; against adoration of Cyrrilus, 431; to accept canons of Council of Nicaea, condemn Nestorius, and adopt peace made between St Cyrrilus and John of Antioch, 435; for reunion of Greeks and Armenians, 1177.


Tartarico Acid,—obtained in separate form by Scheele, 1770 —investigated by Pasteur, 1847-60.

Tartars. [Batu, Gengis Khan, Golden Horde, Mongols, Timur.]

Tartary, Independent. [Bokhara, Turkestan.]


Tartesius, —[B C] —Argantionius King, after 600.

Tartini, Giuseppe, writer on music,—b. at Pirano, in Istria, 12 Apr. 1692—b. at Padua, 1770. Trattato di Musica secondo la vera Scienza dell'Armonia, 1754.


Tashkend, in Turkestan,—seized by Russians, 1854, but soon abandoned: again captured by them, Sep. 1864—rotated by Emir of Bokhara, 1865—re-captured by Russians, 25 Jun. 1865.

Tasman, Abel Janssen, maritime discoverer,—commands exploring expedition to Australia, Aug. 1642 to Jun. 1643—discovers Van Diemen's Land, 24 Nov. 1642—takes command of second expedition, Jan. 1644.

Tasmania, Van Diemen's Land,—discovered by Tasman, 24 Nov., a 1 Dec. b 1642—visited and explored by Cook, 1769, and by D'Entrecasteaux, Jan. 1793 —ascertained to be an island by Bass, 1797 —circumnavigated by Bass and Flinders, 1798—English penal settlement established in, 1803—ports open to foreign vessels, 1813—remains a dependency of New South Wales, till 1824, when it is made a separate colony: bishopric established, 1842—government of, provided for by Act 13 and 14 Vic. c. 59, 5 Aug. 1850—constitution settled by local Act, 18 Vic. No. 17, 1854 —transportation to, ceased, 1853. a Conv.—Lex.
b Chambers's Enceyc.

Tassi, Agostino, (Buonamici,) poet,—b. at Perugia, 1566—b. at Rome, 1644.


Tasso, Bernardino, poet,—b. at Bergamo, 11 Nov. 1495—visits Court of Ferrara, 1529—accompanies Prince of Salerno on expedition to Tunis, 1534—sent on political mission to Spain, 1537—marries, 1539 —secretary to Duke Gonza

Tasso, Torquato, poet,—b. at Sorrento, 11 Mar. 1544—enters service of Cardinal Luigi
TASSONI—TAXATION OF THE CLERGY.

Taurida, province of Russia,—occupied by Turks under Mahomet II., 1476—declared independent sovereignty at Peace of Kainardji, 1774—taken possession of by Catherine II. and confirmed to Russia by Treaty of Constantinople, 1783—[see Crimea]—visited by Pallas, 1794.

Tauriomenium,—[BC]—Andromachus assists Timoleon against Dionysius, 344.

Taurus, — (1.) Consul with Flaccus, (1114, a. u. c.) 361. (2.) Consul with Felix, (1151), 428.

Taurus, M. T. (?), Statilius,—Consul with L. Quinctius Crispinus, (737, a. u. c.) 44. * Zumpt.


Tavernes, Guillaume de Saulx, Count de,—b. 1553—distinguishes himself at Jarnac, 1569—Lieutenant of the king in Burgundy, 1574—holds the province against Duke of Mayence, and declares for Henry IV., 1589—b., 1635, a, 1635, b Mémoires, 1625.


Tavernes, inns, Public Houses.

Taxation of the Clergy, in England and Wales,—regulated by the Taxatio Ecclesiastica compiled by authority of Pope Nicholas IV.
and by precept of Edward I., 1288-91—newly regulated by Valor Ecclesiasticus (King's Book) compiled under authority of Act 26 Hen. VIII. c. 3, 1534—in Convocation, discontinued, 1665.

Taxilis,—[B0]—conducts army of Mithridates into Greece, 86—with Archeolaos defected by Sulla at Chaeronea, 86—commands in invasion of Paphlagonia, 74—defeated by Lycus in Cabeira, 72—at battle of Tigranocerta, 69.


Taylor, Sir Herbert, Lieutenant-general,—b., 1775—enters the army, 1793—serves in campaigns of the Netherlands, 1793-4—sider-de-camp to Commander-in-chief, Sep. 1795—private secretary to Duke of York, Feb. 1799— to George III., 1795—to Queen Charlotte, 1812—Master of St. Katherine's Hospital, 1818—M.P. Windsor, 1820-7—Lieutenant-general, 1825-6—b. at Rome, 20 Apr. 1839.


Taylor, John, 'the Water-Poet,'—b. at Gloucester, about 1580—b. in London, 1654. Works, 1630.


Taylor, Rowland, theologian,—rector of Hadleigh, Suffolk, before 1549—cited before Bp Gardiner, 1553—burnt near Hadleigh, 8 Feb. 1555.

Taylor, Silas, antiquary,—b. in Shropshire, 1634—enters New Inn Hall, Oxford, 1641—b. at Harwich, 4 Nov. 1678.


Taylor, William, littérateur,—b. at Norwich, 1765—becomes friend of Southey, 1798—editor of Norwich Iris, 1802—b. there, 5 Mar. 1836. Translation of Lessing's Nathan the Wise, 1806—Survey of German Poetry, 1830.


*Taylor’s Theorem.* [See Taylor, Brook.]

*Tchad, Lake,* in Africa—known to Leò Africanus, about 1500-20—reached and partly explored by Denham and Clapperton, 1823—by Barth and Overweg, 1851—by Vügel, 1852.

*Tchemost,* in Turkistan,—conquered by Russians, 1865.

*Tchernaya,* The, in the Crimea,—defeat of Russians by French and Sardinians on, 16 Aug. 1855.

*Teche,* in Turkey.—Turkish fleet destroyed by Russians, under command of English officers, Jul. 1770.

*Tea,* mentioned as Chinese beverage, 830—described by Botero, 1590—seen at Malacca by Texeira, 1600—use of, in Persia, mentioned by Olearius, 1633.—Plant, sent from China to Bengal, by Lord Macartney, 1753—discovered in Assam by Bruce, 1825—introduced in the Himalaya, 1835-6. *In England,* in use, before 1657—excise duty imposed on decoction, by Act 12 Car. II. c. 23, 1660—importation of, by E. India Company, begins, 1667—duty imposed on the leaf, by Act 1 Wm. and Mar., 1659—duties reduced by Act 18 Geo. II. c. 26, 1745—again, by Act 24 Geo. III. c. 38, 1784—increased, 1795, 1797, 1798, 1800, 1803, 1806, 1819—monopoly of E. India Company abolished by Act 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 85, 28 Aug. 1813—duties newly regulated, 1834 and frequently since; greatly reduced, 1865. *Müller.

*Tebaldeo, Antonio. [Tibaldes,]

*Tecontas, Celtic tribe,—[BC]—follow Brennus into Macedonia, settle in Galatia, 280-279.

*Teccumseh,* Chief of North American Indians,—b. about 1770—becomes distinguished as a warrior, 1795—projects alliance of Indians against the white men, about 1804—defeated by Governor Harrison at Tippecanoe, 7 Nov. 1811—as Brigadier-general, cooperates with English forces, 1812-13—killed at battle of the Thames, 5 Oct. 1813.


*Teghaglano, Marcello, Doge of Venice,—succeeds Phalaceo, 717—b., 726.

*Tegra,* [BC]—Sparta makes unsuccessful war on, about (Ol. 46) 596—Sparta finds bones of Orestes, and succeeds, (Ol. 68, l.) 548—temple of Athena Alea rebuilt by Scopas, after the fire in (Ol. 66, 2) 394—Staippas resists confederation with other Arcadian towns, defeats Callionis, is defeated and put to death, 370.


*Teigner, Enaiss, poet,—b. in Sweden, 13 Nov. 1782—enters Univ. of Lund, 1799—M. A., 1802—Sub-librarian, 1805—Prof. Greek, 1812—ordained priest, 1812—Bp of Wexio, 1824—crows Osleenschläger, 1829—d. at Wexio, 2 Nov. 1846. *Sec., 1811—Axl, 1821—Frithjof’s Saga, 1825—Children of the Lord’s Supper, 1826.

*Teigara, in Phokis,—[BC]—defeat of Spartans by Thebans, near, 375.

*Teheran, Tehran, in Persia,—peace with Turkey concluded at, 4 Sep. 1746—made the capital by Aga Mehemet Khan, about 1795.

*Teias, King of the Goths,—succeeds Totila, 552—defeated and slain by Narses, Mar. 553.


Tekeli, Emeric, Count,—b. at Kazmark, in Hungary, 1578—heads revolt of Hungarians against Imperialists, 1678—declared King of Hungary by Sultan Mahomet IV., 1682—joins Kara Mustapha in invasion of Austria, 1683—takes Presburg, which is again taken by Prince of Baden, 1683—imprisoned by Mahomet IV., 1685—invades Transylvania, 1690—serves in campaign of 1696—retires, Nov. 1697—b. at Nicomedia, 13 Sep. 1705.


Telegraph, Telegraphic Communication,—schemes for, suggested by Marquis of Worcester, 1663—by Hooke, 1684—by Amontons, about 1704—Chappes’s, brought into use, about 1793—his invention announced to National Convention, 17 Aug. 1794—Edgeworth’s improved, about 1793—Lord George Murray’s, 1795—line established between London and Dover, 1796. Semaphore, adopted in France, 1803. Night, invented by Boaz, 1801—Paley’s Polygraphmatic, 1807—Brenner’s night, 1816—semaphore improved by Popham, 1816—Paley’s, for day and night, invented, 1823. Solar, (helioraphic,) invented by Signor Sarzari, 1834. Codes for, Admiralty, adopted, 1828—another, 1816—Lynn’s, 1818—Squire’s, 1820—new Admiralty, 1826—Raper’s, 1828—Philippis’s, 1836—Rohde’s, 1836—Walker’s, 1837—Eardley-Wilnus’s, 1851—Rogers’s, 1854—Reynolds’s, 1855—Marryatt’s, 1856—Board of Trade, 1857. [Electric Telegraph.]


Telemanus, monk,—killed in attempt to prevent gladiatorial combat, 404.

Telemachus, [Tlemens].

Telescopce,—invention of, in possession of Jacob Adriaansz (Metius,) 17 Oct. 1608—a of Hans Lipperhey, 2 Oct. 1608—reported to Galileo, May 1609—constructed by him, 1609—used by Harriot in England, 1609—astronomical, described by Kepler, 1611—reflecting, suggested by Father Mersenne, before 1621—Gregorian, invented, 1663—constructed by Newton, 1669—72—Cassegrain’s, invented, 1672—[see Achromatic Lens, Herschel, Rosse]—dioptric, invented by Plütsch, 1839.

Telesilla, lyric poetess,—[B C]—fl., about (Ol. 67), 510.


Telesinus, Pontius, Satnile general,—[B C]—assists Marius against Sulla, defeated and killed, 82.


Telephorus, Br fr Rome,—appointed, close of 127—b., 2 Jan. 139.

Telestes, dithyrambic poet,—[B C]—gains a price, 457—fl. about (Ol. 96, 3) 398.

Teletius,—[B C]—commands Spartan fleet against Corinth, 393—captures Athenian ships sent to aid Evagoras, 390—Thrasybulus sent to oppose him, 390—aids Ægina, 388—commands in Olynthus War, 382—slain there, spring 381.


Telimgana, (Telegny country), in Hindustan,—ruled by Yadavas, from about 800 to near 1100 B.c.—invaded by Mussulmans, 1303—conquered by Catur, (tributary to Delhi), (709, A. D.) 1309—independent under Hindoo raja, 1344—Warrangol taken by Ahmad Shah, 1421—invades Deccan, 1461—kingdom subverted by Bahmani kings? a. Elphinstone.


Tellers of the Exchequer, in England,—office abolished by Act 4 and 5 Wm IV. c. 16, 22 May 1834.

Tellies, Balthazar, historian,—b. at Lisbon, 1595—enters Order of Jesuits, 1610—b. at Lisbon, Provincial of his Order, 19 Apr. 1675. Chronica da Companhia de Jesus da Província de Portugal, 1645—History general de Etiopia a alta, 1660.

Tellies, Gabriel, (Tiño de Molina,) dramatist,—b. at Madrid, about 1585?—becomes a monk, 1620—Prior of the convent of Soria, 1645—d. there, Feb. 1648. Cigarrales de Toledo, 1621—Comedias, 1626—7—Autos, 1635.

Tellier. [Letellier].

Tellurium, metal,—discovered by Müller von Reichenstein, 1732—investigated by Klaproth, 1798.
Temanza, Tomaso, writer on Architecture, —b. at Venice, 1705—d. there, 14 Jun. 1789. 
Vite de' più Ecellenti Architetti e Scultori Veneziani, 1778—Antichità di Rimini, 1741.


Tempesta, (Pietro Mulier or De Mulquierbus,) (Peter Molyn,) painter,—b. at Haarlem, 1637 —d. at Milan, 1701.

Tempesta, (Tempestiti,) Antonio, painter, engraver,—b. at Florence, 1555—d. at Rome, 1629.


Temple, The, Paris,—founded by Knights Templars about 1222—seized by Philip IV., 1312—Louis XVI., and his family confined in, 1792—lower demolished, 1811. Palace, built by Grand Prior of Order of Malta, about 1566—repaired by Chevalier d'Orléans, 1721—again repaired, 1812—occupied by nuns of Benedictine Order, 1815—the nuns expelled, 1848—demolished, 1853.


Temple, Sir William, Bakt., statesman, miscellaneous writer,—b. in London, 1628—enters Emmanuel Coll. Cambridge, 1645—sets out on the grand tour, about 1647—returns, 1654—member of Irish Convention, 1660—Joint-commissioner of Irish parliament to Charles II., 1662—secret-courier to 3p of Munster, 1665—Bart., 1666—resident at Court of Brussels, 1666—negotiates Triple Alliance, 1668—assists in negotiating Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle,
1668—dismissed, 1671—ambassador to States-
General, 1674—assists at Congress of Name-
guen, 1675—9—at Farnham, 27 Jan. 1678, a
1699, b close of 1700. c Observations upon
the United Provinces, 1672—Memoirs, 1709 —
Letters, 1700-25—Works, 1731.

arees' Cye. b Engil. Cye. c Chalmers.

Temple Bar,—built by Wren, 1670.

Temple Church, London,—the Round dedi-
cated by Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem,
1185—the Oblong, Ascension Day, 1240—
partly falls, and repairs commenced, 1325—
restoration commenced, 1340.

Tentan Right, Ulster,—legality of, estab-
lished by Act 33 and 34 Vic. c. 46, 1 Aug.
1870.

Tennasserim, in Malay Peninsula,—ceded by
Birman emperor to Great Britain, by Peace of
Yandaboo, 1826.

Tenby, in Wales,—founded by Flemish set-
tlers, about 1108—captured by Welsh, 1152—
attacked by Maelgwn, 1188—plundered and
destroyed by Llewelyn, 1260—fortifications
strengthened, 1538.

Tencin, Claude Alexandre Guérin, Marquise de,—b. at Grenoble, 1651—ren-
nounces conventual life and settles at Paris,
about 1714—gives birth to and abandons her
son (d'Alembert, 1717)—arrested on suspicion
of assassinating her lover, Mar. 1726—sent to
the Bastille, Apr., but soon released: b. at
Malheurs de l'Amour, 1747—Aventure de la
cour et du royaume d'Eloisa, 1747—Cor-
respondence with Cardinal Tencin, 1792.

Tencin, Pierre Guérin de, Cardinal, Ars of
Lyons,—b. at Grenoble, 22 Aug. 1680—
Abbot of Vezelay, 1702—receives abjuration of
Law, 17 Sep. 1716—accompanied Cardinal de
Rohan to Rome, and is named his confidant,
1721—remains at Rome as Chargé d'Affaires,
1721-4—Abp of Embrun, consecrated by the
Yopo, 2 Jul. 1724—holds a Council and gets
Sunen, Bp of Senez, condemned, Aug. 1727—
created Cardinal, 23 Feb. 1739—assists in the
council, Aug. 1740—Abp of Lyons, 1740—
Minister of State, 30 Aug. 1742—provost of the
Sorbonne, 1749—resigns, Jul. 1751—b. at
Lyons, 2 Mar. 1758.

Tenedos, island of Greek Archipelago,—
(b.C.)—becomes subject to Persia, 493—naval
station, by Xerxes, about 480—becomes ally of
Athens in Peloponnesian War, about 430 a
raided by Lacedaemonians, 389—surrendered
to Persians by Peace of Antalkidas, 387—
seized by Memnon, 333—recovered by Maced-
onians, 332—naval station, by Attalus and the
Romans, about 200?—Lucullus defeats Mithridates near, 84—[A.D.]—falls under power
of the Turks, 1322—ceded to Genoese, by An-
dronicus Paleologus, 1376—but given up by
governor to Venetians, 1376—unsuccessfully
attacked by Genoese, 1377—the dispute settled
by mediation of Anzio, Count of Savoy, 8
Aug. 1381—taken by Venetians, 1385—re-taken
by Turks, 1567—occupied by British fleet, 2
Mar. 1577—Russians under Sinavin defeat
Seid Ali Pasha in sea-fight near, 21 Mar. 1807
—Canaris and Cyriakos defeat the Capitan
Pusha in sea-fight near, 10 Nov. 1822.

Tenerani, Pietro, sculptor,—b. at Carrara,
1739—Associate of French Academy of Fine

Tenerife, one of the Canary Islands,—pur-
bought by Castile, 1476—subjugated by Cast-
tilians, 1493—earthquake and volcanic eruptions
in, 1704 and 1798. Peak of, described by
Hebden, 1752—by Glis, 1761—height of,
investigated by Borda, Aug. 1776—ascended by
Lemamann and Monges, 26 Aug. 1785—by
Humboldt, 1798—by Benet, 1810—by Von
Buch, 1815—by Wilde, 1837—astronomical
observations made on, by Suyth, 1856.

Teniers, David, the Elder, painter,—b. at
Antwerp, 1582—d. there, 1649.

Teniers, David, the Younger, painter,—b.
at Antwerp, 1601—Director of Academy of
1685, b 1690, c 1689, d 1696.

d D'Argenville.

Tenison, Thomas, Abp of Canterbury,—
b. at Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire, 29 Sep.
1636—enters Corpus Christi Coll. Cambridge,
1653—takes holy orders, 1659—F.A.M., 1660
Fellow of Benet's Coll., 24 Apr. 1562—
chaplain to Earl of Manchester, 1667—marries,
about 1667—minister of St Peter's Mancroft,
Norwich, 1674—D.D., 1680—chaplain to the
king, 1680—rector of St Martin's-in-the-
Fields, London, 1680—attempts Duke of
Monmouth at his execution, 1685—have conference with the Jesuit, Fulton, 29 Sep. 1667—mem-
ber of Ecclesiastical Commission, 1689—
preaches funeral sermon for Nell Gwyn, 1691
—Bp of Lincoln, 25 Nov. 1691—Abp of Can-
terbury, Dec. 1694—one of the Lords Justices,
1695—attends William III. on his death-bed,
1702—First Commissioner for treaty of union
with Scotland, Apr. 1706—grows George I.,
1715—b. at Lambeth, 14 Dec. 1715. Creed of
Mr Hobbes examined, 1670—Discourse of
Idolatry, 1678—Haeckel, 1679.

Tennant, Smithson, chemist,—b. at Selby,
Yorkshire, 1761—enters Cambridge Univ.,
1782—P.R.S., Jan. 1785—M.D. Cambridge,
1796—receives Copley Medal, 1824—Prof.
Chemistry, Cambridge, 1813—b. at Boulogne,
22 Feb. 1815.

Tennant, William, poet,—b. at Anstruther,
in Scotland, 1785—studies at St Andrew's,
1799-1801—Prof. Oriental Languages, St
Andrew's, 1825—b. near Dollar, 15 Feb. 1848.
Anster Fair, 1812.

Tennemann, Wilhelm Gottlieb, historian of
philosophy,—b. at Brembach, near Erfurt,
7 Dec. 1761—studies at Jena, 1781-8—Prof.
Extrm. Philosophy, Jena, 1798—Prof. Philo-
osophy, Marburg, 1804—Librarian to the Univ.,
1816—b. at Marburg, 30 Sep. 1819. Geschichte
der Philosophie, 1795-1809—System der Pla-
tonischen Philosophie, 1792-4—translation of
Hume's Inquiry concerning the Human Under-
standing, 1795—translation of Locke's Essay,
1795-7.
TENNESSEE.—The first settlements in, about 1757—settlements destroyed by Cherokees, 1760—forms part of N. Carolina, ceded to United States, 1789.—organized as distinct Territory, 1794—State of the Union, 1 Jan. 1796—constitution amended, 1834—joins Confederate States, 8 Jun. 1861—secrets of ex-rebels, K. K. K. Klansman, organized in, 1868.

Tennessee River, U. S.—Fort Henry on, surrenders to Federals, 6 Feb. 1862.

Tennis Court, Oath of the. [French Revolution, 1790.]

Teresias, [B.C.]-—taken and enslaved by Alexander of Pherae, 352.


Ten Thousand Greeks, Retreat of the. [B.C.]-—battle of Cannaxa, autumn 401—reach Armenia, winter 401—arrive at Cotyora, spring 400—at Chrysopolis, after midsummer 400—serve Scuthes, 400—400 of them sold by Aristarchus, harvest of Byzantium, 400—incorporated with troops of Thibron, 399.

Tent, in England, payment of, sanctioned, 1188—claimed by Pope Gregory XI., 10 Mar. 1372—transferred to the Crown, by Act 26 Hen. VIII. c. 3, 1534—restored to the Church, by Act 2 and 3 Phil. and Mar. c. 4, 1555—again vested in the Crown, by Act 1 Eliz. c. 3, 1559—exemption from, granted to Abp of Canterbury and Bp of London, by Queen Elizabeth, 1559—small benefits discharged of, by Act 6 Ann. c. 24, 1707—restored to the Church by letters-patent of Queen Anne, 3 Nov. 1703. [Queen Anne’s Bounty.]

Tenzel, (Tentzel), Wilhelm Ernest, antiquary, numismatist.—b. in Thuringia, 1669—historiographer of House of Saxony, 1686—d., 24 Nov. 1707. Saxonia numismatica, 1705—found and edits the first literary journal of Germany, Monatliche Unterredungen, 1688-98.

Teotchin, defeat of Danes at, 6 Aug. 910.

Tephrike. [Paulicians.]

Terah, [B.C.]-—b., summer 2126, 2260—birth of Abraham, spring 1996—leaves Ur of the Chaldees, autumn 1922—d., spring 1921. a

a Ussher.
b Clinton.

Terbelis, King of the Bulgarians, protects and restores Justinian II. to the throne of Constantinople, 705.

Terburg, (Zor Borch), Gerhard, painter.—b. at Zwolle, near Overysel, 1608—attends Congress of Munster, 1648—d., at Deventer, 1681. Congress of Munster, National Gallery, 1648.

Tereira, one of the Azores,—discovered and settled by Portuguese, 1445—declares against Philip II., and repuls his fleet, 1580—submits to him, 1583—earthquake in, 1614—declares for Donna Maria, 1582—unsuccessfully attacked by Don Miguel, 1589—gives title of Duke to Count of Vilhuf, 1583—earthquake in, 1841.


Terms, in English law,—regulated by Act 11 Geo. IV. and 1 Wm IV. c. 70, 23 Jul. 1830—amended by 1 Wm IV. c. 3, 23 Dec. 1830.

Ternate, one of the Moluccas,—Portuguese settlement in, seized by Dutch, 1666—taken by English, 1797—restored to Dutch, 1801—again taken by English, 1810—restored to Holland, 1814. Terni, in Italy,—the Neapolitans defeated by French near, 27 Nov. 1798.


Terpander, lyric poet, musician, [B.C.]-—fl., 700-650, 676-646 b.—conquest at the Carneum, (Ol. 26,) 676—introduces his musical reform, (heptachord lyre,) (Ol. 33, 2-34, 1), 647-4. (Ol. 33, 4) 645. a Smith’s Diet. b Müller.

Terpsichore, asteroid,—discovered by Luther, 30 Sep. 1864.

Terra (Tierra) del Fuego, island of S. Pacific Ocean,—discovered by Magellan, 1520—visited by Banks and Solander, Jun. 1769—coast explored by Cook, Dec. 1774—missionary expeditions to, unsuccessful, 1850 and 1854.

Tercina, [Terciaria, Tercuaria], in Italy,— [B.C.]-—taken by Romans, 127—retaken by Volsen, 399—again, by Romans, 396—made Roman colony, 329—[A.D.]-—sacked by French, 1798—bishopsic suppressed by Napoleon I., 1810.


Tertiary, (Third Order of St. Francis),—rules of the, published, 1221.

Tertullianus, Quintus Septimius Floros, Latin Father, b. at Cartagine, abt. 160. a Becomes Montanism, before 207. b—living, 216—d., about 245. [A. Apolagogia adversus Gentes pro Christianis, 198. a Tilemont.

b Others. c Clinton. d Hig. Univ.

Tertullus,—Consult with Fl. Varanes, (1163, A. v. c.) 410. a Clinton.
Tertullian, Scapula, — Consul with Tinetus Clodianus, (018, a. u. c.) 195.

Tertullian, Sau., Sulpius, — Consul with C. Tinetus Sacerdos, (911, a. u. c.) 158.

Ternel, (Turiedo) in Spain, — taken from the Moors by Alfonso II, 1171—taken and pillaged by Pedro the Cruel of Castile, 25 Apr. 1365.

Teschen, in Silesia, — head of a Principality, before 1298, when it becomes dependency of Bohemia: line of Dukes extinct, 1625—given to Leopold, Duke of Lorraine, 1722. Peace of, between Prussia, Austria, and Saxony, terminating war of Bavarian Succession, ratified, 13 May 1779.


Test Act, in English History, — taking of the sacrament and declaration against transubstantiation required as conditions of holding offices, by Act 25 Car. II. c. 2, 1673—repealed by Act 9 Geo. IV. c. 17, 9 May 1828.

Testa, C. Trebatius, jurist,— [BC]—with Caesar in Gaul, between 58—49.

Testa, Pietro, (II Lucchino) painter, engraver,— b. at Lucca, 1611,— 1617—b. — d. at Rome, 1650. — Baldinucci.

Tetricus, C. Pesuvius, one of the Thirty Tyrants,—made Emperor, 267—surrenders to Aurelian, 274.

Tettenhall. [Teotenheal.]


Tetuan, Duke of. [O'Donnell.]

Tetzel, (Tezal), Johann, Dominican, — b. at Leipzig, about 1470—B.D., 1487—enters the monastery, 1488—preaches indulgences in Germany, 1502—opposed by Luther, 1517—burns Luther's pictures at Jüterboch, 1517—d. at Leipzig, Aug. 1519.

Teutones, Teutoni, Teutonic Nations, — [BC]—mentioned by Pytheas, about 320— with the Cimbri invade Roman dominions, 102.

[Alamanni, Burgundians, Franks, Goths, Lombards, Saxons, Sorvi, Vandals.]

Teutonic Knights, Order of, organized by Frederick, Duke of Suabia, in Palestine, 1190—confirmed by Celestine III, and invested with same privileges as Hospitallers and Templars, by bull of 23 Feb. 1192—receive grants from Frederick II, 1205 et seq.—invited by Duke of Mosavio to aid Poland against Russians, and offered sovereignty of Prussia, 1230—under Herman von Balleck commence conquest of Prussia, 1231—Order of Christ (Short-Swords of Livonia) incorporated with, 1237—title of Grand Master assumed by Herman von Salza, about 1238— driven from Acre by Templars, 1241—Prussia given to, by Innocent IV, 1243—serve under St. Louis, 1245—50—by his permission quarter the fleur de lis, 1250—found Königsberg, 1255—complete conquest of Prussia, 1283—commence wars with Lithuanians, 1283—on fall of Acre, establish themselves at Venice, 1291—seet of Order transferred to Marienburg, 1309—restoration of Pomerania to Poland ordered by the pope, 1322, but not made: attacked by king of Poland, 1324—truce agreed to, till Christmas 1326—the war renewed with Poland, 1327, and disputes with Poland referred to arbitration of kings of Hungary and Bohemia, 1330—truce concluded, 1330—ravage Poland, 1331—defeat Poles at Płowece, 1331—Pomerania awarded to, by kings of Hungary and Bohemia, 1335—on appeal of King Casimir to the pope, the Order excommunicated by his nuncios, and condemned to restore Pomerania, but this sentence annulled by the pope, 1339—40—treaty of peace with Poland concluded at Kalisch, 8 Jul. 1343—ratified by Diet, 23 Jul. — acquire Duchy of Estonia from Denmark, 1347—league formed against, by Casimir, king of Poland, and Emperor Charles IV., 1356—take Kowno, 1362—defeat Lithuanians at Rudau, 1370—seize Gothland, 1397—accept mediation of Emperor Wenceslaus, and at Congress of Helsingborg agree to restore Gothland to Sweden, 1398—conclude treaty of alliance with the three northern crowns, 1398—acquire Neumark, 1402—acquire Samogitia, 1404— renew peace with Poland, 1404—routed at Tannenberg, 1410—Pomerania confirmed to, by Treaty of Thorn, 1 Feb. 1411—the Grand Master, Henry von Plauen, accused of heresy as a Wicklifite and deposed, 1413—attacked by king of Poland, 1422—by treaty with Poland, give up part of their domains, 27 Sep. 1422—invade and ravage Poland, 1431—conclude truce for twelve years, Dec. 1431—convert truce into perpetual peace, at Brzesc, 31 Dec. 1436—hostile confederation of nobles and towns formed at Marienwerder, 1440—defeat revolted Prussians and their allies at Comitz, 1454—carry on the war till 1466—by Treaty of Thorn, lose Western Prussia and Western Pomerania, 1466—Eastern as fief, 1466—sent of the Order transferred to Königsberg, 1466—Grand Master, Albert of Brandenburg, refuses homage to Sigismund of Poland, who declares war, Dec.
Tewkesbury, Baron. [Munster, Earl op.]


Texeira, Pedro, traveller,—b., about 1570. Relaciones del origen, descendencia, y sucesion de los reyes de Persia, &c., 1610.


Texier, Charles Félix Marie, archeologist, &c.—b. at Versailles, 29 Aug. 1802—enters School of Fine Arts, 1823—sent by French government to explore antiquities of Asia Minor, 1833-43—member of Legion of Honour, 1837—admitted to Academy of Inscriptions, 1855—


Thadeuus of Suessa,—enters service of Emperor Frederick II., about 1230—defends him at Connell of Lyons, 1245—captured by Papal troops at siege of Parma, and put to death, 18 Feb. 1248.

Thalamus, ambassador from Constantius to Constans at Petobio, 348—proctorian prefect of the East: b., 353.


Thaleleus, jurist,—b., about 550.

Thales, Ionic philosopher,—[B C]—b. at Miletus, about (Ol. 35) 639—predicts eclipse, 17 May 602—b., about 546.

Thalætas (Thales) of Cretæ, lyric poet, musician,—[B C]—b., about (Ol. 38) 628-623, a about 670-666, b 690-666. c Müller. b Smith's Dict. c Clinton.

Thalia, asteroid—discovered by Hind, 15 Dec. 1852.

Thallium, metal—discovered by Crookes, 1861.


Thamæs, The, river,—[B C]—forced by Cesar, 54—[A.D.]—the Northmen sail up, 851—Lord Mayor appointed conservator of, by Act 4 Hen. VII. c. 15, 1487—De Ruyter sails up, Jun. to Jul. 1667—frozen over, and fair held on, Dec. 1683 to Feb. 1684; floods Westminster Hall, 16 Feb. 1736—frozen over, Jan. 1740 to 20 Feb.—again, and fair held on, 17-24 Jun.
1347

THAMES—THEBAN WAR.

1814—again, Jan. to 8 Feb. 1839. Cons
servancy of, provided for, by Act 20 and 21
Vic. c. 47, 17 Aug. 1837—further provisions
and regulations, by Acts 27 and 28 Vic. c.
113, 29 Jul. 1864, and 29 and 30 Vic. c. 89, 6
Aug. 1866.

Thames, battle of the, in Canada. [Te-

cumseh]

Thames Embankment, London.—North side,
construction of, authorized by Act 25 and 26 Vic.
c. 93, 7 Aug. 1862—commenced, 5 Dec. 1862—
opened, 13 Jul. 1870. South side, construction of,
authorized by Act 26 and 27 Vic. c. 75, 28
Jul. 1861—commenced, 28 Jul. 1866—opened,
24 Nov. 1869. Chelsea, authorized by Act 31
and 32 Vic. c. 44, 13 Jul. 1868—commenced,
5 Aug. 1871.

Thames Tunnel, London,—unsuccessfully at-
tempted, 1804—proposed by Brunel, 1823—
construction of, authorized by Act of Parlia-
mant, 1824—commenced, 1825—irruptions of the
river, 18 May 1827 and Jan. 1828—works suspended,
1843—closed as footway, 19 Jul. 1869.

Thames, Isle of, Kent,—the Danes winter
in, 851—Ealhhere and Huda defeated and
killed by Danes, 853—Danes winter in, 864—
ravaged by order of King Edgar, 968—
ravaged by Danes, 980—again, 1009 and 1011
—channel, (Wantsome,) separating it from
mainland, ceases to be navigable, about 1500.

Thapsacus, (Thapsa.)—[BC]—in posses-
sion of Solomon, about 990*—sacked by
Menahem, about 772.*

Thapsus, in Africa,—[BC]—Cesar defeats
Pompeians, and ends the civil war, 6 Apr. (in

Thasos,—[BC]—founded, 720*—recoloni-
ized by Parians, (Xanthus, &c.,) 708—revolt of,
465—reduced by Athens, 463—renewed re-
volt, aided by Sparta, 411—reduced by Thras-
bulus, 407.*

Theatine, mathematician, Socratic philoso-
pher,—[BC]—hears Socrates, about (Ol. 85)
440.

Theagenes Rheginus, Homeric commentator,
[BC]—fl., about 525.

Theagenides,—[BC]—Archon at Athens,
(Ol. 78, 1,) 468.

Theatins, Teutins, Order of,—founded at
Rome, by Gianpietro Caiffa, Ip Theate, and
others, 1524—confirmed by Clement VII.,
24 Jun. 1524—again, by Paul III., 1540—
and by Pius V., 1568—constitution revised
and a general elected, 1588—rule authorized
by Clement VIII., 1604—settled in France,
1644—at Vienna, 1703—suppressed in France,
1790.

Theatines of the Congregation, Order of
Nuns,—founded at Naples, by Ursula Benin-
casa, 1583—made subject to Nuncio of Naples,
by Urban VIII., 1624—again subject to Thea-
tins, by Clement IX., 1668.

Theatines of the Hermitage, Order of
Nuns,—founded, at Naples, by Ursula Benin-
casa, 1610—confirmed by Urban VIII., 1624.

Theatre,—[BC]—first stone, erected at

Athens, after 500—completed, about 430—
money charged for admission at Athens, after
500—charge for the poor, defrayed by State,
by Pericles, about 465?—first stone, at Rome,
begun by Censor Cassius, but prohibited by
P. Scipio Nasica, and pulled down, (599, 
A. u. c.) 155—Roman theatrical law, appoint-
ing places for classes of hearers, 68—wooden
theatre, by M. Eimilis Scaurus, 38—first
stone, by Cn. Pompey, 55—C. Curio's two
theatres and amphitheatres, 50—theatre of Mar-
cellus, by Augustus, dedicated, 17.

Theatres, Theatrical Representations,—
in England, ordered to be closed, 1642—placed
under inspection and control of Lord Cham-
berlain, by Act 10 Geo. II. c. 28, 1737—law
amended by Act 28 Geo. III. c. 30, 1788
—suppression of unlicensed, further provided for
by Act 2 and 3 Vic. c. 47, s. 46, 17 Aug. 1839
—newly regulated by Act 6 and 7 Vic. c. 68,
22 Aug. 1843. In France, tax on Parisian,
imposed for benefit of poor, by decree of Louis
XIV., 25 Feb. 1699—increased, 1718 and
1744—suppressed, 1792—reopened on all
theatres, by decrees of Directory, (11 Nivose
an IV.,) 1 Jan. 1796 and (7 Frimaire an V.)
27 Nov. 1797—renewed from time to time:
made permanent by Imperial Decrees, 29 Dec.
1809—Commission on legislation for, 1849—
Committee of Inquiry into dramatic works ap-
pointed, 1850—liberty of, declared by decree of
Napoleon III., 5 Jan. 1864—the Committee of
Inquiry suppressed, 30 Sep. 1870.

Theatrical Exhibitions,—[BC]—introduced at
Rome, (a ballet?) 364.

Theban War,—[BC]—the Cadmeia seized by
Phoebidas, summer 382—recovered by Theban
exiles, beginning winter 379—Athens decrees
aid to the exiles, beginning winter 379—Cle-
ombratus marches into Boeotia, midwinter 378
—leaves Sphodrias, who attempts to seize the
Piraeus, 378—Agesilaos, commander of expedi-
tion into Boeotia, autumn 378—Phoebidas left
in command, who fell, late 378—2nd expedi-
tion of Agesilaos, against 378—Cleon eumbratus' 2nd
expedition defeated at Cithæron, 377
—Chabrias gains sea-fight at Naxos, 9 Sep. 376
—Cleon eumbratus' 3rd expedition into Phokis,
spring 375—Athenians make alliance with
Sparta, 374—Timotheos, returning from Kor-
kyra, lands exiles in Zakythynus, end 374—
Plataea destroyed, midsummer 374—Timotheos
appointed to oppose Mnasippus in Kor kysa, is
superseded by Iphicrates, Apr. 373—Iphicrates
aids Kor kysa, after midsummer 373—Mna-
sippus slain, spring 373—Callistratus, Chabrias,
with Iphicrates, autumn 373—Timotheos tried,
Nov. 373 — Timotheos goes to Asia, May
372 — Iphicrates commands in Ionian Sea,
May 372 — Congress at Sparta, treaty con-
cluded, excluding Thebes, Jun. 371—battle of
Leuctra, Jul. 371—Mantinea restored, 370—
Megalopolis founded, Jun. 370 — Agerilaos
sent to Arendia, 370—1st invasion of La-
conia, midwinter 370—369—withdraws, about
Mar.—Messenians restored, 369—treaty be-
 tween Athenians and Lacedaemonians, after
Mar. 369.

85 *
2. Theban invasion of Peloponnesus, spring 368—king of Persia attempts to arrange a peace, spring 368—Dionysius the elder aids Lacedaemonians, 368—Archidamus and the tearless victory, 367—Pelopidas, embassy to Persia fails, 367 to beginning 366.


Thebes, capital of Boeotia,—[B C]—Philolaos legislates for, (Ol. 13,) 728—makes league with Sparta, 457—b.—at war with Athens, 456—battle of Cynosphyta, 456—attacks Platea, Apr. 431—decrees Thispeia, summer 423—Cadmea seized by Phoebidas, summer 382—rebuilt by Cassander, before midsummer 315—completely restored, 325. [Theban War.] 368

C. Clinton.

Thellusson, Peter, banker,—with Necker, establishes a bank at Paris, about 1763—b. at Plaistow, in Essex, 21 Jul. 1757—validity of his contested by heir-at-law, but established by Court of Chancery and House of Lords, 1805.

Thellusson Act,—executive depositories restricted by 40 Geo. III. c. 98, 28 Jul. 1800.

Thelwall, John, political and miscellaneous writer,—b. in London, 27 Jul. 1764—as member of Corresponding Society, tried with Hardy and Horne Tooko for high treason, and acquitted, 1794—b. at Bath, 17 Feb. 1834. Poems, 1787.

Themis, asteroid,—discovered by De Gasparis, 5 Apr. 1853.

Themison, physician, founder of the Methodist,—[B C]—b. 123—d. 84. 8 Augustus.


Themistocles,—[B C]—b. about 541—promotes ostracism of Aristides, 483—Acheon at Athens, (Ol. 74, 4,) 481—serves against Persians at Artemisium and Salamis, 480—ambassador about the long walls to Sparta, 479—ostracised, 471—goes to Argos: flies to Persia, 466—passes thro' Athenian fleet besieging Naxos, 466—arrives at Persian Court, 455—d., about 449.

Themistocles,—[B C]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 108, 2,) 347.


Theobald, the Posthumous, and the Great, Count of Champaign and King of Navarre,—b. and succeeds his father as Count, 1201—his title disputed by Erard of Brienne, 1215—takes his name, Louis VIII. of France to siege of Rochelle, 1224—and to siege of Avignon, 1225—suspected of procuring death of Louis VIII. and forbidden to assist at coronation of Louis IX., 1226—his Counties claimed by Alice, queen of Cyprus: the dispute settled, 1234—on death of Sancho VII. is proclaimed King of Navarre, 8 May 1234—his title confirmed by the pope, 28 Aug. 1234—takes the Cross, 1235—arrives at Ptolemis, 1238—present with his Court at martyrdom of Albigenese at Mont-Aime, 13 May 1239—embarks for Palestine, Aug. 1239—returns, Dec. —b. at Troyes or Pamplemune, 8 or 10 Jul. 1253. Evens, 1742.


Theobald. [See Champagne, Lorraine, and Navarre.]


Theocles, statistician,—[B C]—fl., about 550.

Theocritus, baccali poet,—[B C]—fl., about 272—goes to Alexandria, about (Ol. 124) 284—280—16th Idul, 270.

Theocritus, of Chios, orator, sophist,—[B C]—fl., about 330—put to death by Antigonus, before 301.

Theodadius, (Theodahadus,) King of Italy,—marries Amalasuntha, and shares the crown with her, spring 534—puts her to death, 534 or 535—orders election of Silverus as Pope, Jun. 536—deposed and slain, Aug. 536.

Theodebald, Theodebert. [See Franks.]

Theodectes, of Phaselis, tragic poet, the-
torician, [BC]—b. about 376-375 a—gains tragic prize given by Artemisia, 352—b. not long before 334-335—honoured by Alexander, winter 333.  
[Smith's Diet.]

Theodoricus. [Theodoricus.]

Theodolite,—invented by Houghton, not later than 1735—Ramden's great, completed, 1787.  
[Amer. Cye.]

Theodora, Empress of the East,—marries Justinian, (1.), about 525—crowned Empress, Apr. 527—contributes to suppression of the Nika sedition, 532—procures deposition of Pope Silvester and election of Vigilius, 537—b. 11, 28 Jun. 548.  
[a] Gibbon.  
[b] Clinton.

[a] Art de Verifier les Dates.


Theodora, Queen of Jerusalem,—b., 1145—marries Baldwin III., king of Jerusalem, 1158—left a widow, Feb. 1162.

Theodora, Roman empress—her influence predominant at Rome, 989-920—occupies Castle of St Angelo, about 998—procures election of Pope John X., 914.

[a] Pagi and Bianchini.  
[b] Mansi.


Theodore, (Kassia) King of Abyssinia,—b., about 1820—makes war on his father-in-law, Ras Ahl, and defeats him, 1835—Prince of Amhara, 1853—defeats and kills Ubye, sove- reign of Tigre, and assumes title of King of kings of Ethiopia and name of Theodore, Feb. 1855—conquers Shoa, 1856—sanctions Pro- testant mission, Apr. 1856—appeals to England and France against Egyptian aggressions, about Oct. 1862—imprisons the missionaries, Oct. 1863—hears English consul Cameron, Nov. 1863—receives and imprisons English envoy Rassam, Jan. 1866—refuses to give up his prisoners, spring 1867—his troops defeated by Napier near Magdala, 10 Apr. 1868—sur- render themselves British captives, 12 Apr.—defeated and killed at Magdala, 13 Apr.

Theodore Lascaris. [Lascaris.]

Theodoretus, Bishop of Cyrus, ecclesiastical historian,—b. at Antioch, about 387; 393 b—Bishop of Cyrus, 423—replies to capitula of Cyril, 431—joins in condemnation of Cyril at Ephesus, 431—deposed by Robber Synod of Ephesus, 449—restored by Council of Chalcedon, 451—b. at Cyrus, 457—b. about 458—condemned by command of Justinian at 2nd Coun- cil of Constantinople, 553.c Ecclesiastical History, written, 443-450.c  
[a] Biog. Univ.  
[b] Tillemon.  
[c] Clinton.

Theodoricus, the Great, King of the Os- trogoths,—b. near Vienna, 454; 455—given up as hostage to Emperor Leo I., 461 (463?)—returns to his father, Theodemir, 473—succeeds his father, 475—assists Zeno against Basiliscus, 477—again agrees to arm in defence of Em- pire, marches to Adrianople, and makes peace with Theodoric, (son of Triarius), 478—dis- missed from his command by Zeno, Jan. 479.  
[a] Clinton.  
[b] Art de Verifier les Dates.


[a] Clinton.  
[b] Biog. Univ.  
[c] Smith's Hist.

Theodoricus, Ostrogothic Chief, (son of Triarius,) supports Basiliscus against Emperor
Theodosius—campaigns of, in Britain, by which he recovers the island, 367-370—defeats Alamanni on Upper Danube, 370—sent to Africa again. Firmus, end of 372 to beginning 373, besieged, 376.


Theodosius III., Emperor of the East—proclaimed, Jan. or Feb. 716—gives up the Empire to Leo the Isaurian and retires to a monastery, about May 717.

Theodosius, of Tripolis, mathematician, astronomer—B., about 530.

Theodosians, Monachien sect—founded at Rome, by Theodosus, about 190-200.

Theodotes.—[B C]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 98, 2) 387.

Theognis, of Megara, elegiac and gnomic poet—[B C]—B., about 570?—B., (Ol. 58-9) 548—444—composes in 483—a Müller.

Theognis, tragick poet.—[B C]—B., before 425—mentioned, 411—conspicuous till 434.

Theon, of Smyrnia, arithmetician, astronomer,.—B., 128-133.—a Clinton.

Theon, of Alexandria, astronomer, geometer,.—B., about 395.

Theophanes, of Byzantium, historian,—B., about 387.

Theophanes, Cn. Pompeius,.—[B C]—B., about 62-44.

Theophanes, Joannes, Byzantine historian,—B., 758—retires to a convent, 780—defends worship of images at second Council of Nicaea, 787—summoned to Constantinople and imprisoned, 815-16—banished to Samothrace, and 818.


Theophano, Empress of the East—marries Romanus (II.)—accused of poisoning Constantine Porphyrogentius, 959—accused of
poisoning Romanus, 963—declared Regent of the Empire, Mar. 596—marries Nicephorus Phocas, after 16 Aug. 963—instigates his assassination, 10 Dec. 969—banished by John Zimisaces, 969—recalled by her son Basilius 1175, a. Finlay.

Theophantus,—see of, formed in France, 1796—suppressed, by decree of the Consuls, (12 Vendémiaire an X.) 4 Oct. 1801. Theophilus, Emperor of the East, (829-842), crowned with his father, Michael Balbus, 821—succeeds him, 1 a. 3 b. 829—marries Theodora, 830 —persecutes Catholics, and expels painters from the Empire, 832—invades Syria and besieges Sozopetra, 836 —defeated by Al Mosassem at Dasymon, 835, c. 841 —loses Amorion, Sep. 838—puts to death his brother-in-law Theophobus, 841—b, 20 Jun. 842—absolved from excommunication by Synod of Constantinople, 842.


b. Marcellinus and Tillemont.

c. Prosper and Pagi.

Theophilus,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 108, 1), 348.

Theophilus, jurist,—fl., about 528-35.

Theophilus, missionary to Abyssinia and India,—fl., about 350.

Theophilus, Br of ANTIOCH,—fl., before 813 or 818.

Theophimus,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 179, 3), 62.


Theophylactus, Byzantine historian,—fl., about 602-628.

Theophylactus, ANP of Bulgaria,—fl., about 1575-1112.

Theopompos,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 92, 2), 411.

Theopompos, of Chios, historian,—[BC]—b., about 378—gains oratory prize given by Artemisia, 353—returns to his country, 335—takes refuge in Egypt: b., after 305.

Theopompos, comic poet,—[BC]—about 380.

Theoric Fund, at Athens,—[BC]—law of Eubulus, to prevent its being applied to military service, before 353—law of Apollo- dorus, placing the application at the will of citizens, repealed and himself fined, 353—law of Eubulus repealed by Demosthenes, 339.

Theoctocopi, Domincus, (El Greco), painter, sculptor, architect,—living at Toledo, 1577—d. there, 1625. Altarpiece in Cathedral of Toledo, 1577-87.

Theramenes,—[BC]—leading member of government of 400, at Athens, 411—expedition against Euripus bridge, obliques of Pyros, &c., 410—commands at battle of Kyzikos, 410 —siege of Chalcedon, &c., early in 408—holds subordinate command at Arginusae, 406 —leads the generals: ambassador to Lyssander and Sparta, 405—leader in establishment of the Thirty, 404—condemned and put to death, 404.

Therapia,—Conference of Syrian Commissioners and representatives of Great Powers at Constantinople, meets at, 21 May 1861.


Thircales,—[BC]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 61, 4), 533. a. Clinton.

Thermo-Electricity,—discovered by Seebeck, 1812, investigated by Cumming, 1823.

Thermograph,—invented by Marcq, 1862.

Thermometer,—mercurial, invented by Galileo, before 1597—innovation claimed by Santorio, 1620—attributed to Drebbel, 1621?—Fahrenheit's, invented, 1734—Réanum's, about 1730—Centigrade, by Celsius, 1742—Differentiel, invented by Sturm, before 1676—revived by Leslie, 1804—Self-registering, by Six, 1782.

a. Libri.

Thermopylae,—[BC]—battle of, Persians defeat Spartans, during Olympic Games, (Ol. 75, 1), 480—Athenians prevent Philip from passing, before midsummer 332—Achilles Glabrio defies Antiochus at, (563, a. v. c.) 191.

Thermast,—patented by Ure, 1831.


Théregine de Méricourt, Mil. —takes part in insurrection of women, at Versailles, 5 Oct. 1789—arrested at Liége, early in 1791, and imprisoned in Austria: has interview with Emperor Leopold and is released, 1792—appears at Jacobin Club, Paris, Mar. 1792 —takes part in insurrection of 10 Aug. 1792—attacked by women in Garden of the Tuileries, spring 1793—insane, 1794—writes to Saint-Just, 26 Jul. 1794—b, 1817.

Théron, Tyrant of Agricentum,—[BC]—acquires the government, 488—expels Terillus from Himera, and gains the city, 482—with Gelon, defeats Hamilcar, 480—receives Polyzelus, 478—victor at chariot race, at Olympia, (Ol. 76), 476—b., (Ol. 76, 4), end of 472 or beginning of 471.

a. Müller.

Theaspis,—[BC]—destroyed by Thebans, summer 473.

Thespis, tragic poet,—[BC]—first exhibits, 535.

Thessalonica,—(Thermé, Thermé, Salonica,)
in Macedonia.—[B C]—taken and occupied by Athenians, about 432—restored to Pericles, soon after: named in honour of Alexander's sister, and repeopled by Cassander, about 315—surrenders to Romans, 168, and is made capital of a province: [A D]—visited by Paul, about 53—sedition at, murder of the Prefect by the people, 390—massacre of the people by order of Theodosius, Apr. 390—besieged by Theodoric, 479—taken by Saracens, 30 Jul. 924—[erected into a kingdom by Rayner of Montferrat, 1150 F.]; besieged and taken by Normans of Sicily, 15 Aug. 1152—made seat of Empire by Theodore Angelus, between 1220—government and title of Emperor assumed by his brother Manuel, 1230—Joan (son of Theodore) appointed, 1232—taken by Theodore, Emperor of Nicea, and the Empire abolished, 1234—taken by Sultan Amurath I., 1389—ceded by Solymans to Emperor Manuel, 1403—gives title of Emperor to John of Solymbria, 1423—visited by Emperor Manuel II., 1414—sold to Venice by Despot Andronicus; taken from Venetians by Amurath II., 1430.

Thessalus.—[B C]—Archon at Athens, (01. 107, 2) 351.

Thessalus, physician, (one of the Dogmatici,)—[B C]—fl. about 400.

Thessalus, physician, (one of the Methodici)—fl. about 60.


Thetford, in Norfolk, (Stimonagis?)—Synod held at, 669—sacked by Danes, and made their head-quarters, 830—burnt by Sweyn, 1004 a and 1018—sent of bishopric, transferred from Elham, 1015—again removed to Norwich, 1094—priory founded, 1104—sent of suffragan bishopric, 1535. a Freeman.

Thetis, asteroid,—discovered by Luther, 17 Apr. 1832.


Thew, Robert, engraver,—b. in Yorkshire, 1758—d. at Stevenage or Roxley, Jul. 1802.


Thibet. [Tibet.]

Thielen, Jan Philip van, painter,—b. at Mechlin, 1618—member of guild of painters of Antwerp, 1641—returns to Mechlin, about 1660—d. there, 1667.

Thielmann, Johann Adolf, Baron von, general,—b. at Dresden, 27 Apr. 1765—enters the army, 1782—Lieutenant-general, 1810—takes part in French expedition to Russia, 1812—Baron, 1813—Governor of Torgau, refuses to give up the town to Gen. Reynier, Feb. 1813—is ordered to surrender it, 10 May 1813—enters service of Russia, 1813—takes Merseburg, 18 Sep.—attacks French cavalry near Naumburg, 10 Oct.—takes part in campaigns of 1814–15—d. at Coblenz, 10 Oct. 1824.

Thierry. [See Flanders, Franks, Holland.]


Thibron, (Thibron,)—[B C]—Commander in Asia against Tissaphernes, 390—superseded by Dercyllidas, fined and exiled, 390—commands in Asia against Sile, and is slain, 392.


a Art de Vérfier les Dates. b Mansi.

Thirty-nine Articles, of Church of England, originally forty-two, drawn up, 1551—modified and reduced to present number, by Convocation, 29 Jan. 1561—again modified, and subscription to, regulated by Act 13 Eliz. c. 12, 1571—unsuccessful attempts made to get several suppressed, 1572—[Lambeth Articles]—adopted by Irish Convocation, 1635.
Thirty Tyrants, at Athens,—[B C]—government of, established, (Ol. 93, 4.), 404—overthrow, followed by amnesty, 403.

'Thirty Tyrants,' of Rome, (about nineteen, in fact,)—usurp Imperial title in various provinces, and arrest invasions of barbarians, during reign of Gallienus, 254-268.

Thirty Years' Truce,—[B C]—between Athens and Sparta, concluded, (Ol. 83, 3-4.), 446-447.a

**Müller.**


Thièbe, asteroid,—discovered by Peters, 15 Jun. 1866.

Thistle, Order of the, in Great Britain,—[re-founded] by James II., 29 May 1687—falls into abeyance on his abdication, 1688—revived by Queen Anne, 31 Dec. 1703—number of members increased by ordinance of George IV., 16 Jul. 1821—again increased, May 1827.

Thistle, Our Lady of the, military order of,—instituted by Louis II., Duke of Bourbon, 1729.


Thomas, Antoine Leonard, littérateur,—b. in Auvergne, 1 Oct. 1732—admitted to the Academy, 1767—b. near Lyons, 17 Sep. 1785. Quevres, 1802.


Thomas, St. [St. Thomas.]


Thomas of Damascus,—distinguishes himself at siege of Damascus, by Amrou and Khaled, 633—pursued and put to death, 634.

Thomas & Kempis. [Kempis.]

Thomas Aquinas, St. [Aquinas.]

Thomas Magister, rhetorician, grammarien,—b., about 1310.

Thomasin, (Tomassin,) (Zerkler, Tirkelære, Clir.,) poet,—b. in Italy, about 1186. *Der Welsche Gast, 1216.


Thomasin, Philippe, engraver,—b. at Troyes, 1536—1546 b—studies under Cort at Rome, before 1579. a Rost. b Other authorities.


Basan and Nagler. b Rost. c 1732.

Thompson, Sir Benjamin. [Rumford, Count.]

Thompson, Charles Thurlton, engraver,—b., about 1817—d. 20 Jan. 1868.

Thompson, John, engraver,—b., about 1785—d. at Kensington, 20 Feb. 1866.


Thompson, William, naturalist,—b. at Belfast, 2 Nov. 1755—d. in London, Jan. 1852. *Natural History of Ireland, 1853-56.


Thomson, Anthony Todd, physician,—b. at Edinburgh, 7 Jan. 1789—settles in London, about 1800—Prof. R.C.S., 1826—Prof. Materia Medica, Univ. of London, 1828—Prof. Mc-
THOMSON—THORWALDSEN.


Thomson, Charles E. Poulett. [Sydenham, Lord.]


Thomson, John, painter, —b. in Ayrshire, 1 Sep. 1778—parish minister of Duddingston, near Edinburgh, 1805—d. there, 27 Oct. 1840.


Thorlgislen. [Are Frola.]


Thorinum, metal,—discovered by Berzelius, 1828.

Thorkelin, Grim Jonsson, —b. in Iceland, 1752—studies at Copenhagen, 1770—visits Great Britain, 1756-91—L.L.D. St Andrew's, 1758—Keeper of the Secret Archives, Copenhagen, 1791—loses his house and library by the bombardment, 1807—d. at Copenhagen, 4 Mar. 1829.


Thorney, in Cambridgeshire,—monastery founded, about 662—destroyed by Danes, 870—refounded for Benedictines, by Ethelwold, Bp of Winchester, 972—church rebuilt, 1085-1125.


Thou, François Auguste de, b. at Paris, about 1607—executed at Lyons as accomplice of Cinquems, 12 Sep. 1642.


Thou, Nicolas de, Bishop of Chartres, b. at Paris, 1528—b. of Chartres, 1573—receives Henry IV., 1589—crows Henry IV. at Chartres, 27 Feb. 1594—d. at Uilleboeuf, 15 Nov. 1598.

Thours. [Du Petit Thouars.]

Thoyras. [Rapin de Thoyras.]


Thrasea Pusius, P., (Numius) supports accusation of Consullianus Capito, by Cilicicus, 57—refuses to vote respecting murder of Agrippina, Mar. 59—put to death by Nero, 66.

Thrasylus, (Thrasiobolus), Tyrant of Miletus, — [BC]—ends war with Lydians, 612.

Thrasylus, the Steadfast, — [BC]—commands galley at Samos, 411—appointed one of the generals, recalls Alkibiades, at Kynosena, 411—at Kyzikos, 410—reduces Thrace, 407—serves in Armenia, 406—banished by the Thirty, 404—occupies Phyle, 404—advances to Pirus (Ponieson), 404—destroys tyranny of the Thirty, 404—takes possession of Athens, before Jul. 403—ends the contest, (Boedromion), 403—commands Athenians at Hailiturns, 395—sent to Cyprus to oppose Telsianus, 390—killed at Aspendus, end of 390 or beginning of 389.

Thrasylus, Tyrant of Syracuse,— [BC]—begins to reign, 466, 467. Smith’s Dict.

Thrasylus, of Elia, — [BC]—heads democracy and conquers oligarchs of Elia, 400—sent to Lacedamion, 399.

Thrasylus, Tyrant of Agrigentum, — [BC]—succeeds his father, Theron, 472–471—expelled from Syracuse, (Ol. 76, 4), 473–472. Müller.


Thrasylus,—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 210, 1), 61.

Thrasymenus,— [BC]—Hannibal defeats C. Flaminius at, (587, A. u. c.) 217.

Threatening Letters,—sending of, punishable as high treason, by Act 8 Hen. VI. c. 6, 1429—as capital felony, by Act 9 Geo. I. c. 22, 1722—amended by Act 27 Geo. II. c. 15, 1754— to accuse of crime, punishable by Act 30 Geo. II. c. 24, 1757—law respecting, altered by Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 64, 8 Jul. 1822—further provisions by Acts 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 28, s. 8, 21 Jun. 1827; 7 Wm. IV. and 1 Vic. c. 87, s. 4, 17 Jul. 1837; and 10 and 11 Vic. c. 66, s. 6, 9 Jul. 1847—former provisions repealed by Act 24 and 25 Vic. c. 95, 6 Aug. 1861—new provisions respecting, by Act 24 and 25 Vic. c. 96 and 97, 6 Aug. 1861.

Three Bishops, —(Metz, Toulu, Verdun.)


* Neander. a Art de Vérité les Dates. Clinton. d Hilman.

Three Per Cent Consoles, Amortities,—created by Act 25 Geo. II. c. 27, 1751.

Threshing Machine,—improved, 1758—improved by Meikle, 1786—and patented, 1788.

Throckmorton, Francis,—executed for treason, 10 Jul. 1584.

Throckmorton, John,—executed for treason, 1570.


Thuanus. [Thou, Jacques Auguste de.]

Thucydides, (Thoukudides) historian,—[BC]—b. 471—commands at Thasus, loses Amphipolis to Brasidas, wint. 424—banished, Jan. 423—returns from exile, beginning 403?

Thucydides,—[BC]—leader of aristocratic party at Athens, 449—ostracised, 444—Commander in reinforcements sent to Pericles at Samos, 440.

Thuggee, Thugs, in Hindustan,—mentioned, before 1200—discovered in Mysore by British government, soon after 1799—proceedings against commenced, 1810—suppressed by Governor-General, Bentinck, 1830-5.

Thulden, Theodor van, painter, engraver,—b. at Bois-le-Duc, 1607—b. there, 1676.

Thule,—[BC]—mentioned by Pliny, about 330-320.

Thummel, Moritz August von, littérature,—b. near Leipsic, 27 May 1738—studies at the Univ, 1756—b. at Coburg, 1817. Wilhelmine, 1764—Reise in den Mittligen Provinzen von Frankreich, 1799-1805.


Thurcytel, the Northman,—permitted by Edward the Elder to retire to France, 920.

Thurcytel, (Turkelt).—Chancellor (Secretary) to Athelstan, Edmund, and Edred, 925-948—contributes to victory of Brunanburgh, 937—restores Croyland Abbey, and is chosen Abbots, 948—b. there, 975.a

* Lindard.

Thurgau, Thurgovia, Canton of Switzerland,—handgravel of, passes to House of Hapsburg, 1264—conquered by Swiss confederates, 1460—made a separate Canton, 1793—constitution revised, 1831—adopts new democratic constitution, spring 1809.

Thuringia,—forms a kingdom, as early as

500—conquered by Thierry, king of Austrasia, 530—created into a Duchy, for Radulf, about 630—united with Duchy of Saxony, about 908—attains almost complete independence, about 1076—assisted by the Illustrious, Marquis of Meissen, by Frederick II., 1147—claimed by Sophia, Duchess of Brabant, 1247—after a long war, remains to Henry, 1264—division of, between Albert and Ernest, sons of Frederick the Mild, by compact of 26 Aug. 1485. Circle of, ceded to Prussia, by king of Saxony, by treaty of 18 May 1815.

Thurinum, Thuriu, in Luecanie,—[BC]—colonized by allied Greeks, 446—by Athenians under Lampon, spring 443b

* Müller.

Thurketul. [Thurcytel.]


Thurles, in Ireland,—Synod of, held by Abp Cullen, 22 Aug. 1830—statutes of, published, 1 Jan. 1852.


Thur eau, Francois, naval officer,—b. 1727—takes command of expedition against Ireland, 15 Oct. 1759—lands at Carricktergus, 10 Jun. 1760—takes the town: recârmarks, and is defeated and killed, 20 Jan.

to Cluny, Pontefract, Jan. 1140—
b. there, 5 Feb. 1140.

Thyne, Francis, antiquary,—Lancaster herald, 22 Apr. 1602—b., 1611,* probably 1608.*

a. Wood and Hearne.

b. Other authorities.

Thyreus,—[BC]—war respecting, between Lacedaemonians and Argives, 718 a [737 b]—combat of the 300 at, about (Of. 58, 1) 548.e

Euseb.
b. Solinus.
c. Müller.

Tiarni, Alessandro, painter,—b. at Bologna, 20 Mar. 1577—b. there, 8 Feb. 1668.

Tibaldi, Pellegrino (Pellegrino Tibald de Pellegrini, Pellegrino da Bologna) painter, architect,—b. at Bologna, 1527? —goes to Rome, 1547—architect to Milan Cathedral, 1570 —employed at Madrid by Philip II., 1586-95—b. at Milan, 1598, 1599,b. 1606.b

t. Tiraboschi.

b. Other authorities.

Tiberianus,—Conul with Probus, (1034, a. u. c.) 281—Conul with Cassius Dio, (1444, 291).

Tiberies, (Taborih) in Palestine,—built by Herod Antipas, after 14—a famous seat of rabbinical learning, after 70—battle of, (Hattiu) Sabadin defeats and captures Guy of Lusignan, (583, a. h.) 4, b. 5 Jul. 1187—taken and destroyed by Moslems, 1246-7—almost destroyed by earthquake, 1 Jan. 1337.

b. Renaud.
b. Wilkin.

Tiberius, (Absinarius,) Emperor of the East,—takes part in expedition against Carthage, 697—dethrones Leontius and succeeds him, 698—takes flight on return of Justinian II., and is beheaded by him, 703.


Tiberius II. Anicius Thrax, Flavius Constantinus, Emperor of the East, (578-82,)—commands against Avars, successfully, 573—made Caesar or Augustus, by Justin II., Dec. 574—war with Chosroes, 575—sole Emperor on death of Justin, 5 Oct. 578—war with Hormisdas, 579—war with Mauretania, 580-b., 14 Aug. 582.

Tibet, Thibet,—[BC]—made a kingdom, 313—[AD]—Buddhism introduced, 407—becomes tributary to China, 821—divided into seven kingdoms, about 1000—conquered by Genghis Khan, 1206—eastern parts of, conquered by Chinese, between 1125-1371—map of, prepared by order of Emperor of China, 1715—wholly tributary to China, from 1720—

—visited by Turner, 1783—visited by Hue and Gabet, 1844—by Adolf and Robert Schlag- inweit, 1855-6—explored by Pandits under direction of Captain Montgomery, R. E., 1856 and 1867—survey of Lower, completed by government of British Ind, 1866—earthquake in, Bathang destroyed, 11 Apr. 1870.

Tibullus, Albius, elegiae poet,—[BC]—b., 59, 54—accompanices Messalla into Gaul, 31—accompanices him as far as Korkyra, and returns to Rome, 30. Eleg. I., 27?

a. Voss, Passow, &c. b. Lachmann, &c.

Ticino, Tessin, Canton of Switzerland,—conquered by Swiss, 1512—under name of Italian battlefields governed by deputies: admitted to the Confederation, 1815—constitution revised, 1830.


Tickets of Leave,—issue of, to convicts, authorized by Act 16 and 17 Vic. c. 90, 20 Aug. 1853.


Tieck, Ludwig, poet, novelist, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Berlin, 31 May 1773—studies at Halle, Göttingen, and Erlangen,

turgische Blitter, 1826—(with Schlegel) translation of Shakespeare, 1825-9—(with Schlegel) editors Novalis's Schriften, 1852.

Tiedemann, Dietrich, philosopher—b. near Bremen, 3 Apr. 1745, died 1748—Prof. Philosophy, &c., Marburg, 1756—died, 24 May 1833—System der Staatsen Philosophie, 1776—Geist der Speculativen Philosophie, 1791—Handbuch der Psychologie, 1804.


Tiedge, Christoph August, poet—b. in Germany, 14 Dec. 1752—died, 8 Dec. 1841—Urania, 1831—Elegien und merkwürdige Geschicchte, 1832—Wanderungen durch das Markt des Lebens, 1833—Frauenpiegel, 1806.


Tiepolo, Giovanni Battista, painter—b. at Venice, 1692—died, 1770—called to Madrid by Charles III., 1761—died, 1769—Biog. Univ.


Tiepolo, Lorenzo, Doge of Venice—succeeds Renier Zeno, 23 July 1268—died, 16 Aug. 1275.

Tiepolo, Pietro—elected Podestat of Milan, marches against Frederick II., 1237—defeated and captured by him, at Cortemova, 27 Nov. 1237—hung, 1240.


Tiflis. [Tbilis.]


Timagenes, Timasius, Timarchides, Timanthes, lives about 400.


Timanthus, painter, — [BC] — fl., about (Ol. 95) 400.


Timber Duties, in Great Britain, — laws relating to, consolidated by Act 69 Geo. III. c. 52. 2. 1814 — confered by Committee of House of Commons, 1835 — reduced, 1842, 1847, 1851, and 1860 — abolished by Act 29 Vic. c. 36. 11 Jul. 1866.

Timbuctoo, in Africa, — founded by Mansa Suleiman, about (610, A. H.) 1213 — visited by Ibn Batuta, 1353 — becomes known to Europeans, 1733 — successfully revolts against Morocco, about 1500 — reached by Leo Africanus, 1510 — submits to king of Barbama, about 1670 — governed by negro chief from 1727 — reached by Lea, 1826 — by Caillie, 1828 — visited by Barth, Sep. 1853 to Oct. 1854.

Time-Gun, — firing of, at Edinburgh, commenced, 7 Jun. 1861.

Times, The, English Newspaper, — established, 1 Jan. 1788.

Timocles, — [BC] — Archon at Athens, (Ol. 84, 4.) 441.


Timocreon, of Rhodes, lyric poet, — [BC] — fl., about 471,* (Ol. 77, 4.) 477.* Clinton.

Timoleon, — [BC] — conducts expedition from Corinth against Syracuse, before end of 344— gains Syracuse, before end of 343 — sends Dio- nyssus II. to Corinth, after 343 — defeats Carthaginians at the Crimenes, Jun. 339 — co-allies with treaty with Carthage, 338-33, latter part of 337.


Timon, of Phlius, Septeic philosopher, sillographer, — [BC] — fl., about 279.

Timon, the misanthrope, — [BC] — fl., about 420.

Timosthenes, — [BC] — Archon at Athens, (Ol. 75, 3,) 478.

Timosthenes, of Rhodes, writer about harbours, — [BC] — fl., about 262.


TIN—TISSAPHERNES.


• Eng. Cye. b Biog. Univ.

Tin, metal, [Stannaries]—[B C]—obtained from Britain by Phoenicians, before 450—coined by Dionysius at Syracuse, between 405—367?—[A D]—Barea, discovered, 1710—imported into England, 1737—duty on, in Great Britain, reduced, and duties on coinage of, abolished by Act 1 and 2 Vic. c. 120, 16 Aug. 1838—discovered in Missouri, 1867.

Tin Plate, Tinning,—introduction of, from Saxony into England, attempted by Tarranton, about 1665,* 1681 b—manufacture established at Pontypool, about 1730.

• Eng. Cye. b Rese Cye.

Tinczęba, in Normandy,—Henry I. of England defeats his brother Robert, and takes him prisoner, at 28 Sep. 1106.


Tindal. [Tynsdale.]

Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire,—founded by Walter de Clare, 1131—church completed, 1263.

Tintoretto, II, (Jacopo Robusti,) painter,—b. at Venice, 1562—d. there, 31 Mar. 1579.


Tiptoft, John, [Worcester, EARL OF.]

Tiro, M. Tallius, grammarian, ge.,—[B C]—b., about 43.

Tiro de Molina. [Telliez, Gabriel.]

Tischbein, Johann Heinrich, the Elder, painter,—b. at Hains, in Hesse, 3 Oct. 1722—studies under Vanloo at Paris, 1743-8—Director of Academy of Cassel, 1776—b. there, 22 Aug. 1789.


Tisiorates, sculptor,—[B C]—b., about (Ol. 120) 300.

Tisio, Benvenuto. [Garofalo.]

Tissaphernes. —[B C]—quells rebellion of Pisathutes, 414—makes alliance with Sparta, 412—intrigues with Athenians and Alkibiades, 412-411—imprisons Alkibiades, 411—_defends Ephesus against Athenians, 409—accuses Cyrus to Artaxerxes, end of 405—commands at

Tissot, Simon André, physician.—b. in the Pays de Vendé, 1728—Prof. Clinical Medicine, Pavia, 1780-83—d. at Lausanne, Jun. 1797. *Opéra, 1769.

Titanium, metal.—discovered by Gregor, 1791—investigated and named by Klaproth, 1795—investigated and described by Wollaston, 1822—more completely by Wöhler, 1849.

Tithecis. * [BC]—payment of, enjoined, on Hebrews by law of Moses, for support of Levites, between 1625-1585—taken by Peisistratids, at Athens, about 550—reduced to a 20th by the Peisistratids, after 527—vowed to Delphi, by Greeks, (time of Persian War,) about 480— Xenophon tithes land near Seilus, for Artemisia, about 390—[AD]—enjoined, and fourfold appropriation of, established by Cyprioters of Charles the Great, 778-801—declared irredeemable by Louis le Débonnaire, 829—restoration of, by laymen to the Church, ordered by third Lateran Council, 1179—parochial, appropriation of, ordered by Innocent III., 1200—sanctioned and regulated, and exception further restricted, by fourth Lateran Council, 1215. *In France, imposed as a debt, by second Council of Mâcon, 385—declared redemable by National Assembly, 4 Aug. 1789—abolished. * In England, paid, as early as 669-690—enjoined by Offa, King of Mercia, about 794—payment and recovery of, in Ecclesiastical Court, provided for by Acts 27 Hen. VIII. c. 20, 1535-6, and 32 Hen. VIII. c. 7, 1540—rate of, in London, fixed by Act 37 Hen. VIII. c. 12, 1545—further provisions for recovery of, by Act 2 and 3 Edw. VI. c. 13, 1548—proceedings for recovery of, further regulated by Acts 7 and 8 Wm. IIII. c. 6 and 34, 1666; 53 Geo. IIII. c. 127, 12 Jul. 1813; 5 and 6 Wm. IV. c. 74, 9 Sep. 1835; and 4 and 5 Vic. c. 36, 21 Jun. 1841. *Commendation of, recommended by parliamentary Committee, 1832—provided for, and Commissioners appointed, by Act 6 and 7 Wm. IV. c. 71, 13 Aug. 1836—amended by Acts 1 Vic. c. 69, 15 Jul. 1837; and 2 and Vic. c. 64, 4 Aug. 1838; 2 and 3 Vic. c. 62, 17 Aug. 1839; 5 and 6 Vic. c. 54, Jul. 1842; 9 and 10 Vic. c. 73, 26 Aug. 1846; 10 and 11 Vic. c. 104, 22 Jul. 1847; 23 and 24 Vic. c. 93, 13 Aug. 1860.


Tobacco,— [BC]—employed in the manufacture of cigarettes, 1756—used in medicine, 1762.

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*Biog. Univ.


Tobin, John, b. at Salisbury, 1770—d. 8 Dec. 1804. *The Honeymoon, 1805.*

Tobisk, [B.C.]-[B.], 1756—taken to Niniveta by Shalmaneser, 721 b—flies for safety, 712 b—710 b—becomes blind, 710 b—n. 610—book written, about 200 or 150. *Clanton.*

*b Bib. Chron.*
*b Uscher.*
*b De Wette, &c.*

Tobolsk, in Russia, founded, 1587.


Tod, James, traveller, &c., b. 1782—goes to India, 1800—political Agent of Rajpootana, 1817—returns to England, 1823—d. in London, 17 Nov. 1835. *Annals of Rajpoot, 1829-32—Travels in Western India, 1839.*


Tofana, (Topahana), of Valurno, poisoner—sells poison to woman at Naples, discovered, 1659—b., after 1700.

Toggenburg, (Toggenburg), in Switzerland—County of, ceded to Barons of Rason, 1436—sold to Abbot of St Gall, 1468—enters into alliance with Schwyz and Graun, 1469—resists oppression of Abbot, and is supported by Zurich and Berne, 1712—the quarrel settled, 1718—war renewed, 1755—9—united with Canton of St Gall, 1803.


Togru, (Tograi), (Abu Taleh Raen-Eddin Mohamed), founder of Seljukitis dynasty, b., about 993—defeats Sultan Masoud near Merv, conquers Persia, and is chosen Sultan, (482, A. H.) 1079—delivers Caliph Cayem and is named Lieutenant of Vicar of the Prophet, 1055—marries daughter of Cayem, about 1062—d., 1063. *Elphinston.*

Tokay, in Hungary, Castle destroyed, 1705—engagements between Gen. Schlick and Hungarian insurgents near, 22 and 31 Jan. 1849.

Tokens, in coinage, private, come into use in England, about 1508-10—suppressed, and royal farthing introduced by James I., 19 May

TONGRES—TORELLI

Tongue, Dr.,—joins Titus Oates in charge of Popiah Plot, 1678.


Tönningen, in Schleswig,—mentioned, 1186—raised to rank of a town, 1589—rises into importance after construction of its harbour, 1613—fortifications strengthened by Duke Frederick IV., 1644—capitulation of Gottorp signed at, 15 Nov. 1658—besieged by Danes, 1660—given up to them, 1675—fortifications demolished, 1676—recovered by the Duke and again fortified, 1679—unsuccessfully besieged by Duke Albert of Württemberg for Frederick IV., 22 Apr. to 2 June, 1700—taken by Swedes under Gen. Stenbock, 14 Feb. 1713—surrendered to Frederick Prince Royal of Denmark, 16 May 1713—capitulates to Danes, 17 Feb. 1714—Castle destroyed by Christian VI., 1734—taken by Danes, Aug. 1830.

Tonsen, Jacob, bookseller,—b. 1656—apprenticed to Basset, 5 Jun. 1700—admitted to Stationers Company and begins business, 1678—meets of the Kit Cat Club held at his house, (Baru Elms,) from 1703—b. 1728.

a Knight.


De arte supputandi, 1552—De Veritate Corporis et Sanguinis Domini in Eucharistia, 1554.

Tonsuro,—mentioned by Paulinus of Nola, as adopted by monks, about 400.

Tontine, species of Life Annuity,—introduced in France by Lorenzo Toni, 1653—prohibited by Council of State, 1763.


Tooke, Thomas, economist,—b. at St Peterburg, 1774—draws up Merchants’ Petition in favour of Free Trade, 1820—d. in London, 26 Feb. 1838. History of Prices, 1838-57.


Töplitz, in Bohemia,—defeat of Prussians by Austrians near, 1765—treaty of alliance between Austria, Russia, and Prussia, signed at, 9 Sep. 1813. Conference of, between emperors of Austria and Russia, and king of Prussia, held, Oct. 1835.

Torusius. [Rufinus.]

Tornahill Mineral, (Doghead Coal,) gas-coal,—found near Edinburgh, about 1853—law-suit respecting nature of, 1853.

Torbay, in Devonshire,—William, Prince of Orange, landed at, 5 Nov. 1688.

Tordenskiold, Peter, (Wessel,) admiral,—b. at Trondheim, 28 Oct. 1631—serves in Danish Navy, 1709-20—Captain, Dec. 1714—contributes to victory over Swedes, 24 Apr. 1715—ennobled, and his name changed to Tordenskiold, by Frederick IV., Feb. 1716—Vice-admiral, 1718—storms Marstrand, Jul. 1719—killed in a duel at Hanover, 20 Nov. 1720.

Tordesillas,—Treaty of, between Spain and Portugal, for regulation of rights of commerce and discovery in Western Ocean, signed, 7 Jun. 1494.a

a Prescott.


Torelli, Lelio, jurist,—b. at Fano, 1438—enters service of the Medici at Florence, 1531—principal secretary to Grand Duke, 1546—d. patrician of Florence, 1576. Digestorum novi
again wounded in action near Alkmaar, 2 Oct. 1799—serves in Egypt, 1801—marries, 1803—takes part in expedition to S. America, 1807—military secretary to Sir A. Wellesley, accompanies him to Portugal, 1808—Colonel, aide-de-camp to Prince Regent, 1812—Adjutant-general, Mar. 1820—b. near Welwyn, 23 Aug. 1828.

**Torres Strait, between Australia and New Guinea,**—passed by Louis Vaez de Torres, 1606.

**Torres Vedras, in Portugal,**—lines of, constructed by Wellington, 1809—occupied by him, 8 Oct. 1810—Masséna arrives before, middle Oct.—retreats from, 14 Nov.


* Biog. Univ.


**Torrijos, Don Jose Maria, general,—**b. at Madrid, 20 May 1791—distinguishes himself in the army, 1808—imprisoned, 1817—Field-marshall, by the Cortes, and Governor of Navarre and Basque Provinces, 1820—commands against French, 1823—capitulates at Carthagena, and takes refuge in England, 1823—returns to Spain, and is shot with his companions at Malaga, 11 Dec. 1831.


**Torsellino.** [Tursellimus.]


**Tortola, one of the Virgin Islands,—**Dutch settlement in, 1648—Dutch expelled by English, 1666—devastated by hurricane, 29 Oct. 1867.

**Tortona, in Italy,—**taken and destroyed by Frederick Barbarossa, 1155—fortifications restored by Milanese, 1157—favoured by Frederick II., 1220—assists him at siege of Parma, 1247—becomes subject to the Visconti, 1247—taken by Imperialists, 1249—taken and taken by French, 26 Jan. to 5 Feb. 1249—taken by Spaniards, 14 Aug. 1249—citadel capitulates, 3 Sep.—dismantled by French, 1249—besieged by Russians, surrenders to them, 1759—restored to French, 1800—given up to Sardina, 1814.


**Torture, of accused persons and witnesses,—**sanctioned by code of Justinian, 530—sanctioned in cases of heresy, by decree of Innocent IV., 1252—authorized in case of Knights Templars by Clement V., 1310. In Prussia, abolished by Frederick II., 3 Jun. 1740. In France, the question préparatoire discontinued by decree of Louis XVI., 24 Aug. 1789—abolished, 9 Oct. 1789. In Russia, abolition, recommended by Empress Catherine, 1763—effected, 1801. In England, applied to Templars, 1310—in common use, from about 1400—declared by Judges unlawful, 1628—last instance on record, May 1640. In Scotland, abolished by Act 7 Ann. c. 21, §. 6, 1709.
Tory.—comes into use as designation of political party in England, 1679.

Toscanelli, Paolo del Pozzo, astronomer,—b. at Florence, 1397—one of the keepers of Florence Library, 1427— erects gnomon on the Duomo of Florence, 1486—d. at Florence, 15 May 1482.

Tostig, son of Earl Godwine,—banished, retires to Bruges, 1051—present at his father's death, 1053—succeeds Siward as Earl of Northumbria, early in 1055—visits Rome with his wife, 1061—takes part with his brother Harold in subjugation of Wales, 1065—revolt of his subjects, outlawed, 1065—on appointment of Morcar to succeed him, retires to Flanders, about Nov. 1065—vagees Isle of Wight, Apr. 1066—repulsed at Isle of Thanet, ravages Lincolnshire, is defeated by Earls Ed- win and Morcar, and escapes to Scotland, 1066—joins Harold Hardrada on the Tyne, Sep.—killed at battle of Stamford-Bridge, 25 Sep. 1066.


Tott, Francis, Baron de, diplomatie, éc.,—b. at Champigny, 17 Aug. 1733—lives at Constantinople, 1755-61—in the service of the Porte, 1769-76—b. in Hungary, 1793. Mémoires sur les Turcs et Tartares, 1784.


b Universa Pictoresque. c Dict. de la Conv.


Toulouse, County or Duchy of,—erected by Charles the Great for CHORSON, (Torsin,) 778—deprived by Diet of Worms, and succeeded by William I., 790—marches against Saracens and is defeated, 793—takes Paris with Louis le Débonnaire in recovery of Barcelona from Saracens, 801—retires to a monastery, 806—b., 28 May 812 or 813—RAYMOND RAPIEN, 810 ?—Duchy diminished by separation of Septimania and Spanish Marches, 817—BERKENEGG, 818 ?—defeats Gascons, 819—Duke of Septimania, 822—BERNEARD (son of William I.), succeeds, 825—WILLIAM II., (son,) b., 826—succeeds, 844, or 845—with aid of Saracens, seizes Barcel- lona, 848—put to death as traitor, 850—FRED. DÉLON, 850—RAYMOND I. (brother) hereditary Count, 852—BERNARD, (son,) about 864—ODO, (Eudes,) (brother,) 875—acquires the Albigeois, 878—RAYMOND II., (son,) about 918—distinguishes himself in battle with Normans, 923—RAYMOND-PONS III., (son,) 923—defeats Hungarian in Provence, 924—acknowledges Rudolph as King of France, 932—WILLIAM TAILEFER III., (son,) 930—makes treaty of partition with Raymond III., Count of Rouergue, 975—marries Emma of Provence, about 990—PONS, (son,) 1037—inherit also part of Provence: WILLIAM IV., (son,) 1060—cedes his dominions to his brother Raymond IV., 1088, and goes to Palestine, 1092—BERTRAND (son) declared Count, 1096—deprived by William, Duke of Aquitaine, 1098—re-established, 1100—succeeds his father, 1105—embarks for Palestine, Mar. 1109—quarrels with Tanered at Antioch, 1109—takes Tripoli, 10 Jun. 1109, and is named Count of Tripoli: b., 21 Apr. 1121—ALFONSO-JOURdain, (brother,) Count of Rouergue, b. in Palestine and baptized in Jordan, 1109—succeeds his brother 1112—de- prived by Duke of Aquitaine, 1114—restored, about 1120—besieged in Orange by Count of Barcelona, and re-established, 1123—makes treaty with Count of Barcelona, 1125—makes pilgrimage to St. Jago, 1141—founds Montauban, 1144—takes the cross at Veszeli, 1146—arrives at Acre, spring 1148—d. at Crema, Apr. 1148—RAYMOND V. and At.
Toulouse—Tourneur.

Fonso II., (sons,) 1148—County claimed by Henry II. of England, 1159—Raymond VI., (son of Raymond V.,) 1194—Raymond VII., (son) 1222—Alfonso, son of Louis VII., marries daughter of Raymond VII., 1237—Count of Poitiers, 1241—goes on crusade, 1247—succeeds his father-in-law, 1249—captured by Turks, 5 Apr. 1250, released, 6 May—arrives at Toulouse, May 1251—again takes the cross, 1252—embarks on crusade, spring 1270—d. at Savona, 21 Aug. 1271—County passes to Philip III. of France: formally united to the Crown, 1361. [Albigenses.]

A. Art de Vérifier les Dates.

Toulouse, in France, (Tolosa)—[B.C.—] taken by Romans under Cæpio, 106.—[A.D.—] seat of a bishopric, before 250—capital of Visigoths, 412—taken by Clovis, spring 506—erected into a kingdom for Cariberti, 650—unsuccessfully attacked by Saracens under Zama, who is defeated by Euades, 731—head of a County or Duchy, by Charles the Great, 778—[Toulouse, County or Duchy of]—seized by Louis VII., 1141—unsuccessfully besieged by Henry II. of England, 1159—parliament of, established by Charles VII. by edict of 11 Oct. 1443—submits to Henry IV., 1596—Wellington defeats Marshal Soult at, 10 Apr. 1814—the Commune proclaimed at, Mar. 1870—disturbances at an end, by 1 Apr. Académie des Joux Floraux, instituted, 1823. Councils of, against simony, marriage of ecclesiastics, and various abuses, held, 13 Sep. 1056; held by St. Hugh, Abbot of Cluny, about 1060; by same, against simony, 1068; to depose Prezard, Bp. of Albi, for simony, 1079; to correct abuses, spring 1090; respecting succeur to Alfonso of Aragon against Saracens, about Feb. 1118; held by Pope Calixtus II. against Manichaeans, 8 Jul. 1118; for recognition of Pope Alexander III. by kings of France and England, about Dec. 1162; against heresy, and for establishment of Inquisition, Nov. 1229. [Albigenses.]

Toumen, in Siberia—founded, 1586.


Tour, Maurice Quentin de la, painter,—b. at St. Quentin, 1704—admitted to the Academy, 1746—b. at St. Quentin, 1758.

Tour d'Auvergne. [Bonillon, Turenne.]

Touraine, in France—seized by Count of Anjou, 1044—conquered and annexed to Crown of France, by Philip Augustus, 1202—erected into a Duchy by King John, for his son Philip, Oct. 1256—a 1356 b—given to Archibald, Earl of Douglas, by Charles VI., 19 Apr. 1424—finally reunited to the Crown, 1436.b

a Art de Vérifier les Dates. b Univers Pittoresque.

Tourcoing, in France—mentioned, 1146—taken and destroyed by French, 1477—burnt, 1566, 1667, and 1710—Moreau defeats allies at, 18 May 1744.

Tourguenief, (Turgenew,) Nikolai Ivanov-


Tourmaline, mineral,—its properties investigated by Lomery, 1717—by J. Binet, 1756—by Ibeberden and Wilson, about 1758—by Canton, 1759—by Priestley, 1766—7.


TOURNIQUET—TOWNSHEND.

TOURNIQUET, in Surgery, — suggested by Morel, 1674—perfected by Petit, 1718.

TOURNUS, in France,—Council of, held by Guy, Abp of Vienne, 15 Aug. 1154.

TOURRETTE, Marc Antoine de, Count de la Marche de, b. at Lyons, 1729—d. there, 1793. *Démonstrations Élémentaires de Botanique, 1766—Voyage à Mont Pilat, 1770.*


TOURY, in France,—defeat of General Reyant by Germans at, 5 Oct. 1870.


TOWCESTER, in Northamptonshire, — unsuccessfully besieged by Danes, 921.


Towers, —[B C]—moveable, used in sieges, first, in Sicily, 405.


Townley Gallery, Townley Marbles. [See Townley, Charles.]


Townshend, Charles, 2nd Viscount, statesman,—b., 1676—succeeds to the title, Dec. 1687—marries, about 1699—one of the Commissioners to treat for Union with Scotland, 1706—joint-pleni-potentiary at conferences of Gertrudekenyon, 1709-10—ambassador extra-ord. to States-General of Holland, 1710—loses his wife, 1711—marries again, 1713—


Townshend, John,—b. in London, 1757—minister of Independent Congregation, Bermondsey, 1784—assists in founding Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 1792—d., 1826.

Towton, in Yorkshire,—Edward IV. defeats Henry VI. at, 29 Mar. 1461.


Trachalus, M. Galerius,—Consult with C. Silius Italicus, (821, A. v. c.) 68.

Tract Society, American,—established at New York, 1825.


Tracts for the Times, [Tractarian Movement.—condemned by resolution of Vice-chancellor, heads of houses, and proctors, at Oxford, 15 Mar. 1841.

Tracy, William,—takes part in murder of Becket, 1170.

Trade, Board of. [Board of Trade.] Trade Marks, in Great Britain,—law relating to counterfeiting, amended by Act 25 and 26 Vic. c. 88, 7 Aug. 1862.


Trade-escant, John, naturalist,—living at Meopham, in Kent, 1868—gardener to Charles I., 1629—d., 1638.


Trading Companies,—incorporation, regulation and winding up of, provided for by Act 23 and 26 Vic. c. 80, 7 Aug. 1862.


Trafalgar, Cape, in Spain,—Nelson defeats allied French and Spanish fleet off, 21 Oct. 1805.

Traffic, Street, in London,—regulated by Act 30 and 31 Vic. c. 184, 20 Aug. 1867.

Tragedy,—[B.C]—first named from prize of a goat, 586, 590—first made dramatic by Thespis, 553—mask first used by Thespis, 555—female masks, by Phrynichus, 512-476—contemporary history dramatized by Phrynichus, 494—satyric drama invented by Pratinus of Phlius, about 500—Dialogus, the Trilogy, and other improvements of Aschylus, 500-436—three actors and other improvements of Sophocles, about 450-440—alterations by Euripides, 450-420—at Rome, written by Livius Andronicus, 240. *Euseb. b Hieron.


Train, Joseph,—becomes friend of Sir Walter Scott, 1814—presented to him the Wallace Chair, 1824. Poems, with notes illustrative.
of traditions in Galloway and Ayrshire, 1814.

Training to Arms, in United Kingdom,—prohibited by Act 60 Geo. III. and 1 Geo. IV. c. 1, 11 Dec. 1819.

Trajan's Bridge,—of stone, over the Danube, built 102-5—destroyed by Hadrian, before 138.


Tralae, in Ireland,—monastery founded at, 1215—taken by rebels, 1641—taken by William III., 1691.

Tramways, Street, in England,—introduced, 1685—construction of, facilitated, and working regulated, by Act 33 and 34 Vic. c. 78, 9 Aug. 1870.

Trani, in Italy,—defeat of catapans Eustatius by Normans at, about 1053—receives charter from Bp of Worms, 1215—Frederick II. permits Jews to live at, 1224—new castle built by him, 1233—contests between French and Spanish knights, 1502.

Transebar, in Hindustan,—Danish settlement in, about 1616—captured by British, 1807—restored to Danes, 1814—purchased by British, 1846.

Transfiguration, Feast of—the—established by Pope Calixtus III., 1457.

Transfusion of Blood, in Surgery,—attempted in case of Innocent VIII., 1492—operation described by Lebavus, 1615—recommended by Blundell, 1824.

Transit. [See Mercury and Venus, planets.]

Transit Instrument,—invented by Roemer, about 1690—described by Horrobow, 1735.

Translation of bishops,—prohibited by Councils of Nicaea, 325—of Antioch, 341—of Sardica, 347.

Transoxiana. [Turkestan, Bokhara, Sarmarcand.] Transpadane Republic. [Lomardy.]


Transvaal Republic, in Africa,—established by Dutch settlers, 1848.

possessed by Duke of Lorraine, 1687—restored by Emperor: ¶, Apr. 1692—Michael Abrar-
fi II., b. 1677—succeeds his father, May 1690—unsuccessfully opposed by Count Emeric
Tokoli, 1690—cedes his States to the Emperor, 1694—& at Vienna, 1 Feb. 1713—(Bagotzki,
Francis Leopold)—supremacy of Porte over, renounced by Peace of Carlowitz, 1699 —
united with Hungary, 1713 — erected into Grand Principality by Maria Theresa, 1765—
insurrection of peasants, under Hora, Kloska, and Krisan, (Hora Insurrection), 1784—
another peasant insurrection, 1848—sack of Nagy Enyed, Jan. 1849—invaded by Russians,
1849—separated from Hungary and made Crown-land of Austria, by Imperial constitution
of 4 Mar. 1849—former constitution restored, and separate Diet established, by decree of 20
Oct. 1866—reunited with Hungary, Nov. 1865 —the reunion confirmed by Imperial Rescript,
17 Feb. 1867.

Trapezus. [Trebizond.]
Trappists, Order of,—founded in Normandy
by Rotrou, Count of Perche, 1140—receives
rule of Cistercians, 1148—refounded by Abbé
de Ranéc, 1366—abbe suppressed, 1379—
restored, 1387—suppression of, enjoined by
ordinance of Charles X., 16 Jun. 1828, but
not carried out: the monastery burnt, Aug.
1871.

Traun, river in Austria.—Masséna defeats
Austrians on the, 3 May 1800.

Trautenau, in Bohemia, battle of—[Sober]
—Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia defeats
Austrians at, 27 Jun. 1866.

Travancore, in Hindustan,—factory of E.
India Company established on the coast, 1673
—Raja of, included in treaty between the
Company and Sultan of Mysore, 1784—over-
run and devastated by Tippoo Sultan, 1789-90
—placed under British protection by treaties of
1797 and 1805—British subsidiary force with-
drawn, 1832.

Travendal,—Treaty of, between Charles
XII. of Sweden and Frederick IV. of Denmark,
for restitution of places in Holstein conquered
by latter, signed, 18 Aug. 1700.

Traversari, Ambrogio, (Ambrosio Camal-
denuse),—b. at Portici, 1378, a at Forli, 1386
—General of his Order, 1431—assists at Councils
of Basel, Ferrara, and Florence, 1435—b. at
Florence, Oct. 1439. [AD]—Epistola, 1759. a

Treadmill,—introduced in prisons, about
1820.

Treason, High Treason, in English law,—
defined by Statute of Treasons, 25 Edw. III.
III.,) repealed by Act 1 Mar. sess. 1, c. 1,
1553—prosecutions for, regulated by Act 7
Wm III. c. 3, s. 2, 1695—further regulations
by Act 7 Ann. c. 21, 1708—defence by counsel
allowed to persons impeached of, by Act 20
Geo. II. c. 30, 1757—further defined by Act
36 Geo. III. c. 7, 13 Dec. 1795—made perpe-
tual by 57 Geo. III. c. 6, 17 Mar. 1817—
partly repealed by 11 and 12 Vic. c. 12, and 1,
22 Apr. 1848—prosecutions for, further regu-

Trebizond, Empire of,—erected for Alexius
Comnenus, 1204.—tributary to Seljuk, before
1222—Andronicus I. (Ghios) succeeds, 1222 —concludes treaty with Ala-eldin, 1224—
alliance with Gelaide, battle of Akhlat, 1230,b Joannes I. (Alex-
chares), 1235—Joannes II. (Alex-
chares), 1235?—Manuel I. the Great Captain, 1238?—sends embassy to St Louis, 1253—
Andronicus II., 1263—Georgius, 1265?—captured by Turkomans, 1280—Joannes II. crowned Emperor of the
Romans, 1280—the Empire independent: receives embassy from Michael VIII., 1281 —
revolt under Papadopoulos, 1281—marries Euclidia at Constantinople, Sep. 1282 a—In-
vansion of David, king of Iberia, 1282—deposed by his sister Theodora, 1285—Joannes II.
again, soon after: Alexius II., 1297—de-
sects invading Turkomans near Kernaunt, 1302 —rejects proposal for commercial treaty with
Genoese, who set fire to the town, 1306 b
1311 a—allows Genoese to establish them-
seves, by treaty of 9 Jun. 1315?—invited
by Pope John XXII. to aid in effecting union

Trevisia, (Trefibia,) river in Italy,—[BC]—
Hamilbae defeats I. Scipio and T. Sempronius
on the, end of 218—[AD]—Suwarof defeats
the French, 17-19 Jun. 1799.

Trebillin Pollio, historian,—fl. about 323.

Trebizond, (Trapezus,) on the Black Sea,—
[BC]—colony of Sinope, 756—reached by
 Xenophon and the Ten Thousand, 400—con-
erquered by Romans, 52—[AD]—port constructed
by Hadrian, about 260-30—taken by Goths,
(Borani,) 268—restored by Justinian, between
350-60?—rises into importance under Leo the
Isaurian, 720—threatened by Seljunks, 1071—
colony becomes an Empire for Alexius Com-
enus, 1204—unsuccessfully besieged by Seljuk,
second 1224-29—visited by Rubruquis, 1255 —
threatened by David, king of Iberia, 1282 b
plundered and burnt by pirates, 1314—church
and monastery burnt, 1340— ravaged by plague,
1347?—visited by Clavijo, Apr. 1404—un-
success fully attacked by Turks, 1412—capities
for Mahomet I. and annexed to Ottoman Em-
pire, autumn 1461 —visited by Fallmerayer,
1840. a Euseb. b Finlay.

Trebizond, Empire of,—erected for Alexius
Comnenus, 1204.—tributary to Seljuk, before
1222—Andronicus I. (Ghios) succeeds, 1222 —concludes treaty with Ala-eldin, 1224—
alliance with Gelaide, battle of Akhlat, 1230,b Joannes I. (Alex-
chares), 1235?—Joannes II. (Alex-
chares), 1235?—Manuel I. the Great Captain, 1238?—sends embassy to St Louis, 1253—
Andronicus II., 1263—Georgius, 1265?—captured by Turkomans, 1280—Joannes II. crowned Emperor of the
Romans, 1280—the Empire independent: receives embassy from Michael VIII., 1281 —
revolt under Papadopoulos, 1281—marries Euclidia at Constantinople, Sep. 1282 a—In-
vansion of David, king of Iberia, 1282—deposed by his sister Theodora, 1285—Joannes II.
again, soon after: Alexius II., 1297—de-
sects invading Turkomans near Kernaunt, 1302 —rejects proposal for commercial treaty with
Genoese, who set fire to the town, 1306 b
1311 a—allows Genoese to establish them-
seves, by treaty of 9 Jun. 1315?—invited
by Pope John XXII. to aid in effecting union
of Greek and Latin Churches, 1329—b., 1330—
Andronicus III., 1330—Manuel II., 1332—
Turkman invasion repulsed, 1332—Basilius, 
Sep. 1332—Iren., Apr. 1339—civil war, 1339
—dethroned, and succeeded by Anna Ana
choulion, Jul. 1341—put to death, Sep. 1342
—Joannes III., Sep. 1342—dethroned, and
succeeded by his father, Michael, (Grand
Comnwnus,) May 1344—war with the Genoese,
1348—dethroned, 13 Dec. 1349—Alexius
III., Dec. 1349—unsuccessful rebellion of
Duke Nictetas, 1355—b., 1350—Manuel III.,
b., 1364—named Emperor by his father, 1376
—succeeds him, 1390—tributary to Timur,
probably after spring of 1400—a—b., 1417
—Alexius IV., fights against Timur, 1387, 1393,
and 1400—defeated, takes refuge with Bayazid,
1400—succeeds his father, 1417—Turkish in
vasion, 1412—murdered, about 1446—Jo
annes IV., (Kalo-joannes,) about 1446—Da
vid, 1458—conquers of, by Mohammed II.,
autumn 1461. 
† Finlay.  
‡ Von Hammer.

Trembonia, Con. [B C],—questor, 60—tribu.
pleb., 55—proposes prolongation of power of
triumvirs for 5 years : legatus to Cesar, 54—49
—prætor urbanus, 48—pro-prætor in Hispania
Ulterior, 47—expelled by mutiny of soldiers :
joins conspirators against Cesar, 44—procon
sus in Asia, after Mar. 44—killed at Smyrna
by Dohabella, 43.

Tredgold, Thomas, civil engineer,—b. near
Durham, 22 Aug. 1788—goes to London, 1813
—begins business on his own account, 1823—
b., 28 Jan. 1829. 
 Elementary Principles of
Carpentry, 1820—Strength of Cast Iron, 1821
—Steam Engine, 1827.

Trees of Liberty,—planted in France, by
Jacobs, 1790—again set up, at Paris, 1830
and 1848—18 Italy, 1848—9.

Trembley, Abraham, naturalist,—b. at
Geneva, 1700—F.R.S., 1743—member of Grand
Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire d'un genre de
polypes d'eau douce, &c., 1744.

Tremollius, Emmanuel, theologian,—b. at
Ferrara, about 1510—comes to England, about
1548?—teaches Hebrew at Cambridge: re
turns to Germany, 1553—b. Prof. Hebrew,
Univ. of Sefan, 1580. 
Latin Bible, 1575—9.

Trémouilla, Charlotte de la. [Derby,
Countess of.] 
Trémouilla, (Trémouille,) Henri Charles,
Duke de la, Prince de Tarentum,—b. at
Thouars, 17 Dec. 1620—assists at marriage of
Prince William of Nassan to Mary of England,
1641—marries Princess Amelia of Hesse Cassel,
about 1647—distinguishes himself in War of
the Fronde, 1649—51—takes Rocroi, 1653—
imprisoned by Mazarin, about 1656—enters
service of States of Holland as General, 1663—
renounces Protestantism, Oct. 1670—b., 14
Sep. 1672. 
Mémoires, 1675.

Trémouillé, (Trémouille,) Louis II. de la,
Viscount of Thouars, Prince de Talmont,—
b., 1460—commands expedition against
Duke of Bretagne, 1487—defeats him, and
takes prisoner Duke of Orleans and Prince of
Orange, at St Aubin du Cornier, 1488—be
sieges Rennes, 1491—with French artillery,
crosses the Apennines, 1495—defeats Italian
allies at Fornova, 6 Jul. 1495 — appointed
Lieutenant-general of Poitou, Anjoy, &c.;
again commands army of Italy, 1500—conquers
Lombardy, and takes prisoner Ludovico Sforza,
1500—Governor of Burgundy, 1500—fails in
expedition against Naples, 1523—distinguishes
himself at Agnadello, 1529—defeated by Swiss
at Novara, 1513 — successfully defends Bur
gundy, 1533—contributes to victory of Marig
nano, 1515 — defends Picardy against allied
Imperialists and English, 1522—3—killed at
battle of Pavia, 24 Feb. 1525.

Tremulus, Q. Marcias,—[B C]—.Consul
with P. Corn. Arvina, (448, 4. u. c.) 306—again,
(466,) 288.

Trenche, Sir John, statesman,—b. in
Dorsetshire, 1650—M.P. Tauntton, 1679—im
prisoned, as Rye House conspirator, 1683;—
supports Duke of Monmouth, 1685—member of
Convention Parliament, 1689—Secretary of
State, spring 1692—b., 20 Apr. 1695.

Tremch, John, political and miscellaneous
writer,—b. in Dorsetshire, 1662,* 1669 b —
History of Standing Armies, 1698—Independent

† Eng. Cyc.  
‡ Rees and Chalmers.

Trench, Franz, Baron von,—b. at Reggio,
1 Jan. 1711,† 1714 b —enters the Austrian
army, 1722—enters service of Russia, 1738—
returns to Austrian service, raises a body of
Pandours, 1740 — attacks and destroys Cham,
7 Sep. 1742—attempts capture of Frederick
II. at Kolin, Sep. 1745—kills himself at
Grätz, 4 Oct. 1747,‡ 1749, 8c 
Leben und
Thaten, 1807.

† Eng. Cyc.  
‡ Cont.-Lex.  
§ Biog. Univ.

Trench, Friedrich, Baron von,—b. at
Königsberg, 16 Feb. 1726—enters the army,
1742—his intrigue with Princess Amalie, 1743
—escapes from prison at Glatz, 24 Dec. 1746
—arrested at Dantzic and imprisoned at Berlin,
1748—released, 24 Dec. 1762—settles in
1794. Mémoirs, 1787.

Trendelenburg, Friedrich Adolf, philoso
pher,—b. at Eutin, 30 Nov. 1802—Ph.D.,
1826—Prof. Philosophy, Univ. of Berlin, 1833
—member of Academy of Sciences, 1846—
secretary, (historico-philosophical class,) 1847
—member of Second Chamber, 1839—51—b.
Jan. 1872. 
Elementa logics Aristotelicae, 1837
—Logische Untersuchungen, 1830—Naturrecht
auf dem Grunde der Ethik, 1860—Histor.
Beitrugen zur Philosophie, 1856—7—Das
Ehewurf, 1856—Friedrich der Grosse und sein
Staatsminister Freiherr von Zedlitz, 1859

Trent, in the Tyrol, (Tridentum),—seat of
bishops, before 380—Prince-bishopric, by
Emperor Conrad, 1027—conference of Louis
of Bavaria with Ghibelline chiefs, 1327—lord
ship of, united with the Tyrol, about 1363—
unsuccessfully attacked by Veneutians, 1487—

Trent, The, British Mail Steamer,—intercepted by United States war steamer, San Jacinto, Commander Wilkes, Confederate Commissioners Mason and Slidell seized and carried off, 8 Nov. 1861—news received in London, 27 Nov.—vote of thanks to Commander Wilkes passed by Congress, 4 Dec.—surrender of Commissioners demanded by British Government, 23 Dec.—troops and stores sent to British N. America, 23—surrender agreed to, 27—Commissioners given up to Lord Lyons, at Washington, 28 Dec.—news of surrender received in England, 3 Jan. 1862—Commissioners arrive at Southampton, 29 Jan.

Trento, Antonio da, (Antonio Fontuzzi ?) engraver,—b. at Trento, about 1500—living in 1545.


Trentschina, battle of. [See Ragotski, F. L.]


Tressan, Louis Elisabeth de la Vergne, Count de, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Mans, 4 Nov. 1705—enters the army, 1715—serves as aide-de-camp to the king at siege of Tournay and at battle of Fontenoy, 1745—lieutenant-general, 1747—F.R.S. London, and member of Academy of Sciences, Paris, 1750—Grand Marshal to King Stanislaus, 1750—received at French Academy, 25 Jan. 1781—d. at Paris, 31 Oct. 1783. Œuvres choisies, 1787-91.


Trevigi, [Trevigia].

Trevigini, [Trevigia], Girolamo da, painter,—b. at Trevigia, 1497 or 1508—b. architect and engineer to Henry VIII., before Boulogne, Sep. 1544.

Trevisani, Francesco, painter,—b. at Capo d'Istria, near Trieste, 10 Apr. 1656—d. at Rome, 30 Jul. 1746.

Trevixo, Trevigi, in Italy, (Trevissium),—residence of Attila, about 400—of Totila, 544—joins Lombard League, 1167—expels Eccelinio, 1183—forms alliance with Verona, &c., 1209—joins second Lombard League, 1226—takes part in attack on Verona, 1236—sur-

* Meyer, Conv.-Lex.  
* Art de Vérifier les Dates.  
* Conv.-Lex.

**Trevithick, Richard, engineer,**—takes out patent for high-pressure steam-engine, 1802—goes to Paris, 1816.

**Trevor, Sir John, statesman,**—b. in Wales, 1626—enters service of Charles II., about 1660—envoy to France, negotiates treaties of St. Germain-en-Laye, 15 Apr. 1668, and Aix-la-Chapelle, 2 May 1668—Kut, 1668—Secretary of State, Sep. 1668—B., 28 May 1672.

* Foss.

**Triévous, in France.** (Triévoux, Triéviornon, Triévoux.)—Nineteenth century Frenchman who in 1898—suffers in war between Dukes of Bourbon and Savoy, 1431—printing-press established by Prince of Dombes, 1695. *Journal de,* published by Jesuits, 1701—*Dictionnaire de,* 1704.


**Trezzo, in Italy,**—Marco Visconti defeats the Guelphs of Milan under Raymond of Cardona at, 25 Feb. 1323.

**Triarius, L. Valerius,**—[BC]—questor urbicus, 81—praetor in Sardinia, repels Lepidus, 77—defeated, and his army destroyed by Mithridates, near Zela, 68.

**Trites, at Rome,**—[BC]—(mythic, 30, by Servius Tullius, afterwards reduced to 21, increased to 25, 38—7 to 27, 35—to 29, 332—to 31, 299—to 35, 241.

**Triboho, II.** (Nicolò Braeeinni, sculptor, —b. at Florence, about 1500—employed at Bologna, 1525—B. at Florence, 7 Sep. 1550, a 1565,  
* Ticozzi.  
* Vasari.

**Trionbanus, jurist,**—b. at Side, in Pamphylia, about 500—a 475—Commissioner for Code of Justinian, 528—for the Digest, 530—banished from the Court, 531—B., 547—545.  
* Biog. Univ.  

**Tribunes, (Military,) at Rome,**—[BC]—

— with consular power, elected, 444—increased to 6, 465—office abolished by Liciian law, 367—elected by the people, 761—election of 16 for the 4 legions, 311—of 4 out of 23, 207—election nominal, 171—election of 4, 169—of 4 out of 8, 168—[AD]—appointed by Emperor, after 14.

**Tribunes, (Etruscan) at Rome,**—[BC]—

— receive a judicial power by Aurelian law, 70.

**Tribunes of the Plebs, at Rome,**—[BC]—

— appointed after accession of the plebs, (260, A. u. c.) 494—elected by comitia tributa, by Pubilian law, 471—authority enhanced by law, shortly before 401—ten tribunes first elected, 457—assume right to convocation, 456—office suspended during decennivrate, 451—449—persons declared inviolate by Horatian law, 449—present at deliberations of senate, after legislation of decennivrate, 449—take auspices in assembly of the tribes, from about 449—Valerian laws, 449—unanimity required, 394—393—ex officio senators, by Atitian plebiscitum, 132?  
* [AD]—power of, reduced by Nero, 54—68—office continued to 400.  
* Niebuhr.

**Triennial Power, (Trienflitia Potestas,**—[BC]—restored by Pompey, 70.

**Tribunus, physician,**—at Court of Choreses I, 531–2.

**Tributum,**—[BC]—remitted at Rome, after Macedonian War, 147—reimposed, 43.

**Trichina, parasitic worm,**—discovered and described by Owen and Paget, independently, 1835—investigated by Virchow and Leuekari, 1860.

**Trichinopoly, in Hindustan,**—taken by Mahrattas, 1741—taken by Nizam ul Mulik, 1743—besieged by French, rescued by Captain Calland, May 1757—comes under British rule, 1801.

**Tricoster, The,**—adopted as national flag of France, 1789.

**Tricostus, L. Virginius,**—[BC]—Consul with C. Julius Iulus, (319 and 320, A. u. c.) 435 and 434.


**Triennial Parliaments, in England,**—ap—
TRIERTIRCHY—TRIPOLES.

pointed to be held by Acts 16 Car. I. c. 1, 15 Feb. 1641, 16 Car. II. c. 1, 1664, and 6 and 7 Wm and Mar. c. 2, 1694. [Septennial Act.]

Triarchy, at Athens,—[B C]—altered from an individual to collective service, by law of Periander, 359—a_d_empt of Demades and to remedy the evils, 354.

Triers, Board of,—appointed by Cromwell, Mar. 1653.

Trieste, in Austria, (Terestea,)—[B C]—mentioned, 51—[A D]—revolves against Venice, 1368—a_d_—besieged by Venetian fleet, Jul. 1368 a —relief of, attempted by Leopold, Duke of Austria; surrenders, Nov. 1369—ceded to Austria, 1382—made a free port by Emperor Charles VI., 1719—occupied by French, 1795—1805—annexed to Illyria by Napoleon I., 1809—a_d_capitulates to allies, 31 Oct. 1813—restored to Austria, 1814—blockaded by Italian fleet, May to 12 Aug. 1848—a_d_re—ceded to Austria, 1859—a_d_declared in state of siege, 22 Jun. 1866. Teresteaum, built, 1842. a Art de Vérifier les Dates. b Conv.-Lex.

Trigonometrical Survey. [Ordnance Survey.]


Trincumalee, in Ceylon,—taken by Portuguese, 1622 a —taken from Portuguese by Dutch: seized by French, 1673—restored, 1674—a_d_again seized by French, 1728—a_d_restored to Dutch, 1783—a_d_surrenders to British, Aug. 1795—a_d_ceded to them by Treaty of Amiens, 1802. People of a Thousand Columns, demolished by Portuguese, 1622 a—a Tennant.

Trinidad, island of West Indies,—discovered by Columbus, 1_a_d_B_ Jul. 1498—Spanish settlement, about 1510—a_d_1528_b,—visited by Raleigh, 1595, 1593 a —piliated by French, 1674,a_d_1676 —taken by Sir R. Abercromby, 1797—a_d_ceded to Great Britain by Treaty of Amiens, 1802—the capital burnt, 24 Apr. 1808—a_d_again, 1809. a Bayley. b Martin. c Maculloch.

Trinitarians, Order of,—formed for ransoming captives from Moors, 1159—reformed, 1578.


Trinity, Fraternity of the Holy,—founded at Rome by St Philip Neri, 1548.


Trinity College, Cambridge,—founded as Cardinal Coll., by Wolsey, 1524—a_d_refounded as King Henry's Coll., 27 Sep. 1532—further endowed, and receives present name, 1546.

Trinity College, Oxford,—founded by Sir Thomas Pope, 18 Mar. 1556.

Trinity Hall, Cambridge,—founded by William Bateman, Bp of Norwich, 1535.


b Chambers's Enquiry. c Rece's Cyc.

Trinity Sunday,—observance of, enjoined by Council of Arles, 1260—a_d_established as common Church festival by Pope John XXIII., 1334.

Trinobantes, British tribe,—[B C]—make terms with Caesar, 54—[A D]—resist Claudius, 43.

Triple Alliance,—(1.) Between Great Britain, Netherlands, and Sweden, against France, formed, 28 Jan. 1668. (2.) Of the Hague, between Great Britain, France, and Holland, to resist designs of Cardinal Alberoni, formed, 1 Jan. 1717.

Tripoli, in Africa, (Regio Syriaca,)—[B C]—forms part of Roman province of Africa, 146—[A D]—oppressed by Count Romanus, 1366—a_d_revolted under Firmus, 372—a_d_ceded to Vandal, about 440—50—a_d_recovered by Belisarius, 534—a_d_ceded to Saracens, under Amrou, 641—a_d_town besieged by Egyptians, 877 and 1054—a_d_sieged by Roger II. of Sicily, 1146—a_d_retaken and the walls razed by Yakub, 1184—a_d_taken from kings of Tunis by Spaniards, about 1510—a_d_ceded to Knights of St John by Charles V., 1530—a_d_taken from them by troops of Sultan Solyma, 1551—a_d_seat of pirates, under Dragut, from 1555—a_d_bombarded by French fleet, submits to Louis XIV., 1683—a_d_revolt under Hamet Caramula, who makes the government hereditary in his family, 1713—a_d_threatened by British squadron, 1816—a_d_abolishes slavery and piracy, 1816—a_d_rule of Caramula family terminated, 1832.

Tripolis, in Syria,—[B C]—joins in revolt of Phoenician cities against Oebus, 351—a_d_Permeneus Soter landed at, 161—[A D]—destroyed by earthquake, 494—a_d_taken by Saracens, (17, A. n.) 638 a—a_d_taken by crusaders, 1108—a_d_attacked by Saladin, and defended by Conrad of Montferrat, about 1188—a_d_taken and burnt by
Kehnou, sultan of Egypt, (11 Rabia I. 687), 15 Apr. 1288.

*Tripoli*za, in *Greece*.,—capital of the Morea, 1718— the Mainotes defeated by Turks, 9 Apr. 1770 a— the Albanians defeated by Turks, 10 Jun. 1779 a— taken and sacked by Greeks, Oct. 1821— seat of Greek government, 23 Apr. 1823 a— retaken by Ibrahim Pasha, 23 Jun. 1825— destroyed and abandoned by him, 1828.

**Greek Revolution.**—

Triremes, — [B.C.]—first built by Aeminecocles of Corinth, about 700— introduced at Athens, by Themistocles, probably 483.

Trissino, Giovanni Giorgio, poet, — b. at Vicenza, 3 Jul. 1475— d. at Rome, Dec. 1550. (Sofonisba, written about 1514— printed, 1524— *Italia liberata de Gotti*, 1525.)

Tristam, Nuo, maritime discoverer,—accompanies Antam Gonsalves to west coast of Africa, 1441 a— reaches and names Cape Branco, 1441 a— discovers and names Geta (island of Arguim) and Ihadas Garças, 1443 a— makes another voyage, reaches the country of the Blacks, 1445 a— reaches the Rio Grande, and is killed with most of his crew by the natives, 1446 a. *Major*.

Tristan da Cunha, islands in S. Atlantic Ocean, — discovered by Tristan da Cunha, 1506.


Triumph, Rowan,—not allowed to a subject, after 14—triumph of Belisarius over Vandals, 534.

Triumphal Arch, at Rome,—[B.C.]—first built by Sertinianus, about 196.

Triumvirate,—[B.C.]—first, so called, of Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus, formed, 60— second, of Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus, constituted for 5 years, 27 Nov. 43 to 31 Dec. 38 a— renewed, 1 Jan. 37 to 31 Dec. 33 a— [A.D.]—of Grasse, in France, formed by Duke of Guise, Constable de Montmorency, and Marshal de St. André, against Huguenots, 1567.

Triumvir, Rowan,—[B.C.]—judges of capital offenses, appointed, 292— *republica constitueret*, (Caesar, Antony, Lepidus,) appointed, 43— reappointed, 37.

Trivet, (Trevet, Trevet, Trivich, &c,) Nicholas, historian,—b. in Norfolk, about 1258—

b. prior of Dominic monastery, London, 1328.

Trivulzio, Gian Giacopo, general,—b. at Milan, about 1447— serves in allied army of Duke of Milan and the Pope against Venice, 1483— in service of Alfonso II. of Naples, surrenders Capua to French, Feb. 1495— enters service of Charles VIII. of France, 1495— distinguishes himself at battle of Taro, defends Asti, 1495— conquers the Milanese for Louis XII., and is named Marshal of France and Governor of Milan, 1499— defeats and captures Ludovico Sforza at Novara, Apr. 1500— distinguishes himself at battle of Agnadello, 1509— serves under Gaston de Foix in campaign of 1512— defeated by Swiss at Novara, 6 Jun. 1513— contributes to victory of Marignano, 1515— d. at Chartres, 5 Dec. 1518.

Troges Pompeius, historian.—[B.C.]—, about 20.

Troja, in Italy,— founded, before 1100— dismantled by order of Frederick II., 1230 and 1250 a— Manfred defeats army of Innocent IV. at, 1254— Alfonso I. of Aragon defeats army of René of Anjou, 1441— Ferdinand I. of Aragon defeats Anjevines, 1492 a. *Kington*.


Tromp, Corneliss van, admiral,— b. at Rotterdam, 9 Sep. 1629— takes part in expedition to Morocco, 1630— Rear-admiral, 1653— distinguishes himself against the English fleet, 13 Jul. 1665— serves under De Ruyter against England, 11-14 Jun. 1666— defeated by English, 4-5 Aug. 1666— deprived of his commission, 1666— visits England, and is made Baron by Charles II., 1675— Lieutenant Admiral-general of United Provinces, 1676— d. at Amsterdam, 21 or 29 May 1691.

Tromp, Martin Harpertzoon, admiral,— b. at the Briel, 1597— enters the navy, 1607— Lieutenant-admiral, 1637— obtains several victories over the Spanish fleet, Sep. to Oct. 1639— serves in campaigns of 1640— defeated by Blake off Dover, 19 May 1652— defeats him, 29 Nov. 1652— encounters Blake again off Portland, 18-20 Feb. and 3-4 Jun. 1653— killed at combat of 31 Jul. 1653.


Trond, St., in Belgium,—fortifications dis-
**TRONO—** held by visited and undertaken the autumn Post-captain, maker, as become Fleet, 1184,"''=  
Trophies,—[B C]—first erected by Dominitus Athenbarbus and Fab. Maximus, 121.  
Trophonius, Oracle of, at Lebadeia,—[B C]—temple plundered by Sulla, about 86—not silent in time of Plutarch, [AD] 60-70.  
Tropolus, in Silezia,—erected into a Principality by Ottour II., 1261. Congress of, meets, 20 Oct. 1820 — breaks up, 20 Dec. [Laybach.]  
Trotius,—[B C]—settlement attempted by Syracusans, 730 B founded by Lamis of Megara, (Ol. 64.) 753 Müller.  
Trotter, Thomas, physician.—M.D. Edin-burgh, 1788 — Physician to Royal Hospital, Portsmouth, 1793 — Physician to the fleet, 1794—3. at Newcastle, 5 Sep. 1832. Treatise on Scenery, 1786—Medical and Chemical Essays, 1796—Medical Nautica, 1799.  
Troubadours, poets of Romance languages, — become numerous, after 1140—decline, 1250-1300.  
Troubridge. [Troubridge.]  
Trowbridge, Sir Thomas, Bart, admir— Post-captain, 1782—taken prisoner by French, 1794—contributes to victory of Cape St Vincent, 14 Feb. 1797—takes Castle of St Elmo, 1799—Bart., Nov. 1799—Captain of Channel Fleet, 1801—Admiral, Apr. 1804—sent to East Indies, 1805—sails from Madras, 12 Jan. 1807.  
Troy,—[B C]—(mythic) built by Dardanus, 1383 a 1327, b 1480, c 1560 d—taken by the Greeks, 1183, e 1127, f (23 Thargel.) 12 Jun. 1184, g 1205, h 904, i 1171, j 1270. (Hist.) Ilion novum, built, after 720 f— visited by Xerxes, spring 480—by Mindarus, autumn 432—visited by Charlemagne, 736—visited by Alexander the Great, spring 334—by Antiochus the Great, 196—honoured by the Romans, 190—sacked by Fimbria, 89—privileged by Sulla, 84—by Julius Caesar, 47—by Augustus, 31—[AD] — Excavations on Mount Hiaslik in search of ruins of the city, undertaken by Schnieben, 1871.  
Eratosth.  
G Callim.  
P Petavius.  
F Du Fresney.  
Dion. Halle.  
P Par. Marb.  
F Newton.  
S Stobius.  
Dowdell, Whiston, Frecret, Larber.  
strabo.  
Clinton.  
Troy Weight,—the pound mentioned as known weight in England, 1144 and 1143— as standard pound, 1497.  

a Act of Véridité les Dates.  
b Crowe.  
c Alison.  
Truce, Royal, in France,—established by ordinance of Louis IX., 1245—enforced by Philip the Fair, 1296.  

b Semicher and Kluckhohn.  
c Robertson.  
Truck System, mode of paying wages in goods,—many Acts respecting, repealed by Act 1 and 2 Will IV. c. 36, 15 Oct. 1837—prohibited in 1840 in trades by Act 1 and 2 Will IV. c. 37, 15 Oct. 1837—Committee of Inquiry into operation of, appointed, 1842—Commit- 
 }sion on, appointed, by Act 33 and 34 Vic. c. 105, 10 Aug. 1870.  

Trueba y Cosio, Telesforo de, novelist, dramatist,—b. at Santander, 1805—comes to Lon-
Truguet—Tubal Bridge.

London, 1814—returns to Spain, and is elected member of the Cortes, 1834—by. at Paris, 4 Oct. 1835.


Truman, Joseph, theologian,—b. in Nottinghamshire, Apr. 1621—by. at Sutton, Bedfordshire, 29 Jul. 1671. Great Propitiation, 1669—Travels of Natural and Moral Impotency, 1674.


Truxillo, in Spain,—taken by Arabs, 711—retaken by Alfonso of Castile, 1153—conquered by the almohades, 1196—recovered by Castillians, 1273.

Truxillo, capital of Venezuela,—founded, 1570—pilgrimage by buccaneers, 1678—armistice between Bolivar and Morillo concluded at, 2 Nov. 1820.

Truxillo, in Peru,—founded by Pizarro, 1535—seat of a Congress, Jul. to Aug. 1823.

Truxillo, in Honduras,—founded by las Casas, 1524—taken and destroyed by Dutch, 1643—the harbour restored, 1789—besieged by British, 1797.

Tryphon, Diodotus, usurper in Syria,—[bc]—sets up Antiochus, son of Balas, against Demetrius Nicator, 146—murders Antiochus, and makes himself king, 142—defeated and put to death by Antiochus Sidetes, 139.

Tryphon, Salvius,—[bc]—king of the slaves in Sicily, 183—defeats Licius nerva; defeated by Licius Lucullus; &c., 192.

Tryphoninus, Claudius, jurist,—[h], about 200-212.


Tschudi, Gilles, (Egidius Ichadius) historian,—b. at Glarus, 1505—envoy to Assembly at Einsiedeln, respecting the reformation, 1528—lansmann in Glarus, 1557—by., 28 Feb. 1572. Alpina Rhetia, 1541—Chronicon Helveticaum, 1734.

Tsong-ha-pa, reformer of lamaism,—b. in Tibet, about 1350—founds a convent, 1409 to 1409—by., 1419.

Tuam, in Ireland,—see raised to Archbishopric, about 1152—St Mayo united with, 1559—killala and achonry united with, 1834—reduced to Bishopric under Church Temporality Act, [Irish Church] 1839.

Tubero, Q. Eliaus, jurist, the Stoic,—[bc]—trib. pleb., 133—prator, 123—Consul sufectus, 118.

Tubero, Q. Eliaus, jurist,—[bc]—by., about 74?—oration against Ligarus, 46—Consul with P. Fab. Max., ? (743, a. u. c.) 11.

Tubertus, P. Postumius,—[bc]—Consul with M. Valerius, (249, a. u. c.) 505—Consul with Agrippa Menenius, (251, i.) 503.

Tubingen, in Wurttemberg,—seat of Palatines (Pfortenii) of Tubingen, 1650-1651—sold to Count Ulric of Wurttemberg, 1832—University of, founded, 1477—Catholic Faculty instituted, 1803—new buildings completed, 1845. Palace, built by Duko Ulrich, 1555—Treaty of, between Duke Ulrich and his subjects concluded, 3 Jul. 1514.

Tubular Bridge,—of timber, erected over 87*
the Rhine at Schaffhausen, by Grubenmann, 1757—buried by the French, 1759—of iron, projected by Stephenson, about 1842. [See Conway, and Menai Strait.]


Tucker, St. George, poet, jurist, [BC]—in Bermuda, 1752—d. in Virginia, Nov. 1827.


* Macculloch. b Conv. Lex.

Tudela. [Benjamin of Tudela.]


Tudor, Edmund. [Richmond, Earl of.]

Tudor, Jasper. [Pembroke, Earl of.]

Tudor, Owen,—secretly marries Katherine of France, 1425—separated from her, 1436—imprisoned, 1436—escapes, before Jul. 1437—captured and beheaded at battle of Mortimer's Cross, 2 Feb. 1461. 2 Strickland.


Tula, in Russia,—mentioned, 1159—re-founded and fortified by Vassili Ivanovich, 1599—14—Imperial gun factory established by Peter the Great, 1712—remodeled by Catherine II., 1785—improved, 1817.

Tulip, Garden,—brought from Constantino ple to Augsburg by Conrad Gesner, 1559—Tulipomania rages in Holland, 1636—7.

Tull, Jethro, agriculturist, inventor of the drill plough,—d. near Hungerford, Berkshire, 3 Jan. 1740. Essay on Horse-hoeing Husbandry, 1733.

Tullia, (Tuliiola,) daughter of Cicero, [BC]—b., 5 Aug. 79—78—married to C. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, 67—who dies, beginning 37?—married to Furius Crassipes, 56, and divorced: married to P. Corn. Dolabella, 50—joins her father at Brundusium, Jun. 47—rejoins her husband, 46—divorced, end of 46—d., 1 Feb. 45. 2

Tullis, C. Calvisius,—Consw with A. Corn. Palma, (892, A. u. c.) 199.

Tullis, L. Volcallius,—[BC]—(1.) Consw with M. Emilius Lepidus, (688, A. u. c.) 66. (2.) Consw with Octaviannus, (721,) 33.


Tungsten, metal,—discovered by Scheele, 1781—isolated, by the D'Elhuyarts, soon after.

Tunniclip, Patrol of Tumisi, one of the Barbary States, (Tunisia, Tunesia,) [BC]—taken by Agathocles, 310—[AD]—taken by Vandals, 439—taken from them by Belisarius, 533—conquered by Saracens, about 690—b. by Roger, king of Sicily, about 1152—head of independ-
TUNNAGE AND POUNDAGE—TURKISH TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE. 1381

cut government, under Abu Perez, 1206—unsuccessfully attacked by St Louis, who is killed at siege of, 1270 — conquered, and the last king, Muley Hassem, deprived by Barbarossa, 1531, 1534—taken by Charles V., who restores the king, 1535—taken by Don John of Austria, 1572 — conquered by Turks, 1574, 1576—pirates of, chastised by Admiral Blake, 1655—autonomy of the State confirmed by Imperial firman, government declared hereditary in family of the Bey, Oct. 1874. 1

a Engl. Cyc. b Macaulay. c Conv.-Lex.


Tunnel. [Thames Tunnel, Genis, Mont.] Tunstall. [Tontstall.]

Turin Shah, Sultan of Egypt, — succeeds his father, Nodjemmedin, (647, a. u. c.) 1249—his camp surprised by French, (4 Dhu'kadah 647,) 8 Feb. 1520—captures St Louis and his army, (1 Moharram 648, 5 Apr. 1520—agrees to liberate him; assassinated at Damietta, (27 Moharram,) 1 May.


Turchi, Alessandro, (Alessandro Veronese, L'Orbetto,) painter,—b. at Verona, 1582—goes to study at Venice, 1605—b. at Rome, 1648.


b Chambers's Encyc. c Conv.-Lex. Turinus, C. Mamilius,—[BC]—Consul with Q. Valerius Falto, (516, a. u. c.) 239.


Turkey, Turks. [See Ottoman Empire, Seljuks.] Turkey Company, of London,—incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, 1531.

Turkey, domestic, —introduced in Europe, from Mexico, about 1520—in England, 1524.

Turkish Translation of the Bible,—by Kieff and others, 1827.
Turnau, in Bohemia,—An Austrians expelled by Prussians under Prince Frederick Charles near, 26-27 Jun. 1866.

Turnebus, Adrian, classical scholar,—b. in Normandy, 1512—Prof. Greek, Paris, 1547—Royal Prof., 1555—b. at Paris, 12 Jun. 1565, Opera, 1600.


Turner, Samuel, traveller,—b. in Gloucestershire, about 1759, 1749—Envoy from Warren Hastings to the Dalai Lama, 1783—distinguishes himself at siege of Serindapatan, 1799—b. in London, 2 Jan. 1802. Account of an Embassy to Tibet, 1800.

a Eng. Cy. b Biog. Univ.


Turpinianus, P. Petronius, —Consult with C. Casonius Postus, (814, A. R. C.) 61—Commander in Britain, 62.

Turpilicus, Sextus, comic poet,—[BC]—b., 101.

Turpin's Chronicle,—declared authentic by Pope Calixtus II., (? 1122.

Turquet de MAYERNE. [Mayerne.]

Turrecymata. [Torquemada, Juan de.]

Turret-ships,—invented by Capt. Cowper Cole, 1835—employed by Americans, 1862.

Tursellinus, Horatius, (Orazio Torsellino.) Je

Tuscany, (Tuscia.)—[Etruria]—conquered by Goths, 476—by Lombards, 568—by Charles the Great, 774—forms a Marquessate or Duchy, about 820?—BONIFACE I. (II?) fights against Saracens in Africa, 828—ADALBERT I. (son) succeeds, before 837—by Lambert of Spoleto, seizes Pope John VIII., and compels Romans to swear fealty to Carloman, 848—excommunicated, 878—absolved, 879—ADALBERT II. (son) succeeds, May 895—swears fealty to Arnulf, 894—serves with Berenger against him, 896—takes arms against Emperor Lambert, 898—his army routed and himself captured, 898—liberated by Berenger, 898—quarrels with Berenger, and induces Louis of Provence to seize crown of Italy, 900—visited by Louis, 902—GUY, (son), not later than 919—marries MAROZIA, 925—King of Burgundy, (Arles) 926—imprisons and puts to death Pope John X., 928—Lambert, (brother) 929—seized and blinded by his brother Hugh, king of Italy, 931—the Duchy given to Boson: deprived and imprisoned by Hugh, 936—HUBERT, (Huarel), (son of Hugh,) created Duke, 936—Duke of Spoleto and Marquis of Camerinio, 943—HUGO the Great (son) succeeds, not later than 961—Duke of Spoleto, 989—besieges Capua and puts to death murderers of Landenulf, by order of Otto III., 993—ADALBERT III., about 1001?—RAGNINE, (Reinier), about 1014—refuses to recognize Conrad the Salic and is besieged by him in Lucca, 1027—BONIFACE II. the Pious, associate of his father at Count of Modena, Reggio, &c., 1004—succeeds him, 1012—created Duke and Marquis of Tuscany by Conrad the Salic, 1027—marries for second wife Beatrice of Lorraine, 1036—suppresses revolt of Parma, 1037—For Henry III., suppresses revolt in Upper Burgundy, 1042—murdered, 7 May 1052—FREDERICK, (Boniface,) (son), under regency of his mother, Beatrice, 1052—seized with her by Emperor Henry III., 1055—Beatrice and her husband Geoffrey, Duke of Lower Lorraine, 1055—Beatrice liberated, returns to Tuscany, 1057—Godfrey saves Papal territories from Richard, Prince of

* Art de Vérisier les Dates.

1 Kington.
2 Conv.-Lex.

Tucsen, (Nummius ?)—Consul with Anulini, (1048, a. u. c.) 295.

Tucsen, C. Aquilinus,—[B C]—Consul with T. Sicius Sabinus, (207, a. u. c.) 487.

Tucsen, Memmius,—Consul with Bassus, (1011, a. u. c.) 258.

Tusser, Thomas, agriculturist,—b., in Essex, probably 1515—b., in London, about 1582.

Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry, 1557.

Tutbury Castle, in Staffordshire, —built, about 1070—so 2 surrendered by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, to Edward II., 1320—rebuilt by John of Gaunt, 1350—prison of Mary Queen of Scots, 1568 and 1585—demolished, 1646.

Tuttilo, Benedictine, painter, poet, ge.,—b., monk of St Gall, 908, 896.

1 Biog. Univ.
2 Florillo.

Tweddell, John,—b., near Hexham, 1769—Fellow of Trin. Coll. Cambridge, 1792—sets out on his travels, 1795—b., at Athens, 1799.

Prolusions Juveniles, 1793—Remains, 1815.

Twelve Tables, Laws of the,—[B C]—Commissioners sent to Athens, 444—Democrvi appointed, 421—again, 450—first published, 449.


1 Kington.


Twining, William, physician,—surgeon in the army, 1812—goes to Ceylon, 1821—b., at Calcutta, 1835. Clinical Illustrations of the more important Diseases of Bengal, &c., 1832-5.


Tycho Brahe. [Brahe.]

Tycho Brahe. [Brahe.]

Tycho Brahe. [Brahe.]

Tychonius, theologian,—fl., about 400?

Tychsen, Olau Gerhard, Orientalist,—b. in Schleswig, 14 Dec. 1734—goes to Göttingen Univ., 1756—Prof. Oriental Literature, But-


Tysens, August, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1662—about 1659—Director of the Academy, 1691—1722. a Nagler. b Biog. Univ.

Tysens, Nicholas, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1660—b. in London, 1719. a Nagler.

Tysens, Pieter, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1625—Director of the Academy, 1661—b. there, 1692, 1682. a Engt. Cye. b Nagler.


Tytyler, James, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Brechin, 1747—Joins society of Friends of the People, 1792—outlawed, by High Court of Justiciary, 7 Jan. 1793—b. in America, close of 1803.


Tzetzes, Ioannes, poet, grammarian,—b., about 1158—(b. after 1176?)

U.


Ubba, Danish Chief,—invades E. Anglia, 870—with Jutus and Valkeii and kills King Edmund, 20 Nov. 870.

Ubiquists, Ubiquitarians, sect of,—originated by Brientus, about 1560—the Formula Concordiae agreed to by leaders at Berg, about 1576.

Ucello, Paolo, (Paolo di Dono,) painter,—b. at Florence, 1396—b. there, 1479.


Uden, Lucas van, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1595—admitted to Corporation of Painters, 1626—b. about 1675, a about 1692. a Nouv. Biog. Gen. b Conv. Lex.

Udine, in Friuli,—subject to Venice, 1445—ruaged by plague, 1515—again, 1656—rebels from Austria, 23 Mar. 1848—bombarded, submits, 23 Apr. 1848. Council of, held by Ottoboni, Patriarch of Aquileia, to confirm statute of Council of Aquileia, 9 Feb. 1810.

Udine, Giovanni da, painter,—b. at Udine, 24 Oct. 1487, a 1489—b. pupil of Giorgione at Venice, before 1511—goes to Rome, about 1511—b. at Rome, 1564, a 1562, c 1565. b

Uff, (1.) Saxen Chieftain,—lands on east coast of Britain, 526. (2.) Pound's kingdom of E. Anglia, 571.


Ugolino. [Gregory IX., Pope.]

Ugolino, Count. [Cercherdsca.]

Ugòni, Matteo, (Ugonia,) Bp of Fama-

costa,—assists at Council of the Lateran, 1517—Synodica Ugonia, 1532—approved by bull of Paul III., 1543.

Ugrian Languages, investigated by Bud-

den, 1857-69.

Uhland, Johann Ludwig, poet,—b. at Tübingen, 26 Apr. 1787—B.D.D., 1810—Ad-

Uhtred, Earl of Northumbria, —repulsed
the Scots and saves Durham, 1006—Earl of
Northumbria, 1006—submits to Swyn, 1013
—joins Edmund against Cnut, early in 1016
—submits to Cnut and is slain, 1016.

Ukert, Friedrich August, historical writer,
—b. at Eutin, 1780—studies at Halle, 1800—
died, 18 May 1851. Geographie der Griechen
and Römer, 1816—46—Gemeinde von Griechen-
tand, 1811—Über Dämmen, Herzen und
Genien, 1850—joint editor with Heeren, of
Geschichte der Europ. Staaten, from 1828.

Ukraine, The,—occupied by Gotta, before
250—ceded to Mahomet IV, by king of Poland,
by Treaty of Boudschaz, 18 Oct. 1672 —greater
part of, secured to Poland by treaty of 27 Oct.
1682 *—part ceded to Russia, about 1686—
remainder falls to Russia, 1702.

Ulelaborg, in Finland,—founded, 1605—
[Finnland]—obtains privileges of a port, 1715
—nearly destroyed by fire, 25 May 1822—
partly burnt by English fleet, 1 Jun. 1834.

Ulfr, with Eylaf, defeats Cnut at the Helgo,
1025.

Ulfr, Bp of Dorchester,—succeeds Eadnoth,
1049 *—escapes from London, with Robert,
15 Sep. 1052. * Freeman.

Ulphilas, (Ulphilas),—b. about 318—bp of
the Gotta, about 348—assists at Symod at
Constantiopol, 360—d. there, 388. [Codex
Argenteus.]

Ülknytel, Earl of E. Anglia,—with the
Witan, makes peace with Danes, 1004—defeats
the Danes at Thetford, 1004 —defeated by
Danes at Ringmere, 18 May 1010 *—killed at
Assandun, 1016. * A.S. Chron.

Ullas, Antonio di, traveller, ge, —b. at Se-
ville, 12 Jan. 1716—enters the navy, 1733—
accompanies scientific expedition to S. America,
1735—46—correspondent of Academy of Sciences,
Paris, 1748—again goes to America, 1755—
Governor of Louisiana, 1761—7—Lientenant-
general in the navy, 1779—d. near Cadiz, 3
Jul. 1795. Relacion historica del viaje a la
America meridional, 1748—Noticias Ameri-
cañas, 1772—Noticias Secretas de America,
1826.

Ullas, Juan Juan de, in Mexico,—surrenders
to Spanish, 14 Dec. 1861.

Ulm, in Württemberg, (Aleimomum, Villa
Regia)—receives charter from Charles the
Great, 883—free Imperial town, soon after 1134—
—Duke Conrad IV. of Swabia defects Land-
grave of Thuringia at, 1245—occupied a short
time by Eberhard of Württemberg, 1372—
joins League of Schmalkald, 1531—submits to
Charles V., 1540—unsuccessfully besieged by
Margrave of Baden, 1552 —fortifications
strengthened, 1564—again, 1566—taken by
Maximilian, Elector of Bavaria, 25 Sep. 1702—
—reconquered by Imperialists, 1704—given up
to France, 1729—fortifications demolished by
French, 1800—given to Bavaria, 1802—capitu-
lates to Napoleon I, Gen. Mack and Austrian
garrison made prisoners, 17 Oct. 1805—given to
Württemberg by Treaty of Paris, 18 May
1810—fortress of the Bund, 1842. Cathedral,
commenced, 1377—completed, 1494. Peace
of, between Evangelical Union and Catholic
League, by which Frederick V., Elector Palat-
ine, loses Bohemia, signed, 3 Jul. 1620. Armistice,
separate, between France, Sweden, and
Bavaria, concluded, 16 Mar. 1637.

Ulpian, [Ulfilas.]
Ullian Library, at Rome,—founded
by Trajan, 107-115.

Ulpianus, Domitian, jurist,—fl. from 211
—disgraced by Elagabalus, 217—in favour with
Alexander Severus, 222—killed by soldiers, 228.

Ulrica Elena, Queen of Sweden,—b. 1676—marries Charles XI. of Sweden, 16
May 1680—d. 5 Aug. 1693.

Ulrica Elena, Queen of Sweden,—b. 1688—marries Prince Frederick of Hesse
Cassel, 1715—elected to succeed her brother
Charles XII., 31 Jan. 1719—crowned at
Upsala, 28 Mar. 1719—associates her consort
in the government, 4 Apr. 1720—d. 5 Dec. 1741.

Ulrich VI., Duke of Württemberg,—b. 8
Feb. 1487—succeeds Eberhard VI., 1498—
declared of age by Emperor Maximilian,
assumes the government, 1503—distinguishes
himself in war between Maximilian and Elector
Palatine, 1504—5—kills Johann von Hutten,
1514—concludes Convention with his States, 3
Jul. 1516—besieges and takes Reutlingen, and
annexes it, 1519—attacked by Szubian League,
and his Duchy conquered, 1520 —embraces
Lutheranism, between 1520—30—deaths his
rival, Ferdinand, near Lauffen on the Neckar, 13
May 1534, and reconquers his States: signs
Convention of Cadiz, 19 Jun. 1534—joins
League of Schmalkald, 1534 —establishes
Lutheranism, 1535—takes part in War of the
League, 1546—again loses his Duchy to Im-
perialists, 1547—signs Treaty of Heilbronn, 8
Jan. 1548—d. 6 Nov. 1550.

Ulster, province of Ireland,—the Scots
 driven from, 1538—rebels under Shane O'Neil,
1565—reduced by the English, 1567—part
vested in the Crown, 1569—colonization of,
attempted by Essex, 1573—plantation of, un-
tertaken by James 1., 1608—confirmed by
parliament of Ireland, 1609. [Tenant Right, Irish So-
ciety, Ireland.]

Ulster King of Arms,—for Ireland, appoint-
ed, 2 Feb. 1552.

Ultramarine, pigment,—artificial, made by
Gmelin, beginning 1828 —by Guinet, 1828 *

Ulugh Begh, (Mirza Mohammad Targai),
Sultan of Samarcand, astronomer,—b. (796,
A.H.) 1394—Regent for his father, about 1409
—compiles his Star Tables, (841), 1437—suc-
cedes his father, (851), 1447—put to death by
his son, 1449. His works edited by Greaves,
1650—2—the Star Tables by Hyde, 1665.

Umbella, in Hindustan,—Durbar held at,
by Lord Mayo, for reception of Shere Ali,
sovereign of Afghanistan, 27 Mar. 1896.

Umiliati, Order of,—founded at Florence,
about 1020—encouraged and endowed by
Government, 1239.

Umursur, in Hindustan,—attack of Kooda
fanatics on butchers at, 14 Jun. 1871—another,
at Raikut, 15 Jul.—the murderers hanged, part
at Raikut, 5 Aug., part at Umursur, 15 Sep.
Uncial Character, in MSS.,—first found in MS. Acts of Aquileia, 351.

Uncion, Extreme,—comes into general use, about 830—mentioned as a sacrament by Hugh of St Victor, before 1141—declared to be a sacrament by Eugenius IV. at Council of Florence 1439—established as a sacrament by Council of Trent, 1551. * Hagenb.,

Undine, asteroid,—discovered by Tietjen at Berlin, and by Peters in America, 7 July 1867.


Uniformity, Act of, in English History,—order of public worship regulated by Act 2 and 3 Edw. VI. c. 1, 1549—again, by Act 14 Car. II. c. 4, 19 May 1662—comes into operation on St Bartholomew's Day, 24 Aug. 1662.

Unigenitus, 'Papal Bull. [See Jansenists.]

Union. [See Calmar, Ireland, Scotland, United States, Utrecht.]


Union Chargeability,—for relief of poor, established and regulated by Act 28 and 29 Vic. c. 79, 29 Jun. 1865.

Union Jack,—introduced by Royal proclamation, 1806—declared national flag of Great Britain by proclamation of 28 Jul. 1707.

Union Relief Aid,—temporary, obtaining of, authorized by Act 25 and 26 Vic. c. 110, 7 Aug. 1862—provisions continued by 26 Vic. c. 4, 27 Mar. 1863.

Unions, Poor Law, in England,—formation and management of, provided for by Act 4 and 5 Wm IV. c. 70, 14 Aug. 1834. [Poor Law.]

Unitarians, [Socinians]—excluded from Church for Revision of Authorized Version of the Bible, by resolution of Upper House of Convocation, 15 Feb. 1871—the resolution virtually rescinded, 17 Feb.

United Evangelical Church, in Germany,—formed by union of Lutheran and Reformed Churches, 1817—the Agenda introduced by the king of Prussia, 1822—decreed for its general adoption followed by secession and establishment of separate Lutheran Church, 1845.

United Irishmen, Society of,—founded by Wolfe Tone, 1793. [Irish Rebellion, 1798.]


United Presbyterian Church, of Scotland,—constituted by union of United Secession Church and Relief Church, 1847.

United Provinces. [Netherlands, Revolt of the, &c.]


Universal Suffrage,—adopted in France, by decree of provisional government, 5 Mar. 1848—maintained by constitution established by National Assembly, 12 Nov. 1848.

Universalists,—begin to form a distinct sect in America, about 1770.

Universities. [See separate names.]

Universities' Mission to S. Africa,—English, originated, 1839. [Mackenzie, Bp.]

University Boat Race, on the Thames,—institution, 1844.


University College, Oxford,—[founded by Alfred the Great, 872?]—founded or re-founded by William of Durham, 1249.

University Elections,—use of voting papers at, provided for by Act 24 and 26 Vic. c. 55, 1 Aug. 1861—amended by 31 and 32 Vic. c. 65, 31 Jul. 1868.

University of France,—founded and charged with direction of education by Napoleon I., 15 May 1806—further regulated by decrees of 17 Mar. 1808 and 15 Nov. 1811—confirmed by Louis XVIII, 22 Jun. 1814—former system reintroduced, 17 Feb. 1815—re-established by Napoleon, 30 Mar. 1815—Supreme Council of Public Instruction established by decree of Napoleon III., 9 Mar. 1852.

University Tests, in England,—abolished.
by Act 34 and 35 Vic. c. 26, 16 Jun. 1871.


'Unknown Tongues.' [See Irving, Edward.]

Unna, in Westphalia,—belongs to Abp of Cologne, 1232—fortified, 1250—bombaraded by Turenne, 1673.

Unterwalden, Canton of Switzerland,—two districts of Obwald and Nidwald mentioned as early as 1150—as one Canton, under present name, member of Swiss Confederation, 1315.

Uuin, Mary,—b. at Ely, 1724—her friendship with Cowper begins at Olney, 1765—left a widow, 2 Jul. 1767—d. at E. Dech閛m, Norfolk, 17 Dec. 1796.


Ural Mountains, (Montes Hyperborei,)—gold discovered in, 1743—explored by Humboldt, 1829—first diamond found, 1829.

Urania, asteroid,—discovered by Hild, 22 Jul. 1854.

Uranienborg,—Observatory, built by Tycho Brahe, about 1580—demolished, 1597.

Uranium, metal,—discovered by Klaproth, 1789—isolated by Pelgots, 1841—obtained in compact form, 1856.

Uranus, (Georgiiii Sidus,)—discovered by Herschel, and supposed a comet, 13 Mar. 1781—determined to be a planet, by Aug. 1781—elements of its orbit determined by Laplace, Jan. 1785—two satellites discovered by Herschel, Jan. and Feb. 1787—four more, Dec. 1790—perturbations of, lead to discovery of Neptune, 1846—two more satellites observed by Lassell, Oct. and Nov. 1851.


v Art de VfYerifer les Dates.


English. Gye. 4 Milman.


Urbanus, — Consul with Maximus, (987, A. u. c.) 234.

**Urban, in Italy, (Urbinum Hortense,)** taken by Belisarius, 538—seat of Bishop of Montefeltro, before 826—head of a County held by the Marches, before 1296—erected into a Duchy for Frederick de Malatesta, by Pope Sixtus IV., 1473—Guidubaldo (son) succeeds, 1482—conquered by Cesare Borgia, 1502—recovered, 1503—confirmed to him by Julius II., 1504—on his death given to Francesco Maria della Rovere, Apr. 1508—distinguishes himself in war of Julius II. against Venice, 1509—mourns Cardinal Riario, 1511—deprived by the Pope, and in five months reinstated, 1511—again deprived by Leo X. and the Duchy given to Lorenzo de'Medici, 5 May 1516—on his death, 4 May 1519, administered by legate; reconquered by Francesco Maria, 1522, who commands troops of League of Cognac, 1526—takes Cremona, 23 Aug. 1526—acquires Duchy of Camerino, 1535—Guidubaldo II. (son) succeeds, 11 Oct. 1538—deprived of Camerino by Pope Paul III., 1539—Francisco Maria II. (son), 29 Sep. 1574—resigns the Duchy to Urban VIII., 1626—taken possession of by the Pope, 1631—becomes part of kingdom of Italy, 1680.


Urgel, in Spain,—seat of a Bishopric, as early as 531—seized by Abdel-Rahman, about 822—taken by Marshal Berwick, 11 Oct. 1719—taken by Royalists, seat of the Junta, 1783. Councils of, respecting Felix, Bp of Urgel, 799—to confirm deposition of two bishops, 887.

Uri, Canton of Switzerland,—joins alliance of Schwyz and Zurich against Duke of Austria, 1291—constitution revised, 9 Mar. 1850. [Swiss Confederation.]

Uric Acid,—discovered by Scheele, 1776—investigated by Liebig and Wöhler, 1835—by Baezinger, 1861-5.

Uriconeium, Roman city,—discovery of remains of, at Wroxeter, 1859.


Urriza, Don Julio Jose, Governor of Entre-Rios, general,—b. in Entre-Rios, 1800—Governor of the Province, 1842—invades Uruguay: defeats Gen. Ribera, at Indianuerta, 1845—declares against Dictator Rosas, 1850—in alliance with Brazil and Uruguay, compels Gen. Obre to capitulate, 8 Oct. 1851—his army called the ‘army of independence’: passes the Parana, 8 Jan. 1852—defeats Rosas at Santos-Lugares, 3 Feb. 1852—takes possession of Buenos Ayres, 4 Feb.—General-in-chief and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, 1852—Urraca, Queen of Castile,—marries Raymond, Count of Galicia, 1090—a left a widow, 1100,a 1108—b marries Alfonso I. of Aragon, 1106,b about 1109—a succeeds her father, Alfonso VI. of Castile, 1109—imprisoned by her husband, and rescued by Count of Lara, 1110—repudiated by Alfonso, 1111—her troops defeated, she retires into Galicia, 1111—seizes Burgoa and holds assembly there, 1113—her marriage annulled by pope, 1114—makes war on her son, 1116—carries on war with her sister Theresa, countess of Portugal, 1121—b. at Leon, 8 or 10 Mar. 1126.

**Art de Vérité les Dates.**

Ursinus, Fulvius, classical scholar,—b. at Rome, 1529—d. there, 1560.

Ursinus, Zacharias, theologian,—b. at Breslau, 18 Jul. 1534—accompanies Melanthon to Worms, 1557—Prof. Theology, Heidelberg, 1561—D.D., draws up the Heidelberg Catechism, 1562—Prof. Theology, Neustadt, 1578—d. there, 6 Mar. 1583. Works, 1587.

Ursula, St, legend of,—assumes its present form, before 1120.

Ursulines, Order of,—instituted at Brescia, by Angela Merici, 1537—approved by Paul III., 1544—introduced in France, 1611—in Canada, 1630—at Vienna, 1660.


Uruguay, (Randa Oriental, in S. America,)—taken possession of by Brazil, 1815,a 1821 b—dispute respecting it, between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, which leads to war, 1825—by intervention of England, treaty concluded: part ceded to Brazil, part erected into independent Republic, 1825—intervention of England and France in affairs of, 1845-5-9—[Montevideo]—war with Brazil, 1849-51.


Uses, in English law,—transfer of, into possession, provided for by Act 27 Hen. VIII. c. 10, (Statute of Uses), 1535-6—declaration of, required to be in writing, by Act 20 Car. II. c. 3, (Statute of Frauds), 1676. Charitable and Superstitions, regulated by Acts 16 Ric. II. c. 5, 1391, 23 Hen. VIII. c. 10, 1531-2, and 1 Edw. VI. c. 14, 1547—law altered by Act 2 and 3 Wm IV. c. 115, 16 Aug. 1832.

Ushant, (Ouessant,) island off coast of France,—Sir Edward Hawke defeats Admiral Confins off, 20 Nov. 1759—indecisive action between Admiral Keppel and Count d’Orvilliers, 27 Jul. 1778.


Ustariz, Geronimo, economist. Théorie et Pratique du Commerce et de la Marine, 1724.

Usury Laws, at Rome, — [B C]—interest fixt by the Twelve Tables, 450—rate of the Twelve Tables restored by Duilius and Marcus, 366—rate of interest reduced, 356—Gomician laws prohibit usury, 331—amended by Sempronian law, 194-3—12 per cent. legal rate, temp. Sulla,* 88-78. [Interest.] *Niebuhr.

Uzha, U. S.,—occupied by Mormons, 1847—as part of Upper California transferred by Mexico to United States, 1848—erected into a Territory, 1850.

Utopia,—the term introduced by Sir T. More, 1515.

Utraquists, in Church history,—designation of Hussites, from about 1415.


Uvarov, Sergei Semenovich, statesman, littérateur,—b. in Russia, 1785—Curator of Univ. of St Petersburg, 1811-21—Pres. Academy of Sciences, 1818—Minister of Public Instruction, 1832-48—Count, 1840-5—b. 1845. Essai sur les mystères d’Elevius, 1812—Über das Vorhomerische Zeitalter, 1821.


Uxbridge, Earl of. [Anglesey, Marquis of.]

Uzbek, Tatar tribe, [Turkestan, Samar- cans, Bokara]—found their dominion in Turkestan, under Sheibani Khan, 1499-1503—Sheibani Khan invades Kharisz, takes Herat, and ends the line of Tamerlane: he takes Candahar, 1506—is defeated and killed by Shah Ismael of Persia, 1510—Samarcaud recovered from Baber, 1512—atteck Balkh, 1525—Abdallah Khan seizes Badakshan, about 1585? about 1597.*

Uzeda, Duke of. [Lerma.]

V. 

Vacarius,—teaches Roman Law at Oxford, 1149.


Vadder, Ludwig de, painter,—b. at Brussels, about 1560—d. there, 1623. a Nagler.

Vaga, Perino del, (Boumeacorst), painter,—b. at Florence, 28 Jun. 1500—loses his property at sack of Rome, and settles at Genoa, 1527—d. at Rome, 19 Oct. 1547.


Vaillant, Wallerant, painter, engraver,—b. at Lille, 1623—assists Prince Rupert in mezzotinto engravings, at Brussels, 1656—d. at Amsterdam, 1677.


Vaison, in France,—Concils of, on discipline, held, 13 Nov. 442 and 5 Nov. 529.


Valais, Canton of Switzerland,—annexed to the Empire, 1532—Lower, given to Counts of Savoy, 1535—Lower, conquered by Upper, 1475—allied with the Swiss, 1529—with Catholic Cantons, 1533—becomes Canton of Helvetic Republic, 1798—made a separate Republic by Napoleon I., 1802—incorporated with French Empire, 1810—restored to independence, and made Canton of Swiss Confederation, 1814—constitution revised, 1830.

Valckenæra, Jan, jurist, diplomatist,—b. at Leyden, 1759—Prof. Law, Utrecht, 1787—Prof. Public Law, Leyden, 1795—ambassador to Spain, 1796—Minister Plenipotentiary, at Madrid, 1799-1801—d. at Haarlem, 25 Jan. 1821.


Valdenses. [Waldenses.]

Valdés, (Valdeses, Juan de, Reformer,—b. at Cuenca, about 1495—Contrarero a Adrian VI., 1522—d. at Naples, about Dec. 1540. Beneficio de Chisto, 1542—Hundred and Ten Considerations, 1550—Dialogue on Spanish Language, 1737.

Valdez. [Molendex-Valdez.]

Valdivia, in Chili,—founded by Spaniards, 1553—captured for the Chilians by Lord Cockrane, (Dundonald,) 2 Feb. 1820.

Valdivia, Don Pedro de, Spanish conqueror of Chili,—b. about 1510—a present at battle of Pavia, 1527—accompanies Pizarro to Peru, 1532—takes part in conquest of Venezuela, 1535—contributes to defeat of Almagro, 6 Apr. 1538—undertakes conquest of Chili, Jan. 1540—a Governor of Chili, 1541—founds Santiago, 12 Feb. 1541—founds Quimbo, (Seurren,) 1544—referred to Peru, 1547, and joins the Pres. La Casca: Captain-general of all Chili, 1548—forces Indians and continues conquest of the country, 1550—defeated and put to death by Araucanians, end of 1559.


Valençay, in France,—See Ferdinand VII. of Spain—gives title of Duke to Talleyrand, 1829. Treaty of, between Napoleon I. and Ferdinand VII. for restoration of Ferdinand, signed, 8 Dec. 1813.

Valence, (Valentia,) in France,—seat of a Bishopric, before 380—Constantin takes refuge at, and is besieged by Sarus, 408—seat of government of Alani, 430—taken by Ataulphus, 574—taken by Saracen, 730—retaken and sacked by Charles Martel, soon after—pillaged by Northmen, 860—forms part of Kingdom of Pisa, 900—capital of the Valencias, about 950—seized by the Protestants, 1566. Concils of, held, 12 Jul. 374; against Semi-Pelagians, Jul. or Aug. 530; to confirm donations made to churches by Gontran and his family, 23 May, about 585; hold by Emperor Lothaire, for trial of Bp of Valence, and to con-
dem doctrines of Quiersi and Johannes Scotus, 8 Jan. 555; for election and consecration of Louis as King of Arles, 890; 30 Sep. 1100; respecting abolution of Count of Toulouse, Jun. 1209; to provide for preservation of the faith, of peace, and of ecclesiastical liberty, and to renew excommunication of Frederick II., 5 Dec. 1248.

Valence. [Pembroke, Earls of.]


a Some authorities. b Others. c Ford.


a Davies. b Motley. c Crowe.

Valens, Roman Emperor of the East, (364-378.)—b, about 326—made Emperor of the East by his brother Valentinian I. Mar. 354—goes to Asia Minor, spring 355—revolt of Procopius, before 365-6—diminishes taxation, 367—baptized by Eudoxus, 367—first campaign against Gothis, 367—second, 368—third, defeats Atanuarius, marries truth, 369—war with Sapor of Persia; at Antioch, 13 Apr. 372—defeats Sapor, 373—negotiates for peace, 375—at Antioch, 377—Goths admitted into Thrace, &c, ravage the country, and defeat Romans, 377—returns to Constantinople, 30 May 378—defeated and killed by Gothis near Hadrianople, 9 Aug. 378.

Valens, one of the 'Thirtee Tyrrants,' puts to death, 261.

Valens, C. Manlius,—Consult with C. Antonius Vetus, (849, A. v. c.) 96.

Valens, Fabius,—solves Vitellius Emperor, 2 Jan. 69—defeats Otho at Bedriacum, spring 69—puts to death at Urbino, Sep. 69.

Valentin, Moise, painter, b. at Coulommiers, 1609—b. at Rome, 1632.

Valentine, Pope,—succeeds Eugenius II., probably Aug. 827—b. 827.

Valentine, Gnostic,—goes to Rome, about 140—living there, 150.

Valentine de Boulongne, painter,—b. at Coulommiers, Jan. 1591—b. at Rome, 7 Aug. 1634.


Valentinianus II. Roman Emperor, (375-392.)—proclaimed by the army, and receives Italy and Illyricum with Africa, from Gratian, 23 Nov. 375—with his mother, takes refuge in Thessalonica, from Maximus, Aug., restored to Empire of the West, by Theodosius, 388—assassinated, 15 May 392.


Valeria, Galeria,—married to Galerius, 292—banished to Syria, by Maximin, 311—seeks protection of Licinius, 314—beheaded, 315—

Valerianian Laws, at Rome,—[B C]—passed, 508.

Valerianus, P. Licinius, Roman Emperor,
VALERIANUS—VALPERGA DI CALUSO.


Valerianus, P. Licinius,—Consult with Lucillus, (1018, A. u. c.) 269.


Valerius, M.—[BC]—Consult with P. Postumius Tubertus, (249, A. u. c.) 505.


Valesius. [Valois, H. de.]

Valesus, L. Valerius Messalla,—Consult with Cn. Corn. Ciuna, (758, A. u. c.) 5.

Valletta, in Malta,— founded by Grand Master Joan de la Valette, 1565. [Malta.]

Vallette, Jean Parisot de la, —b. 1494.—Grand Master of Knights of Malta, 1557—successfully defends Malta against Sultan Solymam, 1565—d. 1568.


Valieri, Silvestro, Doxe of Venice,—captain-general of fleets of the Republic; succeeds Francesco Morosini, Jan. 1694—d. 5 Jul. 1700.


Valle, Lorenzo, [Laurentius Valia],—classical scholar,—b. at Rome, 1456—a 1457, b 1412—ordained priest, 1413—taught rhetoric at Naples, 1435—follows Alfonso V., king of Aragon, in his wars, &c., 1435—Secretary to Pope Nicholas V., 1447—d. at Naples, a 1457, b 1465.—Elegantiae Sermonum Latinarum, 1471—De Liberi Arbitrio, 1483.—Latin translation of Esop, about 1488—of Homerii Illus, 1502—of Herodotus, 1526.

a Biog. Univ. b Drakenbroch. c Others.


Ford. a Alison.

Vallance, (Valancy,) Charles, antiquary,—b. 1721—d. 1812.


Valli, Eusebio, physician,—b. at Pistoia, 1762—d. in the Havanannah, Sep. 1816.

Vallière, Louise Française, Duchess de la,—b. in Touraine, 1644—as Maid of Honour to Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, appears at Court of Louis XIV., 1661—created Duchess, 1664—takes the veil in Convent of the Carmelites, 3 Jun. 1675—d. at Paris, 6 Jun. 1711.

Vallinieri, (Vallesiuci, Antonio, naturalist,—b. in the Modenese, 3 May 1661—M. D. Reggio, 1684—marries, 1692—Prof. Practical Medicine, Padua, 1700—F. R. S. London, about 1708—First Prof. Theory of Medicine, 1711—Cavaliere, 1728—d. at Padua, Jan. 1730. Opere, 1733.

Valombrosa, Order of,—founded by St Giovanni Gualberto, 1031—approved by Pope Alexander III., 1071—by Urban II., 1090.

a Dufresny.


Valmy, Duke of. [Kellermann.]

Valogne, (Valonia,) in France,—pillaged and burnt by Edward III., 1340—given up to king of Navarre, 1350—recovered by French, 1386—taken by English, 1418—unsuccessfully besieged by Protestants, 1562 and 1574—besieged and taken by Royalists, 1649—the fortifications demolished.


Valois, House of. [See France, Kings of.]

Valois, Le, in France,—County of, erected, about 890—united with County of Vermandois, 1080—united to the Crown by Philip Augustus, Jul. 1214—given by Philip III. to his son Charles, 1255—passes to Louis, Duke of Orleans, 1302—reunited to Crown on accession of Louis XII., 1498.


Valperga di Caluso, Tomaso, mathematician, astronomer,—b. at Turin, 1737—enters Order of Oratorians at Naples, 1761—Director
of Observatory of Turin, about 1829?—Pres. Academy of Turin, 1814—b. at Turin, 1 Apr. 1815.


Vampirism, superstition respecting, especially prevalent in Hungary, 1730-5.

Van Achen. [Achen.]

Vanadisium, 1850—discovered by Del Rio, 1851—discovered and named by Seefräm, 1870—b. Some authorities. b Others.


Van Buren, Martin, President of the United States,—b. in New York State, 5 Dec. 1775—called to the bar, 1803—State Senator, 1812—Attorney-general, 1815-19—Regent of Univ. of New York, 1815—reorganizes Democratic party, 1818—U. S. Senator, 1821—Governor of State of New York, 1828—Secretary of State, 12 Mar. 1829 to 7 Apr. 1831—U. S. Minister to England, 1831—Secretary of


Vancouver, George, maritime discoverer,—b., about 1750—a 1758—accompanies Captain Cook on his second and third voyages, 1772-80—conducts expedition of discovery to northwest coast of N. America, 1 Apr. 1791 to Sep. 1795—b. at Petersham, May 1793. Voyage of discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, Nov., 1793.


Vandals, The,—with the Goths begin to make irruptions into Roman Empire, about 250—conquered by Lombards, 379—by Alani and Suevi pass the Rhine and enter Gaul, 31 May 406—evacuate Gaul and enter Spain, 28 Sep. or 1 Oct. 409—b. in Barton, almost destroyed by Goths under Wallia, 418—under Gunderic carry on war with Suevi, 419—driven out of Gallacia into Baetica by Astorius, 430—b. on border lines of Carthago, 422—Genesic succeeds, 429—invited by Bonficius, pass into Africa, May 429— sack Rome, 455—ravage shores of Mediterranean, 461-467—war declared against, by Emperor Leo, 468—Hunneric, (son), 477—Gundamund, (nephew), 482—Thrasimund, (brother), 496—Hilderic, (cousin), 523—Geli mer, (cousin), 530—conquered by Belisario, Sep. to Dec. 533. a Gibson. b Clinton.


Van der Does, [Doubs.]

Van der Goes, (Hugo d’Aerwa, painter), distinguished, 1457—employed by municipality of Ghent, 1458 and 1473—b. near Brussels, probably 1479.

Vander Heist, Bartholomeow, painter,—b. at Haarlem, 1613—b. at Amsterdam, 1670. Officers of the trainaand of Amsterdam, 1678.

Vander Heyden, Jan, painter,—b. at Gorcum, 1637—b. at Amsterdam, 1742.

Vander Meer, Jan, painter,—b. at Rotterdam, 1627—Dean of the painters, Amsterdam, 1664—Counsellor to Prince of Orange, 1674.
Vander Meer, Jan, the Younger, painter,—b. 1656—d. 1706.

Vander Meir, Gerard, painter,—b. probably at Ghent, not before 1610—member of guild of painters, 1642—living, 1674.


Vander Neer, Aert, (Arthur,) painter,—b. at Amsterdam,? about 1611—d. 1619—living, 1691.*

Vander Neer, Egbert Hendrik, painter,—b. at Amsterdam,—goes to Paris, 1663—d. at Brussels, 1683,* 1703.*

Vanderwerf, Adrian, painter,—b. at Amsterdam, 1639—d. 1672.

Vanderweele, Willem, the Elder, painter,—b. at Leyden, 1610—painter of sea-fights to Charles II., 1675—d. in London, 1693.

Vanderweele, Willem, the Younger, painter,—b. at Amsterdam, 1633—in service of Charles II. of England, 1675—d. in London, 1707.


Vander Weyden, Rogier, the Younger, painter,—b. at Brussels, about 1480,* 1450—Master of the Guild of St. Luke, 1428—d. at Antwerp, 1529—living, 1535?


Van, Sir Henry, statesman,—b. 1589—Kn. by James I., 1611—M.P. Carlisle, 1614—ambassador to Denmark and Sweden, Sep. 1631 to Nov. 1632—receives Charles I. at Raby Castle, May 1633—again, 1639—principal Secretary of State, 1640—d. at Raby Castle, close of 1654.


Van Effen. [Effen.]

Van Erpen. [Erpenius.]


Van Eyck. [Eyck.]


Van Goyen. [Goyen.]

Van Helmont, Segres Jacob, painter,—b. at Antwerp,* Leyden, 1683—d. at Brussels, 1736,* 21 Aug. 1726.*

Van Hoecke, Jan, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1600—d. there, 1650.

Van Huchtshurg. [Huchtenburg.]

Van Huyten, (Van Huyven,) Fabianus.*


Vanloco, Charles Amédée Philippe, painter,—b. at Turin, 1718—member of Paris Academy of Painting, 1747—Prof., 1770—living, 1790.


Vanloco, Jean Baptiste, painter,—b. at Aix, 1684—goes to Paris, 1719—member of the
Academy, 23 Feb. 1731—Assistant Prof., 1733, a 3
1735—visits England, 1738—b. at Aix, 19 Dec. 1745, 8 Apr. 1746. b
Vanloo, Louis Michel, painter—b. at Toulon, 1707—obeys first prize at Paris, 1725—goes to Rome, 1727—received at the Academy, 1733—Assistant Prof., 1735—goes to Madrid, 1736—Director of Academy of St Ferdinand, 1751—returns to Paris, 1752—b. there, 20 Mar. 1771.
Vanni, Giovanni Battista, painter,—b. at Pistoia, 1559—b. at Florence, 1660. *Vannucchi.* —[Sarto, Andrea del.]
Vannucci. —[Perugino.]
Van Oost, Jacob, painter,—b. at Bruges, 1600—Dean of the Painters, 1633—b. 1671, a 1691. b
a Nagler.  b Engl. Cyc.
Van Oost, Jacob, the Younger, painter,—b. at Bruges, 1637—settles at Lille, 1673-1713—b. at Bruges, 1713.
Van Os, Jan, painter,—b. in Holland, 1644—b. at the Hague, 1658.
Van Os, Pieter Gerard, painter,—b. at the Hague, 1776—b. there, 1839. *Vanossa.* —[Alexander VI., Pope.]
Vansittart, Nicholas. —[Bexley, Loui.]
Van Swanevelt. —[Swanevelt.]
Van Swieten. —[Swieten.]
Van Thulden. —[Thulden.]
Vanuden, Lucas, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1595—b. there, 1602 or after 1602?
Van Utrecht, Adrian, painter,—b. at Antwerp, 1599—b. there, 1651.
Van Veen, Otho, (Ottovenius), painter,—b. at Leeuwarden, 1550, a 1556—b. at Brussels, 1624, b 1629, a
a Hourbraken.  b De Piles.  c Biog. Univ.
Vanvitelli, Luigi, architect,—b. at Naples, 1700—architect of St Peter's, Rome, 1726—b. at Caserta, 1 Mar. 1773. *Palace of Caserta, commenced, 1752.*
Varanes. —[Bahram and Persia.]
Varanges, Fl., —Consul with Tertullius, 1683, A. U. C. 410.
Varangians, Varagians, (Wariger, Waringer)—their piratical expeditions begin as early as 516—appear in Ireland, about 795—invade Flanders, about 813—invade France, about 840—Italy, 852—under Rurik, found Russian monarchy, 862.
Varel, Peace of,—between Sweden and Russia, concluded, 3 Aug. 1790.
Varennes, Bernardus, geographer,—b. at Amsterdam, about 1620—b. about 1680. *Descriptio Regni Nipponiae, 1649—Geographia generalis, 1650.*
Varennes, in France. —[See Louis XVI.] Vanegas, Juan de,—Pres. Council of Troubles, at Brussels, 1537—seizes son of the Prince of Orange at Univ. of Louvain, 1568—quits the Netherlands with Alva, 1573.
Vargas, Luis de, painter,—b. at Seville, 1502—goes to Rome, 1527—b. at Seville, 1568, a 1590. b
a Nagler.  b Palomino.
Variable Stars,—observations of, commence with discovery of variable light of Omicron Ceti by Holwarda, 1638-9.
Variation of the Compass. —[Compass.]
Variations, Calculus of,—perfected by Lagrange, 1760-73—fully applied by him, (Mécanique Analytique), 1788.
Varius Rufus, L., poet,—[B]C—b., about
39-19—accompanies Mæenas with Virgil and Horace to Brundisium, 38.

Varley, John, painter,—b. in London, 1777—begins to exhibit at Royal Academy, 1798—member of Society of Painters in Water Colours, 1805—d. at Chelsea, 17 Nov. 1842.


Varotari, Alessandro, painter,—b. at Padua, 1590—goes to Venice, 1614—d. 1650.


Varro, (Ataecinus), P. Terentius, poet,—[BC]—b. 52—begins to study Greek, 47.


Varronianus,—Consul with his father, Jo- vian, (1117, A. U. C.) 264.


Varus, Alfenus, jurist,—[BC]—fl. about 43.


Varus, P. Quintilius,—[BC]—Consul with Tib. Claudius Nero, (741, A. U. C.) 13—suc- ceeds Sentius Saturninus as Governor of Syria, after 6—[AD]—Governor of Germany, about 7—destroyed with his legions by Confederate Germans, 9.

Vasa. [Gustavus Vasa,]

Vasa, Order of, in Sweden,—instituted by Gustavus III., 1776.


Vasco da Gama. [Gama,]

Vassar College, for Women, in New York State,—founded by Matthew Vassar, 1861.

Vassy, in France,—Massacre of Huguenots at, by Duke of Guise, 1 May 1562.

Vatabio, (Vatbebi), François, Hebraist,—b. at Abbeville, 1547.


Vatican Library,—founded by Nicholas V., about 1450—dispersed under Calixtus III.


Vaucluses, in France,—truce for five years between Emperor Charles V. and Henry II. of France, signed at, 5 Feb. 1556.


Vaucouleurs. [See Petracch.]

Vaud, (Pays de Vaud),— belongs to Savoy, from 1273—overrun and partly conquered by Bernese, 1476—wholly conquered by them, 1536—erected into Canton of Switzerland by Napoleon, 1798—by Act of Mediation, 1803—reconstituted Canton by Federal Pact, 1815—new constitution adopted, Jun. 1830.

Vaudois. [Walldenses.]


Vauhan, Henry, poet, (the Sillurist),—b. in Wales, 1621—d. there, 23 Apr. 1693. Poems, 1646—Olor Iacounus, 1650—Silex Scintilletus, 1650—5.


Vauquelin, Jean, Sieur de la Fresnaye, poet,—b. near Palaise, 1555—d. at Caen, 1607. Élémens, 1605.

Vauquelin, Louis Nicolas, chemist,—b. in Normandy, 16 May 1763—member of Academy of Sciences, 1795—Prof. at Coll. de France, 1801—Chevalier of Legion of Honour, 1804—Prof. Chemistry applied to the Arts, Jardin des Plantes, Apr. 1804—member of Chamber of Deputies, 1827—d. in Normandy, 14 Nov. 1829.

Vauquelin, Nicolas, Sieur des Veyretas, b. near Palaise, 1567—preceptor to César de Vendôme, 1606—preceptor to the Dauphin, 1609—d. 9 Mar. 1649. Institution du Prince, 1604—Élémens, 1854.

VAUXHALL BRIDGE—VENDEAN WAR.


Vezzalio, Tiziano. [Titian.]

Veen, Van. [Van Veen.]

Vega, Giracías de la. [Garcia.]


Vegetius, Fl. Renatus, military writer,—fl., about 375.

Vehlau, (Vehlau,) Treaty of, between Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg, and John II., king of Poland, recognizing independence of Prussia, 19 Sep. 1637.

Vehmgerichte, Fehmgerichte, [Vein, Vehnie Courts (Vehm, Vehnie Courts) originate in Westphalia, before 1200—recognized by Pact of Westphalia, 1795—general in Germany, 1400-1500—suppressed by Emperor Albert II., 1438—association formed to resist, 1461—decline after introduction of new code by Maximilian I., 1495—last public sitting, near Celle, 1568—secret sittings in Westphalia, 1814—suppressed there by order of Jerome Bonaparte, 1811.

Veit, Philipp, painter,—b. at Berlin, 13 Feb. 1793—goes to Rome, 1815—Director of Stadel Institute at Frankfort, 1826—resigns, 1843—b. at Rome, Feb. 1834.

Velasquez, Diego, Governor of Cuba,—b. in Spain, about 1460-70— accompanies Columbus on his second voyage, Sep. 1493—settles at St Domingo: commands expedition to Cuba, 1510—b., 1523.

Velasquez, Don Diego Rodriguez de Silva y, painter,—b. at Seville, 6 Jun. 1599—visits Madrid, 1622-9—goes to Italy, 1629-31 and 1638-51—receives Cross of Santiago, 1656—b. at Madrid, 7 Aug. 1660.

Velez Malaga, in Spain,—taken from Moors by Ferdinand of Castile, 1487.

Vella, Giuseppe, literary impostor,—b. at Malta, 1751—priest, before 1782—confesses his frauds and is sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, 1796—b., 1814. Codex Diplomaticus Sicilie, 1791—Libro del Consiglio di Egitto, 1793.

Velleia, (Felicia) in N. Italy,—exactions and discovery of, 1700-5.

Velletri, in Italy,—Don Carlos defects Imperialists near, 1734—Garibaldi defeats Neapolitans, 19 Mar. 1849. Cathedral, rebuilt, 1660. Campionale of Santa Maria, built, 1533.

Vellone, in Hindustan,—taken by Mogul medians of Golconda and Bijapur, 1646—taken by Suvaje, 1677—relieved by Sir E. Coote, 1782—revolt of native troops and massacre of Europeans, 10 Jul. 1806.


Velocipede,—used by Blanchard and Masurer at Paris, Jul. 1779.


Venables, joint-commander with Penn, of expedition to West Indies, 1655—PENN, Sir William,—returns to England and is committed to the Tower, Sep. 1653, but soon liberated.

Venaisin, County of, in France,—falls to Count of Toulouse, 1225—ceded by Raymond VII. to Holy See, 1230—given to Raymond by Frederick II., 1235—resigned by Gregory IX.: claimed by Gregory X. and ceded to him by Philip the Rash, Apr. 1274—occupied by French, 1662, 1668, and 1768-74—reunited to France, by decree of National Assembly, 14 Sep. 1791.

Venecian War, in France,—Royalist insurrection breaks out, early in Mar. 1793—capture of Chollet by Royalists, 15 Mar.—[Catherine, Jacques, Larochejaquelein, Henri de]—capture of Thouars, 4 May—the Royalists storm Chateauneuf, 5 May—are defeated at Fontenay, 16 May—take Fontenay, 25 May—take Saumur, 10 Jun.—Catherine appointed Commander-in-chief, Jun.—unsuccessful attack on Nantes, 29 Jun.—the province invaded by Westermann, Jun.—d’Elbée generally, Jul.—defeat of Santerre at Corun, 17 Jul.—defeat of Royalists at Luce, 13 Aug.—invasion of the Bocage by Santerre, Aug. to Sep.—defeat of Republicans at Chantonnay, 5 Sep.—at Corun, 15 Sep.—at Toriou, 19 Sep.—at Montaigu, 20 Sep.—defeat of Royalists, D’Elbée and Bonchamp mortally wounded at Chollet, 17 Oct.—passage of the Loire, 18 Oct.—Larochejaquelein Commander-in-chief, Oct.—battle of Chateauneuf, rout of Republicans, 25 Oct.—repulse of Royalists at Granville, 14 Nov.—defeat of Republicans at Pontorson and Dol, 19 Nov.—again at Autrían, 20 Nov.—repulse of Royalists at Angers, 30 Nov.—defeated at Mans, 10 Dec.—routed at Savenay, 22 Dec.—infall columns of Thurreau sent into the province, early in 1794—royales of Nantes, under Carrier, early in 1794—submission of Venceans signed, 19 Feb. 1795. [Chouans, Quiberon Expedition.]

Venice, Doges of,—PaoLo A ua e faitu, (Paoluccio,) first Doge for life, elected, 697—Marco (Marcello) Tagagl i ano, 517—Orso, 726.

MaeStri Di Militi: Domico-Leon, 737—Felice Cornicola, 738—Diodato, 739—Giovan i (Giovano) 740—Giovanni Fabriciaco, 741.


Venice. (Venetia), about founded from Aquileia, Padua, &c., about 423—a number by tributes, from about 1470—a number by Cassiodorus, about 523—forms province of Ravenna, 553—the doge established, 697—[Venice, Doges of], seat of a bishopric, before 780—a conflict of, by Pepin, king of Italy, 810—a treaty between Emperors Charles the Great and Nicephorus I. for restoration of, concluded, Oct. 810—a restored to independence, 812—civil wars, 837—sends fleet to aid Emperor Theophilus against Saracens, who defeat and capture it, 840—visited by Emperor Louis and Angelberga, 856—attacked by Hungarians, 906—insurrection against the Doge, his palace and part of the town burnt, 976—maritime towns of Dalmatia do homage to the Doge, 992—visited by Emperor Otto III., 998—fleet sent to aid Greeks against Normans, defeated by Robert Guiscard, 1084—cession of Dalmatia and Crete to, by Emperor of the East, 1085—a fleet sent for the crusade, 1099—burnt, 1106—sends fleet to aid Baldwin I., 1111—carries on war with Hungary, 1115—17—visited by Emperor Henry V., Mar. 1116—Venetians banished from Constantinople, 1122—fleet sent to aid Christians of Palestine, defeat of Turkish fleet, capture of Rhodes, reduction of Tyre, 1123—acquires third part of Tyre, 1124—joins Lombard League, 1134—carries on war with Emperor Manuel, 1171—gives protection to Pope Alexander III., Mar. 1177—reconciliation of Pope and Emperor at, 24th May, 1177—victory over Gilbertine under Otto, 1177—marriage of doge with the Adriatic first celebrated, 1177—takes part in fourth crusade, 1202—acquires fourth part of Greek Empire, 1203—acquires Caudia, 1204—concludes treaty with Frederick II., Sep. 1220—visited by him, 1232—makes war on him, 1237—concludes league with Pope Gregory IX. and Genoa against Frederick, 1238—joins in attack on Ferrara, 1240—defends Faenza against Frederick, 1240—sends deputies to Council of Lyons, 1245—war with Genoa, 1258—treaty of alliance with Michael VIII., 1262—modified by new treaty, 1268—war with Bologna, 1271—2—league of Orvieto with Pope Martin IV. and King of Naples against Greek Empire, 3 Jul. 1281—laid under interdict by Martin IV. for refusing to declare against Pedro of Aragon, 1283—interdict lifted by Honorius IV., 1284—Inquisition established in, 1284—truce with Genoa, 1290—war with Genoa renewed, 1293—the Libro d'Oro formed, and aristocratic government established, 1297—peace concluded by mediation of Matteo Visconti, 1299—attempt of Boccione to refasten popular government frustrated, 1307—takes possession of Ferrara and is laid under interdict by Clement V., 1308—crusade proclaimed against, and Ferrara lost, 1308—unsuccessful conspiracy of Balianate Tepolo, Jun. 1310—Council of Ten originates in appointment of Commission of Inquiry into the conspiracy, 1310—obtains absolution from Clement V., Jan. 1323—Council of Ten declared permanent, 1335—carries on war with Mastino della Scala, Lord of Verona, 1339—concludes peace with him, 1340—forms league with king of Cyprus and Rhodians against Turks, 1343—concludes treaty of commerce with Hassan Nazer, Sultan of Egypt, 1347—earthquake, inundation, and plague, 1348—war with Genoa begins, 1350—defeated by Doria, 13 Feb. 1352—defeats Genoese, 29 Aug. 1353—fleet destroyed by Doria, in Gulf of Sapienza, 4 Nov. 1354—peace concluded by mediation of the Visconti, 1 Jun. 1355—hostilities with Hungary renewed, 1356—cedes Istria and Dalmatia to Louis of Hungary, 18 Feb. 1358—war with Carrara, Lord of Yada, 1372—concludes treaty with him, 11 Sep. 1375—war with Duke of Austria, 1376—truce signed, 1377—peace, 1378—league against, formed by Genoa, the King of Hungary, Lord of Padua, and Patriarch of Aquileia, for restoration of Tenedos to Genoa, 1378—defeat of Genoese fleet before Antium, Jul. 1378—Venetian fleet destroyed by Doria, off Pola, May 1379—the dispute settled by arbitration of Amadeus, Count of Savoy, 8 Aug. 1381—annexation of Corfu, 1387—forms alliance with the Visconti, the Marquis of Ferrara, and Lord of Mantua, against Francis Carrara, 19 May 1388—acquires Trevisa from the Visconti, 1388

1 Sismondi. 2 Zeiller, Univ.-Lex. 3 Art de Vérifer les Dates. 4 Kington. 5 Finlay. 6 Ruskin. 7 Ferguson.
Vercingetorix. — Bartok. — excites the Arvernii to revolt, 52—persuades Gauls to destroy their towns, spares Avaricum, 52—repulses Caesar at Gergovia; defeated, occupies Alesia; surrenders to Caesar, led in triumph at Rome, and imprisoned, 52—put to death, 46.

Verdun. (Verodunum) in France, seat of Bishopric, about 350—head of a County, by Otto I., about 950—given to Bishop of Verdun by Count Frederick, about 998—seized and pillaged, and cathedral burnt by Geoffrey, Duke of Lorraine, and Baldwin, Count of Flanders, 1047—taken by Henry II. of France, 1152—ceded to France by Peace of Westphalia, 1648—seized by Hanover, 1709—ceded to Hanover, 1715 and 1719.

Verdun, (Verodunum) in France, seat of Bishopric, about 350—head of a County, by Otto I., about 950—given to Bishop of Verdun by Count Frederick, about 998—seized and pillaged, and cathedral burnt by Geoffrey, Duke of Lorraine, and Baldwin, Count of Flanders, 1047—taken by Henry II. of France, 1152—ceded to France by Peace of Westphalia, 1648—Bishopric of, seized by Chamber of Metz, 1680—surrenders to Prussians, under Brunswick, 2 Sep. 1792—English prisoners detained at, 1803—invested by Germans, 7 Sep. 1870—bombarded, 13—15 Oct.—captulated, 3 Nov. Treaty of, for division of dominions of Louis le Débonnaire between his sons, Lothaire, Louis, and Charles, signed, Aug. 843—confirmed by Diet of Thionville.


Verelst, Egid, engraver,— b. in Bavaria, 1742—Prof. at Academy of Mannheim, 1765—b. at Munich, 1818.

Verelst, Simon, painter,— b. at Antwerp, 1664—b. about 1710—1721.


Verheyden, Frans Pieter, painter, sculptor,— b. at The Hague, 1657—b. there, 23 Sep. 1711.


Verina, Ella,— left widow of Emperor Leo I., Feb. 474—supports Basiliscus, 475—imprisoned by Zeno; supports revolt in favour of Leontius, 484—sent back to castle of Papyrius, near Tarsus, 484.

Vermandois, The, in France, (Pagus Vermandorum,)— erected into a County, about 850(?)—united with County of Valois, under Herbert IV., 1077.

Vermeyen, Jan Cornelisz, painter,— b. at Brussels, 1559.


Vermont, U. S.,—reached and explored by Champlain, Dupont, &c., 1609—English settlement in, 1724—French settlement in, 1731—ceded to Great Britain, 1763—claimed by New York, 25 Dec. 1763—counter-proclama-

Vermont, Hyacinthe Collin de, painter,— b. at Paris or Versailles, 1693, about 1695, b 1692—received at the Academy, 1727,a 26 Nov. 1726—d., 16 Feb. 1761.b

a Nagler. b Jal. c Mariette.


Vern, in France,—Councils of, on discipline, held, 715 and 844.


Vernueil, in France,—the French and Scots defeated by Duke of Bedford, 16 Aug. 1424.

Vernueil, Catherine Henriette de Balzac d'Entraigues, Marquise de,— b. at Orleans, 1759—mistress of Henry IV., about 1599—Marquise of Vernueil, 1600—forms a conspiracy with her father and brother to assassinate the king, which is discovered, early in Dec. 1604 —condemned to perpetual imprisonment, 7 Feb. 1604—paraded, 2 Feb. 1605—d. at Paris, 9 Feb. 1623.

Vernier, The, mathematical instrument. [See Vernier, Pierre.]

Vernier, Pierre, mathematician,— b. at Or-


Vernon, George John, Lord, Dentophilist,— b. 22 Jun. 1803—d. at Sudbury Hall, Derbyshire, 31 May 1866. Reprint of first four editions of Dante, (Divina Commedia,) edited by Panizzi, at his expense, 1835.

Vernon, Robert,— b. 1774—gives his Collection of Pictures to the National Gallery, 22 Dec. 1847—d., 22 May 1849.

Vernon Gallery, of Pictures. [See Vernon, Robert.]


Veron, in Italy,—Philip, Roman Emperor, defeated and slain by Decius at, 249—walked by Gallienus, 265—seized by Julianus, 284—Constantine defeats Curzio near, 312—surrenders to Constantine, 312—Stitchio defeats Alarie near, 493—Theoderic defeats Odoacer, 29 Sep. 496—revolution of Vidinus suppressed by Nares, 563—conquered by Alboin, 568—by Charles the Great, 774—Berenice, king of Italy, defeats his rival, Louis, king of Provence, at, 905—Rudolph, king of Transjurane Burgundy, defeats Berenice near, 25 Jul. 923—March of, ceded to Emperor Otto I. by Berenger II., about 950?—joins first Lombard League, 1164, and second, 1226—stops the advance of King Henry, 1226—submits to Eccedino, 1227—attacked by Lombards, 1231—visited by Frederick II., 16 Aug. 1236—again, May 1238—Frederick holds a council at, 13 Jun. 1239—Dies at, Jun. 1245—Mastino della Scala elected Po
destà, about 1259—conquered by Giovanni Galeazzo Visconte, 1387—seized by Francesco da Carrara, 1404—besieged by Venetians, 1405 —surrenders, 22 Jun. 1405—after battle of Agnadello submits to Maximi

Veronese, Alessandro, [Turchi.] Veronese, Paolo. [Cagiari.]

Veronica, portrait of Christ, mentioned, 1143.


Verrio, Antonio, painter, — b. at Lece, about 1639—invited to England by Charles II., 1676—b. at Hampton Court, 1707.

Verrocchio, Andrea del, painter, sculptor, &c,—b. at Florence, 1432—b. at Venice, 1438. Monument of the Medici, Florence, 1472—David, Gallery of the Uffizi, 1476—Equestrian Statue of Bartolomeo Colleoni, Venice, begun, 1479—Incredulity of St Thomas, Church of Or San Michele, Florence, 1486-86.

Verrocchio, Asinio Pollio,—Consul with Fl. Silva, Novius Bunos, (884, a. v. c.) 81.

Verrue, in Italy,—possession of fortress of, demanded by Louis XIV., spring 1690—besieged by Duke of Vendôme, 1704—surrenders to him, 10 Mar. 1705—recovered by Victor Amadeus II., Sep. 1706.


Verschuring, Hendrik, painter, — b. at Goreum, 1627—crowned, 1690.

Versteeg, Richard, antiquary, — b. in London, about 1550—b. probably about 1635. Theatrum eruditionis Bernardi usi temporis, 1587—Restitution of decayed intelligence concerning the most noble and renowned English Nation, 1605.


Vervum, in England.—Council of, for founding Abbey of St Alban's, held, Aug. 793.

Vervum, Baron. [Bacon, Francis.]

Vern, Annius, — Consul with L. Augur, (874, a. v. c.) 121.

Venus, L. Aurelius, (L. Cœnius Commodus,) Roman Emperor, (161-5,) — b. 150—adopted by M. Antonius, 139—Consul with Sextius Lateranus, (904, a. v. c.) 154—Emperor with M. Aurelius, 161—under takes conduct of Parthian War, 162—at Anti och, 163—At Ephesus, marries Lucilla, 164—triumphs, 166—accompanies M. Aurelius to Aquileia, to German War, 167— at Sirmium, winter 167-8—b., mid. winter 169.


Venus, L. Cœnius Commodus, — Consul with L. Titius Cerealis, (893, a. v. c.) 166.

Venus, T. Annius Aurelius, a P. Martius,—Consul with Commodus, (302, a. v. c.) 179.

*Clinton.


Verwulfs, L. Cœnius Commodus, — Consul with L. Titius Cerealis, (893, a. v. c.) 166.

Verwulfs, T. Annius Aurelius, a P. Martius,—Consul with Commodus, (302, a. v. c.) 179.

*Clinton.


Vesaliius, Andreas, anatomist,—b. at Brussels, 1514—Prof. Anatomy, Pavia, 1540—Prof. Anatomy, Pisa, 1543—First Physician to Charles V., 1544—to Philip II., 1556—goes to Jerusalem, 1564—b. in Zante, 15 Oct. 1564. De corporis humani fabrica, 1543—Opera, 1726.

Vesling, Johann, botanist, anatomist,—b. at Minden, 1598—Prof. Anatomy and Botany,


Vespasianus, T. Flavius Sabinus, Roman Emperor, (70-79)—b. 17 Nov. 9—legatus legionis in Britain, reduces Vectis, 43-47—Consl. suff., Nov. to Dec. 51—proconsul in Africa, before 66—sent to conduct Jewish War, end of 66—proclaimed Emperor, 1 Jul. 69—interview with Apollonius Tyaneus. 69—arrives at Rome, 70—triumphs with Titus, about Jewish War, 71—banishes the philosophers from Rome, between 71-75—b., 24 Jan. 79.

Vespucci, Amerigo, maritime discoverer,—b. at Florence, 9 Mar. 1451—accompanies Ojeda on his first voyage, 10 May 1497—returns to Spain, 15 Oct. 1498—accompanies Ojeda on second voyage, 20 May 1499—in service of Portugal, visits E. coast of S. America, 10 May 1501 to 7 Dec. 1502—goes to Brazil again, 10 May 1503—returns to service of Spain, 1506—sets out again, 1507-appointed royal chief pilot, 22 Mar. 1508—b. at Seville, 22 Feb. 1512.

Vesta, asteroid,—discovered by Olbers, at Bremen, 20 Mar. 1807.


Vestry Cess, in Ireland,—abolished by Act 27 Vic. c. 17, 13 May 1864.

Vesuvius, volcano,—[BC]—crater occupied by Spartacus, 70—[AD]—first eruption recorded, 24 Aug. 79—[Pompeii, Herculanenum]—subsequent eruptions in 203, 472, 512, 608, 993, 1036 (with lava-stream), 1209, 1138 or 1139, 1136, 1500, 1631, 1660, and very frequent from that time.

Veterinary College,—first established at Lyons, 1761—in London, 1791.

Veterinary Surgeons, Royal College of, in England,—incorporated by Charter, 1834.

Veto, royal,—last exercised in Great Britain by Queen Anne, 1707.

Veto, Liberum, in Poland,—introduced, 1652.

Veto Act, in Scotland,—in opposition to lay patronage, passed by General Assembly of Church of Scotland, as interim Act, 1834—made permanent, 1835—declared invalid by Court of Session, 3 Mar. 1838—and by House of Lords, 3 May 1839. [Free Church of Scotland.]


Vetus, —Consul with Galianus, (903, A. U. C.) 150.


Vetus, C. Antistius,—[BC]—questor to Cesar, 61—trib. pleb., 57—besieges Burreus in Apameia, 45—war with Salani, 34—Consul suff., 30—accompanies Augustus to Spain, 25—reduces Cantabri and Astures.


Vexin, The, in France,—hereditary County, 878—reunited to the Crown, 1082.

Vezinai, (Vexinum) in France,—meeting of Philip Augustus and Richard Cœur de Lion at, 1190—taken by Huguenots, 1569—unsuccessfully besieged by Charles IX., 1571. Council of, at which Louis VII. takes the cross, held, 31 Mar. 1146.

Viani, Domenico, painter,—b. at Bologna, 1668—d. at Pistoia, 1711.

Viani, Giovanni, painter,—b. at Bologna, 1536—d. 1700.

Viator,—sole Consul, (1248, A. U. C.) 495.

Viborg. [Wyborg.]

Vibration of Musical Chords,—investigated by Brook Taylor, 1715—the problem solved by Lagrange, 1759—the Sirène, for measurement of, invented by Cagniard de la Tour, 1819—the Phonautograph, invented by Abbe Moigno, 1859.


Vibulanus, Numerius Fabius,—[BC]—Consul with T. Quinctius Capitolinus, (333, A. U. C.) 421.

Vicar, in canon law,—endowment of, provided for by Act 16 Ric. II. c. 6, 1391—qualifications of, defined and endowment further provided for, by Act 4 Hen. IV. c. 12, 1402.

Vice-Chancellor. [Chancellor, Vice.]

Vicente, Gil. [Gil Vicente.]

Vicenza, (Vicentia, Vicetia,) in Italy,—(BC)—founded, before 136—[AD]—sacked by Alaric, 401—by Attila, 452—submits to Lombards, 568-570—joins Lombard League, 1167—takes part in siege of Verona, 1236—stormed and sacked by Frederick II., 1 Nov. 1236—revisited by him, 1239—seized by Giovanni Galeazzo Visconti, 1387—besieged by Francesco Carrara, 1404—sold to Venetians by Catherine, Duchess of Milan, and occupied by them, Apr. 1404—taken by Emperor, and recovered by Venetians, 1509—Venetians defeated by allies near, 7 Oct. 1513—restored to Venice, 1516—occupied by Gen. Victor, 1797—revolts against Austrians, spring 1848—occupied by Papal troops, May—bombarded by Austrians, 23 May and 9 June—capitulates, 10 June, 1848. Cathedral, built, 1467. Olympea Theatre, designed by Palladio, commenced, 23 May 1580.

Vicenza, Duke of. [Caulaincourt.]

Vichy, in France,—its hot springs celebrated as early as 50—their reputed revive, 1784.


Vieramaditya, Era of,—[BC]—commences, 57.

Victor I., of Rome,—succeeds Eleutherus, 193—13 Jul. 185—threatens (or excommunicates) bishops of Asia, 196—Mor., 202—25 Jul. 197.

Victor II., Pope, (Gebhardt,)—P. of Liechstadt, 1042—succeeds Leo IX., Mar., 13 Apr. 1053—holds Council of Florence, 1055—visits the Emperor at Constantinople, 1056—the present at his death, 5 Oct., holds Council of Rome, Apr. 1057—d. at Florence, 28, 21 Jul. 1057.

Victor III., Pope, (Denisius,)—about 1027—Abbot of Monte Cassino, 1057—legate to Constantinople, 1058—Cardinal, 1059—elected to succeed Gregory VII., 24 May 1086—retires to Monte Cassino, 28 May 1086—consecrated, 9 May 1087—has conference with Countess Matilda in the Vatican, Jun.—enters Rome with her, 11 Jun.—driven away by adherents of Guibert, 28 Jul.—holds Council at Beneventum, Aug.—d. at Monte Cassino, 16 Sep. 1087.

Victor IV., Anti-Pope, (Octavian,)—elected at Reims to Alexander III., 4 Oct., 1159—recognized by Emperor Frederick I., at Pavia, Feb. 1160—d. at Lucca, 22 Apr. 1164.


Viel, Officer, of the English Navy, 1818.

Vier, Sex, Aurelius, historian,—Governor of part of Pannonia under Julian, 362—Consul with Valentinian, ? 372.

Tornavento, 22 Jun. 1636—again at Monbadone, 8 Sep. 1637—b. at Vercelli, 7 Oct. 1637.


VICTORIA, [Hong-Kong.]

VICTORIA, asteroid—discovered by Hind, 13 Sep. 1850.

VICTORIA Bridge, over the St Lawrence, Canada,—opened, 20 Jul. 1854 —completed, 17 Dec. 1859—inaugurated by Prince of Wales, 25 Aug. 1860.

VICTORIA Cross, Order of Merit, Great Britain,—established by Queen Victoria, 5 Feb. 1856.

VICTORIA Institute, or Philosophical Society of Great Britain,—established, 1856.


VICTORIA REGIA, in Botany,—seen by Hâne? about 1801—by D’Orbigny, 1827—first described by Pöppig, 1832.

Victorinus,—Consul with Probus, (1035, A. u. c.) 282.

Victorinus, Aufidius,—sent against Catti, 162—Consul with Commodus, (936, A. u. c.) 183.

Victorinus, C. Aufidius,—Consul with Severus, (963, A. u. c.) 200.

Victorinus, C. Marius, rhetorician, theologian,—closes his school at Rome, after edict of Julian, 361 ?

Victorinus, M. Piaxvnonius, one of Thirty Tyrants,—colleague with Postumus, 265—sole Emperor in Gaul, 267—assassinated, with his son, 268.

Victorinus, Pictaviensis, Br. rhetorician,—fl., about 270-90—martyr, 305 ?

Victorius. [Vettori, Pietro.]

Vida, Marco Girolamo, poet,—b. at Cremona, about 1490? 1480?—Bp of Alba, 1532—accompanies legates to Council of Trent, 1545—b. there, 27 Sep. 1566.

Vidal, Pierre, of Toulouse, troubadour,—89
accompanies Richard I. on the crusade, 1190—
B. in Aragon, about 1230.a 1229.b

a  Biog. Univ. b  Sismondi.

Vidocq, François Jules, (Éugène François),
detective.—b. at Arras, 1775 — head of the
dragone de Soreté, 1812—dismissed, 1825—b.
in Belgium, 13 May 1857. Mémoires, 1829.

Vian, Joseph Marie, painter,—b. at Mont-
pellier, 18 Jun. 1716—goes to Paris, 174 —
obeys great prize of the Academy, 1743—
studies at Rome, 1744—0—admitted to French
Academy, 30 Mar. 1754—Director of French
Academy at Rome, 1775—first painter to the
king, 17 May 1789—member of Institute 1795—Senator, Dec. 1799—Commander of
Legion of Honour, 1802—Count, 1808—b. at
Paris, 27 Mar. 1809.

Vienna, capital of Austria, (Vindobona),
taken and plundered by Attila, about 450—
conquered by Charles the Great, 791—capital of
Margravate of Austria, about 1142—walled, 1158—
head-quarters of Emperor Frederick II.,
Jan. to Apr. 1237—free imperial city, 1237—
besieged and taken by Duke of Austria, 1240—
again becomes free city, 1246—besieged and
taken from Ottokar of Bohemia by Rudolph of
Hapsburg, 1276—persecution of Jews at, 1406
and 1420—besieged by Matthias Corvinus, re-
lieved by George Podiebrad, 1477—seal of a
Bishopric, about 1480—taken by Matthias Cor-
vinus, 1 Jun. 1485—restored to Austria, 1492—
besieged by Solymán, 26 Sep. 1529—siege
raised, 14 Oct.—earthquake at, 1560—attacked
and entered by Bohemian insurgents, 1619—
threatened by Gen. Torstenson, 1625—by Gen.
Banner, 1640—ravaged by plague, 1678—
besieged by Turks under Kara Mustapha, 14 or
16 Jul. 1683—siege raised by Sobieski, 12 Sep.
—ravaged by plague, 1718—raised to Arch-
bishopric, 1722—threatened by Napoleon, 1797
—occupied by him, 13 Nov. 1805—evacuated, 12
Jan. 1806—bombaraded by Napoleon, 10
May 1809—capitulates, 12 May—insurrection
at, 6 Oct. 1848—bombaraded by Prince Wind-
schgratz, and taken, 1 Nov.—visited by Em-
peror Nicholas, 8 May 1852—old walls demol-
ished, about 1860—reopened for tournament
at, 18 Mar. 1861—visited by Sultan Abdul
Aziz, 27—31 Jul. 1867—International
Telegraphic Conference meets at, 1868—regu-
lation of course of the Danube commenced, 16
May 1870. Cathedral of St Stephen, com-
mened by Duke Henry II., 1144—completed,
1433. St Rupert's Church, founded, 740. Church
of Maria Stiegen, 882 —rebuilt, about
1390—restored and given to Redemptorists, 1826. University of, founded by Duke Ru-
dolph IV., with consent of Pope Urban IV.,
1365. Imperial Library, founded by Emperor
Frederick III., 1440—building erected, 1722.
Academy of Sciences, founded, 1846. National
Bank, established about 1760—reconstituted,
1815. Praters opened by Joseph III., 1766. Poly-
technic Institute, founded by Emperor Francis I., 1816. Josephinum, by Joseph II.,
1784. Arsenal, built, 1849—55. Museum for
Art and Industry, completed, 1872. Council of,
held by Guy, Cardinal-legate, 10 May 1267.

Congress of, of European Powers, meets, Nov.
1814—closes, 9 Jun. 1815. Conferences of,
between Russia, Austria, England, and France,
open, 6 Jan. 1813—close, 27 Apr. Treaties of,
alliance between the Emperor, Poland, and
Denmark against Sweden, concluded, 27 May
1657—Grand Alliance, signed, 12 May 1689—
between Emperor and King of Spain, con-
firming to each his portion of Spanish domi-
tions, signed, 30 Apr. 1725—alliance between
Emperor, Great Britain, and Holland, for
guarantee of Pragmatic Sanction, 16 Mar.
1731—cession of Spain to, 22 Jul. —prelimi-
naries of peace between France and the Em-
peror, 3 Oct. 1735—Spain accedes, 15 Apr.
1736—definitive peace between the same,
signed, 18 Nov. 1738—of subsidies, between
Austria and Great Britain, signed, 20 Jun.
1800—of peace between France and Austria,
cession of the Tyrol, Dalmatia, &c., to France,
14 Oct. 1809—between Great Britain, Austria,
Russia, and Prussia, confirming Treaty of Cha-
umont, and effecting union of Holland and Bel-
gium, signed, 23 Mar. 1815—between King of
the Netherlands and Great Britain, Austria,
Russia, and Prussia, agreeing to enlargement
of Dutch territories and vesting sovereignty
of the Netherlands in House of Orange, 31 May
1815—between Denmark and Prussia, cession
of Swedish Pomerania and Rugen to Prussia
in exchange for Lauenburg, 4 Jun. 1815—Con-
vention for securing Duchies of Parma, &c., to
Empress Maria Louisa and her son, 14 Sep.
1815—protocol, between Great Britain, France,
Austria, and Prussia, for maintenance of in-
tegrity of Ottoman Empire, signed, 3 Dec.
1853—of alliance between Great Britain,
France, and Austria, 2 Dec. 1854—between
Denmark, Prussia, and Austria, for cession
of Duchies of Schleswig—Holstein to allies, 30
Nov. 1864—of peace between Prussia and
Austria, 11 Oct. 1866. Concordat, between
Pope Nicholas V. and Emperor Frederick III.
retracting resolutions of Council of Basel about
Papal abuses, concluded, 1447—ratified by
Diet, 1448.

Vienna (Vienna) in France,—seat of a
Bishopric, before 100 —Archbishopric, about
640—besieged by Louis III., Carloman, and
Charles (the Great), 830—succeeded by Her-
engarda, Sep. 882 —seized by Humbert II.,
daughter of Viennois, 1339 —nited to the
Crown at his death, 1355. Councils of, respect-
ing monastic privileges, held, Apr. 870—against
usurpers of Church property, murders, and other
outrages against clerks, held by order of Popo
Formosus, before legates Paschal and John, 892
—respecting simony and incontinence of clerks,
held by Stephen, legate, 31 Jan. 1060 —
against lay investitures and to excommunicate
King Henry, held by Guy, Abp of Vienna, 16
Sep. 1112—held by Pope Gelasius, Dec. 1118
—continuation of Council of Dijon, to publish
interdict on kingdom of France, Jan. 1200 —
fifteenth General, held by Clement V., first
session opens, 16 Oct. 1311, suppression of
Order of Templars published; second session,
before Philip the Fair, 3 Apr. 1312, to vind-
cute memory of Pope Boniface VIII., to decide nature of Son of God, to condemn the Beghards, revoke the bull Clericiae Liocis, third session, 6 May 1312, to order levy of tenth for crusade.


Vierzou, in France,—taken by the Black Prince, Aug. 1356—occupied by Germans, Dec. 1370.

Vista, Francis, (Francoise Victe, Vict, or Victte,) mathematician,—b. at Pontentia-le-Comte, 1540—d. at Paris, 1603. Canon mathematicus, 1579.

Viger, Francois, (Vigerius,) Greek scholar,—b. at Rouen, 1647. De Idiomaticis praecipuis Graece Lingue, 1632—Latin translation of Eusebius’s ‘Evangelical Preparations,’ 1632.

Vigilantius,—Presbyter of Barcelona, opposes relic-worship, 403-406.

Vigilius, Bp of Rome,—is elected, while at Constantinople, through intrigues of Theodora, on deposition of Silverius, Nov. 537—generally acknowledged legitimate, from death of Silverius, Jun. 538—approves anathema of Mennas against Monophysites, 17 Sep. 540—goes to Sicily, 545—to Constantinople, 547—[see Three Chapters]—takes refuge at Chalcodon, 552—banished to island of Proconnesus, 553—recalled and permitted to return to Rome, Jun. 554—d. on his way, at Syracuse, 10 Jan. 555.* Milman, Mansi.

Vigilius, Bp of Trent,—martyr, 405?

Vigilius, Bp of Thapsus, Dyanaicia,—driven from his see by Hunneric, 484—goes to Constantinople.


Vigo, Giovanni da, surgeon,—First Surgeon to Pope Julius II., 1503. Practica in Arte Chirurgica, 1514.

Vikingr. [Danes, Northmen.]

Villafranca, in Italy.—Treaty of, between Emperors Francis Joseph and Napoleon III., for creation of Italian Confederation and cession of Lombardy to Sardinia, signed, 11 Jul. 1859. [Vienna, Treaty of.]

Villafranca, in Roussillon,—taken by Spaniards, spring 1793.

Villafranca, in Nier,—harbour constructed by Charles II. of Naples, 1295—surrenders to the French, Oct. 1792.

Villafranca, in Galicia,—taken by Romana, 17 Mar. 1809.

Villamena, Francesco, engraver,—b. at Assisi, about 1588—d. at Rome, 1648.


Villaret, Fulk de, Grand Master of Knights of St John,—elected, 1508—commences attack on Rhodes, 1508—takes the city by storm, 13 Aug. 1510—abdicates, 1515—b. 1520.

Villaret de Joyeuse, Louis Thomas, admiral,—b. at Avranches, 1750—serves under Sufren in India, 1751—Vice-admiral, 1753—defeated by Admiral Howe, 1 Jun 1794—takes command of expedition to St Domingo, 1801—Captain-general of Martinique and St Lucie, 1802—surrenders Martinique to the British, 1809—d. 1812.


Villavicosa, in Spain,—the Portuguese
VILLAVICIOSA—VILLERS DE L'ISLE-ADAM.


Villegas, Estevan Manuel de, poet, — b. at Nagera, in Old Castile, about 1595— d. 3 Sep. 1669. Amatorias, 1618.

Villehardouin, Geoffrey de, historian, — b. near Arcis-sur-Aube, about 1167—Marshal of Champagne, 1199—ambassador to Venice to promote the crusade, 1201—present at the taking of Constantinople, 1204—Marshal of Romania, by Emperor Baldwin, 1204— d. in Thessaly, about 1213. Histoire de la prise de Constantinople par les Français et les Venitiens, 1573.

Villehardouin, William de, and others. [See Achais, Principality.]


Villeneuve, Christophe de, — b. at Marseilles, 30 Jun. 1754—in service of the Governor of Provence, obtains from Charles IX. countermand of order for the massacre of Protestants, (St. Bartholomew's Day) 1572— d. at Bergonne, 26 Jul. 1615.


Villeneuve, Guillaume de,—follows Charles VIII. to Naples, 1494. Mémoires sur la conquête de Naples, 1497.


Villeneuve, Romée de, Constable and Grand Seneschal of Provence,— b. about 1170—ambassador from Bercue, Count of Provence, to Rome, 1242—Regent of Provence, 1245— d. , probably about 1250.

Villeroy, Charles de Neufville, Marquis de, Provost of Paris, 12 Jun. 1592—Governor of the Lyonnese, 1593—negotiates at Rome the marriage of Henry IV. and Mary of Medicis, 1600— d. at Lyon, 18 Jan. 1642.


Villeroy, Nicolas de Neufville, Seigneur de, statesman, — b. 1542—Secretary of State, Nov. 1567—deprived, Sep. 1588—reinstated, 1594—member of Council of Union by Mayenne, Feb. 1589—reinstated in his office of Secretary, Sep. 1594— d. at Rouen, 22 Nov. 1617. Mémoires d'État, 1622.


Villers, Charles François Dominique, illettrateur, — b. in Lorraine, 4 Nov. 1767—Prof. French Literature, Götingen, 1811— d. there, 26 Feb. 1815. Essai sur l'esprit et l'influence de la réformation de Luther, 1804—Philosophie de Kant, 1801.


Villene, George, [Buckingham, Duke of.] Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, Jean de, Marquis de, France, — b. about 1384—taken
VILLIERS DE L’ISLE-ADAM—VINET.


Vinori, near Montargis, in France,—the Duke of Guise defeats Swiss and German forces of Henry of Navarre, 27 Oct. 1587.


Vincent, St, Cape, and Island. [St Vincent.]

Vincent, Earl St. [Jervis, John.]

Vincent de Beauvais, (Vincentius Ibernocensis, Dominican, —b., about 1254. Speculum Majus, printed, 1473.

Vincent of Lerins, (Vincentius Lerinensis, theologian,—writes his Commentarius Telegreut., 1434—8, about 450.

Vincent of Paul, St, philanthropist,—b. in Sorrento, Italy, 8 Apr. 1577—Cordelier, Dec. 1596—ordained priest, 1600—goes to Paris, 1609—tutor to sons of Philippe de Gondi, 1613—commences his missions, 1616—establishes a conférence de charité at Châtillon, 1617—Almoner-general of the galleys of France, 8 Feb. 1619—founds Congregation of the Missons, 1623—the Sisters of Charity, 1634—b. at St Lazare, 27 Sep. 1660—canonized by Clement XII., 1737.


Vincentius,CONSUL with Fravitus, (1164, A. v. C.) 401.

Vincentius Linerensis. [Vincent of Lerins.]


Vincenam, —CONSUL with Opilio, (1206, A. v. C.) 453.

Vindex, Julius,—revolts, about Mar. 68—kills himself, 68.

Vindicianus, physician,—Physician to Emperor Valentinian, after 394—procusal in Africa, 376.

Vine,—planting of, prohibited by Donatian, 93—introduced in France, before 300.4

5 Clinton.

6 Gibbon.

Vinea. Peter de. [Peter de Vinea.]


Vineis, Peter de. [Peter de Vinea.]


Vinet, Alexandre Rodolphe, theologian,—b. at Lausanne, 17 Jun. 1797—Prof. French Literature, Basel, 1817—Prof. Pratetical Theology, Lausanne, 1837—secedes from the Church and resigns his Professorship, end of 1840—b. at Clareuc, 10 May 1847. Histoire de la Littérature Française au XVIIIe siècle, 1851—Études sur la Littérature Française du
VINET—VISCONTI

VINET, Elie, classical scholar.—b., 1599— Prof. at Coll. of Guinne, Bordeaux, 1541— accompanies Gouven to Portugal, 1547—returns to Bordeaux, 1548—Principal of Coll. of Guinne, 1558—d. at Bordeaux, 14 May 1557. *Antiquités de Bordeaux, 1565— editions of Sidonius Apollinaris, 1552—of Polyhistor of Solinus, 1554—of Pomponius Mela, 1572— of Ausonius, 1575—Latin version of Proclus, 1557—French version of Eginhard’s *Vita Caroli Magni, 1546.

Vineius, M.,—Consul with L. Cassius Longinus, (783, a. u. c.) 30—Consul with T. Statilius Taurus Corvinus, (798, 4.)

Vineus, P.—Consul with P. Alphinius Varus, (756, a. u. c.) 2.

Vinicus, T.—serves under Calvisius Sabinus, between 37-41—Consul with Galba, (822, a. u. c.) 69—killed by Otho’s soldiers, 69.

Vinnius, (Arnold Vinnen), jurist.—b. in Holland, 1538—Prof. Law, Leyden, 1633—d. at Leyden, 1 Sep. 1657. (1663 ?) *Institutionum imperialium commentariorum, 1665.

Vintners’ Company, of London,—incorporated by Henry VI., 1437.

Violin,—in use in France, before 300.* Je Deut.

Viscount, battle of.—[Mars-la-Tour.]


Virgin Islands, in the West Indies,—discovered by Columbus, 1494. *Tortola, and St Thomas.


Virginia, asteroid,—discovered by Ferguson, 4 Oct. 1857.

Virginia,—[B C]—attempt of App. Claudius, killed by her father, downfall of decadens, 449.

Virginius, Opiter,—[B C]—Consul with L. Æmilius Mamercinus, (? 261, a. u. c.) 473.

Virginius Rufus. * Rufus.]

Viriatus,—[B C]—escapes the massacre of Lusitanians by Galba, 150—serves against Vetus, 147.—made Commander, defeats and kills Vetilius: defeats Plautius, 146.—defeats Claudius Uninamius, 145—campaign against Fabius Æmilianus, 145—defeated by Fabius, 144—defeated by and defeats Pompeius, 143—defeated by Servilius, 142—defeats Servilanus, 141—captures his army, and makes peace: assassinated by Cupio, 140.


Vischer, Peter, sculptor, gc.—b. at Nürnberg, about 1455—visits Italy, about 1502 and 1505—d. at Nürnberg, 7 Jan. 1529.— *Tomb of Alp Ernest, Magdalen, 1497.—Tomb of St Sebald, Nürnberg, 1506-19.* Nagler.

Visconti, Astor, (Hector).—on the murder of Giovanni Maria, is proclaimed Duke of Milan, 16 May 1412—driven away by Filippo Marin, retires to Monza, 16 May—besieged there, and killed, about Sep. 1412.


Visconti, Bernabo,—marries Beatrice della
Scalas, 1350—joins with his brothers Matteo II. and Galeazzo II., succeeds his uncle Giovanni, 1354—on death of Matteo shares his estates, Sep. 1355—loses Genoa, 1356—his troops ravage the Modenese and Bolognese territory, 1357—defeated at passage of the Oglio, autumn 1357—captures Borgoforte, Aug.—defeated again at Montechiaro, 20 Mar. 1358.  


*a Art de Vérité les Dates.  

Visconti, Gabriele Maria,—on death of his father, Giovanni Galeazzo, is Lord of Crema and Pisa, 1402—places himself under protection of Bouicaut, 1404—negotiates sale of Pisa to Florentines and is expelled, Jul. 1406—put to death by Bouicaut, at Genoa, Sep. 1408.  


Visconti, Galeazzo II.—marries Blanche of Savoy, 1350—joint-successor, with his brothers Matteo II. and Bernabo, of his uncle Giovanni, 1354—on death of Matteo, shares his estates with Bernabo, Sep. 1355—with Bernabo, besieges Pavia, 1356—concludes peace with the Gonzagas, 8 Jun. 1358—takes Pavia, 1359—concludes peace with the Emperor, the Pope, Queen of Naples, the Gonzagas, &c., Feb. 1359—unsuccessfully besieges Asti, 1372—defeated and taken prisoner by Sir John Hawkwood at Chioci, 8 May 1373—b. 4 Aug. 1378.  


*a Biog. Univ.  


*a Biog. Univ.  

Visconti, Giovanni Maria, Duke of Milan,
—b. 7 Sep. 1388, 1389 — succeeds his father, Giovanni Galeazzo, 1402 — loses great part of his dominions, 1403–4 — imprisons his mother, Caterina, 1404 — appoints Carlo Malatesta Governatore of Milan, 1405 — assassinated, 15 May 1412. a Art de Vérifier les Dates. b Blog. Univ.


Visconti, Matteo II., — with his brothers Bernabo and Galeazzo II., succeeds his uncle Giovanni in Lordship of Milan, 1354 — loses Bologna, which revolts under Oleggio, 17 Apr. 1355—b, 26 Sep. 1355.

Visconti, Ottone, Lord of Milan,— b, 1208 — Abp of Milan, by Clement IV., 1263 — refused admission by Martin della Torre, seizes Arona and is expelled by Martin, Apr. 1263 — with Godfrey, Count of Langueco, raises an army, and is repulsed before Anghiera, 1276 — captures Napoleon della Torre and his relations, at Desio, 21 Jan. 1277 — takes possession of his see, and accepts perpetual Lordship of Milan, 1277—obtains aid of William VII., Marquis of Montferrat, 1278 — expels troops of the Marquis from Milan, 27 Dec. 1282 — makes peace with the Torriani, 1286—b, 9 Aug. 1295.

Viscount, title in English peerage,— first conferred on John, Lord Beaumont, by Henry VI., 1440.

Viseu, (Visontium), in Portugal, — unsuccessfully attacked by Alfonso V. of Leon, 1027 — taken by Ferdinand I. of Castile, 1044.

Visible Speech, (Universal Alphabet), — invented by Alex. McEvilley Bell, 1864.


Visscher, Claas Janszoon de, engraver, — b, at Amsterdam, about 1550—b, about 1660.

Visscher, Cornelius, engraver, — b, 1629—b, 1638.
Vischer, Jan de, painter, engraver, b. at Amsterdam, about 1636—living, 1692.


Vitellius, L.,—proconsul Cn. Piso, 20—Consul with Paulus Fabius Persicus, (787, a. u. c.) 34—Governor of Syria, 37—expedition against Parthians: Consul with Claudius, (796,) 43—left in charge of Rome, 43—again Consul with Claudius, (800,) 47—Censor with Claudius, 48.

Vitellius, L.,—Consul suff. with L. Vipsanius, (501, a. u. c.) Jun. 48—compelled to march with Otho against his brother, 69—commands in Rome, and is put to death, 69.

Viterbo, in Italy,—submitting to the pope, and is raised to the rank of a city by Celestine III., 1194—carries on war with Rome, 1231—troops of Gregory IX., under Peter de Rupibus, defeat Romans near, 1234—head-quarters of Frederick II., middle of Feb., to 15 Mar. 1240—revolts against him, 21 Aug. 1243—makes treaty of alliance with the pope, 1243—besieged by Frederick, 9 Oct.—the siege raised, early in Dec.—ravaged by Frederick, 1245—submits to him, 1247—again revolts at instigation of St. Rosia, 1249—summits to Ladislas, king of Naples, 1243—entered by Italian troops, 12 Sep. 1270. Town Hall, commenced, 1264. Treaty of, between Pope Leo X. and Francis I. of France, renunciation of Parma and Piacenza by Leo, signed, 13 Oct. 1515.

Vitiges, (Wittigis,) king of the Ostrogoths, in Italy,—charged by Theodatus to conduct war with Belisarius, 539—elected king, Aug. 552—comes Theodatus put to death at Ravenna, Aug.—besieges Belisarius in Rome, Mar. 537—raises the siege, Mur. 538—un-successfully besieges Rimini, 538—prepares for defence of Ravenna, 539—besieged in Ravenna by Belisarius, about Oct. 539—surrenders, Dec.—sent with his queen to Constantinople, winter 539-540.—b. there, 542 or 543.

Vitrified Forts, in Scotland,—first examined and described by Williams, 1773—investigated by Hibbert, 1828.


Vitry, (le Bruit) in France,—sacked and burnt by Louis VII., 1143—burnt by English and Burgundians, 1422—again, by Charles V., 1544—capitulates to Germans, 25 Aug. 1870.


Vitulus, Q. Mamilius, —[3 B]—Consul with Q. Fabius Maximus Gurges, (499, a. u. c.) 265—Consul with L. Postumius Megellus, (492,) 262.

Vivares, Francois, engraver,—b. in France, 1709—d. in London, 1782.


Vivarin, Bartolomeo, painter,—fl. at Venice, 1464-98.

Vivarin, Luigi, painter,—fl., 1490.


Vitellus,—Consul with Fl. Basilius, (1216, a. u. c.) 463.

Vizeir, (Vizeir)—title first given to chief minister of the Caliph, about 750—Grand, (of Ottoman Empire,) title introduced by Amurath I., (788, a. n.) 1386—office and court of, abolished by Mahmoud II., 30 Mar. 1838—dignity restored by Abdul Medjid, 1839-40.
Vladimir. [Vladimír.]
Vladislav. [Vladislav.]
Vocian Law, at Rome, [B C]—passed, 169.
Voet, Daniel, natural philosopher, [B. at
Hunsden, 1629—B. at Utrecht, 1660.
Voet, Ghisbert, theologian, [B. at Hunsden, 1589 a 1593—assists at Synod of Dort, 1619—Prof. Theology and Oriental Languages at Utrecht, 1634—B. at Hunsden, 1 Nov. 1676. a Disputationes Theologicas, 1648-69 — Politica Ecclesiastica, 1663-76.
Volta, Alessandro, natural philosopher, [B. at
Volta-Electric Induction, discovered by Faraday, 1831.
Voltaic Pile. [See Volta.]
Volterra, Daniele di. [Riccicarrli.]
Voitri, in N. Italy—occupied by allies, 26 Jun. 1795—the French routed by Imperialists, 21 Apr. 1796.
Volunetric Analysis, in Chemistry,—method introduced by Guy Lussac, 1823.
Voluntiers. [Wilson, Florence.]
Volusianus. [Consul with Dexionates, 1256, A. u. c. 593.
Volusianus. C. Caesius Rufus, [Consul with Annianus, (1067, A. u. c.) 114.
Volusianus. C. Vibius, Roman Emperor,—made Caesar, by his father, Gallus, 251—Augustus, 252—killed with him, at Interamna, 253-4.

Voncq, in France, — burnt by Prussians, 23 Sep. 1792 — again, 29 Aug. 1870.


Vopiscus, Flavius, historian, — fl., about 291—2.


Vortigern, (Gwrtigern,) — sovereign of the Britons, probably 424. [See Saxons.]


Vossen, Peace of, — between Louis XIV. and Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg, signed, 16 Jun. 1722.


Vossius, Isaac, philologist, &c., — at Ley.


Voting Papers. [University Elections.]


Vougé, in France, — Clovis defeats Alaric at, 507.

Vowell, Mr., — plots against Cromwell, and is hanged, 10 Jul. 1654.


Vries, Hans Fredem de, painter, — at Leeuwarden, 1527 — living at Amsterdam, 1570.

Vries, Martin Gerritz von, maritime discoverer, — commands expedition of discovery to north of Japan, 1643.


Vroom, Hendrik Cornelisz, painter, — at Haarlem, 1566.

VULSINIAN.—[BC]—conquered by Rome, 265.


Vyas, compiler of Velas,—[BC]—, about 1400.

W.

Wael, Cornelisz. and Lucas de. [Wael.]
Wace, (Wace, Gasc, Gasco.,) (Maître Wace,) poet,—b. in Jersey, between 1090-1100, about 1100, about 1120—Canon of Bayeux, 1161-71—b. in England, before 1184. Roman de Brut, (Brut d'Anglettere,) completed, 1155—printed, 1385-8—Roman de Rou, first part, 1160?—first printed, 1387. 

Wager, Admiral,—[BC]—, about 1400?

Wager of Battle, in civil suits, —usage recognized in laws of Lutiprand, about 720—in use in England, before 1100—declared legal, as late as 1181—abolished by Act 50 Geo. III. c. 46, 22 Jan. 1819.

Wager of Law, (Compurgation,) in England,—abolished by Act 3 and 4 Wm IV. c. 42, s. 3, 14 Aug. 1833.

Wages, of labourers, in England,—regulated by Acts 26 Edw. III. cc. 1-6, 1352-13 Ric. II. st. 1, c. 8, 1389-90; 11 Hen. VI. c. 22, 1455; 5 Eliz. c. 4, 1562; 1 Jac. I. c. 6, 1603—laws regulating, repealed by Act 53 Geo. III. c. 40, 15 Apr. 1813.

Waghorn, Thomas,—b. at Chatham, 1800 enters the navy, 1812—Lientenant, 1817—projects overland route to India, 1827—b. in London, 7 Jan. 1850.


Wagner, in Austria.—Napoleon I. defeats Archduke Charles, 6 Jul. 1809.

Wahhab, (Wahhâb.), Mohammed Ebn Abdel, founder of Wahhabites,—b. in Arabia, (1110, A. h.) 1696—begins to propagate his doctrines, about 1745—takes up his residence at Dereezyah, 1746—b., (20 Shawal 1206,) 14 Jun. 1791, 1787, before 1765. [Wahhabites.]

ceeds, 1814—subjugation of, completed, Abdul- 
Dallah captured and beheaded at Constanti-
nople, 1813—hostilities with Egypt cease, 
1849—visited by Palgrave, 1863—by Polly, 
1865. In Hindustan,—begin preaching and 
armed, 1824—settlement of, at Siana, 1830— 
—conspiracy against British government disco-
covered, 1868—trial and conviction of Ameer 
Khan and others, at Patna, Jun. and Jul. 1871. 
Mengin.

Wahlenberg, George, botanist,—b. in 
Switzerland, 1780—Superintendent of Museum of 
Science, Upsala, 1814—b. Prof. Botany and 
Medicine, at Upsala, Feb. 1851. Flora Lappi-
onica, 1812—Flora Carpathorum, 1814— 
Flora Uspaienesis, 1820—Flora Suecia, 1831-3. 
Wahlstatt, in Prussian Silesia,—built in 
commemoration of battle between Henry II., 
Duke of Silesia, and the Mongols, fought, Apr. 
1241.

Wailly, Charles de, architect,—b. at Paris, 
9 Nov. 1729—studies at Rome, 1752-5—mem-
ber of Academy of Architecture, 1757—of 
Academy of Painting, 1771—of Institute, 1795 
Wailly, Etienne Augustin de, littérateur, 
—b. at Paris, 1770—joint-editor of Mercure de 
Edition of J. B. Rousseau’s Works, 1805— 
Translation of Odes of Horace, 1817-18— 
Nouveau Dictionnaire des rimes, 1812.

Wailly, Noel François de, grammarian,— 
b. at Amiens, 1724—member of Institute, 1796— 
—b. at Paris, 7 Apr. 1801. Principes géné-
raux et partiUeurs de la Langue Française, 
1754—edits Goujet’s Dictionnaire Portatif de 
la Langue Française, 1774—with his son, 
Nouveau Vocabulaire Français, 1801.

Waitz, Theodor, anthropologist,—b. at 
Gotha, 17 Mar., 1821—studies at Leipzig and 
Jena, 1835-42—travels in France and Italy, 
1842-3—Prof. Extraord. at Marburg, 1848—b. 
at Marburg, 21 May 1864. Grundlage der 
Psychologie, 1846—edition of Aristotle’s Or-
ganon, 1844-6—Lehrbuch der Psychologie, 1849— 
Allgemeine Pädagogik, 1852—Anthropologie 
der Naturvolker, 1860-7.

Wattzen, (Vács, in Hungary,—seat of a 
Bishopric, 1574—the Turks defeated near, 1597— 
again, by Duke Charles of Lorraine, who 
takes the city, 27 Jun. 1648—taken by Hun-
garian patriots, 10 Apr. 1849—combats be-
 tween Gérard and Russians, 15-17 Jun. 1839. 
Cathedral, built, 1777.

Wake, William, Abp of Canterbury,—b. at 
Blandford, 1657—enters Christ-church, Ox-
ford, 1672—b. A.A., 1676—M.A., 1679—marries, 
Oct. 1688—D.D. and Canon of Christ-church, 
1689—Dean of Exeter, 1701—Bp of Lincoln, 
1705—Abp of Canterbury, Jan. 1716—dis-
cuss, with Duper project for union of English 
and Gallican Churches, 1718—loses his wife, 
1731—b. at Lambeth, 24 Jan. 1737. English 
Version of Epistles of the Apostolic Fathers, 
1693—Defence of Power of Christian Princes 
over Ecclesiastical Synods, 1697—State of the 
Church and Clergy of England, 1703.

Wakefield, in Yorkshire,—Queen Margaret 
1460—united to Duchy of Lancaster, 1554— 
Industrial and Fine Arts’ Exhibition at, opened, 
30 Aug. 1865.

Wakefield, Edward Gibbon, colonial re-
former,—b. about 1756—imprisoned in New-
gate, 1826-9—founds New Zealand Association, 
1837—conducts colony to New Zealand, 1839— 
private secretary to Earl of Durham, in 
Canada, May to Dec. 1839—b. at Wellington, 
New Zealand, 16 May 1862. Letters from 
Sydney, 1829—England and America, 1833— 
View of the Art of Colonization, 1833.

Wakefield, Gilbert, theologian,—b. at North-
tingham, 22 Feb. 1756—enters Jesus Coll. 
Cambridge, 1772—B.A. and Fellow of his Coll., 
1776—marries, 1779—classical Master of War-
nington Academy, 1779-83—classical Prof. at 
Hackney Academy, 1790—resigns, 1791—im-
prisoned for libel, 1799-1801—b. in London, 9 
Sep. 1801. Translation of New Testament, 
1791—Silva Critica, 1789-95—edition of 
Lucretius, 1796.

Wakefield, Priscilla, miscellaneous writer, 
—b. about 1750—establishes Frugality Bank 
at Tottenham, 1824—b. at Ipswich, 1832.

Wakley, Thomas, Editor of the ‘Lancet,’ 
—b. at Manbury, in Devonshire, 1795—comes to 
London, 1815—retires from practice, 1823— 
successfully defends himself in action for libel, 
1828—M.P. Finsbury, 1835-42—coroner for 
Middlesex, 1839—goes to Madeira, 1861—b. 
there, 16 May 1862—founds and edits the 
Lancet, 1823.

Wala, Abbot of Corvey,—b. about 765— 
takes oath of obedience to Louis the Pious, 
814—becomes a monk, 816—on suspicion of 
 favouring Bernhard, king of Italy, is imprisoned, 
817—recalled to Court of Louis, and becomes 
his chief adviser, 822—accompanies him to 
Rome, 824—Abbot of Corvey, 826—supports 
rebellion of sons of Louis, 830—assists at Dict 
of Cambriqne, 830—b. 836.

Walch, Christian Wilhelm Franz, theolo-
gian, historian,—b. at Jena, 1726—Prof. Extra-
ord. Philosophy, Jena, 1750—removes to 
Göttingen, 1754—Prof. Divinity, Göttingen, 
1757—b. 1754. Grundsätze der Kirchen-
geschichte des neuen Testaments, 1772-74— 
Neueste Religions-geschichte, 1771-83—Entwurf 
einer vollständigen Historie der Kessereien, 
c. 1762-85.

Walch, Johann Georg, theologian,—b. at 
Meiningen, 1693—D.D. and Prof. Divinity, 
Jena, 1724—b. 1775. Philosophisches Lexicon, 
1726—edition of Luther’s Sämtliche Schriften, 
1740-50—Historische und Theologische Ein-
teilung in die vornehmsten Religions-Strittig-
keiten, 1723-36.

Walcher de Lorraine, Bp of Durham, 
consecrated, 1792—eschews Northumbrians 
and excites insurrection, slain with his ad-
derents at Gateshead, 14 May 1080—his death 
avenged by Odo of Bayeux, 1080.

Walcheren, island,—British expedition to 
Holland urged by Austria, 1807—preparations 
made, Jun. 1809—expedition under John Lord 
Chatham and Sir Richard Strachan, sails, 28
Jul.—one division lands in, 30 Jul.—another in Cadsand: occupation of Middelburg, 30 Jul.—occupation of Bautz by Sir John Hope, 2 Aug.—surrender of Flushing, 16 Aug.—headquarters advanced to Bautz, 26 Aug.—all the troops withdrawn into Walcheren, beginning of Sep.—ravaged by fever, Sep.—evacuated, before 25 Dec.—parliamentary inquiry into conduct of the expedition, 21-30 Mar. 1810.


Waldeck, in Germany,—gives name to a County, before 1050—Counts of, acquire privileges of Counts of the Empire, by sentence of Anjou Council, 1549.

Eisenberg, line of, raised to dignity of Princes of the Empire, 1682—[Waldeck, George F., PRINCE OF]—line extinct, 1692. Wildungen, line of, raised to same dignity, by Charles VI., 6 Jan. 1712.—Pymont, forms separate County, 1499—reunited to Waldeck, 1631—Prince Frederick joins Confederation of the Rhine, 1807—Principality becomes member of Germanic Confederation, 1815—joins the Zollverein, 1841—obtains constitutional charter, 17 Aug. 1852.

Waldeck, Christian Augustus, PRINCE OF, general,—b. 6 Dec. 1744—commands under Laudon against Turks, 1788—9—wounded at siege of Thionville, 1792—conducts passage of the Rhine at Solz, 13 Sep. 1793—d. at Lisbon, 1798.


Waldegrave, James, 1st Earl,—b. 1684—succeeds his father as Baron, 1689—conforms to Church of England, and takes his seat in House of Lords, Feb. 1722—ambassador to Paris, Sep. 1725—ambassador to Vienna, May 1727-30—created Earl, 13 Sep. 1729—ambassador to Paris, 1730-40—d. in Essex, 11 Apr. 1741.


Waldeimar II. the Victorious, KING OF DENMARK,—b. 1170—d. 1188—created Duke of Schleswig by his brother Cnut VI., 1192—conquers Holstein, 1200—succeeds his brother, 12 Nov. 1202—crowned at Lund, 25 Dec.—recognized King of the Wends and Lord of Nordalbingia, at Lübeck: obtains renunciation of Holstein from Count Adolphus III. and liberates him, 1203—places Erling on throne of Norway and makes the kingdom tributary, 1203—marries Margaret of Bohemia, 1205—defeats forces of Waldeimar, Bishop of Schleswig, and secures Archbishopric of Bremen to Burchard, 1206—makes war on Counts of Schwerin, 1208—subjugates Eastern Pomerania, and recovers Dantzig, 1210—loses his queen, 1212—marries Berengaria of Portugal, 1214—obtains from Frederick II. cession of conquered provinces in N. Germany, by Treaty of Metz, 1214—declares for Frederick against Otto of Brunswick, 1214—recognized as King of the Wends by Frederick, about 1214—defeats troops of the league formed against him and recovers Hamburg, about 1216-17—in- vades Estonia and builds castle of Revel, 1217, 1218—has his eldest son crowned, 1218—loses his queen, 1221—seized and imprisoned by Henry, Count of Schwerin, 6 May 1223—liberated on paying a ransom and renouncing his German provinces, 17, 25 Nov. 1225, 1224—again invades Holstein, 1226—defeated by allies of Count of Schwerin, at Bornhoven, and loses his queen, 22 Jul. 1227—loses Lübeck, 1227—concludes peace, and renounces Holstein, Mecklenburg, and Pomerania, 1229—loses his eldest son, 1231—fails in attempt on Lübeck, 1234—recovers Revel and part of Livonia, 1238—has collection of Cimbrian laws published, 1240—d. 28 Mar. 1241. * Blog. Univ.
with Counts of Holstein and Duke of Schleswig, 1340—marries Hedwig, sister of the Duke, 1340—has interview with Magnus, king of the Sweden, at Varberg, and confirms Scania to him, 1343—marches into Estonia, Apr. 1345—goes to Palestine, 1345—returns, beginning of winter 1346—excommunicated by Pope Clement VI., 1346—absolved, 1347—sells Duchy of Estonia to Teutonic Knights, 1347—aids Margrave of Brandenburg against Imperialists besieging Berlin, 1350—makes war on Counts of Holstein and acquires islands of Fenermen and Langeland, 1356—obtains cession of Scania from Magnus of Sweden, and conquers it, 1359—aids Magnus in suppressing revolt in Gotha, and pillages Wismy, 1360—league formed against him, carries on war with it, 1360—2—assists at marriage of Emperor Charles IV. at Cracow, 1363—visits Pope Urban V. at Avignon, 1363—restores King Magnus, 1363—returns to Denmark, summer 1364—war with Hans Towns renewed, 1368—withdraws from Denmark, 1368—72—loses his queen, 1374—dies near Elsinore, 24 Feb., 1375.

[Note: The rest of the text is not transcribed.]
WALKER.—WALLER. 1425

from his Fellowship of Univ. Coll., 1648—


Walker, Robert, painter,—b. about 1659.


Walker, William, adventurer, (' filibuster,')


Wallachia, [Dacia, Moldavia)—Independent State, under Wawodes, and from about 1420—reduced by King Sigismund of Hungary, 1387—under Mircea I. submits to Sultan Bayazid, 1391—under Vlad II. a (V. b) submits to Mahomet II., 1461—conquered by Turks, 1526—[Mohacze)—reign of Michael IV. the Brave, 1529—1601—the hospodars appointed by the Porte, from 1610—overruled by John Sobieski, 1686—Russian occupation, 1770—Austro-Russian, 1788—occupied by Russians, 1807—again tributary to Sultan, 1812—right of electing its princes restored, 1822—occupied by Russians, 1828—evacuated by Treaty of Adrianople, 1829—insurrection, 23 Jun. 1838—suppressed by Russians, 1839—Russians, and the Turkish country occupied, 1848—invaded by Russians, 1853. [Crimean War, Danish War, Principalties, Romania;]

* Conv. Lex.  b Eneey. Mod.


* Menzel and Coxe.  b Art de Vérifier les Dates.


Wallis, King of the Visigoths,—chosen to succeed Sigéric, 415—marches across Spain, 415—makes peace with Honorius and gives up Placentia, 416—as ally of Romans, reduces barbarians in Spain, 416-418—settles in Gaul, and receives province of Aquitania Secunda, 418—a. 418—b. 419.


Wallingford, in Berkshire,—destroyed by Danes, 1066—Castle built, by Robert d'Oyley, 1067—Maud takes refuge at, Dec. 1142—treaty between Stephen and Henry, son of Maud, concluded at, 7 Nov. 1153—held by Royalists, 1142—surrenders to Fairfax, 1446—demolition of Castle ordered by Council, 18 Nov. 1652.

Wallingford, John, chronicler, monk of St Albain's,—b. 14 Aug. 1258.


Wallis, Joshua, painter,—b. about 1700—b. in London, 16 Feb. 1762.


Walnut-tree,—cultivated in Europe, since 1562.

Walpole, Horace, and Sir Robert. *[Oxford, Earls of]*


Walsingham, (Walsingham,) Sir Francis, statesman, diplomatist,—b. at Chislehurst, Kent, 1536—ambassador to France, 1561, and Aug. 1570 to Apr. 1573—principal Secretary of State and Privy Councillor, May 1573—Knight, 1575—ambassador to the Netherlands, 1578— to France, 1581— to Scotland, 1583—discovers Babington's Plot, 1586—Commissioner at the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, Oct. 1586—b. at Barn- Elms, near London, 6 Apr. 1590. *Complete Ambassador, 1655.*

Walsingham, Thomas of, chronicler,—Bi- nudecium of St Albain's, about 1440. *Historia brevis et Ypodigma Nenatrie, 1574.*

Walter, the Penless,—joint-leader of the Crusade, with Peter the Hermit, 1096.

Walter, Hubert, Amp of Canterbury. [Hubert.]*


Walter, John, founder of the 'Times,' b. 1729—originates London Daily Universal Register, 18 Jan. 1738,—names it The Times, 1 Jan. 1738—b. at Teddington, Middlesex, 16 Nov. 1812.


[Stereotype.]*

Walther, Bernard, astronomer,—b. at Nürnberg, 1430—assists Regiomontanus, before 1475—invited by Sixtus IV., settles at Rome, 1475—b. 1504.

Walther von der Vogelweide, Minnesinger,—b. in Germany, probably between 1165-70—takes part in poetic contest at Warburg, 1226—b. probably early in 1228. *Songs, 1187-1227.*


Walworth, William, Mayor of London,—attends Richard II. at conference with rebels.
in Smithfield, and kills Wat the Tyler, 15 Jun. 1381.

Wamba, King of the Visigoths in Spain, —elected to succeed Rechesimundus, Sep. 672 —consecrated by Abp of Toledo, 19 Sep. —suppresses revolt of Duke Paul, 673 —unsuccessful attempt to poison him, retires to a monastery, 680—⅞, by 4 Nov. 683.

Wandiwash, in Hindustan,—unsuccessfully attacked by British, Sep. 1759 —taken by Col. Coote, 9 Nov. 1759 —defeat of Lally by Coote near, Jan. 1760.

Wanley, Humphry, bibliographer,—⅞. at Coventry, 1672—⅞. Librarian to Earl of Oxford, 1726.


War Office, in England,—established, 1666.


Warburton, Eliot Bartholomew George, traveller, littérateur,—⅞. in Ireland, 1810 —visits the East, 1813—⅞. at sea, (burning of the Amazon) 4 Jan. 1852. The Crescent and the Cross, 1845—Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers, 1849 —Regional Hasting, 1850—Dorien, 1852.


Ward, Sir Henry George, statesman, ge.,—Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, 1825—7 —M. P. St Alban's, 1832 —M. P. Sheffield, 1837 —Secretary to Admiralty, 1846 —Lord High Commissioner of Ionian Islands, 1849 —Governor of Ceylon, 1853 —Governor of Madras, sum. 1860 —⅞. at Madras, 2 Aug. 1860.


Ward's Cases, for plants,—invented, about 1829—30.


Wards,—as division of cities and boroughs established by Municipal Corporation Act, 5 and 6 Wm IV. c. 76, 9 Sep. 1835.

Wards, Court of, in England,—established by Act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 46, 1540 —intermitted, from 24 Feb. 1645 —abolished by Act 12 Car. II. c. 24, 1660.

Ware, in Hertfordshire,—tournament held at, 1241.


Wareham, in Dorsetshire,—besieged by Danes, 876—again attacked by them, 998 and 1015 —ravaged during civil war, 1138—46 —burnt, 25 Jul. 1762.

WARELA—WARSAW.

IV. c. 24, 12 May 1823—repealed on consolidation of Customs laws, 1825—extension of, to inland towns, recommended by Committee of House of Commons, 1840—simplified by Consolidation Act, 16 and 17 Vic. c. 107, 20 Aug. 1853—further regulations by Act 28 and 29 Vic. c. 35, 15 May 1860. By France, established, 1664—discontinued, 1668—re-established, 1895—extended to principal inland towns, 1892.

Warela. [Warela.]


Warnefrid, Paul. [Paul the Deacon.]


Warrants [General Warrants.]


Warrenne, John, Earl of, —fights on the king's side at Lewes, 1246—wounds the king's Justiciary in Westminster Hall, 1268—be sieged in Reigate Castle by Prince Edward, surrenders, 1268—guardian of Scotland, by Edward I., 1296—defeated by Wallace near Stirling, 10 Sep. 1297—d., 27 Sep. 1304.


Wartburg, in Saxe-Weimar,—founded, about 1270-80?—residence of Landgraves of Thuringia, till 1247—of Dukes of Saxony, 1252-1406—Luther's confinement in, 4 May 1521 to 6 Mar. 1522.

Wartburg Festival,—in commemoration of the Reformation, held, 18 Oct. 1817.

Wartburg War, contest of Minnesingers,—at the Wartburg, about 1260.


Beauchamp Chapel, 1464—partly burnt, 3 Dec. 1781.


Warwick, John Dudley, Earl of. [Northumberland, Duke of.]

Warwick, Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of,—succeeds to the title, 1401—chief of the Embassy to Council of Constance, 1414—created Earl of Aumerle, 1417—ambassador to Duke of Burgundy, 1418—attends Henry V. on his death-bed, 1422—Regent of France, 1425-8—Governor to Henry VI., 1428—again Regent of France, 1437—b. at Rouen, 30 Apr. 1439.


Warwick, Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of,—created, 1369—one of the appellants against favourites of Richard II., Feb. 1388—attainted and imprisoned, 1397—restored by Henry IV., 1399—b., 1401.

Washington, capital of United States,—founded, 1790—seat of government, 1800—taken by British, Aug. 1814—visited by Prince


*Watch, Pocket,*—invented at Nürnberg, ? about 1477—used for astronomical observations by George Purbach at Vienna, 1500—introduced into England, probably before 1540. *Chronometer.*

*Watchet,* in Somersetshire, attacked by D’Arcy, 9, 17, 98, and about 1383.


*Water-Clock.*


*Water-Cure.*


*Water-Glass,*—invented by Fuchs, 1824.


*Waterloo, in Belgium,*—Wellingdon and Blücher defeat Napoleon I. at, 18 Jun. 1815.

*Waterloo, Antoni, painter,*—b. at Amsterdam or Utrecht, about 1618—d. near Utrecht, 1662.


*Watermill,*—[B.C.]—first mentioned, in palace of Mithridates of Pontus, 120–53.

*Waterproofing of cloth,*—Hancock’s process patented, 28 Apr. 1820—Macintosh’s, 1823.

*Waterton, Charles, naturalist,*—b. 1783—d. at Walton Hall, near Wakefield, 26 May 1865. *Wanderings in S. America,* 1825—*Essays on Natural History,* 1833—57.


*Watson, Robert, historian,*—b. at St Andrew’s, about 1730—Principal of Univ. of St Andrew’s, Nov. 1777—d. there, 3 Mar. 1781. *History of Philip II,* 1777—*of Philip III,* 1783.

*Watson, Thomas, theologian,*—rector of St Stephen’s, Waltham, 1649—elected, 1662—d. at Essex, about 1692. *Body of Practical Divinity,* 1692.

to Founding Hospital, 1762—F.R.C.P., 1784—Knt, 1786—&., 10 May 1787. Experiments and Observations on Electricity, 1745.


Waunchope, (Waunscop,) Robert, Titular Abp of Armagh,—introduces Jesuits into Ireland, 1541—appointed Abp by Paul III., 1543—attends Council of Trent, between Dec. 1545 and Jun. 1547—&. at Paris, 10 Nov. 1551.

Waver, in Belgium,—the French, under Gronchié, defeat Prussians under Thielman, 18-19 Jun. 1815.


Way, [Highways.]


Weaver, (Weever,) John, antiquary,—b. in Lancashire, 1756—&., about 1832. Ancient Funeral Monuments of Great Britain and Ireland, 1831.

Weaver, Thomas, geologist,—studies at Freiburg, 1790—F.R.S. London, 1826—&. in London, 2 Jul. 1855.


Webbe, Samuel, musical composer,—b., 1740—&., 1817.


Webster, Noah, lexicographer,—b. in Connecticut, U. S., 16 Oct. 1758—enters Yale
WEBSTER—WELLESLEY.


Wedderburn, Alexander. [Roslynn, Earl of.]


Wedgwood Memorial Institute, Burslem,—founded, 26 Oct. 1863.


Weekly News, (Butter's,) first English newspaper,—commenced, 1622.

Weenix, (Weenix,) Jan Baptist, painter,—b. at Amsterdam, 1621—q. near Utrecht, about 1660.

Weenix, Jan, the Younger, painter,—b. at Amsterdam, 1444—d. there, 20 Sep. 1719.

Weyer, John [Weaver.]

Wehlau. [Vehlau.]

Wehnert, E.H., painter,—b., 1814—q. at Kentish Town, 15 Sep. 1863.

Weidler, Johann Friedrich, astronomer,—b. in Thuringia, 1691—Prof. Mathematics, Wittenberg, 1721—q. there, 1755. Historia Astronomiae, 1741—Bibliographia Astronomaica, 1755.


Weimar. [Saxe-Weimar, Grand Duchy of.]

Weimar, capital of Grand Duchy of,—belongs to Counts of Oranienbourg, before 1000—passes to Landgraves of Thuringia, 1376—to Meissen, 1480—to Ernestine line, 1554.


Weinsberg, in Würtemberg,—free Imperial city, to 1402—Conrad III. defeats Welf near, besieges and takes the city, 1140—massacre of nobles by peasants, 1524—stormed and destroyed, 1525.


Weisse, Maximilian von, astronomer,—b. in Austria, 1798—L.L.D. Vienna, 1822—assistant in the Observatory, 1823—Prof. Astronomy and Director of the Observatory, Cracow, 1825 to May 1861—b., 10 Oct. 1863.


Weissenburg, in Transylvania,—Stephen Bathori defeats Turks at, 1479.


Weliuki-Luki, treaty of,—alliance between Spain and Russia, signed, 8 (20) Jul. 1812.

Wellesley, Arthur. [Wellington, Duke of.]

Wellesley, Henry. [Cowlay, Lord.]

wellington—wells.

1433


WELLINGTON, New Zealand—founded by N. Zealand Company, 1840—gives name to a province, 1852—first meeting of parliament at, 23 Jul. 1865.

WELLINGTON, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of, field-marshal, statesman—b. at Dungar Castle or Dublin, probably Mar. or Apr. 1769—enters the army, 7 Mar. 1787—member of Irish parliament, 1797—serves in Flanders, 1799, and in Egypt, May 1796—arrives at Calcutta, Feb. 1797—takes part in expedition to Mysore, 1799—Governor of Seringapatam, Jul. 1799—rousts army of Dhoondia Waugh, 10 Sep. 1800—Major-general, Apr. 1802.

1803: commands in expedition against Mattarates, and restores the Peishwa, Apr. to May—Commander-in-chief, takes Ahmednuggur, 8-12 Aug.—enters Aurungabad, 29 Aug.—defeats Scindia at Assaye, 23 Sep.—again at Argaum, 29 Nov.—signs treaty of peace with Scindia, 30 Dec.

1804: K.C.B.

1805: arrives in England, Sep.—takes part in expedition to Hanover, Nov.

1806: marries Lady Catherine Pakenham, 10 Apr.—M.P. Hya.

1807: Secretary for Ireland, Apr.—takes part in expedition to Copenhagen, Aug.—takes Kiego, 29 Aug.

1808: Lieutenant-general, 25 Apr.—takes command of forces sent to the Peninsula, Jun.—lands at Mondego Bay, 1 Aug.—defeats De Laborde at Irolia, 17 Aug.—superseded in chief command by Sir Harry Burrard, 20 Aug.—defeats Junot at Vimeira, 21 Aug.—Convention of Cintra, 31 Aug.


1810: defeats French at Busaco, 27 Sep.—takes up his position in the lines of Torres Vedras, 10 Oct.

1811: defeats Massena at Fuentes de Oñoro, 3 and 5 May—resumes siege of Badajoz, 19 May to 10 Jun.

1812: invests Ciudad Rodrigo, 8 Jan.—takes it by storm, 19 Jan.—Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, Jan.—Earl of Wellington, 28 Feb.—invests Badajoz, 16 Mar.—takes it by storm, 6 Apr.—occupies Salamanca, 17 Jun.—defeats Marmont at Salamanca, 22 Jul.—enters Madrid, 12 Aug.—Marquis of Wellington, 3 Oct.—Siege of Burgos, 19 Sep. to 21 Oct.


WELSH COLLEGE, Sandhurst,—first stone laid by Queen Victoria, 2 Jun. 1836—opened by the Queen, Jan. 1859.

WELSH MONUMENT, erection of, in St Paul's, authorized by Government, 1866—commission to execute, accepted by Stevens, Nov. 1858.

WELSHINGA, discovered by Dowd, in California, 1850.


b Rees'. Cyc. b Amer. Cyc.

Wells, Sir Robert,—heads insurrection of Lancastrians in Lincolnshire, Mar. 1470.

WELSH, David, theologian, b. in Dumfriesshire, 1793—licensed as a preacher, May 1816—settles at Glasgow, 1827—D. D., 1831—Prof. Church History, Edinburgh, 1831—visits Germany, 1834—Moderator of General Assembly, 1842—joins in secession from Church of Scotland, 1842—Prof. Ecclesiastical History, in College of the Free Church, 1843—b., 24 Apr. 1845. Life of Dr Thomas Brown, 1825—Elements of Church History, 1844—founds and edits North British Review, 1843.

WELSH, John, theologian, b., about 1568—M.A. Edinburgh, 1586—parish minister of
Selkirk, 1589—removes to Kirkcudbright, 1594—to Ayrl, 1600—tried for high treason and banished, Jan. 1606—b. in London, Mar. 1622.


Wem, Baron. [Jeffreys, G.]

Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia. [Bohemia.]

Wenceslaus,—Emperor of the Romans and King of Bohemia,—b. 1359, a. 26 Feb. 1361,—crowned King of Bohemia, 1363,—elected King of the Romans, 10 Jun. 1376—marries, 1377—succeeds his father, Charles, I. of Bohemia, IV. Emperor, Nov. 1378—loses his wife, 1388—marries Sophia of Bavaria, 1389—imprisoned by his subjects for his excesses, 7 May 1393 b. (4 Oct. 1394) b.—escapes and resumes the government, Sept. b. (Feb. 1395) b.—creates John Galeazzo Visconti Duke of Milan, 1395—gives up the town of Lombardy to him by Electors of the Empire, 24 Aug. 1400—again imprisoned by his Bohemian subjects, and his brother Sigismund declared Regent, 1402—d. at Prague, 16 Aug. 1419. a Biog. Univ.

b Art de Vérité les Dates.

Wendover, Roger of. [Roger.]

Wends, branch of Slaves,—occupy north and east Germany, before 600—in Pannonia, subdued by Avars, 581—tributary to Franks, 744—their fortress, Branniborg, [Brandenburg], taken by Henry the Fowler, 928 a.—recover Branniborg, 1023—finally subdued by Albert the Bear, 1150-70. a Carlyle.

Wenlock, John, Lord,—Chamberlain to Queen Margaret, 1450—fights on Lancastrian side and is wounded at first battle of St Albans, May 1455—b. G., about 1457—fights on Yorkist side at Tewton, Mar. 1461—Baron, 1466—joins in attempt to restore Henry VI., 1471—slain by Somerset after battle of Towkesbury, 4 May 1471.


Wentworth, C. W. [Rockingham, Marquis of.]

Wentworth, Peter,—makes a bold defence of privileges of parliament and is sent to the Tower, 1756—proposes queries respecting same privileges, and is again committed, 1758.

Wentworth, Thomas. [Stratford, Earl of.]


Wentworth, Thomas, 2nd Lord,—serves at battle of Musselburgh, 10 Sep. 1575—Knt, 28 Sep.—succeeds his father, 1551—Privy Councillor and Governor of Calais, by Queen Mary, 1553—capitulates to Duke of Guise, 6 Jan. 1558—tries for high treason and acquitted, 22 Apr. 1559—assists at trial of Duke of Norfolk, Jan. 1572—at trial of Mary Queen of Scots, 1587—d., 14 Jan. 1591.


Worth, Johann, Baron von, general,—b. in Brabant, 1594—serves under Spinola at siege of Juliers, 1621—enters service of Bavaria, 1631—as General, contributes to Imperialist victory at Nordlingen, 1634—attempts to seize Heidelberg, and is repulsed by Bern-
Westerás, in Sweden,—Castle taken by Dalecarlians, 1434—by Christian II., 1520. [See Gustavus Vasa.]


a Biog. Univ.  


Western Australia. [Australia.]  

Western Isles. [Hebrides.]  


a Stanley.  

b Scott.  

Westminster Assembly of Divines. [Assembly of Divines.]  

Westminster Bridge,—commenced, 29 Jan. 1739—opened, 18 Nov. 1750—new, commenced, 1853—opened, 24 May 1862.  


'Westminster Review,'—founded, 1824.  

Westminster School,—founded by Queen Elizabeth, 1560.  

Westmoreland, Charles Neville, Earl of,—corresponds with Mary Queen of Scots, 1563—with Earl of Northumberland, heads insurrection in her favour, middle of Nov. 1569—abandons the enterprise and escapes to the Netherlands, 1569.  


Weston, Sir Francis,—committed to the Tower as alleged paramour of Queen Anne (Boleyn) by Henry VIII., May 1536—executed, 17 May.  


Westphalia, Duchy of,—held by Abps of Cologne, from 1179—secularized and given to Hesse-Darmstadt, 1802—given up with other territories to Prussia, and forms a province, 1815.  

Westphalia, Kingdom of,—erected by Napoleon I. for his brother Jerome, 15 Nov. 1807—dissolution of, after battle of Leipsic, Oct. 1813.  

Westphalia, Peace of, (Treaty of Munster,)—close of Thirty Years' War, establishing equality of rights of Catholic and Protestant, recognizing balance of power, and independence of Swiss Confederation and United Provinces, concluded between the Emperor, France, and Sweden, and signed, 24 Oct. 1648. [Munster, Congress of.]  


Weizelar, in Prussia,—free Imperial city, before 1150—Imperial Chamber transferred to, 1693—Archduke Charles defeats Jourdan, 15 June 1796—Nagossed to Prussia, by Congress of Vienna, 1815.


Weyden, Roger Vander. [Vander Weyden.]

Weymouth, in Dorsetshire,—Melcombe Regis united with, 1571—garrisoned for Charles I., 1642—evacuated by Royalists, 1644—unsuccessfully besieged by them, 1644—comes into hands of watering-place, about 1763—visited by Duke of Gloucester, 1780—by George III., 1789. [Portland Breakwater.]

Weys, Christoph Ernst Friedrich, musical composer,—b. at Altona, 1774—organist at Copenhagen, 1792—b. at Copenhagen, 4 Oct. 1842.


Whaling Fleet, American,—abandoned in Polar Sea, icebound, 14 Sep. 1871.


Wharton, Philip, Lord,—b., about 1613—Charles I. refuses him a commission, 1642—one of Cromwell's peers, 1657—b., 1696.


Wheel, Breaking on the, as mode of punishment, if used in Germany, before 1400?—abolished in France, by Francis I. 1534 (1538?)—abolished in France, 1789—inflicted in Prussia, 1841.


Wheelock (Rose-lock) for muskets,—invented, about 1530-40.

Wheler, (Wheler,) Sir George, traveller,—b. at Breda, 1650—b. at Houghton-le-Spring, 1724. Travels in Delmatia, Greece, and the Levant, 1652.

Whethamsted, John de, chronicler,—b. Abbot of St Albans', 1464.


Whigs, designation applied to Scottish Covenanters, as early as 1645—comes into use as political party name in England, about 1679. 5 Burnet.

Whirling Machine,—invented by Robins, about 1785?

Whist, game at cards,—mentioned by Taylor the water-poet, 1621—short, devised, about 1785.


Whitby, in Yorkshire, (Cromeshedal,)—whiten founded by Osvald of Northumbria, 638—Synod held at, 665—destroyed by Danes, about 807—abandoned, after 1066—alum works near, commenced, 1595.


White, Robert, engraver,—b. in London, 1645—b. there, 1704.

White, Thomas, theologian, founder of Sion College.—b. at Bristol, about 1550—enters Oxford Univ., about 1566—D.D., 1583—Prefbendary of St Paul's, 1588—Canon of Christchurch, 1591 to 1 Mar. 1624 (or 1623). [Sion College, London.]


White, Sir Thomas,—b. at Reading, 1492—Lord Mayor of London, 1554—Kn. 1554—s. 1556. [St John's College, Oxford.]

White Boys, in Ireland,—Society of, formed, about 1700—Lord Drogheda charged with suppression of, 1762—outrages of, renewed, 1822.

White Eagle, Order of, in Poland,—instituted by Vladislas V., 1325—revised by Frederick Augustus I., 1705.

White Friars. [Carmelites.]

White Penitents. [Bianchi and Nerì.]


White Sea,—reached by Chancellor, 1553.


Whitehaven, in Cumberland,—attacked by Paul Jones, 23 Apr. 1778.

Whitehead, Paul, poet,—b. in London, 1710—d. there, 1774. Works, 1777.

Whitehead, William, poet,—b. at Cambridge, 1724—enters the Univ., 1735—poet-laureate, 1757—d., 14 Apr. 1783.a 1785.b

Poems, 1754. a  Angl. Cyc. b  Rees' Cyc.


Whitelocke, John, general,—b. about 1579—enters the army, 1577—Colonel and Brigadier-general, 1619—Lieutenant-general, before 1607—fails in attack on Buenos Ayres, 5 Jul. 1607—tried by court-martial and dismissed the service, 28 Jan. to 18 Mar. 1608.

Whitfield, George. [Whitefield.]


Whiting, Richard, Abbot of Glastonbury,—Commissioners sent to investigate charges against him, 22 Sep. 1539—tried and convicted of felony at Wells, 14 Nov.—executed as a traitor at Glastonbury, 15 Nov. 1539.

Whitlock, Elizabeth, (Keble,) actress,—b. at Warrington, 2 Apr. 1761—appears at Royal Lane Theatre, 2 Feb. 1783—marries Mr Whitlock, 21 Jan. 1785—accompanies him to America, 1793—left a widow, 1799—d., 27 Feb. 1836.

Whitney, Eli, mechanical inventor,—b. in Massachusetts, U. S., 1765—graduates at Yale Coll., 1792—invents cotton gin, 1793—effects improvement in manufacture of firearms, 1795-8—d. at New Haven, Conn., 8 Jan. 1825.

Whittingham, Sir Samuel Ford, general,—Lieutenant in the army, 25 Feb. 1803—as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, serves in Peninsular War, 1809—wounded at Talavera, Jul. 1809—Major, Mar. 1810—present at Barossa, 1811—raises corps of Spanish troops, and takes command of them as Major-


Whittington, Robert,—b. at Lichfield, about 1480—poet laureate, 1513—living, 1530. Epigrammatist, 1519.

Whitworth, Charles, Lown, diplomatist,—b. in Staffordshire, about 1670—appointed Resident at Diet of Ratisbon, 1702—envoy to Russia, 1704 and 1710—Plenipotentiary to Diets of Augsburg and Ratisbon, 1714—to King of Prussia, 1716 and 1719—at Congress of Cambrai, 1722—Baron Whitworth, 1721—b. in London, 1725. Account of Russia, 1738.


Whitworth Gun, rifle,—constructed, about 1837—competitive trials of, with Armstrong Gun, at Shoeburyness and Portsmouth, summer 1864.

Whitworth Scholarships, in Mechanical Science,—founded by Joseph Whitworth, 1868.

Whyte, Robert, musical composer,—b., before 1581.


Wibald, (Wibaldus)—b., about 1097.—Abbot of Stavelo, 16 Nov. 1130—accompanies Emperor Lothaire to Italy, 1136—Abbot of Monte Cassino, 1136—returns to Germany, 1137—visits Rome, 1146—Abbot of Corbie, Jan. 1147—appointed preceptor to King of the Romans, May 1147—returns to Stavelo, 1148—ambassador to Constantinople, 1157—b. in Paphlagonia, 19 Aug. 1158—his remains brought to Stavelo, 1159.


Wickliffe. [Wycliffe.]

Wicklow, in Ireland,—burnt by Irish, 1310—fortified by the Fitzwilliams, 1375—occupied by the Byrnes, after 1500—surrendered to English government, 1543—besieged by O'Toole, and siege raised by Coote, 1641.


Widdin, in Turkey,—attacked by Turks, 1443—again, 1595—taken by Prince Louis of Baden, 1689—retaken by Mustapha Kepurili, 29 Sep. 1690—unsuccessfully besieged by Austria, 1737—revo! of Passwan Ognon at, 1797—taken by Russians, 1809—fortifications strengthened, 1852-4.


Wieland, Christoph Martin, poet, miscellaneous writer,—b. at Oberholzheim, near Bibereh, 5 Sep. 1733—goes to Univ. of Tübingen, 1757—visits Bodmer at Zurich, 1757—settles at Bibereh, 1758—marries, 1767—Prof. Philosophy, Erfurt, 1769—goes to Weimar, 1772—loses his wife, 1801—foreign member of French Institute, 1803—presented to Napoleon I. at Erfurt and admitted to Legion of Honour, 1808—b. at Weimar, 20 Jan. 1813. Translation of Shakespeare, 1761-6—Agathon, 1766—founds the Deutscher Merkur, 1775—Die Abderiten, 1773—Oberon, 1780.

Wielicka, in Poland,—Salt-mines of, worked as early as 1520—pledged to Austria, 1657—ceded to Austria, 1773—assigned to Emperor of Austria and Duke of Warsaw, by Peace of Vienna, 1809—reassigned to Emperor alone, by Congress of Vienna, 1815—destroyed by inundation, 1868.

Wier, (Weier, Weyer), Johann, (Weyers,)


Wiften, Benjamin Barron, — b. about 1795—b. at Woburn, 18 Mar. 1867. Life and Writings of J. de Valdés, 1865.


[Cariabrock, Newport, Osborne borough.] *Froude.

Wightwick, Richard. [See Pembroke College, Oxford.]


Wilbye, John, musical composer, — teaches music in London, 1598. Madrigals, 1598 and 1609.


Wilde, Sir Thomas. [Truro, Lord.]

Wildens, Johan, painter, — b. at Antwerp, 1584—d. 1605—b. there, 1644.

Wilderspin, Samuel, Originator of Infant Schools, — b. about 1792—b., 10 Mar. 1866.

Wilford, Francis, Orientalist, — b. in Hanover, about 1796—goes to India, 1781—b. at Benares, 4 Sep. 1822.

Wilfrid, St, Abp of York, — b. in England, 634.—accomplishes Benedict Biscop to Rome, 654.—ordained priest, 663.—supports Roman views at Synod of Whitby, 664.—appointed Abp of York, 664.—consecrated at Complagne; gets possession of his see, 667—deposed and his diocese divided, 677—appeals to the pope and obtains decree in his favour: reinstated, 687—again driven away, 691—again goes to Rome and obtains another decree, 705—Bp of Hexham, 705—b. at Oundle, 12 Oct. 709.

Wilhelmina, religious fanatic, — b. at Milan, 1278.

Wilhelmshaven, naval harbour of N. German Confederation, opened by King of Prussia, 17 Jun. 1869.


Wilkie, William, poet, — b. in Scotland, 1721—Prof. Natural Philosophy, St Andrew's, 1759—D. D., 1766—b., 10 Oct. 1772. Epiphanies, 1743.


Willaert, (Willaerts') Adam, painter,— b. at Antwerp, 1577—d. at Utrecht, 1650,* 1660.*


Willaerts, (Willaerts') Abraham, painter,— b. at Utrecht, 1613—living there, 1660.*

*b Nagler.


Wille, Johann Georg, engraver,— b. in Hesse, 5 Nov. 1715—goes to Paris, 1736—admitted to Academy of Fine Arts, 1761—d. at Paris, 8 Aug. 1806,* 1807,* 5 Apr. 1808.*

*Conv.-Lex. *b Blug. Univ.


*Albert de Stade. *b Muratori.

*Other authorities. *b Kingston.


a Some authorities. b Others.

d Annals of England. e Thierry. f Lингard. g Lappenberg. h Palgrave.

William II., (Rufus,) King of England, (1087-1100.)—b. in Normandy, about 1068—wounded at Gerberoi, 1084—on death of his father, William I., comes to England, and gets possession of royal treasure at Winchester, Sep. 1087—received as King at Council of prelates and barons, crowned by Abp of Lanfranc, 26 Sep.—suppresses insurrection of Norman prelates and nobles, 1088—besieges Rochester and Durham, 1088—invades Normandy, and carries on war with his brother Robert, 1090—makes peace with him, 1091—with Robert, makes war on Henry, besieges him in Mount St Michael, and banishes him, 1092—marches against Malcolm of Scotland, and receives his homage, 1091—has fruitless conference with Malcolm and Edgar Atheling at Gloucester, 1092—falls ill there, Lent 1093—inves Normandy and carries on war with Robert, 1094—suppresses revolt of Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, 1095—marches against the Welsh, autumn 1095—visits Normandy, to take possession of Dhuhy mortgaged to him by Robert, 1096—again marches into Wales, summer 1097—returns, Aug.—goes to Normandy, 1097—inves France and conquers Maine, 1099—killed in the New Forest, 2 Aug. 1100. [Westminster Hall.]


1689: summons meeting of Estates of Scotland, 7 Jan.—proclaimed Joint-sovereign with Mary, 13 Feb.—crowned, 11 Apr.—proclaimed with Mary, by Estates of Scotland, 11 Apr.—accepts crown of Scotland from commissioners, 1 May. [Settlement, Act of.] 1690: sets out for Ireland, 4 Jun.—lands at Carrickfergus, 14 Jun.—defeats James II. at the Boyne, 1 Jul.—enters Dublin, 6 Jul.—takes Waterford, 25 Jul.—invests Limerick, 8 Aug.—raises the siege, 30 Aug.—embarks for England, 6 Sep.

1691: embarks for Holland, 18 Jan.—attends Congress at the Hague, 26 Jan.—returns to England, 13 Apr.—again goes to Holland, May—returns, 19 Oct.

1692: orders Massacre of Glenoe, Jan.—dismisses Marlborough, 10 Jan.—embarks for Holland, 5 Mar.—plot for his assassination, early in the year—attempts to raise siege of Namur and is defeated by Luxembourg at Steenkirk, 3 Aug.—returns, 10 Oct.

1693: refuses assent to bill for triennial
parliaments, 14 Mar.—embarks for Holland, 31 Mar.—defeated by Luxembourg at Landen, 19 Jul.—returns, 29 Oct.—refuses assent to Place Bill, winter.

1694: goes to Holland, 6 May—returns, 9 Nov.—loses his queen, 28 Dec., and becomes sole sovereign.


William the Bad, King of Sicily, (1154–66)—declared Duke of Naples and Prince of Capua, 1144—marries Margaret of Navarre, 1150—crowned at Palermo as joint-sovereign with his father, Roger II., about Apr. 1151—succeeds him, (Feb.?) 1154—his title denied by Pope Adrian IV.: excommunicated, loses great part of his kingdom, 1155—defeats the rebels and recovers Apulia, 1156—makes peace with the pope at Benevento, Jun. 1156—obtains investiture and does homage: seized by conspirators, and his son proclaimed King, 1159.—1161—released soon after: d., 7 May 1166. Art de Vérifier les Dates. Poly. Univ.


William II., King of the Netherlands and Grand Duke of Luxembourg, (1840–49)—b., 6 Dec. 1792—Lieutenant-colonel in Spanish army, 1841—side-de-camp to Wellington, distinguishes himself at siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, 1810, and Badajoz, 1811—battle of Salamanca, 1812—side-de-camp to George III., about 1813—commands Dutch army at Quatre Bras, and is wounded at Waterloo, 1815—marries Anna Paulowna of Russia, 21 Feb. 1816—recognizes independence of Belgium, and withdraws to England,


William. [For other sovereigns of this name see Aquitaine, Bavaria, Flanders, Holland, Montferrat, Normandy.]

William of Malmsbury. [Malmsbury.]

William of Nassau, the Silent, Prince of Orange,—b. at Dillenburg, 16 Apr. 1533—succeeds his cousin René as Prince of Orange, 1544—marries Anne of Egmont, 1551—sends to Court of Charles V., 1548—commands Imperial army on French frontier, 1555—loses his wife, 1558—resides at Court of France as hostage for Peace of Cateau-Cambresis, 1559—marries Anna of Saxony, 1561—joins in remonstrance against Granvelle's proceedings, 1567—suppresses the insurrection of Calvinists, 1567—resigns his Nassau estates, 1567—proscribed, and his property confiscated, Jan. 1568—takes the lead in resistance of Dutch Protestants against Philip II, summer 1568—takes the field, Sep.—joins Huguenots under Coligny, spring 1569—Stadtholder of Holland and Zeeland, 1572—captures Roemond, Jul. 1577—inundates the country by cutting the dykes to save Leyden, summer 1574—invested with fuller authority by States of Holland, Oct. 1574—divorces his wife and marries Charlotte of Bourbon, Jun. 1575—meets of States-General at Ghent, Oct. 1576—unsuccessful attempted of Don John to win him over, Feb. 1577—projects Union of Utrecht, 1578—a price set on his head by Philip II., Mar. 1580—assassinated by Dalthasar Gerard, at Delitt, 10 Jul. 1584.


William of Wykeham. [Wykeham.]

William of Ypres,—claims County of Flanders on death of Baldwin VII, 1119—defeated by Charles I., 1119-20?—renews his claim on death of Charles, and seizes several towns, 1127—besieged in Ypres by William Cliton and Louis le Gros, and taken prisoner, 26 Apr.—released by Cliton, Mar. 1128—renews his attempt and is supported by Stephen of England and other allies, 1140—defeated and driven from Flanders by the Count Thierry of Alsc, passes into England, 1140—serves Stephen in the civil war, besieges Maud at Winchester, summer 1141—takes prisoner Robert of Gloucester, Sep., and procures release of Stephen, Nov. 1141—returns to Flanders, after accession of Henry II., 1155—b., 1164.


William, Edward, (Iolo Morganwg,) poet,—b. in Wales, about 1747—d. there, 1826.


William, John, missionary, b. at Tottenham, 29 Jun. 1756—embarks for Polynesia, Nov. 1816—discovers Island of Ratonga, 1823—the islands, 1834-38—murdered at Erromanga, New Hebrides, 20 Nov. 1839. Missionary Enterprises in the South Sea Islands, 1837.


William, Roger, founder of State of Rhode...


Williams, Samuel, engraver,—b. at Chester, 23 Feb. 1788—d. 19 Sep. 1853.

Williams College, Williams-town, Mass., U. S.,—founded by Col. E. Williams, 1755—incorporated as free school, 1785—as college, 1793.

Williamsburg, Virginia, U. S.,—founded, 1632—battle between Gen. McClellan and Confederates at, 5 May 1862—evacuated by Confederates, 6 May. Williams and Mary College, founded, 1621.


Willibrord. [Wilibrord.]


Willoughby, Sir Hugh, maritime discoverer,—embarks for Arctic Regions, May 1553—living, Jan. 1554.


Wills, William John, Australian explorer,—b. at Tottnes, in Devonshire, 1834—goes to Australia, Oct. 1832—obtains appointment in Magnetic Observatory, Melbourne, Nov. 1838—sets out with Burke to explore interior, 20 Aug. 1860—found dead, Jul. 1861.

of Chatham, 1842-7—Major-general, 1847—G.C.B., 1861—b. near Windsor, 31 May 1862.


Ornithologia, 1676—Historia Piscium, 1686.


WILMOT, John. [Rochester, Earl of.]


WILSON, Benjamin, painter,—Master-painter to Board of Ordnance, 1773—b. in London, 6 Jun. 1788.

WILSON, Florence. (Voluemeus.)—b. in Scotland, about 1500—b. at Vienne, in Dauphiny, 1546 or 1547. De Animis Tranquilitatis, 1547.


WILSON, George, Chairman of Anti-Corn-

WILLOGHBY.—WILSON.
in Egypt and the Holy Land, 1823—Travels in Russia, 1828.

Wilton, in Wiltshire,—Egbert defeats Beornwulf near, 823—Alfred defeated by Danes at, 871—seat of a Bishopric, 909—pillaged and burnt by Sweyn, 1003—see reunited with Sherborne, about 1045 or later: declines, after 1244. Abbey, founded by Wulstan, 775.

Wilton, Joseph, sculptor,—b. in London, 1722—b. in founding Royal Academy, 1768—d. 1803.

Wiltshire, James Butler, Earl of,—created, 8 July 1449—successes as fifth Earl of Ormond, 1452—Lord Treasurer, 1455—again, 1458—taken prisoner by Edward IV. at Towton, and beheaded, 1461.


Wimbledon, Surrey,—Review at, before the Sultan, Abdul Aziz, and Prince of Wales, 20 June 1867.

Wimbledon, Edward Cecil, Viscount,—Baron Cecil of Putney, 9 Nov. 1625—created Viscount Wimbledon, 25 Jul. 1626—commands expedition for capture of Spanish treasure ships, autumn 1625—b. at Wimbledon, 16 Nov. 1638.

Wimpen, on the Rhine,—obtains privileges from Henry VII., 1238—Tilly defeats Margrave of Baden-Durlach at, 1622—taken by French, 1645 and 1688—given to Baden, 1802—passes by exchange to Hesse Darmstadt, 1803.


Winchelsea, Earl of. [Nottingham, Daniel Finch, Earl of.]


Winchester Mesure,—made the standard of the kingdom by Edgard, 959–975.

Winckelmann, Johann Joachim, antiquary, writer on Art,—b. at Stendal, in Prussia, 9

Winckelried, Arnold von, Swiss patriot,—decides victory over Imperialists at Sempach, and there, 9 Jul. 1386.


Winstead, Thomas, colonel,—surrenders Bletchington to Cromwell, 24 Apr. 1645—shot, 1645.


Windsor, Joseph, antiquary,—in Norfolk, 21 Sep. 1810.


Windischgratz, Alfred, Prince, field-marshall,—at Brussels, 11 May 1877—succumbs his father, 1862—enters Austrian army, 1804—takes part in campaigns against the French, 1805, 1809, and 1813—14.—Kut of Golden Fleece, 1870—Lieutenant-general, 1873—Governor of Prague, 1838—his wife shot by insurgents, 12 Jun. 1848—bombeds Prague, and suppresses insurrection, 15—19 Jun.—Field-marshall, Oct.—Commander-in-chief of forces out of Italy, 16 Oct.—Marches on Vienna and proclaims state of siege; commences attack on Vienna, 28 Oct.—takes the city, 1 Nov.—serves against Hungarians, 1849—died at Vienna, 24 Mar. 1862.

Windmills,—in use in Normandy, as early as 1105.

Window-Tax, in England,—imposed by Act 6 and 7 Wm III. c. 18, 1695—raised by many later Acts; reduced by Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 11, 10 Mar. 1823—repealed, and house-tax substituted for, by Act 14 and 15 Vic. c. 36, 24 Jul. 1851.

Windows, of glass,—in use at Pompeii, before 671.


Windsor Islands. [Antilles.]


WIXOR—WISHART.

Winston, Frederick Albert, makes experiments in application of gas to lighting purposes, in London, 1833-10—goes to Paris, 1835, 1830.

Winstanley, Henry, builds first Eddystone lighthouse, 1695-1700—drowned on destruction of the lighthouse, 26 Nov. 1703.

Winston, Charles, b. in Kent, 1714—called to the bar at Inner Temple, 1845—d. in London, 3 Oct. 1864, Inquiry into the difference of style in ancient Glass-painting, 1847—Memoirs illustrative of Art of Painting on Glass, 1865.

Wint, Peter da, painter, b. at Stone, in Staffordshire, 1784—begins to exhibit at Royal Academy and at Water-colour Society, 1810—d. in London, 30 Jun. 1839.

Winter, Jan Willem van, admiral, b. at the Texel, 1750—enters the navy, 1762—General of Brigade in French army, 1793—returns to Holland, 1795—as Vice-admiral, commands the Texel fleet, 1796—defeated and taken prisoner by Admiral Duncan, 11 Oct. 1797—Pleni-potentiary to France, 1798-1802—d. at Paris, 2 Jun. 1812.

Winter, Peter von, musical composer, b. at Mannheim, 1755—d. at Munich, 1825, Calypso, Il Ratto di Proserpina, Zaïre, between 1803-5.


Winthrop, John, b. in Suffolk, 1606—Governor of Connecticut, 1635-7—founds New London, 1661—d. at Boston, 5 Apr. 1676.

Winthrop, Theodore, novelist, b. at New Haven, U.S., 1628—graduates at Yale Coll., 1648—called to the bar, 1655—killed in combat at Great Bethel, 10 Jun. 1661, Works, 1861.

Winton, Earl of, [Eglington.]

Winwifield, battle of, [See Panda.]


Wire-drawing, Wire, practised at Nürnberg and Augsburg, as early as 1351-60. In England, patents for, granted, 1567—importation of foreign, prohibited by proclamation of Charles I., 1635—cooper and brass, manufacture of, commenced, about 1647—first mill erected, at Sheen, 1662—improved method, published by Wollaston, 1813—improved draw-plates patented by Brockedon, 1819.

Wirtemberg. [Württemberg.]


Wisby, capital of Gothland, important trading-place, before 1100—Hanse Town, 1241—destroyed, 1289—pillagd by Waldemar III, of Denmark, 1261—pledged to Teutonic Knights by Albert, King of Sweden, 1297—besieged by Queen Margaret, 1398—restored to her for a ransom, by award of Emperor Wenceslaus, 1408—given up by Denmark to Sweden by treaty of peace, 23 Aug. 1645—occupied a short time by Russians, 1657.

Wisconsin, one of the United States,—visited and explored by French, about 1660, 1679—ceded to Great Britain, 1763—taken possession of by Americans, 1796—erected into a Territory, 1836—admitted to the Union, 29 May 1848—State constitution confirmed by Convention, Apr. 1848—devastated by prairie fires, Oct. 1871.


Wise, Michael, musical composer,—cherisher of Chapel Royal, 1660—organist of Salisbury Cathedral, 1668—gentleman of the Chapel Royal, 1675—almoner of St Paul’s, 1680—d., 1687.


Wishart, George, the Martyr, begins preaching doctrines of Luther, about 1535—at Bristol, 1538—at Cambridge, 1542—returns to Scotland, 1543 or 1544—conspires against Cardinal Beaton, 1544—tried for heresy, 1 May, and burnt at St Andrew’s, 28 Mar. 1546.

Wishart, George, historian, b. in Scotland, 1600—refuses to take the covenant and is deprived of his living, 1639—captured by Scots at Newcastle, Oct. 1644—chaplain to Queen of Bohemia, 1650—returns to England with her, 1660—D.P of Edinburgh, 1 Jun. 1662—d., 1671. Je rebus sub imperio Jacobi Montis variarum Marchionis Commentarius, 1647.


Witiges. [Vitiges.]

Wittikind, (Wittikyn, Wittikind,) SAXON CHIEFTAIN,—distinguishes himself in wars with Charles the Great, 772-786—destroys army of Franks, 782—negotiates with Charles and receives baptism, 785.—[Duke of Saxony,?] 786]—killed in battle, 807 (?). Monument erected to him by Charles IV. at Engers, 1777—another, by Westphalian Society, at Minden, 1872.

Wittia. [See Visigoths.]


Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire,—founded for Cistercian monks by Hugh de Bolbec, 1145—suppressed, and given to John, Earl of Bedford, 1549.

Wodnesborough,—battle of, between Ina and Ceolred, 714 or 715.a


Wodrow Society,—instituted, 1841.

Woffington, Margaret, actress,—b. at Dublin, 1718—appears at Covent Garden Theatre, 1740—retires from the stage, 1759—b. at Ted- dington, 28 Mar. 1760.

Wohlgemuth, Michael, painter, engraver,—b. at Nürnberg, 1434—Master of Albert
Dürer, about 1487—90—b. at Nürnberg, 1519.


Wolcott, John, (Peter Pindar,) humourist, satirist,—b. in Devonshire, 1738—M.D. Aberdeen, goes to Jamaica, 1765—settles in London, 1780—b. there, 14 Jan. 1818. Works, 1816.


Wolfe, James, general,—b. at Westhoram, Kent, 2 Jan. 1726—enters the army, and is present at battles of Dettingen, 1743—Fentenoy, 1745—Falkirk and Culloden, 1746—at siege of Maastrict, 1748—returns to England, 1749—commands in the Highland, 1750—54—Quarter-master-general in expedition against Rochefort, 1757—Brigadier-general in expedition to Cape Breton, 1758—Major-general, takes command of expedition against Quebec, Jun. 1759—defeats the French there and is killed, 13 Sep. 1759.


Wolfram von Eschenbach, Minnesinger, takes part in the poetic War of the Wartburg, 1207—b., between 1215-1225. Purzel, about 1205—printed, 1477.


Wollstonecraft, Mary, Godwin, Mary.]


Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire,—monas-
tory founded at, by Wulfbrana, sister of King Edgar, 996—made parliamentary borough, 1832—visited by Queen Victoria, 50 Nov. 1866—Church Congress meets at, 1 Oct. 1867.

Women,—[B C]—in Roman law, restrictions on dress of, imposed by Lex Oppia, 213—excluded from inheritances by testament, by Lex Voecina, 169—[A D]—agitation for Women’s Rights, in England, originated, 1851—petition of, for right to vote, presented to House of Commons, 7 Jun. 1866—Cambridge Examinations for promoting higher education of, commenced, 1869—Municipal franchise conferred on, by Act 32 and 30 Vic. c. 66, 2 Aug. 1869—in Utah, electoral suffrage conferred on, 12 Feb. 1870.


Wood, John, architect,—begins his Bath improvements, 1726—d. 23 May 1754.


Wood, Nicholas, engineer,—b. about 1795—commences his experiments on railroads, before 1824—assists in founding North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, Sep. 1852—d. at Heaton Hall, Durham, 16 Dec. 1895.

Practical Treatise on Railroads, &c., 1825.


Woodfall, William, printer, parliamentary reporter,—b. about 1745—editor of Morning Chronicle, after 1772 till 1789—d. in London, 1 Aug. 1803.


Woodhouselee, Lord. [Tytler.]


Woodstock, in Oxfordshire,—Malcolm IV. of Scotland renewes homage to Henry II. at, 1 Jul. 1163—parliament held at, by Edward I., 1275—manor of, given to Duke of Marlborough by Act 3 and 4 Ann. c. 4, 1703.

Woodville, Anthony. [Rivers, Earl.]

Woodville, Elizabeth. [Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV.]

Woodville, Sir Richard. [Rivers, Lord.]


Wool, Wool Trade, in England,—duty on
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE—WORCESTER COLLEGE.


Woollen Manufacture, carried on in the Netherlands by special fraternity, before 1000 ?—established in Spain, before 1200. In England, introduced by Flemings, about 1070-80—encouraged and extended by immigration of Flemish weavers, under Edward III., 1334.

[Spinning-wheel, &c.]


Woolman, John, the Quaker, b. in New Jersey, 1720—makes his first preaching tour in Virginia, 1746—marries, 1749—visits England, 1772—d. at York, 1773. Considerations on the keeping of Negroes, 1755-62—Journal of his Life and Travels, 1776.


‘Woolwich Infant,’ 35-ton rifle gun, constructed, 1870.


Wootton, John, painter,/fl. in England, about 1720—d. 1765.


Worcester, John, Earl of. [Tiptoff.]


*Pastime of Pleasure*, 1517.


Working Men's Club and Institute Union,—established in London, 14 Jun. 1862.

Working Men's College, London,—established by Maurice, opened, 30 Oct. 1854.

Workmen. [Masters and Workmen.]

Works, Board of, in England,—constituted and regulated by Act 14 and 15 Vic. c. 42, 1 Aug. 1851—incorporated and empowered to buy and sell lands, by Act 16 and 17 Vic. c. 29, 1862. *Brol. &c.*

Workshops. [Factories.]

Worlidge, Thomas, painter, etcher,—b. at Peterborough, 1700—b. at Hammersmith, 1766. Collection of *Designs from antique Gems*, 1768.


Wormleighton, Lord. [Sunderland, Henry Spencer, Earl.]

Worms, in Hesse-Darmstadt. (Baronemagna, Augusta Languionum, Wormatia)—pilgrims by Attila, about 450—rebuilt by Franks, about 475—a. 496—head of a County, 618—Bishopric, about 720—?—residence of Charles the Great, about 800, &c.—free Imperial city, by Henry V., between 1106-25 &—Concordat between


b Meyer, Conv.-Lex.  
*Conv.-Lex.*


b [Bede, Conv.-Lex.]

Woronzow, Michael Semenevich, Prince, statesman, general,—b. at Moscow, 1823—enters the army, 1801—wounded at the Borodino, 1812—distinguishes himself at battle of Leipsic, 1813—Governor of New Russia and Bessarabia, 1823—of Caucasian Provinces, 1844—b. at Odessa, 18 Nov. 1856.

Wörth, on the Rhine,—the Crown Prince of Prussia defeats Marshal MacMahon at, 6 Aug. 1870.


Wotton, Sir Henry, statesman, miscellaneous
WOTTON—


Wouverman, Jan, painter,—b., 1624—b., 1666.

Wouverman, Philip, painter,—b. at Haarlem, 1620—b., there, 1668.

Wouverman, Pieter, painter,—b. at Haarlem, 1625.


Wray, Robert Bateman, engraver of gems,—b. at Broadchalk, Wiltz, 16 Mar. 1715—b. at Salisbury, 1770.


Wright, Sir Nathan, Lord-keeper,—b., 1653—called to the bar at Inner Temple, Nov. 1677—assists at trial of Seven Bishops, 1688—King’s Sergeant and Knight, Jan. 1697—appointed Lord-keeper of Great Seal, 21 May 1700—deprived, 11 Oct. 1705—b. in Warwickshire, 4 Aug. 1721.


Thoughts on Government and Legislation, 1840—Catalogue of Right Ascensions, 1848—Supplement, 1853-4.a

Wroxeter. [Uriconium.]

Wulfhere. [Merexc., Kingdom of .]


Wyche, William, dramatist, — b. in Shropshire, 1640—marries Countess of Drogheda, about 1680—d. at London, 1 Jan. 1715. 

Plain Dealer, 1777—Works, 1712—Posthumous Works, 1728.


Wydeville. [Woodville.]


Wynants, Johan, painter,—b. at Haarlem, about 1600—living, 1677.


Wynkyn de Worde. [Worde.]


Wyntoun, Andrew, annalist,—fl., about 1400. Chronicle of Scotland, (Origynale Cronyki) printed, 1475.


X.

Xanthippus, — [B C]—impeaches Miltiades, 490—succeeds Themistocles in command of fleet, 479—defeats Persians at Mycale, Sep. 479—besieges and takes Sestos, autumn 479 to spring 478.

Xanthippus, the Laerdæmonian, — [B C]—appointed General-in-chief of Carthaginian forces, defeats and captures Regulus, 255.

Xenaphon, of Lydia, historian, — [B C]—fl., about 463.

Xanthus, in Lydia, —remains discovered and explored by Fellows, 1838.

Xativa, (San Felipe,) in Spain.—taken from the Almoravides by Abu Abdalamel Merwan, (540, A. H.) 1145—capitulates to James I. of Aragon, (644,) 1246—besieged and taken by French, 1706—restored and named San Felipe by Philip V., 1706.


 Xenonnetos, — [B C]—Archon at Athens, (Ol. 94, 4,) 401.

 Xenarchos, ministrator, — [B C]—fl., 399-387.

 Xenarchos, comic poet, — [B C]—b., after 335.

 Xenoles, tragic poet, — [B C]—gains first prize with Euth痉s, Lycaon, Bacchus, and Atalanta, (Ol. 91,) 415—b., after 405.

 Xenocrates, Academic philospher, — [B C]—b., (Ol. 96, 1,) 396—succeeds Speusippus, 339—ambassador to Antipater in Lamian War, before 322—b., (Ol. 116, 3,) 374.

 Xenophanes, of Colophon, Eleatic philosopher, poet, — [B C]—b. 619—fl., between (Ol. 60-70) 540-500—b. living in Sicily, 477.

 b. Smith's Dict. c Timaus.


 b. Smith's Dict. c Timaus.

 Xenophon, comic poet, — [B C]—fl., about 375.

 Xeres, in Spain.—Tartik defeats Roderic, downfall of Gothic kingdom, 19-26 Jul. 711.

Xeres, King of Persia, — [B C]—(485-465)—successes his father, Darius, 485—succeeds, 485—subdues Egypt, 484—at Sardis, on the way to Greece, autumn 481—sends out, spring 480—Persian Wars—returns, autumn 480—murdered by Artabanes and Spaminas, 465.

Ximenez de Cisneros, Francisco, Cardinal, Abp of Toledo, Regent of Spain, — b. in Castile, 1437—enters Franciscan Order, 1438—Confessor to Queen Isabel, 1492—Provincial of his Order in Castile, 1494—Abp of Toledo, and High-chancellor of Castile, 1495—found University of Alcala, 1498—accompanies Court to Granada, 1499—Regent of Spain, 1506—Cardinal, by Julius II., 1507—Inquisitor-general of Castile, 1507—conquers Oran, 1508—again Regent on the death of Ferdinand, Jan. 1516—dismissed by Charles I., Sep. 1517—b. at Toledo, 8 Nov. 1517. Complutensian Polyglot, printed at his expense, 1502-17.

Xiphilinus, Joannes, historian, — abridges Dion Cassius, about 1075.


Yale College, U. S.,—founded, 1790—chartered, 1791—removed to New Haven, Conn., 1716.

Yandaboo, in Birmah,—occupied by British, 14 Feb. 1826. Treaty of, between Great Britain and Birmese Empire, signed, 24 Feb. 1826.


Yang-tse-kiang, River, 1460—1549—occupied to—1768—partly surveyed by Ward, 1858—navigation open to foreigners, Apr. 1861.—partly explored by American missionaries, 1861—explored by Swinhoe, spring 1869.

Yannina. [Janina.]


Yass. [Jassy.]

Yates, Anna Maria, tragedian,—b., about 1728—appears at Drury Lane Theatre, 1754—marries Richard Yates, soon after: Joint-manager of Opera, 1773-82—b., May 1787.


Yates, William, theologian, Orientalist,—b. at Loughborough, 1792—Baptist missionary to India, settles at Scrampore, 1815—d. at sea on his way to England, 3 Jul. 1845.

Year. [see Calendar.] Length of, determined more accurately by Albategnius, 380. In England, commencement of legal, fixed to 1 Jan. 1752.

Yeast Plant,—discovered by Cagniard de la Tour, 1836—by Schwann, independently, 1837.


Yeddo. [Jeddo.]

Yellow River, Hoangho, China,—[B C]—changes its course, about 602—[A D]—again, 1854—explored by Elias and Hollingworth, 1868.

Yellowstone Valley, U. S.,—explored by Prof. Hayden, summer 1871.

Yemen, El Yemen, Arabia Felix, [Homerita]—invaded by Sapor II., about 326—occupied by Ethiopians, (Abyssinians,) about 529—governed by Amidha, 549—his son Yerusalem succeeds, 572—Mashuk, (brother,) 589—conquered by Persians, under Chosroes II., 601—by Mohammed, 624—becomes subject to Saladin, about 1175—conquered by Ottomans, under Selim II., 1570—overrun and plundered by Wahabees, 1801—expedition sent under Redif Pasha to suppress revolt in Assy territory, early in 1871.

Yenikali, on Sea of Azof,—taken and garrisoned by allies, 24 May 1835. [Crimean War.]

Yeomen of the Guard, (Beefeaters,) in England,—instituted by Henry VIII., 1485.

Yeomanry Cavalry, Volunteer,—embodied in Great Britain, 1797—partly disbanded, after 1814.

Yermuk, (Hieromax,) river in Syria,—Khaled and Abu Obeidah defeat Greeks under Heraclius, Nov. 636.

Yezdegerd I. and II. [Persia.]

Yezdegerd III., King of Persia,—b., 617—succeeds, 632—his general, Rustam, defeated and killed at Cadesia, 634 or 636—escapes to Media, 637—takes refuge in China; returns, and is betrayed and killed by Turks, 651.

Yezdegerd, Era of,—begins, 16 Jun. 632.

Yezid I., 7th Caliph,—b., 641—succeeds his father, Monawiyah, (60. A. H.) 680—the succession disputed by Hosein, who is defeated and killed at Kerbelah, (10 Muharram 61,) 10 Oct. 680—another rival, Abdallah, recognized at Mecca and Medina: sends Moslem to besiege those towns, 682-3—b., 4 or 14 Rabia I., 641.31 Oct. or 10 Nov. 683.

Yokohama, in Japan,—burnt by British, 26 Nov. 1866.

Yolande, (Violante). [See Frederick II., Emperor, Peter of Courtenay, Robert of Anjou, and Amadeus IX.]

Yorck (York) von Wartenburg, Hans David Lud wig, Count, field-marshall,—b. at Köningsberg, 26 Sep. 1759—enters Russian army, 1772—serves in Dutch army, 1782—re-enters Russian, 1784—wounded and captured atstorming of Wurzen, 1806—takes part in Russian campaign, 1812—concludes treaty of neutrality with Russia, and withdraws Russian contingent from French army, Dec. 1812—defeats Murat at Dannewol, 5 Apr. 1813—contributes to victory of the Katsbach, 26 Aug. 1813—defeats Bertrand at Warten-
YORK.

1461

burb, 3 Oct. 1813—distinguishes himself at
Lepanto, 16 Oct. 1813—accompanied allies
sovereigns to London, 1814—Field-marshal,
1821—b. in Silesia, 4 Oct. 1832.

York, capital of Yorkshire, (Eboracum,)
Roman station, by Agricola, about 79—head-
quarters of sixth legion, from about 120-418—
visited by Emperor Septimius Severus, who
dies there, 211—residence of Emperor Constantius,
305—Constantine proclaimed Emperor at,
306—capital of kingdom of Northumbria,
547—seat of Bishop of Northumbrians, 625—
captured by Northmen, who defeat North-
brians near, 867—again occupied by North-
men, 896—submits to Ethelfleda, 914—Edgar
holds witenagemote at, 956 — submits to
Harold Hardrada and Tostig, Sep. 1066—re-
duced by Harold II., 24 Sep. 1066—receives
Edgar Atheling as King, 1068—entered by
William I., who builds two castles at, 1068—
taken and burnt by allied Danes and rebels,
under Edgar Atheling, 1069—burnt, 1137—
threatened by David of Scotland, Aug. 1138—
William the Lion does homage at, 10 Aug.
1175—massacre of Jews, Mar. 1190—un-
successfully besieged by barons of the North,
1216—Henry III. celebrates Christmas at,
with Alexander II. of Scotland, 1230—meeting of
Henry III. and Alexander VII. of Scotland;
assembly of Scottish and French nobles held,
and marriage of Margaret of England with
Alexander III., Christmas 1251—Edward I.
holds parliament, 1298—army assembled for
invasion of Scotland, 1299—courts of King's
Bench and Exchequer held at, 1290-1296—
Edward II. holds a parliament, Mar. 1310—
threatened and suburbs burnt by Scots under
Earl of Murray, 1319—marriage of Edward
III. with Philippa of Hainault celebrated, 12
Jan. 1327—threatened by David Bruce, 1347—
visited by Richard II., 1389—Courts of
Common Pleas and Exchequer removed to,
1392, but soon return to Westminster:
visited by Henry IV., 1408—taken by Lan-
castrians, 1460—visited by Edward IV., 1478—
visited by Richard III. and his queen, who
are crowned a second time, 8 Sep. 1483—
seized by insurgents, 1536—(Pilgrimage of
Grace)—seat of Lord President of the North,
1540—visited by Henry VIII., 1541—con-
ferences of 50 bishops respecting Mary
Queen of Scots at, 1568—visited by James I.,
1603 and 1617—by Charles I., May 1623—
again, Apr. 1639—pactification between Charles
I. and the Scots concluded, 18 Jun. 1639—
Charles I. holds assembly of peers, 24 Sep.
1640—head-quarters of Charles I., Mar. to
22 Aug. 1642—gentry of, summoned as his
body-guard, May 1642—visited by Queen
Henrietta Maria, between Feb. and Jul. 1643—
invested by Fairfax and the Scots, Apr. 1644—
siege raised by Prince Rupert, 30 Jun., sur-
renders to Fairfax, Jul. 1644—occupied by
Lord Fairfax and Monk, Jan. 1660—deprived of
its charter by James II., 1685—visited by
Prince and Princess of Wales, 10 Aug. 1685—
review of Volunteers, 11 Aug.—Church Con-
gress meets, 9 Oct. Muster, first, of wood,
built by Edwin of Northumbria, 627 a. of
stone, commenced by Edwin, before 623—
completed by Oswald, about 642—rebuilt by
Wifrid, 669—burnt, 23 Apr. 741—rebuilt by
Albert, 767-782—pillaged and burnt by
Normans, 1069—rebuilt by Abp Thomas,
1070-1100—reconstructed and enlarged by
Abp Roger, 1154—81 — present nave begun by
Abp Le Romeyn, 1291 — nave completed,
1345——Lady Chapel and Presbytery built,
1361-73—choir rebuilt, 1373-1400—central
and western towers built, about 1405-70—
reconsecrated, 3 Jul. 1474—partly burnt, by
a maniac, 2 Feb. 1829—restored by public
subscription, 1829-40—again partly burnt, 30
May 1840—restored by Smirke, 1841. St
Mary's Abbey, founded by Siward, Earl of
Northumbria, about 1040-50—completed by
William Rufus, 1085—refounded for Bene-
dictines, 1270—dissolved, 1540—buildings
damaged during the siege, 1644—taken down,
1732—site granted to Yorkshire Philo-
sophical Society, 1827. Castle, built by William
I., 1068. Guildhall, built, 1446. Mansion
House, 1725. Assembly Rooms, 1736. Theatre,
1765. Institute of Popular Science and Litera-
ture, founded, 1827—building erected, about
1846. Yorkshire Philosophical Society, estab-
lished, 1822—Museum erected by Wilkins,

York, in Canada. [Toronto.]

York, Cardinal. [Stuart, H. B.]

York, Edmund Plantagenet, Duke of.—b.
at Langley, 1341—created Earl of Cambridge
by his father, (Edward III.), 1362—marries
daughter of Peter the Cruel; created Duke of
York by his nephew, (Richard II.), 6 Aug.
1385—b. 1402.

York, Edward Plantagenet, Duke of.—
created Earl of Rutland, by Richard II., 1390
—Duke of Albemarle, Sep. 1397—is compelled
to resume his former title, 1399—takes part in
plot against Henry IV. and betrays it, Jan.
1400—succeeds his father as Duke of York,
1402—killed at Agincourt, 1415.

York, Edward Plantagenet, Duke of.
[Edward IV. of England.]

York, Frederick, Duke of.—b., 16 Aug.
1765—elected Prince-bishop of Osnabrug, Feb.
1764—Colonel in British army, 1780—goes to
Berlin, 1788—created Duke of York and
Albany, 20 Nov. 1784—returns to England and
takes his seat in House of Lords, 1787—fights
a duel with Colonel Lennox, 1789—marries
Frederika, Crown Princess of Prussia, 29 Dec.
1791—Commander-in-chief in Flanders, Mar.
1793—assists at Council of War at Antwerp, 8
Apr.—assists at siege and capture of Valen-
ciennes, May to 28 Jul.—defeated by French
at Dunkirk, 8 Sep.—joined by Earl of Moira,
8 Jul. 1794—again defeated at Bois-le-Duc,
retreats beyond the Meuse, Sep. 1794—Field-
marshal, Feb. 1795—returns to England, Apr.
1795—Commander-in-chief, 3 Apr. 1798—
again takes command in Holland, 13 Sep. 1799—
twice defeated by French at Bruné and
Alkum, 29 Sep. and 6 Oct.—charges brought
against him by Colonel Warre, respecting his
connection with Mrs Clarke, 27 Jan. 1800—
resigns command, Mar. — acquitted, 20 Mar.
REINSTATED BY PRINCE REGENT, 15 MAY 1811
HEIR-PRESUMPTIVE TO THE THRONE, NOV. 1817
CHARGED WITH CARE OF THE KING'S PERSON, 1818
—B., 5 JAN. 1827.

YORK, JAMES, DUKE OF. [JAMES II. OF ENGLAND.]


Yorke, Philip. [Hardwicke, Earl of.] Yorke, Philip. [Hardwicke, Earl of.]

YORKSHIRE, county of England, Lancastrian insurrection in, Jul. 1460—invasions in, against subsidy for war with France, 1488 against suppression of monasteries, 1536—[Pilgrimage of Grace]—others, 1537 and 1548.

Yorktown, in Virginia, U. S., occupied by Lord cornwallis, 1 Aug. 1781—besieged by American and French forces, 28 Sep.—capitulates to Washington, 19 Oct.—besieged by Mclellan, 5 Apr. 1862—evacuated by Confederates, 4 May.

Young, Sir aretas william, b., about 1778—enters the army, 1795—serves in ireland, 1798—in Egypt, 1801—as major, serves in Peninsular war, 1808-13—as lieutenant-colonel, in west Indies, 1813—protector of slaves in Demerara, Jan. 1826—lieutenant-governor of Prince Edward's island, Jul. 1831—Knt, 9 Jul. 1834—B., 1 Dec. 1835.

Young, Arthur, writer on agriculture, &c., b. at Bradfield, in suffolk, 7 Sep. 1741—travels in iberia, 1775-6—visits France, 1787 and 1788—secretary to board of agriculture, 1789—B. at Bradfield, 12 Apr. 1820. Farm-
YPSILANTI — ZACHARIAS.

1463


Ypsilanti, Prince Alexander,—b. at Constantinople, 1783, 1792, enters Russian army, about 1805—loses his right hand at battle of Dresden, Aug. 1813—aide-de-camp to the Emperor, before 1820—joins the Heptameron, 1820—takes the lead in Greek Revolution, 1821—arrested and imprisoned at Monastir, 1821—d. at Vienna, 31 Jan. 1828.


Yriarte, Bernardo,—b., about 1734—Patron of Royal Academy of St Ferdinand, 1792—Councillor of State, 1808—d. at Bordeaux, 11 Jul. 1784.

Yriarte, Domingo, diplomatist,—b., 1746—as Spanish Plenipotentiary, signs Treaty of Basle, 22 Jul. 1759—d. at Girona, 22 Nov. 1795.

Yriarte, Juan de,—b. in Teneriffe, 15 Dec. 1702—studies in France, 1714-24—Royal Librarian, Madrid, Jan. 1752—official translator to the Secretary of State, Feb. 1740—member of Royal Academy, 1743—d. at Madrid, 23 Aug. 1771.

Yriarte, Tomaso, poet,—b., about 1750—d. at Madrid, about 1790. La Musica, 1779—Fabulas Literarias, 1782.

Ytrrium, metal,—oxide of, discovered by Gadolin, 1794—obtained in separate state by Wöhler, 1828.

Yucatan,—discovered by Diaz de Solis and Pinzon, 1508—discovered by Cordova, 1517—conquered by Cortez, 1519—revolts and becomes independent, 1821—joins Mexican Confederation, 1824—again independent, 1840—rejoins Confederation, 1843—independent, 1846-52.

Zab, The, river of Assyria,—the Caliph, Merwan II., defeated by the Abbasides under Abdallah, (131, A. u.) 749.

Zabaglia, Nicolo, architect,—b. at Rome, 1674—d. architect of St Peter’s, 27 Jan. 1750.


Zacharian, Just Friedrich Wilhelm, poet, translator,—b. at Frankenhäusen, in Thuringia, 1 May 1726—Prof. Poetry, Carolinum of Brunswick, 1761—d. there, 30 Jan. 1777. Der Renommist, 1744—translation of Paradise Lost, 1760—Fabeln und Erzählungen, 1771.


Zacharias, Pope,—succeeds Gregory III., 30 Nov. 741—negotiates peace of 20 years with Liutprand, at Termi, 742—visits Liutprand at Pavia, and negotiates peace for Ravena, 743—receives Carломann at Rome, 747—visits Rachis at Perugia, and again negotiates peace, 749—receives embassy from Pepin the Short, and sanctions his assumption of sovereign power
and deposition of Childeric, 751—, b. 12 Mar., 752. a Milman.

Zachtleven, (Swithinen,) Cornelius, painter, —b. at Rotterdam, 1600, 1612—living, 1682. b Engl. Cyc.

Zachtleven, (Swithinen,) Hermann, painter, —b. at Rotterdam, 1609—d. at Utrecht, 1685. a D'Arenville.

Zafra, in Spain, (Segeda,) — taken from Moors by Ferdinand III., 1240.

Zagoskin, Mikhail Nikolaevich, dramatist, novelist, —b. in Russia, 1789—settles at Moscow, as Director of Theatre, 1820—d. at Moscow, 1852. George Mitsolasvich, 1829.

Zahrmuth, Christian, Bishop, admiral, chartographer, —b. in Denmark, 1793—enters the navy, 1805—d. Director of Hydrographic Office, Copenhagen, 15 Apr. 1853. Chart of the North Sea, 1843—Danske Lods, 1853.


Zaleucus, of Locri Epizephyrii, —B C — gives laws, (Ol. 30, 1), 660. [1856 Euseb. year.]


Zaluski Library, Warsaw, —founded by Joseph Andrew Zaluski, 1748—pilledag, 1767–73—seized by Russians and carried off to St. Petersburg, 1795.

Zama, in Numidia, —B C —Scipio defeats Hannibal at, 202, and terminates Second Punic War.


Zamora, in Spain,—taken from the Moors by Alfonso the Catholic, 748—unsuccessfully besieged by Almonard, 831–2—battle of, defeat of Moslems, 901—besieged by Abdurrahman, Jul. 939—relieved by Ramiro II. who defeats Moors: retaken by Moors, under Almansur, 985—annexed to Castile by Ferdinand the Great, 1094—the Cortes held at, 1297 and 1302—sacked by French, 1208—occupied by Marmont, Jul. 1812—evacuated by French, 1812.

Zamoyski, Andrew, statesman, —b. in Poland, 1716—enters Saxon army, 1740—Major-general, 1754—returns to Poland, 1754—emanicipates his serfs, 1760—Keeper of the Seals, 1764—returns to Poland, 1754—prepares a code, 1776–8—d. at Zamosc, 10 Feb. 1792.


Zampieri, Domenico. [Domenichino.]


Zancla, —B C —founds Himera, 648—Scythy tyrant, district at, 497—conquered by Sannius and Itonian fugitives, (Ol. 70, 4.) 497—subdued by Anaxilus of Rhegium, and named Messana, (Ol. 71, 4.) 493. a Müller.

Zanetti, Antonio Maria, engraver, —b. at Venice, 1680—d. there, 1766. Antiche statue greche e romane, &c., 1740—Raccolta di varie stampe a chiaroscuro tratte, &c., 1749.

Zanetti, Bernardino, historian, —b. at Castelfranco, 1660—d. 1762. Del regno de Longobardi in Italia, 1753.


Zanetti, Giampietro Cavazzoni, painter, poet, —b. at Paris, 1674—d. at Bologna, 18
ZENON—ZIPPORIS.

Phocas, distinguishes himself against Saracens in Cilicia, 963—conquers great part of Cilicia and invades Syria, 964—disgraced, 967—conspires with Theophano, and assassinates Nicephorus, 11 Dec. 969—proclaimed Emperor, 1 Dec. associates with himself Basilius and Constantine: d. at Constantinople, 10 Jan. 976.


Zimmermann, Johann Georg von, physician, moralist,—b. at Brugg, in Bern, 8 Dec. 1728—goes to Göttingen, 1747—d. at, 1751.—Physician to King of Hanover, 1768—visits Berlin, 1770—attends Frederick II. at Potsdam, 1786—d. at Hanover, 7 Oct. 1795.—Vom Nationalstolze, 1758.—Von der Erfahrung in der Arzneikunst, 1763.—Ueber die Einsamkeit, 1784-5.

Zinc, metal,—described by Paracelsus, before 1541—obtained in separate form by Henkel, about 1720.

Zincethyl, Zincethide,—discovered by Frankland, 1849.

Zincke, Christian Friedrich, painter in enamel,—b. at Dresden, about 1681—comes to England, 1736—d. there, Mar. 1767.


Zingaro, Lo. [Solario.]

Zingg, Adrian, engraver,—b. at St. Gall, 1734—goes to Paris, 1759—Prof. Engraving, Academy of Dresden, 1766—d. there, 1816.

Zingis-Khan. [Gengis-Khan.]


Zipporis, (Sephoris, Dioscurarum).—[B C]—captured by Herod the Great, 39—taken by Varus and burnt, 4—fortified by Herod Antipas, 4.—[A D]—given to Herod Agrippa II. by Nero, 5—destroyed in suppression of Jewish rebellion by the Caesar Gallus, 339—crusaders assemble at, sum. 118—Saladin
on camps at, Jul. 1187; b. a Lewin. b. Robinson.

Zirconia, earth,—discovered by Klaproth, 1789.

Zirconium, metal,—discovered by Berzelius, 1824.


Zizim, (Djem,) OTTOMAN PRINCE,—b., 1459—Governor of Carumania, 1475—disputes the succession, and makes war on his brother, Bajazet II., 1481—fails in second attempt, 1482—takes refuge with Grand Master of Rhodes: treaty made between Bajazet and Grand Master for his perpetual imprisonment, 1482—sent by Charles V. III. of France to Rome and received by Pope Innocent VIII., 1487—again kept prisoner by treaty between Sultan and Pope: given up by Charles VIII., Jan. 1495—b. at Naples, 25 Feb. 1495.

Znamy, in Moreavia,—destroyed by Prince Vladislas of Bohemia, 1145—refounded, about 1222—Marmont repulsed Archduke Charles at, 10 Jul. 1809. Armistice of, between French and Austrians, concluded, 11 Jul. 1809.

Zobah,—[BC]—an independent kingdom, governing on both sides of the Euphrates, before 1090—subjugated in a war raised against David, about 1050-40?

Zodiac,—[BC]—signs of, alleged invention of Cleestrasus of Tenedos, about 500.

Zodiacal Light,—(seen and described by Nearchus, ?416) —seen by Tycho Brahe, about 1600 —treated of by, Descartes, 1630—observed by Childrey, 1659—observed and described by Dominique Cassini, Mar. 1683—94—noticed by Mairan, 1731—by Humboldt, Mar. 1803—investigated by Jones, 1835-5.

Zoe, CARBONOPSINA, EMPRESS OF THE EAST,—marries Leo VI., 906—left a widow and banished, 911—returns to Constantinople, 914—again banished by Romanus Lecapenus, 919.

Zoe, (daughter of Constantine VIII.,) EMPRESS OF THE EAST,—marries Romanus Argyrus, 9 Nov. 1028—becomes Empress, 12 Nov.—murders her husband, marries Michael the Paphlegmonian, and with him succeeds to the throne, 11 Apr. 1034—left a widow, favors accession of Michael Calafates, Dec. 1041—banished, 1042—Joint-empress with her sister Theodora, 21 Apr. 1042—marries Constantine Monomachus, who is crowned Emperor, 11 Jun. 1042—b. 1050 or 1054.

Zoega, Georg, archaeologist,—b. in Jutland, 20 Dec. 1755—studies at Göttingen, 1773—settles at Rome, Jan. 1783—b. there, 10 Feb. 1809. De Usu et Origine Obeliscurum, 1800—Bassiriliivi antiqui di Roma, 1808—Cata-

logus Codicum Coptorum Manu Scriptorum qui in Museo Borignano Velitriris adseruantur, 1810.

Zoffany, Johann, painter,—b. probably at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, 1735—R. A. England, 1768—goes to India, about 1752—returns, 1796—b. at Kew, 1810. Life School of Royal Academy, 1774.

Zolius, grammian,—[BC]—fl., about 356-356.

Zollikofer, Georg Joschim, theologian,—b. at St Gall, 5 Aug. 1770—pastor at Leipsic, 1758—b. there, 25 Jan. 1788.


Zonaras, Ioannes, Byzantine historian,—fl., about 1100-1125.


Zoological Society, Royal, of Ireland,—instituted, 1830.

Zoppo, Marco, painter,—fl. at Bologna, 1465-98.

Zorndorf,—Count Fermor defeats Frederick II. at, 23 and 26 Aug. 1758.


Zosimus, historian,—writes his history of Roman Emperors, probably between 425-430.


Zoust, (Soest,) Gerard, painter,—b. in Westphalia, 1637—goes to England, about 1656—b., 1681.

Zschokke, Johann Heinrich Daniel, mis-
Academy of Consta, and the Confederation, 27—28. 


Biog. Univ. 


Some authorities. 

Zucaro, (Zuechareli,) Taddeo, painter, — b. at St Angelo in Vado, 1529— goes to Rome, 1543— b. at Rome, 1565—a. 2 Sep. 1566. 

Biog. Univ. 


Zug, canton of Switzerland, — joins Swiss Confederation, 1332— joins the Sonderbund, 1844— democratic constitution, Jan. 1848. 

Zuider Zee, [Zuydor Zee.] 


Zuniga. [Ercilla y Zuniga.] 

Zurburan, Francisco, painter, — b. in Spain, Nov. 1598—b. at Seville or Madrid, 1662. 

Zürich, Canton of Switzerland, — joins Swiss Confederation, 1351— carries on war with other cantons, 1436-44— allied with Austria, 1439— re-enters Confederation, 1450— adopts new democratic constitution, 18 Apr. 1869. 


Zurita, (Turita,) Geromino, historian, — b. at Saragossa, 4 Dec. 1512— ambassador to Germany, 1543—15— cervinitis of Spain, 1549— b. at Saragossa, 3 Nov. 1581. Annales de la Corona de Aragon, 1562—79— Indices rerum ab Aragonio regione gestarum, 1578. 

Zutphen, in the Netherlands, — head of a County, before 1000— taken and pillaged by Spaniards, 1572— again, 1583— unsuccessfully attacked by Earl of Leicester, Sep. 1586— re-taken by Prince Maurice of Nassau, 1591— taken by French and the fortifications demolished, 1672— occupied by French, 1795-1813. 

Zuyder Zee, The, in Holland, — formed by inundations of the sea, 1289—22— crossed by French cavalry on the ice, Jan. 1795. 

Zweibrücken. [Deux-Ponts.] 


Zwolle, in the Netherlands, — fortified, 1223— taken by Spaniards, recovered by the Dutch, 1580— capitated to Bp of Munster, 1672— fortifications destroyed, 1674, but soon restored: taken by French, 31 Jan. 1795— occupied by Russians, Nov. 1813— damaged by inundation, 1825.

Abbeville, in France,—occupied by Germans, 6 Feb. 1871.

Abila, in France,—burnt by Germans, 8 Oct. 1870.

Abydes, Tablet of,—acquired by British Museum, 1837.


Admiralty, Board of, in Great Britain,—reorganized by Order in Council of 14 Jan. 1869.

Æschylus,—text of the Medicean (Laurentian) MS. edited by Merkel, 1871.


Agricultural Labourers’ Improvement Society,—formed in Herefordshire and Shropshire, Mar. 1831.

Agricultural Labourers’ Union,—formed in Warwickshire, Mar. 1872.

Agricultural Society, of France,—founded, about 1867.


Albans, St, Abbey,—remains of the shrine discovered, Feb. and Mar. 1872.

Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences, Royal, at S. Kensington,—first stone laid by the Queen, 20 May 1867—opened by the Queen, 29 Mar. 1874.

Albert Memorial, in Hyde Park,—commenced, 1863.

Alderney, Channel Island,—fortified naval station commenced, 1852—abandoned, 1871.


Algeria,—revolt in, under Sidi Mokrani, breaks out, Mar. 1871—suppressed, and state of siege raised, 24 Jun.—insurrection renewed, early in Aug.

Aligny, (Felix Claude Théodore Caruelle,) painter, etcher,—b. in La Nièvre, 24 Jan. 1798—goes to Paris, 1808—first exhibits at the Salon, 1822—Director of School of Fine Arts, Lyons, 1861—d. at Lyons, 25 Feb. 1871.


'Allgemeine Zeitung,' German newspaper,—commenced by Cotta, 1798.


Ammonia,—as substitute for steam for street cars, tried at New Orleans, 1871.


Antigua,—ravaged by cyclone, 21 Aug. 1871.

Anti-Jacobin, political satire,—commenced by Canning and others, Nov. 1797—last number issued, 9 Jul. 1798.

Antioch,—partly destroyed by earthquake, 3 Apr. 1872.

Anti-State-Church Association, British,—originated by Miln, 1844.

Antwerp,—disturbances at, occasioned by 'receptions' of Comte de Chambord, 22-3 Feb. 1872.

Aphraates, (Farahd), BP, Persian Sage,—writes his Homilies, 337-444, and 345—oldest known original work in Syriac; attends Councils of Seleucia and Ctesiphon, 345. Homilies, edited and translated by Wright, 1869.


Argentine Confederation,—reorganization of army undertaken, 1871.

Army, British,—better regulation of, provided for by Act 34 and 35 Vic. c. 86, 17 Aug. 1871. [Purshae.]

Army Grades, in France,—confering of, regulated by decrees of government of Tours, 13 and 14 Oct. and 3 Nov. 1870—Committee on, appointed by National Assembly, 8 Aug. 1871—report published, 22 Apr. 1872.

Asgrimson, Eystein, Icelandic poet, (Lilya,) —b. 1361.

Ashantee,—invade districts of West Coast, and great numbers killed, spring 1871.


Assurance, Life. [Insurance.]

Athanasian Creed,—probably drawn up by Paulinus, Patriarch of Aquileia, and approved by Alcinus, 800—authoritatively imposed by Charles the Great, and so named in his Capitular, 802—an authorship of, re-investigated by Etzioni, 1875—English form of, investigated by Swainson, 1871.


Atlas, The Great, in Morocco,—sealed by Hooker and others, 16 May 1871.

Attorneys and Solicitors, in England,—law relating to remuneration of, amended by Act 33 and 34 Vic. c. 28, 14 Jul. 1870.

Audrey, Daniel Francois Esprit, musical composer,—b. at Caen, 19, &c. 29 b. Jan. 1783. b 1852—Convener of Legion of Honour, May 1855—works in conjunction with Nibelle, 1872—member of Institute, Apr. 1840—Officer of Legion of Honour, 1835—Director of the Conservatoire, Feb. 1842-71—Grand
OFFICER OF LEGION OF HONOUR, 8 AUG. 1861—B.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE.—amnesty for political offences, decreed by Emperor, 8 Feb. 1871—resignation of Count Boust, as Foreign Minister, 8 Nov. 1871—appointment of Count Andrassy to succeed him, 14 Nov.

Azof, Sea of. [Caspian Sea.]


Baby-farming, in England.—investigated by parliamentary Committee, 1871.

Bach, Johann Sebastian,—his Passions-Musik (St Matthew) produced at Leipzig, Good Friday 1729—no more heard till re-produced by Mendelssohn, at Berlin, 1829—first performed in England, under direction of Bennett, 1858—again, as part of church service at Westminster Abbey, by Barnby, 6 Apr. 1871. The Passions-Musik, (St John,), produced, 1831—first in London, by Barnby, 22 Mar. 1872.

Bach Society,—founded at Leipzig, 1850.


Baden-Baden,—visited by Queen Victoria, Mar. and Apr. 1872.

Baird, William, naturalist,—b. in Berwickshire, 1803—surgeon, in service of E. I. Company, 1823—assistant in Zoological Depart-
[APPENDIX]


Beethoven, Ludwig.—Centenary of his birth (1770) celebrated at Bonn, 20-23 Aug. 1871.


Belgium.—Treaty of Commerce with France, of May 1861, denounced by French government, 28 Mar. 1872. [Brussels.]


Bentley, Richard, publisher,—b., about 1794—in conjunction with C. Dickens, establishes Bentley’s Miscellany, 1837—b. at Ramsgate, 10 Sep. 1871.


Berlin,—triumphal entry of army after Franco-German War, 16 Jun. 1871.


Bible Monopoly. [Monopoly.]

Bible Society, Italian,—first meeting of the, held at Rome, 4 Mar. 1872.

Black Sea,—Russian fleet appears in, Mar. 1872.

Blackwood’s Edinburgh Magazine,—established, 1817.

Blind, The,—embossed printing for, invented by Braille, 1834.


Boat-lowering Apparatus,—Clifford’s, invented, 1836.

Bock, Corinelle Pierre, archaeologist,—b. at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1804—Prof. Extraord. at Marburg Univ., 1821—afterwards Ordinary Prof. resigns his chair, 1824—b. honorary Prof. Philosophy, Freiburg, 18 Oct. 1870.

Bohemia,—demands separate ministry and parliament, the demand rejected by Emperor Francis Joseph, 30 Oct. 1871—refuses to send representatives to the Reichsrath, and the Diet is closed, 8 Nov. Imperial proclamation enjoining elections to the Reichstag, 15 Nov.

Bokhara,—suzerainy of, offered to the Sultan, by embassy sent to Constantinople, and declined, Mar. 1872.


Brahmo Somaj, Society of Hindoo religious reformers,—originated by Rajah Rammohun Roy, 1830. [Marriages.]

Branding,—of deserters, &c., in British army, abolished by Mutiny Act, 34 and 35 Vic. c. 9, 24 Apr. 1871.


Bremen,—privileged to remain a free port, 1858—the privilege confirmed by Constitution of German Empire, 16 Apr. 1871.

Briel, in Holland,—Tercentenary of its re-
covery from Spaniards and of Dutch independence celebrated in Holland, 1 Apr. 1872.

Brighton,—Aquarium, opened by Prince Arthur, 30 Mar. 1872.

British Almanac, and Companion to the Almanac,—commenced, by C. Knight, 1828.


Brokers, of city of London,—placed under supervision of the Court of Mayor and Alderman, by Act 6 Ann. c. 16, 1707—further restrictions imposed by later acts: relieved from such supervision by Act 34 and 35 Vic. c. 60, 9 Aug. 1870.


Bronze, phosphorized,—first experiment with guns made of, conducted at Lieste, 1870.


Brussels,—political disturbances at, 22-3 Nov. 1871—followed by fall of the Belgian ministry, 1 Dec.

Buenos Ayres,—the city ravaged by yellow fever, Jan. to May 1871—massacre of foreigners, in Tandil district, by band of Gauchos under El Bingo, (the Wizard,) 1 Jan. 1872.


Bulgarian Church,—election of an Exarch for the, permitted by decree of Sultan Abdul Aziz, 24 Feb. 1872.

Bunhill Fields, London,—remains from charnel-house of St Paul's deposited there, 1549—enclosed as a burial-place, 1665—closed, 1832—reopened, 14 Oct. 1869.


California,—discovery of existing glaciers in Sierra Nevada, by King, Sep. 1870.

Cameroons Mountains, in E. Africa,—explored by Burton, 1861—summit first reached, Dec. 1861.

Cambridge University,—Local Examinations commenced, 1858.


Cape Colony,—annexation of Diamond fields, (West-Griqualand,) to, proclaimed, 17 Nov. 1871.

Cape Town,—see found by Letters Patent, Sep. 1847—Dr Gray appointed Bishop, 3 Dec. 1853. [Natal.]

Cape Verde,—[B.C.]—mentioned in Hanno's expedition, 570—discovered by Diego Gomez, 1460—colonized by Portuguese, 1465-72.


Carbarol, hydrocarbon compound,—discovered by Grache and Glazer, 1871.

Carboic Acid. [Phenol.]

Carissimi, Giovanni Giscomo,—publication of his Oratorios commenced by Chrysander, 1872.

Cashmir,—survey of, commenced by Captain Montgomery, 1855—completed, 1867—temples in, examined by Lieut. Cole, 1868.

Caspian Sea,—connection of, with Sea of
Azof, by canal, preliminary surveys of Manych Valley, by Von Baer, 1855—by Kostenko, 1860—trigonometrical survey by Blum, 1853 and 1864.


Cazembe, Country of the, in S. Central Africa,—Portuguese missions to, 1798 and 1831—visited by Livingstone, 1867.


Cellulose, (Cellulium,) Animal,—discovered by Schmidt, 1845—its identity with vegetable, determined by Schäfer, 1871-2.

Cenis, Mont,—railway tunnel opened, 17 Sep. 1871.

Cervantes, Miguel da,—his place of burial shown to be the Convent Chapel of Trinitarias, Madrid, by Marquis de Molins, 1870.

Chambord, Comte de, (Henri Charles Ferdinand Marie Dieudonné d'Autois, Duc de Bordeaux, —b. at Paris, 29 Sep. 1820—the Château of Chambord given to him by national subscription, 1 May 1821—the claim to the throne of France renounced by the Dauphin, Louis Antoine, in his favour, 2 Aug. 1830—leaves France with the royal family, 16 Aug.—travels in Europe, 1840-1—injured by a fall at Kirchberg, 28 Jul. 1841—visits London, Nov. 1843—gives quasi-royal receptions there, 1843-4—marries Archduchess of Esty, 16 Nov. 1846—settles at Frohsdorf, near Vienna, about 1847—Congress of his adherents at Wiesbaden, Aug. 1850—protests against the Second Empire, 25 Oct. 1852—publishes a manifesto in favour of temporal power of the Pope, Jul. 1861—visits the East, 1862-3—settles at Lucerne, 1864—on cession of Venetia by Austria, sells his palace at Venice, 1866—his manifesto of adherence to the 'white flag,' 5 Jul. 1871—receptions at Antwerp, 22-3 Feb. 1872.

Champigny, near Paris,—sortie from Paris, positions taken from Germans, 30 Nov. 1870—retaken by them, 2 Dec.

Chapels. [Dissenters' Chapels.]

'Charivari,' Paris Journal,—founded by Desnoyer, 1 Dec. 1832.

Charivari,—the rural custom in France, prohibited on pain of excommunication, by Council of Trent, 1563.

Chatham, in Kent,—new works in dockyard commenced, 1861—repairing basin completed, Jun. 1871—engineering operations at, 24 Oct. 1871. Memorial Arch, (Royal Engineers,) erected, 1861.

Chaucer Society,—established in London, 1867 —Sixth text print of Canterbury Tales commenced by Furnivall, 1868.


Chili and Peru,—armistice with Spain concluded, 1871—peace, Feb. 1872.

China,—scientific explorations of central, by Baron von Richthofen, 1868-70—great earthquake in central, 11 Apr. 1871—restrictions on action of missionaries proposed in despatch to foreign ministers, Apr. 1871—(Tientsin)—treaty of friendship and commerce concluded with Japan, Mar. 1872.

Music and Manners in France and Germany, (Modern German Criticism.) 1841—Modern German Music, 1844—Thirty Years of Musical Recollections, 1862—edits Letters of Mary R. Mitford, 1872.

Church Association, in England,—founded, 1865.


Colorado, river, in N. America,—the Great Cañon explored by Díaz, 1540—by United States expedition under Lieut. Ives, 1857—by Callouin, 1867—by Powell, sum. 1869—described by Bell, 1870.


Congress, United States,—constituted and its powers defined by Constitutional Act, s. 1, 1787—apportionment of representatives altered by law of 23 May 1850, 4 Mar. 1862, 3 Mar. 1873, and Jan. 1873.


Convention Act, Ireland,—prohibiting election or appointment of unlawful assemblies, passed by Irish Parliament, 33 Geo. III. c. 29, 1793.


Convocation, Church of England,—Letters of Business granted to, by the Queen, Feb. 1872—meets, 7 Feb.—first synodical act, resolutions respecting liberty of clergy to shorten services of the Church adopted, 5 Mar.


Cooper's Hill College, of Civil Engineers,—for India, opened, 5 Aug. 1871.

Copan, in Central America,—ruins of, mentioned by Francisco de Fuentes, 1700—investigated for United States' Government by Galindo, 1836—surveyed by Stephens, 1839.

Copyright Association,—formed in London, 19 Mar. 1872.

Coroa, American expedition to, May 1871—defeat of Coreans on the Sable by Admiral Rogers, 1 Jun.—forts stormed, 11 Jun.

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York,—incorporated, 1865—opened, 1868.

Cotton,—cultivation of, in Upper India, on Egyptian system, commenced, 1870.

Cotton Supply Association,—established at Manchester, 1857.


Court Journal, London weekly paper,—established, 1829.

Crime, in Great Britain,—more effectual prevention of, provided for by Act 34 and 35 Vic. c. 112, 21 Aug. 1871.


Dardanelles, The,—passage of, newly regulated by Imperial decree, Nov. 1871.


Delhi.—Camp of Exercise formed at, 20 Dec. 1871—visited by the Viceroy, Lord Mayo, 8-12

APPENDIX.]

CHURCH ASSOCIATION—DELHI.

1475

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Jan. 1872—by King of Siam, 24 Jan.—breaks up, 1 Feb.

Denison, Edward, philanthropist,—b. at Salisbury, 1840—travels, 1852-66—called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1867—as Agent of Society for Relief of Distress, resides at Mile End, 1867-8—M.P. Newark, Nov. 1868—visits Jersey, 1869—b. at Melbourne in Australia, 26 Jan. 1870. Letters and other Writings, 1872.


Denmark,—reorganization of army provided for, by Act of the Rigsdag, 6 Jul. 1867—visit of King and Queen to Rome, Mar. 1872.

Diamonds,—found in xanthophyllite, by Jeremejeio, 1871—isolated by Helmerson, 1871. [Cape Colony.]

Dilapidations, Ecclesiastical, in England,—law relating to, amended by Act 34 and 35 Vic. c. 43, 13 Jul. 1871.

Dissenters' Chapels, in the United Kingdom,—suits relating to, and to other property held for religious purposes by Dissenters, regulated by Act 7 and 8 Vic. c. 45, 19 Jul. 1844.

Dogs, in Great Britain,—further protection against, provided by Act 34 and 35 Vic. c. 66, 24 Jul. 1871.


Dredging, Deep Sea,—expeditions directed by Dr Carpenter and Sir W. Thomson, 1868-9-70—American expedition, by Agassiz, sets out, Dec. 1871.


Dublin Gazette, (official.):-commenced, about 1711.

Dublin Review, quarterly,—commenced by O'Coul and Wiseman, 1836.

Dumas, Alexandre, novelist,—buried at Villers-Cotteret, 16 Apr. 1872.


Durham,—visited by Emperor and Empress of Brazil, 4 Aug. 1871. Cathedral, restored, 1853-6, &c.

Düsseldorf,—Academy burnt, Mar. 1872.

Dynamo, compound of Nitro-glycerine,—introduced by Nobel, 1864.

Dysite. [Eulyte and Dysite.]

Dzoungaria, (Changaria,) Dzoungars, Mongolian tribe,—war with the Chinese, the country conquered, 1875-9—fugitives return, 1879—rebellion of Mongols, who throw off government of Chinese, and become independent, 1864—conquered and annexed by Rusian, sum. 1871.


Edinburgh,—meeting of British Association at, 2 Aug. 1871.


Education Union, National, in England,—established, aut. 1869.

Egypt,—Constitution, with representative legislature, established by Ismael Pasha, Nov. 1866.

Electric Light. [Lighthouses.]

Ellenborough, Edward Law, 1st Earl of, Governor-General of India,—b. 8 Sep. 1790—M.A. St John's Coll. Cambridge, 1809—marries, 1813—M.P. St Michael's, 1814-18—succeeds his father as 2nd Baron, Dec. 1818—Lord Privy Seal, Jan. 1828—Pres. Board of Control, Aug. 1828 to Nov. 1830—again, Nov. 1834 to Apr. 1835—third time, Sep. 1841—Governor-general of India, Oct. 1841—arrives

Conv. to Lep., 1859—Vis. Vesperian.


Fiji (Vign) Islands, Pacific Ocean, discovered by Tasman, 1643—visited by Cook, 1777—by Captain Bligh of the Bounty, 1789 and 1792—Wesleyan mission established in, 1835—cession of sovereignty to Queen Victoria proposed by King Thakombau, 1839—Government Commissioners sent to inquire, (Seemann and Smythe,) 1861—attack on British consul on his visiting the Port, (slave ship,) 6 Dec. 1871.


France, 1871: evacuation of three Departments by German troops, 23 Jul.—National
Assembly votes itself Constituent, 30 Aug., and M. Thiers made President of the French Republic, 31 Aug.—Indemnity to invaded Departments provided by bill passed by National Assembly, 11 Sep.— evacuation of Department of the Seine by Germans, 20 Sep.— evacuation of territory and payment of indemnity provided for and regulated by three conventions signed at Berlin, 12 Oct., ratified at Paris, 20 Oct., and approved by the Reichstag, 27 Oct.—state of siege proclaimed in Departments occupied by Germans, 5 Dec.

1872: formation of Chamber of Reserve for government in case of coup d'etat, resolved on by National Assembly, 6-7 Feb. [Councils General.]


Fulda,—Conference of German bishops at, under presidency of Abp of Cologne, 10-11 Apr. 1872.

Gaming Tables, Public, in France,—suppressed, from 1 Jan. 1838.


Gastek,—Conference of Emperors of Germany and Austria at, mid. Aug. 1871.

German Empire, [North German Confederation]—King William of Prussia proclaimed German Emperor, at Versailles, 18 Jan. 1871—meeting of first Reichsrath, at Berlin, 21 Mar. —Constitution proclaimed, 16 Apr.—Public Thanksgiving for success in Franco-German War, celebrated, 18 Jun.—establishment of Imperial War Fund enacted by Reichstag, 6 Nov.—introduction of new (Imperial) coinage provided for, a law passed 18 Nov.

Glasgow Herald, daily newspaper,—commenced as weekly paper, 1782.

Glinka, Michael, musical composer,—b. near Smolensk, 1804—b. at Berlin, 15 Feb. 1837. Life for the Czar, 1836.


Gold Coast,—Dutch possessions on the, ceded to Great Britain, by treaty ratified 7 Jul. 1871.


Govine, Giuseppe, general,—b. about 1826—Lieut. in the Staff Corps of Sardinian army, 1845—distinguishes himself at siege of Genoa, 1849—Captain, 1853—sent to report on military operations on the Dunaue, 1853—wounded at Balaclava, Oct. 1854—serves with distinction at the Tchernaya, and before Sébastopol, 1855—takes part in campaign against Austria, 1859—Lieutenant-general, about 1863—employed in negotiating alliance of Italy with Prussia, 1866—distinguishes himself at Custozza, 24 Jun. 1866—member of Chamber of Deputies, about 1868—Minister of War, 1869—becomes insane, 1871—b. at Alba, in Piedmont, 26 Jan. 1872.


Gratry, Auguste Joseph Alphonse, (Père Gratry), theologian,—b. at Lille, 30 Mar. 1805—enters the École Polytechnique, 1823—Director of College Stambal, 1824—member of Legion of Honour, 1845—Almoner to École
GRILLPARZER—ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Appendix.

H79

Cuban Feb. invented, Der Normale law, established, —

Art ship of 1833-56 1 1861. J to temporary Hospital, 1868—

Dieu, Chattanooga, quits Halleck, Gun practised, possession—

— Ende, 1872.

Grillparzer, Franz, poet,—b. at Vienna, 15 Jan. 1970—enters the public service, 1813—visits Italy, 1819—travels in Germany, 1826 —Director of Archives to Court Chamber, 1833-56 — visits Constantinople and Greece, 1843—travels in Germany, 1847 — Imperial Councillor for life, 1851—b. at Vienna, 21 Jan. 1872. Ahnfra, 1816—Sappho, 1819—

Das goldene Vlies, 1832—König Ottokars Glück und Ende, 1825—Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen, 1840—Der Traum, ein Leben, 1840—

Der Spielmann, 1840—Radeckzy, 1848.

Guard, National, of France,—dissolution of, provided for, by law passed by National Assembly, Aug. 1871.


Gun Cotton, Panshon's, for small arms, invented, 1870—improved, 1872.

Halleck, Henry Wager, general,—b. in New York State, 1819—graduates at West Point, 1839 — First Lieut., 1845 — Captain, 1847—Chief of the Staff to Commander Shubrick, 1847-8—aids in framing constitution of California, 1849—Captain of Engineers, 1853 — quits the army and commences practice of law, 1854—resigns his practice and is appointed Major-general, Aug. 1861—besieges and occupies Corinth, May 1862—takes possession of Chattanooga, about 15 Jun.—Commander-in-chief, 11 Jul.—Secretary of State for War, 3 Sep.—retires, Mar. 1864—b. at Louisville, Kentucky, 9 Jan. 1872. Elements of Military Art and Science, 1846—International Law, 1861.

Hamburg,—privileged to remain a free port, 1868—the privilege confirmed by Constitution of German Empire, 16 Apr. 1871.


Havana, in Cuba,—disturbances at, 8 medical students tried by Court Martial, at instigation of 'Cuban Volunteers,' and shot, 34 imprisoned, 26-27 Nov. 1871.


Herapath, William, chemist, toxicologist,—b. at Bristol, 1796—assists in founding Medical School, Bristol, and is appointed Prof. Chemistry, 1828—his first investigation of case of poisoning, 1835—one of the founders of Chemical Society of London, and Fellow, 1841—b. at Bristol, 13 Feb. 1868.


Hollannah,—licenced gaming-houses closed, 20 Jan. 1872.


Hunt, James, anthropologist,—b. at Swanage, in Dorsetshire, 1833—member of Ethnological Society, London, 1854—of Royal Society of Literature, 1854—Ph.D. Giessen, 1855—founds Anthropological Society, 1862—


Illustrated London News, weekly,—commenced by Ingram, 14 May 1842.
India, British, [Mayo, Lord]—Lord Northbrook appointed Viceroy, Feb. 1872.

India Stocks,—payment of dividends on, facilitated by Act 34 and 35 Vic. c. 29, 29 June 1871.

Indian Navy,—constituted by conversion of Bombay Marine, 1832—abolished, 1862.

Indus, The,—surveys of, by Wood, 1835, &c.—by Carless, about 1838—by Selby, 1846.

Industrial and Provident Societies in England,—law relating to, amended and explained by Act 34 and 35 Vic. c. 80, 16 Aug. 1871.

Infallibility of the Pope. [Vatican, Council of the.]

Insurance Companies, Life,—Act of 1870 relating to, amended by 34 and 35 Vic. c. 58, 24 July 1871.


International Exhibitions, at S. Kensington,—first of annual, opened, 1 May 1871.

Ireland, Church of,—Committee for revision of Formularies appointed, aut. 1871—Minutes laid before General Synod, Apr. 1872—consecration of first bishop elected since disestablishment, at St Patrick's Cathedral, 14 Apr. 1872.

Iron and Steel Institute, London,—established, 1860.


Japanese Embassy,—to America and Europe, arrives at Washington, 1 Mar. 1872.


Judicial Committee of the Privy Council,—dispatch of business by, further provided for, by Act 34 and 35 Vic. c. 91, 21 Aug. 1871.

Julien, Bernard Romain, lithographic artist,—b. at Bayonne, 1802—b. there, 3 Dec. 1871.

His first Étude à deux crayons, 1840.


In Ireland, laws relating to, amended and consolidated by Act 34 and 35 Vic. c. 65, 14 Aug. 1871.

Kashgar, in E. Turkestan,—visited by Marco Polo, about 1273—by Adolph Schlictingweit, who is murdered there, Aug. 1857—by Haywards winter, 1865-6—by Shaw, who is received in state at the Atalik Glaizee, Feb. to Mar. 1869.

'Kaspar Hauser,'—the story asserted to be a fraudulent invention, by Dr Meyer, 1872.

Khokand, in Central Asia,—visited by Vambéry, spring 1863—scientific exploration of, and of neighbouring countries, by Fedtchenko, 1871.

Kiel, in Holstein,—establishment of Naval Academy at, authorized by Imperial Decree, 5 Mar. 1872.

Kirke, Sir David, Conqueror of Canada,—commands expedition against French settlements in Canada, and captures De Roquemont and his fleet in the St Lawrence, 1627—burnt in effigy at Paris, soon after: in a second expedition takes Quebec and is master of the country, 1629—obtains grant of Newfoundland, and settles there as Governor, 1638—offers aid to Prince Rupert, about 1650—cited before the Council, 1651, and is deprived of the ordnance and forts in the island : b., 1652-6—his family deprived of their estates in Newfoundland, by Charles II., after May 1660.
'Know-Nothing' Party, in United States,—publish their platform of principles, 15 Jun. 1855.

Kookas, (Kuckas,) Reformed Sikhs, — the sect originated by Baluk Singh, about 1847—increase in numbers under Ram Singh, from 1860—[Unriturs]—outbreak of, in the Punjab, suppressed, many seized and blotted from guns, without trial, 16-17 Jan. 1872—Ram Singh captured and taken to Calcutta, 11 Mar. 1872, and deported to Rangoon.

Kriegs-Spiel,' (War-GAME,)—devised by Reibizta, of Berlin, about 1815-20,—introduced in England, early in 1872.


Kuen-Luen Mountains, in Central Asia,—crossed by the brothers Schlagintweit, Aug. 1856.

'Ku-Klux-Klan,'—disturbances caused by, in S. Carolina, martial law proclaimed, Oct. 1871.


Lectionary, (Table of Lessons,) New, in Church of England,—authorized and regulated by Act 34 and 36 Vic. c. 37, 13 Jul. 1871.


Leeward Islands,— federation and government of, provided for by Act 34 and 36 Vic. c. 107, 21 Aug. 1871.

Legion of Honour,—newly regulated by decree of Gambetta, 22 Oct. 1870.

Leighton, Robert, poet,—b. at Dundee, 20 Feb. 1822—settles at Liverpool, 1859—d. at Liverpool, 10 May 1869. *Poems, 1866.*


Liberation Society. [Anti-State-Church Association.]


Licenses, Public House,—granting of new, suspended for one year by Act 34 and 35 Vic. c. 88, 17 Aug. 1871.

Lighthouses,—applicability of electric light, to, investigated by Faraday, 1856-65,—first trial of the light, at South Foreland, 8 Dec. 1858—the light adopted at Dungeness, Oct. 1861.


Livingstone Expedition,—for Central Africa, in search of Dr Livingstone, sails from the Thames, 9 Feb. 1872.

Local Government Board, in England,—constituted and regulated, and powers and duties of Poor Law Board transferred to, by Act 34 and 35 Vic. c. 70, 1 Aug. 1871.


Lords-Lieutenant of Counties in England,—jurisdiction of, in relation to militia, yeo-
mantry, and volunteers, abolished by Army
Regulation Act, 1871.
Lorraine,—Conventions respecting, [see
Alsace.]
Louisiana, U. S.,—charges of fraud and
corruption against the State government
investigated by Congressional Committee at
New Orleans, Feb. 1872.
Lynch, Thomas T.,—Tunes to Hymns in the
Breviary, 1872.

Madagascar,—explored by Sonnerat and
Commerson, 1768-71.
Manchester,—Nonconformist Conference
meets at, 24-5 Jan. 1872,—reception of Mr
Disraeli by Conservative Working Men’s Asso-
ciation, 3 Apr. 1872.
Manchuria,—explored by Williamson, 1869
—by Russian scientific expedition under Pal-
ladius, the Archimandrite, 1871.
Manitoba, British North America, (part of
Rupert’s Land),—organized as province of Do-
 minion of Canada under this name, by Act of
Parliament of Canada, passed 12 May 1870.
Manning, Charlotte, (Spert)—b. 4 Apr.
1872.—Antwerp and Medieval India, 1836.
Mark Lane Express, London weekly Agri-
cultural Journal,—established, Dec. 1832.
Marriages, Native, in British India,—new-
ly regulated by Act passed 19 Mar. 1872.
Marriott, Wharton Booth, theologian, &c.,
—b., about 1852—enters Trin. Coll. Oxford,
1842 — B.A., 1846 — ordained priest, 1850—
Assistant Master of Eton Coll., 1850—M.A.,
1856—Select Preacher, Oxford Univ., 1868—b.
at Eton Coll., Dec. 1871. Vestiarium Chris-
tianum, 1867.
Massie, James William, theological and
miscellaneous writer,—b., about 1799—b.
at Kingsington, Ireland, 8 May 1869. Con-
tinental India, 1840—The Evangelical Alliance, 1847—
Revivals in Ireland, 1859-60 — America, 1864.
Matthiessen, Augustus, Prof. Chemistry,
St Bartholomew’s Hospital, —b., 1830 — re-
ports on submarine cables to Government Com-
mittee, 1860—receives Royal Medal of R. S.
for researches on electrical and other properties
of metals, &c., 1869—member of Council of
R. S., 1869—investigates papaverine, 1870—
Maurice, John Frederick Denison, theologian,
philosopher,—b. at Normanton, near Lowest-
toft, Suffolk, 29 Aug. 1805—enters Trin.
Coll. Cambridge, 9 May 1823—removes to
Trin. Hall, Jun. 1826—takes a degree in the
Law School, (1st class,) 1827—settles in Lon-
don, and applies himself to literature, 1828—
ordained priest, 1835 — Chaplain to Guy’s
Hospital, 1836-46—Prof. Modern History and
English Literature, King’s Coll. London, 1840—
Chaplain and Reader at Lincoln’s Inn, 1846-
46—Prof. Ecclesiastical History, King’s Coll.,
1846—deprived of his chair, 1853—[Jelf, R.
W. ad founded and Principal of Working Men’s
College, London, 1854—Perpetual Curate of St
Peter’s, Vere Street, London, 1860—Prof. Moral
Philosophy, Cambridge, Oct. 1866 — honorary
M.A., 28 Mar. 1867—b. in London, 1 Apr. 1872.
Linlithgow Conven, 1834—Kingdom of Christ,
1838—Religions of the World, 1847—On the
Lord’s Prayer, 1848—History of Moral and
Metaphysical Philosophy, 1850-62—Patriarchs
and Lawgivers of the Old Testament, 1851—
Prophets and Kings of the Old Testament, 1853—
Theological Essays, 1833—The Word ‘Eternal’ and the
Tumult of the Wicked, 1833—Doctrine of Sacrifice, 1854—Lectures on
the Ecclesiastical History of 1st and 2nd
Centuries, 1854—The Consience, 1868—Social
Moral. 1869.
Mayo, Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of,
(Lord Naas), Governor-General of India,
1848—takes title of Lord Naas, 1849—M.A.,
1851—Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mar., to
Dec. 1852—LL.D., 1852—M.P. Coleraine,
1852-57—M.P. Cockermouth, 1857-68—again
Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1858-9—third
time, 1866-7—succeeds his father Aug. 1857
appointed Viceroy of India, Nov. 1856—
arraives at Calcutta, 12 Jan. 1859—meets
Shere Ali, Ameer of Afghanistan, at Umballa,
27 Mar. 1859—visits Camp of Exerise at
delhi, 8-11 Jan. 1872—receives King of Siam
at Calcutta, 13 Jan.—sails from Calcutta, for
British Burmah, 24 Jan.—reaches Rangoon,
29 Jan.—assassinated by Shere Ali, a convict,
at Port Blair, Andaman Isles, 8 Feb.—his re-
 mains brought to Ireland, 24 Apr.—State fune-
ral in Dublin, 25 Apr.
Mazzini, Giuseppe,—b. at Genoa, 28 Jan.
1805 or 1806—joins Society of Carbonari, 1830,
and is arrested and exiled; goes to Mar-
seilles, 1831—writes his letter to Charles
Albert, King of Sardinia, and is sentenced to
permanent banishment. 1831—organises Asso-
ciation (Giovine Italia,) for Unity of Italy,
Jan. 1832—banished from Marsilles, 1832—
appears in Switzerland, 1833—organizes
conspiracy for insurrection, and sends troops
to Piedmont, May 1833—organizes an-
other expedition against Piedmont, which
fails, Feb. 1834—expelled from Switzerland,
settles in London, 1837—forms revolu-
tionary Committee, 1839—his letters opened
at the Post Office by order of Home Secretary,
1844—writes to Pope Pius IX., Sep. 1847—
goes to Paris, Feb. 1848—returns to Italy,
Mar. 1848—joins volunteers under Garibaldi,
Aug. 1848—arrives at Rome, Feb. 1849—mem-
er of Republican Assembly, and elected one of
the Triumvirate, 9 Feb. — conducts defence of
Rome against the French under Gen. Oudinot,
May to 3 Jul.—goes to Switzerland, 1850
—raises a loan, 1850—instigates insurrections at
Mantua, 1852—at Milan, Feb. 1853—and at
Genoa, Jul. 1857—expelled from Switzerland,
Apr. 1864—sentence of death against him
rescinded by Italian government, Sep. 1866—
Grand Master of Italian Freemasons, Jul. 1868
—arrested at Palermo and imprisoned at Gaeta,
Aug. 1870—liberated, 15 Oct. 1870—goes to
Geneva, Jan. 1872,—b. at Pisa, 10 Mar. 1872.
Establishes the Apostolato Popolare, 1840—
the Educator, 1843—Italy, Austria, and the Pope, 1847—Royalty and Republicanism in Italy, 1850—Duties of Man, 1858—Miscellaneous Writings, 1864-70.

Merchant Shipping, of Great Britain,—

Mercury,—
vaporization of, investigated by Faraday, 1821—again, by Merget, 1871.

Metz,—
capitulation of, to Germans (1870) investigated by Government Committee at Versailles, Mar. to Apr. 1872.

Military Manoeuvres, in Great Britain,—
facilitated by Act 34 and 35 Vic. c. 97, 21 Aug. 1871.

Moa, gigantic wingless bird of New Zealand,—
last seen alive, 1650—described by Owen, from part of thigh-bone brought to England, 1839—small specimen caught alive, 1850.

Moab,—
exploration of, under direction of British Association, 1871-2.

Montecchi, Mattia, politician,—takes part in patriotic movement in the Romagna, and is sentenced to imprisonment for life, 1844—shares in amnesty granted by Pius IX., 1846—deputy to Roman Assembly, 1848—First Minister of Commerce: one of the Trimmvirs of Rome, 1848-9—takes refuge in England, 1849-50—returns to Italy, and is chief of the staff of Gen. Farini, 1859—deputy to Italian Parliament, 1860—becomes director of glass and mosaic works at Murano, 1867-8—d. Mar. 1871.

Moon,—
photograph of, obtained by Draper, at New York, 1840—by Bond, at Cambridge, 1850.

Mormons,—
trials of Brigham Young and others suspended, declared unconstitutional by Supreme Court of United States, 15 Apr. 1872.


New American Cyc.


Lectures on Astronomy, 1836—Mechanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture, 1842.

Mullah, (Port Canning,) near Calcutta,—made a free port, 1863—the establishments withdrawn, Oct. 1871.


New York Herald,—commenced, 1833.


New York Tribune,—established by Greeley, 10 Apr. 1841.


Notes and Queries, London weekly Journal,—commenced, 3 Nov. 1849.

Nottingham,—Permanent Exhibition of Fine and Industrial Arts in connection with S. Kensington established, 1872.


Old Catholics,—name comes into use as designation of opponents of dogma of Infallibility headed by Dr Dühlinger, sum. 1871—Congress of, opens at Munich, 22 Sep. 1871—recongnition of, as distinct body, refused by Austro-Hungarian government, Mar. 1872.

Onsaatje, Pieter Ph. Juraan Quint,—b. at Utrecht, 1760—d. at Batavia, 30 Apr. 1818. Bijdr. tot de Geschied. der ontw. in 1787, 1791-2.

Oran, in Chili,—destroyed by earthquake, Dec. 1871.

Oriental Society, Italian, Florence,—founded, 1871.

Orleans Princes, The,—take their seats in National Assembly, Versailles, 10 Dec. 1871—restitution of their property recommended by Committee of National Assembly, 1 Mar. 1872.

Palestine,—survey of, by Captain Stewart, R.E., for Palestine Exploration Fund, commenced, Dec. 1871.


PARIS.—disturbances at Medical School, against Prof. Dolbeau, 21-2 Mar. 1872—the School closed: reopens, 15 Apr.—first reception by M. Thiers, at the Élysée, 9 Apr. 1872.


Parthenon, in the Crimea,—Cathedral, built between 1400-1500—ruins discovered by Stronkoff, Dec. 1872.


Patterson, Robert, zoologist,—b. 1802—d. at Belfast, 14 Feb. 1872. On the Insects mentioned in Shakespeare's Plays, 1832.—Natural History as a branch of General Education, 1847.—Introduction to Zoology, 1840-5—First Steps to Zoology, 1849.

Patterson, John Cambidge, b. of Melanesia,—b. 1827—d. B.A. Balliol Coll. Oxford, 1848—ordained priest, 1854—consecrated b. of Melanesia, S. Pacific, 1861—massacred by a native, on Santa Cruz, Queen Charlotte's Island, Oct. 1871.

Paul's, St, Cathedral,—state visit of George Ill. to, thanksgiving for his recovery from illness, 23 Apr. 1789—state visit of Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales, thanksgiving for recovery of the Prince, 27 Feb. 1872.


Pedlars,—Act of 1870 relating to, repealed, and granting of certificates regulated by Act 34 and 35 Vic. c. 96, 21 Aug. 1871.

Pelvoux, Mont, Aala,—ascent of, by Durand and others, 1828—by Pinseux, 1848—attempted by Bonney, Hawskshaw, &c., Aug. 1850—scaled by Wyman and others, 3 Aug. 1861.


Peshawur, in Hindustan,—threatened by Sayyid Ahmad, and saved by Sikh army under Sher Singh and Gen. Ventura, 1829—taken by Sayyid Ahmad, close of 1830—recovered by Robert Wood, 1831.


Petroleum,—safe keeping of, newly provided for, by Act 34 and 35 Vic. c. 106, 21 Aug. 1871.


Philippine Islands,—insurrection of native artillerymen in Manila suppressed by Spanish troops, and rebels killed, 20 Jan. 1872.


*Cont.-Lex.*


Poole, Edward Stanley, Orientalist,—b., about 1837—d. at Tooting near London, 12 Mar. 1867.


Portugal,—insurrection at Lisbon, headed by Marshal Saldanha, who is made chief minister, 19 May 1870.

Prim, Juan, Marquis de los Castillejos, Count de Reus, &c., Field-marshal, President of the Council of Regency, (of Spain)—b. at Reus in Catalonia, 6 Dec. 1814,—enters the army, 1833,—as commander of a free corps, served against Carlists, 1833, &c.,—Captains, 1836—Colonel, 1837,—deputy to the Cortes, 1843,—Brigadier-general, Count de Reus, 1843,—takes part in conspiracy against Narvaez, and is convicted of participation in his murder, Oct. 1844,—his sentence revoked, 1845,—appointed Governor of Porto Rico, about 1846?—assists in suppressing negro insurrection at Santa Cruz: recalled, 1843,—takes part in conspiracy against Bravo Murillo, and is banished, Apr. 1853,—Spanish Military Commissioner to camp of allies, in Crimean War, aut. 1853—Lieutenant-general, 31 Jan. 1856,—married at Paris, 1856,—member of the Senate, 1858,—distinguished himself in war with Morocco, 1859—62,—decides the victory of Castillejos, 1 Jan. 1856,—takes part in battles of Tetuan, 4 Feb.—and Guadals, 25 Mar.—created Marquis de los Castillejos, and Grandee of Spain, 1860,—commands Spanish contingent in Mexican Expedition, close of 1861,—retires with the English, Apr. 1862,—banished to Oviedo, Aug. 1864,—called to Madrid, Jun. 1865,—head of military insurrection, 3 Jan. 1866,—comes to London, Feb. 1867,—returns to Spain and takes leading part in insurrection at Cadiz, 19 Sep. 1868,—enters Madrid, and is appointed Minister of War in Provisional Government, 7 Oct. [Spanish Revolution]—head of the ministry under Regent Serrano, 18 Jan. 1869,—supports proposal to offer the crown to Duke of Genon, 28 Sep. 1869,—head of new ministry, 3 Jan. 1870,—offers the crown to Leopold of Hohenzollern, Jul. [Franco-German War]—formally proposes Prince Amedeo, son of Victor Emmanuel, as King of Spain, 4 Nov. 1870,—shot at assassin at Madrid, 28 Dec. 1870,—b. 30 Dec.

Primogeniture, in Russia,—introduced in families of the nobility by ukase of Peter I., 13 Mar. 1713—the decree rescinded, by Peter II., 17 Mar. 1728.

Protein, in chemistry,—the term introduced by Muiller, 1834.

Protoplasm, in Physiology,—the term invented by Von Mohl, 1836.


Ram. [Rupert, Tho.]
Rangoon, in Burmah,—visited by Governor-general of India, (Lord Mayo,) Jan. 1872.

Revue des deux Mondes, Paris literary Journal,—established, 1830.

Rocky Mountains, in N. America,—survey of, and discovery of, passes from Canada to British Columbia, by Palliser and others, 1857—66—explored by Milton and Cheealle, 1862.

Rome,—celebration of 20th anniversary of pontificate of Pius IX. at, 16 Jun. 1871,—demonstration in honour of Mazzini, 17 Mar. 1872,—visited by Prince and Princess of Wales, and by King and Queen of Denmark, Mar. and Apr. 1872,—Working Men's congress at, opens, 17 Apr. 1872.

Rotterdam,—celebration of Tercentenary of Dutch Independence at, 1 Apr. 1872.

[Briel.]

Rupert, Tho.,—first ironclad ram, launched at Chatham, 12 Mar. 1872.

Russia,—treaty with China, obtaining commercial privileges and large territory, concluded, 14 Nov. 1860—religious liberty and exemption from taxes and military service secured to immigrants, by decree, Feb. 1862,—reorganization of army in 1872, provided for by law passed, Jan. 1871.

Sacred Harmonic Society, London,—founded, 1837.

Saint Gotthard, Pass of,—construction of international railway over, provided for by Act of Italian parliament, 17 Jun. 1871.


Sanscrit Text Society, London,—originated by Goldstücker, 1866.


Schendel, Petrus van, painter,—b. at Terheukden, 24 Apr. 1856—b. at Brussels, 29 Dec. 1870.

Schools, in England,—gifts of land for elementary, facilitated by Act 34 and 35 Vic. c. 13, 25 May 1871. In Prussia, inspection of, by State officials only, provided for by Act of
Parliament, passed, 8 Mar. 1872. In Saxony and Sweden, similar provision made, Mar. 1872.

Scientific Instruction and Advancement of Science in Great Britain.—Royal Commission on, appointed, May 1870 — first Report, Apr. 1871 — second, Apr. 1872.


Sebastopol, in the Crimea, — restoration of, projected by Russian government, Mar. 1872.

Sedition, Speaking, in British India, — made penal by law passed close of 1870.

Serpent Worship, — Mound in Glen Pechan, Argyshire, discovered and explored by Phene, aut. 1871.

Shakespeare Collection, — Halliwell's, presented to Edinburgh University, Feb. 1872.

Shakespeare Society, — established in London, 1840.

Shakespeare Society, German, — founded by Ulrici, Bodenstedt, Delius, and others, 23 Apr. 1864 — begin publication of their Jahr-buch, 1865.


Short, Thomas Guinness, Esq. of St Asaph, — b. at Dawlish, Devonshire, 16 Sep. 1790 — B.A. Christ Church, Oxford, 1812 — Public Examiner, 1820-2 — rector of St George's, Bloomsbury, about 1834 — Deputy Clerk of the Closet to the Queen, 1837 — Bp of Sodor and Man, 1841 — Bp of St Asaph, 1846 — resigns the see, 1870 — d. at Gresford, N. Wales, 13 Apr. 1872.


Siebe, Augustus, mechanician, inventor, — b. in Saxyon, 1738 — serves as lieuut. at battle of Leipsic, 1813 — comes to England, 1814 — invents his open diving dress, 1820, &c. — tries his close diving helmet dress in examining wreck of Royal George, 1848 — d. in London, 15 Apr. 1872.


Smald, in Umbeya Pass.


Smith, William Henry, miscellaneous writer, — b. about 1809 — called to the bar at Middle Temple, 23 Nov. 1838 — d. at Brighton, Apr. 1872. Discourse on Law Reform, 1840 — Poems and Dramas, 1846 — Thondole, 1857 — Graveshurst, 1862.

Spain, — Carlist insurrection breaks out, Apr. 1872.


Story, Robert, theologian, — b. at Yestholm near Kelso, 3 Mar. 1790 — studies at Edinburgh Univ., Nov. 1805 to Jul. 1811 — licensed to preach, Jul. 1815 — assistant to Dr Drummond at Rosneath, Dec. 1815 — ordained, 26 Mar. 1818 — sole minister of Rosneath, 1819 — visits England and attends 'Prophetic Conference' at Albury, Nov. 1827 — marries, 1828 — opposes prosecution of Campbell of Row, 1830 — opposes pretensions of Mary Campbell to 'gift of tongues,' 1830, &c. — 'secession' of half his congregation, 1843 — d. at Rosneath, 22 Nov. 1859. Memoir of Isabella Campbell, 1839.

Strasburg, — new University founded, 1872 — opened, 1 May.

Superannuations, in Civil Service of Great Britain, — annual deduction in respect of, from salaries of officers, directed by Treasury Minute, 4 Aug. 1829 — law relating to, amended, and annual deductions from salaries continued and extended by Act 4 Wm. IV. c. 21, 25 Jul. 1834 — the deductions discontinued by Act 20 and 21 Vict. c. 57, 17 Aug. 1857.

Sweden, — death of the Queen, Louisa, 30 Mar. 1871 — exemption from military service by payment abolished, Apr. 1872.

Swiss Confederation, — the Constitution revised by National Council and Council of the States, between 12 Nov. 1871 and 5 Mar. 1872.

Taormino, in Sicily, — lines of, formed by insurgents, taken by Royal forces, 2 Apr. 1849.

Thomas, John Wesley, poet, translator of Dante, — b. at Exeter, 4 Aug. 1758 — enters the Wesleyan ministry, 1822 — appointed to Dumfries, Aug. 1871 — d. there, 7 Feb. 1872. Translation of Dante's Divina Commedia, Inferno, 1859 — Purgatorio, 1862 — Paradiso, 1866.
Threats and Molestation in Zanzibar.


Tichborne Baronetcy,—dispute respecting title to, begins, 1866—trial, on action of ejectment, (Tichborne v. Lushington,) begins in Court of Common Pleas, 11 May 1871—ends with nonsuit of claimant, (103rd day,) 6 Mar. 1872—the claimant arrested for perjury and sent to Newgate.

Tonic Sol-fa Association,—formed in London, spring 1853.


Trees of Liberty,—the last of those planted in Paris (1848) rooted up, Feb. 1872.

Turkish Empire,—reorganization of army commenced, 1871.


Vesuvius, Mount,—great eruption begins, 24 Apr. 1872—ceases by 2 May.


Weights and Measures, in British India,—adoption of uniform system provided for, by Act of Governor-General in Council, Oct. 1871.


Westminster Abbey,—Chapter-house opened to the public, 29 Apr. 1872.

Westminster Confession,—customary subscription to, in United Presbyterian Church, abolished by Glasgow Presbytery, Dec. 1871.

Williams, Sarah, (Sadie,) poetess,—b. in London, 12 Nov. 1837—b. there, Easter 1868. Rainbows in Springtime, 1866—Twilight Hours, 1868.

Women,—admissible to French Academy, 1665-1789. College for, opened at Hitchen, 1869.


Yellowstone Valley, N. America,—the region withdrawn from occupancy and set apart as National Park, by Act of Congress, spring 1872.

Zanzibar,—Cyclone at, shipping and part of town destroyed, 15 Apr. 1872.